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MONTHLY JOURNAL**

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MAY 1834.

**AND OBSERVATIONS ON SUBJECTS
CONNECTED WITH INDIA.**

No. XXIV.

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF ENGLISH LAW AND CUSTOMS INTO INDIA.

One of the points of character common to all nations, is a disposition to estimate themselves, their customs, and institutions above those of all others. This feature, whether it be denominated nationality or vanity, has however, I believe, been generally acknowledged both by foreigners and intelligent writers among ourselves, to exist in a greater degree among the English than any other people, and display itself in its fullest extent in a foreign country. Since the European continent has been open to the rest of society, abundant opportunity has presented itself for the observation of this characteristic, and there is scarcely a modern book of travels, whether written by a philosopher, a satirist, or a man of the world, but affords testimony in a greater or less degree to the truth. It remains, however, for India to disclose the utmost extravagance of this disposition; for here alone, do we reign as lords paramount; here alone may we give full range to our self-love and utter contempt of every thing that differs from our own standard of right and wrong. The French, the Spaniard, the Italian, and the German, have all by turns given us the *retort courtoise*, but the

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poor native of Hindoostan! alas! he knows not "master's customs nor master's language." How then can he raise his voice or his pen to shield himself or his country from abuse or misrepresentation?

The evil tendency of this inclination has in few instances manifested itself more forcibly than in the attempts we have made to introduce our ideas of legislation and jurisprudence into this country. Ignorant as we must have been on our first occupation of India of the habits, customs and manners of the people, it would surely have argued a wiser conduct to have examined a little into these points before we ventured to effect so great a change among them; but this would it seems have been tantamount to an acknowledgment that we were not infallible; and what Englishman from John Bull to Jack Tar could bring himself to allow so mortifying conclusion?

Necessity, however, has compelled us to yield to circumstances; and the wisdom of an enlightened few has adapted its measures to meet them. Hence the promulgation of the regulations of the East India Company for the government of British India. A violent cry is now raised against the administration of which these are the oracle. It is pronounced to be utterly deficient in every requisite for good government, and the universal voice seems to require that it should no longer exist, but that the Crown of England should take the management of affairs into its own hands. In this view, however, but a partial consideration has been given to the subject. It is probable that under *whatever* management this empire may hereafter be placed, the future Government will be better than it has been hitherto. The system is already decidedly improved: the day is gone by when it is the fashion to say that "whatever is, is right." More liberal ideas have been introduced; men are allowed to express their sentiments unreservedly; the press is virtually free; and the consequence has been that abuses can no longer hide themselves in obscurity, and that sounder views and wise propositions for the benefit of the country and people are brought forward. As to the present ministerial plan of burdening the territorial revenue with the dividends of the proprietors of East India Stock, and the expenses of the Court of Directors and Home Indian Government, it is *impossible* that that can succeed. Ministers will be compelled to abandon it, even at the risk of their places; and this being settled, it is evident that the cloud of secrecy and oppression under which India has so long laboured will be gra-

dually dispelled, and that the future management of her affairs will be conducted on maxims of better policy and a more enlarged spirit, of true philanthropy. Should the country be taken into the hands of the Crown, without sufficiently advert- ing to the circumstances of the case, it is probable that the Government will claim, and receive the merit of whatever im- provement shall be effected to the disparagement of the East India Company: yet it is very doubtful whether, had India been from the first subject to the immediate controul of the Crown of England, the country would have been at all better governed than it has been. As to the Regulations, I have more than once expressed my opinion, that, generally speaking, they contain much more common sense, much sounder prin- ciples of justice and good government, and are infinitely better adapted to the customs and circumstances of the country than any code of laws derived from the present state of English legislation; and with regard to other points, it is probable that in addition to all the existing abuses, that of *jobbing* would have been superadded; and that the situations of members of council and others of rank, responsibility, and emolument, would have been constantly filled up by friends or followers of the existing administration in England, for whom it was neces- sary to provide, or whose opposition in Parliament it was re- quisite (in plain English) to buy off; men who were totally ignorant of India and all its concerns. Nay, according to a system very prevalent in the English Government, it is not im- probable that those appointed to these offices, in some instances, would have been allowed to remain quietly at home, and to perform their duty by deputy. We cannot, of course, posi- tively say that such would have been the case; but, judging from analogy, the probabilities are in its favor, and we should bear it all in mind, in judging and speaking of the past and future destinies of British India. The arbitrary nature too of the East India Company is also another ground for com- plaint. Not having ever been in a Crown Colony, I cannot speak from personal observation; but I have known many who have resided in several of our Colonies, as well as in India; and they have universally spoken of the arbitrary proceedings there existing, as far exceeding any thing that ever occurred in India.

But to the point. In all the complaints against the delay and expense of the Company's Courts, sufficient distinction has never yet been made between what is chargeable on the

Regulations themselves, and what ought to be attributed to the want of a proper number of officers to administer the law. My last two numbers will have supplied matter for reflection on this head. One main feature of difference in the laws enacted by the British Indian Government, and the laws of England, should be constantly kept in view. In the former, the *benefit of the people*, and the real administration of justice, has been fairly and obviously intended; and common sense, with reference to the customs and habits of the people on whom they were to operate, has been the foundation on which they have been laid. And although the reiterated demands from home for "surplus revenue" and "remittances" have presented their being carried into effect in an efficient manner, that does not detract from whatever excellencies the laws themselves may possess. On the other hand, the principal point which has been kept in view in framing the English law, has been the *benefit of the lawyers*. A very good lawyer, (Fielding), though he is too plain spoken for the rest of the fraternity, and therefore not in good odour with them, observed that a stranger would suppose that English law was framed not with the object of protecting the honest part of the community from the machinations of villains, but that thieves and rogues should be able to escape punishment. This may pass as a good joke; but the effect has been much the same. The real state of the case is, that every department of the English law has been made as intricate, unintelligible, and dilatory as possible, in order to increase the business of the lawyers; and the effect has been to favor the *dishonest* at the expence of the *well-disposed*. Often and truly has it been observed, that the English are little aware how little they owe to their laws, and how much to public opinion. In England this has prevented the evils being felt as they otherwise would have been; but where English law has been introduced into countries where this public opinion, or where a free press did not exist, the evil effects have been lamentable.

It is true that occasionally some bright examples have shone forth among the English lawyers, of men who have laboured to expose and correct the evils which they saw, acknowledged, and deplored; but invariably have their efforts been opposed by the body of the Bar, and every effort has been made to prevent any improvement from being adopted. This, it may be said, is no light charge; but truth and examin-

ation will bear it out. I am not a technical lawyer, or I might be able to produce many more instances in proof of the assertion. Some, however, are obvious to all who read and observe what is passing around them. To begin : look at the "general register" act, one of the best institutions that has been proposed for years. It would injure no one but lawyers and rogues, it would prevent the latter from defrauding the honest, and it would diminish the business of the former. The objections of these are, or rather would be, plausible, had the experiment never been tried; but the institution has existed for years in Scotland, Ireland, France, Switzerland, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Holland, and many other continental states, and even in two countries in England, Middlesex and Yorkshire, to the great and acknowledged benefit of all but lawyers and rogues. Yet, to the disgrace of England be it said, these two classes have hitherto had sufficient influence to prevent so beneficial a measure from being generally introduced there. They have been mainly supported by working on the ignorance and vanity of the country gentlemen, to whom they represent that it would lower their dignity to have their private concerns laid open to the prying eyes of the public! as if the public at large would trouble themselves with an examination of the incumbrances already existing on any landed estate, or indeed *any one* but he to whom application was made for a loan or mortgage. "In the time of Cromwell, an attempt was made to establish a general registry, but failed, Cromwell declaring that the men of Belial (meaning the lawyers) were too strong for him." "The system by which real property was at present transferred, certainly called for change, for the House must be aware that the laws by which real and personal property were regulated, differed materially, the former being intricate and expensive in their application, while the latter were simple, and imposing little or no inconvenience. The effect of a general registry would be to shorten deeds, to simplify titles, and prevent the almost ruinous expense of the present system. It would be impossible for any one not in the profession to form a notion of the difficulties that surrounded almost every title in the kingdom, great and small, and the frauds that were daily practised in the conveyance of real property from one man to another. It sometimes happened that deeds could not be produced, owing to accident; but it much more frequently happened that they were kept back for a fraudulent purpose. Wilful frauds of

“ this kind were much more frequent than the accidental omis-
 “ sion of evidence of title ; and this was particularly illustrated
 “ in the cases of mortgages and the creation of terms for years,
 “ separating the legal estate from the beneficial ownership.
 “ The expense and delay which perplexities of this nature oc-
 “ casioned even to marketable titles was incredible, and if any
 “ mode could be pointed out of obviating such evils, and was
 “ practicable, he thought the House should adopt it. Solicit-
 “ tors had raised a great outcry against the plan of a general
 “ registry, because it would affect their own profits ; but it
 “ was not true, as they had asserted, that the effect of a general
 “ registry would be to deprive parties of the custody of their
 “ deeds and parchments. The measure was only intended to be
 “ prospective ; and so far from any idle or curious person being
 “ allowed to examine any titles they pleased, it was intended
 “ that no one should have the privilege of making a search until
 “ he had first proved to the registrar that he had an interest
 “ in the lands respecting which he desired information.” (See
 Mr. William Brougham’s speech in the House of Commons
 on Wednesday, May 8th, 1833.) Now in the East India
 Company’s provinces, a Registry office has been established
 since the first formation of a code. The establishment of Dis-
 trict Courts is another case in point. No reasonable man can
 doubt that they would be a great benefit to the community at
 large : yet they have been strenuously opposed ; and it will re-
 quire every exertion and influence which Lord Brougham is
 able to exert to effect their establishment. The real and sole
 reason being that it will diminish the business of the courts of
 the metropolis, and thereby lessen the profits of the lawyers at-
 tached to them. The opposition to all reform in the Court of
 Chancery has been notorious, a court in which many years ago
 it was stated that money to the amount of upwards of a million
 sterling was lying, decreed to various suitors, who declined to
 claim what was due to them, because the amount that it would
 be necessary to pay in *fees*, would be greater than that which
 they were entitled to receive.

Take another question, the act for the relief of insolvent
 debtors. How many centuries had elapsed of English law
 and civilization before so obvious a measure of justice was en-
 acted ? How many years had passed since the establishment
 of the Supreme Court at Calcutta before it took place ?—and
 even then it was not by any act or recommendation of the
 Court, ~~that~~ it was effected, but by a petition from the mercan-

tile community, supported by others; who, however, never thought agitating the subject till one of the great mercantile aristocracy was arrested and thrown into jail. Yet in the year 1806, only thirteen years after the formation of any regular Code was begun in Bengal, and three years after in the Upper Provinces, were laws to that effect enacted for the East India Company's provinces. Regulation II. 1806 provides, that when a man has been arrested and put in prison, if he fairly gives up all his property to his creditors, he is to be released. Also Regulation XXIII. of 1814 provides, that for a debt not exceeding sixty-four rupees, a man shall not suffer imprisonment for more than six months. It is not many years since, in England, a man might have been kept in jail for *years* for a much less sum. Nay, after one action, in which perhaps a few shillings costs were unpaid, a new action, as it was called, "upon judgment," might be brought; the costs run up to twenty or thirty pounds or more, and the unfortunate debtor confined for a still longer period. No such proceeding *could* have existed in the East India Company's Courts. In arrests for debt, the following occurred not long ago in the Supreme Court. An officer who was on the point of embarking for England, was arrested in Calcutta for a large sum. He procured two people to give bail. The creditor objected to them on the plea that they were men of straw, not possessed of any property whatever, and that if he were allowed a day's time he could prove it. The answer was, "No, these people have sworn that they are worth so much; their bail is good, the debtor must be released." "What remedy is there for me," asked the creditor. "You may prosecute them for perjury." "At whose expense?" "At your own, it will cost you about two thousand rupees." So the debtor was released, and he immediately embarked for England, while the creditor was to put up with his loss, and, if he pleased, expend two thousand rupees more in prosecuting the bail for perjury. Such is English law! In a Company's Court the course would have been as follows: The debtor would have been remanded, and a short time allowed the creditor to prove what he alleged. If he succeeded, the prosecution for perjury would have been on the part of Government, without one farthing expense to the creditor; and if his allegation against the bail was manifestly false, he would have been punished by a fine according to circumstances. Which course, let me ask, is most consonant to *justice?*

In arrests for debt, the English law is thus: A man swears a debt of any amount against another, not the slightest enquiry is made at the time, or any provision that the *soi-disant* creditor shall prove his claim: a writ is immediately issued against the accused, who is arrested, required to give bail, or if unable to procure it, thrown into prison. Should he be able to give bail he is set at large, but he has no means of forcing his accuser to prove his claim and thereby manifest his own innocence, and the matter is allowed to remain in abeyance. In India under the operation of our single Supreme Court, he may be dragged down a thousand miles to Calcutta to the almost ruin of his concerns; and when he has regained his home, the same occurrence may take place over again, as often as the *soi-disant* creditor pleases, without the possibility of the accused being able to oblige his accuser to come to trial. Nay, by one process of the English law a man may be sent to jail on a charge of debt, although he be willing to give security to ten times the amount demanded, or even offer to deposit the actual sum. The transactions with respect to Hukem Men'lee Allee Khan will readily suggest themselves to my readers, in which this mode of proceeding was actually adopted, although he offered to deposit the sum for which he was arrested. He was only saved being dragged down to Calcutta by the (what was termed, "illegal") interference of some gentlemen at the station where he resided. I have known in Calcutta a man who was a plaintiff or a material witness in a Police case to be arrested on a false accusation for debt, the sole object being to keep him out of the way, and thereby quash the Police case. When he enquired what redress he could procure he was told "a prosecution for perjury at your own expense," (viz. about two thousand rupees!) In the Company's Courts no arrest for debt can take place until after a suit for the amount demanded has been filed in Court; or at least unless the creditor files his suit at the moment of issuing the process of arrest; and then only on his giving reasonable grounds to suppose that the debtor is preparing to abscond, or is disposing of his property with a view to defeat the demand: and if the latter be able to prove that the allegation be manifestly false and malicious, the plaintiff would be fined according to the circumstances of the case. The refusal of the plaintiff to proceed in his case or "~~come to trial~~" would not be tolerated: it is in the power of the defendant, by a petition to the Court, to oblige him to

bring the matter to issue and afford him an opportunity of proving the point to be unfounded. Which proceeding is most consonant to *justice*?

In the case between masters and servants relative to a claim for wages, (see a decision of Mr. Commissioner O'Hanlon reported in the *India Gazette*, August 4th, 1833,) we have seen that in the Court of Requests in Calcutta the decision is, that if a servant be discharged, with or without reason at a moment's warning he is entitled to his full wages for the entire month, however small the number of days of that month he may have served, or whatever be the cause of his discharge. As to the effect of such decision, take the following dialogue between the bearer and a sircar, occurring about the middle of August.—Bearer "It is a long time since I have visited my family. I intend to go home at the end of the month, and am going to give my master notice that he may provide himself with another servant in my stead."—Sircar. "Don't be so foolish, you will only receive your pay up to the end of this month: don't say a word to your master, but wait till the 1st or 2d of September, then neglect your duty, be insolent when he finds fault with you, and you will be discharged at a moment's warning: you can then claim your pay up to the end of September, and if your master refuses, the Court of Requests will order him to pay you."—Bearer. "Is it possible that such can be law?"—Sircar. "Perfectly true: a fine thing for us servants when we want to go home." So much for the interests of the masters. On the other hand, a master may, according to this law, discharge his servant without warning and without cause on the last day of the month; the servant is only entitled to his wages up to that date. This is doubtless very good Calcutta or English law. Let us see what it is in the Company's Courts. If a servant quit his master without cause, and without giving fifteen days' notice, he forfeits so much pay:—on the other hand, if a master discharge his servant without cause or without fifteen days' notice, he is obliged to give him as much extra pay as a compensation; while, if the servant has committed any palpable fault, of which the Magistrate, before whom the case is brought, is the Judge, he may of course be discharged at any time without such compensation. Which proceeding, again, is most consonant to *justice*?

Let us now consider the practice in the execution of decrees. In a decree of the Supreme Court, a bailiff is de-

puted to attach the property of the defendant, wherever it may be, within the limits of the British provinces. The bailiff proceeds, accompanied by the plaintiff, (or some person on his part.) to the spot where the property is said to be, and attaches it. It very probably happens (to my knowledge it has done so in certain cases) that part of the property attached does not belong to the debtor, but has been sold or mortgaged by him a long time before the suit in the Supreme Court commenced, or even before the transaction on which it was founded arose, or perhaps, indeed, never was his actual property, being only what he intended to purchase. Those who are in possession of the property come forward, ready to prove their claims. No matter—the property is attached, and the poor claimants are told they must either proceed to Calcutta (perhaps a thousand miles distant) or appoint an English lawyer there to prove their claim, at an expense of some thousand rupees.* The hardship on these people, who are, perhaps, native merchants or landholders, who never in their lives went fifty miles from home, is nothing—nor is the expense considered of sending an English bailiff that distance from Calcutta by dák. Such is English law. It is true that the whole business might be performed equally well, and with much less expense and delay to those concerned, through the medium of the Local Court; but to this there are two objections. 1st, The contempt† in which the Supreme Court has

* My readers will recollect the case which lately occurred, of the attachment by an officer of the Supreme Court, of the property and endowments of the temple at Singrampoor near Futtehghur. As to the justice of the proceeding, a Court in England might as well have attached the church lands of a Bishopric, or the endowments of a public charity, in satisfaction of a private debt due by the Bishop, or one of the governors of the charity. Yet it is not improbable that, from ignorance on the part of the superintendent of the temple as to how to proceed, or from want of funds to bring the case forward, the lands may be ultimately sold. Those who suffer will, however, have the satisfaction of obtaining *deliberate* justice. It is now sixteen months since the attachment took place, and no final order has been issued; so that it is not only in the Company's Courts that delay is found to exist.

† Take a few specimens of the dicta of different Judges. "The act of Parliament does not consider Mobaruck al Dowla as a sovereign prince. The jurisdiction of this Court extends over all his dominions." "Who are the Provincial Chief and Council of Dacca? They are *no corporation* in the eye of the law. The Chief and Provincial Council of Dacca is an ideal body. A man might as well say that he was commanded by the King of the Fairies, as by the Provincial Council of Dacca, because the law knows no such body." Conceive such language held by the Court of King's Bench respecting the Courts in Ireland and Canada, it would not be a whit more preposterous. "This action was likewise brought against *Black Agents*, whom the Council at Patna had, contrary to their original institution, empowered

always held those of the Company; and 2dly, That it would diminish the business of the English lawyers. The practice in the Company's Courts is as follows:—If the debtor or his property be situated in the district in which the decree has been passed, execution is issued by the Court of the district. If they should be in another district, a proceeding is transmitted to the Court of the latter, by which execution is issued; all claims to the property investigated on the spot, at an expense of from two to ten rupees to each claimant; the sale is ordered of what property is proved *bonâ fide* to belong to the debtor, and the proceeds transmitted to the first Court, by which it is paid to the plaintiff. Nay, the latter is not even put to the expense of the discount of a banker's bill (*hoondean*) in transmitting the money, Government allowing it to be sent *at par* through the Collector's treasury, on the principle that the proceeds of all decrees are payable at the Court by which they were passed. (See the circular orders of the Sudder Dewanee Adalat, dated May 21, 1830, communicating the orders of Government to this effect.) Which proceeding is most consonant to JUSTICE?

By the English law, suitors are allowed, if they please, to sue personally. But what encouragement do they meet with from the Courts in any such attempt? Every possible impediment is thrown in their way; and the success of a suitor of this description is so rare, that it is universally considered as a piece of folly to attempt it. See a report of what occurred before the Lord Chancellor in England on the 20th of March last. His Lordship's observations to the suitor are as follow:

“ Mr. Pitt, there are two ways in which King's subjects
 “ have a just right to be heard in a Court of Justice, viz. in
 “ person or by counsel. If they choose the former, they must
 “ take the consequence of delay, as counsel, particularly
 “ King's counsel, have a right of precedence. I repeat, that
 “ a subject has an undoubted right to be heard in person, but
 “ if he determines on that course, he must abide by the regu-
 “ lar forms of Court,”—*i. e.* in plain English, “ I cannot
 “ pronounce that a suitor may not plead personally; but it

“ to hear and determine a petition,” &c. Well does Mill observe, “ *Black Agents*, this is the *appropriate* name he bestows on the Magistrates and Judges of the highest respectability in the country.” “ *Hear and determine.*” This is what he affirms, “ though he knew that they only collected evidence and reported.” (*Mill ut supra*)

“ will be ruin to the Bar should such a practice become general, and therefore I will throw every obstacle in the way.” This is the system universally acted upon in the English Courts towards all who attempt to plead their own cause; indeed the rarity of the attempt, and still greater rarity of success, affords little inducement to any one to adopt this course. In the East India Company’s Courts it is by no means an uncommon event for a person not only to plead in person, but *to gain his cause*; and that too, although the defendant should be a lawyer of the Court! Out of two hundred and seventy-one consecutive decisions, original and appealed, the number of plaintiffs or appellants who sued personally was sixty-two, of defendant or respondents, thirty-five.

In the examination of witnesses, very great disregard is shewn to the inconvenience to which people are subject in being summoned at an immense expense, and to their great loss from the absence from their concerns, some hundred miles from Calcutta, to attend the Supreme Court. In a great many instances the depositions could just as well be taken by the Local Courts: nor is the mode of proceeding at all foreign to the English law either in Chancery or the Common Law Courts. But is this ever done by the Supreme Court in India? And let the truth be spoken; jealousy, contempt of the Local Courts, added to the fear of diminishing the profits of their own lawyers, prevents recourse being had to so obvious a measure of justice and convenience to the community. With the single exception of issuing a commission to swear witnesses to the truth of wills, I believe hardly an instance could be quoted, and even then two or three individuals are selected; the commission is not issued to the Local Court, although the presiding officer of that Court may be one of the individuals, and perhaps he alone may act. The apprehension probably is, that if the Local Court were employed it might be observed that they might as well decide the cause, which would have a tendency to excite a question as to the utility of the Supreme Court, rather a delicate question to agitate. It is undoubtedly a recognized and sound rule, that those who are acquainted with the merits of a case must give evidence; every individual submitting in his turn to a portion of inconvenience for the promotion of general justice, which, of course, is only to be obtained by a speedy remedy for every piece of injustice which any one may be tempted to commit. But it is also a maxim of sound justice, that the information which any individual

possesses, relative to any case, should be obtained from him with as little inconvenience to himself as possible. But all this is not to be put into competition with the dignity of the Supreme Court, and the profits of the lawyers attached to it. In the Company's Courts, when the witnesses in any cause reside at a distance, in another district, where the nature of the case will admit of it, the practice invariably is to send a proceeding to the court of the latter district specifying the points on which evidence is required. The depositions of the witnesses are there taken, and transmitted to the court in which the suit is filed. I will put a cause of by no means uncommon occurrence. A native borrows from another a large sum of money, on a bond duly drawn out and witnessed—say in Suharunpoor. The borrower afterwards absconds; and the creditor, or some one on his behalf, not knowing where he is to be found, sets off in pursuit, and at length traces him to Calcutta, where the debtor has taken up his abode. A suit is entered in the Supreme Court, in which of course the validity of the bond must be established. In this purpose, the unfortunate witnesses would be summoned the whole way from Suharunpoor. But had the creditor found his debtor settled in any of the local districts, in the court of which he filed his suit, the evidence of the witnesses would have been taken, as above mentioned, at Suharunpoor, by a proceeding sent from one court to the other. Which practice, again, is most consonant to JUSTICE?

Another evil of the mode of proceeding adhered to by the Supreme Courts, is the facility it gives to the extortion of money by a dishonest man. Often when a suit is filed in that Court, subpoenas are issued at the instance of the plaintiff, on rich native bankers and others residing at a distance, who know nothing whatever of the case; merely with a view of extorting money from them by the plaintiff, in consideration of which he promises not to insist on their proceeding to Calcutta. Doubtless the Supreme Court could severely punish any person who, on prosecution, should be proved to have acted thus. But who is to bring the matter forward? The native who has been fleeced has little inclination to expend some thousand rupees for this purpose, (for the prosecution would at least cost him that, and would require the summoning of many witnesses to prove the charge!) and should his own presence be necessary in Calcutta, a loss of some thousand rupees might perhaps be the consequence of absence for

such a length of time as would be necessary from his concerns, besides the expense of travelling backwards and forwards.

Many other instances might be given ; but these will be sufficient to show that the law in the Company's Courts is not quite so bad as many people have laboured to prove. The real reason of the inefficiency of the latter is the want of a sufficient number of judges and magistrates to enforce the law. Some additional cases may probably be adduced in this and future papers.—In the mean time let us make a comparison on the criminal codes of the two systems of law.

In the severity of the Criminal Court, the superiority of that established by the British Indian Government over that of the English law is immense. Some absurd letters have lately appeared in the papers respecting the severe sentences to which *the poor native convicts* are doomed. These are only conspicuous for an affectation of morbid sensibility, mixed with utter ignorance on the subject. For the truth of this, I appeal to the records of the Sudder Nizamut, in which will be found cases where men are imprisoned for life, fourteen years, seven years, and even less, for the crimes of wilful murder, highway robbery, or gang robbery, accompanied by murder ; and other heinous crimes for which, by the English law, the sentence would have been death, commuted, at the least, to imprisonment for life. In the minor crimes of theft, burglary, and affrays, many a man is sentenced by the Company's courts to one or two years' imprisonment, who, in England, would have been transported for seven or fourteen years ; or even sentenced to death. And here I would advert to one part of the criminal jurisprudence of British India, which has been the subject of much animadversion, viz. the absurdity of trying Christians and Hindoos by the Mahomedan code. It is strange that people will sometimes declaim in utter ignorance of the subject on which they are treating, or more properly, on which they wish to talk. This is an instance in point. If any one will take the trouble to examine the Regulations of the Bengal Presidency, he will find that, although we professed to administer the Mahomedan criminal code, yet, almost from the first, it was virtually abolished ; and the law officer who sat with the English judge was, in reality, no more than an assessor. All mutilations, fines for the price of blood, and other cruel or absurd punishments were at once prohibited ; and imprisonment of various periods, with or without irons, or labour, was substituted. Moreover, whenever a person was

pronounced by the law-officer not guilty, by reason of an exception, according to the Mahomedan law, against one or more of the witnesses; if this exception were manifestly against common sense, the law-officer was required to deliver an opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner, supposing the witnesses had been unexceptionable. Indeed all that the Mahomedan law-officer had to declare in the way of sentence was, whether the prisoner were liable to severe or slight punishment: and even then the Court of Nizamut Adalut had the power, ever since the first establishment of a code of laws, altogether to set aside the opinion of the law-officer, and pronounce sentence according to their own decision. Further provision was made on this head in 1817 and other years. I grant that this was a very clumsy way of getting rid of absurdities, which might have been done by a plain, straightforward enactment: still they were obviated by these means; and the charge of guiding our criminal code by the Mahomedan law falls to the ground.

The difference in the expense in the Supreme Courts and those of the Company is another point of consideration.

In criminal prosecutions the expence which is thrown upon the injured person has long been the disgrace of the English law; and the difficulty which an accused person, who is poor, finds in proving his innocence, is another equally infamous part of it.

When a person was accused of a crime, and brought before a magistrate, he was at once committed for trial; for which he might have to wait some months. (The Assizes in England were held in the spring and summer.) It was to no purpose that the accused might have it in his power to bring forward incontrovertible proof that he was in a different part of the country, and that his person was mistaken for another. The magistrate's answer was, "I have no option: the accusation has been sworn to. You must go to jail (or give bail, as the case might be) and prove your innocence at the Sessions." It is only within the last few years, (though England has been considered a civilized country for centuries) that the magistrate has been allowed to hear evidence in the prisoner's defence, and exercise his discretion in committing him for trial: and even now the witnesses must be summoned at the expense of the prisoner. Even when the case is committed for trial, it depends entirely upon the purse of the prisoner and the exertions of his friends to procure any evidence he may be able to bring forward to rebut the charge! Such is English law!

In the Company's Courts the following is the practice: Every thing the prisoner may have to urge is heard, witnesses are summoned through the Police, without one farthing expense to the accused, and the case fully investigated by the magistrate in the first instance: and even when the grounds of commitment are fully substantiated, the prisoner is again asked if he has any additional evidence, either to prove his innocence of the particular charge, or to testify to general good character, which he may wish to produce at the Sessions. These are summoned when the time comes, on the part of Government, and their names entered in the calendar, which is sent by the magistrate to the Sessions Judge. Which course is most consonant to justice? In fact the whole proceedings in criminal trials in the Company's Courts carried on entirely on the part of Government, without any expense to the parties concerned; and the only real inconvenience to which they are subject, is the time during which they are in attendance on the Courts; a great but unavoidable evil, which must in all countries be submitted to by a few for the benefit of the community. I am perfectly aware that in practice certain extortions are frequently practised by the Police in such cases, but these arise from the often lamented overplus of business, beyond what the magistrate can possibly perform efficiently, and do not detract from the excellenc of the laws, such as I have above stated.

Let us now enquire into the expense of the two systems of law in civil suits. To enable my readers to judge, I will annex a calculation of the costs of suit in claims for various amounts in the different Courts established by the British Government for the Bengal provinces.

In a suit for real or personal property valued at 300 Rs. instituted in a Moonsiff's Court, the sole expense to which the parties are necessarily put is 16 Rs. for the institution fee, payable in the first instance by the plaintiff. If the property do not exceed 16 Rs. the fee is one rupee, those of intermediate amount being in proportion. In few of the Moonsiff's Courts are any vakcels appointed; where they are, and if the parties choose to appoint vakeels (which is seldom done,) the pleader's fee is settled between him and his client, in no case to exceed five per cent. In general, the summons to the defendant and witnesses is served by the parties, or their servants; where it may be necessary to appoint Court runners (muskoorre chiprassees) on an average, the expense on both sides may be from one to three rupees more, according to the

distance of the residence of those summoned; so that the total costs in the most expensive mode of proceeding in a suit of which the cause of action is 500, would be barely 50. If the suit were heard in the Judge's Court, the total costs on both sides would be on the average, (allowing for some variation, according to the number of exhibits filed, of witnesses required, and the distance at which the latter resided,) about 60 or 65 rupees.

In a suit instituted in the Judge's Court, whether heard by himself or referred to a subordinate officer, for property to the amount of 5,000 Rs. the total costs (allowing for the variation above alluded to) on both sides would be on an average calculation about 425 Rs. On a suit for property to the amount of 100,000 Rs. on the same calculation, they would be 2,050 Rs.

Thus we see that the costs of suit per cent. on causes of the respective values above enumerated, in the different Company's Courts, are respectively excluding fractions, 16 Rs. 21 Rs. 8 Rs. and 2 Rs. But I will state the matter fairly, on claims of an intermediate amount. The institution fee is to a certain extent the same as for those of a higher grade. Thus in a suit for property to the value of 60,000 Rs. the costs would be the same as in a cause for 100,000, viz. 2,050 Rs. or six per cent. In a suit of 1000 Rs. the costs would average about 110 Rs. or 11 per cent. In one for 100 Rs. before a Moonsiff the costs would amount to about 20 Rs.

In all these the calculations include the total costs of *both* parties, and are made on the most expensive mode of proceeding, according to the form prescribed by the law, and on the supposition that every cause proceeds to a decision. In the event of a suit being adjusted between the parties and withdrawn, either the whole or one half of the institution fee is returned, according to the state to which the cause had proceeded.

These will enable us to form a fair average of the expenses of a civil suit, of small or large amount in the Company's Courts, viz., about 12 per cent. of the value of the cause of action: of course, if the parties plead their own cause the expense will be much less. Will the expense of the Supreme Court, or of any Court, formed according to English law, bear a comparison? In the Calcutta Court of Requests, in a decision on a suit for 100 Rs. supposing only two witnesses were summoned on each side, the *least* costs that can be incurred are 20 Rs.

I have not sufficient documents by me to show to what average percentage the costs in civil suits amount to in the Supreme Court, but I can mention a few instances which have come within my observation by way of illustration. In a suit for damages laid at 400 Rs. the costs amounted to 1,600 Rs. I once saw the bill of a lawyer to a defendant in a criminal action, in which not one witness was summoned on his part; a few communications only were received from his client, and a few speeches and motions made in Court: the bill amounted to upwards of *three thousand rupees*. I will state, without fear of contradiction, that the principal English merchants in Calcutta, (who are on the spot to give their evidence if this be incorrect) have for years considered a resort to the Supreme Court merely as the *ultima ratio*, by way of punishing an unjust debtor, and thereby deterring others from acting in a fraudulent manner; not with any hope of bettering themselves. Besides the great curse of English law is that a suitor can never form even a guess of what his expenses may be: the admitted charges between the parties, as costs, which are awarded to him who gains the cause, are almost invariably very inferior to the actual disbursements, I know an instance in an action for damages, where the plaintiff gained his damages and *costs* too, yet he was considerably out of pocket by the transaction. It very much depends on the attorney. One man will conduct a suit at half the charge which another may contrive to impose. No such proceedings can take place in the Company's Courts: the established charges and lawyer's fees include the whole remuneration for every act performed in the suit; and any lawyer attached to these Courts who should receive any remuneration beyond the established fees would be liable to be dismissed from his situation. This will perhaps be sufficient to give an idea of the difference in the expenses and practices in the English law courts and those of the Company. If, however, any thing is incorrectly stated to the disparagement of the former, those interested have it in

* The complaint is that in the Local Courts a suitor cannot obtain a hearing. In the Supreme Court he obtains his hearing and decree too; gains his thousand Rupees, legal costs included; and immediately is called on to pay perhaps twelve hundred Rupees extra charges. Really King Log is a less evil than King Stork. A native vakeel thinks himself tolerably well off when he makes thirty or forty Rupees per month; some few in the higher Courts make even a thousand Rupees per month. If to pay these people he, as it is said, an intolerable burden on the community, how could they possibly remunerate English lawyers, who would expect hundreds, where the vakeels are satisfied with tens?

their power to disprove it by publishing, for general information, a few lawyers' bills and statements of costs incurred in different actions, civil and criminal.

The great ambition of the Supreme Court, ever since its establishment, has been to extend its authority over the provinces, to an extent which was never contemplated by the Parliament of England when the Court was first instituted. The proceedings which took place shortly after its first formation must be familiar to many of my readers; and I would strongly recommend those who are not acquainted with them to peruse the account in the sixth chapter of the fifth book of Mill's History. They will there find ample proof of the principles on which the judges of that day acted. Every authority, in the country, except their own, was set at naught. The feelings and customs of the people were totally disregarded; and the Supreme Court virtually claimed to be the only legal tribunal of justice in India. The same spirit has actuated the different judges to the present day, only they have been restrained by prudential considerations from proceeding to the same extremes. The conduct of the late judges at Bombay is an instance in point. They assumed the power of releasing native convicts condemned according to law by the Provincial Courts. It is obvious that had this been submitted to, the whole functions of Government and its officers would have been annihilated. The result is well known that on appeal to the King in Council, the power assumed by the Court was instantly pronounced to be wholly unjustifiable, to a degree to call forth the displeasure of His Majesty, and cause the removal of the judges. There were some unfortunate circumstances in the discussion between the Government and the Supreme Court. In the anxiety of Sir John Malcolm and the Council to treat the Court with proper respect certain expressions were used which had better have been omitted. Among others was the term "political expediency." This gave rise to a fine opportunity for display on the part of the Court. "Good heavens!" exclaimed the judges, "shall we sacrifice our consciences, our sense of justice, and of what is due to the dignity of the Supreme Court, to "political expediency," &c. &c. Now Sir John Malcolm's letter should have been to this effect. "As we are convinced you are acting illegally, we are determined to resist this new assumption of authority:" "*suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*" but still clearly to this effect. However, substantially the Bombay Govern-

ment acted as they ought to have done, and put a stop to pretensions, which, had they been carried into effect, would have subverted the whole Government of the British Indian Empire on that side of the country. Yet it was curious to see how these pretensions were echoed both at Madras and in Bengal: they did not certainly *act* upon them to a greater extent than they had done before, having sufficient prudence to wait the reply to the reference to England; but the language held and the sentiments expressed, probably by way of sounding the feelings of Government and the public as to how such pretensions would be tolerated, were sufficiently indicative of their inclinations.

I forget exactly the technicalities in which it was clothed; but the substance or what was given out in private conversations by those connected with the Supreme Court in Calcutta, was as follows: That if a native, a resident in any part of the British provinces who had never been within a thousand miles of Calcutta, possessed *any* property within Calcutta, he was not only answerable to the Supreme Court for transactions relative to that property, but that he was a "constructive inhabitant" of Calcutta, and therefore amenable to the Supreme Court for *any* transactions relative to *any* property he might possess in *any* part of the British provinces! — The Supreme Court at Madras has advanced precisely the same pretensions. What should we say to the pretension on the part of the Court of King's Bench in England, that an inhabitant of Upper Canada, who had never in his life been out of that province, but who chanced to be possessed of some property in England (either he might have only devolved to him a few days previously by will) was a "constructive inhabitant" of London, and therefore amenable to the Courts of King's Bench for *any* transaction relative to *any* property he might possess in Upper Canada! Or what should we say if the Court of King's Bench were to issue a writ of habeas corpus to a magistrate in Canada, commanding him to produce the person of a prisoner whom he had sentenced to punishment, and answer to that Court the allegation of having illegally imprisoned the person sentenced. The one pretension would not be a whit more preposterous, absurd, or illegal, than the other: for the Local Courts in India rest on as solid a foundation as those in Canada. Nay, further, what would be thought if the Court of King's Bench were to send its bailiffs into France or Spain to seize a native of either of those provinces?

Yet this is no more than has been done by the Supreme Courts both of Madras and Bombay. (See the minute of Sir Charles Metcalfe in the Secret Department, date 15th April, 1829.)

Such are a sample of the proceedings of a Court, which is avowedly established for the purpose of checking unauthorised assumptions of power by those in authority! These are not merely insulated proceedings of single Judges, but a specimen of the whole tenor of the behaviour of the Court, and the attempts systematically made to extend its authority ever since its establishment. The mode too resorted to in former days to enforce the orders of the Court is well worthy of consideration. In civil process, forcible entry is quite at variance with the spirit and letter of the English law: yet bailiffs and attorneys were often sent with large bodies of armed men to arrest natives residing many hundred miles from Calcutta. The houses of natives of rank were forcibly broken open, and even the Zananahs (private apartments of the women) were violently entered ("one of the last outrages which might be expected at the hands of an implicable foe") and the people and their servants beaten and wounded in the attack: and this too in a primary process of arrest in an action for debt. Yet the Judges of the Supreme Court highly approved of the conduct of their officers, and even wrote direct to the military commandant on the spot to afford them additional assistance! It is probable that the English law might be greatly improved on the point of arrests in civil cases; but it was the duty of the Judges to have administered the law *as it existed*. (See the chapter before quoted in Mills.) Can any thing be quoted on the part of Government of so arbitrary a nature as these examples?

It is impossible that the different Judges can have reflected on the consequences of their conduct. Many of them, in common with others, have decried the delay which takes place in the Company's Courts, which it is proved by different publications and late enactments must be plainly attributable not to the idleness or incapacity of the Judges of the latter, but to the press of business beyond their power to execute. Do the Judges of the Supreme Court imagine that after they shall have succeeded in annihilating the Civil Government of the country (which is the inevitable tendency of their pretensions and proceedings) that they could perform the whole business? Even if they claim only the right of supervision, can they pretend to do this effectually over the thirty or forty thousand

cases of various descriptions which are monthly decided by the Company's Courts of Justice, Revenue, and Police? Yet they have arrogated to themselves this right. "A correspondence on the subject between the Council and the Supreme Court took place in the year 1775. The Court said, that the Council had a right to receive appeals in all cases in which the Provincial Councils had a *legal* jurisdiction. This the Council treated as a denial of any right at all, and the Court, by not telling what they meant by *legal*, and reserving to themselves a right of deciding, without rule, on each case which occurred, had the power of deciding just as they pleased." (*Mill ut supra*). At the same time they denied that any *legal* authority to pass sentences, and give decisions, existed in the Provincial Councils and Local Courts. Nevertheless, they claimed the power of interfering with any and every act performed by these authorities! The extent of the different districts subject to each Local Court has not failed to attract attention, as imposing hardship on the suitors, in the distance they are obliged to travel to prosecute any claim. It is doubtless a sore grievance, for the distance sometimes exceeds a hundred miles; but what would it be with one Supreme Court situated in one corner of the Bengal Presidency, to which the suitors must have recourse from the distance of even more than a thousand miles?

The speedier despatch of business in the Supreme Court, compared with those of the Company, has been adduced to the advantage of the former and disparagement of the latter. It is worth while to attend to the different circumstances under which the operations of the two are conducted, which may be divided into two heads—the extent of territory and amount of population under the authority of each Court, and the establishment of each. The local jurisdiction of a Judge-Magistrate, it has been shown, on the average, comprises a tract of country seventy miles long by more than sixty broad; containing 4,775 towns and villages, and a population of more than a million. The establishment for the Court consisted of one English Judge, and sometimes two Registers; and sometimes one or even two assistants—often the Judge was left singly to perform the whole duty, which has been sufficiently described already in former papers of the series, (see Nos. 13, 14, and 22) To assist him he had from ten to twenty native officers, besides Court runners (*chuprassees*), and the expense of the whole establishment averaged about 4,000 Rs. per month.

The extent of country subject to the Supreme Court in Calcutta, on the other hand, is about five miles long by one broad, and contains a population of about 300,000.* To administer justice over this space, there is, first, the Supreme Court, in which are three Judges, whose individual salaries are nearly double the whole establishment of a Company's Court: a Sheriff, Deputy, &c., altogether twenty-two officers; most of them English gentlemen of rank and talent, all of whom receive most liberal emoluments; besides a host of bailiffs and other subordinate officers, both English and Native. Secondly, the Court of Requests for the recovery of small debts; consisting of three English Commissioners and a subordinate establishment, in itself nearly equal to that of a judge and magistrate's court. Thirdly, a police office, consisting of a chief magistrate, a superintendent of police, four other magistrates, on liberal salaries, and a numerous subordinate list of officers. Fourthly, a numerous body of honorary magistrates, or justices of the peace. The jail too has its separate establishment and superintendent. Surely if business were not performed in Calcutta with greater despatch than in a local (mofussil) Indian Court, either the Calcutta authorities must be charged with the most extraordinary inefficiency or the inhabitants of that city must be the most turbulent and litigious people in the world; while the population of the Bengal provinces must be the most peaceable and well disposed. There is not probably another instance in existence of so small an extent of jurisdiction supplied with so large and so expensive an establishment for the administration of justice, as that which is subject to the Supreme Court of Calcutta.

The amount of business performed by the respective courts remains to be considered. The number of decisions and orders, civil, criminal, and miscellaneous, passed by a judge and magistrate in a Local Court would average about three hundred and fifty per month, and it is no exaggeration to affirm that there is as much work done in the court of any judge, magistrate, civil and session judge, or commissioner in a month, as is performed in the Supreme Court in a year. Every one will

* I am aware that the population of Calcutta has been reckoned much higher of which the correctness may be doubted. Take the area and consider the large empty plains, and the great portion covered with houses inhabited by the English, each surrounded by a large enclosure, and compare the thickly inhabited part with other native towns; it is doubtful whether the population residing within the proper limits of the Supreme Court would amount even to the above number.

acknowledge and deplore the great delay to which suitors are liable in the local courts: but this does not arise from defects in the law, or neglect of the presidency officers, but from the great accumulation of business, arising in so vast an extent of country, and the immense population which is subject to each, being beyond the powers of the existing establishments to execute.

The business of the Supreme Court, on the other hand, is very moderate; during periods which united amount to about one half the year, the court is closed; and during the other half, I doubt whether the business would occupy on the average above three hours a day. Considering the limited extent of the proper jurisdiction, it would be strange if it required more; indeed were there any object in making the exertion, it might probably be disposed of in a much shorter space of time; but as long as the business is so small, there is no necessity for this. I knew an attorney, also an officer of the Supreme Court, who made a tour in the upper provinces a few years since, and took the opportunity of examining the business of the Local Courts. He was perfectly astonished at the quantity of business that was performed, and declared that he was convinced the labour of the Company's functionaries to be ten times greater than that of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Yet it has been clearly shown that it is insufficient to perform all that ought to be done.

This is the real reason of the despatch in the Supreme Courts and the delays in the Local Courts. It is not the superiority of the English law over that established by the British Indian Government for the guidance of the provinces that makes the difference. Until some such experiment as the following be tried, no fair comparison can be drawn. Suppose a tract of country around Calcutta sufficient to increase the population to about a million should be added to the jurisdiction of that city; that the offices of the police magistrates, justices of the peace, and sheriff be abolished, and the duty of the whole, besides the entire civil business of all the tract, excepting part of that performed by the Court of Requests which should remain, (answering to our Moonsiff's Courts,) but that court has larger powers than the moonsiff's were intrusted with, also the charge of the jail and the superintendance of the labour of the convicts, and the general repair of the roads, were imposed on one individual, who should occasionally be supplied with an assistant to decide minor cases, but

oftener left to do the whole work himself; and that the real business was in one language, the records in another, both foreign to the judge. Let that individual be the cleverest lawyer in England, the ablest judge on the bench, nay, the most qualified person in the whole world—can any one doubt for a moment what the state of the court, and all the transactions connected with it, would be. Let the courts in which the two codes of law are administered be put upon an equal footing relative to the business performed in each, the public would soon see which code was most consistent with common sense, and best calculated to promote justice and good government.

I have no intention in these observations of conveying any personal attack on the judges of the Supreme Court. It is the difference between the two systems to which I would attract the notice of my readers, in the hopes of inducing them to examine for themselves and study the two codes of laws, and the effect which each has upon those employed in its administration. The judges of the Supreme Court have only all along acted according to the ideas with which they were imbued in their education. The study of the English law has the effect of warping the judgment and contracting the mind to an extent almost incredible. There is of course no rule without an exception, and a few splendid instances of superior talent rising above the rest have thrown a lustre upon the profession; but, generally speaking, an English lawyer is incapable almost of taking a plain, straightforward common sense view of a subject, much less of viewing it with the comprehensive eye of a statesman.* He has been brought up to believe that the English law is the perfection of human wisdom, and in all his attempts at legislation he reverts to the ideas acquired by his legal studies, and moulds every thing according to the intricacies to which long habit has reconciled him. Under such impressions, the course unceasingly pursued by the successive judges of the Supreme Court need be no matter of surprise. Almost any English lawyers would have done the same in their circumstances. Being convinced of the immense superiority of the English law over all others they conceived

* This has often been remarked as the reason why so few lawyers distinguish themselves in Parliament; or in the administration. Doubtless there have been some splendid exceptions; but some of these have been mere nominal lawyers, who paid little attention to their profession from the very beginning of their career.

that they were conferring a benefit upon the people by introducing it into India. The evils, and the inconveniences, and the ruinous expense which would be entailed on the people; the impossibility of one Court being able to transact the whole legal business of a country as large as the half of Europe; all these were totally overlooked. To some of the judges in all probability they never occurred, and others would suppose them to be counterbalanced by the blessings which they conferred on the people by the introduction of English law. God grant that no such incubus may be inflicted on the people of India,—they have suffered enough at our hands already. Few of the uninitiated can conceive what English law really is. How little protection it affords to the innocent, or how much encouragement it holds out to those who prey upon society. In England it is public opinion and the high tone of morality which exists that prevents the rich from oppressing the poor, and not the English laws. The latter would enable any rich man to ruin his poor neighbours whenever he pleased. I am happy however to perceive that the attention of the people of England has at length been roused. Some improvements have of late years been effected, and it is hoped that notwithstanding the opposition of the two interested parties we may shortly see the introduction of a judicious and moderate reform.

The scheme of introducing English law into India is just as unjust and impolitic as it would be to establish the Mahometan or Hindoo law in England. The latter is just as much suited to the people of England as the former to the inhabitants of Hindostan. “The language of the English law; “its studied intricacies and obscurities, which render it unintelligible to all Englishmen who have not devoted a great part of their lives to the study of it, render it to the eye of the affrighted Indian a black and portentous cloud, from which every terrific and destructive form might at each moment be expected to descend upon him.” “The system of English law is so incompatible with the habits, sentiments and circumstances of the people, that if attempted to be forced upon even that part of the field of Government which belonged to the administration of law, it would suffice to throw the country into the utmost disorder, would subvert almost every existing right, would fill the nation with terror and misery, and being in such a situation incapable of answering the purposes of law, would leave the country in a state hardly different from that in which it would have been

“ under a total absence of law.” (See Mill’s chapter *ut supra*.) The natives of the provinces look on an English law Court with as much dread and horror as the Inquisition would be regarded with in England. In the prospect of its establishment “ they see themselves surrounded with dangers of a terrible nature from a new mysterious source, the operations of “ which they are altogether unable to comprehend.” The very appearance of an English bailiff, or even a person bearing a subpoena for witnesses in the provinces, creates as great a sensation as that of an officer of the Inquisition would do in a country village in Spain. The respectable native inhabitants, particularly the bankers and merchants, shut themselves in their houses and refuse communication almost with every one. This is literally true; and it is probable, on any further extension of English law, the people will imitate the example of the landholders of Behar in former days, who “ joined in a petition “ to the Governor and Council praying for protection against “ the process of the Supreme Court, or, if that could not be “ granted, for leave to relinquish their farms that they might “ retire into another country.” Petitions to this effect have to my own certain knowledge been lately agitated in several towns in the interior.

It is fervently to be hoped that the English legislature will ere long set this matter at rest and put a stop to the fears which are now entertained by the natives. Let them only take a rational and statesman-like view of the question, there can be little fear or doubt which course will be pursued. The law established by the Company’s Government undoubtedly contains much that requires revision and amendment; but it is in the main founded on the right basis of taking the customs and laws of the people for a ground work, introducing modifications such as might be suggested by a more civilized and enlightened people. The inconsistencies and absurdities which may be found are attributable to inadvertence or ignorance, and not to a systematic plan to benefit lawyers and rogues.

In addition to what has been above instanced I will allude to two more cases to show the grasping tendency of an English law Court. By the act of Parliament, cap. 155, sec. 107, 53 of George III. European British subjects are made amenable to the local Courts in Civil suits to any amount. Yet taking advantage of some obscure wording, the English lawyers declared that it was only intended that Englishmen should be sued by the natives, but not that one Englishman should im-

plead another. In that case resort must be had to the Supreme Court. The injustice and inconvenience to the parties concerned and the witnesses, and above all the absurdity of such a rule, seems never to have struck them. If a Court were competent to decide a claim by a native against an Englishman, or the reverse, it must surely be so when both parties were Englishmen. Such indeed was the manifest intention of the act, but the loose wording of it afforded a handle which the English lawyers eagerly seized in order to retain some portion of business in their own hands. The present Advocate General has to his credit given an opinion lately on the other side, and suits between Englishmen may now be heard by the local Courts.

The other point is this. Until within the last few years, the law has stood as follows. If an English soldier chanced to murder a sergeant or a corporal, he might be tried and punished by a court martial on the spot. If he murdered another person, he and all the witnesses must be sent down, even a thousand miles to Calcutta that the case might be tried by the Supreme Court! As far as regards soldiers and camp followers, this injustice and absurdity has been remedied: but it still remains with regard to other classes of Englishmen.

It may be urged in defence of the Supreme Court, that it did not *make* the laws which are thus attacked. True. But they have often extended them to a point which was never intended by the English legislature. On the other hand, have we to thank any one connected with the Supreme Court for any representations to the Home Authorities of any abuses or injustice, under which the community laboured by the practice of that Court, of which the remedy would cause a decrease in the business of the Court? If so, and any instance be pointed out, I will make the *amende honorable*. On the contrary, many of the Judges have laboured unceasingly to persuade the Home Government to extend the authority and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Innumerable instances may, however, be adduced among the Judges in the Company's Courts, of evils occasioned by the practice there having been brought by themselves to the notice of Government, and many more no doubt would have occurred but for the sensitiveness (to which I have before alluded) on the part of the Home Authorities to any thing that implied error in their system.

It is to be hoped that some definitive enactments will be passed by the British legislature to the jurisdiction of the respective Courts before the colonization of the English settlers takes place, (for it is not probable that if Englishmen are to have the *right* to come to India at their own pleasure, the restriction against their proceeding into the interior will long be continued). If any number of English settle in the provinces, the whole country will be thrown into anarchy to an extent which will threaten the virtual annihilation of the internal government, should the two codes of laws and the processes of both Courts be in simultaneous operation. The only plan to avoid such a probability is, either to abolish the whole of the Company's Courts and to introduce at once Courts of English law throughout the country; or to ordain that the settlers must submit in every point to the jurisdiction of the local authorities, while the Supreme Court should be confined to its proper jurisdiction, the town of Calcutta. No middle course will succeed. I could hardly conceive that any sane person, who knew any thing of the country, could possibly recommend the former: and as to any complaint that the settlers might make (for doubtless many would be made by all who might be brought within the clutches of the law on which they would endeavour to throw the blame due to their own misconduct) the answer is obvious. "You came to this country with your eyes open, for your own pleasure; and with *the sole object of your own benefit*. The welfare, interests, and established institutions of a hundred millions is not to be set at nought on your account."

The Supreme Court should be placed on the same footing with regard to the Local Courts that the latter stand with one another. The rule for deciding the jurisdiction of the Court (after the limits of territory have been marked) is this. In criminal affairs, the prisoner is tried in the Court of that district in which the crime was committed (in special cases to prevent inconvenience to prosecutors and witnesses a deviation is allowed.) In civil suits for real property, the case must be heard in the Court of that district in which the property is situated. In actions for debt or personal property, the plaintiff has his option to sue either in the Court of that district in which the transaction which led to the suit took place, or should it be in a different one in that in which the defendant resides. All processes of the Court in another district are issued through the Court of the latter—a plain, intelligible rational mode of

proceeding. With such a plan as this, no harm could happen from the existence of the two codes of law, each being restrained within its proper jurisdiction ; and it would afford an opportunity of judging of their comparative merits. Nay, I should not object to giving the Supreme Court by way of compensation for their loss of dignity in being placed on the same footing as *those of the Company*, concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Sudder Dewanee and Nizamut Adawlut in receiving appeals—(with the obvious proviso that they should be judged of by their merits according to the Regulations of the provinces and not by the standard of English law and practice,) provided the Court of Sudder Dewanee had in return equal power in receiving original suits arising within the town of Calcutta. The option, of-course, to be on the part of the plaintiffs as to which Court they would prefer. Nay, I should be glad to see the experiment tried ; because, were the Court of Sudder Dewanee once cleared of its arrears, and placed on an efficient footing as to its current business ; with all its faults, and those of the Regulations to boot, I am convinced that every thing I have advanced in this paper would be most fully substantiated ; and that the infinite superiority of the Regulations of the British Indian Government over the mass of tortuous, inconsistent, undefined, and incomprehensible matter, dignified by the name of English law, would be demonstrated by the most incontrovertible proof.

A FRIEND TO INDIA,

September, 1833.

N. B. In addition to the chapter in Mill above quoted, see the following documents—Minutes by Sir C. Metcalf, 15th April 1829, and May 2, 1829 ; by Mr. Holt Mackenzie, of apparently same date ; by Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, April 9, 1829 ; by Mr. J. W. Hogg, May 17, 1829 ; by Mr. A. Ross, of apparently the same date ; by Sir E. Ryan, October 2, 1829 ; by Lord William Bentinck, October 10, 1829 ; by Sir C. Grey, October 2, 1829 ; by Sir J. Franks, September 23, 1829 ; Letter from the Judges of the Supreme Court to the Governor General in Council, September 13, 1830 ; Letter from the same to the Secretary of the Board of Control, October 16, 1830 ; and Letter from the Governor General in Council to the Judges of the Supreme Court, October 9, 1831—in all which will be found a mine of valuable information.

No. XXV.

ON THE SYSTEM OF PURVEYANCE AND FORCED LABOUR.

This is one of the most crying evils in the country, and loudly calls for the early attention of those in authority. I fear that few people have any idea of the extent to which it is carried, both for the service of Government and that of any individuals connected with it. In procuring supplies for camps, carriage for troops or for the civil functionaries, provisions for the jails, tools for the convicts, hire of workmen either for Government or private individuals, purchase of cattle and sheep for the food of the European soldiers; in short, in almost every possible way is this baneful system in full operation, to the disgrace of the Government and its officers, and the intolerable oppression of the people. I propose to enter a little into detail on the different heads alluded to; and although I fully anticipate that much of what I shall advance will be denied or explained away, I would confidently refer those who really wish to discover the truth to the two classes who are the sufferers by such a system—the English merchants and the people.

The subject seems naturally to divide itself into two heads—purveyance and forced labour for the service of Government and that for the benefit of private individuals.

The mode of procuring carriage for troops, or the civil functionaries, or indeed any one in the service of Government, is the following. Application is made to the collector of the district, who issues an order to his native officers to procure what is required, specifying the number of carts, pack-horses, camels, &c. The order is gladly hailed by those to whom it is addressed as an opportunity for realizing a golden harvest: men are sent out in every direction to seize indiscriminately every article of carriage they can lay their hands upon: carts, camel-, pack-horses and bullocks, with their owners or drivers, are brought in by scores or even hundreds, and driven to the tuhsuldarrie (native revenue officers' residence) or police office, and are there detained for one or more days without any pay. Then comes the harvest for those employed in collecting them; all who can pay a doucear are released, and allowed to go home; while those who are too poor to do so, are sent to the Collector to be made over to the party for whom the carriage is required. Nor is this all. Carts and other carriage from a distant place, which may chance to be passing by, laden with merchant's goods, are seized equally with those whose owners

reside near the spot; the goods often thrown out on the road, and the carriage driven off to the "*counting house*," unless the merchant or his agent will pay a considerable sum to purchase immunity, and be allowed to proceed on his way. Many a merchant of my acquaintance has before now, more than once, had his bags of indigo seed, (which he was under an engagement to deliver by a certain time under a penalty if not fulfilled) thrown on the road and the carts on which it was laden carried off by the Collector's myrmidons; and I have even known respectable native travellers in bylhes (riding carts) treated in the same way. This is the mode of collecting carriage in the first instance. But it is only a part of the oppression: the owners of the carts, &c. who, from being unable to pay a *douceur*, are destined for the service required, are often obtained several days before they proceed on the march, during all which time they are not allowed any pay, and consequently they and their cattle are half starved; which is one main cause of the almost invariable complaints of the inefficiency of the carriage which is furnished on these forced requisitions.

The supply of sheep for the food of the European troops is obtained in the same way. The commissariat officer writes to the magistrate, requiring orders to the Police to assist his people in procuring sheep. Written orders are accordingly sent to the commissariat officer, leaving it to his discretion to use them as he pleases. In some, the price at which the sheep are to be furnished is mentioned, but the sum is always at the option of the commissariat officer to fix, which is usually at ten rupees per score. These written orders are by him delivered to some cantonment butcher with whom he has made a contract, together with half a dozen or more badges—such as are worn by the Government peons attached to the commissariat. The butcher gives the badges to his own servants, and with the magistrate's order for their credentials sends them out to collect sheep, or in other words to plunder the country and ill-treat the people. Their first step is to seize indiscriminately all flocks of sheep they can find, and in particular to select the breeding ewes, which they threaten to carry off in order to extort money for the release of the sheep, which is done when the owners will pay a proper *douceur*. Those who cannot or will not bribe these people, are deprived of their sheep, for which they receive generally about seven rupees per score, the remaining three (ten rupees being allowed by the commissariat) being the perquisite of the butcher, whose profits, at a station

like Meerut, or Cawnpore, must be very handsome: for his emissaries, in consideration of their gains by extortion are content to serve on very low wages.*

The supplies of food and tools for the use of the convicts in the different jails are all procured on the same plan. The discipline in most of the jails is so lax, that not only the convicts but their guards ill-treat the bunneas (huxters) who supply the articles of food in the most shameful manner; while the superior officers of the jails are not allowed to exercise a proper and efficient controul over these people to enable them to prevent it. The food is taken from the bunneas at pleasure, while they are often kept waiting for months before they receive payment, and sometimes never receive it at all, while complaints are for the most part useless. Parties of convicts are occasionally stationed for some public work at a distance from the jail, which requires that they should from time to time be moved to different places as the work proceeds. For this purpose carts and porters are seized from the neighbouring villages to carry the tents or sheds, tools, &c. all of whom are obliged to serve free of expense. Nay, you may often see many of the guards, or even some of the convicts whose friends can pay for such indulgences, riding in the carts at their ease, which of course requires a greater additional number of carts, to be pressed into the service than would be necessary for the transfer of the tents and tools alone. The repair of the tools is (as far as regards Government) on the same economical plan: a small portion of iron and charcoal is brought, and a workman or two hired, which is charged for in the contingent bill; but this not being nearly as much as is required, the rest is made up by forced labour. The neighbouring carpenters and blacksmiths are forced to serve a few days each in rotation without receiving any pay; which hardship of course, only falls on the poorest, the better sort of workmen being generally able to see the jail officers for the privilege of exemption. To procure wood for the handles of tools, &c., trees are cut down at the pleasure of the police officers, without any remuneration being made to their owners: but in this last case, there is a semblance of keeping up appearance which is worthy of notice. In the wording of the order, the police are desired to search for any "unclaimed trees" to cut them down, and send

* The situation is indeed one inconsiderable request: I have even heard it said that considerable douceurs are occasionally given to these butchers for employment in their police.

them in for, the manufacture of the jail tools. "Unclaimed trees!" In parts of the country which have been fully inhabited and cultivated, and in which every foot of land has had an owner for the last two centuries! However it is, a fine thing for the police who levy money on all who are willing to pay for the preservation of their trees, and cut down those which belong to such as are too poor who, as well as the poor labourers who are compelled to carry them into the jail, never receive one farthing. This farce is not kept up in the cases before mentioned, because even the most ignorant magistrate or collector cannot suppose that there are any "unclaimed" carts, poneys, bullocks, shopkeepers, and workmen, who have nothing to do but to serve Government gratis. In the Police department, matters are upon the same footing. Stolen property—wounded men—sick or infirm witnesses—dead bodies—all, all sent to the magistrate, by carts, porters, or bearers seized for the occasion, who are forced to serve for the public good. These people are consequently relieved from village to village, in which a delay of several hours often takes place; as those who are subject to such oppressions, as soon as they perceive the approach of the cortége, accompanied by a police officer, run and hide themselves. You may sometimes see half a village scampering over the fields, pursued by one or more police officers, in full hue and cry; and the matter often ends in some poor old women being pressed for the service who could not run fast enough to escape. Oh! that we had a Cruickshanks to illustrate this and other scenes consequent on the purveyance system of the British Indian Government! Occasionally you may see a sick witness, a wounded man, or the body of a man who has been killed in an affray, lying on a bedstead (which, without being paid for, has been taken from some one to carry the body and will never be returned) by the road side, surrounded by a body guard of crows and vulture. The accompanying police officer has remained behind to smoke his hookah, after ordering the bearers to proceed; and these, after advancing a little way, finding themselves unguarded, had deposited their burden and decamped. The body and its accompaniments serve, like the yellow flag on a ship with the plague on board, to warn all within sight to abscond; so that when the police officer arrives on the spot, he will be detained some hours before he can collect some more old women to proceed with the charge, and away he starts, with one hand holding his nose, afraid again to lose sight of it, till it is safely de-

posited at the next police station. Under this mode of proceeding, a body which by the proper arrangement of taking fresh bearers from stage to stage, who should be paid for their labour, might easily be conveyed to the magistrate from a distance of forty or fifty miles in one night, is often three or four days in reaching the office; and is then sent to the civil surgeon for examination in such a state of putrefaction that no one feature or cause of death is discernible. Treasure from the tubseeldars is forwarded to the collector's office in the same mode: those employed in carrying it never receive their full hire—often none at all. Still greater oppression is practised in the transport of treasure from one district to another. The seizure of the carts and bullocks in the first instance is upon the plan already adverted to; but there seems to be greater delay in the dispatch in these cases than in any other: often may be seen the carriages standing either at the police station, or the collector's office, for days before they proceed on their journey: the reason I never could understand; for it would appear very simple, not to collect the carriage until the treasure was ready for dispatch. This is not all. The treasure is conveyed in the Government tumbrils; the bullocks and drivers only are required and they are sent on the service, while the carts are left standing either in the road, or perhaps in the enclosure of the collector's office, liable to be pilfered or great part of their small timbers and ropes. If a little care were taken to hire cattle and men of the place whence the treasure is to be dispatched, it would be no hardship, as the carts would remain at the owner's homes: but by the operation of the purveyance system it often happens that carts which have just arrived from fifteen or twenty days journey's distance, are seized, and they, the cattle and owners or drivers, treated as above described. To crown the whole, the cattle and their drivers rarely are paid for more than those days on which they are transporting the treasure. For the previous detention and the return, they seldom receive any remuneration. In some instances the collector is afraid to charge a sufficient amount in his contingent bill; he knows the commissioner will object to it, and therefore, like the police officers when repairing their stations, he manages in the best way he can: in others the pay is subject to some deductions in passing through the hands of the subordinates of the office. The building and repair of the police station houses is another point to be noticed. The system on which this was conducted was formerly as follows.

The magistrate used to address the Court of Appeal and Circuit, soliciting a sum of money for this purpose. On the disbursement being granted, the amount was usually sent to the head police officer, (thannadar,) with directions to build or repair his station house. The sum was usually not above from one-fourth to one-tenth of what was requisite. This was occasionally represented to the magistrate, in reply to which the police officer was told he must manage as well as he could. What was to be done? The station house must be built or repaired; and the only way was to pursue the purveyance system: and in this business I do the police the justice to say, that generally they contrived to execute it with as little oppression as possible. The landholders who could best afford it were required to furnish grass, bamboo, and other materials gratis, while the small sum of money received, was employed in paying the labourers as far as it would go, *i. e.* in giving them from a half to an eighth of what they ought to receive, according to circumstances and the number employed.

A few years ago Government changed this plan; and in most districts sanctioned a monthly charge in the salary bill for the purpose of keeping the police station houses in regular repair. This plan was good in its principle; but its application was marred by the old bane of every thing connected with the British Indian Government, miserable parsimony, and the absence of any proper arrangement for carrying into effect what was required. In the first place, the sum was not nearly sufficient on the whole, though it might be in some insulated instance. Three, four, or I believe even five rupees a month were occasionally granted for a kotwallee, (large head quarter police station) in a town; one rupee and a half—one rupee, or even only twelve annas for a thannah, (common station house); while for the subordinate guard houses (chokies) rarely was any allowance made.

Now the establishment of the smallest thannah consists of a thanadar, (answering to police serjeant according to the new London police establishment,) writer, and eight burkudazes (constables). Accommodation for these must be provided, together with an apartment for an office; one for the confinement of prisoners, and a small one (which should have a flat mud roof under the thatch as a security against fire, which is effectual) for the preservation of the records of the police station. Allowing that the building were properly erected in the first instance, which it rarely or ever is, let any one who

has had experience in building the cheapest description of mud wall huts, with thatched roofs, for his servants, calculate whether a building containing the above accommodation could possibly be kept in efficient repair for twelve annas a month.

But even this allowance, from mismanagement, does not go so far as it might. The general plan has been to send it monthly with the pay of the police station. By some of the thanadars it is considered a sort of perquisite, and by those who do apply it to its proper purpose, the money is wasted without any good effect, as soon as it is received, for a building of the above description does not require petty repairs every month: if well erected at first, it would probably last for a couple of years or more, at the end of which, a sum of forty or fifty rupees would be necessary to new thatch and plaster it. Had the whole amount been allowed to accumulate, eighteen rupees only would have been available. Some few magistrates have adopted the plan of keeping the monthly allowance in the hands of the treasurer, and disbursing such sums from time to time as are most needed for the repair of the thanahs; but being unable from the pressure of other duties to superintend the work themselves, and having no qualified person whom they can depute to inspect the repairs for buildings, little advantage accrues from this practice: besides which, as the sum authorized for the purpose is, as before observed, inadequate to meet the expense, a portion of it is made up by the purveyance for materials. To such a pitch is this system carried, that in some instances the house of a respectable native is actually without any remuneration appropriated as a police station.*

The allowance granted to the police officers for stationery is in rare instances sufficient for the purpose, and here again the deficiency must be made up by purveyance at free cost.

In providing for camps the same extortions and oppres-

* Is it any wonder that the Police should practice extortions on their own account, when they are daily obliged to do so, for the benefit of Government? Or that they should be unable to perceive the criminality in the one case, which does not attach to the other? With what feelings must a Magistrate punish a police officer for taking a little firewood and food without paying for them, to whom he has just issued an order to seize without giving any remuneration to the owners, materials to the value of a hundred rupees to build a Government Police Office? For what other meaning can be attached to these directions "The Office must be built; no allowance can be granted; you must manage as well as you can." The situation of Collector and Magistrate in the present day, must indeed be heart sickening to all whose good feelings are not completely blunted.

sions are practised. The first step is for the commanding officer of a corps, the commissioner, or other great man in authority to write to the collector, or magistrate, requiring supplies for a camp, containing so many individuals and cattle, at certain stages on certain dates. Orders are accordingly issued by the latter to his subordinates, who are not slow in carrying them into execution. They immediately collect all the neighbouring shopkeepers, and inform them they must attend the expected camp. Those who can pay, are promised an exemption from the *penalty* (for such it is with good reason considered) whilst the poorest, as usual, suffer. These are then ordered to procure the required quantity of food; and in order to ensure its supply, they are often prohibited from selling any thing in the mean time. Nay, when a very large camp, like that of the Governor General or Commander-in-Chief, is expected, this embargo is sometimes laid upon all the shopkeepers for several miles round. The next point is to collect firewood, forage for the cattle, earthen pots, and other items, of which a much larger quantity is usually procured than will be consumed, the surplus, after the camp has passed, being the perquisite of the *tuhseeldar* or police officer. These people defend themselves, if questioned, on the plea that a considerable portion of what is supplied will remain unpaid for, by the sepoys, servants, and camp-followers, the loss of which they cannot be expected to bear; and that the owners never come to claim what may remain unsold or rarely even to receive the money which has been realized by the consumption of the camp. The plea, I am sorry to say, is too true. On the first point I shall speak presently; and here, the *tuhseeldar* is not to blame. But on the second, the fault must be shared between him and the Government. The different items are not paid for in the first instance on their being deposited for the use of the camp, the native civil officers having no funds for this purpose,* and the hopelessness of obtaining what is due, or even receiving back the surplus, which repeated experience has shewn, is quite sufficient to deter any applications to that effect.

One point respecting the march of camps deserves consideration; for it is one on which a little arrangement would prevent much loss and annoyance to the people: I mean the marking out at each stage a piece of ground sufficient to en-

* Within this few months, orders have been issued to the collectors allow-
ing an advance to the made; this will partly cure the evil; but if a proper sys-
tem were introduced, there would be little or no necessity for an advance.

camp a regiment, and keeping it exclusively for the convenience of travellers.

The want of this is a very great source of oppression to the people. This is not so much felt in the movement of large camps, because in those cases people are sent out the day before, who have time to select a proper spot, and mark out the site of the camp; and as they have daylight before them, there is no excuse for their injuring crops more than is unavoidable, and for this there is a provision for compensation: but in the movement of small detachments and individual officers, both civil and military, it is that the evil is felt. In these cases, those who proceed to mark out the ground depart in the evening, and consequently reach their destined stage during the night. Although there may be plenty of spare ground about the place, the servants take little trouble in searching for it, but pitch the tents at the first place they come to; and when their master arrives in the morning, he does not like the trouble and annoyance of waiting and moving his camp; besides the mischief has been done. I could mention a place, near which I once resided, where during a single cold season, the crops were destroyed in no less than five places by as many different camps, although there was plenty of waste ground in the neighbourhood. The plan above suggested would prevent all this; and as it would be publicly known, people would direct their servants to enquire for the proper place, particularly if they were declared liable to make good any damage wantonly caused by negligence and inattention on the part of these. This would hardly be necessary in all the bye tracts; but at the stages upon the high roads, on which on the average, an English camp passes about once a week during the cold season, to say nothing of those of the natives, it would be highly desirable; and by degrees, trees might be planted on the respective spots, provided a plan could be devised for preventing the camp followers from cutting them down, which would be a great convenience to travellers.*

The procuring of workmen for the public works by the barrack-master and executive Engineer Department, and bear-

* These spots should be as near to the village as possible. There would be the less difficulty in procuring supplies, when a camp is, as is sometimes the case, pitched a mile from the bazar, the distance alone disinclines the shopkeepers to attend. It is probable that if these spots were well selected, shops would soon be established on the edge, thus giving almost the convenience of a serai. On the bye roads a spot large enough for a troop or company might be marked off.

ers for dāk travellers by those in charge of the provincial post-offices, is, I am sorry to say, often carried on in the same manner. Requisitions to the Magistrates and Collectors are frequently made by these officers; and of course the contingent evils follow the adoption of the system.

Such being the general plan on which the service of government is carried on, it is no matter of surprise that individuals in authority should resort to the same for the convenience of themselves or their friends. In some districts, it is the almost universal practice for the English gentlemen, both civil and military, to make use of the Police in procuring workmen and supplies of almost every kind: indeed the popularity of a Magistrate among his English neighbours depends in a great measure on the extent to which he allows the practice to be carried. In the one case he obtains the character of “a very good Magistrate”—“a very obliging man;” while on the other hand, if he obey the orders of Government and prohibit his Police from giving their assistance in such matters, telling those who apply to him the plain truth, that provided they will pay a proper price, they will find no difficulty in obtaining what they want, he is at once stigmatised as “inefficient” and “disobliging.” Some Magistrates, to their shame be it spoken, though fully aware of the system, aim at popularity by continuing the practice, and others are obliged to pursue it, contrary to their better feelings and sense of right, from the fear of acquiring a character for “inefficiency” which should reach head-quarters, and operate to their disadvantage. Some years ago, when the common price of lambs in Bundelcund was eight annas each, a Magistrate issued an order, that they were to be furnished to the English gentlemen at five annas. I cannot say how it is at the present day, but not very long since, it used to be the regular practice in Rohilcund, Meerut, Saharunpoor, and parts of the Delhi districts, whenever shooting parties went out into the jungles, to procure an order from the Magistrate to the Police on the borders to send out a certain number of bunnies (huxsters) to supply the camp, which they were obliged to do at the same rate as the price of the articles at the places whence they came, without any allowance being made for their expenses in hiring carriage to transport their grain, &c. from place to place. Nay in some of these districts it was a standing order to the Police to send out the shopkeepers whenever they were required to do so by any English gentleman to supply their camp. Of course, every requisition

for bearers, porters, or other carriage is, in places where such a system exists, attended to and enforced by the Police officers, as a matter of course; as they naturally conceive it to be equally the pleasure of the Magistrate that it should be.

The petty oppressions and extortions of the English gentlemen and their guards, servants, and followers is almost endless. We hear a great deal about the "Standing Joke" of an Oude Aumil, (Governor of a Province) in driving his elephant through the standing corn, and cutting down a grove of plaintains for the animals' forage. Well might the Aumil say "look at home." What is to be said of the "Standing Joke" of an English gentleman, who forces twenty or thirty villagers to tread down their own corn for the benefit of his quail shooting? Such practices are of daily occurrence among those who are fond of this sport, and it is no less common among the servants of English gentlemen to cut off the branches of fruit trees in full bearing at the entrance of a village for forage for their masters' cattle; to say nothing of pilfering corn, breaking down fences for fire wood, seizure of respectable inhabitants for the purpose of making them carry loads, seizure of carriage to make up for what has been disabled by overloading, and non-payment to the bunneas for articles of food, all which are equally common. I grant that in many cases, these abuses are practised by the servants without the sanction of their masters; but I blush for my countrymen when I am obliged to assert, that too frequently they are perpetrated with their knowledge, and by their orders. I heard an officer, who had for some years been stationed at Hazareobaugh, declare, that he had frequently known English gentlemen march the whole way from Calcutta without paying for a single article of supply they had received; except in the immediate neighbourhood of that station and the intermediate one of Bancoorah, because at these places they feared complaints might be lodged; and that the numerous well-grounded complaints of this sort of conduct were quite astonishing. In general the servants avoid coming into contact with an Englishman, but we may imagine to what a pitch long impunity must have induced them to carry their insolence, from the circumstance of some camel drivers actually going to the walled enclosure, which surrounded an English indigo planter's house, and beginning to cut down the branches of the trees in his garden, though the owner was at the same time at home. The seizure of carriage and porters is so notorious that little

need be said ; but occasionally it is carried to almost an incredible height. I have known a respectable Rajpoot landholder, one of the heads of a village of considerable size, to be seized and forced to carry a load to the next stage. When this was told to me, I turned to the Police officer, and asked if it were true, and how he could allow it ? He assented to the truth, and declared that he could not help it, having no sufficient authority to prevent such practices. Nay that not unfrequently, he was threatened by the English gentleman in person with a beating, unless he furnished what was required.

It is probable that many of my readers, particularly those resident at Calcutta will imagine that all this must be exaggeration ; or at least that it alludes to the country during a period of warfare, when armies are moving in every direction, at which times considerable oppression and ill-treatment of the people is unfortunately unavoidable. No such thing ! I am describing the ordinary transactions of the Government, the common mode of procuring what is requisite for the public service, and the practices adopted by individuals in authority for their private benefit or convenience, in the daily business : and this too, at a season of profound peace, when no emergency of any kind exists. If this be doubted, let the records of the offices of the different Commissioners, Magistrates and Collectors, and those of their native subordinates be searched. Had I authority for so doing, I would engage to produce *written orders, bearing the official seal and signature of the respective functionaries* sufficient to support every statement I have above made. As to the behaviour of individuals and their servants, let those be asked who suffer from it. The English merchants and the natives at large. But indeed too many of the Government servants, both civil and military, would, if encouraged to declare their sentiments freely, testify to the truth of every item.

I would here make an observation as to the classes by whom the oppressions and extortions above described are chiefly committed ; in^d order to do justice to those who have hitherto borne much unmerited obloquy on the subject under discussion, viz. the military. Almost every civil functionary in India has a collection of stories regarding the “ oppressions of the military” in their marches through the country. Let them however “ cast first the beam out of their own eye.” *In proportion to their numbers*, infinitely less injury is caused to the country and inhabitants by the march of a Native Regiment

than by any others connected with the Government. Small detachments, particularly where no English officer is present, are worse; the discipline in the latter is not so efficient as in a whole Regiment; but after all a military camp of native troops, is much less dreaded than those of European troops, or of the civilians, or of individual King's officers. And the higher the rank of these two latter classes, the worse are the oppressions and extortions which are committed by their servants and followers. The camp of a Governor General or Commander in-Chief is worse than all.

Having said so much on the existing evils of "Purveyance and forced labour," it is time to endeavour to devise a remedy; but unfortunately there are some obstacles of no slight magnitude in the way of so desirable a consummation. I fancy I hear an exclamation, "the system need only to be brought to the notice of Government to be at once put a stop to." Softly, it will not be found quite so easy a matter to cure so inveterate an evil of such long standing. Government are not ignorant of the state of things on the subject. To my knowledge it has been ere now officially brought to notice,* to say nothing of private communications to the members of Government, and repeated statements in the public points. Besides, who are the members of Government? Are those who for the last thirty years have filled the situations of Counsellors and Secretaries men dropped from the clouds? Or newly imported from England for those particular offices? Or even are they men who have spent all their Indian career at Calcutta? The majority have passed the best part of their lives in India, during which time they have been employed as Assistants, Registers, Collectors, Judges of Circuit, Commissioners, and Judges of the Sudder Court, and must have had ample opportunity for becoming acquainted with the existing state of things. If they were ignorant of it, they would be very unfit for the high situations to which they have been called: and indeed it is impossible that men who could know so little about the country as an ignorance of these abuses would imply could ever have risen to such honorable and exalted stations. The different Regulations and orders of Government, at various times sufficiently prove, not only that they are aware

* I have seen an official communication to Government, at which it was stated that the oppressions of the English travellers and their servants had caused the entire desolation of more than one village.

of the evil, but that they are anxious to put a stop to it. But the attempts that have hitherto been made have been counteracted by the bane of every thing connected with Indian legislation, the want of a sufficient executive establishment to administer the laws. Little or nothing has yet been done in the way of improvement: a mere order is little better than waste paper, unless it be accompanied by the means of enforcing it; and moreover, unless some proper arrangement be made and some method devised to check the compulsory mode of proceeding hitherto in force. Nor even then will the benefit be fully experienced at first: some time must necessarily elapse before the new plan can be fairly brought into operation.

Still the case is not desperate, and a remedy ought to be and must be ere long attempted. The foundation on which all will depend is well expressed in an answer given by an acquaintance of mine to a great man at Lucknow who offered to procure him a royal order to enable him to obtain supplies on his march through the country: "I am much obliged to you, but I have what is much better, viz. a head servant who has a civil tongue in his head and money in his hand: besides which, I am ready to listen instantly to any complaint against my followers, and if proved, to punish them on the spot; the knowledge of which gained from experience prevents their committing depredations." Here is the secret. Abolish compulsory service, ensure fair payment for articles furnished or work performed, allowing those concerned the option of working and selling their goods or not; prevent those employed from being ill-treated, and make some provision for the immediate punishment of any infraction of these rules. If such regulations as these were once fairly brought into practice there would speedily be an end of all complaints on the score of "purveyance and forced labour," and all parties would find their advantage from it in the end: for it being of course the interest of the natives to sell their goods and give their labour upon being properly recompensed for the same, the markets would be well and regularly supplied; competition would bring the price to its proper level, and all the delay, inconvenience and annoyance so often attendant on moving in this country would be soon removed. Some I know assert that it is impossible to manage without the system described, and that the natives will not serve an Englishman unless he is compelled to. But what does this assertion prove? To

the disgrace of those connected with Government (for they alone experience this difficulty in procuring supplies for their camps, carriage and workmen,) repeated experience of ill-treatment and non-payment which alone could influence such conduct in those whose interest of course it would be to pursue such a totally opposite course. A native or an English merchant never finds any obstacle in obtaining what he requires, but the moment any thing is wanted for the servants of Government, all keep aloof.*

Still some deny it; and in their zeal to prove its untruth fall from Scylla to Charybdis. I have actually heard many declare that in spite of good treatment and good pay, general dislike of the English induced the natives to avoid them! They must be hard pushed for a reason; for if this be true, what does it amount to in plain English? That either by their general political system, or individual and personal conduct, the English have contrived to make themselves so obnoxious to the people of India, that although high pay and security from ill-treatment is offered in this instance, even poor artisans and laborers, whose sole livelihood is their daily labour, and petty shopkeepers, will forego their wages and profit rather than have any dealings with the English! But arguments are useless on such assertions; three words are sufficient. They are nonsense. A native or an English merchant experiences no difficulty in obtaining what he requires, but those alone who are connected with the government. Many facts might be adduced to prove this and testify that when unofficial persons are concerned the supply invariably adapts itself to the demand. Consider the occasional and periodical meeting of natives at fairs; sometimes to the amount of some hundred thousands: these are supplied without difficulty. The mere temptation of the expected profit is sufficient to induce shopkeepers of every description from miles round to attend and transport their goods. How do native travellers at all times and seasons contrive to procure supplies at the different stages of their journey? I was at Delhi in 1820, the season of the grand twelfth year Hurdwar fair, when probably two or three hundred thousand were assembled. In the space of three or four days not less than from ten to

* Now when it is known that a large English camp is about to march the people for miles round dismantle their carts by taking off the wheels and upper works, bury the axletrees; and (if there be any jungle within reach) drive their cattle there for concealment.

twelve thousand people, residents of that city, alone set off for the fair, to say nothing of many thousands from Jyepoor, Marwar, and other places in that direction and in the neighbourhood of Delhi, all of whom were about the same time travelling the same road. From Furruckabad, Khanpoor, Allahabad, Benares, and other places in that direction many thousands were about the same time journeying through the upper part of the Doab towards the fair. The same took place through Rohilcund—from the Punjab through Saharunpoor, and from Hansi and Hissar through Paniput, occasioning daily at every stage as they approached Hurdwar, a greater demand for supplies than were ever caused by the largest English camp ever known with one or two exceptions. The same thing occurs to a greater or less degree at the periodical fairs at Allahabad, Benares, Hajepoor, Juggernaut, and indeed all over the country. None of these innumerable crowds experience any difficulty in procuring whatever they require, either carriage, or food, even to milk, earthen pots, or firewood, without any arrangements whatever being made for that purpose by the public functionaries. Yet a small detachment of English troops,—one wing of a regiment, or even a single troop or company, or the camp of a Commissioner of a district, cannot leave the most populous city in the country without requisitions to the Collectors and Magistrates and the consequent abuses above described, to enable them to obtain the small portion of carriage they require and supplies of food on the march, through the most populous part of the country! Can any other reason be given for this difference but this, that unofficial native travellers are willing to pay a fair rate of hire for their carriage, and a fair price for what they buy, and that they refrain from abusing or ill treating those who serve them? Let the official English adopt the same plan. Trust me, they will find malgre the dislike with which we are regarded, that self-interest would induce the poorer classes and shopkeepers who subsist by their daily labour and the sale of their goods, very readily to come forward and deal with them.

Such, however, is the dread at present entertained by these classes of the English and their servants and followers, that a violent remedy is out of the question. An evil of so many years standing is not to be cured in a day, and should Government now issue an order and continue to enforce it, prohibiting the assistance, direct or indirect, of the civil functionaries in procuring carriage, &c., and directing that all indi-

viduals should be required to make their own bargain, it is probable that at the next relief scarcely a single regiment would be able to move. I will therefore endeavour in detail to suggest some arrangements which should produce the desired effect, some of which are indeed sufficiently obvious. First the mode of procuring carriage for the march of troops and others who may require it. The best way will be to appoint at each station, and gradually at every town and large village in the country, a head man (in the language of the country, a chondry) for every description of carriage: one for carts, for camels, pack horses, bearers, and porters. This person to be one of the most respectable of the owners of the three former, and one of each of the two latter classes. He must not be allowed any authority to *seize*, or any establishment of chiprassies, or even badges of authority of any description, but must be instructed that he is to provide what is required by free will and fair bargain. He should be obliged to make a list of all the owners of carts, &c.; of the bearers and porters in his neighbourhood, and should be ordered to explain to these people that a new system was now to be adopted, and that if they would willingly take hire, any instance of ill-treatment or non-payment should be immediately attended to. He would be the person to whom any one requiring carriage should apply; and if he neglected to furnish it without sufficient reason he should be punished by a fine, slight or heavy, or by being discharged from his situation, according to circumstances. It would be necessary on the other hand to ensure a proper remuneration to those who should be hired through his means, and prompt attention to any complaint made by the choudry of ill-usage or non-payment of hire. Of course a fixed rate of hire by the day, for those engaged to march with camps, and by the trip, for those sent by themselves with a load to a neighbouring station, must be arranged by the Collector or Magistrate, and altered from time to time as circumstances might show the expediency, in particular at times of great and sudden demand for carriage, occasioned by the march of large bodies of troops, by the concourse to a fair, or other cause. The English have for some time fixed a rate of payment, which is sufficient under ordinary circumstances but not so on the occasion of a large demand. It is but consonant to reason and justice that at such times the carters, bearers, &c. should reap the benefit of this extra demand, particularly as at other times, from there being few travellers, they

are obliged to engage themselves for less than what is considered the established rate. But the misfortune is, that the English at all times and seasons insist upon being supplied with carriage at the usual rate, a system which is found expedient in large towns where the demand for it is confined within the localities of those places (for instance the hackney coach fares in London—the ticka palanquins in Calcutta,) but is not quite applicable to journeys of many days' and even weeks' duration in the country. On the whole however the variation in the rate of hire would not occur often or be very great: still the provision for its being so arranged should be made. The choudry should be directed in every instance, himself to wait on the person requiring the carriage; to make over to him the required number of carts, bearers, &c. with a statement in writing of the number and the rate of hire, either for the trip, if to be sent by themselves, or by the day, so much for marching—so much for every halting day. (The marches to be taken according to "Patton's routes and stages"): the pay to commence from the day the people are called from their homes. It would also be expedient to regulate the average weight with which every description of carriage should be loaded, which would prevent many disputes and much ill-treatment. On the other hand, the choudry should be responsible for the behaviour of the people furnished by him, in case of without sufficient reason their running away or behaving ill on the road; at least, so far, as to be obliged to produce them, on requisition by the Magistrate to whom a complaint had been made, or to refund the amount of hire they had received. In most cases, the people would be residents of his own neighbourhood, so that he would have no difficulty in doing this; when the carriage was discharged on the camp having reached its destination, the person to whom it had been furnished should be required to give to each carter, pack-horse owner, bearer, or set of bearers, &c. a certificate, not in general terms that he paid the proper rate, but stating particularly the name of each, and the sum paid to him, under which should be the signature or mark of the person concerned. This may perhaps appear needless, but I have seen enough to prove that it is not. I could mention many an instance in which complaints were made of non-payment of hire. If it were against an officer, the Magistrate wrote to the commanding officer who called on the other for an explanation. The officer in reply, merely stated in general terms, that he had paid "the fair rate;"

and this was forwarded to the Magistrate by the commanding officer with an observation that he considered it "quite satisfactory." And there the matter rests, redress being out of the question, unless a complaint were made to Government. But the fact is Magistrates do not like to trouble Government in petty matters of this sort; and indeed, if every instance of this species of oppression which could not be redressed were laid before Government, nearly the whole time of the latter would be occupied in attending to them. But petty as each individual case may be, the aggregate amount of evil is immense. The same precaution would be necessary in the case of Civilians, especially those of high rank, (indeed the higher the rank the more necessary,) for these gentlemen consider it beneath their dignity to attend to such matters, and leave it to their servants by whom the poor people are fleeced and ill-used to a shameful degree. I have more than once witnessed a complaint being made to one of these grandees against the behaviour of their servants, to which the reply has been "I cannot be troubled, my headman settles all these matters." And it would be particularly necessary in the case of King's officers, who were newly arrived in the country, in illustration of which I will mention an amusing instance. An application was made by a King's General on his march to a Magistrate for some bearers. They were accordingly procured and brought to the general by the Magistrate himself, with a statement of the rate of hire, and a request as a favor, that on their being discharged, the General would in person see them paid. This the officer promised, but evidently in a very indignant and reluctant manner, assuring the Magistrate that he had a very excellent Khansamah, (house steward,) against whom he had not received any complaints. Now this General had only just arrived, for the first time in his life, in India; could not speak a word of Hindostanee and had no one about him who spoke English, except this very identical Khansamah, who was his fac-totum. He would indeed have been a rare specimen of that class of servants, had he stood forth as interpreter to prefer complaints against himself. The General forgot this, or more probably it never struck him. But his vanity was mortified at the suspicion that it was possible any one of his establishment of servants should be guilty of ill conduct; a sentiment, however, very common in all countries, and particularly so among the English in India. The result upon the countenance of the Khansamah, who was standing by during

the conference was (as I have heard a person who was present relate) highly ludicrous : it assumed a lengthening scowl, expressing as plainly as possible, " I shall not make much in this district," for it so happened that the Magistrate was extremely attentive to these particulars, and had made many very good arrangements in order to put a stop to the evils complained of, with considerable success, all which was well known.

The payment of the choudries remains to be considered. It would be arranged by fixing a percentage (in the language of the country *dustoorie*) to be given to him by the owners of the carts, bearers, &c. for whom he procured hire, the amount to be the usual rate in such cases, viz. half an anna in the rupee of the sums received by the latter.

I by no means propose that such an arrangement should be compulsory upon all, or preclude private bargains for hire between carters, bearers, &c. and individuals who required them. But as it is unhappily the case, that the English have in general so bad a name with the natives, that no one of the above classes will willingly engage to travel with them, it will be absolutely necessary to make some such arrangements as are above proposed, in the first instance. Moreover, it will be found convenient to all parties; those who require carriage, will know at once where to procure it; and those who wish to hire themselves will be able at all times to procure employment, and will willingly pay the *dustoories*, which they will find much less expensive than the loss of time in seeking for hire; to say nothing of the security they would thereby receive against ill-treatment and non-payment. This is not mere speculation. I have known the experiment tried in more than one district with complete success. It would doubtless occasion some trouble at first, and the dislike to incur this, would I have no doubt prevent many collectors and Magistrates, unless positively ordered, from making the attempt; particularly as they might justly urge that they were already so overburdened with business. Some few I fear prefer the present system, because they are thereby enabled to provide themselves and their friends with carriage at less expense than they ought to obtain it. But if they will fairly try the experiment, they will find that the first trouble will ultimately save them fifty times the amount. It may be mentioned as an example that the hire of boats, has been very partially (in many districts not at all) subject to the " Purveyance and forced labour system." The consequence

is that if there be a boat disengaged, any person can hire it without difficulty, and without the assistance of authority, the rate, of course, varying according to the demand.

It may be objected, that the system of employing choudries for every species of carriage has existed from time immemorial, in every town, and even in many large villages, yet that the evils complained of have not been obviated. This is perfectly true but the reason is, that the system has never, since the accession of the British authority (with the exception of insulated instances from the exertions of particular functionaries,) been put upon a proper footing, in our territories. In the first place, no choudry has been properly appointed by any functionary authorised by Government so to do. Consequently in most large towns there are several people who claim the situation. One produces an order from a Magistrate; another from a Collector; a third from a circuit judge; a fourth from some Military Commanding Officer; a fifth has an old sunnud from some native chief; and a sixth claims to be choudry, because his grandfather held the office, some forty years ago, &c. —a sufficient proof by the way, that the situation is an object of ambition to those concerned, each of whom attempts to enforce his authority. In the next place the choudries have always been allowed the assistance of the Police or the revenue myrmidons, to seize what is required, so that in addition to the extortions of the latter, that of the choudry is superadded; and lastly the choudry has had no authority to explain the rate of hire, to forward complaints to the Magistrate; nor has he been made responsible for the behaviour of those whom he furnishes. Let the experiment be fairly tried in a proper manner, and the beneficial result would soon be demonstrated.

With regard to the supply of sheep and cattle for the European troops, and other articles required by the Commissariat, the simple and only plan is at once to abolish all requisitions to the Magistrate, all establishments of butcher, chiprassies, and to order the Commissariat officer to invite tenders for supply by contract. This will very soon introduce a new order of things, and tend to revive the breeding of sheep, which has declined very much in all our north western provinces. In the Doab in particular it has almost been annihilated by this intolerable purveyance system. I once heard a Magistrate from that part of the country say “ I am obliged to pay from 15 to 20 Rs. a score for sheep for my own use; this being the fair market price at which the owners are willing to give them;

and yet I am forced to issue an order to a scoundrel of a Commissariat butcher; authorizing him to plunder the people of their sheep at 10 Rs. per score; while I know that he never pays more than seven, and commits all sorts of extortion besides." I could give a list of many natives in the Doab, whose sole livelihood some years ago was raised by breeding sheep, for sale both of the animals and the wool, but who after a few visits from the Commissariat "*butchers' police*" sold off the remainder of their flocks, and turned their attention to other matters. The consequence is, that sheep, which were to be procured in abundance five and twenty years ago at ten rupees a score, are now rarely under 20 Rs. Yet the English population has but slightly increased during that period: and the small difference which this would cause is amply made up by the increased value of money, and the poverty of the mass of the people—numbers of whom in those times ate animal food, but are now obliged to forego that indulgence. The "*purveyance*" is the cause, and my readers will be surprised to hear that while the breed of sheep has almost disappeared from our own provinces, it has increased in Oude, Bhurtpoor and other natives states in the latter direction. These, particularly Oude (much abused Oude) are the places from which we are chiefly supplied with sheep; the reason being that *there* they are free from the oppressions and extortions which have discouraged the breeding of sheep in the British territories.

Supplies of food may be easily procured for the convicts and others attached to the jails, by enforcing a proper system of discipline, and preventing ill-treatment: a little attention on the part of the Magistrates, and a few slight punishments would effect this. It is sometimes quite astonishing how speedily a complete change is worked in a short time in India in such matters. I could instance a district in which for three years, not a *bunnea* would willinly consent to supply the convicts and the plan had been to compel the different shop-keepers to come in rotation for a week each, a certain portion of loss being severally incurred by them. A new Magistrate came, who was not only "*up to*" the sort of thing, but knew how to put a stop to it. Before he had been two months in the district he received petitions from a dozen different shop-keepers, soliciting to be allowed to serve the jail! In addition to a proper system of discipline, I should mention that it is absolutely necessary that the shop-keepers should sell to the convicts at a little dearer rate than is current at the neighbouring bazar. The neces-

sity arises from the small portions of flour, spices, and other articles required by the individual convict, which renders some little loss unavoidable in minute subdivision and weighing out; the difference is not much, one in thirty being on the average, sufficient to cover the loss. Thus, if the price of flour is 30 seers for the rupee in the bazar, it would be retailed to the convicts at 29 seers. This is no hardship to the latter, nor indeed would it be so, if the food were retailed to them at double its market price, because their allowance is not a fixed sum of money, but is always settled, so as to allow them a full meal, varying with the price of provisions. The stout appearance, indeed, of the convicts all over the country, is a sufficient proof that they are not stinted in food. The guards and others, not being confined, have, of course, their option in dealing with the jail bunnea or going to the bazaar. I would lay the greater stress upon this, because in most cases, it is an indispensable arrangement to induce any shop-keeper to attend a jail even where the discipline is good; but "young hands" who are for the first time in charge of a district do not understand it, are very indignant at the imposition on the "poor convicts," and often order it to be abolished. The result is *forced attendance* of the neighbouring shop-keepers to supply them. Some Magistrates have a set of short weights made for the use of the jail; which is perhaps the best plan and saves much trouble in calculation, the rate being then the same as in the neighbouring market, while the quantity delivered is somewhat less. Of other practices among gangs of convicts, such as plundering gardens of fruit, breaking down fences for fire wood, abusing passengers, and others, which the lax state of discipline allows them to practice almost daily when out at work. I shall treat hereafter.

With respect to the repair of tools for the jail, as regards workmen and materials; the transportation of lodgings of convicts from place to place; the rate of carriage in matters appertaining to the police; transport of treasure; repair of the police stations, and other details, two points are necessary to be considered; for in the existing state of things both Government and their functionaries are to blame. The plan is obviously to pay a fair rate for what is required, and there will be no difficulty in procuring it. In the first place Government must authorize the Magistrates and Collectors to make the proper disbursements, which although not positively prohibited, they are by the operation of the economy system of

late years in force, almost entirely prevented from doing. I cannot conceive it to have been the intention of Government; but this is most certainly one of the results of the extent to which economy has been pushed. If our rulers were really aware of the discredit which is thereby brought upon our Government, and the disgraceful practices which now exists, they would not delay long to issue orders which should provide a remedy; but this subject will be treated of more at large hereafter. In the next place the public functionaries must take a little trouble at first in introducing the new system, and proving to the people *practically*, that payment for services performed is really to be obtained.

The mode of procuring supplies of grain and other food for camps will require a few observations. Several regulations and orders of Government have been promulgated, both with a view of promoting the convenience of travellers and of protecting the inhabitants from oppressions. All have hitherto failed; for all have been founded on a radically false impression, viz. that in a country, which is so populous as to be capable of furnishing at any given time and place supplies of every description to two or three hundred thousand natives of all ranks and classes, it is necessary when a few hundred British soldiers or sepoys, with their officers, and the servants of the latter, or a camp of half a dozen civilians, are to pass over the same ground, to make arrangements on a grand scale through the public functionary, to enable these to procure food, &c. ! It is undoubtedly necessary in the present day, and the fact speaks volumes for the system of British Indian Government. The reason too is no less eloquent, because repeated experience of ill-treatment by the English and their followers renders the mass of the inhabitants averse to have any communication with them.

Before proposing a remedy, I must first describe the mode of proceeding. The general principle on which requisitions are made to the Collectors, and orders are by him issued to his subordinates has been already described. The detail of the proceedings of the camp remains to be given. Those who precede to pitch the avant tents, arrive at the ground at night; at day break they proceed to the Police or Revenue station, and demand that one or more bunneahs should be sent with their goods to attend the camp. They also give in a requisition for fire wood, earthen pots, milk, eggs, and often fowls, kids, and other articles. The obligation on the bunneahs to

attend the camp would be no great hardship if they were sure of being paid for their goods. Indeed were this the case they would come forward voluntarily, the certainty of a considerable sale for their goods naturally operating as a sufficient inducement. But this is not the case. The servants and followers all take what they require; payment being postponed till the evening. It is the same thing with the firewood and other items of the second class, which is sent from the village to the camp, in the gross, sometimes under charge of a chip-rassi, often without any one to take care of it. The owners of the articles very seldom make their appearance, well knowing that it would only be losing so much time in addition to their goods. The whole is immediately seized upon by the camp followers; evening comes, and payment is looked for. Some of the servants pay for what they have had, others neglect to do so; what is to be done? The shop-keeper, in the dusk of the evening cannot possibly recognize each individual of a large camp whom he never saw before. He sometimes ventures an appeal to the master, but being debarred access to the interior of the tent, he can only do so by a loud call for "justice." This is most frequently answered on the part of the master, who is comfortably seated at his dinner, by directions to send away the impudent rascal who is making such a noise. Sometimes indeed the master goes through the form of asking what is the matter, and on the shop-keeper's complaint being stated, half a dozen of the servants call out that he has been paid his proper price, but is not satisfied and demands more. "Flog him out of the camp," is but too often the reply, while about one in twenty takes the trouble to enquire into the matter, and afford redress. The servants and followers of course are acquainted with the disposition of their master, and unless when they are unfortunate enough to have one of the latter description, the extortions and oppressions practised are almost endless, rising always in proportion to the rank of the traveller. The servants of a civilian of rank may often be seen, living in a style of luxury far superior to any thing they can procure at their own station. Nay, I have seen the horses and even the dogs of a Commissioner of division lodged in temporary stables and huts at every stage, to form which, fine trees, belonging to the farmers and landholders were cut down without scruple, while they themselves and their labourers were forcibly employed in cutting them down and building the huts!

With regard to the loss to which those who supply an English camp are almost invariably subject, I will produce a fact which I know to be true. At a place containing between thirty and forty bunnas' shops, the owners held a meeting to devise some plan of avoiding, or at least mitigating, the extortions to which they were subject. After much discussion complaints were deemed useless: and at length three of the party who were bolder, and understood better how to deal with the English and their servants than the others, volunteered to put a stop to the routine service, by themselves always attending the English camp, *provided all the others would engage by a general subscription to reimburse them for all losses they might sustain*, which was joyfully acceded to by the rest! I could mention more than one individual, who as well as myself could testify to the truth of this. But for proof of the fact generally, I need not go further than the General Orders of the Vice President in Council, dated 4th December, 1832. In paragraph 10, containing Rule 6th for the guidance of the civil and military officers, my readers will there find that unavoidable losses under this head are to be charged to Government in a contingent bill; and as these orders were issued after an enquiry by a committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the subject, the truth of the extortions being generally practiced may be considered as settled beyond question.

A remedy for all this remains to be devised. Various orders have at times been issued by Government with this object, and those just alluded to contain some good provisions. Among others, sepoys and followers have been prohibited from going into bazars, but this introduces the forced attendance of the shop-keepers and others upon the camps, and leads to all the abuses I have just mentioned; although the shop-keepers would willingly attend, were they secure of payment. The only efficient remedy will be found in the following rules:

First, allow all attached to the camp to go freely into the bazars and villages to purchase what they or their masters may require: oblige them to take the articles at the current bazar rate, and pay ready money on the spot.

Secondly. Make the head of the camp responsible for all oppression committed by those attached to it, unless he discovers and gives up the offender.

These two rules, if duly enforced, would effectually put a stop to every evil complained of. With respect to the first,

some authority ought to be established at every regular stage, analogous to a country justice of the peace, with sufficient power to take cognizance of and decide all such cases on the spot, under an appeal to the Magistrate of the district. I am inclined to think, that in a considerable degree, it might be intrusted to the Police thannadars: for a little consideration will show, that, as regards the first rule, the authority would be merely preventive, not executive. "Pay for what you want at the established rate, or go without it."

With regard to the second rule; taking into consideration our present situation in India, and the high rank of many of the civil and military officers, it might be inexpedient, if not indecorous, to subject them to the authority of a Police thannadar, such as he is on the existing system of British Indian Police.* The best plan, therefore, would be probably this. Let positive orders be given to the Police officers, that in the event of any complaint being made of even the most petty oppression, extortion, or ill-treatment, by any sepoy, servant, or follower of an English camp, he is immediately to bring it to the notice of the head of the camp: equally positive orders must be issued that this person is immediately to investigate the case, and give justice on the spot: in the event of his refusing or neglecting so to do, the Police officer should be directed to bring the matter instantly to the notice of the Magistrate. This functionary should be ordered to investigate the matter immediately; and having ascertained that any damage had been committed, extortion practised, or ill-treatment taken place, to fix the amount of compensation in the two former cases, with a fine in addition, if the case appeared to require it; and a fine in the last, together with a reasonable indemnification to the complainant and his witness for the time they had lost in attendance on the Court. The sum total he should be authorized to demand either in person or by letter from the head of the camp, who should be obliged *instantly to pay the demand*. If he should deem it unjust, let him, like other individuals have his remedy *afterwards* by an appeal to the Commissioner of the division. A few such occurrences

* After all the great objection is color. An Englishman whatever be his rank must in England submit to be apprehended by even common constables, should he behave so as to subject himself to this: but then our English common constables are white, unfortunately the superior officers of the Indian police are black.—It would be intolerable that a black man should have authority over a white one!

as these, particularly if they were published in the *Gazette*, would very soon induce the civil and military officers to keep so sharp a watch over their followers, that the oppressions now so intolerable to the people, would ere long be remembered only as having *once existed*. But no half measures will produce so desirable a result. Nothing short of a system as decisive as that I have suggested. On the other hand, the civil and military officers must be vested with sufficient authority when marching, over the sepoys, servants, and followers of their camps, to investigate complaints against them; to enforce restitution for extortion, and impose slight fines: for slight fines to the amount of a few annas, up to four or five rupees, would be quite sufficient, when it was found that the punishment immediately followed the offence. The amount should be instantly given to the beggars at the place who were real objects of charity or sent to the Magistrate. There would be little danger of the authority being abused, as few people are disposed to look too severely on the peccadilloes of their own servants, when they themselves do not suffer from them. At present they have not such authority, and might *by law* be punished for exercising it; although so obviously for the furtherance of the ends of justice. This consideration leads some who are well disposed, to decline interfering in such cases, and to tell the people they may complain to the Magistrate—a perfect mockery in the present state of things. The scene of the complaint probably lies fifty miles distant from the residence of the Magistrate. By the time the complainant reaches the station, the camp has proceeded several marches into another district; and even, supposing that the plaintiff has overcome all the difficulties of discovering the correct name and designation of the person, whose servant has ill-treated him, and of bringing his case to the notice of the Magistrate, and that that functionary does address the civil or military officer on the subject; often no notice is taken of it, or an insolent and evasive answer is returned, (the truth of which I could prove by numerous official documents) and redress is out of the question unless the Magistrate should refer the matter to Government, which for various reasons he is rarely inclined to do.*

* Were matters on a proper footing, the only arrangements which the largest camp would ever necessitate, would be to send word to the shop-keepers and others of its approach. They will provide every thing as they do now for

Another circumstance I would bring to public notice. The truth of which may be easily ascertained by a proper enquiry on the part of Government—viz. that in the central provinces about Behar, it is the common practice for the civil officers of all ranks, when they are about to march to require carriage of every description at free cost, and even the use of tents, from the rich landed proprietors, who are there to be found, to the blessing of the people, residing on their estates. Some of them go so far as to refuse even to pay for the food of the elephants and cattle, while these are employed in their service, but oblige the owners to submit to this expense also, as well as to the deprivation of the use of their cattle for many months in the year. Well may those who pursue this mode of conduct decry the anticipated colonization of English settlers. Is this a fit system to be tolerated by an English Government in India? Yet I have actually heard it spoken of in society, in the coolest way possible as a *convenience* enjoyed by the Civilians in that part, which those in the Upper Provinces were not so fortunate as to possess. There by the erection of the Revenue-screw-engine, on a foundation laid by violated British faith, crowned by the Ryotwarrie system, there is hardly a man left who possesses those *conveniences*, for the benefit of his English masters; almost all are reduced to a happy state of equality on a bare subsistence.

I must be allowed to make a few general remarks before concluding this paper.

The principal rule towards putting a stop to the evils of the system above delineated must be, to abolish all compulsory means in procuring what is required, and introduce instead, civility and just payment. Government may do a great deal by a simple order, which will recommend itself by its economy. Every department is supplied with an establishment of jemadars and chiprassees (Anglice a species of ser-

the largest camps of natives of whatever rank. In very poor districts, the Collector might have to make a little advance in money, but there would be no occasion for him to trouble himself with the detail; this had much better be left to those concerned, who would repay advance as soon as the camp had passed. Camps of unofficial natives, however large are however supplied without any advance, even in the poorest districts.

It would be a very good rule, if every English gentleman, particularly the civil and military officers, when marching singly, either on business or for pleasure, were required previously to send word to the magistrate of each district of his passing through; stating the stages he should make, and the probable date on which he should arrive at each. This would greatly facilitate the discovery of whose camp was to blame, when complaints were made.

geants and constables). Commercial-Residencies—Commissariat—Executive Engineers—Clothing Agencies, Timber Agencies, &c.—all have a little police army of their own, for such it virtually is, with great evil of being under little or no controul. These chiprassies are utterly useless for any good end, and are only employed either to oppress the people, or in the private service of those at the heads of the respective departments. If any one of these wish to procure carriage or workmen, provided there be no fear of ill-treatment or non-payment, the native clerk in the office or the head workman would at any time procure whatever is required. In this case the chiprassies are useless. If their aid be required, it is evident that there must be something wrong; for it is utter nonsense to say that a stationary officer carrying on a manufactory on the part of Government cannot procure workmen and carriage, unless from the above mentioned cause; while the English and native merchants next door to him can obtain whatever they require. If one of these officers require a *Department Police*, it is quite sufficient proof that he is unfit for his situation. He must either from inefficiency, or neglect, be unable to check the abuses and malpractices of his native subordinates. It would be a most excellent thing for the country, if Government would discharge all these mercantile department police establishments, and it would create a considerable saving. The two first are by far the worst, particularly the Commissariat, whose chiprassies may be found all over the country ill-treating the people; it being the practice in that department to supply a number of them to any one who furnishes an article to the department. Under the proposed plan, these different departments would be infinitely more efficient than they are at present.

Unhappily under the present system, the dislike of the natives to have any dealings with the English is so great, that a person who is both able and willing to prevent abuses by his servants and others, finds great difficulty in gaining credit for his good intentions. It requires a fixed residence of a year or even two in a station, before an Englishman can establish his character; but let him once gain the confidence and good opinion of the people, his influence in future will be unbounded; and whatever he may in future require will be readily brought to him, whilst others at the station cannot induce a native willingly to come near them. Some have the good sense and proper feeling always to act in this manner; but there are I

fear but few, who will take the trouble or indeed know how to set about it; and many who begin with a right disposition become too indolent to persevere and resort to the old system. In illustration, I will give two instances. At a certain station was a Barrack Master who had held the situation for many years: during the whole time, both his own and the magistrates' police were in constant requisition to procure the needful supplies for his department; the reason being that his native subordinates ill-treated and ill-paid those employed. Complaints were occasionally made to him, but he turned a deaf ear to them. His self-love being piqued at the idea that any thing could be wrong in him or his establishment, he laid the blame upon the bad disposition of the workmen and others, &c. He was succeeded by another: although no change took place in the subordinate establishment, who had been habituated to practice oppressions, yet by pursuing a different system, in about a year, his character stood so high with the people, that without any assistance from magistrates or chiprassies he was able to procure whatever he wanted. The other instance is still stronger. Captain A. was employed in some public works in district B. Being unable to procure labourers, he wrote to Mr. C. who resided in the neighbouring district, some fifty miles from the scene of his operations, requesting his assistance; which was promised upon certain conditions on the part of Captain A. Within one week, Mr. C. had enrolled and dispatched upwards of a hundred labourers, *every man of whom came from district B, and some from within ten miles of Captain A.'s works*; and that too, at a less rate of pay than was offered by Captain A. and what is more, when the labourers learnt their destination, they refused to go, unless Mr. C. pledged himself to guarantee their receiving their full pay! Now, had this Barrack Master and Captain A. been told "you shall have no official assistance whatever, and if you cannot carry on on your works, you shall lose your situation," what course must they have pursued? They must have been obliged to investigate what was wrong in their own conduct or that of their subordinates, and must have corrected what was amiss. They would then have found their task easy enough, all difficulties in finding the adequate number of labourers and the requisite supply of material having disappeared. And this is the reason why I assert that the different departments above mentioned would be more efficient were they deprived of all means of employing force.

Finally the English must endeavor to conquer their dislike to the *color* of the inhabitants of India, so far as to treat them with a little civility, and take a little trouble in superintending the conduct of their subordinates, servants and followers. They need not be apprehensive of *lowering their dignity*, for in this country (as in England) those who behave with politeness, gentleness, and civility to their inferiors will always be regarded by them with greater respect and deference than those who are overbearing and imperious. Had this conduct been adopted by the commissariat officer at Agra, who had some months allowed him to make his preparations, we should not have heard of the force which marched from thence to the attack of Bhurtpore being stopped out the first march for want of supplies. But the Commissariat officer, instead of taking any trouble himself, left all to a Bengalee Baboo, or some such equally efficient personage. The most extraordinary part of the story is that such shameful neglect was not visited by any punishment. If report be true indeed, the Commissariat officer certainly narrowly escaped hanging at the hands of the enraged general who commanded; and it is probable that the fright which the threat produced, may have been considered a sufficient punishment. The importance of the subject must be my excuse for the length of this paper, and for the repetition and tautology which will be complained of; for I would again observe that though every particular instance may be of no great consequence, the aggregate evil is intolerable to the people and productive of infinite discredit to the Government and to the English character generally. I am not alluding (as before observed) to a time of war, but describing the ordinary transactions of Government and its functionaries in a populous country at a period of profound peace. And under these circumstances, I am convinced that by a proper method, every evil complained of under the "purveyance and forced labour system," may be speedily and completely checked.

A FRIEND TO INDIA.

October 10, 1833.

P. S. Every instance and illustration in this, as in all my papers alludes to a particular individual, and real occurrence. My object is not to attack individuals, but to expose the evils that pervade our British Indian administration; besides I consider it extremely improper for an anonymous writer to use the press in assailing the character of individuals by

name; unless where the conduct of any one has already been published by competent authority, or has been matter of official notice: in either of these cases, the business is free to the comments of any one. (The Agra Commissariat officer's conduct was the subject of official inquiry). I may one day give the names of every person and place alluded to in my papers, in which event, I shall write in my own name. At present no clue *whatever is given to enable any one to point to the individual.*

PROPOSALS FOR AN IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF THE CONSERVANCY DEPARTMENT OF CALCUTTA.

TO THE OWNERS AND OCCUPIERS OF PREMISES IN CALCUTTA.

The considerations which led me to propose to Government the outline scheme sketched in the accompanying memorandum are:

1st. That evils at present exist connected with the Conservancy Department of the Police which are not likely to be effectually remedied unless the attention of the public in general be roused and kept permanently directed, not only to the existence of the evils but to the best means of removing them.

2d. That it is on every account desirable that the inhabitants of a large town like this should not only officially know the real state of their municipal affairs, but have organs for the expression of their wishes, on such subjects generally, and especially for carrying into effect whatever arrangements they may consider to be advantageous to themselves as contributing to their general comfort, or the salubrity of their town.

For these reasons I would rejoice to see committees of inhabitants formed in the several divisions of this large and populous town. Other advantages may follow,—such as increased public spirit, leading individuals to devote some portion of their time, talents, or wealth, to objects of public utility, and a high tone of feeling calculated to foster independence of character, and regard for public rights; should these results follow, they will, I am sure, be hailed with satisfaction by the Government.

It may be thought perhaps that the machinery proposed for the election of Committees is far more operose and extensive than the end in view requires. Yet it is manifest that where funds, however small, are contributed to by all, *all* (within

such limits as convenience and practical utility prescribe) should have a voice in their distribution; and it appears essential that, if these Committees come into operation at all, they should do so on the principle of their members being elected by the body of tax-payers, or such portion of them as, on a common-sense view of the question, may be judged to compose a fit constituency.

I may mention that the plan sketched by me, and approved generally by Government, has been prepared at intervals snatched from the time incessantly occupied in current duties. From this, and from other causes, to which I need not allude, it may well be imperfect; and will, I have no doubt, receive important improvements from the free discussion to which I trust it will be subjected. This remark applies as well to the division which I suggested as proper to be experimented upon, as to numerous other details; for the due adjustment of these, the appointment of a preliminary Committee by the inhabitants would be desirable.

This is not the place to enter upon a full detail of the measures which I consider necessary for effecting an increased degree of comfort, cleanliness, and salubrity in the town; but as a practical exposition of the advantages that might result from the establishment of Committees, I would mention—

1st. The securing of greater efficiency and alacrity on the part of establishments at present entertained. This could hardly fail to be the consequence, seeing that there would be a constant supervision by the respectable inhabitants of the ward, instead of the casual inspection that can be exercised by one or two Magistrates, whose time is taken up by other business.

2d. The economizing of establishments and the application of consequent savings to useful works, such as the construction of improved drains, tunnels, cess-pool wells, and the like.

3d. The spread of information concerning the real difficulties in draining the town and the various devices and means by which particular nuisance may be abated.*

4th. Preparing the way for obtaining additional funds to be applied under the control of householders to objects † clear-

* It is not generally known that the town drains are not intended in theory to do more than carry off rain water, and that to put any nuisance whatever into any of them is punishable under the Bye Law of 1814, and that almost the whole of them for 8 months in the year are dry at the Circular Road.

† Such as the widening of streets, filling up old and stagnant tanks, and the formation of new ones and watering and lighting roads.

ly shewn to be absolutely necessary for their comfort, by means either of the liberality of Government or of public voluntary assessment.

5th. Improving the receipts of the house tax itself, which may be reckoned upon as the result of increased interest taken in it by the inhabitants.

To originate and bring into practical operation Committees capable of effecting these and other similar objects, is to me, in my official capacity of Chief Magistrate, an object of the highest ambition, and I am glad to think that it is so with many of my brother Magistrates. I trust I do not deceive myself when I confidently anticipate the indulgence and cordial co-operation of the public at large in our endeavours to bring about this desirable end.

Should it appear that our present efforts are premature, and that the community is not yet disposed to take this trouble upon itself, I shall always have the satisfaction of knowing that I have done my best to effect an important object, and I feel confident that this or some similar arrangement will sooner or later be adopted.

Your obedient servant,

D. MCFARLAN.

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED TO GOVERNMENT ON THE
1ST DECEMBER LAST.

Chief Magistrate's Remarks on the Expenditure at present incurred for the Police of Calcutta in all its branches, with suggestions for an improved management of the Conservancy.

1st. I shall commence by giving an abstract of the different heads of account under which the Expenditure incurred in 1832-33 was classed :

Assessment,.....	Rs.	2,82,589	9	11
Sitting Justices,.....		*1,04,957	3	8
Town Duties,.....		* 33,368	5	11
			<hr/>	
			4,20,915	3 6

2d.—*Assessment.* The first of these heads of account is the Assessment. This is a tax of 5 per cent. levied by Act of Parliament on the real value of all houses, buildings, and

* Exclusive of Magistrates' and Superintendent's salaries.

grounds in Calcutta, and is appointed to be expended by the Justices of the Peace on cleansing, watching, and repairing the town.

The annual expence of watching is } per annum.....	Rs. 1,19,641	1	5
Of cleansing and repairing	1,62,948	8	6
Being an aggregate of Rupees.....	2,82,589	9	11
1832-33.			
Town assessed at,.....	3,00,802	14	12
Remissions on account of empty houses, &c.	31,086	10	19
	Rs. 2,69,716	3	13
Gross Collections within the year.....	2,37,805	13	1

This expense being greatly in excess of the net income of the tax, Government have always supplied the deficiency. Probably on account of the direct interest they have in keeping down the expenditure under this head, and also no doubt from their having been hitherto the only body that has taken a permanent interest in the affairs of the town, and assumed any control over the Justices themselves, the Government have directed at different times what should be the strength of the fixed establishments, and have further ordered that the sum of Rs. 1,000 should be the limit to which the Justices might go in the expenditure of money on specific works, within the meaning of the Act, or in the purchase of bullocks, implements, &c. This order, however, has not been construed to include the expense of repairing any given street or line of road.

3d. The annual accounts under this head are revised by the Civil Auditor and by him laid before Government with remarks, and are finally passed and recorded by the Justices in Sessions, where they are open to the inspection of the public.

4th.—*Sitting Justices.* The next head of account is the Sitting Justices: under this head are paid the establishment of clerks, native writers, moonshees, and constables attached to the office, law expenses and the expense of the fire engine establishment, repairs of the Esplanade roads and the Tank establishment. The dieting of prisoners in the Police prisons and the House of Correction, and of poor patients in the Police Hospital, palanqueen hire to Police officers, stationery,

and other petty charges in the office of the Magistrates, and rewards for services rendered to the Police.

5th. Under this head no expense exceeding 100 Rs. can be incurred without authority of Government. The account is subject to the Civil Auditor's scrutiny, but is not recorded with the Clerk of the Peace. The aggregate expenditure under this head for 1832-33 was Rs. 1,04,957 3 8.

6th.—*Town Duty.* The third head of account is the Town Duty. During the administration of Mr. Adam in 1823, it was declared that the amount of Town Duties should be devoted partly in aid of the Assessment Fund and partly to improvements in the Conservancy. In 1829 this order was cancelled and matters reverted to the state in which they now are. It is right to mention that Mr. Adam's measure proceeded on the assumption of the existence of a surplus revenue, and that the sums paid under this head are in truth disbursed from the general funds of the state, the name being retained as marking the kind of works to be classed under it.

7th.—Under this head of account are paid certain fixed charges, viz. the expense of watering the roads Rs. 17,552 per annum, of lighting Rs. 6,000 per annum, and all improvements, or new works* not classed under the head of repairing. The latter has not exceeded (average for 10 years Rs. 35,671 0 0) 36,000 Rs. per annum; and the necessity of every proposed expense is closely scrutinized by Government.

This account is also revised by the Civil Auditor, but is not subject to Audit by the Sessions.

8th.—These three Accounts and the charges for the salaries of the paid Magistrates and Superintendent include the whole of the expence incurred under the head of Police Expenditure for Calcutta.

It may be remarked that the Magistrates, as such, have no control over the Lottery Funds, nor is any part of the fees, fines, escheats, Abkarree duties,† and rents realized at the Police office liable to be expended by them on behalf of the inhabitants. The Town Duties are levied by the Collector of

* Such as making drains and roads pukha—widening streets.

† These are collected by one of the Magistrates under the immediate orders of Government. The sums raised under this head were originally ordered to be expended in "maintaining and preserving the Police, peace, good order and security of the town of Calcutta and the inhabitants thereof."

Customs under the orders of the Board of Customs Salt and Opium.

9th.—From the above review it appears that the only fund over which the inhabitants of the town have, or at least ought to have a legal* control is the Assessment, and that it is at present and will probably always be insufficient to meet the objects contemplated in the Act of Parliament. If there are no other fund which the inhabitants can claim as their own or raise for themselves, it is clear that they must always be indebted to the Government for every improvement which requires money for its execution.

10th.—There is certainly too much reason to fear that the state of society in Calcutta is not at present sufficiently advanced, nor of a sufficiently permanent character to render it feasible or desirable that the control and administration of the whole of the funds expended on Police purposes should be vested in the hands of inhabitants, but there is assuredly no reason why some approach should not be made towards a system under which the public should enjoy some share in the administration of their own affairs.

11th.—Good policy, it appears to me, imperatively requires that Government should reserve under its own management the whole of the stipendiary Police, and the funds necessary for its payment. The chief virtue of that department of Police which has for its object the security of life and property, the protection of the community from thefts and depredations, and the violence of turbulent mobs, is and ever must be unity and vigor of purpose and action. For this end it must be controlled by one head responsible to the Government directly and the public generally, but not liable to be interfered with by individual knots of citizen; on the other hand, arrangements connected with the cleanliness and convenience of a neighbourhood with the good state of its roads and drains can never be permanently managed with efficiency without the active assistance and constant interference of the community itself.

12th.—The attention and fidelity with which the present District Charitable Societies discharge their duty are very remarkable, and I have often wished that it were possible to get the inhabitants of any given district to form themselves into Committee of Conservancy for their own bounds. To this li-

* This control would be exercised, I presume, by means of an application in regular form to the Supreme Court.

mitted application of the principle of making the inhabitants of a community regulate their own affairs, there can, I am sure, be no valid objection ; the difficulty will be to get them to do so.

13th.—Even on this head I do not despair ; first attempts may be awkward and ineffectual. The principal employes of Government residing at Calcutta, as the seat of Government, will probably do little in the matter ; but even of them many will support the scheme by way of example and encouragement. The poorer classes again may be slow to apprehend it ; still there is a large and a growing body of intelligent permanent inhabitants of Calcutta, who are well deserving of the notice and encouragement of Government, and who would be well pleased to find their position recognized and a small share of power committed to their trust.

4th.—The average amount expended on the Conservancy Department in each of the four great divisions of the town is as follows :

1st Division,.....	41,943	2 8
2nd ditto,.....	37,482	12 4
3rd ditto,....	43,529	13 5
4th ditto,.....	39,829	15 6

The amount at which each Division is assessed is as follows :—

1st Division,....	67,823	5 4
2nd ditto,.....	74,619	9 0
3rd ditto,.....	80,587	8 7
4th ditto,....	61,436	13 9

Rs. 2,84,467 4 8

That this expence will be very materially reduced under the present system of management so as to hold out to Government a prospect of a diminished demand upon them, is not probable. In its disbursement, therefore, Government can have no object except that it should be done in a manner the most economical, the most efficient, and the most agreeable to the people. This latter point is of some consequence ; the same work done by an arbitrary executive would not be viewed with the same favor as it would be, if done by persons selected by the public themselves.

15th.—I.—Let therefore the Government agree to give up this sum to the management of the inhabitants themselves according to the divisions.

II.—Let a committee of 5 (of which the Chief Magistrate and the Magistrate of the Division and any Honorary resident Magistrate should be ex-officio Members) be selected annually for its administration.

III.—Let all persons who had paid up at the date of election house tax to the amount of—Rs. per annum be competent to vote for the nomination of members of this Committee.

IV.—Let the Committee be competent to receive and revise the lists of establishment maintained for Conservancy purposes within its division; to alter, modify, reduce, or increase them so as the allotted sum be not exceeded; to censure or dismiss any part of the establishment, and entertain others; and to appropriate any saving within the year to such improvements in draining and paving, or lighting, or watering, as they may judge best; to receive petitions in Committee on all matters connected with the purposes of their appointment; and finally, to receive quarterly a statement of the amount assessed, and the sums realized on account of the house tax, in their Division, with a list of defaulters, for such remarks as may be necessary. Individual members would of course bring to the notice of the Committee repairs, whether petty or heavy, required to drains and roads.

In cases where the object to be gained was common to two or more Committees, they could meet to concert measures accordingly.

V.—Let the Magistrates' vote be ordinarily on an equal footing with those of the other Committee men, but let them have a veto to be exercised according to their judgment in special cases—on which occasions the Committee will refer the case for the order of the whole Magistrates assembled at a Quarter Sessions, which should finally settle the point.

16th.—It would be necessary that a Committee such as I have described should be executive only, and not judicial, but they might cause complaints to be preferred before the constituted tribunals for offences under the Bye Laws.

Whilst the words of the Act of Parliament remain unrepealed, the Justices in Sessions are alone responsible for the administration of the Assessment Funds; the Committees must therefore, for the time, be provisional, and must in fact exist as advisers only of the Magistrates. The accounts would

still have to be rendered in Sessions. The difference would be that, the Magistrates would have Committees to counsel and advise them to do certain acts. But the acts being still the Magistrates', they must have a veto for the present.

17th.—Before any long period elapses, the Act could be altered, if in the interim the system was found to work well; and then a Committee, and each of its members, being recognized by law, would be amenable to punishment for malversation or corruption in the discharge of their duty; whilst they are not, power given to them would be irresponsible.

18th.—It may perhaps be asked, Why change a system that already works well? and why deprive the Conservancy branch of that unity and vigor which its administration in a single responsible hand is calculated to impart? And again—Is not this a scheme to shift the labour and attention to not very inviting details from the Magistrate, who is paid for it, to the public who are not?

19th.—I must confess that I cannot assert that the present scheme of conservancy management really works very well. I think it very possible that what is now done might be done cheaper, and every where defects and difficulties exist, which I despair of seeing corrected and overcome, till the public themselves are thoroughly awake to the whole details of them, and have some organ for the execution of the plans they may consider most likely to attain the end in view.

20th.—There is no doubt an advantage in the present unity of management. A complaint of an individual, if well founded, is transmitted to the overseer, or other agent from the Magistrate, with celerity, and very stimulating effect—but so it would be from the Committee, in all clear and manifest cases, in more doubtful ones, the judgment of a Committee of 7 would, probably, be more just than that of an individual.

21st.—Whatever good effects the plan may have, the lessening the details of the Magistrates' labour will certainly not be one of them. As a member of the Committee, he would be expected to take a lead; and to make himself thoroughly master of all the questions discussed before it, his labour would thus be the same, at least as now; he would have, in addition, some little trouble at times in endeavouring to reconcile conflicting opinions in the Committee, or to induce them to follow what he might think the right course.

22d.—Having thus disposed of such objections to the plan as may perhaps be started against it, I will mention some of its manifest advantages.

23d.—The Legislature has declared the eligibility of Natives to the office of Justice of the Peace. The Government in looking for persons worthy of holding the office as honorary unpaid Magistrates, must have experienced difficulty in selecting individuals, who had distinguished themselves for unpaid services rendered to the public. To what acts of individuals could they point (beyond the instances of Radahmadub Banerjee and Rajchunder Doss) as indications of that benevolence and public spirit, which ought to actuate aspirants to this honor? It appears to me that no better criterion could be proposed than this, that such and such individuals, eligible in other respects, had lent themselves with zeal and fervor to the service of the public in these Committees. They would afford a field for the display of useful qualities which now no where exists in Calcutta. In a word, they would tend, in a remarkable degree, to call forth and foster public spirit among the ranks of respectable society.

24th.—The Lottery Funds may now be said to be extinct for all purposes of improvement in Calcutta. The debt will be long of being paid off. The present feeling, which I conclude will gain strength, is against the morality and usefulness of Lotteries. The Saving's Bank, if prosperous, will still further cripple them. It is therefore of great importance to Calcutta that its inhabitants should begin to look after their own interests, to economize what funds they have, and to shew that they are well qualified to administer what might be granted to them, in order that those improvements which are necessary for their comfort and the salubrity of the town may, in process of time, be carried into effect.

To this end there are no means better adapted than to organize them by degrees into properly constituted and responsible Public Committees.

25th.—There is yet another advantage incidental to the formation of a constituency of this sort, with their corresponding representations. At present there is no means of spreading among house-holders a knowledge of improvements connected with Conservancy purposes, adopted by individuals. These Committees would become central points for the discussion and general spread of all suggestions having for their object the

promotion of the health or comfort of individuals and neighbourhoods, in as far as Conservancy matters are concerned.

26th.—The last important advantage which I should anticipate from the more regular publication of the Assessment, and giving the people a share in its management, would be that, the rules regulating its collection would become more perfectly known; deficiencies in collection would be more closely enquired into; defaulters would have less sympathy, when compelled to pay by process of distress; and if the right of voting were at all valued, arrears, which would destroy that right, would more seldom occur.

27th.—Let no one object to this attempt at improvement and reform on the score of its humble aims. It is true that it refers to details embracing no very grand or dazzling results, but the greatest ends have often small beginnings. These simple and unobtrusive municipal Committees may contain the germs of noble Societies, qualified to take the lead of all the surrounding country in the race of improvement.

D. MCFARLAN, *Chief Magistrate.*

1st December, 1833.

P. S.—The details of the arrangements for getting the votes of the inhabitants, and the amount of tax which it would be proper to fix, as the criterion of voting, may be left for future consideration; and perhaps it would be proper to commence the system in one division only: that division would probably be the 3d, or the one contained within the Bow Bazar on the North, and Durrumtollah on the South, which contains the largest population and most of the middling class.

If the qualification for voting were fixed, in that division, at such an amount of house property as would give a tax of Rs. 50 per annum, the constituency, if I may give it that title, would be apparently only 319 persons, of whom about 70 are natives. If again the qualification be taken on a tax of Rs. 25 per annum, the voters would be 506, with about 132 natives.

The former of these would be the more manageable body, the possession of the latest tax bill would be the criterion of the right of voting.

TO D. MCFARLAN, ESQ. *Chief Magistrate of Calcutta.*

Sir,—I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your

letter dated the 1st instant, with its enclosures, on the subject of the expenditure incurred on the Police of Calcutta in its several branches; and proposing, as an experimental measure, that a sum equal to the average amount heretofore expended annually on the Conservancy Department be given up to the management of a Committee of the inhabitants themselves, in each of the four divisions of the town.

2d.—In reply I am desired to observe that the only fund which is by law made applicable to particular purposes is the Assessment, which has always been insufficient for those purposes, a large sum in addition having been each year sanctioned by the Government with whom rests a discretion to limit or increase the additional sum to be disbursed from the general revenues of the state.

3d.—With a view to induce the inhabitants to take an interest in and to aid the measures adopted for their own comfort and convenience, and in the expectation that the money authorized to be disbursed will by that means be most satisfactorily and advantageously appropriated for the benefit of all concerned, His Lordship in Council is pleased to authorize you to arrange the details for the appointment of a Committee on one division of the town, on the plan and for the purpose described in paragraphs 15 and 16 of the paper of "Remarks" submitted with your letter under reply.

4th.—When the details of the plan shall have been arranged and approved by Government and the Committee appointed, the Governor General in Council will relinquish interference in the disbursement of the average amount which has been heretofore expended in the Conservancy Department of the division, and place that sum at the disposal of the Committee.

5th.—This measure will of course be considered as experimental. The operations of one year will probably enable Government to decide on the advantage of extending or discontinuing the arrangement now sanctioned.

6th.—Mr. Gordon's original minute and the private notes received with your letter are returned, a copy of the former having been kept for record.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) C. MACSWEN, *Sec. to Govt.*
Council Chamber, the 23d Dec. 1833.

RECEIPTS, 1832-33.

Net Collections of House Tax, 1832-33.....Rs.	2,09,326	11	
Average amount of Town Duties for 10 years, viz. from 1822-23 to 1831-32,.....	2,16,233	8	7
Net Collections of the Abgaree 1832-33,.....	1,73,886	10	0
Sicca Rupees..	5,99,446	10	6

DISBURSEMENTS, 1832-33.

Assessment Establishment,.....	1,45,638	0	0		
<i>Contingencies, viz.</i>					
Repairs of Roads,..	39,607	11	4		
Cleansing ditto,.....	79,242	7	0		
Repairs of Drains...	7,334	13	6		
Sundries,.....	10,766	10	1	1,36,951	9 11
					2,82,589 9 11
Sitting Justices', Magistrates', and Superintendent's Salaries,.....	1,01,647	8	0		
Establishment,	86,674	5	0		
<i>Contingencies, viz.</i>					
Dieting Prisoners, Conveyance Al- lowance, Law charges, Rewards, Office charges, &c.....	18,282	14	8		
					2,06,604 11 8
<i>Town Duties.</i>					
Watering Roads,.....	*25,380	11	7		
Lighting ditto,.....	6,184	2	11		
Paving ditto and constructing new Drains,.....	417	14	6		
Sundry Charges,.....	1,385	8	11		
					33,369 5 11
					Rs. 5,22,562 11 6

We publish in the preceding pages a plan or scheme by Mr. McFARLAN for producing improvements in the Conservancy Department of Calcutta, and at the same time we intimated our intention of offering such remarks as might occur to us upon a subject of so much importance. Mr. McFARLAN having now put forth further propositions relating to the same plan for the consideration of the public, while we draw the attention of our readers to the subject, it will be no inopportune occasion to redeem our pledge, the more so considering the very serious importance of the object which it is the intention of the plan alluded to, to promote.

* Including the expense of the Steam Engine at Chandpaul Ghat and repairs of Aqueducts

If it be more praise-worthy to save a citizen than to slay an enemy, Mr. McFARLAN at any rate deserves the best thanks of his fellow citizens, for at least attempting to destroy a common source of sickness and doubtless of mortality, by rendering the drains of Calcutta, instead of being reservoirs of filth, dirt, and noxious accumulations of every definable and undefinable description, subsidiary to their true and proper use,— the removal of all such nuisances. This, and the filling up of those stagnant and unwholesome tanks, by which is generated so large a portion of malaria and infectious vapour, are the objects which must occupy the chief attention of every one who contemplates the causes of fever and contagion, and would endeavour to remove them; and consequently these are the points to which Mr. McFARLAN has directed his attention. It seems however to be more his object, as it is our own, to awaken and stir up the inactive zeal of the community in their own behalf than to propose any direct and positive plan, thinking that if the community can be sufficiently made to feel the importance of the subject and to apprehend the degree of interest which they really have in the removal of the existing evils of the nature above specified, the spirit of co-operative improvement once awakened will lead to the discovery of the most efficient practical means. In order to this, as an experimental measure, his proposal to government was for entrusting the application of a sum equal to the average amount of the annual expenses of the Conservancy Department, to the management of a committee of the inhabitants themselves, in each of the four divisions of the town. Government partially assented to this proposal, limiting the experiment to one division and making its continuance dependent upon the result of one year's trial. Our contemporary the *Hurkaru* complains of this limitation, (which, however, is not attributable to Mr. McFARLAN) and argues "If it is likely that it will work well in one district why not in all?" We do not think the hazard of one year's trial would have been great, had the plan comprehended the whole town, but we shall feel much satisfaction if even in a single district it be found effectual, not to the immediate and complete removal of all nuisances, but to the excitement of that energetic spirit of improvement, and the rousing of that public emulation which is the main thing wanting. It is the animus, the public sense and feeling of what is really and most essentially conducive to the good not only of the community at large, but of every individual of the community, that requires to be

excited. It is a growing reproach that an Englishman is only to be excited into vigorous action by that which is likely to produce beneficial and immediate consequences to his pecuniary interest. We hope the reproach is not well-founded; but even if it were, we can hardly imagine any money-making member of society to be so short sighted as not to perceive that, even in a pecuniary point of view, the noisome stench which banishes his tenant from his house and the unwholesome vapour which brings sickness and the doctor into his family, are very considerable drawbacks upon income whether large or small. Astonishing however as is the fact, there does exist, or rather we will say in hopeful anticipation of a better state of things, there has existed among us a degree of negligence and supineness approaching to apathy upon subjects of internal and domestic policy, while at the same time we are as eager upon questions of European politics, as if we were not ten, instead of ten thousand miles from the scene of action. Let us not forget England or become indifferant to her relative position among European nations. Let us take a rational interest in the proceedings of European continental states, but we may venture to say that there can be no more absurd anomaly in the conduct of a community, than to take an eager interest in distant international proceedings, which are little more likely to affect us than the conjunctions and oppositions of the planets, whilst we disregard those objects upon which depends our immediate welfare, and continue either to neglect improvements or to aggravate the natural evils of the clime,—improvements or aggravations, upon the effecting or removal of which depends the general health or mortality.

To look, however, a little to the detail of Mr. McFARLAN's plan, he proposes to alleviate the evil of the present state of the drains by the construction of cess-pools, to which there may be little objection, as a palliation of the existing nuisance till such time as a more complete remedy be practicable. With regard to the filling up of those noisome tanks which, according to Mr. McFARLAN's address, are considered by the natives as "essential comforts!" he asks whether they should be deprived of them without remuneration. We think that the best remuneration they could receive would be the general improvement of atmosphere in which all would participate, but nevertheless as the filling of them may be regarded as an interference with private property it certainly might raise a question of compensation.—*India Gazette.*

MR. TREVELYAN'S REPORTS ON THE INLAND CUSTOMS AND TOWN DUTIES OF THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Mr. TREVELYAN'S long promised and long expected Reports upon the Inland Custom and Town Duties of the Bengal Presidency have at last made their appearance, and as far as we can judge from a cursory examination, they form most valuable contributions to the means of becoming acquainted with the operation of those two branches of the public revenue upon the general prosperity of the country, and at the same time offer well considered suggestions to remedy the evils of which they are the prolific cause. We shall postpone the consideration of the Report on the Inland Customs and limit this notice to the Report on the Town Duties, which is shorter.

It is curious to observe that, with all our contempt of the native character and of native institutions, we have been servile imitators of some of the worst features of their system of government. Practically acquainted with a system of taxation in England which, although not without its faults, bears far more lightly on the operations of industry, and boasting of our freedom from the invidious local imposts by which enterprize is shackled on the continent of Europe, we have yet copied a similar system of local imposts from our native predecessors, and in attempting to improve upon it, we have rendered it more onerous and hurtful. The town duties, as well as the inland customs, are the remains of the barbarous system of universal taxation which was prevalent under the native Governments:—

“ Under the old system these duties were levied in every town and large village from every article of trade and consumption. We confined their collection to large towns, and to a limited number of articles, and so far an improvement took place. But the same mistake was made here as in the case of the inland customs. In return for the comparative freedom which had been given, it was considered fair that the remaining articles should be taxed higher than they were before. Hence our town duties press more severely upon the trade of the country than those which were levied under the native governments. A very light tax, such as used to be demanded, might not be sufficient to divert the course of trade from its usual channels; but a heavy one, like that now levied, must necessarily do so. For instance, two great staples of internal trade, ghee and tobacco, are charged as high as ten per cent. Although the native governments were not sufficiently enlightened to see the advantage of giving up internal duties altogether, yet their practice shews that they were acquainted with the principle, that in order to prevent these duties

from seriously obstructing the freedom of exchange between different parts of the country, they must be very light. Being accustomed to the evil, long experience seems to have taught them the natural mode of mitigating it; while we, on the contrary, with every desire to alleviate the inconveniences of the system, have applied remedies which have in some respects only aggravated the evils of it."

It was in 1810 that the town-duties were placed on their present footing, and since then they have operated steadily to retard and repress the industry of the towns subject to them. It was not a light tax considerably imposed and equally divided among all who were able to bear it; but an apparently arbitrary selection was made of twenty-three towns that were required to bear the entire burden of town duties. The injustice of this partial taxation does not appear to have struck its authors. A claim has been advanced for the appropriation of the town duties to purposes of local improvement, and this has been denied on the ground that they belong to the general revenue of the country, but the injustice may be retorted of extracting contributions to the general revenue from an arbitrary selection of towns, many of them not so populous or rich as those that remain free and untaxed. Bowanny, Hatrass, Gyah, and many others places not subject to the tax are not only more populous than Paniput, Banda, and others which are subject to it, but they are also much richer in proportion to their population and therefore better able to pay it. Delhi, Allahabad and most of the towns subject to town duty, possess a very large population with only very slender means in comparison with others of paying an extra tax. The tax therefore carries inequality and injustice on the very face of it. Nor is this apparent only in the selection of the towns to be taxed, but also in the selection of articles on which the tax is levied. The articles on which it is levied are only eight in number, and for the sake of levying a duty upon those eight articles consumed in towns, *all* their consumption and *all* their trade, comprising several hundred different articles and passengers of every description, are subjected to the annoyance of search. But besides, where is the wisdom or the justice of fixing upon eight articles of town consumption to be taxed and leaving all the others free! The town duties must fall principally on the native population and be felt most severely by the poorest. Why should they be taxed for such articles as salt, sugar, tobacco, ghee, betel, tamaric, oil and pulse, when the luxuries of the rich are subject to no such duty? The contrivances by which the poor seek to evade the duties are shown in one instance by the fact that at Delhi men and women,

were in the habit of bringing in salt under their clothes, bound round their body, in bags. The following statements deserve to be specially quoted:—

“ Instances might be mentioned up the country, as well as in Calcutta, in which the establishment of sugar-mills has been prevented by this partial impost. Towns are the natural seats of manufactures. The capital, enterprise, and intelligence of the country principally reside there, and employments can no where else be extended and subdivided as they can in the great assemblages of people who congregate in towns. One of the articles excluded is the great staple, the expected improvement in the mode of growing and manufacturing which affords one of the principal grounds of hope for the renewed prosperity of the country. After all that has been said about the injustice of England in excluding our sugars, it would hardly be believed, that by a fiscal regulation in India itself, sugar cannot be manufactured in most of the principal towns of the country, except for the consumption of the towns themselves; or, in other words, that in those situations where the greatest facilities exist for refining our sugar, and fitting it for exportation to England, the improvement of the manufacture, by the application of expensive machinery and the subdivision of labour cannot be carried beyond the means which the limited consumption of a single town affords. If the undertaker were to attempt to extend his operations by supplying the country in the neighbourhood, or the foreign market, he would be immediately understood by the sugar manufactured outside the limits of the town duty chokeys.

“ But the most serious objection to this tax is the injurious effect it has upon the trade of the country. The town-duty Tariff includes salt, sugar of every description, tobacco, ghee, hestlenut, termeric, oil and oil seeds, and pulse, all of which are great staples of the trade of this country. The town-duties are intended to be levied merely on the consumption of the towns, and the spirit, and perhaps the letter of the law, requires that goods which are brought in merely to be disposed of and sent away again in the ordinary course of trade should not be subject to the impost. In practice, however, it is impossible to distinguish those articles which are intended for the consumption of the town itself, from those which are brought merely for the purpose of being sent away again; and if goods were to be admitted duty free into a place, on the assumption that they would not be sold there, the town duties might be defrauded to any extent. The actual result is, that they have every where been levied on the enumerated articles, upon their entering the prescribed limits, without any exception in favour of the general trade.

“ This state of things involves an evil of serious magnitude.— Merchants, being thus subjected to double duties on taking their goods to the great towns, of course cease to frequent them as places of trade, and resort instead to other marts, which are established for the purpose in the neighbourhood. Thus Bowanny, Shawlee,

Bheree, Rewarree, and Shahderah have grown up on all sides of Delhi to be flourishing places, while no trade whatever is carried on at Delhi itself. Hatras, which is not burthened with town duties, is a more flourishing place than Agra, and the whole of the trade would probably remove thither if it were not necessary to take the Bhurtpore salt to Agra for the purpose of embarking it for the eastward. There is no place in the interior of India better adapted to become a place of great trade than Allahabad, in proof of which many rich native merchants actually reside there. Such however is the effect of the town duties, that they cannot carry on their trade at the place where they reside, and they have been obliged to establish two marts, called Jhoonsee and Sirsa, just outside the town-duty limits, in order to transact their business. These are thriving places, but at Allahabad itself, nothing is brought or sold, except for the consumption of the place."

It would seem from these facts that if the system had been intended for the express purpose of impeding and injuring trade, no better plan could have been devised. Mr. TREVELYAN recommends the total abandonment of the town duties, but, if the state of the public resources will not permit this, he proposes that a beginning should be made by removing the tax from the towns on the western frontier, and that with regard to the remaining towns it should be gradually remitted to an amount equivalent to the annual increase of the custom revenue until it has been every where finally abolished. The Deputy Secretary professes to be uninformed whether the other interests of Government will permit the total abandonment of the town duties, and we are still less able to say that they will, but leaving this for the consideration of those on whom the responsibility rests, we should doubt whether the gradual abolition would prove nearly so beneficial as the total abandonment of the town duties. The total amount is five lakhs of rupees. If this sum were remitted in small portions the effect on trade would be scarcely perceptible, and the moral effects on the minds of the people would be wholly lost. But let the whole amount be at once and for ever remitted, and the industry of the country might take spring which would very speedily make up the loss to the revenue and perpetuate its effects in the general condition of the country. To produce their full and just effects, such measures should be done with a will, instantaneously and completely. We subjoin the concluding passage of the report, from which it will be seen that Mr. TREVELYAN anticipates the time when the societies of towns will be induced to associate themselves in regularly constituted bodies for the accomplishment of civic objects when the management of town funds will be entirely in their own

hands ; when no more funds will be raised than they choose to resolve upon among themselves ; and when the sums required from time to time will be levied in any manner and through any instrumentality they may consider most consistent with their interests, and the objects and mode of expending them will rest wholly with themselves. This is what we have long held out as one of the first objects to be desired with a view to local improvements ; but before any thing of this kind can be effected, the public must see a more liberal desire on the part of Government to surrender to the inhabitants of towns a portion of the powers it at present possesses :—

“ It is well known that the town duties were at one period assigned for the support of the public works of the towns from which they were levied, and the probability of their being so applied again is sometimes brought forward as an argument for retaining them. If there be any truth in what has been stated as to the injurious effect of this tax upon the prosperity of towns, there can be no improvement so great as its entire abolition. When a place already enjoys a flourishing trade, this tax offers a serious impediment to its increase ; and when there is no previously existing trade, it is an effectual bar to any being established. Though so favorably circumstanced for carrying on a flourishing commerce, as is proved by their being the residence of many wealthy merchants, who transact their business at places in the immediate neighbourhood, avoiding the precincts of the town-duty, Banda and Allahabad, cannot themselves boast of any trade, except what is carried on in cotton at the former place ; and five maunds of salt, sugar or tobacco could hardly be procured at a time in their bazars. Could any application that it would be possible to make of the produce of such a tax lead to so great improvement as the opening to unlimited prosperity, which would be obtained by its removal ? So long as it is continued, good roads may be made, tanks may be dug, and useful and ornamental buildings may be erected ; but the essentials of prosperity, trade and manufactures, will be wanting. The wealth and population flowing from these sources constitute by far the most important fund for the improvement of towns. Whatever sum may be required the collection of it should be so managed as not to interfere with the application of industry to trade and manufactures, and the means of constructing useful and ornamental works will then augment in an equal ratio with the growing resources of the place.

“ There is another serious objection to this tax as a means of providing funds for the completion of public works, which is, that it inevitably leads to waste. The most ordinary regard for economy would suggest, that the sum raised should be neither more nor less than the exigency of the case requires, and that it should not be levied sooner than is absolutely necessary. The town-duties, on the contrary, bear no reference to the actual demand for funds. In

some cases, it may happen, that an expensive work is required to be executed, exceeding the resources which they afford ; and, as the work must therefore advance with slow steps towards its final completion, a long period must, necessarily elapse before the money begins to yield any return : while, in other cases, more will be collected than is actually required, and waste must equally ensue. As the expenses of Government are of a permanent character, they require the imposition of permanent taxes ; but the demand for local public works is of an extremely fluctuating nature, and occurs at very uncertain intervals, for which reason it is always customary to provide for it by a rate adapted to each particular case.

“ In the natural course of affairs, the necessity for public works, should first be felt, and the funds required for their completion should afterwards be raised, in whatever manner might be found most convenient ; but in the case of town-duties, the plan would be reversed, and the funds would first be raised, as a matter of course, whether there were any real demand for them or not. This would form a prevailing source of wasteful expenditure. The persons entrusted with the disposal of the town-duty fund would have a sum of money continually accumulating on their hands, which they would be obliged to expend in some way or other ; and, if they could not find undoubtedly proper objects to lay it out upon, they must have recourse to others, which are of a more questionable character. In this way there is no saying how uselessly the money taken from the public might be expended. Not the public works required, but the sum on hand, would be constituted the measure of the expenditure ; and it would be exactly the same thing as if an individual were to be obliged to lay out his whole income every year, whether he might have any real occasion to do so or not. A plan which provides ample funds without any defined object of expenditure is quite inconsistent with every notion of sound economy, and the tendency to laxness would be encouraged by the circumstance that nobody would have any direct interest in checking the application of the money. If no more were to be realized than might actually be required for the completion of each work, the society would be led by the most obvious motives of self-interest to keep a strict control over the expenditure ; but, according to the town-duty plan, nobody would have either more or less to pay, whatever might become of the money. The same remark applies to the superintendence of Government, which would likewise have no direct interest in the proper application of the funds ; and, even if it were every way disposed to do so, it may be doubted whether it would be able properly to check the expenditure of so many works going on at the same time in different parts of the country. It is to be hoped at the remission of the town-duties will induce the societies of towns to associate themselves in regularly constituted bodies, for the accomplishment of civic objects. As long as this tax subsists, they will naturally look to Government to defray the expense of public works ; but when it ceases to be demanded, they will feel that the obligation has been

transferred in a great measure to themselves. The management will be entirely in their own hands; no more funds will be raised than they choose to resolve upon among themselves; the sums required from time to time will be levied in any manner, and through any instrumentality, they may consider most consistent with their interests and the objects and mode of expending them will rest solely with themselves."—*India Gazette*.

We have read with much interest Mr. TREVELYAN'S Custom Report, and we chiefly regret that no space we can devote to it will give an adequate idea of its instructive contents. There are several subjects connected with the internal administration of this country which require the immediate and serious attention of the Government, and among these it is shown in this Report that the whole subject of the customs is not the least important or the least urgent. The evils of the transit duties and of the chokey system by which they are enforced are well known, and we shall therefore chiefly endeavour to explain the remedies which it is proposed to apply. We may remark that however valuable the facts and reasonings of this report, it is written in so exceedingly diffuse a style that we are not always sure that we correctly apprehend the writer's suggestions. If it had been divided into sections treating of separate branches of the questions arising out of the consideration of the custom duties, the Report would have been more easily understood and, we doubt not, more useful.

If we rightly understand the views of the writer, instead of the chokeys with which the country is studded, particularly in the Western Provinces and in the line of the Ganges, he proposes to establish a line chokeys on the Western frontier, the limits of which are to extend four miles on each side. All such British districts, or portions of British districts, as cannot be included within the line, it is proposed should be put on the footing of foreign states as far as the customs are concerned, that is to say, that all their exports and imports to and from British India should be subjected to the established duties, and all their exports and imports to and from foreign states be entirely free. The districts so circumstanced will be Hurrana, Rewaree, and Bundelkund, and this arrangement is deemed necessary for the efficiency of the preventive system and beneficial to the excluded districts. Besides this, it is proposed to establish a second line of chokeys in the Delhi and Agra divisions as an additional check upon the smuggling of salt, which is the only article of which the preventive officers on this se-

cond' line are to take cognizance. The effect of this arrangement, if adopted, will be to free the general trade of the country from much vexation and annoyance, and at the same time to give increased consistence and vigour to the restraints on the salt trade. The necessity does not appear of seeking to increase one evil, at the same time that it is proposed to relieve the country from the operation of another. The writer shows, by various calculations, that if the duties upon internal trade were discontinued while those upon foreign trade were retained, and net surplus might be anticipated amounting to Rs. 1,11,260. He then adds:—

“ But allowing that according to these calculations a deficit instead of a surplus is to be expected, the question would then occur, how it is to be made up; to which I would at once reply, *by the measure itself of removing the internal duties.* In England the abolition of a single tax is calculated upon as likely to increase the productiveness of those which remain; but in the present instance it is not one tax only which will be removed, but 235, and a system of restrictions upon trade, besides, which is probably the most severe that ever existed under any established Government, and could hardly be exceeded in its depressing effect upon commerce by a state of war and anarchy. The extent to which the elastic energies of the country will expand, when relieved from such a weight, can neither be ascertained nor described. By the removal of the lines of chokeys, the agricultural and manufacturing economy of the country will gradually be perfected, and the population of entire provinces will no longer be obliged to give a less profitable direction to the employment of their capital and labour, because they are cut off from a free interchange of their respective commodities with their neighbours. By the abolition of the taxes upon the transit of manufactured articles in every stage of their progress towards completion, the market for manufacturing industry will be enlarged to the extent of the entire home demand, and scope will be afforded for a free employment of capital and machinery, and for a subdivision and combination of employments which can have no existence under the present system of village and district markets; and lastly, the cessation of stoppages and exactions; the non-requirement of the obligation to take out, to renew, and to subdivide, rowannahs, and the removal of all the other restrictions of the inland system will give an impulse to production, the effect of which I will not pretend to calculate. It will be like removing an obstacle which impedes the free egress of the waters of a fountain. The interior of the country is the only source of national wealth, and when the impediments which check the increase of its productions have been removed, they will assuredly flow in greater abundance over its two natural outlets, of which the western frontier is the medium of the intercourse which we carry on with the rest of India, and the maritime frontier of that which we maintain with the rest of the world.

“One feature of the change is too remarkable to be passed over without particular observation—the foreign trade, upon the flourishing state of which we shall hereafter depend to fill the coffers of Government, will be benefited by it in a much greater degree than any other branch of the national industry. In the purely internal trade, the duty which is advanced by the merchant, in one month, is generally repaid to him in the next by the sale of his goods; but in the case of goods intended for the foreign trade the duty is often not repaid for many months. The merchant does not get back the duty paid on the silk purchased by him at Moorshedabad until the article is sold at Umritsur; and he is not reimbursed for the duty on the borax of Bareilly, the saltpetre of Furruckabad, and the cotton of Agra, until the goods arrive at Calcutta. In the purely internal trade, also, as the distance which goods have to proceed is generally not very great, they are subjected to the stoppages and exactions of a smaller number of chokeys, while goods intended for the foreign trade, which are generally carried to a greater distance, are more liable to these oppressions. The foreign trade of Calcutta in particular, both export and import, has to bear the accumulated infliction of all the custom-house and chokeys, from Furruckabad and Delhi to the sudder custom-house at Calcutta. The internal trade of extensive tracts of country is even entirely exempt both from the advance of duty and from the oppressions of the chokeys, while the foreign trade is in every case subject to them. This is clear from the returns which have been furnished, from which it appears, that much the largest portion of the inland customs is paid by the foreign trade. The internal trade evades the burthen, but the foreign bears it. The change of system will in effect be little more than an improved mode of realising the duties upon foreign trade; and, instead of levying them at a number of different custom-houses in the interior, many months before the goods are actually exported, and under a system of restrictions which may without exaggeration be designated unnecessarily harsh and oppressive, they will be realized at a much smaller number of custom-houses on the frontier at the moment of exportation, and the whole interior of the country will be entirely free. This is as it should be. The greatest developement of all will be given to that branch of trade from which we expect our profits under the new custom system.”

It is evident from these remarks that the writer does not anticipate that the abolition of the transit duties will be attended with any loss to the revenue, but that on the contrary it will give a stimulus to production and to the exchanges of commerce which must be attended with positive advantage to it. Why then set his wits to work to devise the means of deriving an increased revenue from salt in the upper provinces, and that in contradiction to the general principle of his own system which is that the internal manufactures and traffic of the country

should be wholly free, and that duties should be imposed only on imports and exports? Why should salt, a necessary of life, be exempted from the operation of this general principle? We do not now refer to the salt monopoly of Bengal and Behar, the continuance of which must depend upon different considerations, but to the salt consumed in the western provinces which is only subject to a duty. In as far as that salt is the produce and manufacture of foreign states, it is fairly made the subject of taxation under a system which professes to derive the custom revenue only from foreign trade. But the Furrâh, the Salumbha, and that portion of the Burarree salt which is made at Ghazeeabad are from our own territory, as well as the descriptions denominated Khakee, Mutteeah, Bupcha kharee, &c. and these should unquestionably be relieved from all duty under a system which professes to free the internal trade from unnecessary obstruction. In our own districts, between Allahabad and Ghazeeepore the internal manufacture of salt is carried on to a great extent, and the principle of Mr. TREVELYAN'S reforms requires that all this should be duty free, and yet we find him declaring without the slightest attempt to explain or defend the inconsistency that "with respect to salt, no exception should be made in favour of that which is produced within the preventive limits. Whether it be of home or foreign produce, salt, must be alike subject to duty." There may be good reasons for this, but they are at least not apparent to us, and the only statement in the shape of a reason which we find in the report, is contained in the following passage:—

"It has been already observed, that a special arrangement must be adopted for the Gazeecabad and Agra salt works. Although it be of home produce, a countervailing duty must be retained on this kind of salt, else it would be manufactured to a great extent to the supercession of the foreign and taxed salt. Lines of chokeys are quite out of place here. All that is required is an enactment that no salt may be removed from the place of manufacture without the previous payment of the duty, and the only preventive check necessary will be to take an account of the quantity manufactured, for which the manufacturer becomes from that moment responsible, whatever may be done with it. Thus complete security will be obtained for the realization of the public revenue, without any interference with the process of manufacture; without any liability to domestic search and espionage; and, above all, without in the least interrupting the communications of the country. This plan is recommended by Messrs. Macswen, Laing, and S. Fraser, as will be seen from the extracts from their letters in the Appendix."

Messrs. MACSWEEN, LAING, and S. FRASER may have recommended this plan, but what we would urge on Mr. TREVELYAN is that it is incompatible with the leading principle of his own scheme, which is the freedom of internal production and trade. The necessity of a countervailing duty to prevent the supercession of the foreign and taxed salt does not appear to be established. It is admitted that all who can afford it use the western salt in preference to that of local manufacture, which is principally consumed by the lower classes? and the superior quality of the foreign salt, subject to the reduced duty of one rupee per maund, would probably enable it successfully to compete with the untaxed home manufacture. If we suppose however that the foreign salt would be superseded to a certain extent, loss to the revenue would be prevented by the increased vigour of the preventive service against the smuggling of foreign salt, and by the freedom of the domestic manufacture operating with other causes to give that stimulus to the industry of the country which it avowedly so much needs. Why should the domestic manufacture of salt in the western provinces be continued subject to a duty, when it is the professed object of the Report to free the internal production and trade of the country from every description of impost and obstruction?—*India Gazette.*

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

At a Meeting of Civil Servants, Subscribers to the Annuity Fund Institution, held pursuant to notice at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 7th March, 1834.

PRESENT—

Messrs. James Pattle, G. Saunders, N. J. Halhed, the Honorable J. E. Elliot, R. Tulloh, H. T. Prinsep, R. Saunders, H. M. Parker, J. F. M. Reid, G. A. Bushby, J. A. Dorin, R. D. Mangles, J. Colvin, G. F. Macliatock, J. W. Alexander, Secretary.

Mr. James Pattle was called to the Chair.

Read a Letter from Mr. Officiating Secretary Bushby, dated 30th December last, with Enclosures.

On the motion of Mr. H. M. Parker, the Proceedings of the Special General Meetings held on the 26th August

1833, and 28th October last, were laid on the table.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep then proposed the following Resolutions:—

That it appears to this Meeting that the value of each Annuity will be increased, under the condition of paying it for the broken period of the year of decease, by a sum equal, to the present value of a payment of £500 (half a Year's Annuity) to be made at the end of the period assumed, in the Table annexed to the printed rules, for the duration of the Annuitant's life.

That upon this calculation the total value to be added to the valuations of the Table for the Annuities granted under the Rule proposed will be the sums entered in the annexed Statement, and the proportion of Fine to be contributed on retirement will consequently be the half of each, as stated in the adjoining column of the same Statement.

That in the event of the adoption of the Rule suggested, by which the Annuities will be made payable to the date of the Annuitant's decease, it will be necessary to transfer to the appropriated Fund of the institution a sum in each instance equal to the value of a future payment of £500, or Sa. Rs. 5000, computed for the age of the Annuitant according to the above scale.

That in like manner if the Annuities of £1,000 be paid quarterly instead of as at present at the close of the year, the difference of value to the Fund will be nine months' interest on the first quarterly payment of £250, plus 6 months' interest on the second, plus 3 months' interest on the third, making, on the assumption of 6 per cent. for the rate of interest, £22. 10s. or 225 Sa. Rs. per annum. That the value of an additional Annuity of this amount, according to the Tables of the Institution, will be as entered in the subjoined Table.

That if this advantage likewise be conceded to the Service by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, as may confidently be anticipated, there will similarly need to be transferred to the appropriated Funds of the Institution an additional sum computed for the life of each Annuitant at the rate of the subjoined Table.

That it appears to this Meeting to be very desirable that retiring Servants should be enabled to take Annuities payable quarterly and continued to the date of decease; and if con-

trary to expectation, the representation of the Civil Servants soliciting these amongst other advantages, without any additional payment, be not acceded to by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, the Members of the Service will still consider it an advantage, if they be permitted henceforward to take Annuities on the terms offered, namely, on paying the required proportion of the additional values to be transferred to the appropriated Fund in order to cover the charges incurred.

But that the occasion should be taken to solicit the attention of the Honorable Court to the inutility of calling for any additional contribution, either by increase of Fine, or any other form, when there is in the present condition and resources of the Institution at this Presidency a Fund amply sufficient to provide for both objects without trenching on its stability or means.

That according to the Accounts of the Fund, made up to the 30th April last, the surplus in hand on that date in excess of the balance reckoned upon in the prospective calculations of the Fund, was Sa. Rs. 27,12,289. The interest of which sum alone is more than sufficient to provide for both objects.

That it will require to be considered, in case the Rules proposed be adopted, whether or no to extend the benefit of the payment of the Annuity to the date of decease, and the further advantage of payments quarterly to existing Annuitants, or to make either or both rules prospective only, and give the benefit of them exclusively to future Annuitants.

That upon the existing Annuities, thirty-four in number, the total sum to be added to the appropriated balance of the Fund, in order to cover a conversion of them into Pensions payable to the date of decease, will be Sa. Rs. 71,830.

That the further sum to be transferred, in order to convert the same number of Annuities into Pensions payable by the quarter, will be Rs. 68,514.

That it be submitted to the Hon'ble Court to provide for these further appropriations accordingly as they may determine in respect to the admission or otherwise of the Annuitants to the benefit of the rules, and whether gratuitously or on contributing the proportionate value of the advantages given.

That the Committee of Management of the Institution be requested to prepare Rules, framed on the principles above

explained, in order that the same may be submitted for the adoption of the Service at large, and eventually forwarded to the Hon'ble Court of Directors with a suitable representation.

The above Resolutions having been read and submitted from the Chair, Mr. Mangles proposed the following Amendment to be submitted for them :

That, since the Hon'ble Court of Directors could not have been aware at the date of their Dispatch to the Government of Bombay, dated the 10th June last, of the prayer of the Memorial submitted to them under date the 25th of September last, or of the tenor of the Propositions laid before them on the 26th August, this Meeting anticipating a favorable result to these applications, does not consider the Service to be in a position to discuss the question of a continuance of the Annuities to the date of death as proposed for their consideration in the present Dispatch of the Honorable Court

The amendment, being seconded by Mr. Colvin, was put from the Chair, when the votes being equal in number for and against it, the Amendment was not carried.

The original Resolutions being then put to the vote, were carried by a majority, consisting of nine Members present at the meeting.

The votes by Proxy, addressed to the Chairman of the meeting, 7 in number being opened, were in favor of the question: none were in favor of the proposition to postpone the consideration of it.

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to the Chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

**TABLE REFERRED TO IN THE ABOVE
RESOLUTIONS.**

Age.	Value of Annuity of 10,000 per Table.	Period of Life assumed.	Present value of half a year's Annuity of 5000 payable at close of life.	Half ditto to be paid as Fine.	Value of an addition of 225 Rs. to cover quarterly payments.	Half of ditto.
40	107050	23.08	1687	843.5	2409	1204
41	105890	22.56	1720	860	2383	1191
42	104730	22.04	1755	878.5	2356	1178
43	103560	21.54	1790	895	2330	1165
44	102350	21.03	1820	910	2303	1152
45	101100	20.52	1856	928	2275	1137
46	99800	20.02	1892	946	2246	1123
47	98410	19.51	1930	965	2215	1107
48	97070	19.00	1970	985	2184	1092
49	95630	18.49	2010	1005	2152	1076
50	94170	17.99	2052	1026	2119	1059
51	92730	17.50	2092	1046	2086	1043
52	91290	17.02	2133	1066.5	2054	1027
53	89800	16.54	2175	1087.5	2021	1010
54	88270	16.06	2219	1109.5	1986	993
55	86700	15.58	2263	1131.5	1951	975
56	85090	15.10	2309	1154.5	1915	957
57	83430	14.63	2356	1178	1877	938
58	81730	14.15	2404	1202	1839	919
59	79990	13.68	2453	1226.5	1800	900
60	78200	13.21	2504	1252	1760	880
61	76170	12.72	2557	1278	1719	859
62	74490	12.28	2612	1306	1677	838

EXISTING ANNUITANTS.		Age of Re- ment.	Age on 30 April 1834	Value of Pay- ment to date of decease.	Value of Annuity.
1826-27,	{ J. W. Sherer,.....	50	58	2,404	71,830 | 68,514
	{ C. Elliot,.. .. .	49	57	2,354	
	{ H. Batson,..... .	46	54	2,219	
1827-28,	{ J. Ahmuty,..... .	53	59	2,453	
	{ J. W. Sandys,.....	45	52	2,133	
	{ J. P. Larkins,.... .	46	53	2,175	
	{ C. Lushington,.....	43	49	2,010	
1828-29.	{ Hon. M. Elphinstone,	48	55	2,263	
	{ Sir R. Martin.....	50	56	2,309	
	{ J. Hayes,..... .	44	50	2,052	
	{ F. Law,..... .	51	57	2,356	
	{ A. B. Tod,..... .	44	50	2,052	
1829 30.	{ Hon'ble E. Gardner,...	45	50	2,052	
	{ W. Watts,..... .	49	54	2,219	
	{ W. Wright $\frac{1}{2}$ Anny,...	42	47	965	
1830-31.	{ H. Mundy,..... .	50	55	2,263	
	{ M. Ricketts,..... .	44	48	1,917	
	{ G. Warde,..... .	45	49	2,010	
	{ C. Smith,.. .. .	57	61	2,557	
1831-32.	{ W. M. Fleming,.....	49	52	2,133	
	{ S. Swinton,..... .	58	61	2,557	
	{ H. G. Christian,.....	44	47	1,930	
	{ W. J. Harding,.....	43	46	1,892	
	{ I. Kennedy,..... .	44	47	1,930	
	{ R. Mitford,..... .	48	51	2,092	
	{ J. Vaughan,..... .	51	53	2,175	
1832-33.	{ R. Brown,..... .	47	49	2,010	
	{ H. Wood,..... .	50	52	2,133	
	{ H. T. Travers,.....	53	55	2,263	
	{ James Majoribanks,...	48	50	2,052	
	{ J. M. MacNabb,.....	42	44	1,820	
1833-34.	{ G. Swinton,..... .	52	53	2,175	
	{ R. Morrieson,.....	46	47	1,930	
	{ H. Mackenzie,.. . .	46	47	1,930	
				71,830	68,514

(Signed) J. PATTLE, Chairman.
Civil Service Anny. Fund Office, 12th March, 1834.

Rules prepared by the Committee of Management, in conformity with the above Proceedings.

RULE 33.—In modification of the 28th Rule of the institution, it is hereby provided that from and after the 30th of April next ensuing, Annuities will be granted to retiring Members of the Service, entitled to and claiming the same payable to the date of decease, on their entering into a written engagement by binding themselves to pay, if so required by the Honorable the Court of Directors, a sum equal to half the value of the benefit derived under this condition. The computation of the said value will be made according to the annexed Table, unless otherwise ordered by the Honorable Court of Directors, to whose correction the calculations are subject.

For every Annuity made payable to the date of decease under the above Rule, a sum equal to the discount value of the additional payment stipulated as entered in the Table annexed, (or in any corrected Table that may be substituted for the same, if the Court of Directors shall direct such substitution,) shall be transferred in the accounts of the Institution to the head of appropriated Assets, in order to cover the additional charge to the Fund arising from such payment.

N. B.—This Rule, if a similar one be adopted at the other Presidencies, may be at once carried into effect, the calculations, &c. being subject to the correction of the Court of Directors. Vide letter to Bombay Government, 10th June 1833, towards the end.

RULE 34.—In further modification of the 24th Rule above referred to, it is hereby provided that, from and after the 30th April 1835, Annuities will, at the option of retiring Servants, be given, payable either as at present at the close of the year, or quarterly, after each three months of the year. Provided however, that for every Annuity made payable quarterly, an additional sum equivalent to this advantage, computed according to the Table annexed, shall be transferred to the head of appropriated Funds in the accounts of the Institution, in order to cover the additional charge to it from this alteration in the mode of payment.

Note -- This Rule will require to be passed and submitted for the approval and confirmation of the Court of Directors, before it can be carried into effect. If the Hon'ble Court require retiring Servants to pay for the benefit conferred by it, they will add a clause to that effect.

J. W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS IN THE ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A number of gentlemen met on the 17th March at the office of Messrs. R. C. Jenkins and Co., Secretaries to the Oriental Life Insurance Company, for the purpose of completing the proposed arrangement for the transfer of the concern to a new association. A printed list of Resolutions, embodying the details of the scheme, had previously been circulated; but these were considerably modified at the meeting. For the present we will briefly state, that the plan of the new Company embraces 1,000 shares of 1,000 Rupees each, the number of shares to be held by any one person being limited to 20. Each shareholder is to subscribe 250 Rupees per share immediately, and to give three notes payable on demand for the rest of this subscription; and it is agreed to commence the issue of policies as soon as 250 shares are filled up, which there is reason to believe will be done in the course of the day. Messrs. R. C. Jenkins and Co. are appointed Secretaries, with a Committee of seven Directors. The Society is to last seven years: the present Oriental rates of premium are adopted; but the profit they are expected to yield to the shareholders is, to the extent of one quarter to be divided with the policy-holders of three or five years standing, (we are not certain which of these terms was adopted.) This is conformable to our suggestion; but the whole benefit of the bonus is confined to policy-holders who are also shareholders,—a distinction which appears to us both impolitic and illiberal, although, from the manner in which it was advocated, we are satisfied there was no illiberality in the intention, but merely as we view it, a mistaken hope of thereby better securing the filling up of the share list.

An opinion prevails pretty generally, that the premiums charged by the Oriental are unreasonably high. This opinion probably owes its origin to the dividends made by the present Society within the first three years of its existence. That period was particularly lucky, for we find, on enquiry, the following to be the result of the present Society, from its establishment in the middle of 1829, to the end of last year.

Total amount of premiums,	Rs. 27,20,096
Total amount of lapses,	25,57,500
	<hr/>
Excess of premiums,	Rs. 1,62,596

from which are to be deducted the expenses of management; so that the net profit was certainly under five per cent. upon the gross amount of the premiums, supposing that no more lapses belonging to that period will be announced. The fact is, that the dividends, amounting to Rs. 3,04,500, were really taken out of the fund paid over by the former Society, amounting to Rs. 5,58,510; for the present surplus is only about 4 lakhs, of which about 2,45,000 rupees will be made over to the new Company. The average annual amount of premiums from 1829 to 1833, both inclusive, appears to be a little in excess of 6 lakhs. The present amount is about 10,000 rupees short of 5 lakhs.—*Calcutta Courier*.

The resolutions adopted on the 17th March at the Meeting for the formation of a new Oriental Life Insurance Company, will be found below. The 7th Resolution runs as follows:

“That 75 per cent. of the dividends of the Company be paid to the Shareholders in the proportion of their shares, and the remaining 25 per cent. amongst such of the Shareholders as are also insurers, in the proportion of the insurances held by them respectively during the whole period to which each dividend may refer.”

The principle here adopted is, in regard to the 25 per cent., the same which rules in the Indemnity, a Marine Insurance Office established in Calcutta about five years ago. We do not like it the better for the example, but our grounds of objection are not precisely the same in both cases. In the case of the Indemnity, all the profits are divided among the Shareholders rateably, according to the amount of premiums on the risks they give, which, in the open field of competition, were fair enough as a rule acted upon by a set of men unconnected with other Marine Insurance Offices, but is very unfair towards other such institutions not having a similar rule, when the Members of the Indemnity happen to be also Members of the latter; for they are induced thereby to favor the Indemnity at the expense of the other offices, and thus get more than their due share of profit from all. In the case of the Oriental there is at present no rival Insurance Office for granting policies of fixed sums. The proprietors therefore do not give themselves an inducement to deprive another office of their own business, while they continue to share in profits made from the business of others to which they were expected to contribute at least a portion of their own. They only forge

for themselves a chain of interest to keep them from flying off to any new office which might hereafter be created. So far there is no objection to their giving a rateable preference in the division of profits to those of their Members who give the most business. But this is no bonus to the public who are not Members of the Society: the inducement of mutual interest does not exist as to them. The advocates of the Rule say,—they may become Members if they please. Now they certainly may, while the share list is open, but how long will it be so? Again, the apologists say,—our present interest is to fill the share list; if we succeed in that, the risks will drop in fast enough without our seeking them. We reply, if that be your object, why draw a distinction between Shareholders who take out policies and Shareholders who do not. You work with the opposite poles of your magnet and neutralize the effect of both. But the list, as far as concerns the competency of the Society to commence business, is already complete; that object therefore has ceased to be a desideratum. Nor could it ever be regarded but as a means, the end being to get applications for policies. Clearly therefore it must be for the interest of the Association itself,—for the sake of its 75 per cent. of profits equally divided among its members, and with a view also to the equability of those profits, and in connection therewith, with a view to its very stability,—to give *every* policy holder a motive to come to the institution and to support it in future. The 25 per cent. may prove a Circean charm that will detain many an old customer, to whom without it a new scheme, adopting perhaps this very principle, might be too alluring. The framers of these resolutions appear to us not to have sufficiently considered this point in all its bearings. It is their interest to conciliate the public generally, and to do it now at once. In the present feeling the insertion of a single clause having an air of illiberality, may create an impression that will last and produce the most serious prospective injury.

We have dwelt with much earnestness upon a point which some may think of little moment, because we reflect that, when the public favor is nicely balanced, a hair will turn the scale, and because we feel a sincere desire for the prosperity of an Institution, which, in every other particular, seems to be based upon sound principles, combining adequate security with rates of premium as moderate as the past experience of the value of life in India would justify.—*Calcutta Courier.*

RESOLUTIONS.

The following Resolutions, passed at a Meeting of intending Shareholders in the ORIENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, are published for general information by order of the Committee :

Resolved—1. That the present Meeting associate themselves as new Partners to the Oriental Life Insurance Company, commencing their responsibilities immediately after midnight of this date. That all lapses ascertained by the Secretaries up to that time, be adjusted by, and at the risk of, the old Partnership, and that the new Office take over, along with the business of the Society, all risks then outstanding.

That the new office accept the risks as above stated, in consideration of the payment by the Partners of the old Society, of a sum amounting to one-half year's Premiums, on the aggregate of risks transferred.

That the stock of the Oriental Life Insurance Company be divided into 1000 Shares, valued at Rupees 1000 each, of which one-fourth to be subscribed in cash, and three fourths by promissory notes payable to the Secretaries on demand. No individual to hold more than 20 shares, and no shares to be held in the name of Firms.

That the amount received from the old Society, and the further capital as subscribed above, be allowed to accumulate together with the periodical subscriptions, until an actually available capital be made up, and at all times retained, equal to one and a half year's losses upon the average of the preceding seven years. That the Funds of the Society be invested in Government Securities: no larger an amount than Rs. 10,000 ever remaining uninvested.

3. That the business of the Society be conducted by the Secretaries, under the direction of a Committee of seven Shareholders, to be elected annually by the Subscribers, and that four Members of the Committee form a quorum. That the funds of the Society be invested in Government Securities in the names of five Members of the Committee, transferable by endorsement of any three of them.

4. That the following Gentlemen be appointed the Committee of Management for the ensuing year:—W. Bruce, W. Carr, B. Harding, J. Hastie, D. Macintyre, W. S. Smith, and T. E. M. Turton.

That R. C. Jenkins and Co. be the Secretaries to the Company.

5. That the accounts of the Society be closed half yearly on the 30th April and 31st October, and that after being audited by two Members of the Committee, they be confirmed by the Committee, and submitted to the Shareholders for approval—that a Meeting of Shareholders be convened by the Secretaries half yearly for the examination of the accounts, for receiving the Committee's Reports of the State and Proceedings of the Society, and for the transaction of general business. These Meetings to be held on the first Saturdays in May and November of each year, whereof due notice shall be given by the Secretaries—that the Annual election of a Committee take place at the half yearly Meeting of May—the first election to take place in May 1835—that at the half yearly and all other Meetings of Shareholders, it shall be required that one-fourth of the whole proprietary be represented; otherwise, any Resolutions passed at such Meetings shall require the confirmation of a majority of Shareholders resident in Calcutta, to be obtained by Circular, and the result to be advertised—that the Securities of the Society be laid on the table at the half yearly Meetings for the inspection of Shareholders, and that the Accounts, after being submitted to the Proprietors, be published.

That Votes of Shareholders be apportioned as follows :

• 1 Share,.....	1	Vote.
5 Ditto,.....	2	„
10 Ditto,....	3	„
20 Ditto,.....	4	„

No Shareholder to vote unless he has been enrolled as an actual Proprietor for 3 months—that the Proxy of an absent Shareholder must also be a Shareholder who is likewise authorized to vote—that no question involving a change in the Rules of the constitution of the Society can be decided except by a General Meeting, under an advertisement of one month at least, stating the nature of the Resolutions intended to be proposed. That at a general Meeting so convened Rules may be made, altered or abrogated, and Directors, Secretaries or other Office Bearers removed or appointed. That five Shareholders may at any time require the Secretaries to advertise a general Meeting, provided the object for which the Meeting is called be stated, and in the event of the Secreta-

ries neglecting to comply with the requisition, but not otherwise, it will be competent to those parties to convene a Meeting by public advertisement.

7. That 75 per cent. of the dividends of the Company be paid to the Shareholders in the proportion of their shares, and the remaining 25 per cent. amongst such of the Shareholders as are also insurers, in the proportion of the insurances held by them respectively during the whole period to which each dividend may refer.

8. That the Secretaries be remunerated by an allowance of Rupees 200, per mensem for Office Rent and Establishment, and by a Commission of one per cent on Premiums realized, besides the usual Policy fees, subject to revision at the annual meetings.

9. That no new Insurance be made on any one life for more than Rupees 50,000.

10. That three members of the Committee, not interested in the Insurance, shall sign the Policies granted by the Company.

11. That all questions arising in the Committee, not subject to reference to the Shareholders at large, be decided by a majority of the Committee, or of a quorum. That the Committee choose a Chairman annually, who shall have a casting vote upon all subjects of reference. Circulars to be sent to the Chairman last—the Chairman may desire the Secretaries to submit any question for the re-consideration of the Committee, but their second decision to be final.

12. That the Company shall not, under any circumstances, be allowed to buy in on its own account or cancel Shares in the Society, and that the sale and transfer of Shares be submitted to the Shareholders at large, resident in Calcutta, for their sanction, previous to registry in the Books of the Company.

13. That the following gentlemen be elected a Committee for the preparation of the Deed of Co-partnership, on the foregoing plan, with the aid of Counsel :

W. Bruce, B. Harding, T. Turton, and G. J. Gordon.
That Messrs. Turton and Clarke be the Counsel employed.

By Order of the Committee,

R. C. JENKINS & Co.

Secs. O. L. I. CO.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

We have already had to say a great deal about the General Committee of Public Instruction, and the manner in which they have appropriated the funds entrusted to their management for the purpose of promoting popular education. We shall nevertheless recur to the subject again, convinced as we are that nothing but an unceasing agitation of it alone can lead to the removal of those evils which were so loudly complained of, a few days ago, in almost all the papers of the presidency.

In one of our past numbers we attempted to prove that the Committee of Public Instruction were proceeding on erroneous principles in encouraging Sanscrit, Arabic and Persian languages, which are not vernacular in any part of India, and with which therefore we have scarcely any concern. We further endeavoured to point out the proper object towards which the attention of the Committee should be directed. We shall now enter a little into detail with a view of giving our readers some definite idea of the amount that is actually thrown away in the encouragement of languages, which at best can benefit but a few, and of systems of philosophy, which have been proved to be false to the satisfaction of every intelligent and candid mind. We beg however to premise that our information in this respect is confined merely to the expense incurred for the maintenance of the Sanscrit College of Calcutta; but this alone, we hope, will enable us to have a sufficient insight into the working of the plan pursued by the Education Committee, for the ostensible object of diffusing useful knowledge among our benighted countrymen. To proceed therefore with our account of the Sanscrit College.

Now, from the information which we have been able to collect on the subject, we find that out of 196 pupils, who receive their instruction at the Sanscrit College, 86 are paid; and the total amount thus expended is Sa. Rs. 550. There are at present 10 Pundits, whose salaries amount altogether to Sa. Rs. 820. There is also a European Secretary who examines the students in the proficiency they have made in the Sanscrit, and perform various other duties. His monthly remuneration is Sa. Rs. 300. Besides this, there are two librarians, each of whom gets 30 Rs. per month, and sircars, durwans, malees, &c. &c. at least 70 Rs; making altogether no less a sum than Sa. Rs. 1,800. Add to this the rent of that splendid building

—the Sanscrit College, which, at the lowest calculation, will fetch 200 Rs. and you have the sum of 2,000 Rs. every month expended upon an institution, which, as far as we can judge of it, has scarcely done any good, if it has produced no evil. It is also to be noticed that, besides this monthly expenditure, there is an extensive library, the volumes of which are supplied by the Education Committee out of funds, which should be considered as sacredly devoted to the purposes of popular education.

But further; the sum directed by Parliament to be appropriated annually to the education and improvement of the natives amounts, as every body knows, to Sa. Rs 100,000. This sum, for which however grateful we may feel to the British Parliament, is certainly inadequate to meet the demands of education in a country, the population of which is so immense. But this insufficiency should, in our humble opinion, make those who have the disposal of the funds in their power, the more cautious, lest the smallest part of a rupee be uselessly expended. But the Education Committee have been all along acting on a principle quite the reverse of this. They have been uselessly expending, not the smallest part of a rupee, but thousands, tens of thousands, nay lakhs, of rupees. The account given above of the expenditure of the Sanscrit College shows that 24,000 Rs., or nearly a quarter of a lakh, is annually expended upon that institution alone. Besides this, there are the Mahomedan College of Calcutta and the Sanscrit College of Benares. Let us take into our account the expenses incurred in maintaining these establishments, and we shall find that the public had sufficient cause to express all that warmth of feeling which they have done, with respect to the misappropriation of the funds, sacredly, we repeat, devoted to the purposes of popular education

But we have not yet done with the subject. We have merely seen that lakhs of rupees have been uselessly thrown away in support of institutions which are of no real advantage to the country. We shall now endeavour to show the amount of good which the General Committee of Public Instruction *could* have done to the natives, had they properly disposed of the funds placed into their hands. And for this purpose, we shall lay before our readers a statement of the expenses actually defrayed in maintaining several schools in Calcutta, for the purpose of instructing the natives in the English language. We refrain from mentioning the names of the schools for various

reasons; but the general accuracy of our statement may be safely relied on, as we have procured it from the very best sources.

Now, in one school, in which 180 boys are instructed, there are 5 teachers, whose salaries altogether amount to Sa. Rs. 141. The house rent is 25 Rs. and extra expenses amount at most to 14 Rs.; the total being 180 Rs. So that in this institution 180 boys receive instruction in the English language at an expense, which costs the managers of it a rupee for each boy. In another, more than 300 boys are taught the English language, under 10 teachers, whose monthly remuneration amounts altogether to 284 Rs. The rent of the house in which the school is held is 40 Rs.; and the salary of the durwan, and extra expenses we take to be 30 Rs. So that by adding the different sums, we find that the whole expense of this institution amounts to Sa. Rs. 354; thus giving a rupee or a little more than a rupee for the instruction of each boy. There is a European Secretary who superintends this school; but as he has generously taken upon himself to perform all business without any remuneration, we have not taken his salary into account. But even supposing that he received a certain remuneration for his labours, say 300 Rs. per month, the cost for the education of each boy would come to 2 Rs. only.

Instances of schools conducted at a like small expense might be multiplied; but the two we have mentioned will be sufficient for our purpose. For it is evident from them that were the Committee of Public Instruction to establish English schools on a moderate scale, they might teach at least one thousand boys in the English language, with the two thousand rupees which they are now every month throwing away in support of the Sanscrit College of Calcutta. Thus from what we have submitted above, our readers may form some idea of the amount which is every day wasted in the encouragement of Sanscrit, Arabic and Persian; and of the inestimable blessings which the Education Committee might confer upon the people of this country, would they but change their plan, and instruct the natives in the arts and sciences of Europe. Indeed it has been too truly observed that at one time the Committee were "all for Sanscrit; at another time all for Arabic;" but we hope now that the system they have hitherto pursued has been shown to be erroneous, that they will henceforth be all for English and the vernacular dialects of the country.—*Gyananneshun.*

THE CALCUTTA CATHOLIC SOCIETY.

To G. A. BUSHBY, ESQUIRE,

Officiating Secretary to Government in the Genl. Dept.

Sir,—We the members of a Committee for diffusing knowledge among a large Christian population known by the appellation of Native Portuguese, beg most respectfully to solicit the bounty of Government on behalf of two Charity Schools which the united efforts of a few individuals have enabled them to establish in Calcutta.

Emboldened by the liberal measures that have distinguished the administration of his Lordship, we beg leave to bring to his notice the important fact that there is now in the metropolis of British India, a population of several thousands who profess the Christian Faith, but are alike ignorant of its morals and uncontrolled by its spirit. Moving in the humblest sphere of life, deprived of even the slender aid of a homely education, and unchecked by any salutary restraint upon their passions, these ignorant and illiterate men by their unhappy conduct naturally exhibit to the superficial view of their heathen neighbours an appalling picture of professing Christians degraded by the most unqualified ignorance of moral right.

We take the liberty to state that it has excited the surprise of every reasonable man to learn, that while there is a splendid College for the instruction of the Hindoos, and an equally splendid edifice for the education of the Mahomettans, no measure of any importance has been employed by the British Government towards ameliorating the degraded condition of some thousands of its Christian subjects who are at least, as Natives of the soil, equally entitled to the privileges enjoyed by their more favoured countrymen. The infant and adult portion of this neglected body, may be daily seen in the lanes and thoroughfares of Calcutta, affording sad and striking examples of debasing idleness or mischievous activity.

It is on behalf of this unprotected class of subjects, that we presume to solicit the bounty of his Lordship in Council, a measure to which we feel constrained to resort, by the exhaustion of all other means to secure the important objects we have in view. The two Schools afford daily instructions to about 150 children, but are necessarily limited in their operations for want of adequate pecuniary aid, the resources of the Society scarcely extending to 150 Rupees per month.

An income so humble is but poorly calculated to maintain two schools in an efficient or even a decent manner, but by a course of the most rigid economy we have hitherto successfully endeavored to meet the crying wants of these Institutions, and that only, by employing the most simple process of education. But several pupils having acquired the little knowledge which our limited means can afford, we feel necessarily obliged to appeal to His Lordship in Council, in the full assurance, that a measure fraught with good towards thousands of neglected children, will be sanctioned and protected by his liberal kindness.

Nor is it a heavy tax that we wish to impose on the bounty of Government. The pecuniary relief required is to the extent only of a monthly grant of two hundred rupees, which sum, with the slender income already derived from public benevolence, we would deem sufficient to authorize us in commencing operations on a more enlarged scale, and ultimately to depend on public charity for complete success. We beg to assure His Lordship in Council that the experience we have obtained by upwards of three years of unremitted exertions, enables us to declare with confidence that unless the Government come forward and countenance by its bounty the measures that are now undertaken for the benefit of a numerous Christian population whose prospects in life are at present gloomier than those of any other class of subjects, no permanent advantage can result even from the most active private charity.

Impressed with the idea that the duty of a good and wise Government is to improve the moral and intellectual, as well as the political condition of its subjects, we are encouraged to indulge a lively hope that the really important objects we have the honor to bring to the notice of His Lordship in Council will meet with that liberal support which every measure of public good has invariably received from the present distinguished administration.

We have the honor, &c.

TO D. MCFARLAN, ESQUIRE,

Chief Magistrate of Calcutta.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3d instant, with its enclosures, and in reply to acquaint you that the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council cannot comply with the application of the

Committee of the Calcutta Catholic Society for pecuniary aid to the School therein referred to. His Lordship in Council observes that there is a large Catholic community in Calcutta, and that it ought to maintain its own Clarity School.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY,

Officiating Secretary to Government.

General Department,
Council Chamber,
The 14th October, 1833. }

To the Committee for a Roman Catholic School.

Gentlemen,—From the accompanying letter from Government I am sorry to have to inform you that pecuniary aid to your school cannot be looked for in that quarter.

I beg you will put my name down for Rs. 16 yearly. I shall always be happy to hear that your institution prospers.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

D. MCFARLAN, *Chief Magistrate.*

Calcutta,
Police Office, }
28th Oct. 1833. }

The Fourth Annual Report of the Calcutta Catholic Society was published yesterday. This institution supports two schools for boys and girls respectively, in which about 150 children are taught. The total receipts of the boys' school during the past year amount to Sa. Rs. 1,988, and the disbursements to Sa. Rs. 1,502; and the receipts of the girls' school to Sa. Rs. 514, and its disbursements to Sa. Rs. 419. Daily instructions to 150 children at so small a cost are cheaply purchased, and the managers deserve great credit for the amount of good they are effecting with means so limited, while at the same time it cannot but be regretted that they have not more ample resources at their command. From a correspondence included in the Report, which we republish, it appears that an application was made to Government for a monthly grant of two hundred rupees, which was refused. If no reason had been assigned for the refusal we might have been led to suppose that Government was husbanding its funds applicable to such purposes in order to adopt some general measures for the promotion of education among all classes of its subjects;

but the reason assigned is that there is a large Catholic community in Calcutta, and that in the opinion of his Lordship in Council it ought to maintain its own Charity School. - If we all did what we all ought to do, there would of course have been no need for such an application ; and, among others, if the Government did what the Government ought to do, there would have been no occasion for it. It is a pretty modest affair indeed for a Government which at the most applies a lack of rupees per annum to the education of 80 or 90 millions of its subjects, and mismanages even that small amount, to tell any portion of those subjects that they ought to maintain their own Charity school, and to refuse all aid because the large Catholic community in Calcutta does not do all that it ought to do. If the Government had been as sensible as it ought to be of its own shortcomings in the duty it owes to the millions it rules, it would have returned a different answer to such an application, besides taking away the occasion for it. The apathy of the Catholic community instead of being a reason against, is a reason for, compliance with the application, for just in proportion to that apathy is the obligation of Government strengthened to deliver its subjects from all the evils of ignorance. If the apathy were total and complete, would Government be content to let its subjects remain in total and complete ignorance, without moving a single step or adopting a single measure to rescue them from such a state of degradation? We will not suppose any thing so bad of the present Government ; and yet when a few, poor, uninfluential, and humble individuals from among many who refuse all aid, unite their exertions to supply the Government lack of service, they are to be refused all Government support on the ground that the Catholic community ought to maintain its own Charity School. This was not the answer given to the managers of the Free School, who receive 800 Rs. per month. This was not the answer given to the managers of the Benevolent Institution, who have also a monthly allowance from Government. And it was not the answer that ought to have been given to our Catholic fellow-subjects, who with humble means but honest hearts are endeavouring to make the thousands of native Portuguese in Calcutta good men and instructed members of society. We are ashamed of such a proceeding and are sorry to see Mr. BUSHBY's name attached to such a letter, and his Lordship in Council held up in such an invidious light to the whole community. If any part of the object of these Catholic Schools were to make con-

verts to Catholicism, we should object as stoutly as any man to the appropriation of a single rupee of public funds in such a way. But this is no part of their object, the sole design being to instruct the children of poor and ignorant Catholics in general knowledge and in the obligations of morality and religion—to make them honest men and good subjects; and on this ground we claim on their behalf a re-consideration of the application made by the managers of the Catholic School Society. The following is a statement of the objects of the society, elicited it appears by some remarks of the press on the last Report:

“ Your Committee consider it necessary to advert to some remarks which the publication of their last Annual Report called forth in some of the leading and influential newspapers of the day. They cannot but feel obliged for the liberal and courteous manner in which the object and labours of the Society were noticed; and their only motive for reverting to the subject is to counteract an impression which, in one respect, that notice was likely to create in the public mind. It was observed by one or two of the daily newspapers, though undoubtedly under a misunderstanding, that the Committee of the Calcutta Catholic Society were laboring to propagate their particular faith, and that they betrayed a sectarian feeling. To this charge your Committee deem it important to the interests of the Society to reply, that they never presumed, nor is it in the remotest degree intended by them, to undertake the work of conversion at all, but that their labors, as a Committee, are wholly devoted to a proper application of certain funds which the Calcutta Catholic Society has entrusted to their management for certain avowed and specific objects. That these objects are, firstly, to rescue as many as their means will allow of the thousands of professed Catholics from the corruption which Ignorance and Poverty always beget; secondly, to instruct this, and only this particular class of Christians in the doctrines and principles of Catholicism; and thirdly, to purchase and disseminate such works of talented Catholic authors as afford a fair and correct view of our religion, and are calculated to raise the moral character of its followers. Your Committee have thus been obliged to go into a detail for their plan of operations, because they have reason to apprehend that the language of some portion of their last Report may mislead the reader as to the precise nature and objects of the Calcutta Catholic Society.”

One of the teachers is, we understand, a Protestant, which is a sufficient proof that the removal of ignorance is the chief object of the Catholic managers. We would, however, suggest to them the propriety of separating the third of the above mentioned objects from the two others which exclusively relate to the instruction of the young. This separation would pro

bably procure a greater amount of support from Protestant Christians than is at present enjoyed, as well as from the Catholics of Calcutta in answer to the subjoined appeal :—

In concluding this Report, your Committee would fain take the liberty of earnestly recommending to the serious attention and continued support of the Catholic community of Calcutta one principal feature of the Society's labors. This important feature is, the exertion now making to afford a suitable education to the hundreds of the rising generation, who, without some fostering hand to lead them forward in the path of usefulness must continue to struggle with indigence and ignorance, and perhaps employ their lives, which under proper guidance might have proved beneficial to society, in fearful crimes or indolent apathy.

Timely effort might avert the realization of so gloomy and cheerless a prospect, and your Committee feel it their duty to implore of all Catholics, that they would exert the means which Providence has placed at the disposal of the meanest of mankind, to render each his mite of charity towards supplying the mental as well as bodily wants of his fellow-creatures.

It is always in the power of every feeling man to contribute something to increase the sum of human happiness; it is always in the power of every thinking man to sacrifice some portion of his superfluous enjoyments, in order to remove a proportionable share of the intense suffering of his unfortunate neighbours. Your Committee sincerely hope that every humane and rational member of their limited community will arouse and direct the benevolent energies of his nature towards the accomplishment of so divine an object—always remembering that to the Almighty Giver of all good, nothing is more pleasing among human actions than a just and liberal distribution of the manifold gifts with which he enriches his creatures, not for the increase of any selfish gratification, but as a sacred and important trust committed for the purposes of universal benevolence."—*India Gazette.*

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MINUTE.

Judicial and Revenue Department.

The exigencies of the public service, as regards the demand for improved Executive Officers, are daily becoming more pressing; and the difficulty of meeting this demand, under the peculiar circumstances of our Civil Agency, must increase in an equal ratio. •

2. The causes of this embarrassment lie upon the surface. It is undeniable that the administration of the country requires more from public servants at the present day, than at an earlier period of our ascendancy in this country; principally, perhaps, because the more general pervasion of light and

knowledge has tended to bring the character of our Executive Administration into bolder relief. It is equally clear to my mind, that whilst the Native population, on the one hand, are eagerly availing themselves, in every quarter, of every offer of liberal education, and the Legislature on the other is opening wide the portals of India to every Englishman who chooses to invest his capital in her agriculture or manufactures, every year will add urgency to the call for more energetic endeavours to improve alike our fiscal institutions and resources; to ensure a better and more speedy administration of justice; and to maintain that relative superiority on the part of our European Agency, upon which, as it necessarily represents the Government itself in the eyes of the great mass of our subjects, all our moral power must assuredly depend.

3. As therefore the demand upon the public functionary for energy and ability is far greater than in 1793, and will certainly be raised still higher; as his conduct and capacity are now obnoxious to the observation of a community daily advancing in intelligence, and already very superior, in that respect, to the people for whom the system was originally devised; and as the very necessity under which we have been placed of employing Native officers in responsible situations, in both the great branches of administration, renders it indispensable that the development of mind which such a stimulus will unquestionably generate, should be compensated, in the scale of qualification, by a proportionate advancement on the part of those covenanted servants of the Company, by whom the proceedings of the Native authorities must be superintended and controlled. Allowing due weight to these considerations, and to others which might be adduced, I consider it imperative upon the Government to avail itself of every means that can be devised, to encourage or enable its European Agency to keep pace in the progress of improvement with the emergencies of the times.

4. No measure, in my judgment, will so effectually promote this end, as such a declaration on the part of the Government, with respect to the principles on which promotion will henceforward be dispensed, as shall give emulation a wider sphere of influence, and a more powerful operation upon all minds within that sphere, than that grand motive to useful and honorable exertion has hitherto possessed. I am well aware that the exclusive nature of the service to which it is proposed to apply this excitement, precludes the possibility

of realizing the whole of those benefits which society derives from its influence in other lands; that here, in fact, officers of high responsibility are so numerous, whilst the body of those eligible to fill them is so small, that competition may almost be considered as inverse; the difficulty being rather to find an officer for the place, than a situation for an officer. I am aware also that the high emoluments attached even to those appointments, which must necessarily, under existing circumstances, be filled by men whose abilities for public employment do not rise above mediocrity, must unavoidably tend to diminish the beneficial effects of a judicious application of the great stimulus of reward to the minds of our public functionaries. But these drawbacks, whilst I allow them all their weight in my estimate of probable results, cannot effect my conviction that the exigencies of the service call for the general infusion of a new principle of exertion; and that we must look to emulation as the "primum mobile" of improvement.

5. I have used the expression "a new principle," with reference to emulation, although I know that many appointments are already, and must necessarily be appropriated to merit, rather than regarded as regular steps in the scale of promotion by seniority, because it is certain that such appointments are either attainable only by officers of pre-eminent qualifications, or are confined to the highest ranks of the service. Now, the stimulus, in the first instance, is necessarily limited to a very few; and, in the second, the reward is at such a distance from the possible enjoyment of the great majority of those to whom it is held out, as to lose, almost entirely, its power of attraction. It is my object so to employ the means which we possess for the excitement of emulation, as to bring the motive into close contact with every mind throughout the Civil Service, in order that it may be superadded to all which are already in operation, to quicken those who are susceptible of its influence to still more energetic exertions.

6. With this view, then, I propose, that it be publicly notified that no officer, whatever his standing in relation to a vacant situation, will be appointed to succeed to it, unless he be considered by Government properly qualified to do justice to the trust about to be confided to him; and that in the event of any deficiency in the requisite qualifications, he, as well as all others in the same predicament, will be passed over in favor of any junior on the gradation-list, competent to discharge the functions of the supposed office with real efficiency.

To render this rule practically operative, it will, of course, be necessary to fix a high standard of official competence, so as to raise it to a level with the just demands of the people of this country upon their rulers, and with our own responsibility, as the delegated Governors of such an empire.

7. But before the proposed system can be brought into general operation, is indispensable that the means be devised for affording to Government the necessary information in regard to the official character and merits of every officer employed in the civil administration of the country.

8. It is requisite that this information should be publicly as well as amply and regularly supplied, not only that we, upon whom the responsibility of appointment rests, may exercise our proper functions with satisfaction to our own sense of justice; but that all whose interests are affected by the working of the system, may feel that a conscientious regard to the claims of official merit, according to the fairest standard which it has been found possible to frame, has been the principle of selection.

9. As matters are regulated at present, the knowledge which I possess of the real merits of the parties whom it devolves on me to nominate to the Council Board for promotion, especially if they move in the lower grades of the service, is often extremely limited; and (which is still more injurious to the public interests,) as I stated in a former Minute, we are too often left in the dark with regard to the incompetence, misconduct, or slothful habits of functionaries, filling important posts, until these causes have produced effects, seriously, and it may be irreparably detrimental. The consequence is, that whilst merit is sometimes neglected, through ignorance of its existence, examples of punishment, even when notoriously deserved, are also almost entirely wanting.

10. I propose, therefore, as regards the Judicial and Revenue Departments, that every officer, Court, or Board, to whom covenanted officers are placed in subordination, shall publicly report half yearly upon their official qualifications and conduct; that the report of the Magistrate and Collector upon his deputy or assistants shall be forwarded to the Commissioner, and by him with his own comments thereon, and a corresponding statement with respect to all the Magistrates and Collectors and independent Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors under his jurisdiction, to the Nizamut Adawlut or Sudder

Board, as the officer reported on may be subject to the one or the other ; and that the superior controlling authorities, in like manner, shall review the whole of these returns, and submit them, with a declaration of their own opinions in confirmation of, or dissent from those expressed by the Commissioners and Magistrates and Collectors respectively, and a report upon the qualifications and conduct of all the officers of the former class, for our information. I propose also that the Courts of Sudder Dewannee and Nizamut Adawlut shall submit similar reports regarding the Civil and Sessions Judges.

11. These Reports should present, in regard to each individual, a statement of his general qualifications for the public service, with distinct reference to his temper, discretion, patience, and habits of application to public business ; his knowledge of the Native languages, and, pre-eminently, his disposition and behaviour towards the people, high and low, with whom he is brought into official contact. I have not included integrity among these qualifications, though, of course, it is the virtue on which the value of all the rest is dependent ; because I am happy in the persuasion that it will very rarely be found wanting. But under the plan which I propose it will, undoubtedly, be the duty of every controlling authority to bring to the notice of his immediate superiors any well authenticated information which may reach him of corrupt practices on the part of his subordinates.

12. In making this call upon the several controlling authorities, it cannot be necessary to remind them that the Civil Service is exclusive and limited ; that the rights, interests and lives of the whole Indian population are committed to their care ; that their acts will every day become more and more the subject of public discussion and criticism and that the peculiar beneficial privileges which they enjoy cannot long be upheld unless their counterpart obligations be discharged with efficiency. It may be added, that the plan is based upon the conviction that they have individually the credit and honor of the service warmly at heart ; and this consideration, added to those high motives to the conscientious discharge of duty above enumerated, may, I am persuaded, warrant the Government in expecting that, though the task imposed may occasionally prove of an invidious and painful nature, it will be performed in furtherance of the objects contemplated—objects alike valuable to the governors and governed, in an unflinching, impartial, and uncompromising spirit.

13. In conclusion I will merely observe, that I am not aware of any objections to the proposed plan, which might not be urged with at least equal cogency against every mode by which a Government could possibly inform itself with regard to the official qualifications of its servants. To say that it is susceptible of abuse, that the merits of one officer may be unduly magnified, whilst the claims of another may be unjustly depreciated, (though the proposed checks will go far to obviate such partiality) or that which, is more probable, a bad spirit may in some instances be generated, even by the most faithful discharge of duty on the part of the superior authority, is but to allege that the scheme, like all other schemes, will not produce unalloyed good. I deem it absolutely necessary that we should possess the information which it is calculated to afford, and I do not think that that information is obtainable by any other process open to so few objections. It is very far from my intention to advocate the establishment of a system of espionage, or to propose that the reports should be other than open official records of opinion. Such declarations of opinion the Government has assuredly a right to demand from those of its servants, who are vested with the control of covenanted subordinates; and it must be strongly impressed upon them that they will be held responsible for the effects of that misconduct which they may fail to report. But it must equally be remembered by officers so reporting, that if it shall sometimes be their ungrateful duty to allege incapacity or misconduct on the part of an inferior, they thereby perform a most acceptable service to the people, over whom such an incompetent or unworthy functionary is placed; and that they will also enjoy the opportunity of recording the meritorious qualities of those who are really worthy of such commendation, and of thus supplying the Government with data for the just and beneficial allotment of official rewards. With reference to these considerations, I am convinced that the plan will be duly appreciated and gratefully received by the great majority of those whose feelings alone deserve to be consulted on such an occasion; and it is not the least of its recommendations to my mind, and that it cannot but tend to promote, in a very essential degree, the most desirable end of official subordination.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK.

Calcutta, January 15, 1834.

[*Hurkaru*,

The publication of the Governor General's Minute on which the recent Order in the Judicial and Revenue Department has been founded, makes the public more fully acquainted with the views which led to its adoption than the mere promulgation of the Order itself, and suggests the advantages that would result from the establishment of some regular and systematic mode of communication between the governors and the governed, by which the former might always have the power to make known, and the latter the right to know, the reasons and objects of public measures. Where the public good is the real end of Government, an incalculable increase of moral force and influence might thus be acquired and exercised; and yet unfortunately in the new arrangements we find no provision of this kind. The close system is apparently intended to be perpetuated, and the public of India is left to some chance circumstance to gain a stealthy and half-sided view of the considerations that may have led to the adoption of any new principle or measure. In the present instance we have only the recorded sentiments of the Governor General, while it is not less important to the formation of a correct judgment to be acquainted with those which have been expressed by the other Members of Council. With the enlarged and almost unchecked powers which have been, it may be feared injudiciously, bestowed upon the Governor General of India, it remains for that high functionary to determine whether he would not strengthen his government in the well founded esteem of those who are subject to it by publishing in the official Gazette the Minutes of all the Members of Council on the principal questions discussed by that body, affecting great public interests or introducing new principles or systems of administration. The just view taken in the Governor General's Minute of the progressive intelligence of society in India, and of the increased deference due to it, encourages the hope that the wisdom and policy of greater publicity will be perceived.

With regard to the particular object of the Minute, it should never be forgotten that much of the difficulty experienced by Government in giving efficiency to its European Agency is self-created,—unnecessarily superinduced by the very constitution of the Government. The Government is administered by an exclusive and privileged service, and this beyond all reasonable doubt is the root of the evil which the Governor General laments and seeks to remedy. It is admit-

ted, indeed, that this character of the service precludes the possibility of realizing the whole of those benefits which society derives from emulation in other lands; and that the high emoluments attached even to those appointments which must necessarily under existing circumstances be filled by men whose abilities for public employment do not rise above mediocrity, tend to diminish the beneficial effects of a judicious application of the great stimulus of reward to the minds of public functionaries. But while these facts are prominently admitted, they are regarded only as drawbacks, not requiring to be themselves removed, but to be counteracted by the principle of emulation and by the machinery which the Order of Government provides. The Governor General has not the power of altering the constitution of the service, and it would be unjust to alter it without the fulfilment, both in letter and spirit, of all the conditions under which the service has been entered. But it is not the less necessary explicitly to recognize the important truth that the constitution of the service is its original sin, not the want of any of those moral and intellectual qualifications capable of existing under such a constitution and necessary to render it a blessing to society and an efficient instrument of good government. Until this constitution is altered, every attempt to apply the principle of emulation must fail of the effects expected from it. There may be and there will be in the service unsullied integrity, high talent, unwearied diligence, and every description of official aptitude in particular perhaps in numerous cases; but there will be all these, not because of the principle of emulation which is virtually neutralized, but through other influences, religious, moral, and social by which the characters of individuals are formed, and in spite of the inherent vice of the service, its exclusiveness, the eradication of which will alone give full play to the Governor General's *primum mobile* of improvement.

Still we admit that it is desirable to give as much force as is possible under existing circumstances to this principle, and the expedient adopted by the Governor General would seem to be an improvement on the past system, although it may be doubted whether it is the best attainable. The following is the Government Order :—

1. "The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine, that no Officer, whatever his standing in relation to a vacant situation, will be appointed to succeed to it,

unless he be considered by Government properly qualified to do justice to the trust about to be confided to him: and that in the event of any deficiency in the requisite qualifications, he, as well as all others in the same predicament, will be passed over in favor of any Junior on the gradation list, competent to discharge the functions of the supposed office with real efficiency.

2. With a view to afford to Government the necessary information in regard to the official character and merits of every Officer employed, his Lordship in Council is pleased to direct, that every Officer, Court, or Board to whom Covenanted Officers are placed in subordination, shall publicly report half yearly, upon their official qualifications and conduct, that the Report of the Magistrate and Collector upon his Deputy or Assistants shall be forwarded to the Commissioner, and by him with his own comments thereon, and a corresponding statement with respect to all the Magistrates and Collectors, and independent Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors under his jurisdiction, to the Nizamut Adawlut or Sudder Board, as the officer reported on may be subject to the one or the other: and that the superior Controlling Authorities, in like manner, shall review the whole of these Returns, and submit them, with a declaration of their own opinions in confirmation of, or dissent from those expressed by the Commissioners and Magistrates and Collectors respectively, and a Report upon the qualifications and conduct of all the officers of the former class, for the information of Government. The Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut will submit similar Reports regarding the Civil and Sessions Judges.

3. These Reports should present, in regard to each individual, a Statement of his general qualifications for the public service, with distinct reference to his temper, discretion, patience, and habits of application to public business, his knowledge of the Native languages, and pre-eminently, his disposition and behaviour towards the people, high and low, with whom he is brought into official contact.

4. The Controlling Officers will of course be held responsible for the effects of the misconduct of the Covenanted Subordinate Officers which they may fail to report; and it must be remembered by the Controlling Officers, that if it shall sometimes be their ungrateful duty to allege incapacity or misconduct on the part of an inferior, they thereby perform a most acceptable service to the people, over whom such an incompetent or unworthy functionary is placed; and that they will also enjoy the opportunity of recording the meritorious qualities of those who are really worthy of such commendation, and of thus supplying the Government with data for the just and beneficial allotment of official rewards."

The strongest objection to this is, that the respective controlling and reporting authorities have not adequate opportunities of observing the official conduct of those over whom they are placed; but this, although fully admitted, will

have the effect only of showing that the measure will be productive of less good than is expected, not that it will be wholly unproductive of benefit, for to the extent of the information actually possessed, the reports must be useful in guiding the judgment of Government. The objection however proves how exceedingly imperfect a measure is and that it requires other supplementary measures to give it effect. Among these a suggestion lately offered in the *Delhi Gazette* merits the most serious consideration which, if given, we should think, would lead to its adoption. Although we have re-published the passage before, we subjoin it in this place:—

“ Let candidates for every vacant office be nominated by a body of men presumed adequate judges, too numerous for collusion, and not acting ordinarily in concert. 2nd—Let another body, similarly qualified, reduce these candidates by a selection of the select. 3rdly,—Let the patron appoint one of the approved few, now presented to his choice. To exemplify this principle in operation, we shall suppose precise rules determining eligibility laid down, and that a vacancy having occurred in the judicial or revenue departments, it is required to ascertain the fittest person of those entitled to hold the situation. Every member of a Sudder Board, and each Commissioner, amounting we shall suppose to twenty persons, sends in the name of an individual to the Secretary to Government. These names, often of the same individuals it is expected, are submitted to the Members of Council, five in number, each of whom selects one, which is entered on the list to be presented to the Governor General, who directs the person whom he prefers to be gazetted. For certain important offices it might be expedient to require reasons from the parties for their votes, in writing, but on ordinary occasions it would perhaps cause too much trouble. In the army the Lieutenant Colonels or Commandants of Regiments might be the first electors, General Officers on the Staff the second, and the Commander in Chief or Governor General as at present, the patron. In the same way Superintending Surgeons, the Medical Board, and the same patron, ought successively to sanction all medical preferments. In order to make officers in every line strive to recommend themselves by public conduct alone, private solicitation ought to be strictly prohibited. To check it effectually, each individual, possessing the proposed suffrage, should declare on honour that the person whom he nominates has not canvassed him. The present Governor General stated in England, shortly after his appointment, that having few personal claims upon him, he was resolved to bestow his patronage for the good of India. We have heard of nothing since to discredit the sincerity of this profession. Yet the assistance of such advisers as we propose would certainly have rendered his Lordship's endeavours to discover merit far more successful and satisfactory to the public than they have proved. It is rarely possible for him to

know much of the candidates personally. He must consequently trust to others; and these, however sagacious and strong-minded, cannot unfetter themselves from social attachment and private obligation any more than subordinate Governors. Who again, of human mould can resist *importunity*, that power, which like the slow winding screw in mechanics, overcomes the mightiest obstacles, and though generally strongest in the least deserving, probably gains more preferments for the judicious employers of it than any other quality?"

Although this plan alone would probably produce much good, yet it might be adopted merely as a supplementary measure to the Order of the 28th of January, the reports which that Order requires being still employed as an additional means of informing and guiding the Members of Council and the Governor General in the final disposal of their patronage. Other auxiliary means might be employed, such as the publication of the reasons for promoting a public officer out of the ordinary routine of the service or the department to which he belongs. Government would by this means draw into co-operation with itself that public opinion to which the servants of the public ought of all others to be most directly amenable. On this point we subjoin an extract from Bentham's *Rationale of Reward*, a work which contains many other passages equally deserving of attention from those in power, if they are sincerely desirous of employing their patronage for the public good:—

“After all, just and discriminating public esteem, that is to say public esteem founded upon the principle of utility, is the most potent, the most universally applicable, of all the species of reward. If virtue be held in public estimation, virtue will flourish: let it cease to be held in such estimation it will decline in the same proportion. The character of a people is the moral climate which kills or vivifies the seeds of excellence.

An inquiry into the causes of the high respect in which, under certain governments, particular virtues were held; why the virtues of a *Curtius*, of a *Fabricius* or a *Scipio*, were nourished and developed at Rome; why other countries and other times have produced only courtiers, parasites, fine gentlemen, and wits, men without energy and without patriotism, would require a moral and historical analysis, only to be completed by means of a profound study of the political constitutions, and particular circumstances of each people. The result would, however, prove that the qualities most successfully cultivated were those held in most general esteem.

But public esteem, it may be said, is free, essentially free, independent of the authority of governments. This copious fund of rewards is therefore withdrawn from the hands of the supreme authority! This, however, is not the case: governments may easily

obtain the disposal of this treasure. Public esteem cannot be compelled, but it may be conducted. It requires but little skill on the part of a virtuous sovereign to enable him to apply the high reward of public esteem to any service which his occasions may require.

There already exists a degree of respect for riches, honour, and power: if the dispenser of these gifts bestow them only upon useful qualities, if he unite what is already esteemed to what ought to be estimable, his success is certain. Reward would serve as a proclamation of his opinion, and would mark out a particular line of conduct as meritorious in his eyes. Its first effect would be that of a lesson in morality.

Unrewarded, the same service would not acquire the same degree of notoriety. It would be lost among the multitude of objects soliciting public attention, and remain undistinguished from the pretensions, well or ill founded, respecting which public opinion is undecided. Furnished with this patent from the sovereign, it becomes authentic and manifest: those who were ignorant are instructed, those who were doubtful become decided: the inimical and the envious are rendered less bold, reputation is acquired, and becomes permanent. The second effect of the reward consists in the increase of intensity and duration given to public esteem.

Immediately, all those who are governed by views of interest, who aspire to honour or fortune; those who seek the public good, but who seek it like ordinary men, not as heroes or martyrs, eagerly press into that career in which the sovereign has united private and public interest. In this manner a proper dispensation of favours directs the passions of individuals to the promotion of the public welfare, and induces even those who were indifferent to virtue or vice, to rank themselves upon that side which promises them the greatest advantage.

Such being the power of sovereigns, he must be extremely inexpert in the distribution of honours, who separates them from that public esteem which has so decided a tendency to unite with them. Nothing however, is more common. Instances may be found, in most courts, of splendid decorations of stars and garters in double and triple range, which do not even give a favourable turn to public opinion. They are considered as proofs of favour, but not as signs of merit.

'Honours in the hands of princes resemble those talismans with which the fairies, according to the fables, were wont to present their favourites; they lose their virtue whenever they are improperly employed.'*—*India Gazette*.

The *India Gazette* of the 14th March, in the course of a long article on the subject, has the following remarks on the order in the Judicial and Revenue Department:

* Helvetius.

“ With regard to the particular object of the Minute, it should never be forgotten that much of the difficulty experienced by Government in giving efficiency to its European Agency is self-created,—unnecessarily superinduced by the very constitution of the Government. The Government is administered by an exclusive and privileged service, and this beyond all reasonable doubt is the root of the evil which the Governor General laments and seeks to remedy. It is admitted indeed, that this character of the service precludes the possibility of realizing the whole of those benefits which society derives from emulation in other lands; and that the high emoluments attached even to those appointments which must necessarily under existing circumstances be filled by men whose abilities for public employment do not rise above mediocrity, tend to diminish the beneficial effects of a judicious application of the great stimulus of reward to the minds of public functionaries. But while these facts are prominently admitted, they are regarded only as drawbacks, not requiring to be themselves removed, but to be counteracted by the principle of emulation and by the machinery which the Order of Government provides. The Governor General has not the power of altering the constitution of the service, and it would be unjust to alter it without the fulfilment, both in letter and spirit, of all the conditions under which the service has been entered. But it is not the less necessary explicitly to recognize the important truth that the constitution of the service is its original sin, not the want of any of those moral and intellectual qualifications capable of existing under such a constitution and necessary to render it a blessing to society and an efficient instrument of good government. Until this constitution is altered, every attempt to apply the principle of emulation must fail of the effects expected from it. There may be and there will be in the service unsullied integrity, high talent, unwearied diligence, and every description of official aptitude in particular, perhaps in numerous cases; but there will be all these, not because of the principle of emulation which is virtually neutralized, but through other influences, religious, moral, and social by which the characters of individuals are formed, and in spite of the inherent vice of the service, its exclusiveness, the eradication of which will alone give full play to the Governor General's *primum mobile* of improvement.”

There can be no doubt that the root of the evil, without which no effectual cure can be applied, is the exclusive service,

but that the Governor General cannot alter as our contemporary fails not to notice ; and the question therefore is still whether his Lordship has adopted the most efficacious system of checks which he is empowered to establish. The *India Gazette* thinks that the objection that the controlling authorities have not adequate means of observing the official conduct of their subordinates on which they are to report, merely goes to this extent, that the measure is in that case less productive of good than a more perfect measure—but we fear it goes much further : for unless the reporting officers have adequate means of judging, their reports founded on insufficient data would be worse than useless, because they would be quite as liable to be wrong as right. We are inclined on reflection to think the system which has been suggested of presentment or nomination by the controlling authorities of the various candidates eligible and qualified in the judgment of their superiors, would still be likely to effect the object of the order in a manner at once more simple and secure, especially if the *India Gazette's* suggestion to publish the *reasons* for departing from the rule of gradation were, as a general rule, adopted. The Governor General has in a recent instance at Madras introduced this plan : though in a case which seems to be considered as having scarcely justified the application of such a rule. Where an old and once able public servant becomes unequal to an important trust from age and debility, the publicity of the cause of removal might perhaps well be spared.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

The Minute of Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK relating to the order of Government establishing a standard of qualification for promotion, to be estimated by competency instead of seniority, continues a matter of controversy among our contemporaries, to some of whom, we regret to remark, it furnishes rather a medium of political objurgation than a subject for useful discussion and profitable suggestion. Whatever may be thought of the good or bad policy of the measure established by the order, or of its efficacy or inefficiency, we cannot withhold approbation from the objection which we must necessarily conclude his Lordship had in view in the preparation of his Minute, explanatory of the motives and reasons which led to the promulgation of the order. We may now we think infer that his Lordship by this document purposed, at the same time that he justified himself and the Government in the judgment

of the public for the adoption of what may be termed a strong measure, to invite a candid and fair discussion of his actions and of his motives, with a view we may presume to avail himself of such useful suggestions as free and fair discussion is calculated to elicit. Regarding the Minute in question in this light, we consider it to be part of the duty of the public press to offer such remarks upon this subject as a due and impartial consideration of probable consequences may suggest. We consider this to be due to his Lordship as well as to the public, and in this spirit we have already remarked upon it. It must be clear that one of the chief objections to the proposed plan of superiors reporting upon the qualifications of juniors, is founded upon the very circumstance of such a plan not having previously existed, or, in other words, that those who are to report have themselves never been reported upon *Laudari* is good, but it must be *laudato viro*, and if the measure in question be requisite now, it must have been so when those who are now to promote by praise, or to repulse by censure, were themselves promoted, and consequently they are incapable of conferring that stamp of excellence which the words of the Latin adage convey. If then the incompetent superior official appointed under the old system is to estimate the comparative recommendations of candidates, it cannot be expected that he will have either capacity to estimate or inclination to forward any other species of merit than that by which he himself attained eminence, which in many instances may be precisely equal to that of the surviving member of a Tontine Society. We confess that we do not see how this difficulty is to be got over. It indeed involves this contradiction, that those who have been promoted without a necessary scrutiny and examination into character and competency (for if not necessary why institute it?) are nevertheless competent to conduct and report upon such scrutiny and examination into the character and qualifications of others. This is one proof that it is with systems of government as with individuals, "the evil that they do lives after them." But still we are inclined to entertain hopes, that even with all the disadvantages under which it comes into operation, the order will operate beneficially as a commencement of a better system, and that it will prove the means of gradually annulling the baneful seniority principle. A beginning once made, a breach once effected in the wall of separation which has hitherto excluded junior merit from all advance, we may reasonably entertain expectations that the

opening will gradually widen, notwithstanding an occasional *veto* from some one or more of the rigid approvers of the former system.—*India Gazette*.

CANALS. °

Considerable attention has been paid of late by the Government to the improvement of the lines of road to facilitate the transit of the traffic of the country, but no measure has been steadily pursued for improving the most important line of commercial communication in India, viz., the navigation through the Sunderbunds; and considering how much the trade of the merchants of Calcutta and the cost of the first necessities of life to its inhabitants is affected by obstructions easy of removal, or by the want of facilities and arrangements of cheap provision, this may seem a little strange, the more especially as most of the difficulties and deficiencies are met with in the immediate suburbs of Calcutta.

The inadequacy of Tolly's nullah for the convenient transit of the vast quantities of bulky and valuable merchandize that for several months of the year can be brought only by this route, led to the suggestion of the new canal round Calcutta and the new cuts from Baminghatty to Husseinabad. The Government with much judgment adopted the plans, but by some misfortune have so mismanaged the execution, that after more than a lapse of ten precious years, the new canal is not yet opened to the trade, and the new cuts are so imperfect from want of depth in their sections and the want of tracking grounds on their banks, as to be available only for the lightest pulling boats, the very description of boat to which the cuts are of least value.

The large outlay of the public money on these works has thus as yet been spent in vain; much interest of the capital expended has been irrecoverably lost from the want of vigour with which these important undertakings have been conducted; and the capital itself bids fair to have been unprofitably sunk if the intended improvements are not prosecuted to greater efficiency and more general advantage. The cuts and canal have hitherto been of little utility, and it appears hence to be considered that they will never be of extensive use; but before such an opinion can be allowed to be of any weight, we should be informed that the works have been examined by a Civil Engineer of competent experience in such constructions,

for as we can imagine no natural impediments to render them of such public benefit as was first contemplated, and the increasing want of proper outlet to the Sunderbunds is daily felt, we can only conclude that the works are inefficient, from the plans of the projector having been cramped by deficiency of funds. It is possible that the estimated outlay has been already exceeded, but it would be a most unwise economy now to withhold a further expenditure of money, whatever the required amount may be, to render the canals commodious for the trade of the country, and to put them in the way of making some return of interest on the sums of money they have cost the State. When we look to the choked up and filthy state of the western extremity of the eastern canal in immediate proximity to the eastern end of the Durrumtollah and to a densely inhabited portion of the city and suburbs, at once a serious obstruction to trade and a deadly nuisance to the health of the town; and when we observe the delays experienced by boats in their passage through Tolly's nullah and the eastern canal by the absence of all arrangement and regulation as to the mode in which the boats should be moored and what sides are to be taken by boats proceeding to and from Calcutta, we cannot but think that the convenience and health of the people are inadequately attended to, either from a want of proper provision of superintendance on the part of the Government, or from want of time or from apathy in the authorities to whom the Government have intrusted it. Nor can we ever contemplate a full remedy for this lamentable inattention to the public wants until the Government shall be pleased to divest itself of some of its powers and entrust a portion of them to public bodies, who at once feel an interest in local improvements, and have more leisure than the Government and its overburthened servants to devote to that minute surveillance which alone can ensure their proper construction and speedy completion. We would again suggest that the condition of the whole line of the navigation by the canal and new cuts to Husseinabad and by Tolly's nullah to Coolna where its difficulties in a great measure terminate, is such that it might with great expediency be made the subject of investigation by a civil engineer, or rather by a committee whose opinion would necessarily have more weight than that of a single individual; and looking to the list of official persons to whom the superintendance of public works is at present entrusted, we might point out the Superintending En-

gineer in the Lower Provinces, and one of the stipendiary members of the Military Board as fit individuals for such a Committee.

The commerce of the East of Bengal, of Comillah, of Chittagong, of the Sunderbunds, of Arracan, and even of Ava, is brought up to Calcutta by this route, at all seasons. In the dry months, when the direct streams from the Ganges are no longer manageable, the traffic is greatly augmented, embracing all the products of Western and Central India, in addition to that of the countries already enumerated, and all the interchange of European manufactures bartered against them. It is apparent, at the first glance, that the amount of the trade passing by the water alluded to must be of enormous magnitude, and it only requires to be proved that it is subject to many inconveniences and obstructions of easy removal to warrant our calling the attention of the head of the Government to a consideration of them and their remedies in the most forcible manner we can. That such obstructions occur we can in part assert by the proofs offered in the blocked up state of the nullahs close to Calcutta; the want of docks capable of receiving the multitudes of craft of all descriptions in convenient positions so as to prevent the entire closing of the nullahs for days; and the deficiency of depth in the nullahs for the passage of the large boats. What might be in some measure a remedy for this is an extension of good pukka roads to the points which the larger class boats can reach,—such as a road to Baminghatty, to the point where navigation ends for the Barmese vessels, or to the point beyond Ghurriah-hât, attainable by the largest sized wood boats. That the whole or the greater part of the navigation to Coolna might be extensively benefitted by securing tracking ground on one or both sides of the nullahs and by rendering the new cuts more effective, we may refer to the testimony of all those who have had frequent occasion to pursue the track in question. We believe that for the greater part of the distance to Coolna good tracking bunds might be established at a very inconsiderable cost,—at an expence the most trifling in references to the value of the trade in question, or the sums authorized for works of infinitely minor importance. Of the importance of tracking grounds to facilitate the progress of boats, we need only observe that the navigation is now almost solely dependent upon the use of oars. The course being, with little exception, east and west, &c., contrary to or across the prevailing winds, and the nullahs

being mostly very narrow and winding, it is seldom that the native boats can make use of sails and only for very short distances, and we know with bulky top lumbered boats, such as the native craft, how very inefficient is an oar against the lightest breezes, and how much more effective is a *goon*, for by it we see good progress effected in the great rivers, even against a high wind and the strength of the currents combined. Such is the progress of clearance through this portion of the Sunderbund track, that little more is required than a regulation obliging all landholders to clear the brush-wood from between their bunds and the nullahs. In some measure this has already been done, but without reference to facilitating the passage of boats, and here and there patches are left, rendering all the cleared portions of no avail.

It is not our purpose to point out what improvements we would particularly recommend, but we may call to notice what is most obviously left undone from some defect of general superintendence over the canals and their embankments. Above Ghurriah-hât for instance, along both banks of the artificial cut which has rendered Major Tolly's enterprize and name memorable, is a high embankment formed of the earth originally thrown out and of the mud of subsequent clearings. These might be made into what are very greatly wanted, substantial cart roads at a most trifling expence, or at no expence at all, by the Magistrate of the suburbs with convicts. Such roads communicating with the Ghurriah-hât bridge and road, and thence to Ballygunge, would be of great importance in enabling heavy boats to discharge all or part of their cargoes at depôts and bazars that would grow up along the road for the reception of the goods. If in addition to the roads along the nullah which require only the levelling of the heaps of earth for their establishment, a good pukka carriage road was carried direct from some central point between Entally and Ballygunge diagonally towards the confluence of the Ballia-ghât and Tolly's nullahs, a distance perhaps not more than five miles, we are disposed to think it would be of the highest advantage to the trade of Calcutta and in a great measure supersede the more expensive deepening of the nullahs, which otherwise appears imperatively called for. The end of the deep natural stream before its divergence into the numerous nullahs that flow to waste through the marshes of the Salt-water Lakes would become a most convenient port for the eastern trade, and more especially for that which most interferes

with the passage of boats up to Baliaghât or Ghurriah hât, the trade in firewood. If the proposed road was well and substantially made and kept in repair, the firewood would be much more cheaply conveyed from the point alluded to than from Baliaghât or Ghurriah-hat, as at present, by small boats and by hackeries over the cutcha roads which border the eastern canal. In process of time this short line of road might be laid with iron-rails, for common carts, and all bulky merchandise could then be brought to our godowns by it far more cheaply than by the present water navigation, attended with all its many inconveniencies and delays. The timber, cotton, lime, and grain boats would all discharge their cargoes at Tardah, leaving the nullahs open for passage to other boats loaded with more valuable goods or to which despatch is of importance.

Before it is determined, as we are informed it is now in contemplation to do, to expend fifty lakhs in opening a canal from Rajmahal to the Hooghly, of which the success is doubtful and the benefits cannot be available for years, and, at any time, will be of no importance to more than half the trade brought by inland navigation to Calcutta, we should strongly recommend deliberation on the improvements that might, as we apprehend, be readily and cheaply effected on the present route of inland navigation; for if these did not supersede the necessity of the greater work referred to, they would at all events be of much present convenience to all the trade of India until that was open to it, and would be of permanent advantage to the very large and increasing eastern trade. Nor is it alone that trade that would immediately and greatly benefit from our proposed improvements, for as any vigorous measure taken to render Tardah accessible by wheeled carriages and a fitting place of deposit for the bulky goods referred to, must be followed by a great increase of population round the neighbourhood, and the present worthless marsh lands would be in demand for building and for cultivation; the salt lakes would gradually disappear, become a means of revenue to the state, and cease to be a cause of reproach to the Government because a pestilent source of infection and plague to the people.—*India Gazette*.

The *India Gazette* devotes two columns to-day, to the subject of the Canals connecting the River and the Eastern side of Calcutta with the Soonderbuns.

“ The inadequacy of Tolly’s nullah (says our contemporary) for the convenient transit of the vast quantities of bulky and valuable merchandize that for several months of the year can be brought only by this route, led to the suggestion of the new canal round Calcutta and the new cuts from Baminghatty to Husseinabad. The Government with much judgment adopted the plans, but by some misfortune have so mismanaged the execution, that after more than a lapse of ten precious years, the new canal is not yet opened to the trade, and the new cuts are so imperfect from want of depth in their sections and the want of tracking grounds on their banks as to be available only for the lightest pulling boats, the very description of boat to which the cuts are of least value.”

There is some error of fact here, or some confusion of dates. The cut from Baminghatta across the Soonderbuns has been open, most part since 1830 and the rest since 1831. Instead of ten years, the work occupied only 3 or 4 years from first to last. The earth thrown up on its banks serves for tracking in its whole length, except along the course of a natural nullah, of which advantage was taken in the line to save expence. The Canal is not navigable at low water, for to make it so would have involved a very large outlay; and besides, there was a physical difficulty almost insurmountable in the loose sandy nature of the soil dug through. But there is water enough in it for the largest boats at full tide, and hitherto it has not been choked up in any part. Further, we have to remark, that the prices of fire-wood and lime and fish at Ballyaghat have fallen from a fourth to nearly a half since that Canal was opened. So far then there seems to be no reason for the remark which follows the passage we have quoted, that “ the large outlay of the public money on these works has thus as yet been spent in vain.” But perhaps the “ lapse of ten precious years,” has reference to the Circular Canal, or the cut which connects the Entally or Eastern Canal with the river at Cossipoor. We do not recollect how long ago it is since the first contemplation of the project. It might be ten years or more since the late Major Schalh proposed it; but we happen to know that it occupied only four years in the execution, namely, from 1829 to 1833, both inclusive, and this Canal was opened to the public during last rains. As far as its junction with the Entally Canal, it has, for some time, been shut again, first to repair the gates, two of which were broken from their hinges last September, as described in the *Courier* at the time, and afterwards to clear

and deepen the bed in some parts. The breadth of this cut is considerably wider than that of the Entally Canal, which renders it of course desirable that the bed of the latter shall be widened, as it is not only the thoroughfare for boats passing into and from the river, but also the outlet from the *cul de sac*, or port near Durumtollah. We understand that a plan has been submitted by the Engineer Officer, now in charge of the Canals, to clear the bed of it, and to make a towing path along the South bank, and also a large bason at the mouth of it, and that these improvements will be undertaken after the next rains.

“The choked up and filthy state of the western extremity” is undoubtedly both “a serious obstruction to trade and a deadly nuisance to the health of the town.” We have heard the subject often discussed and various suggestions offered; but there is no getting over the difficulty arising out of the stagnant state of the water at that end, and the circumstance of that great drain of the town making an annual deposit in it estimated at 300,000 cubic feet of sediment, besides all the floating impurities. Our contemporary is not aware perhaps, that the whole bed of that Canal above the bridge was deepened several feet last year, especially at the western end, which partly accounts for the great quantity of boats now in it. Before, they could not come up so high except at spring tides.—*Calcutta Courier*.

The *Courier* has offered some corrections of our statements on the subject of the Canals connecting the river and the eastern side of Calcutta with the Soondurbuns, which we quote in another place. It is not our object to impute blame to any one, but merely to excite attention to works of public utility calculated to facilitate and extend the trade of the country. We may remark, however, that there must surely be something very defective or erroneous in the plan or construction of a canal which is not navigable at low water, and in which there is water enough for the largest boats only at full tide. How many hours of the twenty-four can the water of the canal be considered at full tide? The canal, to be useful to the trade of Calcutta, should be always navigable, and if there is an insurmountable physical difficulty in the loose sandy nature of the soil dug through, that would imply an unfortunate oversight in the preliminary investigations.

Since publishing those statements our attention has been called to a communication on a collateral question addressed by the Saugor Island Society to one of the departments of Government. The Society recommended a road or canal from Calcutta to Channel Creek as a very great desideratum. It appears by RENNELL'S map that a road did exist formerly as far south as Culpee, the probable boundary at that time of the cleared lands; and an excellent new road from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour was made by Government some years ago. The latter, if extended to Channel Creek, could not cost very much and its importance and value to the property through which it would pass, as well as to Saugor, and the speedy clearance of the jungle to the eastward of its line would, it was represented, far outweigh any consideration of the expence. But it was also urged that a canal to connect Calcutta with the lower Soonderbun passage would at once answer all the purposes of a road to Culpee, Rangafolah, and Saugor, and the benefit it would confer upon all classes of the community is shown by the fact that this lower Soonderbun passage is a splendid inland navigation extending from the East side of Saugor to Chittagong, for vessels of considerable burthen and boats of the largest size. It is much to be regretted that this natural inland canal should be rendered useless during eight months of the year from the want of a safe communication with Calcutta, as a glance at RENNELL'S map will show that the expanse of the Hoogly, below where the Koopnarain joins it, is too great for any country boat or small craft to enter it with safety during the South-west monsoon, and hence is inferred the advantage of the communication from Channel Creek into the Hoogly advocated by the Saugor Island Society. An expedient similar to that which has been thus recommended for the eastern side of the river has been adopted on the western side. A canal to save boats from exposure to the river, nearly opposite to the place mentioned above, has been in use for some years and has enabled the trade from Hidgelee and the lower south-western parts of the river in salt and grain to be carried on in boats throughout the year, which could not have been effected but for its existence. In like manner the lower Soonderbun passage, if connected with the Hooghly, would become the great track for the whole of the trade in grain, salt, charcoal, fire-wood, salt-fish, shell-lime, stone-lime, wood-oil, and timber, from the Soonderbuns, Chittagong, Sylhet, Assam, and even from Ar-

racan and Burmah. At present the trade is carried on in comparatively small boats, because the depth of water at the Salt Lake to the eastward of Calcutta, the present inland port, is not sufficient for large boats or small craft. The communication is evidently cramped, as may be seen by the crowded state of the place and of Tolly's Nullah, literally wedged with boats. In short the indication of the trade struggling against every obstacle to reach Calcutta from the eastward is most manifest; and that a communication between the Soonderbuns and the Hooghly to the southward of Calcutta, so as to admit boats and craft of considerable draft of water, and at the same time avoid the sea-like expanse between Fultah and Saugor is of the first importance, no one can deny, especially when it is obvious that neither Tolly's Nullah nor any line of canals so far north as Calcutta, can ever be rendered capable of affording efficient accommodation on account of their lying too far inland from the deep part of the Soonderbun passages which, it is known, owe their existence to the sea. To confirm the fact that there are obstacles to the trade at present; that these obstacles, if removed, would increase the trade; and that the increase would lower rates of goods to the benefit of the revenue and to the increase of the wealth and population of the country west of the Hooghly, it may be mentioned that the cost of the coarse articles brought from the eastward consists very largely in that of the transport. The cost of the several articles falls during the north-east monsoon when the navigation by the lower Soonderbun passage is open, and rises when the south-west monsoon closes it, and that in a ratio far beyond accidental fluctuations in trade. The article of lime from Sylhet is often sold in Calcutta for less than 50 rupees per 100 maunds in the cold weather, while in July and August it is often at 90 rupees, and rice is frequently at Backergunge 100 per cent. lower than it is at Calcutta. Neither of these cases could happen, if there were no obstacles to the Soonderbun passage during the one period of the year beyond those which exist in the other. The effect of the proposed canal would be to make the communication to Calcutta by the lower Soonderbun passage equally easy and safe throughout the year. If it were carried from Channel Creek into the Hooghly any where above the James and Mary sand, and a little below Fultah, the Soonderbun passage would be completed, and every part of it be rendered as accessible in the

South-west monsoon as it now is in the North-east one. A not unimportant part of the value of such a canal would be that it would afford a direct channel for the conveyance of fresh fish to the Calcutta market, the supply of which would be equally conducive to the comfort of the European and native population.

Such we understand to have been the substance of the views and recommendations of the Saugor Island Society in order to facilitate the communications between Calcutta and the Eastward through the lower Soonderbun passage, and they are not the less worthy of attention that the advantages anticipated to the island of Saugor itself must now, we suppose, be in a greater measure abandoned. It will perhaps appear from a consideration of all the circumstances that the plans which we described in the preceding part would be well adapted to render safe and expeditious that branch of the trade of Calcutta which is derived from Western and Central India, while the canal proposed by the Saugor Island Society would be principally useful in laying open the Eastern trade. One important advantage is possessed by the latter scheme which, it must be admitted, is not possessed by the former, and that is that the traders from the east-ward through the lower Soonderbun passage and the proposed canal, would have direct access to Calcutta and to all its conveniences *without once breaking cargo*; while by making Tardah a place of deposit for bulky goods accessible by wheeled carriages, that advantage would be lost.

We need scarcely say that we shall be happy to receive any further communications bearing on these important questions.—*India Gazette*.

Some further remarks appear to-day in the *India Gazette* on the subject of Canals. We copy the article, lest, by merely introducing detached passages, our comments should appear unfair. Agreeing in the general views of our contemporary, as to the importance of giving every facility to the traffic of boats through the Soonderbuns, and the expediency of making all excavations for Canals on a scale suited not merely to the present demands of commerce, but to what may be the increased traffic of many years hence,—we must, nevertheless, object to the particular view he has taken of what ought to be done.

Our contemporary thinks the Soonderbun Canal of little use, because it is not navigable for the largest class of boats except at full tide. "The Canal, (he says) to be useful to the trade of Calcutta should be always navigable, and if there is an insurmountable physical difficulty in the loose sandy nature of the soil dug through, that would imply an unfortunate oversight in the preliminary investigations."—This inference we do not admit; still less do we admit, that because you cannot have a Canal quite to your mind, therefore you ought not to have any. It is a homely saying, that "half a loaf is better than no bread." So a tide Canal is better than none at all. The Nullahs, in some parts of their course, are all more or less subject to the same objection; so that it were a useless expense to make the connecting cuts between them of greater depth; and, besides, where there is water for a craft of 2 to 4,000 maunds only at full tide, there may be a navigable passage for ordinary boats for twelve or eighteen hours; and for small ones, perhaps, for the whole four-and-twenty.

It seems to us that the *India Gazette* very much overrates the benefits of Canals, compared with the natural water communications now available. This is particularly apparent in the reference to Major Schalch's plan of a Canal communicating with the upper part of Channel Creek. The scheme was laid before Government in 1822, at a time when the Treasury was overflowing with the receipts of a superabundant revenue, and when the Saugor Society, by whom it was advocated, expected to make the newly-named Moira Harbour, in Channel Creek, a substitute for Saugor Roads and the New Anchorage, and to make Saugor Island both the granary and the Sanatorium of Calcutta, with many other flattering anticipations of the developement of European enterprize. Yet, even then, sober-minded people doubted whether such a Canal would not cost more than it was worth. The hopes of Saugor being now gone, and the tide of financial prosperity having also ebbed away, there is the more reason to hesitate before incurring an expenditure of many lakhs for the remaining objects indicated by our contemporary, namely, to procure *fresh* fish from Channel Creek, and to facilitate the communication with the lower Soonderbun route to Chittagong, &c. by the Door Agra passage. The *India Gazette* has surely not reckoned the distance from Calcutta to Channel Creek, which, by the river, is about 70 miles, and would probably be at least 60 by a Canal,—for Major Schalch's plan, and others that have

since been devised, contemplated taking advantage of a Nullah which enters the Creek at the North-east end, and which makes very considerable windings. But suppose even a direct cut of 50 miles how would it be possible to bring fresh fish so far in this climate? To navigate such a distance by a Canal, without any obstruction whatever, would occupy at least two days without the aid of the wind; whereas a brisk breeze in the river (which in a Canal, or in a Nullah, would be intercepted by the banks and the jungle) often brings up a boat from Mud Point in a single tide. Even in the Northerly monsoon, the river would have the advantage in time. But, as to fish, it is utterly hopeless to supply the market of Calcutta from so great a distance without the use of steam, nor would the best salt water fish be obtained without going twenty miles further to the lower part of Channel Creek;—nor does the objection of danger or difficulty of navigation in the Hoogly, below the mouth of the Roopnarain, at all apply to fishing craft,—the boats used for the purpose being the safest as well as the swiftest craft in the river.

Speaking of the lower Soonderbun passage, our contemporary observes —“ It is much to be regretted that this natural inland Canal should be rendered useless during eight months of the year, for want of a safe communication with Calcutta.” This is altogether a mistake; the Door Agra passage is resorted to all seasons, but naturally with more frequency in that season when not only the Hoogly, but also the large Creeks which must be crossed in that route, have smooth water in them. If there were a Canal leading from Diamond Harbour, or from Fultah, or from Tolly’s Nullah or Garden Reach, into Channel Creek, it would be resorted to by very few boats which take the lower passage through the Soonderbuns. The Nullah communication between Hidgelee and a Creek near Diamond Harbour, (we believe also with the Roopnarain) is very little used, compared with the open River, for the transit of Salt, although there is no toll to pay in those channels.

But not only does the River offer advantages not to be obtained from a Canal, for most purposes of water carriage: Calcutta has the benefit of a very fine Nullah communication with the lower Soonderbuns, and thence to Chittagong. Although the main channel through the Salt-water Lake may not have water enough for large boats of four and five thousand maunds at the upper end (boats of two thousand maunds and

pinnaces of considerable size do, however, come through it into the Entally Canal) there is 20 to 24 feet water in it at Baminghattah at full tide, and we have heard that a square-rigged vessel once came up as high as Tardáh. That Nullah is as deep as the shallow parts of the channel in Channel Creek, and much deeper than the latter at low water. Any craft which could pass the bar at the mouth of the Door Agra, even at full tide, could come up all the way to Baminghattah.

Before concluding, we must take notice of another subject alluded to by our contemporary as a suggestion of the Saugor Island Society,—the extension of the Diamond Harbour road to Channel Creek. We perceive that our contemporary is not acquainted with the fact, that the road was so extended by Government in 1821 and 1822, as a dawk road, and carried on through Saugor Island as far as Dog's Creek, near the New Anchorage at a cost of about 30,000 Rs. This road did not produce the expected stimulus to the clearance of the jungle lands of Rungafullah, and it was never resorted to except by the dawk runners,—and the postage of the few letters they carried, did not defray perhaps the hundredth part of the expense of the establishment kept up. In a few years, the road became dangerous from tigers, as the jungle which had been cleared on both sides sprung up again, and first the road through Saugor, and about two years ago the Rungafullah road, were abandoned. The Diamond Harbour Road, as a carriage road, has also been suffered to go to ruin, since the use of Steamers has annihilated all its former importance.—*Calcutta Courier*.

The further comments of the *Courier* on our remarks regarding the Soonderbun and Canal navigation appear in another place; and we recur to the subject not in the spirit of controversy, or with that assumption of exclusive accuracy which is not very well supported by our contemporary, but really thankful for his co-operation in calling attention to the importance of giving increased facilities to the traffic through the Soonderbuns. If our contemporary admits, which we understand him to do, that increased facilities are needed, then we have a common object of inquiry, viz. in what way the required facilities may be most economically and most effectually given. But in that case we derive from him no suggestion leading to the attainment of the object, and some of his comments are not only incorrect but irrelevant.

The *Courier*, referring to the Soonderbun canal, stated that there was an insurmountable physical difficulty in the loose sandy nature of the soil dug through, preventing it from being navigable for the largest class of boats except at full tide, and we inferred from this admission that there had been an unfortunate oversight in the preliminary investigations. The *Courier* simply negatives this inference, which of course he is at perfect liberty to do, although we should have looked for something more than a mere negation. Whether the insurmountable physical difficulty became known before or after the excavation of the canal does not appear, but this is certain that adequate preliminary investigation would have shown that farther south both a sufficiency of water and a better soil might have been obtained. We were not therefore reduced to the necessity of preferring half a loaf to no bread.

We do not so far over-rate the benefits of canals as to consider that rivers exist only to feed them, but we do notwithstanding see great advantages in still-water navigation which cannot be enjoyed in the navigation of a large river, and hence many canals that have greatly aided commerce have been formed in lines parallel to natural water communications. With regard to Major SCHALCH's plan, the *Courier* has fallen into the mistake of confounding it with that of the Saugor Island Society. The former did not connect Channel Creek with the Hooghly, but his canal was to come from Chauvel Creek to Allipore and there to end in an inland harbour, a very different project from the Saugor Society's recommendation, which proposed to make the canal from Channel Creek to Fulta, the connecting link of a complete chain of inland navigation for the largest boats from Chittagong to Calcutta. The grand object of this, as we formerly stated, was to avoid the sea-like expanse between Saugor and Fulta and to make the lower Soonderbun passage equally safe and easy throughout the year, and by these means throw open the whole of the eastern trade to Calcutta and remove those obstructions which at present undeniably fetter and impede its operations. The supply of fresh fish to Calcutta was mentioned merely as an incidental advantage, while our contemporary reasons against it as a principal object. Neither is it denied that the fishing boats of the Hooghly are both swift and safe, but it was not for them, nor for the sake of fish, that the canal was advocated. The *Courier*, however, is mistaken as to the distance

from Channel Creek to Calcutta which is only 42 miles instead of 70 or 60 or 50, all of which our contemporary assumes with different qualifications. He has also exaggerated the facilities of river communication to and from Channel Creek and the delays of canal communication. No doubt if a boat was at Mud Point at the nick of time with a fair wind and a flood tide she could reach Calcutta sooner than by the Canal. But how long would she require to get down again? Not less than a week, if feasible at all; whereas by the Canal, instead of two days, surely four miles per hour may be gone in still-water by tracking, which would be at the most one day.

To show the inutility of the proposed canal between Channel Creek and Fulta to make the lower Soonderbun passage available throughout the year, the *Courier* states that the Do-agra passage is resorted to at all seasons. This is true in a certain way, that is, boats coming from the eastward take the chance of going into Channel Creek and then await a favourable opportunity to run up. But in this way there is a great loss of time, amounting sometimes to weeks, and sometimes also a great loss of property, many boats being wrecked between Mud Point and Hoogly Point. When the southwest wind is high no native boat dare enter the Hoogly in the part between Mud Point or Channel Creek and Hoogly Point above Diamond Harbour. Hence although a few boats may come, few go by that passage during eight months of the year. It is a great mistake also of the *Courier* to suppose that the Banka Nullah is little used. The fact is, that it is crowded, and that the river is never preferred except in occasional fine weather. Like the boats from the Do-agra, those from the lower south western parts run up with a fair wind or flood tide, but they cannot go back by the river. They invariably use the Banka Nullah for this latter purpose, or lose weeks in waiting for a lull to enable them to proceed. The *Courier* is correct in his statements as to the depth of water at Tardah and Baminghattah. There is water enough for a frigate at Tardah and for a 74 at the Attara Banka; and how to connect this fine natural inland navigation with the Hoogly or Calcutta was our object in entering upon the subject. There are good grounds for doubting the advantage of Major SCHALCH's proposed canal ending in an inland harbour; and it would appear that the sandy bottom and deficient supply of water, except at full tide in the eastern canal make it inade-

quate to the purpose. It is for others to determine whether the suggestions that have been offered of making Tardab a port of discharge for bulky goods and rendering it accessible to wheeled carriages, or of making a canal between Channel Creek and Fulta to prevent exposure to the sea-like expanse of the river between those points, would more effectually contribute to liberate trade from the difficulties to which it is notoriously subject. Of this we are convinced, that no one can give his attention to the subject without being satisfied that some improvement is much required.

The *Courier* is imperfectly informed regarding what he calls the Diamond Harbour Road, which he speaks of both as a dâwk road and a carriage road. First, it was no road at all but a mere path by which a Bengallee could scramble with a postbag; not even a Calcutta Baboo in a palankeen could travel it. Secondly, it did not cost 30,000 rupees, but under 17 000. Thirdly, the use of steamers has not annihilated its former importance. Its state of disrepair has rendered it useless. If Government would repair it, it would be as much used as ever.—*India Gazette.*

UNION BANK AND BANK OF BENGAL.

[REJOINDER.]

TO GEORGE UDNY, ESQ.

Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal.

Sir,—Having hoped that before this period your Directors would have reconsidered our letter of the 8th ultimo to your address, and removed the obnoxious notice, it was at first deemed unnecessary to reply to your letter of the 15th ultimo, but remarks having been made on our letter by parties whose opinion we hold in high respect, we have resolved to correct the erroneous statement your letter contains, and in doing so to glance briefly at the position you assume with reference to the community.

We sincerely regret that your Directors in the face of our letter and of other public declarations, should persist in their attempt to dictate to the community the species of currency which they are to employ in their hourly business; the public

are perhaps best aware of the medium most fit and convenient for their purpose, and the result may prove to your Directors that our townsmen will put their own judgment in opposition to that of the majority of the nine Bank of Bengal Directors, thus shewing that they consider themselves capable of understanding their own convenience.

The pressures which have borne hard upon Calcutta for the last ten years and of which you speak, cannot be traced to the Union Bank, which has not yet existed for five years. The true source of these evils is that ruinous political event the Burmese war, which (among other appalling distresses traceable to it) involved the holders of a fifth of the Bank of Bengal Stock, and we are informed, placed your Bank in a difficult position, and forced you to apply for, and obtain, aid from a private Bank to enable you to go on.

The Union Bank has never that we can learn been indebted to your Bank for substantive aid, in any "run," although the Bank of Bengal itself contributed in a great measure to one of those panics by suddenly discrediting the Union Bank currency, an act for which we have never heard any explanation offered.

As to cashing Company's paper, granting unexceptionable discounts, and hitherto taking Union Bank Notes, these were not favors, but things in the regular course of business, seeing that they are of undoubted credit and also observing that you have taken the notes of every private Bank in Calcutta, and those of Rajkissore Dutt's amongst the rest.

The Union Bank has now worked through nearly five years of unprecedented commercial distress, and we are satisfied, that it has come out not only unscathed but in high credit and with even a fair profit. The Union Bank is a Joint Stock Company similar in principles to the Bank of Bengal, but with one or two important differences, each shareholder of the Union Bank is liable to the uttermost farthing he possesses for all engagements of the Bank, while the Bengal Bank shareholders are only responsible by their charter for the amount of the individual shares. For these good and substantial reasons, we are all satisfied with the credit of the Union Bank, and content to transact our business with it and in its currency. Why should the Bengal Bank oppose or disturb us in this matter? No political event can affect the Union Bank, while the renewal of the charter may possibly withdraw one-

fifth of the share-holders of the Bengal Bank, and with them the unjust monopoly of the circulation of the interior.

Had the Bengal Bank adopted their threatened measure to refuse all notes but those of their own issue when private Banks existed in Calcutta, and when they were urged to do so by the then commercial community, the benefit to the public would have been great; but this the Bengal Bank refused to do. On their refusal the community suffering under the evil of numerous private Banks united (all but one) in conjunction with the commercial public in the Union Bank, and strange to say the Bank of Bengal now uses the same arguments to crush the Union Bank which were used to themselves seven years ago to induce the refusal of private bank notes which had they then adopted the Union Bank would never have existed.

We have the best authority for knowing that the Bengal Bank never did make any open or direct offer of accommodation to the Union Bank, and indirect private communications not plainly avowed by the one or acknowledged by the other party could not of course be noticed by us. Though no doubt sincerely offered by your present Directors, how could it be rationally expected that the other Bank would listen to such private intimation after every injury had first been done by your publicly discrediting their paper in the market in these critical times without cause assigned, even if your intended offer had ever been practicable, which seems out of the question unless you could have assured its permanency against the changeable views of a changing Board of Directors; it was made too late we think to be received without distrust.

The way in which you state the individual instance mentioned in your letter is, we are sorry to say, substantially incorrect. We have enquired and find that though it is true that the drawer did state his not having funds to the full amount of his cheque on the Bengal Bank, yet he had paid in abundance of Union Bank notes, which would be carried out on the following day to full credit; the drawee replied that he intended to pay the balance of the cheque to the Union Bank and the Bengal Bank must pay the Union Bank in its own currency he could see no reason why the cheque should not be sent that day; in this opinion the drawer fully concurred and did not as you say warn the drawee against sending the cheque.

A reference to the drawer's letter to you stating his sur-

prize at your refusal of his cheque would have prevented you from mistaking the case.

We cannot even at this late period conclude this final letter without once more begging of your Directors to give way to the general wish, and come to some amicable arrangement with the other only Bank in Calcutta, (and that a public and joint stock Bank) for mutual conciliation for reception of currency by which the business of the community will in our opinion be much facilitated and general confidence invigorated at a time when every man's exertions are required to restore amongst us a sound and durable state of mercantile credit.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obdt. scrvts.

Cockerell and Co.	A. Rogers.
R. C. Jenkins and Co.	Samuel Smith.
Shedden and Co.	F. H. Burkinyoung.
Wilson, Frith and Co.	Thomas Allardice.
Colville, Gilmore and Co.	John Hastie.
John Lowe and Co.	R. Scott Thomson.
Jenkins, Low and Co.	W. Carr and Co.
F. T. Fergusson.	John Palmer for others.
William Storm.	Bruce, Shand and Co.
Dwarkanath Tagore.	Gilmore and Co.
Pittar and Co.	Macintyre and Co.
Bathgate and Co.	Tulloch and Co.
George Shearwood.	Hamilton and Co.
Gibson, McKellar and Co.	W. H. Twentyman.
James Monteith.	J. Llewelyn.
W. Greenaway.	Dykes and Co.
Adam F. Smith.	J. Spence.
James B. Higginson.	Rogers and Co.
Muller, Ritchie and Co.	W. Turner.
Jessop and Co.	Macfarlane and Co.
W. Thacker and Co.	F. Burkinyoung and Co.
T. Ostell.	Mackenzie, Lyall and Co.
J. W. Roberts.	A. and G. Apcar.
Watson and Co.	Dick and Co.
J. Kyd.	J. P. Parker.
H. Barrow.	Thompson, Broad and Co.
W. E. Schneider.	Currie and Co.
Andrew and Co.	Middleton and Co.
H. C. Kemp.	Manton and Co.
Premchand Day.	

[REPLY TO THE ABOVE REJOINER.]

No. 250.

TO A. ROGERS, .ESQ.

and the other Subscribers of a letter addressed
to the Secretary to the Bank of Bengal.*

Gentlemen,—I have had the honor to receive, on the 10th instant, and to lay before the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, this morning, your letter without date.

In reply, the Directors instruct me to express their regret that, although anxious to extend, at all times, every possible accommodation to the public, their views, in respect to the particular measures discussed, do not exactly coincide with those entertained by the very respectable firms and individuals whose names are subscribed to the letter under acknowledgment.

My letter of the 15th ultimo has already conveyed to you the opinions of the Directors in regard to a sound Bank note circulation; and to those opinions and to their resolutions founded thereon they feel themselves bound to adhere.

The Directors disclaim, distinctly, the imputation of having presumed to dictate to the community the species of currency which it shall employ in its dealings; they have only been influenced by a sense of duty, which urged them to adopt the measure, on which you have animadverted, as well calculated to protect the interests committed to their charge, and to provide the public with a steady paper currency.

It is with much concern that the Directors observe some points in your communication on which they perceive that you labor under misapprehension or have been very greatly misinformed. After due enquiry, and careful inspection of their records, they beg to assure you, first, that the Bank of Bengal never did, at any time, receive as cash the notes of the India or Rajkissore Dutt's Bank; secondly, that the Bank never was at any time or in any way urged by the commercial community to refuse all notes of the then private Banks, and cannot therefore be charged with the objection to the measure imputed to it by you; and thirdly, that the Bank never was forced to apply and never did apply for silver to private Banks: the receipt of silver from these establishments is fully admitted; the object of its transmission was to enable the Bank to continue its loans to those very parties, which under

the rule of the charter, providing that the Bank shall hold hard cash to the extent of at least one-fourth of its notes in circulation, would otherwise have been impossible. The circumstance therefore had its origin entirely in the convenience of the parties who paid the silver into the Bank; they were at the time largely indebted to it, and must otherwise have been compelled to pay their dues, and the receipt of these sums would equally have enabled the Bank to continue that routine of accommodation to the public which no banking establishment can secure unless the obligations of the public to it be discharged with the same degree of punctuality with which it is expected to preserve its issues.

The offer of accommodation to the Union Bank, to which reference is made in your letter, was tendered in good faith, and before the public could possibly have been aware of any intended change in regard to the paper of that institution; the Directors were under the impression that the Union Bank had received their proposal in the same spirit in which it was made.

“ At about 2 o'clock, I gave a cheque to Mr. — for 60,000 Rs., telling him at the same time that my Union Bank Notes were only short credited and begging that he would not send my cheque for payment till the following day. In reply he told me that he went to endorse the cheque to the Secretary of the Union Bank, who would be able to get the money from you, the Union Bank having a large balance in your hands which would secure my cheque being honored, which I supposing it would, consented to the cheque being at once presented.”

to the immediate presentation of his cheque; it is their opinion that the refusal to meet the demand under the published rule of the Bank could not have been a matter of surprise.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

G. UDNY, Secy. to the Bank.

Bank of Bengal, March 13, 1834.

[*Hurkaru.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

Proceedings of a Meeting held on the 1st February, 1834.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, Messrs. D. Gullan, J. Murray, H. S. Chatterton, Jas. Orton, Alex. Duncan, A. Montgomery, B. J. Everitt, A. C. Gordon, and W. S. Dickson.

MEMBERS PROPOSED.

R. M. M. Thomson, Surgeon, Bengal Service, and H. M. Galt, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service, proposed by Messrs Tytler and Twining.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

1. An Urinary Calculus of a native, successfully removed by an operation, with a statement of the case, by W. Darby, Esq.

2. An Urinary Calculus successfully removed from an European child aged six years, by C. C. Egerton, Esq.

3. A Hemp-seed, or Oxalate of Lime, Calculus, voided by the Urethra from a child aged one year, at Bangalore, presented by R. M. Davis, M. D. Assistant Surgeon H. M. 39th Regiment, with a statement of the case.

4. A preparation of a portion of the Organ of Hearing of the Whala, presented by J. Drummond, Esq., Surgeon, B. N.

5. A description of a *Lusus Naturæ*, a double human foetus, drawn up by H. M. Galt, Esq.

6. Cases of Fracture of the Lower Extremity, by W. W. Raleigh, Esq.

7. A French Edition of the Works of Hippocrates, in 4 vols. presented by W. Stevenson, Esq. of Lucknow.

8. Cheron's "Prophylaxie du Cholera Morbus," presented by Dr. Richy.

9. A letter from G. A. Bushby, Esq. Secretary to Government, addressed to the President of the Medical and Physical Society, stating, that the privilege of free-postage would not be accorded to the Society.

10. A letter from H. H. Wilson, Esq. relative to the Books recently received from France, the amount of which, 504 rupees, 15 annas, as well as Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.'s bill of £15. 11. 9. up to 30th June, 1833, were directed to be paid.

11. A case of enormous Tumor in a native, successfully extirpated by H. H. Goodeve, M. D., with a sketch of the disease.

12. A copy of the second number, of the India Journal of Medical Science, presented by the Editors.

13. A report on some cases of Confluent Small-pox, and of a slighter Eruptive Fever, produced by Vaccination from the cow, by F. Furnell, Esq. Assistant Surgeon at Sylhet. In consequence of the inefficacy of Vaccine Lymph, procured from other stations, Messrs. Furnell and Brown were anxious to obtain a supply direct from the cow, in the same way as was done by Mr McPherson last year. In the month of September, 1833, Mr. F. vaccinated four children with the disease procured from a cow affected with the *Mata* or *Gottee*, and afterwards continued vaccinating from these children. The vaccine vesicle was perfect in these first four, as well as in those who were vaccinated afterwards. The Lymph thus procured was used in succession until the middle of November, when an European child who had been vaccinated from the same source, appeared to have the vesicle less advanced on the 8th day than is usual; on the evening of that day, fever commenced, and in three days more the child was covered with an eruption resembling confluent small-pox; this patient recovered. On the day before the eruption appeared in the above patient, three children, who had been vaccinated at the same time as the above case, and from the same source, had the vesicle of a most favorable appearance, and from one of these, another European child was vaccinated on the 1st December. The appearance of the confluent small-pox in the first case, called particular attention to the progress of the disease in this instance. On the 8th day, slight fever came on, and gradually increased; on the 3rd day of the fever, an eruption of confluent small-pox appeared, attended with much swelling of the mouth and throat, and the child died. The progress of small-pox in this patient was watched, as well as the result of the vaccine disease in the three children, from one of whom this one had been vaccinated: they were observed daily, none of them had fever for more than one day; in two of them there was a slight eruption of 10 or 12 little pimples: in all three the vaccine vesicle went through its regular course. Mr. Furnell concludes by observing, that the *Mata* in the cow in India, is a much more severe and a more acute disease than the vaccine on the same animal in Europe.

14. The following letter addressed to the President of the Medical and Physical Society

Sir,—“ In consequence of an increasing affection of the sight brought on by attending to the Society's business, (the greater part of which I have for a long time past been obliged to transact by candle-light,) I am compelled to resign the office of Secretary to the Medical and Physical Society, at the end of this month. It is with much regret that I retire from duties which have placed me in communication with that portion of my professional brethren in India, who take an active interest in the advancement of Medical Science. Permit me now to express the deep interest I shall always take in every thing relating to the prosperity of this Society.

(Signed) W. TWINING ”

In reference to the steps to be taken in consequence of the resignation of the Secretary, Mr. Egerton suggested that it might be expedient to elect both Secretary and Assistant, and notice was given accordingly, that the election of Secretary and Assistant Secretary would take place at the meeting on the 1st March

Heretofore it has been usual for the Secretary to place before the Society, annually, the Collector's statement of receipts, and of the various items paid during the year; and these accounts having been submitted to general inspection, the balance only was published in the printed Circulars. The expediency of publishing the details, in future, has been suggested, and accordingly the following statement has been drawn up. This detail is the more requisite on account of the great increase in the number of members, and a corresponding augmentation in the income of the Society, and the purposes to which it is applied. The Secretary has, with the advice and concurrence of the Committee, laboured assiduously to establish a system with respect to the regular settlement of accounts, and prompt payment of subscriptions; and has so far succeeded, that the amount collected, and the balance due from each individual, is easily ascertained at any period of the year, and a list of unpaid subscriptions made out for the inspection of the Society. This has been done not only with respect to the most remote Members of Bengal, but also at the other Presidencies, through the prompt and punctual attention of the Society's Agents, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. at Madras, and Messrs. Beckwith and Co. at Bombay. A year before the commercial disasters, by which the whole of the Society's funds were lost,

several expences had been incurred, consistent with the existing prosperity of the finances; large orders for books had been sent to London and Paris, and the arrival of these subsequently, as well as the completion of an unusually large volume of Transactions, in the early part of 1833, left a sum of above 3,000 rupees, besides ordinary current expences, to be defrayed out of the income of the year and such arrears as might be collected. The Society's resources appearing to be good, it was not deemed expedient in this difficulty to call on the Members for any additional contribution, nor to discontinue any of the Society's proceedings which had reference to non-resident Members, as a remission of activity might have compromised the Society's prosperity. The utmost economy consistent with these considerations was requisite, and under instruction of the Committee, all expensive prints, drawings, models, and books, were countermanded except the usual supply of periodicals, with such recent works as could be procured for the sum of £40 per year, permanently devoted to such supply. Nevertheless, until the subscriptions were collected, it became necessary for the Secretary to make several payments, and he therefore advanced on various accounts the amount of *Sicca Rupees* 2,489, which sum has been repaid, and the whole of the Society's debts of every description paid off, as well as the current expences for January and February, 1834, and the charges for printing for those two months. So that in one year the Society has surmounted difficulties which are not likely again to occur, and it is hoped that future losses may be obviated by depositing any surplus that may accrue, in Government security. The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the year 1833; the receipts amounting to 3,913 rupees, the expenditure to 3,671, and the Fund remaining on hand to 241.

N B. The Society requests that all subscriptions due up to 31st Dec. 1833, be paid with as little delay as possible. In the adjustment of numerous small sums, the utmost punctuality is requisite to prevent embarrassment.

The following communications were then read and discussed by the meeting. Messrs. Bell and Lawder's case of tumors; Mr. Prestou's paper on *Nux Vomica* in Cholera; Dr. Campbell's remarks in Congenital Goitre in animals; Dr. Goodeves Essay on Fevers; and Mr. Bramley's paper on the Pendulous tumor of the ear common in Nipal.

Dr. O'Shaughnessy has been engaged in examining the barks found in this country, which are supposed to contain quinine, and some account of the result will be ready for the next meeting of the Society.

It will be satisfactory to the members of the Society at remote stations, to know, that in consequence of the proposal made at the last Meeting, the Transactions are to be published in half-yearly fasciculi, two of which will form a volume; part the first of the vol. for 1834 is now in the press, and may be completed soon after the end of March.

Civiale's Apparatus for Lithontrity has been procured by the Society, and sent to Mr. Brett for trial, in compliance with the request of that gentleman.

Proceedings of Meeting held on the 1st March, 1834.

MEMBERS ELECTED.—R. M. M. Thomson, Esq. and H. M. Gait, Esq.

The following gentlemen who had been proposed at an extraordinary meeting of the Society, held on the 15th February, 1834, were also elected: J. Grant, Esq. a Member of the Society; and M. M. Dupuch Lapointe, Secretary to the Royal Society of Medicine, Bordeaux, and Emile L. Pereira, M. D., resident at Bordeaux, were elected Corresponding Members.

The ballot was then taken to fill the offices vacated by the resignation of Messrs. Twining and Egerton, and the scrutineers reported the votes in favor of M. J. Bramley, Esq. Secretary, and J. Jackson, M. D. Assistant Secretary; these gentlemen were accordingly declared by the President to be duly elected.

The Vice President then rose and addressed the Meeting as follows:

“ On this occasion, I feel that I should be wanting in my duty, did I fail to point out to the Society that which, however, must be equally well known to every one of its members, as to myself, the very great obligations under which we lie to our late Secretary for his zealous, unremitting, and successful exertions in our service; exertions which we must all be sensible, nothing could have induced any one to undergo, whose time and labour are so valuable both to himself and the community, but the most disinterested love of knowledge and desire to advance the improvement of the profession of which he is so distinguished a member. In requesting then the per-

mission of the Society to return thanks in its name to this gentleman, there is not, I am convinced, a single individual among those whom I have now the honor of addressing that is not conscious that I am requesting this permission for one to whose industry, judgment, and affability, the Society must ever be most deeply indebted, and that I am only speaking the sentiments of every member in moving that by the desire of our respected President I may be permitted to assure our late Secretary of the feelings of sincere regret with which we received his resignation, and to assure him of the deep sense we entertain of the obligations, under which the Society lies to him, and to return its thanks for his most valuable services."

This vote of thanks being recorded, Mr. Twining rose and said :

" Mr. President and Gentlemen, -I beg leave to state that I feel myself much honored by the vote of thanks which you have now offered to me, and I am highly gratified by the kind expressions with which you have been pleased to notice my services as Secretary to this Society. It is now more than seven years since I have constantly filled the office of Secretary and Assistant Secretary, and if during that time I have ever hoped to obtain any share of your favorable consideration, it has been by regular attendance at your meetings, and by performance of the duties allotted to me, in such manner as I considered to be in accord with the wishes of my professional brethren, whether they were resident in Calcutta or at the most remote parts of India, and it is only now on finding myself unable any longer to continue those duties in such manner as I think they ought to be performed, that I have requested permission to retire from them. Surrounded as I am at present by the resident Members, I may be excused if in consequence of their presence I allude but slightly to the support which I have derived from them, and the kind consideration with which they have accepted my endeavours to perform my official duties. Assuredly I have sufficient reason to be gratified by those feelings of confidence and approbation which have induced my re-election to office for so many years. The same motives which restrain the more full expression of my sentiments towards those who are present, need not prevent me from stating the respect and admiration with which I have observed that the non-resident Members of this Society have entered into the investigations proposed for the improvement of medical science. I may add that it is from them, they

being the more numerous class of our associates, that we may look for the most numerous and varied communications for the support of the Society, and the advancement of professional knowledge.° Having been so many years the organ of this Society's communications, in the office of Secretary, I may beg the indulgence of being now permitted to offer a few observations which the present occasion seems to call for. The object which we all most earnestly desire to promote is, of course, the welfare of this Society. Joining most heartily in this feeling, I could wish to advert to some circumstances connected with its prosperity. There are two occasions on which an increased activity in scientific research, as well as an increase in the number of our subscribers, would indicate that the Society had received a new and favorable impulse. The first of these was when the publication of *Transactions* was commenced. The appearance of the 1st volume seemed to give confidence that medical research on the diseases of India, and their remedies, would in future be carried on in this country, and that Indian Pathology and Therapeutics would no longer be left to the dicta of those who had not visited this climate, and diligently studied its diseases. The favorable reception of this first volume, as well as the opinions pronounced on our subsequent transactions at home, have fully equalled our warmest hopes. The second favorable impulse may be remarked from the period, when, to meet the wishes of non-resident Members, a change was made in our monthly circulars, and in addition to the Report of the proceeding of meetings, *Selections* were published from recent works of various parts of the world, whereby a double series of publications has been adopted, the one, *The Transactions*, comprising the investigations of the members of this Society, concerning the diseases and medical practice of India; the other, *The Selections*, intended to be an epitome of the progress of medical science in other parts of the world; at the same time the publication of the proceedings of the monthly meetings, as now established, admits of being enlarged whenever any occasions require the prompt circulation of important discoveries in India. The large number of members of which this Society now consists, enables all these publications to be afforded for the small subscription which was at first estimated as requisite to defray the current expenses of the Society. The increase in the number of members, so satisfactory in every point of view, has of course added to the duties of your Secretary, and whoever may in future fill

that office, will not find it a sinecure. In consideration of the increased business arising from our corresponding members at Paris, the Mauritius, Rio de Janeiro, Chili, Cadiz, Bordeaux, and many other parts of the world, I would venture to propose, for the Society's consideration, the expediency of appointing a Secretary for the foreign correspondence, the adoption of which measure I am certain will be attended with the most beneficial results. It may also be advisable for the more easy and effectual accomplishment of business to have two Sub-committees, to whose especial charge particular branches might be assigned. The present Committee of Management, consisting of four Members, might act on the subjects usually referred to it, as at present; besides which, two of its Members might be considered as the Sub-committee of accounts, all matters relative to the collection of subscriptions and settlement of accounts being referred to them. The other Sub-committee would be most usefully employed in the superintendence of *selections* printed in each month, which selections I could wish to see comprising more variety than they have hitherto done. Many subjects remotely connected with medical science, but of deep interest from their novelty or intrinsic importance, might be published. In fact, I would say, *let the selections be less exclusively confined to the mere practice of Medicine and Surgery.* The Royal Institution of Great Britain, surrounded by the literary resources which London affords, seems to have taken the same view which this Society has done, of the value of early promulgation of the progress of science, for I observe that a section in chapter 18 of their Bye-Laws, authorises their Committees to publish such *abstracts from the transactions of other learned Societies at home and abroad, and notices of discoveries which may be thought likely to diffuse science and render it of practical utility.*

“ The Sub-committees now proposed may greatly relieve your Secretary of his more laborious and irksome duties, and by dividing the labours of his office, enable the Society to accomplish more than an individual could perform even if his whole time were devoted to the work. I propose that the Members of the Sub-committees should be chosen from the Committee of the Management, as I conceive that arrangement to be most conducive to harmony in our proceedings, and uniformity in the accomplishment of the various objects we have in view. This or some such re-organization of the working part of the Society appears to me requisite, and I submit

my ideas to the Society, that this plan may be examined and revised.

“ When I say that our attention to the wishes of the great body of Subscribers, the non-resident Members, in offering to them in some degree the benefits of our extensive and increasing library, by means of the *selections*, has been amply repaid by an increasing number on the list of subscribers, I feel that I should do injustice to my professional brethren in every part of India, if I did not state my conviction that their literary as well as pecuniary contributions to the support of this Society, are afforded, not so much for the sake of any benefits which they may individually expect to obtain as from the higher principle of supporting the credit of our profession, and the desire of contributing to the advancement of medical science. With these sentiments, I am firmly persuaded that our associates in every part of India will continue, by their active and unremitting support, to maintain the character which the Society has already established.”

The following communications received since the last meeting, were presented to the Society :

1st Observations on the Mineral Waters of the island of Bourbon, by Dr. Desnoes.

2d. A box of Geological Specimens of the island of Bourbon, sent by the same gentleman.

3d. A letter from Dr. R. H. Kennedy, announcing that he had forwarded a donation of 23 vols. of books for the library, also requesting to be informed if any extra contribution be requisite from the older and most hearty well-wishers and Members of the Society, in consequence of the losses suffered by the failure of the agents; as, in that case, he desires to be considered one of the subscribers towards the extra sum required. In reply to his offer, the Society directed their thanks to be communicated to Dr. Kennedy, with an especial reference to his former very liberal pecuniary donation, as well as his presents of books to the library, which have been recorded in the proceedings of meetings.

4th. A statement by Dr. O'Shaughnessy of the great improvement which Mr. Previté has made in the preparation of the Pulverised Milk; *the article now produced being truly invaluable to all who have charge of children or invalids on long voyages, and the best substitute for milk yet devised:*

“ I have the pleasure to inform you, that after several experiments very diligently and zealously performed by Mr.

Previté under my directions, a product has been obtained, which is by far the best substitute for milk yet devised, and which is altogether different to preparation and composition to the very objectionable compound to which I recently drew the attention of the Society.

“ The present preparation, a specimen of which I beg leave to submit to the Society, is pure milk, in the dry state; its caseous matter retaining the property of solubility in water, with the exception of about five parts per cent. of the entire. The powder possesses the flavour of milk in full perfection, and imparts it to water, tea, coffee, &c. It makes excellent custards, puddings, and other culinary preparations in which milk is required. With tea, I should observe, that the colour is inferior to that produced by milk or cream, although the flavour is quite as good.

“ The rationale of the preparation is very simple. *Perfectly new milk* is evaporated at a certain temperature below that which renders the caseum insoluble, and during the evaporation the butter is removed. I scarcely deem it fair, however to enter into more minute details, as it is but just that Mr. Previté should have some reward for the labour he has bestowed on the inquiry.

“ I should observe that the process followed is totally different from Bracconet's, much simpler, and in my opinion, much superior to it. Whether or not this pulverized milk will keep fresh for long voyages, is a point which cannot be determined except by actual experience. It will at all events be absolutely necessary that no more of the powder should be put up together than suffices for the consumption of one day, for which purpose it must be sold in well corked small phials.

“ Each ounce of this powder corresponds to about a seer and a half of milk, and two tea-spoons full suffice for a cup of tea or coffee. A table-spoon full to a pint of water corresponds pretty closely to the same quantity of milk in the fluid state, and in preparing a solution of this kind, the water should not, I conceive, be heated beyond milk warmth, and should be most diligently mixed with the powder.

I deem it necessary to add that these observations only extend to the specimen before me, which has been prepared, as I directed, and fully answers my expectations; and that while I have great confidence in Mr. Previté's adhering to

the plan now pointed out, I still do not consider myself at all responsible for any future changes in the preparation."

H. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY.

"To W. Tuiqing, Esq."

5. A report by Dr O'Shaughnessy on the result of a chemical examination of the Neem and Rohena, which were supposed to contain a salifiable base, analogous to Quinine in its medicinal properties :

"I beg leave to state to you for the information of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, that I have examined the barks of the *Swietenia Febrif*, and *Melia Azadirachta*, and the nut of the *Cæsalpinia Bonducella*, the stems of the *Gentiana Chirayta*, and the bark of the *Chinchona Thyrsiflora* of Roxburgh, or *Hymenadyction Chrysiflorum* of Wallich.

"My experiments on the *Swietenia* and *Melia* were directed solely with a view to obtain the salifiable bases which Mr. Piddington states he has discovered. In my experiments, I most carefully followed Mr. Piddington's directions, but could not obtain a particle of any substance corresponding to the principles he describes. In other experiments I applied to these barks the most recent and delicate improvements devised for vegetable analysis by European chemists. The result was the same, and I am consequently compelled to doubt, if not to deny, the justice of Mr Piddington's conclusions. At all events, the specimens of the barks I examined, and which were derived from the most respectable sources, did not contain the new principles in question.

"In the *Cæsalpinia Bonducella*, I have however found a trace of crystalline principle, which in all its characters corresponds to Strychnine, and respecting which I shall, on the completion of some experiments now in progress, have to trouble the Society with an additional communication.

"In the *Gentiana Chirayta* I have been much disappointed; I have obtained, it is true, a considerable quantity of crystals, but though chiefly of vegetable constitution, and intensely bitter, they contain a notable proportion of lead, which seems essential to their constitution; for I could not succeed in obtaining them, unless when the acetate of lead was used in the course of the analysis. On incineration they yield about 11 per cent. of oxide of lead. I intend to prepare some of the crystals on a large scale for further chemical examination, as well as for clinical experiments.

“ As for the *Cinchona Thyrsiflora*, I regret to say that it is the most valueless of all.

“ It is of course unnecessary to trouble the Society with *details* of the analysis performed on the vegetable substances above mentioned; I wish however, to notice the great quantity of sulphate of lime, which occurs in the crystalized state, in the course of the analysis of the *Neem* bark, and which may very readily mislead even an experienced examiner. There is no difficulty in finding *crystals* in any thing almost that you please to examine. The great point is to scrutinize and identify these crystals correctly. It is here that the chief difficulty of such inquiries resides.

“ H. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY.

“ *To W. Twining, Esq.*”

6. A copy of the reports of the proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, from December 1832 to March 1833, with some papers on the Natural History of the Herring, from Dr Knox, forwarded by Mr. Menzies.

7. A statement of some pathological and practical observations relative to Dysentery, by Dr. J. Murray, sent through the Medical Board.

8. A small volume, containing a series of letters on Native Education, presented by J. Tytler, Esq.

9. A letter from Dr. Joseph Brown, of Sunderland, returning thanks to the Society on his election, and offering to render such services as may be in his power.

10. A letter from Baboo Ramcomel Sen, a member of the Society, and Collector, accompanied by various books and accounts relative to the Society's business; also a statement that in consequence of impaired health, which obliges him for the present to leave Calcutta, as well as from his engagements at the Bank of Bengal, he is unable to conduct the business of Collector under the system heretofore adopted, which occasioned not only responsibility but much personal labor, and suggesting that some arrangement should be made for carrying on the duties of the Collector, which have hitherto been done by the aid of one *hukaru*. This subject was referred to the Committee of Management, who were requested to confer with Baboo Ramcomel Sen with respect to an efficient arrangement for the future collection of subscriptions of the Society.

It was resolved by the Society, that all future collections of money on the Society's account should be placed in the Bank of Bengal.

At the meeting of the Medical and Physical Society held on the 1st February, 1834, a vote of thanks to Baboo Ramcomel Sen was recorded, expressing their high estimation of his services.

11. A letter from J. Prinsep, Esq accompanying the 2d volume of the Journal of the Asiatic Society, which was presented for the Library.

Dr. Mouat's case of Remittent Fever; Dr. Gilmore's case in which 9 rupees were found in the stomach on dissection; and Dr. Campbell's case of Phthisis Laryngœa, were read and discussed by the meeting.

At the conclusion of the meeting that portion of Part 1. of Vol. VII. of Transactions already printed, was laid on the table.

(Signed) M. J. BRAMLEY, *Secretary,*
Medical and Physical Society.

Calcutta, March, 1834.

DISTRESS IN BUNDLECUND.

It is really astonishing that the distress which has prevailed in Bundlecund for some time past has been so little noticed in any of the public prints. The price of grain there has ranged for the last four months from 11 to 16 seers for the rupee. Wheat now stands at 11½ seers. The stoppage of the Company's factory at Calpee, which gave work and food to thousands of the poorer classes of that place, as well as of the surrounding country, has considerably increased the distress in Bundlecund. Grain has been known to be as scarce before, but owing to the employment which the poor had, they did not feel it as they now do, in as much as they possessed the means of procuring food in times of scarcity. And in favourable seasons it enabled those who were engaged in agriculture to pay off with the savings of their daily hire the greater part of their rents, and to reserve the produce of their fields for their own consumption. The Natives being habitually improvident, it is not to be wondered at if they were totally unprepared for the change which the sudden and unexpected stoppage of all work at the Company's factory has occasioned in their affairs.

As long as the poorer classes had the crop of wild "byres" (a sort of astringent and acid berry) to subsist upon, they managed to keep soul and body together, but since this crop has been exhausted, their condition has become truly appalling. Mothers have been seen to devour through hunger the dead bodies of their own infants, - and thousands of children have been sold by their parents since the dearth at the different villages and towns, at from four annas to two rupees. Some cultivation is indeed to be seen by the road side, but the poor as they travel along, do not scruple to help themselves to it. When however the scanty standing crop is collected, and the hot winds set in, it is apprehended that the mortality will fearfully increase.

It makes the heart bleed to see the objects that are to be met with about Calpee and its vicinity; most of them are mere living skeletons, and are scarcely able to rise when once seated. Many after a journey from the interior, have only strength enough to crawl to the river side, to drink, drop down, and die - their corpses are exposed to the ravages of the vultures, the pariah dogs, and jackalls. Others have not even strength enough to go that distance, but on reaching the town, lay themselves down in the streets, and expose their bodies are dragged along the roads by the mehturs and chumars and thrown into the Jumna, and immediately after, float about the ghauts, to the great annoyance of the living. When any one ventures abroad, he is surrounded by miserable objects crying out that they have had nothing to eat for two, three, four, five, and six days, and are dying of hunger. Hundreds of such objects are to be seen coming in daily from the interior, and hundreds are crossing the Jumna daily, in the hope of obtaining food in the Doab, and the Oude territories, where grain is cheap. But few of the poor objects, if one may judge from their appearance, can reach the place of their destination. In a calamity so extensive, individual assistance, or charity, can afford little relief. The Government alone can do it effectually. It is difficult to suppose that Government can have been made acquainted with the actual state of things in that part of the country, otherwise it would not have abandoned the people of an entire district, in a time of so severe a visitation, to all the horrors of famine: after having derived so large a revenue from them in years of plenty and abundance. Surely they are entitled to some part of what they have hitherto paid so cheerfully, to save them from

misery, starvation, and death. If the peasantry of the country be allowed thus to be annihilated, the principal source from which the Government revenue is obtained, must also be annihilated: and it will require a long course of years, and involve a tenfold expense, even under the best management, to remedy the evil.

It will scarcely be credited after what has been related above, that the Tasildars show as little mercy to the poor follows, who from the failure of crops are unable to meet the Government demand this year, as they shewed in their most flourishing days. The Zamindars and farmers are called upon to pay their usual kistbundee—and their inability to do so subjects them not only to great expense in the way of dastucks, but to much evil treatment.

The cultivators and ryots in Bundecund have had very indifferent crops for several years past. During the last rainy season, they had neither rain enough to bring their Khurreef crop to maturity, nor sufficient to sow every where their Rubbee lands. Hundreds of thousands of biggahs of land which were ploughed for the Rubbee crop, remain unsown from want of moisture in the earth. In many places the people who possessed the means, or were furnished with them by others, and were induced to sow their Rubbee lands, after the slight showers of rain which fell in December, lost their seed, which greatly aggravated the embarrassment of the cultivators. Many respectable landholders have declared that so far from pressing their ryots for the amount of their Khurreef leases, or for the advance that had been made for the Rubbee seed, and lost, they were willing to allow the whole of the rents of the lands which were sown and produced nothing, to lay over until better times, and to make good the defalcation to Government themselves; but notwithstanding this professed indulgence, they could not keep their ryots in their villages. The ryots said they were famishing, and could not remain unless eight months subsistence was likewise guaranteed to them. This shows that if Government were even to order the entire remission of the year's rents to the ryots of the villages where the crops have wholly failed, it would not be sufficient to keep them from emigrating to places where grain is cheap. They must have something besides to subsist upon until the next rainy season crop be reaped. It remains a question whether it would not be less expensive for Government to give up

one year's rent, and subsist the ryots until the next K'urreef crop comes to maturity, than to adopt coercive measures. To a common understanding the first alternative would appear to be the least expensive, and assuredly the most prudent. If there was the smallest likelihood of any thing being gained by harassing people already overwhelmed, the experiment might be tried. If the amount that would be required for the preservation of thousands of human lives be deemed too great to sacrifice, the Zumindars and farmers might be called upon to repay it by instalments in ten or fifteen years. It is presumed they would readily accede to such an arrangement. But any attempt to call upon them to make good to Government the default of their ryots, without some such assistance, would only force them to follow their example, and to fly for safety to some other part of the country; which would render the mischief greater, and the loss to Government more considerable.

A good many estates have already been advertised for sale by auction. What strange infatuation, to expect that any one could be found, at such a time, fool hardy enough to encumber himself with such a millstone. Any person who purchases a village in the middle of a collecting season, as is well known, renders himself liable for the whole year's rent according to existing Regulations, exclusive of the purchase money. Government may buy the proprietary rights of the villages sold at auction at mere nominal prices, but if this be done, it requires no great discernment to predict that "smiling, fertile Bundlecund" must in a short time become a waste. Villages purchased at auction on account of Government however afford employment to the brethren and dependants of the Umlah and Tasildars, but the loss that usually arises from the mismanagement and frauds of the Ameens who are appointed on such occasions to supersede the Zumindars ought to be taken into consideration. It stands to reason that a landlord under any circumstances would have more influence with his tenants than an Ameen, an entire stranger perhaps to their feeling, their habits, and their wants. In the Southern Division of the district the employment of Ameens to superintend the estates which had been resigned by the Zumindars and farmers was tried on an extensive scale, and completely failed; the loss to Government was found to increase every succeeding year, and the system was altogether abolished.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

EXAMINATION OF THE PUPILS OF THE
HINDU COLLEGE.

The distribution of the Prizes of the students of the Hindoo College took place on the 9th March at the Town Hall, Sir Charles Metcalfe and the Right Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta presided, and several distinguished members of the European community, ladies and gentlemen, were also present. The concourse of natives assembled was immense: not a native of respectability we should suppose was absent, and altogether there must have been several thousand collected together on this most interesting occasion, all, in so far as we could observe, most attentive to the proceedings. It is, we conceive, one of the most gratifying exhibitions that Calcutta affords, proving, as it does, that the natives, of this part of India at least, so fully appreciate the importance of education, and justifying those bright hopes of the future destinies of this country which it is so cheering to every philanthropist to indulge. It is indeed almost impossible to witness such a scene and not to be wafted by imagination far beyond the limits of the dull present, and to figure to oneself some of these children in whose minds the germ of intellect and patriotic sentiment is budding forth, shedding lustre on the country of their birth, and aiding by exalted morality and talent, by enlarged and comprehensive views, to elevate it to a high and honorable rank among the nations.

After the distribution of the prizes, which were numerous and handsome, chiefly books, a youth named Kylas Dutt read an Essay on Government, which was extremely creditable, even without reference to the difficulty of its being composed in a foreign language, and which was delivered, with some slight exceptions, with great propriety of accent and emphasis. Then followed the recitations, in which the various speakers,—some, nay most, of them extremely young,—acquitted themselves to the general satisfaction of the crowded audience. The first, “Logic” by a very little fellow, Bucharam Doss, was spoken with so much humour, such an evident appreciation of the joke, that we believe it astonished as much as it pleased the audience. Cato’s Soliloquy was also extremely well delivered by Kummulkissen Bahadoor; and *Launcelot Gobbo*,—perhaps one of the cleverest of the whole of the recitations—was also given with infinite spirit and *gusto*, through the reciter, Oomachurn Dutt, who was also quite an urchin. In short, they

were all so exceedingly good that it is scarcely fair to particularize any of the recitations.

After the recitations, a Persian Essay was read, which was said to display considerable talent.

On the table there lay many drawings, surveys, and maps, some of which were strikingly meritorious, and all of them creditably executed. The land surveys are the results of actual measurements, the science being practically studied by the boys;—they were all neatly executed, as were most of the maps. There was a drawing of a horse, extremely bold and correct and some coloured landscapes equally good. Indeed, nothing could be more satisfactory than the whole exhibition, and we sincerely hope that the Invaluable Institution to which it is owing may go on and prosper.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

THE SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

The Hindoo College is supported partly by Government and partly by the public, but its management is entirely conducted by a Public Committee. Under these circumstances we have always a regular notice of the time of the annual examination, which is usually held in a public place and at a time when all can conveniently attend at this interesting exhibition.

But not so the Sanscrit College. That institution is supported entirely by Government, and its management is committed to a few public functionaries. We have accordingly little or no chance of being present at its examinations which are held in some obscure corner of the Hindoo College Buildings, and at a time when few can think of attending them—to wit 7 in the morning. Why at this unseasonable hour? We are told it is to suit the convenience of one of its managers who does not feel disposed to attend to the affairs of the School at any other time of the day. It is true the people do not directly contribute towards the support of this institution; but if its expences are derived from the revenues of the country the difference is but nominal, and we should think a due deference ought to be observed for public convenience. Its annual examinations ought to be held, like those of the Hindoo College, at a public place, and at a proper hour of the day.

We had occasion to animadvert on this subject a year ago, and we regret to find that the last annual examination of the Sanscrit College was again held, on Thursday last, at the same place and at the same inconvenient time. We trust the

Secretary and managers of this public institution will in future remove this cause of complaint by sacrificing a little of their personal comforts for the convenience of the public.—*Reformer.*

SUPREME COURT,—TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1834.

LEARMOUTH *versus* MOORE AND COULL.

In this case the Advocate General moved for a rule to show cause why a writ of attachment should not issue against certain persons who had been subpœnaed to give evidence on the trial. He moved for this rule on an affidavit of Mr. Shaw, stating that they were material witnesses; and that they had not only been served with their subpœnas in the regular way, but that Mr. Shaw had on the Saturday preceding the trial sent a circular round to each of them informing them that the trial would come on on the following Monday. This was a courtesy that Mr. Shaw was not bound to perform; but they were bound to attend on their subpœnas. In the course of the trial it was found necessary to call them; but on looking round the Court they were not to be found. Mr. Shaw then applied to the counsel in the case, who objected to calling them at that stage of the trial, not wishing to interrupt the proceedings of the Court. At the conclusion of the case for the prosecution they were called on their subpœnas, but they did not answer the call. The affidavit further stated that they were persons intimately connected with the defendants in the cause, one of them being a partner, and the others assistants in their employ; consequently it was to be presumed that they were in some degree under the influence of the defendants, and that they might have been prevented by them from attending to give evidence. Be that as it might, it was certain that every person subpœnaed attended the Court excepting those who were under the influence of the defendants. Was not that a suspicious circumstance, and tending to throw suspicion on the defendants? Here were those persons under the influence of one party absent when subpœnaed to give evidence by the other. The evidence they had been expected to give was of importance; and if it had not been, the present application might not perhaps have been made. One of them was a partner in the defendants' firm, another was a book-keeper,—persons having access to the books; and in calling to mind the proceedings of the late trial, their Lord-

ships would readily perceive how important their evidence would have been to show whether or not the transfer had actually taken place. They had given notice to the defendants to produce their books; and thinking it possible that they might not comply, they had subpoenaed their servants to give oral testimony on the subject. They had not attended as required, and under those circumstances he moved their Lordships for a rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue against them. Rule to show cause granted.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

MARCH 13, 1834.

CHUNEY LOLL & OTHERS v. N. ALEXANDER & OTHERS.

This action was brought upon a River Policy of Goods and was tried in January last, and owing, it was said, to the insufficiency of evidence, it was nonsuited. Mr. Turton contended, that a new trial should not be granted, because Mr. Prinsep had elected to be nonsuited, and cited many cases in support of his argument; and that if a new trial should be granted, it ought not to be without payment of costs of the former trial. Mr. Prinsep on the other hand moved to set aside the nonsuit, and disputed his election of the nonsuit. He submitted that the Court had directed the nonsuit, in which case a motion could be entertained to set aside the trial. New trial granted.—*India Gazette.*

MARCH 14, 1834.

MAJOR W. RICHARDS v. BANK OF BENGAL.

This was an action brought against the Directors of the Bank suing that they should be authorized to transfer two Bank shares to the plaintiff. The two shares numbers 70 and 212, were purchased by Messrs. Palmer and Co., the agents of the plaintiff, in 1821, in their own name; they drew the premium from time to time, and accounted for the same to their constituent the plaintiff. After their failure, their assignees endorsed the certificates to the plaintiff, as the books of the firm shewed the shares to be trust-property, but the Bank refused to transfer the same on account of Messrs. Palmer and Co. being in its debt to the amount of five lakhs of Rs. and the Bank not being aware that the shares were not Messrs. Palmer and Co's bona fide property.

This case was called on some days ago, and judgement was to have been passed this day; but owing to a difference of opinion on the Bench, Sir John Franks being for a nonsuit and Sir John Grant for a decree, the fate of the case is still undecided.—*India Gazette.*

INSOLVENTS' COURT,—SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1834.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES CULLEN AND OTHERS.

James Cullen examined by Mr. Clarke.—I received a letter enclosing a power of attorney, the letter dated 2d August 1832, from Sir Charles Blunt relative to the estate of Sir Alexander Seton: it enclosed a power of attorney and an extract of an order of the Master of the Rolls. I received this letter on the 21st December 1832. In consequence, about the 22d of December, we received 19,000 Rs. at the Treasury that had been long overdue. We received this sum in virtue of the power of attorney. I believe the power was to the individual partners of the house as members of it. I believe the power of attorney is in the Treasury. I cannot recollect whether there was any specific direction in the power of attorney. I have the letter I received from Sir Charles Blunt. I will put in copies of the letter from him, the power of attorney, and the extract of the order of the Master of the Rolls. We did not write to Sir Charles Blunt in May 1833, but did in May 1832. We acknowledged the receipt of his letter in January 1833. I am satisfied we wrote in May 1832. We have a copy of the letter of January 1833. I will put in copy of it. This is it. We afterwards received in June 1833 37,000 Rs. in virtue of that power from the Treasury. I don't recollect applying to the Treasury in May 1833 to have this sum in advance. I don't remember Mr. Brown doing so. At that time there was an arrangement for anticipation of payments from the Treasury as an accommodation, but I do not recollect any as to this sum—it was for the accommodation of the public. We did apply for some payments in advance. I am not aware of the Treasury refusing to pay a sum in advance on account of the paper being the property. In June 1833 we were not in the habit of refusing payment of all demands made on us. We had not positively refused to permit our creditors to withdraw their balances in June 1833; but we had entered into negotiations with several

parties who were desirous to do so. In June 1833 we had not refused to make payments. I cannot charge myself with any positive refusal to pay demands against us—that were fair and proper demands. We had a system of fixed balances. It was for deposits of money to the credit of parties for a fixed time, generally with a stipulation for a previous notice of withdrawal. This notice was generally three months. I mean three months before the end of the commercial year—the commercial year ends 30th April—three months before the 30th April. If the notice were not given, it was not on 30th April. We had received notices for April 1833, but they were not insisted on. Negotiation had produced other arrangements. I do not remember any case where payment was insisted on, in which we did not partially pay—or parties not negotiated with, to their satisfaction—by partial payments or other arrangements to their satisfaction. I was satisfied in June 1833 that by the forbearance of my creditors, I could avoid filing my petition in this Court. When we received the 37,000 Rs. we certainly had it entered in the books as usual in such transactions. I do not recollect giving any directions to have this sum entered in any particular manner. The entries will appear by our books. We keep a Cash Book distinct from our regular Journal. It is impossible for me to say when posted to the Ledger. The Ledger is considerably in arrear of the current day. I don't know—I am not aware of any entry in our books as to this sum subsequent to our insolvency. We wrote to Sir Charles Blunt subsequent to June 1833—we wrote to him in January 1834. I can produce a copy of that letter, it shall be put in with the others—it was of a date subsequent to our insolvency. I think that was the only letter we wrote to him after June 1833. I did not know that Mr. Blunt was attorney for Sir Charles Blunt prior to his application to us last January. I mean prior to the letter of 2d January. Sometime ago we had. I had personally communications with him relative to this account; but I always understood he came as a friend of the parties. I believe he is the brother of Sir Charles Blunt. I don't know that he is the brother of Lady Seton. I did not know until Mr. Blunt's application in the end of December 1833 that Lady Seton had Agents in Calcutta. I never made any endeavour to find who were the Agents in India of Sir Charles Blunt or Lady Seton. I never asked nor made the enquiry of Mr. Blunt. I had not seen him for 12 months, he was at the Cape. I don't

know when he returned. The first communication I had personally with him was in January 3d or 4th, the first communication was by letter through Messrs. Cockerell and Company of 31st December or 1st January last. We had received no notice whatever from Sir Charles Blunt or Lady Seton who were their Agents in India. We had received no communication from England to communicate with any person in India previous, except the letter of 2d August 1832. I considered that I was authorized on the part of Sir Charles Blunt to exercise my judgment as to the investment of the funds of the estate of Sir Alexander Seton in conjunction with the Agents of Lady Seton. I did not consider it necessary to receive any further power from Sir Charles Blunt on his part to enable me to invest the funds in real securities. We put the 37,000 Rs. received in June to the credit of the account as a cash balance. There was no specific application of it, it was received and went to the current business of the house, like other cash received. I cannot distinguish it now from the other monies in the house. At that time I was aware our credit was impaired, like that of other establishments in Calcutta; but, I by no means considered that the existence of our business was precarious. I could have placed the money apart without mixing it with the other funds of the house. I could have placed it in either the Bengal or Union Bank, but it would have borne no interest. I might have invested it in Company's paper. The 19,000 Rs. I placed in Company's paper, sometime before I had received 7,000 Rs,—prior sometime to the receipt of the 19,000 belonging to the same estate—that 7,000 I also placed in Company's paper. When the 7,000 was received we had no instructions, but considered them not applicable to that sum as it was due at the Treasury before the date of the order of the Master of the Rolls. We considered the order to apply to any sums becoming due subsequent to the receipt of the instructions. We considered the 37,000 as coming within our instructions. We considered that we were by them prohibited investing the 37,000 except in real securities, or otherwise than as so instructed. In the ordinary course of our business, it was entered as a cash balance. The 7,000 and 19,000 in Company's paper must appear as of the funds of Lady Seton. Our Assignee is prepared to deliver it up on production of proper authorities to the Agents of Sir Charles Blunt and Lady Seton. We have regularly rendered accounts current to Sir Charles Blunt.

The last in January 1834, subsequent to our insolvency, made up to the date of filing our petition.

Robert Brown examined by Mr. Clarke. I have heard all the questions you have put to Mr. Cullen, and his answers. Those answers are correct to the best of my knowledge, as far as that knowledge extends. It would appear that the 19,000 Rs. was received by me as a member of the house. I can't speak from actual recollection. It was invested I believe immediately in Company's paper, as soon as paper could be found. I can't speak exactly as to dates.—*India Gazette.*

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1834.

IN THE MATTER OF COLVIN AND COMPANY.

Mr. TURTON made application that the insolvents be personally discharged from further liability to their debts. The Court ordered the case to stand over till the 5th April, and in the mean time referred to the Examiner, to enquire and report whether the several debts set forth in the 2 schedules have been established to the satisfaction of the assignee; and whether the list of consents in the papers marked A, B, C, and D, contains more than one half in number and value of each debts; and whether the several powers of attorney under which any of such consents may have been granted have been duly executed, and contain sufficient power to warrant such consent; with liberty to file further consents, and for the examiner to report on the 5th April.

The consideration of the prayer of the petition to stand over until the 3d May.

IN THE MATTER OF FERGUSSON AND COMPANY.

A statement of the transactions of the assignee of the late firm of Fergusson and Company from the 26th November to the 28th February last was filed. Amount realized by the assignee Sa. Rs. 35,83,204 8 1; disbursements Sa. Rs. 35,63,386 11 4; balance in hand 19,817 12 9; in possession of the assignee in Company's promissory notes belonging to the estate Sa. Rs. 4,900.—*India Gazette.*

DEHLI.

EXTRACT FROM THE NOTES OF A TRAVELLER.

This appears to have been the designation of the principal city of a prince, of the Chouhan race, named Raja *Dehlu*, who built it, 328 B. C. on the site of the ancient *Indraprastha*, the capital of the descendants of *Pandu*, situated on the banks of the *Jumna*, about 2 miles south of the position of modern *Dehli*. It continued to be the metropolis of Hindu sovereigns for a century and a half.

A. D. 1177. *Priturai*, a Rajpoot prince of the Chouhan caste, then king of *Ajmere*, having built a number of costly temples dedicated to the Hindu divinities, at *Merholi*, 10 miles from *Dehli*, and also a splendid palace of which some vestiges still remain, called *Mehal Prithurai*, all his court and followers removed thither, and the palace and buildings soon obtained the name of *Dehli*, which itself was ultimately abandoned.

To repel the moslem invader *Mahomed Ghouri*, *Pri-thurai* and his brother *Khandairai* met him on the banks of the *Sirsutti*, near *Lahore*, but after a bloody battle both these princes were slain; and the victor, with a view to the complete subjugation of their kingdom, deputed his favorite slave, *Kuteboḍin Jbec*, in capacity of viceroy, for the capture of its capital. It was sacked and taken 1209:—its Hindu inhabitants were banished; and *Delhi* remained the capital of the Ghourian dynasty for 100 years.

A. D. 1229. Sultan *Shumsodin Altimesh*, with the characteristic intolerance of his sect, demolished all the places of Hindu worship and with the materials of the wreck, reared a *Mohamedan* mosque, of the magnificence of which some notion may be formed from the *Kuteb*, which was merely one of its minars.

A. D. 1386. *Giasodin Bulben* constructed the *Koshee Lal* or red palace, whose site is no longer to be identified, although this splendid edifice is minutely described by *Ferishta*. In this reign the extent of the population and the prosperity of the city are represented to have greatly increased—fifteen of its wards bearing the name of as many princes of as many.

distinct tribes—and the Ubasi, Sungiri, Karismshahi, Delimi, Ulani, Chungizi, Moseli, Samarcandi, Kasgini, and Khuttai, were all separate mohullas or divisions.

On the accession of Kaikobad to the throne of his grandfather Bulben, A. D. 1307, a beautiful villa was formed in the vicinity of *Killokerri*, near the spot on the Jumna, where, in latter times, the tomb of Haimaiun was constructed. The nobility and gentry following the Court, relinquished Dehli at Merholi, for the convenience of a settlement near their sovereign, whose residence was now permanently established at the villa of *Killokerri*.

The Kiljian race of monarchs now usurped the empire, 1310; and the first Sultan of that dynasty Jullaladin, perfected the many extensive edifices which Kaikobad had lived only to originate: and his Fort becoming the centre of attraction, *Killokerri*, was soon populous enough to be entitled the *New City*. The poet Mirkhisru, who flourished in this reign, alludes to the name in the couplet—

Shaha der *Sheher i nou* kerdi hisar—e
Ke ruft uz kingerha ta kummer sung.

The Moghul Alghoon, the Sultan's son-in-law, settled a colony of his countrymen in the neighbourhood of Giaspoor and *Killokerri*, which continued to a late period to be known as *Moghulpurra*.

A. D. 1316. The regicide Alaodin re-transferred the seat of government from the *New City* to the Koshec Lal of Bulben, at Merholi. Amongst the numerous architectural undertakings ascribed to this reign, his palace termed the *Thousand-Pillars*, was a magnificent structure.

Giasodin Togluc having, in 1347, dethroned and succeeded Khisru, built the fortress, four miles from Merholi, which is called *Toglucabad*.

1359. Mohamed Shah Togluc, resolving to establish his metropolis in the most central part of his kingdom, built *Dowletabad*, near Deoghur and the caves of El'ora. Dehli remained unpeopled for a brief interval, but the climate of the Deccan not agreeing with the Moghul colonists, *Dowletabad* was abandoned, and Dehli once more became the chief city of the empire.

This prince was succeeded by Firoz Shah who built *Firozabad*, a large stone fort close to the river; and Dehli was again deserted.

1423. Timour invading India and gaining a victory over Mohamed Togluc, grandson of Firoz, captured and plundered the *New City* and massacred its inhabitants along with 100,000 captives he had taken on his march. For two entire months no lamp was lit in the *New City*. After a stay of fifteen days, this ruthless invader departed however, and the people of old Dehli, now deserting it for ever, *New Delhi* was re-peopled, and continued the metropolis, until Secunder Shah, son of Bilol Khan Lodi, relinquished it and fixed his court at Agra.

Baber's victory over Ibrahim Lodi, at Paniput, having restored the empire of Hindostan to the House of Timur, his son, Haimaiun, in 1562, built the fortress in Indraput near the Jumna, named *Dinpunha*, now better known as the *Kilakhona*, or the old fort.

The principal monuments of Sbir Shah's reign are the cos-minars, with a well and a serai near each, reared at intervals of two cos, all the way from Dehli to Lahore.

In 1572, his son Selim Shah, greatly improved Haimaiun's fortress—surrounded it with a high wall, and built another small fort which he designated *Selinghur*. It was in this reign that the term *Dehli* began to be applied to the *New City*, and its extensive suburbs, which continued to increase and prosper during the successive reigns of Mohamed Shah, Secunder II, Haimaiun—(after his return from Persia)—Akber—and his son Jehangir, down to 1660, when Shahjehan ascended the throne, and built close to Selinghur the fort, named after him, *Shahjehanabad*, which the historian Shah-Newaz Khan says, took eight years and a crore of rupees to complete. Four years after, it was surrounded by a stone and mud wall, which the rains washing down, a more durable rampart of stone and mortar, at a cost of 300,000 Rupees was substituted. *Shahjehanabad* began now to be recognized as the seat of government, and the date of this event is recorded by the poet Lyakashi, agreeably to the abjud calculation, in the *letters* of the following distich in Persian: *Shud Shahjehanabad us Shahjehanabad*; giving the year of Hijira 1058. But as old Dehli had imparted its name to the *Sheheri Nou*, so Shahjehanabad has finally merged into DEHLI.

Thus the primitive designation which Raja Dehlu gave 328 years before the Christian era to his rude fastness on the site of the ancient Indraprastha, has continued, through in-

numerable vicissitudes, to be applied by universal consent, for upwards of twenty centuries, to the metropolis of Hindoostan, —whether the seat of government was transferred to the *Mehr-Prithurai*, or *Koshec Lal* at Merholi— to Kaikobad's villa of *Killokerri*—to Julalodin's *New City*—to Ala's *Thousand-Pillars*—Firoz's *Fortress*—Haimaiun's *Dinpunha*, or to *Shahjehanabad*. The effect of the reiterated removal of the court from Merholi to the Jumna's side, was the spreading of the suburbs, until gradually the entire extent of the intervening space, was literally covered with gardens, villas, seats, mosques, serais, private dwellings, and public edifices of every description, over a circle of thirty miles, the whole forming one magnificent city, in whose praise poets have sung and historians written, and which the all impairing hand of time itself has respected, in sparing many a ruinous monument of its ancient grandeur.—*Delhi Gazette, April 16.*

NETHERLANDS' INDIA.

SUMATRA AND JAVA.

The following valuable information has been communicated to us, from authentic sources, and as we are aware that the rulers of Java strenuously court publicity, we humbly submit these remarks for their deep consideration, *ere it be too late*. We hope to continue the subject at some length in our next.

The intelligence to the middle of November last from the Rauw and Boonjal country, in the interior of Sumatra, represented it to continue in a state of war. It appeared that the districts more to the southward, inland from Padang, Agham, Tana Data, Lima Poolus, Lintou, &c. were tranquil, but vigilance and kind attention would be required to keep it so. The continuance of a peaceful state of things may all depend on Java being in a condition readily to afford assistance, for it cannot be, nor is it considered perfectly secure on Sumatra, until the arrival of troops from Europe.

The Boonjal expedition it is long since known failed entirely. Major or Colonel Eilers had retreated to fort Ameron in the Rauw district, where he and Capt. Bland were, with 300 troops, very short of provisions, and surrounded by the enemy, the Padries. A party of 150 Europeans it is said, had been sent about the beginning of November to Ayer Boongy to endeavour to get to their relief, but it was understood that the troops found that route strongly blocked up by the Boonjals, and in consequence had gone to Nattal with the intention to pass along the Mengdelling (Batta) country. Still it was feared they would not succeed, as likely to be closely watched by the Padries. Great apprehensions were entertained that the whole garrison would be cut off. The Rajah of Mengdelling had afforded some relief by a supply of rice, and it is believed, a number of troops, still the place was in a critical situation.

Since then, intelligence to the beginning of January has been brought, announcing that some misunderstanding having arisen between the Tuako Imam of Rauw and that of Tambosi the garrison of fort Ameron had been enabled to escape, evacuating the Rauw country altogether, and took up a position at Mengdelling (Batta) where Colonel Eilers is with about 280 troops, probably at the request of the Batta people, and on condition of assisting them. That race, fortunate-

ly for the Dutch Government, will not become Mahomedans, or of the sect of Padries, which may explain, or rather mark the term better. An intelligent gentleman, who knows the country, considers the situation above-named as a commanding and desirable one, being secure, provided liberality and good treatment are observed to the people. At the date of the last advices, the natives seemed to be quiet in the interior.

Mr. Vanden Berg towards the end of October had proceeded on a mission from Padang, with a view to effect a treaty with the Boonjals. The hostile appearance of affairs in that quarter afforded no expectations of his succeeding; and he had returned without being able to accomplish any thing.

We had learned from Sumatra, that by a Government notification the coffee at Padang would, after 1st January last, be subject to a tax of one-fifth of the quantity produced, or in other words, an impost of 20 per cent. would be levied. The Government intends to have godowns in the interior, at Priaman and Padang for receiving coffee, and from what can be learned of the plan, it will be such, as to throw, if possible, the whole into the hands of Government, or the Dutch Trading Company, which will have charge of these as well as of the salt stores. It was hinted that it purposed also to retain the opium farm, so as to derive the entire profit. The Government will enter into the cloth or piece good trade, that is, supplying the natives with the punjams, salempores, &c. from the Coromandel Coast, to be provided by the Company, and to be exchanged or sold, so as to secure the coffee;—thus commencing the monopoly of the whole trade. It is since understood, that the opium farm will be sold this year as formerly. All or most payments in future will be made in copper money, forced on the community by the new monopoly system. The Company had begun to sell its Coringa cloths to the Chinese for payment to be made in copper, as there are no more coffee contracts; and the copper money will be repaid by the Company to Government for the coffee to be received by it. This new regulation took place on the 1st January.

It may be understood from the order issued at Padang by the Commissioner General, that the protecting rate, or the price at which the Government agrees to pay at that place to the natives for coffee, is fifteen guilders copper, which would make the tax of one-fifth equal to three guilders per picul. But there is an ambiguity about the regulation, and the order

is so obscurely worded, that people are at a loss to discover whether it means one-fifth of the protecting price, or of the market price. It may appear very singular, but the Government officers cannot, or may not explain the true meaning; and at Batavia the whole order regarding Padang and Bencoolen seems indistinct and unintelligible. It can however mean nothing more than one-fifth of the promised price of *f.* 15 and on the same principle as that of Java, but where two-fifths are taken from the natives; as for example, if the protecting price is *f.* 20 the Government require *f.* 8, leaving to the cultivators *f.* 12. Where the tax attempted to be levied at Padang on what was considered the market price, it might lead to unpleasant consequences. If the Government servants are afraid of committing themselves by giving an opinion on the subject, it must shew to the natives that an advantage will be taken when possible. It is a pity it should be so, for the Government ought not to trifle with the people of Sumatra. If, as apprehended at Padang, it may be construed as one-fifth of the market price, and as it is uncertain whether the tax will be *f.* 3 or *f.* 4½, the latter amount would be supposing it levied on *f.* 22½, instead of *f.* 15 per picul. Sufficient time has not elapsed to ascertain what effect may be produced by this monopoly and interference with the purchase of coffee. In the interior, native or other agents are not likely to be permitted to have any, as the Government may imagine it has discovered a mode of taking it all. It is said the authorities will give at Priaman the same price as individuals, whilst the latter have to pay the tax of *f.* 3 or perhaps *f.* 4 to *f.* 5 per picul, as is conjectured, if there is a prospect of the former rate being obtained without causing trouble.

It is evident from such measures, and what may be collected from all now pursuing, that the Government and the Company are, or wish to become, one great interest, and to possess the whole trade. It is reported, that they have not hesitated to say at Batavia, they can do without merchants, and they, without knowing better, might be glad to get rid of them, but it would only be for a short season, until another administration succeeded.

It might not perhaps be credited in Europe that so preposterous an idea could be entertained, yet so it is. At Padang some think Government does not wish to be yet too rigid. "Nanti p'lahan," responds the Malay, the Geko (goko) in

its tender mercy even looks at and gives a little time before the poor fly or insect is snapped up.

They should pause, and not go too far, for they may afterwards be compelled to retract with a bad grace. The Company and its factors may not, but the Government ought to remember, that Sumatra is not a conquered or a subjugated country, and might bear in view, that a Commercial treaty may have to be concluded in Europe. Should no treaty be entered into soon, it may so happen, from not being required, —by some little untoward event superseding the necessity of it. There is no actual treaty of commerce existing between Great Britain and Holland as regards the Indian possessions, but should one be negotiated, it may probably be better respected, or at all events better understood than that of 1824 with the Netherlands, because room may not be left for quibbling about words, and that subjects and vessels, having, by the Dutch interpretation, no reference to goods, should be chargeable with a duty which had not been intended to apply to manufactures. Some John Bull or honest Hollander may enquire whether then, it was meant to tax their bodies! The period is near at hand when most commercial treaties may require some revisal, and such a definition as the one now alluded to, may cause some of the diplomatic corps to note, article No. 2 of the treaty of March 1824 between their Majesties of Great Britain and the Netherlands, never to be forgotten.

It may be remarked, that after the promises given, or hopes held out by the Dutch Government to relieve the natives from taxes, a new one is laid on, exacting one-fifth part of the coffee, the principal and most valuable article of the produce. Is then that Government so blind as to imagine that the people in this country or in Europe will believe, because it is the purchaser who may be made responsible for the payment of this duty, an exaction of one-fifth, that the native cultivator is not interfered with, that he will not feel it, and that it will not be perceived? It is not, in fact, a direct tax on native industry in a country which requires a fostering care,—the chiefs of which never dared to levy such contributions? Considering the professions which have been made, what must the natives think, when for instance, they bring some coffee into market, the purchaser has to acquaint them, it is true he might formerly have given for it 25 (guilders) per picul, but that in consequence of the new tax he can allow

them only *f.* 20, or if it had been before *f.* 20, he can now afford to give no more than *f.* 16,—reminding the native, at the same time, that the person, perhaps an American, to whom he may again dispose of it, has to pay another fifth to the Dutch Government for export duty, allowing the price to be *f.* 25 per picul; that is, foreigners have to pay on the exportation of coffee to any foreign port *f.* 5 per picul of 125lbs. Dutch.

But the Government may say whilst it derives on Java two-fifths of the produce, or 40 per cent (in some cases more) from the cultivator, it imposes only half that tax on the Sumatran. True the one has been accustomed to pay, the other not. The characteristic difference between the two people is great. The feudal system on Java combined with it the monarchical and aristocratic principle:—the people, from immemorial usage, shewing a reverential awe both for their princes and chiefs and contributing whatever was required of them; whereas the democratic spirit was more prevalent on Sumatra. The people readily followed their Rajah or their Tuanko—their King or their Nobles into the field, but these neither could at pleasure impose taxes, nor make exactions in money or in kind, nor would the Malayan principle admit of a land revenue system. What they might give, was more like a voluntary contribution.

The late Mr. Muntinghe, who had been a Member of Council both during the British and Netherlands administrations, was informed by the Governor, then Mr. Raffles, that the institutions on Java of the land revenue, &c. which he so much approved of, were unsuitable to Sumatra. Mr. Muntinghe, however, perhaps from a want of practical or intimate knowledge of its people, might not have been persuaded that such a diversity of character existed between the Javanese and Malays; and when the Dutch had resumed the Government, previously to that gentleman proceeding to Palembang, as Commissioner, he dwelt with much complacency and self-conviction on the idea that he should in less than 12 months establish the revenue system there as firmly as it had been on Java, and which might soon be extended throughout Pulo Percha (Sumatra.) Mr. Muntinghe was rather strengthened in his favourite plan and lured by the chiefs, as usual, into a belief, that all his wishes might be gratified and accomplished. The attack on the fort and residency, the precipitate flight of Mr.

Muntinghe from Palembang, and the subversion of his measure, were the work of a day.

Perhaps the late Resident of Padang could afford testimony of the extent of power over the people possessed even by the Chief of Menangkabu, and what the effects or beneficial result were of a change of authority.

The wise Grecian legislator of old said, "I gave to the Athenians not the best laws, but those most fit for them." If there is no Solon in our days, it may be better not to boast of having a Draco. It is not necessary in the 19th century to write laws with blood.

In the interior of Sumatra where the Dutch Government never had power, the natives think it strange that they are now to be overrun and oppressed by a nation which cannot do justice to its already too extended possessions. Let the intelligent natives and others, who are met at Penang, Malacca, Singapore, and occasionally in Java, coming from or who are acquainted with the different places on Sumatra, be asked their opinions, and if they know those whom they address to be unbiassed, much of their history, their habits, and customs, may be collected; and when the spirit of the national character is understood, it is seriously to be regretted that a liberal and enlightened policy, should not be displayed throughout that island, always bearing in view what is congenial to the wishes of such a people.

The opinions too of some of the most valuable servants, both civil and military, who have served the Dutch Government on Sumatra, might be brought forward in corroboration of what is stated.

Late accounts from Rhio state, that Raja Bourgoon and three of the Panglimas, whom we noticed lately as having been captured by the expedition sent against pirates from Rhio and Linga, have been beheaded by order of the Sultan at Linga. The two brothers of the former, Marasan and Rajah Saban, with three other Panglimas, are condemned to labour in irons during their life time, and have been sent to Batavia as convicts in the barque *Zephyr*.—*Singapore Chronicle*, March 6.

The passive and contented Javan may be turned in any way, he may endure until actual aggression assails him, but the prouder spirit of the Malay is easily aroused, interference with him is sometimes construed into oppression, and in a

state of turbulence, he may destroy all, sooner than relinquish a part.

Should the old objection be urged of the unfitness of the Malays to labor, it may be observed, why then expose the weakness of the Government by attempting to force them with inadequate power? Still, did the Dutch possess the means and power to coerce the people, the expense attending it would not be repaid. It may be better however to adduce that point, and to shew, where there is no check or hindrance, and above all, where there is no interference on the part of the Government. Malay industry may be called forth by due encouragement, that is, by actual compensation, the people being allowed to derive profit from the disposal of the produce in any manner they choose, or may prefer. The cultivation of Coffee has hitherto been free in the adjacent districts of Padang, as elsewhere, and Government superintendance was neither given nor required. Ten years ago, 5000 piculs of Coffee (perhaps not exceeding 3000 pls.) were produced. Last year 1832-33, upwards of sixty thousand piculs were exported from Padang. But the withering hand of oppression, or undue power, if exercised in any way, may, within a less period, reduce the produce below the former quantity, or at all events, that Government may not derive all the advantages expected.

To those who consider such a prediction visionary, as the decrease in Coffee, and unlikely, that such baneful consequences could arise, or be occasioned by any policy pursued by the authorities, and who may be inclined to compare the influence of Government to the refreshing dews of Heaven, or that it possesses the preserving power of Vishun without the destructive one of Kali, it may not be unnecessary or useless to afford some evidence of the fact, and to attest it by an actual occurrence.—The rapid decrease, in a parallel case, may appear more surprising perhaps, than the increase just pointed out.

The Dutch were reinstated in the possession of Java in 1816. Previously to that year, and until 1821, there might have been exported from the port of Samarang averaging about 80,000 pls. of Sugar annually. The returns one year shewed upwards of 84,000 piculs. Instead of rejoicing at the prosperity of the cultivators, and the growing wealth of the country, which must have in an equal rate, enriched the Government, it became jealous of them, and not only conceived

the idea of dispossessing them, that Government might enjoy the whole, but actually attempted and did the deed. Never was the fable of the Boy, the Goose, and the Golden Egg more clearly exemplified;—Members of a Government, formerly famed for its sagacity, entertaining notions that the interests of the agriculturists would become too important, and their influence too great—that individuals in a colony had no right to acquire such wealth, which belonged to the state, and that it should be collected henceforth without the intervention of agriculturists with capital! It may scarcely be credited; for even those who from lamentable ignorance, unfortunately uttered such pitiable sentiments, might when the results are contemplated, and pointed out, be ashamed to acknowledge or avow such, yet from the formation of their minds, and their cramped and narrow views, people of that school cannot now refrain from acting on and propping the miserable old system, so long as abler men are wanting in their councils to instil and to uphold loftier ideas.

The consequences that ensued, must not, and cannot be long dwelt on. Numerous respectable, opulent and industrious people were ruined,—their families beggared. Chinese in the Samarang and Japara districts worth from ten to seventy thousand dollars and upwards, reduced it may be said to hold the plough—work as labourers, or procure a livelihood in any way they could.

Before the lapse of three years, instead of exporting Sugar, it was required for consumption in and about Samarang. In 1824-25 it was brought there from Batavia by the traders, and sold at a profit—What sayest thou of carrying coals to Newcastle? But let the tale be concluded, for it may appear to be one more of fancy, than actually belonging to the annals of Java.

About the same time (1823) the time of devastation—the time of the killing of the Java Goose—which in the course of one year would have supplied 365 large golden eggs, besides what her numerous progeny would have given—let the Board of Finance, or the Kiken Kamer, calculate the number of doits—about the same time were all the European agriculturists expelled, at four months warning, from the Native provinces.—Men who, sanctioned by Government, had laid out what they possessed, and who borrowed largely from their friends, had all invested in the soil—in laudable undertakings from which they already had fair prospects of ample remuneration.

ration.—It was swept from them entirely, although the then Governor General had visited their establishments, encouraged the Coffee planters personally to go on, and wishing them success, not six weeks previously to the fatal intimation being conveyed to them, to leave the interior, and to retire to the coast within four months—it was fatal, because it involved the best interests of the country. The poor and needy Javanese Princes, who had expended the amount of compensation for the leases granted to the Europeans, were ordered to take back their lands, to cultivate and improve those themselves, and to repay what they had received. They could do neither; for they had no capital, nor means of raising one; and the only way by which the coffee gardens, &c. could be preserved, might have been to apportion these to the different *dessas* or villages. But in the memorable year on Java, A. D. 1825 and of the Hejira 1241 it came to pass that the old Queen of Boni, on Celebes, required a dressing. Not, fair ladies, a new bib and tucker,—but in other words, shame be it spoken, a drubbing, or what is more politely termed, a little coercion, because the haughty old lady said, or was supposed to intimate that Queens did not wait on Governors. His Excellency was then on a visit to the Moluccas, and among other places stopped at Macassar.

The best troops on Java were called away to perform this glorious service; and fine troops they assuredly were,—but the better part of which, we only venture to say, perhaps,—never returned.

In the mean time, during their absence, the discontents which had arisen in the Native provinces—particularly at the Court of Jockje Kerta, became great, and broke out. And thus commenced the war on Java with Dipo Nigoro, the uncle and guardian of the young Sultan, which war did not terminate in four years. Dipo has allowed, that one of the many causes which led to hostilities, was his refusal to allow the Sultan's treasury to be drained for the purpose of supplying part of the amount to be refunded to the ejected European planters. The expulsive measure, or retirement of the leaseholders, if it is a softer expression, deplored by the Javanese, ought to be more so by the Government, for had the Europeans remained,—it is a probable case, that the grievances of the Javans would have been made better known to them, which with the hostile intentions evinced, might have been, in

a stronger manner communicated (for cautions had been given) to Government and the insurrection prevented.

The Commissioner General Vanden Bosch must feel indignant at the conduct then pursued to the agriculturists, and certes, he would not have permitted it, being the reverse of the better system adopted by him. But it is singular that, possessing good ideas in general about cultivation, he should have tolerated forced measures, or any thing bearing on, or connected with such, calculated rather to retard than encourage the native cultivators on Sumatra.

It is to be regretted too that he should adhere to and persist in his mistaken plans about Finance, and a copper standard of value; but it may be excusable; his Excellency is not well versed in the latter science. None of the great authorities in Europe would bear him out, and the point he chiefly errs on, has been settled by them. No one appears to have succeeded in pointing out to his Excellency the great practical truths and beauties contained in the unerring Book of Knowledge on that subject compiled between the years 1813 and 23, afterwards revised and corrected, with many additions from 1823 to 33, and studied at most of the Courts in Europe.

It is to be wished that his Majesty William the 1st of Holland may graciously signify his royal will and pleasure, that it be inculcated on those likely to become Governors General, the necessity of acquiring, previously to their appointments, the principles regarding currency and value as therein laid down, as well as the axioms of economy, or the undisputed and practical part of the science, being the most useful on Java and its dependencies. From what we have heard, the present Governor General has brought the new edition with him, and who having studied it well, may, for the edification of those who should be a little acquainted with the work, be pleased to favor them according to seniority, with a perusal of it. A veil of mystery has foolishly been supposed to hang over the old Book, which may hitherto have prevented them from looking into it, but that will now be drawn aside, as on closer inspection it is found to be only something like flimsy silk gauze stuff, no better than cobweb, which may be easily removed, or rather thrown away entirely; and no doubt his Excellency will, so soon as circumstances permit, act on the tried and approved golden precepts which he knows by heart. And truly they are well worthy of perusal. It is only to be apprehended, when the chosen few have

begun to taste and relish the sweets of them, and the delicious moments they may occasionally enjoy, when thinking of the happiness which they may then be the means of extending to the inhabitants of the Eastern Archipelago, the demand for the third and fourth reading will be so urgent, that others, beyond the select circle, may scarcely get a peep at the scarce Book.—Then indeed one may fancy when passing through *Waltervreiden*, or along *Ryswick* and *Molenvliet*, at *Batavia*, that he hears something like the sound of the Poet's song issuing from the coaches of the great, quietly as they take their evening drive :

*Be gone, ye Blockheads, Heraclitus cries,
And leave my precepts to the learned and wise.*

'Tis true, but 'tis pity—the sound here died away, and we are obliged to conjecture the conclusion.

The Malays assert that they are perfectly acquainted with the principle of the Dutch Government which his encroachment, gaining one advantage after another, and never satisfied unless holding absolute sway, which in conformity with that principle of theirs, cannot be attained unless a country not only be generally taxed, but descending to the minutest articles, imposes vexatious duties on all the little necessities of life, and farms those out to the highest bidder, galling even to the Javanese, but not to be tolerated by Malays. One instance may serve to afford some idea of multiplied taxation on Java. It is known to most people at all interested about the subject, that the cultivators may generally be said to pay to Government equal to two-fifths of the produce, but the rice crop contributes more in some districts than in others, varying according as the land may be classed or valued. The licenses to farm the small taxes in every town and district are sold annually, being levied on almost every article, brought for sale. The paddy which is valued on the field, has its rate fixed there, and afterwards paid to the Collector or Resident, but as it is beaten out at their houses, and the rice brought by the people for sale in small quantities in bags or baskets suspended from the shoulder on a bamboo, they have to pay another tax to the farmer, who, in some of the grain districts, has his assistants posted at all the avenues to a *passar* or *bazar*, or into a town, and as the Chinese are generally the farmers of these taxes, in some places, as the Javanese pass along, they are stamped with a read mark, generally on the breast, to shew they have contributed their proportion,

The chop or mark is of course easily rubbed off, but it has a servile and degrading look, and only mentioned to shew that which occasions it is not more reputable than the permission granted to exercise such a license.

The avowed principle, and more than once declared by the Governors General of Java, is that it must never be forgotten, that all the resources of the island, and its dependencies, must be subservient to the interests of the mother country. The British wisely allow that in India, the Government is one of opinion and supported by it. The Dutch admit nothing of the kind.—Dipo Nigoro, the leader of the last insurrection on Java was aware of it;—and made known by his proclamation that he aimed at Mahomedan supremacy. It should not be forgotten that in a population of seven millions, another Dipo less confiding and more successfull may arise.

Nearly the same spirit of Batavian rule may be traced from the time of the war in Java in 1750 and 55, or much earlier, to the present day, the same tact at intrigue, creating jealousies, dividing Princes, causing a partition of lands like a chess-board, and setting one party against another. Witness the Court of Mataram at that period with the Susuhunan, and the erecting what was thought a balance of power, and to be used as such, called then the independant Prince of Solo, the ancestor of the present Manko Nigoro. A straightforward and ingenuous policy appears never to have been contemplated. It remains the same in the Archipelago—it continues nearly so in Holland, and is again exhibiting there. It is characteristic. No events in other countries seem to have an effect—no example can create a change.

The heavy imposts of the Customs and Excise because supposed to answer about 1660 in the seven United Provinces must for that reason also be applicable now.—At that time Holland, scarcely interfered with in those matters, was at her zenith; no consideration of the changed state of Europe is admissible:—and yet, strange as it may appear, they will neither reflect on the causes of the former greatness of their country or of its decline. In the Review of the Commerce of Holland it is justly observed that after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, the trade was found to have declined, and in order to possess accurate information on the subject, the Stadtholder William the 4th called on the principal merchants to state their opinions. They did so in an able manner, and while they pointed out what the chief causes had been of the great wealth of the country,

they at the same time stated the principal reasons of its decline. "Oppressive taxes" say they, "must be placed at the head of all the causes that have co-operated to the prejudice and discouragement of trade; and it may be justly said, that it can only be attributed to them that the trade of the country has been diverted out of its channel, and transferred to our neighbours, and must daily be still more and more alienated and shut out from us, unless the progress thereof be stopt by some quick and effectual remedy. Nor it is difficult to see that the same will be effected by no other means than *a diminution of all duties*. In former times this was reckoned the only trading state in Europe, and foreigners were content to pay the taxes as well on the goods they brought hither, as on those they came here to buy; without examining whether they could evade or save them, by fetching the goods from the places where they were produced, and carrying others to the places where they were consumed. In short they paid our taxes with pleasure without any further enquiry. But since the last century the system of trade is altered all over Europe. Foreign nations seeing the wonderful effort of our trade, and to what an eminence we had risen only by means thereof, they did likewise apply themselves to it; and to save our duties, sent their superfluous products beside our country; to the places where they are most consumed, and in return for the same, furnished themselves from the first hands with what they wanted."

Mr. Hogendorff whose recent useful work goes far to shew and to prove that the condition of Holland would be bettered by an alteration, and invigored by almost an abolition of the various heavy duties, is perhaps considered in his native country if not a dangerous innovator, at least a fanciful theorist.

As to high duties, the Dutch Government ought to have been long since convinced that the object is defeated which those were supposed to ensure. As for example, in England, when the tax on Coffee was first reduced, the following year shewed an increase of revenue on that article; it was again tried during the last war to add to the duty, and a visible decline was soon discovered. On its being reduced to 6 pence per lb. the consumption rapidly increased as well as the revenue in a threc-fold proportion, and the amount of duty it now yields is six times greater than when it was 3 shillings and 6d per lb. And again as regards the Customs in England, the receipt of-

revenue collected in the port of London for the year 1819 was £7,749,463 sterling at a rate of £3 11s 8½d. per cent. In 1832 the Revenue was £9,434,854 sterling at a rate of £2 11s 7¾d. per cent.

An enlightened man has occasionally appeared among our neighbours, but he gets beset by the inherent prejudices of those who surround him, and his intentions and plans are trit-tered away or swallowed up in the gulf of dislike to change. They of course deny their unwillingness to improvement. They say, amend or even alter if you can, but do not venture to sweep away the good old system, forgetting that the machinery is worn out—that it no longer works well, and that it will not revolve at all much longer.

It is far from our intention to utter any thing in a disrespectful manner or to offend the Dutch; they approach nearest to the British in habits and manners, and having naturally been old allies, it is to be regretted that they cannot go hand in hand, and assist in the improvement and amelioration of the condition of the natives of the whole Eastern Archipelago. These home truths are stated solely with that intent. But it is obvious that as yet no concessions are made, or likely to be given, until forced from our neighbours, that is applicable in the widest sense to the mother country, or to the administration in their Indian possessions. A political favor or a concession, either to an ally, or a dependant state, as regards freedom of trade, is not allowed until in a manner extorted, but such just claims may be made when the power no longer exists of refusing greater and more humiliating demands, and when it is too late even to appear to be liberal.

Some say that the Commissioner General intends to try or rather recommend the conquest of Sumatra, when a supply of troops can be had; we do not believe that report, but if such were the intention, after the declaration to the contrary, the Dutch may possibly not long retain their present hold of that country.

As to the Government, by means of, or through the King's Trading Company, attempting to grasp all the trade of Java and Sumatra it is possible it may be the wish to do so; but as to their being able to hold it long, it is not likely; the idea is preposterous,—it would crumble from them like a rope of sand.

The mass of evidence brought forward before the British Parliament, of the incompatibility at the present day of the

East India Company exercising the functions of sovereigns, and carrying on the trade at the same time, may be too long for the Rulers in Holland to get through, as it is a testy subject for them, but it must soon be considered.

The endeavouring to engross the whole trade reminds one of the individual who wished to purchase all the tickets in the lottery, to make sure of all the prizes; the Government could not go on for any length of time; it is now straitened, and it presses the Bank sorely, which it may in some measure deserve. An individual going to the Bank at Batavia requiring to have a few thousand dollars or Rupees in exchange for its own notes, for the actual purpose of trade, is greeted on his entrance as if he came there to do little less than to extort, we had almost said to rob, the Treasury, whilst Government demand and send it away in lacs which too, is very proper when required, but it is no less proper and essential that if the Government export specie, it may take measures and give encouragement for its importation from other quarters. It cannot exist on such a footing. The Bank was no longer independent after Governor General Vanden Bosch gravely communicated that unless his views were met, he held the power to cancel its Charter.—Yea, John Bull, you may stare, and exclaim, a Governor General to snap his fingers at a deed of Prerogative, and to possess a power to tear up a Royal Charter when he pleases, which was granted by Majesty for the term of 20 years! Oh ho! say you, marke the end of it.—

—But this article is already too long, and we shall finish with it a short moral. Look at those brothers Cause and Effect, how boldly they march down hill together. “Prenez garde,” cries the latter, as they get to a precipice, “it is all your fault if we go over.”—“I was humming,” said the elder, “the old tune of monopoly, and had just got to my favourite stanza beginning with ‘I’ll seize all and hold all,’ without thinking of.”—Here they disappeared, and there is a small hiatus, which may be filled up, and chronicled at no distant period.—*Singapore Chronicle, March 15.*

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**NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS ON SUBJECTS
CONNECTED WITH INDIA.**

No. XXVI.

ON THE SYSTEM OF ECONOMY LATELY INTRODUCED.

It is one of the tritest observations that the Government of a country should be conducted on the most economical principles consistent with due efficiency. The sole object and intent of Government is, or ought to be, the benefit of the people; and as the expenses which it involves are defrayed by taxes levied on the community at large, the maxim seems self-evident.

With respect to the Indian Government, however, there are several anomalous circumstances which distinguish it from that of any other country, and which should be borne in mind in considering this subject. First, we have a governing power in England, the East India Company. Secondly, a subordinate local authority. Thirdly, the people of India who are subject to both, although it is most certainly, not for their benefit that the two former authorities exist. The chief exertions of these two have been devoted to the same object, that of raising as large a sum as possible, by every means of the most oppressive taxation from the third estate, but with a very different end in view. By both has the welfare of the people been equally disregarded. The object of the first has been

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to secure as much as possible for themselves in the shape of remittances for the China trade, and to encrease the dividends of the proprietors, and they have always inculcated economy on the Local Government. That of the second has been to be as extravagant as possible. They would derive no benefit whatever from economy, while the contrary system would give them considerable encrease of power and patronage to provide for friends. In practice, this last mode of proceeding has been far more beneficial than the other, and has tended to lessen the evils to which India is subject by being ruled by a handful of foreigners. Between these two there has been a constant struggle, each party endeavouring to secure the largest share of spoil, the one for themselves, the other for their friends and followers, while the poor natives of India have been the victims of both.

The arrival of Lord William Bentinck gave a new aspect to the affairs of India. The Court of Directors had apparently become sensible that the existing state of affairs could not long continue, either as respects the mode of Government, or the system pursued in India. Those among them who are the real Directors (an authority which is usually limited to three or four of their body) so far at least as the internal affairs of India are concerned, could not be ignorant of the real state of the country and the impoverishment of its people. They were also sensible of the encreasing hostility towards themselves both as the superintendants of Indian affairs and as the monopolists of the China trade* and anticipated a speedy downfall of their power. With this prospect before them they seem to have come to the conclusion that there was no time to be lost; the Charter being about to expire, and the chances of its renewal uncertain. Retrenchment in every possible mode that could be effected without interfering with their patronage or the interests of their friends at home was immediately resolved upon, both for the sake of immediate profit, and with the latent hope that by a show of fair appearances they might perhaps be able to deceive the English public and procure another lease. Under these circumstances Lord William Bentinck came out as Governor General of India. The strongest injunctions were laid upon him to econo-

* The China trade was and is the chief object. Having gained that, the people of England have disgraced themselves by allowing the Ministry and the Court of Directors to drive a bargain in the disposal of the people of India with as much indifference as if it were about a herd of cattle.

mize, which met with the most gracious reception from his Lordship, because he appears unfortunately to have entertained the notion that the whole of the Government servants, civil and military, were revelling in luxury and idleness, and that the public service would be best promoted by encreasing their duties and diminishing their pay.

Undoubtedly during his Lordship's administration the affairs of India have taken a new course, and a system far more enlightened than ever was known before has been adopted. While on the other hand the changes he has introduced have not been without their attendant evils, which have had their due effect. The economical system is well known to be partly his own work and partly that of his masters: for the harsh mode in which it has been carried into effect and the distrust and suspicion displayed towards its victims, he is entitled to the greatest share of credit; while I have heard a very pertinent question frequently asked of his admirers, "How much of the improved arrangements are to be placed to his own account and how much to that of the home Government?" Another also has generally followed, "Has Lord William ever had the courage to delay the execution of any particular order which may press with undue severity upon any one class, and urge the reconsideration of it upon the Court of Directors?" It is much to be regretted that the secrecy and concealment which still prevails in the Government of British India should disable his friends from replying to these two enquiries.

But this is a digression. "*Revenons a nos moutons.*" It was declared that things had arrived at such a pitch of extravagance and mismanagement that it was impossible to allow it to remain any longer, for that the functions of Government would be altogether checked. In any country when this is really the case, it stands to reason that economical measures must be introduced, but what is the just and reasonable mode in which this should be effected? Would it not be in the first place to publish a plain statement of accounts, and then to adopt a plan of reducing the expenditure by a percentage reduction on the salaries, pay, and emoluments of whatever description, received by every one without distinction, connected with the Government, from the Governor General to the lowest servant of the Company's establishment. This would have been fair to all, and though doubtless all would have lamented the necessity, and considerable number would

have grumbled, there would not most certainly have been that general dissatisfaction and disinclination to duty and exertion which now prevails in the minds of almost the whole civil and military services, covenanted and uncovenanted.

Unfortunately however this has been carried into effect on the plan hitherto universal in every proceeding connected with the British Indian administration. One party enacts the rules and orders without feeling their effect—the other feels the effects without possessing the slightest share, direct or indirect, in the enactment. Those who ordained the reductions, took care that they themselves should not suffer. The extent to which they have been carried is of no slight amount. On the authority of a Member of Council I assert that the total reduction in the emoluments of the civil service involves the sum of no less than between nine and ten lacks of rupees. Those of the army have not perhaps been so great in proportion to the total numbers and pay; but there can be little doubt that they have been productive of much greater hardship, and will produce more ultimate evil than the former. The civil service is still a very tolerable provision for younger sons, or for those who have neither interest nor inclination for the learned professions at home, or the army or navy of England; but certainly few parents in the rank of gentlemen, and none at all in a superior grade of life who have any knowledge of what the Indian army is, would in its present state think of sending his son a Cadet to India, who could possibly provide for him in any other way; and we may anticipate a very inferior class in future to fill the situations now occupied by men of education and principle. The general mode of carrying the reductions and plans of economy into effect may be gathered from an observation of the Member of Council before quoted, in reply to a person who was soliciting his interest to bring forward a claim: “I can give little hopes, for these are times when even a claim of justice, if it involve any expenditure, has little chance of being attended to.”

There is no doubt that considerable abuses existed; and in many instances needless expense and extravagance: I have before mentioned those of the Commercial Residencies, Opium Agencies, and other appointments of this nature. Some of those who held these situations in reality did nothing but sign their names to a certain number of papers daily; yet they drew, in some instances, larger salaries than those of the Members of Council; while others of equal standing in the

service were literally slaving from morning to night upon less than one-fourth of the emolument. The absurdity and injustice of this was the greater from the low estimation in which the commercial department was held: (a strong proof by the way of the little advantage the East India Company have latterly derived from their commercial transactions.) For many years past it was considered as a refuge for the dolts of the service; and many young men who, after having remained for several years "attached to the college, were unable either from stupidity or idleness to pass their examinations, were allowed to enter the public service with an understanding that they should be confined to the commercial line; that being the department in which their idleness or incapacity was of little importance. In this a very proper reformation has been made by Lord William Bentinck. Another point also attracted his Lordship's attention; viz. that some appointments were *over* and others *under* paid, with reference to the labour and responsibility attached to them. The alteration on this head was excellent in point of theory; viz. that each appointment should, in consideration of the above circumstances, be suited with an appropriate salary; but in carrying it into practice a most extraordinary enactment was made, limiting the amount of salaries drawn by each individual according to the number of years he had resided in India without any reference to his abilities or qualifications. For instance, if a man of eight or nine years standing were appointed Judge or Collector, he still was not allowed to draw the full salary of that situation until he had completed his eleventh year. Now really one would suppose that if a young man had by talent or application rendered himself qualified to discharge the duties of any particular office two or three years sooner than was ordinarily the case, he would rather be entitled to reward than to punishment by reduction of pay; or at the least, that the full salary which was deemed only an adequate remuneration for the labour and responsibility of that situation was fairly his due when appointed to fill it; otherwise, if his qualifications did not entitle him to receive that amount of pay, it would appear to have been a piece of favoritism to depute him to an office the duties of which he was not competent to discharge. The real truth is, that in this as well as in the half-batta business, and some others, an opportunity was seized to create a saving to Government with little regard to justice or expediency. It was perceived that the majority of the exist-

ing race of civil and military servants were so situated that they must submit; and as for the future and contingent evils, particularly the prospect of the Government, service being filled by an inferior class, they would not be felt in the time of the present Governors either home or local. The high amount of the salaries of the civil servants, and the pay of the military as compared with other countries, has often been alluded to. The cause has been fully explained in No. 14 of this series. When Englishmen are allowed to settle, and provide for their families in India, undoubtedly a much lower rate of pay will induce men of equal abilities to enter the service.

The union of different appointments, and imposition of the duties, in some instances, of a nature totally dissimilar, upon the same individual, has been effected in the same narrow and short-sighted policy. There was not a single office (it cannot be too often repeated) in the Judicial and Revenue Departments of which the duties were not infinitely more than could possibly be executed by the respective functionaries *to the satisfaction of the people* (this is the point;) a fact which a very little proper enquiry would have fully substantiated: yet we have seen office after office absorbed, and the duties imposed upon men who had already more than they could perform.

As to the Half Batta affair, the subject has been already so fully discussed, and finally, as we have every reason to suppose, set at rest, that any observations on it will be *caviare* to my readers; nevertheless I must be allowed to make a few remarks upon it. It has been confidently asserted that our present Governor General received his appointment with a stipulation that he would carry the measure into effect; in corroboration of which it is observed, that had he arrived in India unfettered on this point, he would have been able to see the injustice and impolicy of the measure, and would at least, like his predecessors, have made a remonstrance against the order. This has been mentioned to his disparagement; but I confess I do not perceive the sequitur. Supposing it to be the case, the matter stands thus. The Court of Directors say, "Our orders have been disobeyed by two successive Governors; we have nevertheless well considered the subject in all its bearings and are now determined to carry it into effect. This is a *sine qua non* to your being appointed." Even the most well disposed, conscientious person might answer, "I disapprove of the measure; but you must be the

“ best judges of its expediency ; and in accepting the appointment I cannot hesitate in promising to obey your orders.” I can tell my readers, that I know from unquestionable authority, that it was the firm determination of the Court of Directors to enforce the Half Batta order at all hazards ; and that the most contumacious person that could have been selected for Governor General could only have delayed the measure for a year or two. It was part of the system above mentioned of the Court, to collect and secure what they could while the power still remained in their hands, and make some provision against the anticipated loss of their power and patronage. What is more, there is every reason to believe, although the fact cannot positively be asserted, that this proceeding was only the preliminary to still further reductions in the pay of the army upon a much larger scale, and that this was only prevented by the spirit displayed by that body which alarmed the Directors for the consequences. It was not merely that evinced by the European portion of the army, but among the sepoys, that caused them to refrain, and in good time ; for the whole of the Native Army were in a state which a very little additional excitement would have quickened into a flame which would not have been so easily allayed. They reasoned, naturally enough, in this way. “ If our English officers, who have their relations and friends at home to look after their interests, are treated thus, what may we expect who have no one to take our part ?” I know from good authority that the Court of Directors were well aware of these sentiments among the native army, by private communications, if not by official ; and I believe it to have been the dread of serious consequences alone that prevented the extension of the reduction system : for it is not likely that the Court, even with the news above mentioned, should have pursued a measure increasing such universal dissatisfaction, for, comparatively speaking, so trifling a saving as has been made.

But granting that the economy had become imperative, it is lamentable to see it carried into effect in such petty modes as have been adopted. Some of these have been alluded to in my last paper in the mode of procuring what is required for the departments of the service of Government. I allow that to a certain extent, many, if not most of these, existed long before Lord William Bentinck came to India ; but they have been carried to a much greater degree than ever was done before. The repair of police stations ; the conveyance of sick

or wounded men to the magistrates, and generally all that is done in furtherance of police matters; the supplies for the jails; repair of tools for the convicts; supplies of sheep by the Commissariat; and others which I have mentioned, are peculiarly worth notice. The saving is miserably paltry, compared with the discredit brought upon the Government; and it is directly from Government that the system emanates. The strictest injunctions are sent to the Commissioners to be economical; and they are by them repeated to the different Magistrates and Collectors. Should one of the latter pay the full amount of what is required for the public service in any of the above mentioned departments, and charge the same in his contingent bill, the Commissioner calls on him for an explanation why these sums exceed what is disbursed by other functionaries in the division. The statement of the simple truth in reply will not avail; he is told that such large sums cannot be passed, and that he must enjoin his native officers "to be economical." The Magistrate or Collector has no option, however inclined to act with justice towards our poor people who are forced to furnish goods or to labour for the service of Government, and is obliged, after a vain attempt to put a stop to it, to resort again to the purveyance and forced labour system. The service must be performed, and he is prohibited from making the necessary payments. The miserable pay of our police establishments used to be in some measure made up by occasional rewards for good behaviour. It is part of the extraordinary system of the British Indian Government that all but perfection is expected from the natives whom they employ in the Police department, or in any way connected with it; and indeed many who have nothing to do with it, are expected to risk life and limb in resisting gang robbers or other armed plunderers. This they were by no means backward in doing, when a reward considerable to them, was tolerably certain: but unfortunately this has been one of the items, to which it was considered the shears might be applied. The Commissioners now constantly refuse to sanction rewards; and the different Magistrates have, as a matter of course, declined in a great measure to apply for them. Where the Commissioner has been on intimate terms with the Magistrate he has candidly told him in private: "The man for whom you applied richly deserves the reward, but if I authorize the expenditure of much money in any way I shall get the name of extravagant." This feeling is particu-

larly strong with those who are only *acting* Commissioners. The payment of subsistence to those who are obliged to attend the sessions on criminal trials, is another of the items in which economy has been introduced. This was deemed worthy of the especial notice of Government, by whom the attention of the Commissioners and Sessions Judges was drawn to the subject, and who now may be heard to boast that considerable abuses formerly prevailed, but that they have now greatly reduced the charges under this head. Certainly they have; but how? It is probable that, occasionally, the native officers of the Court did charge a large sum than that actually disbursed by them; but this, by a very little exertion of vigilance, might have been checked. The plan however has been as follows: 1st, To refuse all allowance for the days on which the witnesses are employed in coming to the Court and returning to their homes; 2dly, To refuse any allowance to those who it is supposed can possibly contrive to pay their own expenses, no matter with how much difficulty; and 3dly, To give an allowance only to those who would be in danger of starving without it; and to make sure of there being no abuses, it is not granted to these until they have either gone without food, or procured it by begging, for a day or two. Allowances for stationery and other petty items are reduced, or altogether refused, in almost all departments. Is this a method of proceeding worthy of the British Indian Government? Yet this sort of *candle ends* and *cheese paring* economy has been introduced by the present Local Government, one which has professed, and to a considerable degree acted up to its professions, to introduce a more liberal and enlarged system than had ever existed before.

Almost all improvements in the way of roads, bridges, serais, and other public works which are usually considered to denote the prosperity and civilization of a country, have been entirely stoppèd; and to make the matter worse, it has been accompanied by a system of humbug,* certainly unworthy of those at the head of the Government. All local applications of money for improvements have been checked almost entirely; it is very rarely and with great difficulty that permission is given to expend the smallest sum. The ferry funds, and all others, I believe even to the Calcutta Lottery Fund,

* This is undoubtedly a vulgar word; but until an equally expressive one, to which that stigma does not apply, be discovered; we must be allowed to use it.

are now to be consolidated for general purposes. Even if this were the case, it is very doubtful whether matters would go on so well, as when the business is under the proper supervision of local authorities, whose immediate interest it is to promote improvements of which they will reap the benefit: doubtless abuses might occasionally prevail (where do they not?)—but we need not go further than the example of England, in which this is the universal system. Notwithstanding an occasional abuse, the roads and all public works and buildings are there in higher order than in any country in the world; while in the neighbouring countries, where the Government profess to do every thing, the inferiority is striking (but this is a point which requires further discussion hereafter.) The real fact is, that the funds are now collected into the coffers of Government, from whence the greater part will not in all probability be allowed to escape except for despatch to England. Almost the only work of any improvement undertaken by the present Government is the road from Allahabad to Delhi. It is to be hoped that the construction and provision for repair of this road will be arranged on a better footing than has hitherto been the case in Government works of this kind. The misfortune is, that all the improvements of the former local committees are, from want of attention of petty repair, going to ruin.

There is one point worthy of notice in the British Indian Government, because it is diametrically opposite to the state of affairs in almost all other countries. It is generally said that Government should be as economical as possible for the benefit of the people. In India it is just the reverse; paradoxical as it may appear, the more extravagant the local Government, the better for the country. In the former case, the more economical Government become, taxes are lowered in proportion. Not so in India: taxes are raised first in the same degree, whatever may be the expenditure of the Government. The *minimum* to be collected has always been *the utmost that the people can pay*. The difference between an economical and an extravagant Government is this. The former send their savings to England; the latter spend the money in the country; by which means it is by no means so generally oppressed or impoverished as it is by the economical Government. The great reduction of native troops has been not only a great hardship to those discharged, but also to the numerous classes whose livelihood was gained by their expenditure. We have

not yet heard of any reduction in taxation either in *esse* or in *posse*. Until the system be altered every real friend to the people of India should do all in his power to promote extravagance on the part of the Government. Indeed it would not be difficult to prove that the late mercantile failures will eventually be a benefit to the people of India.

In conclusion I would urge on the present Government two points. First, not to lose sight of general principles and enlarged views in effecting a petty saving. Secondly, to consider before it be too late the impoverished state of the country, and the strong feelings of discontent every where existing among the people towards the English. With the talent for observation, which Lord William Bentinck is said to possess, it is hardly possible that he can be unacquainted with the real state of things; or if so, the money that has been spent on his tours through the country will have been greatly misapplied. But unfortunately his attention has been too much absorbed by revenue and the idea of realizing a large sum for his masters, without sufficient reflection on the means by which it was to be obtained or the ultimate consequences which must inevitably result.

A FRIEND TO INDIA.

October 15, 1833.

CORRECTIONS OF THE FRIEND TO INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

Sir,—The accuracy of some of the statements of my late numbers having been impugned, will you do me the favor to insert the following observations, which I regret I have been prevented sending before.

A writer in the Gazette of the 23d November last, in reply to my statement, that “no final orders had been issued” in the case of attachment of the Singrampoor property, refers to a cause “Rogonauth Burmcharee v. William Melville,” determined in the Supreme Court, on the 19th July 1833. The writer is altogether mistaken. The cause that has been determined is a bye-action got up by Shibram or Sewaram, the original defendant in the cause, which led to the attachment of the property. The main point as to whether the property is to be sold or not in satisfaction of the original decree is still to this day in *statu quo*, no final order having yet been issued, although nearly two years have elapsed; and in the meantime

almost all religious ceremonies are stopped. But as this case will illustrate some of my observations, and the working of the system, I have taken some pains to procure from a friend who resides near the spot, some details of the whole affair which I will now describe. The delay in procuring these has mainly been the cause of the length of time before I took up the subject.

Ramkishen Framin received a jagheer of lands some sixty or seventy years ago from Doulut Rao Scindia, for the purpose of supporting the religious establishment at Singrampoor; at which a number of priests and other functionaries are entertained, and large sums are expended in alms and in feeding pilgrims and other travellers. He died at an advanced age on the 18th January 1819, and was succeeded by one of his Chelas (disciples) Subsook Ram, who was duly installed. I should observe that the practice in succession to the superintendance of such establishments is not positively fixed. In some the old incumbent before his death, declares which of his Chelas is to succeed; in others the principal members of the establishment hold an assembly, and appoint the successor. Among the Chelas of Ramkishen, the two principal were Shibram and Subsookram. The former was a dissolute, disreputable character, and was turned out of the establishment in consequence, and was residing in a distant country, when Ramkishen died, and was succeeded by Subsook Ram who is a very worthy man, and highly respected by all the people.

No sooner did Shibram hear of what had taken place, then he came and advanced a claim to the succession as nephew of Ramkishen; and sued in the Provincial Court of Bareilly for the right. Now in the first place relationship is no claim whatever according to the customs of the people: the succession depends entirely on adoption or election: and as Subsook was proved to have been duly installed, and not only that, but that he was highly respected, while Shibram was so disreputable as to have been turned out of the establishment by his uncle; the suit was dismissed by Mr. Hawkins. Shibram appealed to the Suddur Dewanee and the decision of Mr. Hawkins was reversed by Mr. Courtney Smith, the concurring Judge being Mr. J. Ahmuty, to the utter horror of the people. Subsook attempted an appeal to the King in Council, but that failed for want of funds to carry it on.

During the time Shibram was prosecuting his suit in the Suddur Dewanee, he borrowed some sums of money from a

Bengalee, whose name I forget, assigning to this person as security the temple, lands, and endowments of Singrampoor. This creditor afterwards sued Shibram in the Supreme Court, obtained a decree, and employed a Sheriff's officer to attach the property.

Now Shibram had no more right to assign this property, than a Bishop would have to sell or mortgage the church lands of his Bishopric; and the deed is in right, justice, and even law, totally invalid. The very doing so shows the character of this man. His next plan was to get up this action which was decided on the 19th July last. Rugonath Burmcharee is a Chela of Shibram's, and was put forward to sue the Sheriff for a trespass on the plea of the latter's having attached *his* property. The whole proceeding was as absurd as if a Bishop were first to mortgage the church lands, and when they were seized in satisfaction, to employ his private Chaplain to sue the Sheriff for a trespass in attaching his property.

The original question as to whether the lands are to be sold or not is still undecided. In the report of the trial my readers will see that the Judges had made up their minds, and come into Court prepared to give a decision; but as that point was not specifically brought before them, they forbore to do so. The decision might with great propriety have been given at once, but a further hearing would be more profitable to the lawyers. In the mean time almost all worship, delivery of food to pilgrims, &c. is stopped.

The whole of these proceedings are well worth notice, as illustrating the case with which a scoundrel may contrive to ruin a whole establishment. The statement as above given, is, my informant tells me, perfectly notorious to every individual about Singrampoor; and it seems that in the first Court a proper decision was given. How it was reversed in the Sudder Dewanee it is impossible to say.* I shall refrain from mentioning the opinion and surmises of the people, and shall only

* My readers are aware that it requires the concurrence of two Judges of the Superior Court to reverse the decision of a subordinate Judge. Practically, however, the matter is too often settled in this way. Two Judges each take a given number of appeals, and after hearing pass their opinion, in which the other concurs as a matter of course without looking at the case. They are not to blame, but are obliged to act in this way to get through even a proportion of the business that is before the Court. The enactment is like many others, good in principle, but marred in practice from over-pressure of business. When the Judges shall have sufficient leisure to perform their duty properly, we may expect this rule, with many others, to be fully acted upon.

observe, that when they hear such extraordinary decisions, it is no wonder that they should seek for some uncommon cause. Now they have given up all hope of justice in this case, and are waiting in patience for the lands and temple to be sold, when the principal Hindoos have it in contemplation to raise a subscription to purchase them, and re-establish Subsookram in the superintendance of the establishment.

Such is the substance of the information I have now procured ; if correct, the case is one which would seem to call for some interference and enquiry on the part of Government. If, however, they do not like to do this, they may at least make some enactment to prevent such proceedings in future. It would be very easy to devise some form for the election and succession of the superintendant of a religious establishment, which should prevent such ruinous disputes. The mockery of justice in the appeal from the decision of the Suddur Dewanee to the King in Council is well worthy of abolition : the appeal should be to the Government of the Country.

Another letter contains some animadversions on my twenty-fourth number, on two points : 1st, As to the trial of English soldiers in Calcutta. 2d, As to the population of Calcutta.

On the first point I may not perhaps have expressed myself sufficiently clearly. What I meant to say was this : that if a soldier murdered an officer, (commissioned or non-commissioned) he could be tried and punished by a Court Martial on the spot ; if he murdered any other person than an officer, it was not a military offence, and he must be tried in Calcutta. That was an injustice and absurdity, unjust to the witnesses to put them to the inconvenience of travelling perhaps a thousand miles and back ; absurd, because if a Court Martial were competent to try a man for murdering an officer, that Court was surely competent to try him for murdering a comrade or any other person. But this has been remedied of late years.

The second, is the population of Calcutta, which I am said to underrate, when I compute it at not exceeding 300,000. I am perfectly aware that in 1802 it was estimated at 600,000 ; and that many years later, it was considered to be 200,000. The Calcutta Magistrates do not bear the best character for efficiency and activity ; and I believe the official returns on these and other similar points are little to be depended on ; and we must do the best we can and judge by probabilities.

London, Westminster, the Borough, and the parts immediately adjacent are about nine miles long by four broad, *i. e.* thirty-six square miles: the ground contains few bare places, but is thickly covered with houses of four to six stories, and the population is at the utmost 1,200,000. Calcutta is on the average about five miles long by a very little more than a mile broad, at least according to the map published in the Directory, *i. e.* about six square miles: of this one-fifth is occupied by the Esplanade and open space in that direction, nearly another fifth is occupied by Chowringhee in which are houses surrounded by large enclosures containing very few inhabitants, and large parts of the rest of the city are covered with one-storied huts, yet we are to believe that this city contains more than half as much population as London. The city of Dehlee is fully two-thirds as large as Calcutta, and is as thickly peopled; yet the population of Dehlee is computed at about 160,000. The same proportion will be found in Benares and other large towns. Until we have authentic official returns of the population of Calcutta, we can only judge by analogy; and all I can say is, that if Calcutta contain any thing like 600,000, the numbers in the other towns and cities must be greatly underrated. The probability is that 300,000 will be rather over than under the mark.

In your remarks on my paper No. 26, "on the system of economy lately introduced" you observe, "A Friend to India draws, we think, a hasty conclusion from this state of things;" "until the system be altered, every real friend to the people of India should do all in his power to promote extravagance on the part of the Government;" "would it not be better to say that every friend to the people of India should do all in his power to *alter the system*?" Undoubtedly the object you propose would be far better of the two, were there any prospect of its attainment; but having little hope of this, I proposed the other as the next best alternative, upon much the same principle, that Swift finding it impracticable to rouse the British Government to do any thing to better the prospects of Ireland, proposed to kill and eat the Irish children; thinking that a less evil, than that they should grow up to cut each other's throats hereafter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A FRIEND TO INDIA.

Feb. 1834.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS ON SUBJECTS
CONNECTED WITH INDIA.

No. XXVII.

ON THE ANOMALY AND INDECISION WHICH CHARACTERIZE THE BRITISH INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

In several of these papers I have maintained that, generally, and particularly in the upper provinces, the British Government in this country, and the English as individuals, are not regarded by the natives in a favorable light. I have in the description of the operation of Government given very tolerable reasons for the existence of such a disposition, of which the following summary may be useful to refresh the memory of my readers.

1st. The habitual and inordinate idea of our own superiority, and the equally strong impression of the corruption and inefficiency of the natives.

2. Their consequent exclusion from all offices which it was possible to procure Englishmen to accept, and the attempt to conduct all affairs by European agency.

3d. The annihilation of almost all existing institutions, and the total inadequacy of those which have been substituted for the administration of justice.

4th. The gradual impoverishment of the country by a system of taxation and extortion, unparalleled in the annals of any country.

5th. The ruin of the old aristocracy and of all the respectable landholders, which has been systematically effected in order to encrease the Government revenue.

The truth of these statements has been sufficiently proved; and moreover I have suggested points of enquiry which will enable any unprejudiced person fully to convince himself of it: indeed, though I am well aware that abundant assertions have been made (which are, however, much less frequent now than formerly) of the excellence of the British administration and the blessings it confers upon the natives, since we have begun to open our eyes and look at things as they really are, the facts are too evident to be disputed, and the only wonder is that, coming as they do, or ought to do, more or less within the experience of almost every individual in the country who is connected with the Government, they should so long have escaped observation, and that so much self-deception should

have prevailed on the subject. I shall now proceed to show by a partial analysis of our regulations and rules of guidance, that even those who were constantly making these assertions must have been very well aware that things were not in quite so flourishing a state as they were fain to persuade both themselves and the public. I regret that want of sufficient leisure will prevent my doing this in a regular method, but though my remarks will of necessity be desultory and scattered, they will furnish matter for serious reflection to those who may be disposed to give them their attention. Many additional points will also be illustrated when I come to treat of the character of the people of India, and of the effects which the introduction of British institutions, manners, and example, has had on their character.

The principal point which strikes any one who carefully reads over the laws and regulations of the British Indian Government, is the indecision which pervades the whole system. There is nothing settled, nothing final—no end or period to litigation—scarcely any security of any tenure or any right, especially of landed property. Laws are enacted one day without sufficient enquiry into their expediency, and rescinded a few months afterwards. Courts, Boards, &c. are established to make arrangements of the most serious importance to those concerned, and shortly after special commissions are appointed to revise or reverse the whole of the proceedings;—sweeping regulations and orders are passed founded on local and insulated occurrences;—restraints upon restraints have been imposed on the acts and interference of the native subordinates, while overwhelming business, which it is utterly impossible to execute, has been accumulated upon the English functionary. Immense powers and authority are given in some instances, while in others the very same officer is fettered by restrictions of the most absurd and extraordinary nature.

The great difficulty in all the courts of bringing litigation to a close is one of extreme hardship to the people. Independent of the difficulty, under the present constitution of the courts, of concluding a suit primarily, the delays and vexations caused by the multiplicity of provisions is intolerable, some of which are really of an extraordinary nature. To begin with the primary institution of a suit. It is well to observe how very easy it is for a dishonest person to disturb another in the possession of almost any property, and how difficult it is for any one to feel secure against demands of almost any description. We

have, it is true, a statute of limitations, indeed several provisions, but when analyzed they will be found to present little or no bar to vexatious claims. Regulation II. of 1803, section 8, prescribes that no suit shall be admissible of which the cause of action was earlier than twelve years before the date of preferring the suit, unless the plaintiff can prove that the defendant has acknowledged the justice of his claim; or that he has preferred his suit in some competent court within that period; or unless minority or other good cause have prevented his seeking redress.

Now, in this case, if a person be dishonest, it is not very difficult for him to procure a couple of witnesses to depose that he had made the demand, and that the other had promised payment, besides which, the concluding sentence, "other good cause," leaves it open almost to any thing which the judge or his head officer may consider such.

Regulation II. of 1805 contains some modifications and explanations of the above limitations, and extends it, in certain cases, to the term of sixty years. This might be supposed sufficient time, and indeed sec. 2, ch. 3d of this regulation declares this to be a final limit to the advancement of a claim; but it is immediately followed by clause 4 as follows: "Provided
 " further that no length of time shall be considered to establish
 " a prescriptive right of property, or to bar the cognizance of
 " a suit for the recovery of property in cases of mortgage on
 " deposit, wherein the occupant of the land or other property
 " may have acquired, or held possession thereof, as mortgagee
 " or depository only, without any proprietary right; nor in any
 " other case whatever, wherein the possession of the actual
 " occupant, or of those from whom his occupancy may have
 " been derived, shall not have been under a title *bona fide* be-
 " lieved to have conveyed a right of property to the possessor."
 The first part of this proviso opens a wide door to dishonest claims. If we consider the perishable nature of the paper on which deeds are written; the insecure state of the houses of the people, and the wars and devastations, to which this country has been subject, it is very unlikely that any real documents will be forthcoming, after a lapse of more than sixty years, and still less likely that any witnesses to the transaction should be alive. In this case it is very easy for a rogue to assert, that property, which his ancestors had fairly sold, had been only mortgaged, ay, and to bring witnesses to prove that they had always heard such to be the case, or to put forward

some one to advance a claim as a pauper, which the abuse of the pauper regulations, under our system (which loads every Court with so much business as to render it almost impossible to give any case the necessary investigation) renders no difficult matter. I have known instances of it before now, and *many*, where the threat of such a proceeding has been made use of to extort money: but I shall hereafter discuss these regulations and their abuse in detail. As to the latter part of the proviso, it is difficult to extract any meaning from it. It may be doubted whether those who framed it understood their own meaning. Whose belief is to be taken as the test of the merits of the case? the plaintiff's or the defendant's? If the former, all the other enactments regarding limitation may at once be set aside, and the matter reduced to a declaration on his part to this effect: "I claim such a property, and as I believe the other party's title to be invalid my suit must be heard." On the other hand, is it likely that one who in the persons of his ancestors and himself had held possession of property for a hundred years or more would voluntarily say, "I believe my title to be invalid, and admit the propriety of the suit being heard?"

The foregoing observations allude rather to the great want of any check to the annoyance to which individuals are subject by bringing forward a dishonest suit: the evils under which an honest man labours in pursuing a just claim by delays and other impediments are equally great. I have already allowed (see No 24) that the Regulations in themselves contain much wisdom and justice, but that their execution is marred by the deficiency of any proper executive administration. I shall hereafter give a specimen of the progress of a civil suit in the actual practice of the courts; but for the present, let us suppose the suit in the first instance disposed of. The next step is the appeal. The immense proportion of civil cases appealed in India has been a subject of astonishment to every one. Mill alludes to it, and seems to infer from thence the inefficiency of the courts of primary instance. *He observes: "The number of appeals was, at any rate, no proof of the want of need for the privilege of appeal." Had he ever attended a British court of justice in India he never would have made such a remark. The reason of the number of appeals is very different. By the Bengal Regulations a sort of latitude is left to the judge to enforce his decree, whether or not the case be appealed. In practice, however, the custom has become es-

established, with rare exceptions that an appeal always stays the execution. This is the secret; and this being the case, it is no wonder that appeals should be so numerous. A dishonest man appeals from the determination to fight it out to the last, in the hope that some chance may turn up in his favor, which course is not unfrequently instigated by vakeels, who insinuate that the judge would not attend to what they had to urge, with a view of saving their own credit, and of reaping a still further harvest. Others with that improvidence which is so characteristic of the native character, neglect to think of future consequences, but merely wish to put off the evil day. Besides as justice has been administered hitherto, the probability of gaining by an appeal was greater than that of losing. On the introduction of the usury laws into India and its effects, I shall speak more at large hereafter, but it is necessary just to advert to the subject in this place. In our zeal against usury, the courts have run into the opposite extreme, and constantly (I believe I may say in the majority of cases) have refused to allow interest on debts sued for. In some instances it has been refused altogether, and the plaintiff referred to a new suit for the interest: in some, a portion has been allowed, but never at a rate exceeding the Anglo-Indian legal standard, twelve per cent. In suits for landed property or houses, it was very rarely that any thing by way of interest or usufruct was allowed to the plaintiff for the period during which he may have been out of possession. Now we know that among the natives from eighteen to thirty-six per cent is the common rate of interest on money lent; so that a dishonest dependant who had lost his suit in the first instance, appealed as a matter of course, calculating that even if he were cast in the appeal and obliged to pay legal interest for the whole period, besides the additional costs, he would, by keeping possession of and lending the money during the time the appeal may be pending, (from two to ten or twelve years,) gain much more than the additional sum which would be ultimately demanded from him. The Government, however, seem to have viewed the matter much in the same light that Mill has done, and to have considered that too much facility could not be afforded for appeals, and the usual hesitating system has been adopted in the regulations on the subject. Certain limitations are prescribed for appeals to be preferred—one month from the decision of a moonsiff—three from that of a judge &c.; but these are immediately followed by provisos for admission after the period has elapsed, which

are so very vague that there is hardly a case which might not be brought under them. A much simpler plan would be simply to ordain that "if the appeal be preferred within a certain time, it must be received, if after that time it may or may not, at the discretion of the court," for this is virtually the substance of all the enactments relating to appeals, and has the advantage in brevity and simplicity. The different courts too, though they all perceive the injustice to which the suitor is subject when a vexatious appeal is made from a case of their own decision, seem generally to take quite a different view of the point when an appeal is preferred to them from an inferior court. In the former case, the person who has decided the cause, if he have only paid that attention to it which duty requires, is well aware of its nature, of the character of the parties, and of the real reasons for the appeal. In the latter, however, a different view presents itself. The appellant, or rather the native lawyer or law agent, (Mooktar) who draws out the petition, easily makes out a pitiful case; injustice, oppression, aspersions against the judge of having refused or neglected to summon the petitioner's witnesses, or to give sufficient time to produce them, or the documents necessary to prove his case; of a leaning towards the other party; — accusations of the same nature against the officers of the court; the notorious bad character of the opposite party (who is perhaps one of the most respectable men in the district,) protestations that if the decree be enforced, the petitioner will be utterly ruined; and others of a similar nature, are the terms in common use in a petition of appeal.* To these are added a

* Take the following in illustration. A petition was not long ago presented to a Commissioner to the following effect: that the petitioner was greatly aggrieved by an order just issued by the magistrate, to dispossess him of a house which he had inherited from his father and through several generations; that his statements had been unattended to by the magistrate, who was committing the grossest injustice swayed by the representations of his native officers, who had been bribed by the opposite party; and that he should be utterly ruined unless the commissioner would interfere; and much more of the same nature. Incidentally an order was issued to the magistrate to send the proceedings for the commissioner's inspection; and not to proceed in the case. The papers were accordingly forwarded to the commissioner who found an order literally to this effect. (I should observe that the Magistrate but lately taken charge of his office, and that this was the first hearing in this case which then appeared as a new one.) "From the statements of the parties, it appears that this case has already been more than once before the former magistrate; moreover, that a suit is pending for this very property before the civil court. Before proceeding any farther it seems proper to inquire what previous orders have been passed, and what is the nature of the civil suit." Ordered, that the former records be produced, and that a reference be made to

'few neat compliments to the person or Court to whom the appeal is made ; and a declaration that if the case be investigated there, the petitioners will be sure to receive justice. What is the consequence ? A perusal of the primary decree alone, unaccompanied by the records of the case, together with a little cross questioning of the appellant, would in by far the majority of cases prove his dishonesty and the real merits of the case ; but for this, the court has not at that moment leisure ; so the appeal is admitted, placed on the records to be heard some years afterwards, and *an injunction issued to the inferior court to stay the execution* until the appeal be decided. *The object of the appellant is gained ;* this was his reason for appealing, and he trusts to his luck or his roguery to help him out hereafter, besides the prospect of intermediate benefit above alluded to. The examination of the records of the different British Indian courts of justice would fully substantiate the above remarks. The proportion of appeals has for the last twenty or thirty years been progressively increasing, according with the progressively increasing arrears of the different courts. In certain cases it has received a check. The enormous quantity of business in every court beyond what can be properly performed is now so notorious, and has been so abundantly proved, that it is well known a considerable portion must be neglected. According to the fancy or convenience of different functionaries, different descriptions of business have been more or less attended to. I could instance one court, where the judge (who also held the office of magistrate) resolved to clear off the appeals which were at that time pouring in at the rate of twenty or thirty a month from the decisions of the inferior officers. In the course of a couple of years he decided several hundred, and occasionally, imposed a slight fine on a dishonest appellant, and in one or two instances on the vakeels (native lawyers) through whom the case was brought forward. The result was that the number of appeals filed were reduced to three or four per month. It will not avail to assert or suppose that the proceedings of the judge were harsh, and that thereby the parties were deterred from bringing forward appeals where the original decisions

"the civil court." One would suppose that such positive and wilful falsehoods would have been punished by a fine : no such thing. The order of the commissioner was simply to return the case to the magistrate, desiring him to complete it and inform him of the result. Is the zeal of the subordinates likely to be raised by proceedings of this nature, shewing such extraordinary and totally unmerited suspicion ? And how can the natives think us in earnest in calling falsehood and perjury a crime ?

were unjust; because the same judge also cleared off an immense number of original suits, imposing fines where it appeared proper; yet the result was—and it has almost invariably been the same in similar cases—that an *increased number of suits were preferred*, because the honest parties perceived a chance of getting their just claims enforced; whereas when they were merely subject to additional loss in the price of stamp paper and deposit of lawyer's fees, without any business being done, they declined to prosecute. This judge and magistrate was succeeded in succession by four others, none of whom were half so able or indefatigable. The result was that *the number of original suits filed decreased*, and the proportion of appeals increased until they had reached to the former number of twenty or thirty a month. The number of inferior judicial officers was the same throughout.

On the introduction of the new system, in consequence of the improvement in the civil department, the former result again took place, viz. increase of original suits and decrease of appeals.

I could instance another district, in which in the hopes of disposing of the appeals from the decisions of the moonsiffs, it was the practice to refer them to the sudder ameen. As soon as the cases were decided by these officers, special appeals were very often preferred. This amounted to about five or six per month, until a new judge intimated that (being also magistrate) as he had not leisure to look at the cases, he would admit every special appeal, and investigate the case when he had time; but that whenever the decision of the moonsiff had been confirmed by the sudder ameen, he would not allow execution to be stayed; for seven months after this not one special appeal was preferred. So much for generalities. In particular instances I could enumerate several in which the primary decision was at once enforced, notwithstanding an appeal was lodged, and in which the appellant, although he was told that ample security was taken in event of the decision being reversed to provide for his receiving his money back with interest, at once said, "If I had known this, I would not have appealed." I know one case in which an indigo planter on meeting his debtor who had appealed the case, asked if he were not ashamed to look him in the face after his conduct, and whether he could not see that he was pursuing a losing course. "By no means" was his reply. It is probable I shall be obliged to pay your demand with inter-

est; but I am making thirty per cent. by the money, which will much more than cover the interest and costs too." True enough on the score of profit, besides, as I have above observed, it was not common to adjudge interest. This has been remedied by the circular orders of the Sudder Dewannee of December 19, 1828, and September 11, 1829; but even to this day these are frequently neglected by the judges.

One would suppose that sufficient obstacles were thrown in a creditor's way by legal appeals: of late they have been still further harrassed by what are *illegal*. There seems to be something peculiarly flattering in having one's judgment appealed to, and this I suppose is the cause of the course lately adopted by the Sudder Dewannee. By Regulation V. 1831, section 28, the orders of judges in appeals from the decisions of sudder ameens and moonsiffs are declared *final*, yet the superior court continue to receive special appeals in such cases, referring them back to the judge for second hearing. Now in such a case, if the superior court were to specify any point upon which the judge had given an erroneous order, or any which he had overlooked, and from inadvertence had not properly enquired into; a conscientious man would, notwithstanding the irregularity or illegality of the order, be glad of the opportunity of rectifying an injustice he had unconsciously committed; but in those I have seen, the Sudder Dewannee have done no such thing, but simply issued an order for a second hearing. It is evident then that the court think the judge's decision wrong, and wish him to give a different one, which leaves the latter in rather an unpleasant predicament.

An upright man reasons in this way: "I have already bestowed every possible care in investigating this case, and I have decided it to the best of my judgment and ability; no new point is brought to my notice; I can therefore only adhere to my former decision: but if I do, the pride of the judge of the superior court will be mortified, and I shall feel the effects in the next periodical report of my conduct, which is now to be transmitted half yearly to Government."

There is one point in the consideration of appeals which is well worthy of consideration, and which will still further rebut the idea that they are generally preferred from a sense of injustice having been committed. For the last thirty or forty years, the same individual has in the British Indian provinces held the united offices of judge and magistrate. To appeal in a civil suit is very expensive. To do so from the decision

of a magistrate requires only a petition on a stamp paper of the value of one rupee,* and a man who is sentenced to one or two years imprisonment with labor would readily appeal, notwithstanding his being set immediately at work, if he thought his sentence unjust; yet the appeals in civil suits have often been to the amount of one-fourth or even of half the number decided;—of the decisions and sentences by the magistrate not one in twenty, often not one in a hundred, or even a still less proportion is appealed. We cannot suppose that all the different functionaries who have filled these double offices have been well acquainted with their duty as magistrates, or upright in that department; and ignorant of civil laws, rights, and business, or corrupt in their decisions: nay, there have been many who have borne the character of intelligent judges and inefficient magistrates, and vice versa. Yet on the average the proportion of appeals from their decisions in each capacity has been the same. What then is the reason of the difference? Simply this—that an appeal in a civil case stays the execution. In the other the sentence of the magistrate is immediately carried into effect. The same difference in the appeals from the orders of the former courts of appeal and circuit, and of the present civil and sessions judges in their different functions, exists. Yet in the latter case sentences up to fourteen years imprisonment in irons and labour are frequently passed on men who are possessed of considerable property, and the expense of an appeal is a petition in stamp paper of two rupees value. To give an instance. During the same period (about nine months) a civil and sessions judge decided fifty-four civil suits, and upwards of seventy trials in sessions in which sentence of punishment was issued: of the former twenty were appealed—of the latter not one. It may be thought that I have dwelt too long on this subject; but the immensity of the evil of a virtual denial of justice can only be appreciated by those who have suffered from it. Some of our functionaries may think the case exaggerated, but if they would converse with *the people* they would soon be undeceived. I am no friend to bestowing arbitrary power on any man, but I can have no hesitation in expressing an opinion, that had all primary decisions been declared irrevocable, there would have been much less evil and injustice than has been caused by the

* Until the appointment of commissioners (in 1829) the court to which an appeal was made in a civil suit, or police case, was the same.

system hitherto in force; which has resulted from the perception of our rulers that great imperfection existed in the administration of justice, the cause of which (*i. e.* the over-weight of business which oppressed every office in the country) they being either unable to perceive or unwilling to admit, recourse was had to temporary amendments and patch-work expedients, which have too often produced more harm than good. The system which should be established ought to give every facility to complaints original or appeal; speedy decision; and punishment to fraudulent accusations and complaints.

Something has been done latterly to remedy the crying evil, but much yet remains. Of the district system I shall speak hereafter; but I cannot help giving a hint to the Court of Sudder Dewannee, who are constantly calling on the subordinate judicial officers for reports and explanations why business is not done, to set the example themselves. Since the division of the court and the increased number of judges, I do them the justice to say that in one department of their duty much practical improvement has taken place. Little or no delay, often not above a few days, now occurs in passing orders in trials referred by the sessions officers; but in the civil business affairs remain much in their former state. Let them exhibit a little more diligence in this department, or if the number of judges be insufficient, let them boldly and in strong language represent to Government the injustice that is caused, and repeat the representations until the evil be remedied. One more suggestion I will make before I quit this subject; that is, that where a decision has been given *ex-parte*; unless the loser could fairly prove that from any particular cause he had not received notice of the suit, his appeal should on no account be admitted until the primary decree had been satisfied in full. I am convinced that were it not for the delay which the prospect of appeals holds out, which on the average lie much longer on the file than original suits, numbers of cases would be at once settled on the first institution of a suit by the defendant paying the demand. This is particularly apparent in *ex-parte* cases for the reason above mentioned. The defendant sees that by allowing the case to go by default he will lose little in point of time while he will save the expense of defending the suit. I could instance scores of cases to prove this from the courts I have had to deal with; doubtless as great a proportion could be produced from others.

It will be found expedient among other improvements to

limit the period allowed for appeals; or at all events to place the matter on some reasonable and consistent basis. The time allowed for an appeal from the decision of a register, sudder ameen, or moonsiff is one month; from that of judge, three months. This is intelligible. In the former case the dissatisfied party had to go, comparatively a short distance, to the office of the judge of the district. In the latter a considerable one; formerly to the Court of Appeal; now to the Sudder Dewannee, situated in a different province, perhaps two hundred miles off: it was reasonable that a longer time should be allowed in this case. But in appeals from the orders of a principal sudder ameen the parties have no longer journey to undertake than in the former case; yet the period for preferring an appeal is three months. This was probably determined from the old prejudice that a case of large amount is of greater consequence than one for a small sum. It is strange that legislators cannot or will not perceive that to one man twenty rupees may be proportionably of greater consequence than a thousand or a hundred thousand to another, and in general the intricacy of cases of small amount, and the difficulty of giving a just decision, is just as great as in those of higher value. It is to be hoped this anomaly will be rectified.

There is another feature in the late arrangement for the improvement of civil justice, or rather for its establishment, for indeed there was none before, which is well worth reconsideration. It was hoped that the prejudice of regarding the natives without exception as an inferior race to ourselves was beginning to be on the wane, and that the barrier which kept us altogether distinct from them was beginning to be broken through; yet so far from this, we are absolutely reverting to the old system and re-establishing the boundary line, which had been partially thrown down. For some years, causes in which Europeans were a party might be heard by sudder ameens and moonsiffs. Now, the authority of these officers has been greatly enlarged, the sudder ameens in particular being invested with greater powers than were possessed by the registers who were covenanted civil officers, many of them of eight or ten years standing in the service, and both they and the moonsiffs having authority to do what was formerly considered fit to be entrusted only to the judge, viz. to execute decrees; and every care has been taken by giving respectable salaries; by making every enquiry as to character and qualifications; and by enlarging the sphere of selection, to secure the appointment of

men of uprightness and efficiency in those situations. Yet in this case, it is absolutely ordained that they are not qualified to hear any cause in which a British European subject, an European foreigner, or an American is a party! See Regulation V. 1831, and this prohibition is extended to the principal sudder ameen, an officer whose powers are nearly equal to those of a judge under the old system, and which situation is in several instances filled by men who have moved in the first society which the country affords! Is it possible that the natives and East Indian gentlemen should not feel this to be an invidious and degrading distinction? It is a mean and lamentable conclusion to the spirit of liberality which has been professed, and to a certain degree been acted on by the present administration? What can have been the reason for reverting to the old illiberal policy? Did any evil result from the permission of these officers to try causes in which Europeans were a party? If so, it ought to have been clearly stated. On the other hand very great evils are the consequence of the recent enactment. By far the majority of causes in which Europeans are a party, are produced by advances having been made by indigo planters and English merchants to native cultivators: they are generally of simple contract, without much intricacy and of small amount, such as would be cognizable by the moonsiff, and could be decided on the spot at small expense to the parties: but they are now obliged to prosecute them often at a considerable distance in the judge's court, and in a much more expensive mode of proceeding; besides which, the time of the judge is now in some districts much taken up with these causes, which could be much better employed. The law on this head has given great dissatisfaction both to the European merchants and to the natives.

But what will be the case should any number of European settlers come to India? To what intricacies will it not give rise. Are the descendants of European parents born in India to be considered Europeans? They claim the title at present. Are their descendants, provided they intermarry one with

* The following is not an impossible, or even very improbable, circumstance. There are in the different King's Regiments in India several East Indians, who are commissioned officers. As such they are in the first society, are treated with perfect equality by the English residents, and are eligible to sit on a court martial to try officers of the highest rank for any alleged offence. One of these is in the army and settles in India; and ultimately to be promoted a principal sudder ameen: he would himself be considered unqualified to hear the most petty cause in which a European was a party!

another and keep the blood pure, so to be reckoned? To how many generations is it to extend? If an European female marry an East Indian, or an European marry an East Indian female, are their children to be classed as Europeans or as natives? If these distinctions are to exist, it will actually be necessary to preserve in each court a genealogy of every European settler in India. If the rule is to be restricted to Europeans born what an extraordinary anomaly will it be that a certain court is not competent to try a cause in which Mr. A. is a party, but that when his son, who was born in India and was sent to England for his education, returns hither to follow his father's business, his causes may be heard by the same court in which perhaps the same officer may preside!!

In pursuance of the general subject of this paper, I may mention the mode prescribed for the execution of decrees. To enter into detail on this point would far exceed the limits of this paper. It will of itself be sufficient to form an entire essay. It will be enough at present merely to advert to the wide difference which exists in the regulations on this head; and in those for realizing the Government revenue, or any demand by farmers or intermediate officers which may be connected with the revenue. In the former all sorts of provisos and restrictions are enacted, to prevent the possibility of any abuse; no force is allowed, but the utmost mildness of proceeding is to be adopted, and till lately no officer but the judge himself (with some exceptions—in certain cases—a register might act,) was considered qualified to superintend the proceedings. In the latter, the lowest and least efficient officer in the Company's territory (*viz.* the *kazee**) is empowered at the mere dictum of a landlord to seize the personal property of an accused defaulter, and unless he pay or give ample security for the demand and all expenses, to sell the same within five days of the attachment. He may call in the assistance of the police to break into any dwelling house and search the whole, the *zephah* itself not excepted. In the execution of decrees a certain time is allowed for claimants, should there be any, to the property attached to come

* Under the Native Government, the *Kazee* was always a respectable, intelligent officer, and a man of some education and wealth. The entrance of the British Government has, by robbing most part of the landed proprietors of the people, reduced them to such poverty that they have been unable to give their families any good education. Many of the *Kazees* of the present day are on a par with men who would be glad of a writer's place of five or ten rupees per month.

forward; every claim must be investigated, and if rejected the period of appeal must elapse before the property to which a claim has been advanced can be sold in the satisfaction of a decree; but in the case of revenue defaulters no time is allowed, the sale at once takes place, and the claimant may sue the distrainer for damages in the civil court—a mere mockery of justice, as these courts have hitherto been constituted. To arrest a person in satisfaction of a decree in favor of an individual has been, until Regulation VII. of 1832, considered far too great an authority to be entrusted to any *native* officer; but the very lowest *civil* native functionary has been, on the mere word of the landholder that the defaulter is preparing to abscond, allowed at once to apprehend him and send him to the judge. Any person resisting the attachment of the property of a defaulter is rendered liable to discharge the arrear, with all costs, and to be forthwith imprisoned until this be done: for punishment of resistance to the execution of a decree, the process is so tedious and difficult to be executed that, practically, it is of little or no avail. It would require many pages to point out the whole of the differences in the two modes of proceeding the great restrictions in the former and the vast discretionary powers allowed in the latter: suffice it to say that the extreme has been adopted in both; in the one case, of hesitation, lenity and indecision; in the other, of severity. *Individuals* only were concerned in the former; the benefit of *the Government* in the latter. Hence the difference in the two sets of rules for guidance. I must refer those of my readers who are interested, to the perusal of the Regulations on the subject, or to that admirable compilation, “Prinsep’s Abstract;” where they will find all the provisions concentrated in a few pages, under the heads of “Enforcement of Decrees,” chap. 2, and “Extra duties of Moonsiffs,” chap. 10. with the exception of some later orders which impose still further restrictions in the execution of decrees.

The great suspicions which seem to have been entertained by the Government of their own officers, if we may judge by the constant restraints imposed upon them, is another striking feature; particularly if we couple it with the inconsistency which in certain cases bestows on them such ample powers. The judge is invested with far superior powers to those enjoyed by the subordinate judicial officers, the *sudder ameen*, and *moonsiffs*, in suits of primary instance; besides being autho-

· rized to receive appeals from the orders and decisions of the others, and to reverse any of their acts. Yet the judge is not allowed to appoint or dismiss without the sanction of the superior court, any officer of his court whose salary amounted to ten rupees and upwards a month; while the subordinates were vested with uncontrolled authority to nominate or discharge any person connected with their offices. Is the British judge supposed in this case to be more likely to be influenced by corrupt motives than the sudder aameens and moonsiffs? It is generally an object with Government to prevent too many individuals of the same family being employed in one office (as matters have hitherto been conducted, it is a proper precaution; although were justice on any thing like a proper footing, it would be comparatively a matter of little moment.) Is the foreign judge or the native of the country the more likely to have relations or friends to provide for? and that too by situations which could only be held by natives? The same restrictions are imposed on the magistrate and the collector. If the orders on this head have any proper foundation, there can be but small ground for our boast of superior honesty or morality. But in truth, it appears to be one of those inconsistencies of which so many are to be found in the British Indian legislation.

On this subject I should wish to offer a few general remarks. We have heard a good deal lately of the hardship to which the native officers and uncovenanted servants are subject, in being liable to dismissal, at the uncontrolled will of their immediate superiors. There is more appearance of truth in what has been said. The fact however is incorrect as regards most of the offices. On the other hand, where the head of the office is solely made responsible for the conduct of all the proceedings of those connected with his office, it seems but reasonable that those subordinates, for whose behaviour he is responsible, should be made to feel that both the retention of their situations and their future advancement must depend on their giving satisfaction to their immediate superior. The first part, the responsibility, is thrown entirely upon the covenanted officers. Should business be in arrears; should complaints be made by parties that their suits are not brought forward in proper turn; should crime encrease, and the police become lax; should the revenue not be duly realized; should extortions and oppressions become very prevalent on the part of the court, police, or revenue officers; should reports and

forms not be duly prepared and forwarded; in short, should any thing go wrong; the excuse made by the judge, magistrate, or collector, that his subordinates had neglected their duty, and had not attended to his orders, would be held to be perfectly inadmissible. He would be told that it was his duty to see that each performed his share; to enforce the performance by fines, reprimands, &c. and, if it seemed advisable, to recommend the dismissal of those in fault. At length he adopts this course, and perhaps suspends the offender and appoints a substitute. What is the consequence? An appeal is of course transmitted to the superior court, which is received at the same time with his report. The compliment received by an appeal to one's judgement has almost always some influence in favor of the person in fault: a suspicion that the inferior officer is actuated by some improper motive or has been unnecessarily harsh (which is almost incredibly prevalent in India) still further favors his cause; he has very often some relation or friend in the superior court who has the ear of the presiding officer, and speaks a word in his favor; and though, I grieve to say it, truth must be told, not unfrequently there is some personal and private pique between the inferior officer and the one to whom the case is referred. The result of these and other causes is, that an order is issued for reinstating the native functionary. The number of instances in which this has occurred would astonish many of my readers; the consequences are lamentable. The restored officer feels himself secure; he knows that, do what he may, the civil officer dare not attempt to punish him, because it would immediately be represented, and the statement most probably believed that it was done out of spite; and his case serves as an example for others to proceed in the same career of extortion or neglect. In the police department, there is a deviation from the restriction above mentioned. The magistrate is allowed to discharge police officers, whatever be the amount of their salary, of his own authority; but the order is open to appeal, and is too often reversed, and then followed by the unrestrained plunder and oppression of the people. I could produce several cases to prove this, and this is surely a much greater evil, than the other alternative, that an individual should lose his situation on rather insufficient grounds, supposing this to be the case; but after all, it is only the opinion of one man in opposition to that of another.

It is unfortunately true that, in many instances, the civil

functionaries have been found to appoint to situations of trust their native creditors or their dependants, who were unfit for the duties they involved; but it is one of the characteristics of the British Indian Government to run into the extreme of supposing that all are likely to make a bad use of their power or patronage. To prevent such abuses it is proper that the superior authorities should be invested with some controul over the appointments made by the subordinates. The best mode of exerting this would be not so much to investigate the reasons for the discharge of any particular officer, as the character and qualifications of the person appointed to his place. Unless these were found deficient, or unless any improper motives could be proved to have actuated the functionary who had appointed him, the order should not be interfered with.

In certain cases, the discharge of a person seems *prima facie* a hardship. He has perhaps held his situation for many years, and no fault has been found with him. This may be true enough; but many reasons may be given. It is now perfectly understood, that in every office a considerable portion of the business must be altogether neglected or but imperfectly performed. Some functionaries attend to one part; some to another. On a new one being appointed to an office he perhaps devotes his attention to that which is most in arrears, and no sooner does he begin than he finds the records in disorder; papers missing or mislaid; books of forms not filled up; and perhaps many complaints brought forward against the native officer who had charge of that part of the office; all of which had hitherto remained undiscovered, simply because for a long period that portion of the business had been unattended to. In another case. Mr. A. appoints a person who appears intelligent; but it is impossible to say what sort of a man of business he may prove until he has been tried. Mr. A. shortly after leaves the office; and it is sometime before his successor begins to be acquainted with the routine of business and the behaviour and character of those under him. At length he begins to perceive that the lately appointed subordinate is unfit for his situation; unwillingness to appear harsh, and a dislike to discharge him, and perhaps the difficulty of procuring an efficient substitute, induces the new magistrate, collector, &c. to try the effect of reprimands and explanations. In vain—and at the end, perhaps of a year or more after his appointment, the subordinate is discharged. An explanation of the real state of the case would one would

suppose, be sufficient, but in too many instances it has not been attended to, and the dismissal attributed to improper motives. In the case of police and revenue officers, situated at a considerable distance from the head-quarter station, misconduct and oppression may often be practised for a long while without discovery; nay, if a man plays his cards well, he may not unfrequently contrive to acquire an excellent character for efficiency; especially if as a revenue officer, he realizes the whole of the Government revenue. This may go on for years; until a new collector makes a tour to that part of the district and discovers that a system of tyranny and extortion has been practised which would disgrace the worst annals of Turkish misrule. Being of opinion that the realizing of the Government revenue, or in other words, the squeezing the last farthing out of the unfortunate people, ought not to be exclusively attended to, to the sacrifice of all justice and humanity, he perhaps discharges the tuhseeldar, and is immediately reprimanded by the commissioner for dismissing "one of the most efficient officers in that part of the country." Much more might be detailed on this head, but this axiom must strike every one. If the heads of the different offices are to be exclusively responsible for the conduct of their inferiors they ought to possess almost uncontrolled power in the appointment and dismissal of the latter: while if it be not deemed proper to invest them with such authority, let the responsibility be shared in due proportion, either by the subordinates themselves, or by the superior functionaries who interfere in the matter. This is no more than common justice. One circumstance which has tended greatly to lower the British Government in the eyes of the people, is the retention of natives in office who are notoriously corrupt. Many are perfectly well known to be so; cases are occasionally brought forward against them which fail "for want of proof"—while those accused actually boast of the way in which they have eluded detection. The causes of this are two-fold. First, the introduction of English ideas of jurisprudence, in requiring full legal proof, where it is almost impossible to be obtained; secondly, the great distance which the English functionaries maintain between themselves and the natives, which prevents their having any accurate idea of the feelings and opinions of the latter. As to what is called positive proof of corruption, it is almost out of the question. Is it really imagined that a man who will accept a bribe is simple enough to do so before wit-

nesses? That he will not be cunning enough to devise modes for receiving the money privately? So much is this the case, that I do not hesitate to say that of those positive cases of bribery which are occasionally prosecuted to a conviction, nineteen in twenty are supported by downright perjury, although the bribes may have been given; those who swear to it, depose what is false—they did not see what they assert. How then are such charges to be brought home? By examining a man's general conduct, and by taking the opinion of the majority of the most respectable people as to his character. Were these tests properly applied and acted on, we should soon cease to be liable to the reproach which is now attached to us. To consider the first. Such a person is accused of being in the habit of taking bribes. Is he a moonsiff or sudder ameen? Inspect carefully his proceedings, and bring forward the parties for a little cross-examination. There will be found marks of haste in the decision of certain cases: facilities given to one party and difficulties thrown in the way of the others, and others of a similar nature. Is he a vakeel? (lawyer of the court). It may be observed that the majority of his clients are the dishonest parties, while the respectable people avoid employing him. That he is usually employed on that side in which from the proceedings, there is evidently good ground for suspicion of mal-practices, &c. Is he a revenue officer (tuchshildar?) Apply the test, and you will find harsh measures adopted towards some, leniency towards others; incorrect representations in cases referred for report; *mistakes* in the measurement of land; partiality in settling disputes, &c. Is he a police officer? The same suspicious circumstances will appear. Cases will be found of affray and theft to have been hushed up; others to have been softened down, so as to appear insignificant; the use of his authority will be found to have been sent to enforce a doubtful claim and so on with officers of the court, and all other officials. In short, apply this test *properly*, and it will rarely fail: yet in not one of the cases will it be possible to procure positive proof of a bribe having been given. Nay, more; it will perhaps appear that every case had been duly entered into the register books; or specially reported to the superior; so as to leave the suspected person free from the imputation of having concealed what ought to have been disclosed. But it will have been done in such a way, that if the official reports alone are trusted to, little or nothing will exist to excite suspicion; but when closely examined, and confronted

with the parties concerned, the truth will, without much difficulty, appear. It is probable enough than an insulted case of the above nature might be found against almost any public officer; arising either from error of judgment or inadvertence, caused by the great pressure of business; but it is hardly possible that the occurrence of many such against the same person can exist without some other cause. Here then is very good presumptive evidence to support a charge of bribery, or, on the other hand, to constitute ample proof of inefficiency. In such a case the person in question should at once be discharged, but this has usually been opposed, and legal proof been called for. The truth is that hitherto both the Government and its functionaries have been rather averse to bring forward these matters. The former are aware that the exposure would bring odium on that system which has so repeatedly been pronounced so excellent and such a blessing to the people, and the latter do not like the extra trouble which it would entail on them.

But the second point, if properly carried on in practice and care is taken to prevent its abuse, would enable us with certainty to distinguish the rogues from the honest men among those whom we employ. We have, it is true, the old saying "Common fame is a liar," but it does not apply in this case. I could hardly mention any thing more correct than the general appreciation of the character of public officers by the natives of India; and I will venture to say that no official person ever obtained from them undeservedly a *general* character either for good or evil; for honesty or corruption; for efficiency or the contrary. The cause of it lies in the extraordinary freedom with which the people of India speak of their concerns, both public and private, among themselves or to any one to whom they can express themselves without reserve. "The English functionaries know nothing of all this, because they keep aloof from the people, but it cannot be concealed from the Indian public"—a humiliating remark which I once before observed I had frequently heard. A native carries an improper point by illegal means. No sooner does he return home than it is mentioned freely among his relations and friends, perhaps boasted of. Should one of these have a similar point to carry, he tells him "Make such an arrangement with such an one. He will manage your business." This is one of the modes by which the characters of their superiors become known, and the other is the intimate acquaintance with the real merits of a case possessed by those who reside near the spot where the occur-

rence took place, which never reaches the civil functionary.

Few can be aware how much the character of our Government and its functionaries suffer, in consequence of the principles on which they act in these matters, or of the comparisons which are made to the disadvantage of the former, between the British and Native Governments. Often have I heard the remark, "Under our former rulers, such a man would have been dismissed in disgrace long ago for his notorious corruption, but unfortunately for us the British system is different." Another evil of great magnitude is that our officers too often gain the credit of sharing in the speculation. The question is often asked "What can be the reason then of supporting a man whose conduct is notorious?" This I am aware is an unpalatable statement, but truth obliges me to make it. Latterly, however, I rejoice to see a new state of things introduced. In the selection of people for the situations of subordinate judicial officers and Deputy Collectors, *general character* is to be main point of enquiry; and has already produced beneficial results. I could instance a district in which on the introduction of the new system, the opportunity was taken to discharge a Sudder Ameen, who had borne a character for notorious corruption. The people almost held a jubilee on the occasion from delight and astonishment, and the conduct of the judge was lauded to the skies. "This they said is truly a new era; we are now delivered from one whose extortions and injustice we had resigned ourselves to bear, so long as it should please God to spare his life and inflict him upon us." "Why then did you not come forward in a body before now and proclaim his character to the judge?" "We know the English system; we should have been required to bring forward legal proof; the consequence would have been that he would have escaped, and we should have been marked out for vengeance: we told the judge privately, and we thank God, for the result. Now if he wishes it, we would without hesitation publicly sign our names to what we before disclosed in secret, with fear and trembling."

Let the same tests be applied to the character and qualifications of the covenanted officers; the results will be equally beneficial. One important step has been adopted; the reports by the superiors regarding the subordinates, are in future to be made officially. It is to be hoped that this will be followed by another; viz. to furnish those whom it may concern, with a

copy of the report of their conduct, that they may have an opportunity of defending themselves from unjust aspersions, and to offer any explanation they may think proper. It remains to be seen whether the private reports are to be discontinued: at least the public are unacquainted with any order to this effect should any such have been issued.

The next point to which I would invite attention is the extraordinary inconsistency in the extent of powers granted to the Hindoo and Mahometan law officers. Ever since the appointment of Commissioners of Circuit in 1829, and latterly of Sessions Judges, the Mahometan law officer of the district in which the sessions were held, was appointed to attend the Commissioner or Judge who presided at the trials. In these Courts, the highest offences (murder, &c.) are tried; and in cases of high-way robbery, gang robbery; or with some few exceptions, any in which the punishment was not more than fourteen years' imprisonment in irons and labour, the Court was empowered to pass sentence at once. The law officer sits as assessor; and first delivers his opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner according to the principles of the Mahometan law. Should the Judge agree with him, sentence is at once passed. This is no light power that is vested in the law officer, and although the Sudder Nizamut might altogether set aside the opinions (Futwa) both of the district law officer and that of their own Court, yet his judgment was and still is considered of such importance, that in the event of the Sessions Judge or Court disagreeing with him, the case must be referred to the Superior Court. Indeed with an indolent Judge, the opinion of the law officer often formed *virtually* the sentence of the Court; for cases might be adduced in which an unwillingness to take the trouble of a reference would induce the Judge to agree with the Lawyer in a doubtful case.

In each district there were one or more officers called Sudder Ameen, these were subordinate civil judges, who decided cases to a small amount of value, not exceeding five hundred rupees. They were also empowered to hear petty police cases in which the punishment awarded did not exceed one month's imprisonment and thirty stripes. They were even prohibited from being employed in making any enquiry for the purpose of report to the magistrate in any case of a more serious nature. (See Circular Orders, Sudder Nizamut, January 8, 1830.)

In each district there was a Mahometan and Hindoo law officer to whom, the judge was authorized to refer the most difficult points in cases of disputed succession, inheritance, &c. which might arise in suits before himself, even to an amount of ten thousand rupees: and in these, unless on proof being adduced of corruption, the report of the law officer almost invariably formed the basis of the decision.

It is not a strange anomaly that the officer who sat as sole assessor on criminal trials of the highest nature and whose opinion often had such weight; that the Sudder Ameen who was only considered qualified to decide civil cases of trivial amount; that the officer who was deemed competent to pass sentence only in the most petty police cases; and that the district law officer, who virtually decided civil suits of the most complicated nature to a very large amount, were almost invariably one and the same person?

While on the subject of the Sessions, there is another still more striking inconsistency deserving of notice. The Sessions Judge is by the late Regulations and Circular Orders, empowered either to summon a jury or to require the attendance of the law officer as an assessor, entirely at his own discretion. If he summon a jury, he may in all cases in which he is at any time vested with authority to pass sentence, entirely set aside the verdict of the jury, and at once pass sentence as prescribed by the Regulations, according to the nature of the crime. If he call in the law officer as assessor, should he differ in opinion from him, he *must* refer the trial to the Superior Court.

The same anomalous and indecisive system obtains in police matters—to which, however, I shall have now only time and space to advert generally. In apprehending vagrants; in the apprehension of people of the highest respectability; in the forcible entry and search of their houses; in cases of theft, or which can be in any way construed to be connected with that crime: in affray attended with wounding, the native officers of police are invested with infinitely greater powers, both defined and discretionary, than are intrusted to a justice of peace in England. No wonder, particularly when we consider the miserable pay of these officers and the expenses to which they are unavoidably subject, that at a considerable distance from the residence of the magistrate, great abuses should be often the result. Yet in other points, the authority of the functionaries is circumscribed in an almost incredible

degree. They are not allowed to give any final order upon the spot; even in the most trivial cases; and what is worse, they are prohibited from exerting any preventive and precautionary authority in a variety of points, which would tend greatly to the comfort of the inhabitants. The want of some local authority in the distant parts of the different districts is an intolerable evil, and one which must be remedied, should the settlement of Englishmen become general in the interior: for they will not bear injustice and oppression and suffer in patience and silence, like the natives. Should a trespass of cattle occur, of which the damage done is of the value of a few pence; should the pony or bullock of a traveller wander from its picquets and be sent to the pound; should a traveller commit any petty aggression; in all these and many other instances, there is no local authority empowered to settle the dispute: the damage done by the cattle; the claim to the stray pony; the complaint of injustice or annoyance; must all be investigated at the magistrate's office.

In the different towns, encroachments are constantly made upon the public streets by the owners of the adjoining houses. In every market town in the upper provinces, there are gangs of self-constituted weighmen; chokedars; heads of markets; and a variety of other people who interfere with the dealers and farmers in a most vexatious manner; and whose sole livelihood is derived from illegal fees, and exactions which they levy from the people. Still worse, in almost every large town in Upper India, there are gangs of scoundrels who make a living by going about the streets and markets to pick quarrels with respectable people, and then extort money from the latter by threatening to lodge a complaint in the magistrate's office, (which it is well known they have always witnesses ready to attest,) and procuring a summons against them. The loss of time which would be occasioned by a journey of from twenty to a hundred miles, besides the detention at the magistrate's office, to say nothing of the slur upon their character which is caused by being implicated in any way with these rascals, generally induces the respectable portion of the community to comply with such demands. Is it not infamous that there should be no local authority to check such intolerable abuses? But is it not an extraordinary circumstance, that police officers, who in other cases are allowed to exercise far greater powers than an English justice of the peace, should be prohibited from interfering in such matters? As to any pro-

tection which the magistrate can afford, it is a farce to talk of it; the distance, and the overplus of business with which he is oppressed, prevent his paying proper attention to such complaints when they are made; but the delay and expense attendant on such a course, together with the great uncertainty of the issue, or more properly speaking, the great certainty of its being in favor of the scoundrels, render any attempt to obtain redress very rare. If such were attainable, these abuses would speedily cease to exist; and I am not speaking of more insulated occurrences, but of matters which are carried on as regularly as any trade; and that too, in some places with as much impunity within a mile of the magistrate's office, as at the farthest extremity of the district. It is very easy to talk of exaggeration; but all these statements would be easily varified beyond dispute, if Government really wished to ascertain the truth, and give any sort of justice to the people, a commodity they have in vain sought for hitherto, under the British administration. If English settlers become numerous in the interior, the proofs of these assertions will rise up with a voice of thunder.

I shall now in conclusion advert to a few miscellaneous points, in farther illustration of the subject of this paper.

When a Collector makes a report to the Board or Commissioner, he is ordered, in addition to his Persian proceedings, to transmit an English letter on the subject. What can be the reason of this extra labour and trouble? If the former clearly express the meaning of the Collector and be understood by the Commissioners, what object does the English letter serve? For it does not obviate the necessity of the Persian proceeding, that being required for the information of the native officials who do not understand English. The truth is, that the very slight knowledge of Persian, possessed not only by the English civilians, but by the natives in the offices,* is insufficient to enable them to communicate any intricate business to each other, so clearly, as to prevent the chance of mistakes. Hence the necessity for an English letter. Is not this another reason for the abolition of the Persian

* I have before alluded to the very slight knowledge of Persian which the generality of the civil functionaries possess, which a test would prove. That of the majority of the Native officers is not of a very much higher quality. The jargon called Persian, which is used in our courts, is much on a par with the Latin and French law reports ridiculed by Swift. A native of Persia would find it difficult to understand one of our court proceedings.

language in our Courts; and the substitution of either English or that of the country—Hindoostanee? But even here we have one of the British Indian inconsistencies. In submitting any proceeding to the Boards of Commissioners of Revenue, the Judges as well as the Collectors are ordered to forward an English letter, besides the Persian communication. Yet in their communications relating to any case before the Court with the Sudder Dewannee, the Judges are prohibited from corresponding in English. Is this difference caused by the Revenue officer being supposed to be a worse linguist than those in the Judicial line? or is it because Government wishes to appear to have business conducted openly in the Judicial branch; while in the Revenue Department, they are sensible that there is much which they would wish to conceal from the natives? The reason of the difference is worth knowing.

Again, when the Sudder Dewannee sends any orders to a Judge, or a Judge to a Collector, it is written in Persian and accompanied by an English receipt (in Official Persian *Pureesut*,") containing these words and no more. "Therewith you will receive a proceeding of the Court, of this date, to the tenor of which you are directed to comply within—days, or good and sufficient reason to be shewn of the cause of the delay." And when the order is obeyed and a report in Persian is made to the Court to that effect, it is accompanied by the precept endorsed to this effect: "The precept of the Court is herewith returned duly performed." The only object gained by this, is the waste of half a sheet of English paper, with every order of the Court. The origin of the Ordonnance was probably the idea of a little scrap of dignity, borrowed from some antiquated form of English law. It is strange that in these days of retrenchment, the saving in stationery which would be caused by discontinuing the practice, has eluded the penetration of the present Government.*

* The saving would probably amount to between twenty and thirty rupees per annum: should the sudder court display a little more activity than they have hitherto done, it may amount to a little more. This is well worth the consideration of the present Governor General, who doubtless has constantly in mind the old saw, "A pin a day is a groat a year." I will furnish an estimate which would have been worthy of the late Financial Committee. Four orders per month to each civil judge, will give about two quires of paper for the whole; at eight annas per quire, twenty-four rupees per annum. On this subject I recollect a ludicrous occurrence some years ago. A circular was sent to all offices ordering economy in stationery. Government should have "looked at home;" the Secretaries' offices are notorious for the "wasteful expenditure" of that article. The order in question furnished a notable example: the amount of

Among other illustrations which might be adduced without number of the mode in which regulations have been promulgated, without a thought being bestowed as to their execution, is the following original distribution of the business between the Judge and the register. The former was to perform the duties of his station in issuing orders and deciding causes; and when the *Court rose*, then followed that of the Register; to inspect documents, file the suits, sign papers, &c. While the Judge in return was to inspect the work of the Register, and see that it was properly done. (See Regulation III. of 1803, and others.) All this sounds well. All that was wanted was, that the provisions should be properly enforced, but instead of, as one would suppose, the business occupying a few hours, per day, each of these officers was labouring to the extent of his power from morning till night in hearing complaints and deciding causes; and even then could not nearly perform all that was allotted to him.

Another may be taken from the regulations for the Registry of deeds. Certain hours were to be set apart for this especial duty, as if the enormous pressure of business admitted of any other mode of attempting to execute it than by taking up any portion, at random; as chance or the bribes which had been given to the Native officers might direct, and scrambling through it in the best way the Register was able. To crown the whole, the Judge was ordered to countersign every entry in the Registry. One might imagine by this, that he was expected to look over the different books and ascertain that all was correct; but no Judge ever dreamed of doing this, there was much more pressing business on hand, and the practice was to countersign all the deeds registered in the interval once a month, as fast as he could write his signature and the record officer turn over the pages; this must for the last thirty years have been well known to the members of Government, and the Judges of the Supreme Courts, seeing that many of them have in their time filled the office of district Judge and performed the work in the abovementioned manner, yet the farce of countersigning is still kept up.

writing would in private correspondence have been contained in a sheet of note-paper; filled a sheet of foolscap! in particular I remember the word "consideration" was made to occupy an entire line. It is fortunate that papering rooms is not the custom of India; or the Secretaries might have their private houses new done every two years, and charge it as stationery to the office. This was a practice known in England not very long ago.

Of the numerous examples of sweeping orders passed on occasions of particular abuse I will produce three, as matter not only of absurdity, but of a worse feature. Some years ago, an instance or two occurred of a convict having been inadvertently detained in jail, beyond the period of his sentence. Where did the fault lie? either in the particular Magistrate in whose jurisdiction it took place; or in his subordinates; or in both. The magistrate ought to visit the jail, and all working parties of convicts at the station at least once in two or three days. Every convict knows well the period of his imprisonment; and it is but natural to suppose, that the one in question would have represented his case on the visit of the magistrate. The latter had merely to ask his name, and immediately order the accuracy of his statement to be investigated; but it may have happened that the individual may have been one of a gang at a distance from the station, in which case the blame would attach solely to the officers of the jail for not having duly inspected the convict registers, and sent the man to Court to be released. The obvious course would have been to have enquired into that particular case, and punished the person in fault; and even if such were thought necessary, to publish the case by a circular order by way of caution to the different Magistrates. But what was the proceeding of Government? actually to order that every convict sentenced by the Court of Circuit, should be furnished with a certificate in English of the term of his imprisonment. now if it should so happen that any convict should be ignorant of the period for which he was confined; of what use could be a certificate in a language which no one to whom he had access was able to explain? If the magistrate neglected to visit the convicts, or to listen to any thing they might have to represent, what use could the English certificate be? Lastly, if the jail officers neglected, on the expiration of the term to send up the convict for release, or to attend to his remonstrances, the existence of the certificate in his possession would not be likely to cause them so to do.

The second is this. On one occasion an English officer sold some property to a large amount to a native. Government chose to consider that the officer had behaved unfairly, and a general order was issued, prohibiting, without the sanction of government, the sale by any English government functionary to a native, of any property above a certain amount.

ON SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH INDIA.

The third is the order against receipt of presents which is carried to such an extreme length, that a native who has a garden, is prohibited sending a few fruits or vegetables to any English Government functionary who may be travelling past his residence : this very item is particularized in the order.

Would it not have been more just to have brought forward the particular instances of abuse which produced these orders, and to have punished the parties concerned who were in fault, instead of casting a slur upon the whole of the civil and military officers? If there be any justice or any proper grounds for such sweeping orders, what can we say to the so often vaunted protection from extortion, and the blessings which the natives enjoy under British authority? Or what must be the general character of the English, who compose the members of the British Indian administration.

One illustration of inconsistency further shall conclude this number. By Reg. XII. 1825, the rattan is ordered to be substituted for the korah in the infliction of stripes, and by circular orders, August 18, 1826, whenever stripes form part of the sentence of a Sessions Judge, before infliction the surgeon is still ordered to examine always the person sentenced to corporal punishment, and certify his capability to bear it; which was the case when stripes were inflicted by the korahs. This course must be followed whatever be the number of stripes ordered by the circuit judge, yet the sentence of the magistrate is at once carried into effect to the full amount of thirty stripes, without any such examinations by the Surgeon, unless the prisoner should assert that he is unwell.

The foregoing are only a tithe of what might be mentioned in illustration of the subject of this paper. Is there not however sufficient to prove the inconsiderate manner, in which regulations are enacted, patch work expedients adopted and orders issued, without any fixed or general principles? It is high time that those whose duty it is, should adopt some remedy, and enact a code of laws on an intelligent and consistent foundation, so framed, as to enable the people easily to acquire a knowledge of the rules under each head of legislation : and so shaped as to admit of systematic alteration and revision, as future times and circumstances shall prove to be expedient.

A FRIEND TO INDIA.

Feb. 1834.

THE CIVILIZATION OF INDIA.

Prop. 1.—That the people of India are in a state of deplorable ignorance of nearly all that is useful in human knowledge—of the Arts of Agriculture, Mechanics, and Chemistry, especially;—that they are making no considerable advancement in knowledge, although so long the subjects of England—the land of Science and the Arts.

That the Natives of India are deplorably ignorant of that knowledge, which is of infinite importance to man, of the knowledge of all that is revealed to him in Christianity, is a fact, which, in this place, it would be needless, and painful to dwell upon. It is presumed, that this ignorance, on their part, is deplored by every one professing Christianity; and that, by whatsoever instruments he works, and whatsoever road he takes, though his first object, in the order of time, may be the temporal, his first object in degree, must be the spiritual advancement of the people of India.

Let his zeal be how great soever, let his philanthropy be unbounded, man, doomed to act through a mysterious organism of matter, cannot influence or benefit the minds of his fellow-man, but through the agency of matter, subject to a change of form or place. The forces inseparable from matter resist these changes, and will yield only to superior force applied by labor. Whether it be in an inanimate form, as books, or endued with life in the persons of delegated teachers and preachers, the agency of matter is necessary, which can be moved, combined, or supported, only by labor or its products. And this labor can be supplied only from some accumulated stock. That no such accumulation, under the form of its representative, money, is possessed by the party, with whom the duty of providing education to the people chiefly lies, is manifested in the scantiness of the sums annually expended by the Government for this most important object.

The writer has undertaken, in this Essay, a secular part, in the general work of improvement. He will endeavour, after establishing the fact of their universal and perverse misapplication of it, to point out the readiest way of effecting that judicious distribution of the labor of this people, without which no considerable portion of it can ever be rendered disposable, can ever be accumulated in the form of the funds, indispensably necessary for all extensive operations in the material world.

Upon no subject are more erroneous opinions current, than the state of the arts in India. It is indeed generally admitted, that they are rude; but it is commonly added, that they are simply and cheaply conducted, and therefore well suited to the habits and means of the people. In this manner, every process almost, in their agriculture and manufactures, meets with some European defender; a circumstance to be traced to the situations of the observers. Few of them have that personal interest in the question, which would lead them to a narrow investigation of facts. The age, at which most of them have left England, a long residence in India, and an education chiefly literary, must disqualify them for a just comparison of the relative advantages of the arts of the two countries. The great difference between the incomes of these persons, and of the natives in general, and the familiarity of the former with the prices of English finer manufactures, cause many to forget, that prices, which appear very low to them, are ruinously high to the poor native; prohibiting his use of many articles, which the former had supposed abundantly cheap. And they fail to consider, that it is the proportion the price of labor in each country bears to that of its product which determines the relative cheapness of the processes.

Among the few persons, who are at the pains of affording any attention to the native arts, an erroneous opinion is prevalent, that great ingenuity is evinced in the simplicity of the instruments, by which they are conducted. And they, whose taste leads them to admire every thing of an Hindoostanee character, are wont to foster their predilections by dwelling upon this imaginary ingenuity.

The pages of historians being for the most part wasted in recording the exploits and outrages of tyrants (the human beasts of prey,) it is no easy matter to trace human inventions in the arts to their respective sources; a subject more worthy the contemplation of man. It would appear, however, that nearly all the nations of Europe, and the west of Asia, have excelled the natives of Hindoostan in the variety and ingenuity displayed in the simple instruments used in the dawn of their arts. And this is the case with the Chinese also.

In the commencement of the arts in any country, the primary effort must be, to obtain a result which will answer the purpose intended, with the least possible fixture of capital -- with the simplest instruments; or with none, if the work can be completed by the use of the limbs alone. Hence the

tools even are exercised to dexterity, and pressed into service.

Centuries have elapsed, since in England the simple household instruments, neater, far, and more effective, than those of the natives, have given place to the complicated machines of many parts, which effect so vast a saving of labor. These, occupying separate buildings, are seen only by their respective artists, or by the curious. And the manufacturers even, having known from their youth no other, forget the many elementary instruments, from which their own machinery has been formed. In England, full of arts, the arts do least display, to public view, their processes, at the present time.

Hence few, but those, whom curiosity or business leads to the study, have any knowledge of the innumerable processes to which matter is subjected, before it is presented to view in the attractive form of the comforts and luxuries of English life. Few reflect, that they are indebted to European ingenuity, to English especially, for nearly all that they touch, taste, or handle, and that, until of late, every article, though much dearer than at present, was produced with instruments, beautiful in their accuracy and simplicity.

It does indeed, evince much ingenuity to simplify an instrument in the mechanical, or a process in the chemical arts, provided no sacrifice be made of labor, material, or certainty of result. But to adhere, without any attempt at improvement, to instruments merely because they are simple,—instruments wasteful of labor and material, and uncertain in the result, marks a very obtuse and spiritless state of mind in a people. It shews them to be deficient in *speculative and theoretical** men, without whom a people must ever grovel in hovels with the beasts of the earth. To extol an adherence to such mean instruments, and to ridicule minds directed to their improvement, is by no means creditable to the judgment of any, whose opportunities, as members of a civilized community, should have taught them better. It is an earnest of what the condition of a people would be, composed of such beings as themselves !^o

Let the unhappy Molunghee have the same wants as the English salt maker ; and let them be supplied by the sale of his labor. Its product in salt, exclusive of the high duty, already dearer than that of the Englishman's labor, would

* Expressive of the noblest exercise of the human mind, but perverted by the vulgar into cant terms of ridicule !

THE CIVILIZATION OF INDIA

soon point out, how much of ingenuity and advantage is in the simple processes of the Hindoos. In the boiling of salt, where the fragile and slowly working earthen boiling pots, where the excess of earthy surface swallows up one half of the heat;—in his employment of limbs, able, though half-starved, to support at least fifty pounds, in boiling about the furnace, with a two-pound cup;—in his economically disposing, with a wooden trough or drain, which he might have made in a month, perhaps week, of the many years, he has expended in walking, backwards and forwards, between the square whence he dips up the salt water, and his boiling-pots. And where wood is his fuel, a fraction of that he has wasted in the furnace, would have yielded all the planks required for the material of the trough, to be put together with wooden pegs, less acted on by salt, and therefore better for the purpose than iron nails! Where he ought to make fifty mounds, he makes but one; as would be shown by the price rising, if he were supplied with the comforts of the Englishman, perhaps to 50 rupees a mound. It would then be clear, that the present price, low comparatively with that, results merely from the human labor employed being remunerated worse than the labor of beasts; falling short of the wages of the horse in England. A hovel, a strip of rag, barely defending him from the reproach of absolute nudity,—a handful of parched gram or boiled rice, which he can scarcely afford to stow with the salt he makes,—in short a keeping on the lowest scale of existence of the laboring animal; alone prevents the price rising so high, as to admit of a profitable importation of salt from England.

In the preparation of other Chemical products, of the earthy and metallic salts especially, they are either wholly ignorant, or so wasteful in their processes, as to raise the prices above those, at which many of the articles can be supplied from Europe.

In favor of the Indian art of dyeing, much has been said, which a close enquiry will not bear out.

Cotton having been for ages the fabric of dress, and colored cotton petticoats worn by all females but the while nature has been devised to wash the country ply of dyes, it might have been expected that the printing of cotton goods would have been brought to a state of perfection in India;—that, every of the splendid dyes their country affords.

But the same sleepy adherence to custom is marked in this, as in all other trades. Their ignorance, and waste of the materials they act upon, and of their own labor, is shown in almost every part of a native dye work. Their mordants are of uncertain composition, and badly applied. Black and red, are their only very durable colors. Their blue dyeing of Cotton is so ill performed, that a few washings reduce the color of native blue goods, from the deepest, to the lightest shade. The reason is, that in this, the land of Indigo, its use is not thoroughly understood. The blue vat is not properly made, being more a suspension than proper solution of the dye, which does not undergo deoxidation, the apparent change upon which its solubility depends in the English blue vat. The brown color of Boglipoor, and buff of some other Cotton goods, which are of renowned durability, prove upon examination to depend upon the Silk interwoven with the web, in which the color is chiefly seated.

To two or three colors therefore, the poorer native women have to confine their tastes, or to wear their gayer chintzes, until so discolored with dirt and offensive, as to render a scouring unavoidably necessary.

The dyeing of Silk, a luxury beyond the reach of the mass of the people, is an art of far less value to a poor people, while it is one more easy of attainment; the affinity of silk fibre for coloring matter, greatly exceeding that of cotton. The splendid silk vests, which the Mahomedan Chiefs must have introduced from Western Asia, the unlimited prices, which rude but luxurious Courts could afford to pay in satisfying wants limited in variety, will sufficiently account for the comparatively advanced state of the art of dyeing silk in India.

In this branch even of the art, their processes are also rude and expensive, as shown by the high price of the product, and by the fact, that Europeans, near the Metropolis, have been able to extract some profit from the little improvements they have introduced into the business; though acting, it is presumed, under the disadvantageous use of hired labor,—the ruin of nearly all undertakings in India, in which wages form a large part of the expense. Though the dyeing of silk is an art of little value to this people as consumers, it is to be encouraged as an instrument in the Silk trade, for increasing, though in a small degree, the Commercial exports of India.

The very important chemical art of Soap-making is in the same backward state as the rest; and its product, as dear, is proportion. Hence the mass of the people cannot afford to make use of soap. It proves, upon the whole, a less expensive course to consume labor and apparel, in beating the latter to pieces, by degrees, upon boards and stones, than to employ soap in the washing of their linen. The soap is very bad, and, considering the price of the material, dear. A portion only of the alkali is rendered caustic, and its but imperfectly combined with the oleaginous matter; while the large quantity of free Carbonate, Sulphate and Muriate of Soda separate in grains, causing the soap in damp weather to grow humid, and decay. The dark and offensive character of native soap indicates some damaging of the materials in the making. Where natron is employed, they do not succeed in destroying the offensive vegetable coloring matter, being unable to construct furnaces for the purpose.

With so abundant a supply of excellent alkali, and of silicious earth, in the form of quartz, in all the hilly districts, and the finest material for fire brick in many parts of the country, and, it is presumed, for glass house pots in some place or other, (though the writer has not met with what he would suppose the best) excellent glass might have been made by this people: and, from the Soda earth alone, a good green glass might be manufactured. The glass of the country is quite unfitted for any important purpose; and it is very unsightly; made with a great excess of alkali, at an ordinary red heat, it is gradually acted on even by water in time.

The common country Kaunch, in mass, upon being ground to a fine powder, and macerated in water, undergoes a gradual separation into various substances; and decomposition, so long as it is kept humid, appears to be progressive. The liquor becomes strongly saline, from free Carbonate and Sulphate of Soda, with a separation of lime and iron (oxyd?) setting as a fine paste on the surface of the glass sand.

For looking glasses, trinkets, and phials for European customers, the glass-blower is under the necessity of using English broken glass, a standard article of sale in the larger bazaars.

The small size, and unequal heat of their forges, confine the efforts of the native glass-blower in general, to the treatment of a few ounces of the metal. Hence any vessel above a phial-size, is blown so thin as to be of little use. And

though so thin, the glass is very liable to crack, from changes of temperature, owing to his inability to anneal it properly.

In the treatment of the earths, and in the proper use of fuel, the natives are surprizingly ignorant. It were useless to introduce the manufacture of mineral acids, and of ethereal liquids, and the casting of iron; for they have no vessels of a porcelainous nature for holding the former, (none fitted even for the preservation of common oil and spirit) nor fire-bricks for furnaces, for the latter. Without fire-bricks, they can neither have works for founding glass nor iron; nor for making stone-bodied pottery. This the basis of the Chemical arts being wanting, they are deficient in all the rest.

It is hoped, that the reader is now persuaded of the surprising ignorance displayed by the Natives in some of their most important Chemical Arts. Aristobulus is not unprepared to maintain, that an examination, carried through the whole of them, would serve only to add to the reader's conviction of the truth of his first proposition, so far as the Chemical Arts of India are concerned.

The Native simple Mechanical Arts, being within reach of the observation of most persons, the writer would presume he might treat his proposition as a self evident one with reference to them, were not a too hastily formed opinion current, that excellent simplicity is manifested in all Native machinery.

It would occupy more space than the limits of this Essay admit of, to attempt an enquiry, into one-fourth of the numerous Mechanical Arts. Out of a hundred which might be instanced, one or two remarkable cases may be selected, familiar to all European observers; regarding which they too commonly fall in with the Native error of mistaking cheapness for economy.

When remarking upon the faulty construction of Native boats, the writer has often been replied to, that the low rate of hire, and the small capital of the parties, did not admit of superior boats being employed; that they were in short well adapted to their purposes. The price of food being the standard, and the poor condition of the dandies taken into account, it is a question, if any river navigation in the world is so expensive; and it is very certain, that none is so dangerous.

It is not too much to affirm, that more than nine out of ten of the losses on the river, arise from the badness of the tackle, and from the boats not being decked, nor divided into compartments. Many boats are even supplied with a deck of

loose planks, which need little more than being nailed down and caulked, so as to admit of a wave breaking over the boat, or the gunnel being occasionally dipped under water without the swamping of the boat, as at present, being the consequence.

The division of the boats into compartments, said to be not uncommon in China, would be an important security to Native boats. It would secure against sinking, numbers which annually are lost upon trees and Kunkur Banks. The hole thus made is commonly circumscribed, and would not let water into more than one compartment; and the boarding of the partition would add greatly to the strength and durability of the boat.

False economy in the tackling greatly adds to the tardiness of the most tedious of voyages, that up the Ganges. A native sail, made of gunny-bags, is at the best a net for allowing the wind to slip through. One advantage it has, that of allowing the helmsman to see a-head distinctly through it. This is the condition of the sails of country boats when new. But such is their state in general, that frequently more than one-half of their area is unoccupied by cloth. They seem as set up in mockery, not for use. Like worthless bags, they let fair winds, as valuable as money, slip through them; while the interest upon a costly cargo, and the wages of the boatmen, are often running on much faster than the boat. The boat, having lost the necessary wind, is invariably detained for days at some, if not all, of the many places on the river, which, not admitting of the use of the tow rope, can only be passed on a return of that fair wind, which, had it not been allowed to run through the sail, would have carried the boat past the place of detention, in a few hours.

The reader, who is not aware of it, will be surprised when he hears that country canvas (answering all the purposes of European though not so durable) required for a large sail of 30 feet, by 20, costs only 20 or 25 rupees, while the worst sail cannot be under 6 rupees, leaving a difference of 14 or 19 rupees, which does not even make up for the inferior durability of the latter. Let the cargo be copper, worth rupees 8,000. The weekly interest upon this, at 6 per cent. is about 10 rupees; and the weekly wages of the men, about the same. Exclusive of the expenses of the boat itself, here are current charges amounting to 20 rupees a week, the value of a new sail. So bad is the tackling, as is too well known, that boats

are frequently upset from delay in lowering down the sails (the mode adopted by the natives). The sheets of the sails, instead of being so fastened as to be readily let loose, are tied in knots; and the balyards stick in the common loop of rope, or under the sheaf of the rickety pulley at the mast-head. Nor does this rude tackle admit of the sails being so braced as to make the best use of a side wind. The want of a keel is but half the cause of the drifting of country boats. Wind which would slip off the properly enclined and gently concave surface of a well stretched sail, is detained in the belly of a native sail (provided the latter do not let it escape) and tends more to push the boat sideways than onwards. And, since keels cannot well be used on the Ganges, it is strange that moveable weather boards have not been adopted; through means of which, barges on the Thames sail very fairly, drifting far less than the boats on the Ganges, though as shallow, flat-bottomed, and keelless, as any of the latter. So dangerous and expensive is the navigation of the Ganges at present, and so wide the field for improvement, that the writer has long considered the improvements of boats to be one of the few fields open for successful enterprize on the part of Englishmen in India; since abundant employment would be afforded by their countrymen for the conveyance of stores and of merchandize.

The difference in cost of a boat, built and rigged in a manner suited to the navigation of the Ganges, and of the rude native boat, would not exceed the amount paid for insuring one load of Salt Petre or Cotton, from Furruckabad or Agra, to Calcutta. One trip would pay the difference, if the boats were built at Ghats near the jungles in the Terrai; and the risk would be reduced almost to nothing. If the boats were built, so that no part projected much above the water,—the chopper being entirely removed,—the stern cut down quite to the level of the rest of the boat,—and the men given one of the compartments about mid-ship for either use; which alone should not be decked, but sheltered by a low awning, rising at most two feet above the edge of the boat, and provided with canvas curtains to led down only when the boat is moored;—there cannot be a doubt in the minds of those who have witnessed the delays occasioned by adverse and side winds, that the journey might be shortened by one third at the least, especially if the boat were properly formed, and provided with a weather board moveable to either side, and a small

wherry or canoe; for want of which, the delays, from the towmen having to swim across mouths of nullahs, and to take very circuitous routes, and from the drifting of the boat in crossing channels of the river, exceed any thing that could be supposed by any one who has not observed it. Many a large boat, lost upon a lee shore in a storm, might have gained the windward shore with the aid of a little boat, at the commencement of the gale, before she drifted.

Did the subject of this Essay admit of it, it were easy to show, what indeed must be evident to all who have afforded it an examination, that a budgerow, the common travelling boat on the Ganges, is of the very worst construction possible. It is a monument of folly; of sin against every principle of science concerned in its structure.

Who but must also be pained at observing the oblique action of the oars of a dinghee, nipping the water, as a thing to be cut between the blades of sheers?

All the above are selected as familiar instances.

Time would fail one, in pointing out the absurd errors against principle, and the waste of labor and material, manifested in nearly all the native arts.

It is a grateful task to seek out some exceptions. In the formation of the wheel and axle of the up-country hackery some ingenuity is apparent. The outer single bar in the *turree*, and the oblique sticks in the *chuckra*, give such support to the extremity of the axle, as to admit of a small iron pin serving for an axle. But this, and the whole vehicle are commonly so ill tied together with string, as to be liable to frequent accidents.

The cross movement in the simple rope spinning apparatus is neat; and a familiar one in the oldest machines in Europe.

Lastly, the best instrument, as to principle appears to be the Persian wheel, employed for raising water. But the invention is no property of India; nor perhaps of Persia. It was probably an Egyptian instrument originally. So unimproving are the Natives of it, however, that they have nearly defeated its action by bad construction. It is, therefore, rarely used, where the water has to be raised above twenty-five or thirty feet.

An enquiry into some of the Agricultural processes in use in India, will be attempted under another head (Prop. 9)

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The first part of the present proposition, being, it is presumed, established, the second part follows, as a corollary upon it, as far as the arts of life are concerned, viz. that the people of India are making no considerable advancement in useful knowledge; although so long the subjects of England, the land of Science and the Arts.

That they are making no considerable advancement in pure and natural Science or in Moral Science, is a fact, upon the proving of which it would be idle to expend time; a fact, which every humane person, who has observed their sufficient intellectual powers, must deeply regret.

Let those, who are so disposed, attempt to hide the universal ignorance of the people, under the dazzling glitter of the infinitely small proportion, who, at the expiration of a century, have had the riches of European Science made known to them.—*ARISTOBULUS, correspondent of the Courier.*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A meeting of persons interested in the formation of a Chamber of Commerce was held on the 31st March at No. 5, Council House Street, to receive the report of the Committee elected at the last meeting, and to decide on certain rules prepared by that Committee.

Mr. Bruce having been called to the chair, commenced the proceedings of the meeting by calling on the acting Secretary, Mr. Goddard, to read the set of rules which had been prepared, after which Mr. Arbuthnot proposed the following motion, which was carried unanimously,

“That the rules and regulations now submitted be read in detail, and a separate vote taken upon each; and that those rules carried by a majority be adopted as the rules of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.”

Twelve rules were then read. The three first were carried unanimously; but the fourth was opposed.

1st.—That such an association, being intended to watch over and protect the general interests of Commerce, it is highly desirable that a principle of exclusion, and that in the general trade of Bengal, should be adopted, and that the signature of the Rules and Regulations be admissible as a condition of the subscriptions and fees of members in the manner hereafter described.

2nd.—That the Society shall be styled the “**BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**”

3rd.—That the objects and duties of the Chamber shall be, generally, to receive and collect information on all matters of mercantile interest, bearing upon the removal of evils, the redress of grievances, and the promotion of the common good. To communicate with authorities and with individual parties thereupon. To take such steps as may appear needful in furtherance of these views as may be done more effectively by such an associated body. To receive references on matters of custom or use in doubt or dispute, deciding on the same and recording the decision made, for future guidance. To form by that and other means, a *Code of Practice* whereby the transaction of business by all engaged in it may be simplified and facilitated: and finally (should it be practicable,) to arbitrate between disputants wishing to avoid litigation and willing to refer to, and to abide by, the judgment of the Chamber.

4th.—That candidates for admission proposed by one Member and seconded by another shall be balloted for at the monthly General Meetings (as hereafter provided) seven days notice being given by entry in a ballot-book to be kept for the purpose.

Mr. Stocqueler wished to know who were the persons authorized to ballot! who were to be considered the Society?

The Chairman replied that those who had subscribed must be considered as the members. All persons wishing to join after the establishment of the institution, would have to be balloted for.

Mr. Watson proposed that the following addition be made to the fourth rule. “That the election of candidates be decided by a majority of votes,” which was put from the chair, and carried.

The fifth rule was then read.

5th.—That voting by proxy be not allowed, nor by members whose subscriptions, fees, &c. are in arrear.

Mr. Arbuthnot thought that members who had partners, and who were prevented from attending themselves, ought to be allowed to send their partners to vote for them; but others thought that if proxies were to be admitted at all, they ought to be admitted generally. This appearing to be the general sense of the meeting. Mr. Arbuthnot withdrew his opposition, and the rule was carried in its original form.

The 6th and 7th rules were carried without opposition.

6th.—That the Chamber reserves to itself the power of expulsion in case of need to be decided at General Meeting of the Members by ballot (as hereafter provided.)

7th.—That all resident partners of any house of business joining the Chamber, be required to subscribe as individuals.

The 8th rule caused a good deal of discussion, but it was of such a desultory nature as not to admit of being recorded.

8th.—That to provide a suitable establishment and to defray the necessary current expenses a fund be raised in the following manner, viz.:

I.—By an entrance fee payable by each member on admission of Rs. 200, saving in cases of partnerships in business when 3 or more Members may be admitted on payment of a consolidated fee of 500 Rs.

II.—By a monthly subscription of 8 Rs. from each resident Member (subject hereafter to an increase or reduction as by a General Meeting may be deemed necessary.)

III.—By such fines and fees on references, &c. as the General Committee, (hereafter provided) for the time being shall settle.

With respect to the first clause, some thought it very unjust, inasmuch as the members of a firm consisting of ten would be admitted for the same amount as those of a firm consisting of three only; and others thought that if a reduction were made in cases where a firm consisted of three, there ought to be a corresponding reduction where firms consisted of two only. Mr. Willis proposed as an amendment, "that all members of this society do pay the whole subscriptions, without any preference of admission in cases of firms of three members or more," which was seconded by Mr. Beattie, and carried by a majority of twelve against eleven.

Mr. Bagshaw and some other gentlemen found a number of objections against the amendment after it had been carried, which they foretold would have the most mischievous effects, if persisted in. Mr. Harding then proposed the following amendment in lieu of the first and second clauses of the eighth rule "that an entrance fee of the hundred rupees only be charged to every member, and monthly subscription fee of twelve rupees," which was seconded by Mr. Smith, and carried.

The third clause of the eighth rule was then carried in its original form, after which the next rule was read.

9th.—That a *residence* at Calcutta, for an entire month at any one time shall subject a Member to the said Subscription and an *absence* of like duration shall in like manner exempt him therefrom.

Mr. Arbuthnot thought that no member ought to be exempted under an absence of two months.

Mr. Bagshaw here called attention to the amendment that had been carried in lieu of the first and second clauses of the eighth rule, observing that several of the friends of the institution would withdraw if the monthly subscriptions were increased from eight to twelve rupees, and that such an amendment would be the means of destroying the society.

Mr. Arbuthnot deprecated the conduct of those who held out threats of withdrawal because they were left in a minority; and pointed out that the difference would only amount to forty-eight rupees in twelve months (at which time the rule could be altered if it did not work well) whereas the saving would be a hundred rupees. No further opposition was made; and the ninth rule, with the substitution of “two months” for “of like duration” was then carried.

The following two rules were then read.

10th.—That the business of the Chamber shall be conducted by a Committee; and for the more efficient discharge of its various duties as well as as for the better equalization of labour, the said Committee be made sufficiently numerous to admit of sub-division and that it shall consist accordingly of 21 Members.

11th.—That for the more general representation of all interests and all commercial establishments as well as for the more equal distribution of duty, no two Members of the Committee shall belong to the same house or be connected together in business.—And it shall be imperative on parties elected to serve under penalty in case of refusal of double subscription for one year, when he shall be again re-eligible and in same manner liable to fine for nonservice, unless in all cases a reason be assigned that is considered satisfactory to the General Committee for the time being.

Mr. Willis objected to the latter part of the 11th rule, and suggested the propriety of permitting members, when unable to attend themselves, to send substitutes in their room. If he were prevented by urgent business from attending, and such a thing was by no means improbable, and were willing to send a competent substitute in his room, that was all that in reason

could be required of him. Mr. Arbuthnot pointed out to Mr. Willis, that the case supposed by him was already provided for by the clause "unless in all cases a reason be assigned that is considered satisfactory to the general committee for the time being," on which Mr. Willis withdrew his opposition, and the rule was carried.

The next three rules were then read.

12th.—That the Committee be elected by ballot, and at the expiration of one year, seven (7) Members go out by lot and on the expiration of the second year seven more (of the original Members, of one year's standing) and on the expiration of the third and of every succeeding year, at the annual Meetings (hereafter mentioned) the seven Committee men who have served longest shall go out by rotation, the vacancies thus occasioned being filled by election (as above.) That those going out be not re-eligible till after one year's expiration.—Other intermediate vacancies in the Committee shall be filled up at monthly General Meetings in the manner hereafter set forth.

13th.—That a *President* and *Vice President* be chosen by ballot from the General Committee annually at the General Meetings (see Art) re-eligible after one year's expiration.

14th.—That the *General Committee* be authorised to subdivide itself as follows, viz :

I.—Into a "*Committee of Management*" of 7, a quorum to be 3.

II.—Into a "*Committee of Correspondence*" of 9, a quorum to be 5.

III.—Into a "*Committee of Arbitration*" of 5, a quorum to be 3.

The twelfth and thirteen were carried without discussion ; but Mr. Beattie disapproved of the third clause of the fourteenth. Others thought it best to let it remain ; and the Chairman thought it the best of the set, as it would effectually prevent them from being cheated by the lawyers, who were the greatest nuisance in Calcutta ! Mr. Beattie stated as his reasons for opposing the appointment of a permanent Committee of Arbitration, that five of the most able members of the Committee would perhaps be selected for a duty which they might very seldom have to perform, and that they would consequently not be available for other purposes.

Others replied that it was so much the better—for they required the best men that could be found for that particular

duty, which might be found the most important of the whole.

Mr. Beattie then proposed as an amendment—"That the standing Committee of Arbitration be done away with, and that they be appointed *pro tempore* when required,"—which was seconded by Mr. McKenzie. He then said that Mr. Arbuthnot had suggested an improvement, which he was quite willing to agree to.

Mr. Arbuthnot's amendment was "That in case of any reference to the Chamber of Commerce the general Committee be allowed to name three of its members to arbitrate on questions submitted, and that their decision be final. If such a limited number were appointed for that particular duty, their opinions and sentiments would soon become known, and persons who knew that their sentiments accorded with their interests would be ready enough to submit their cases to judges whom they have good reason to suppose would decide in their favor, while those who took a contrary view of things would be equally averse to trust to their decisions. It would be much easier to gain a knowledge of the opinions of five members, than it would be to get at the opinions of the whole committee; and for that reason he thought it better to leave the Committee of Arbitration to the appointment of the General Committee whenever required.

The amendment was then put to the vote and lost, after which the original rule was put and carried.

The following rules were then severally put and carried:—

15th.—That the President of the Chamber be *ex-officio* Chairman of the "*Committee of Management*" and that the said Committee do take charge of the internal affairs of the Chamber,—the control of the establishment and expenditure,—the custody of the funds (under the restrictions of Art.) and the arrangement of Meetings, elections and so forth.

16th.—That the Vice President be *ex-officio* Chairman of the "*Committee of Correspondence*" and that the said Committee shall receive and dispose of all communications and references to the Chamber on general points within the scope of its objects; shall investigate and report on all matters of a like nature brought before it and settle as far as it can, disputed questions of usage or right.

17th.—That the "*Committee of Arbitration*" shall appoint its own Chairman and confine itself to the settlement of differences between parties applying to it as a Court of reconciliation.

18th.—That the proceedings of the “*Committee of Management*” with the accounts of the Treasurer, are to be submitted to General half yearly Meetings (see art.) but not to be subject to the General Committee’s confirmation.

19th.—That the proceedings of the “*Committee of Correspondence*” shall be submitted to the General Committee for approval and confirmation.

20th.—That the proceeding of the “*Committee of Arbitration*” shall be referred to the General Committee only in cases where either of the parties desire an appeal.

21st.—That the Chairman of the respective Committees have casting votes.

22nd.—That the Records of the Chamber and the books of account be at all times open to the inspection of Members under regulations and conditions to be arranged by the General Committee.

23rd.—That the General Committee duly elected be empowered to appoint subordinate office bearers by ballot, the Chamber at large to have the right of displacing the same at the following Monthly General Meeting or at special Meeting (as provided for by art.)

24th.—That monthly General Meetings be held on the first Tuesday of every month or on the next day after when that day falls on a Holiday.

I.—That an election of candidates take place at every such Meeting.

II.—That the proceedings of the “*Committee of Correspondence*” be laid on the table for the inspection of Members.

III.—That vacancies on the General Committee be filled up (as prescribed by art.)

25th.—That on the sixth monthly or *half yearly* Meeting and on every succeeding half yearly Meeting, the accounts of the Treasurer countersigned by the “*Committee of Management*” be submitted for inspection and approval together with the proceedings of the Committee itself.

26th.—That at such half yearly Meetings (one month’s previous notice being given) Rules may be framed, amended or revoked, as the majority of the Meeting (and which shall not be less in number than a moiety of the Members then resident in Calcutta.)

27th.—That at the 12th Monthly or first *annual* General Meeting and at every succeeding anniversary of the same the Members of the Chamber shall elect (by ballot see art.)

Committee men to serve in lieu of those gone out by rotation ; also a President and Vice-President.

28th.—The *Special General Meetings* when called by ten resident Members, with one week's notice of the objects of the requisition shall be held, at which Rules may be altered, revoked or formed (but of which *one month's* notice is necessary as by article), Members may by ballot (the majority being equal to half the Members resident in Calcutta) be ejected, Office-bearers suspended or displaced and such other business transacted (of which due notice shall have been given) as it may be competent for a general Meeting to do by the Rules of the Chamber.

29th.—That the *Funds* of the Chamber, as realized, be deposited in the " Union Bank " available to the calls of the Treasurer by cheques countersigned by the President or Vice-President for the time being and on the balance amounting to *One Thousand Rupees*, the same shall be invested in Government Securities in the names of the President and Vice-President for the time being.

30th.—That funds arising from entrance fees shall (if possible) be set apart as a *reserved fund* for permanent objects such as the formation of a Library, the purchase of furniture and so forth.

And that the purchase of subscriptions, fees, fines, &c. only be applicable to meet the current expences of the establishment.

31st.—That a *Secretary* be appointed (see art.) on a monthly salary of 300 Rs. in the first instance, who shall act under directions from the Chairman of the respective Committees and take charge of the Correspondence, the records of proceedings and the preparation of references; officiating as *Treasurer* in the collection of subscriptions, fees, &c. the supervision of accounts, with such other duties as may hereafter be necessarily allotted to him. Daily attendance (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. to be required of him and an entire abstinence from all private business.

32nd.—That in the event of any question arising as to the construction or application of any of the foregoing Rules, the General Committee be empowered to decide the same, submitting the matter at the next Monthly General Meeting for approval.

33rd.—That the foregoing Rules when finally agreed to, be printed for general use and guidance, an authentic

being subscribed to by each Member on admission, to be kept with the records of the Chamber, and another to be forwarded to the Secretary to Government and to such other authorities, abroad as it may appear desirable to make acquainted with the institution of the Chamber.

It was then proposed by Mr. McKilligan, seconded by Mr. Morrison, and carried, "That the Committee be requested to act provisionally for the reception of the names of candidates and subscriptions, and for the arrangement of preliminaries pending the opening of the Chamber."

Mr. McLean next proposed "That as soon as fifty names be enrolled the Committee be requested to appoint a time and place for the election of a General Committee, President, Vice-President and Secretary," which was seconded by Mr. Joseph, and carried.

It was then proposed by Mr. Morrison, seconded by Mr. Harding and carried. "That the Committee be authorized to defray all contingencies and necessary expenses."

It was next proposed and carried "that the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Goddard, for the great pains he has taken in drawing up the rules."

The Chairman then read a letter from Mr. Goddard, requesting to be relieved from the duties of the Secretaryship as soon as possible, and hoping that some arrangement might be made for the appointment of some one to that office.

The meeting then broke up with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

At a meeting of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce held on the 16th April at the Exchange Rooms, for the purpose of electing their Committee and Secretary,—William Bruce, Esq. in the chair,—the following resolutions were adopted:—

1st.—On the proposition of Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. McLean—

That Messrs. J. N. Lyall and A. Beattie be scrutineers.

2d.—On the motion of Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. Willis,—That in cases of divided votes for different members of the same firm, the aggregate numbers of votes for all members of such firm be reckoned for such member of that firm who may have a greater number of votes than his partners.

The following gentlemen were elected Members of the General Committee of twenty-one:—

R. H. Cockerell, Esq. *President*; B. Harding, Esq. *Vice President*; R. J. Bagshaw, Esq.; Alexander Fraser, Esq.; William Carr, Esq.; William Colville, Esq.; J. Cowie, Esq.; G. C. Arbutnot, Esq.; J. Dougal, Esq.; William Mackenzie, Esq.; James Kyd, Esq.; D. Muckintyre, Esq.; J. N. Lyall, Esq.; Montefiore Joseph, Esq.; A. Muller, Esq.; Rustomjee Cowasji Sett.; Baboo Dworkanath Tagore; A. Beattie, Esq.; Joseph Willis, Esq.; J. Maclean, Esq.; J. Stewart, Esq.

William Limond, Esq. was unanimously appointed Secretary to the Institution.

3d. Proposed by Mr. Carr, and seconded by Mr. Cockerell,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Provisional Committee for their services, and that they be relieved from their duties, and the papers delivered over to the General Committee now elected.

While the scrutineers were taking the votes, some conversation arose on the subject of the rate fixed for the monthly subscription. As the number of members on the list already amounted to eighty, it was the opinion of several gentlemen that so large a subscription as twelve rupees per month would not be necessary. A paper was therefore put in with ten signatures to it, expressing that opinion, and recommending to the consideration of the Committee, that the rate should be reduced to eight rupees as soon as the finances of the institution should be deemed to afford that reduction.—*Calcutta Courier*.

PUBLIC MEETING—RAMMOHUN ROY.

Pursuant to a requisition signed by Mr. Pattle, Mr. McFarlan, and a number of other highly respectable individuals, a public meeting was held at the Town Hall on Saturday afternoon the 5th April for the purpose of taking into consideration the most suitable manner of commemorating the public and private virtues of the late Rammohun Roy.

On the motion of Colonel BECHER, Sir JOHN GRANT was called to the chair.

The learned chairman opened the proceedings of the meeting by the following address: Gentlemen! In having consented to take this chair, in which it has been your pleasure to place me, I can assure you that I was not at all insensible of my own unfitness for the duties which belong to it. It is my misfortune that I did not know the illustrious individual, the best means of commemorating whose public and pri-

vate virtues you have met to consider. I am well aware that there are many who could fill the chair much better than I can; and I am also aware that there is nothing personally applicable to myself which can induce a wish for me to take the chair but the situation I have the honor to fill. I should therefore have declined taking it if I did not consider it the duty of every Englishman who fills a situation of any distinction in India to show in his own person the alacrity with which all Englishmen are ready to come forward on fitting occasions with the natives of India to commemorate Indian virtue and Indian talent. Virtue and talent I can assure my native friends, when possessed by Englishmen, are not more highly appreciated by Englishmen than virtue and talent when possessed by their fellow-subjects of this country. I also thought that I could not better comply with the wishes of the sovereign who placed me in the situation I have the honor to fill; or of those at whose recommendation he was pleased to accept my humble services, than by uniting in the desire that all must feel to join with you in the testimony I have mentioned; and I have thought that an English Judge could not be better employed than in assisting at the celebration of the memory of such a person as that distinguished individual. What judgement can be more solemn than to determine on the merits of the dead? than to declare our opinion of a man who overcame the almost inveterate prejudices of education?—who braved the mistaken and bigotted, though sincere, opinions of his countrymen? defying slander, and encountering dangers which to most men would appear insupportable, for the love of knowledge, and for the purpose of witnessing with his own eyes the effects of civilization; for promoting the interests of his country; for seeing how a more enlarged system of knowledge can promote the happiness of a people; and for seeing how these advantages could be introduced into the country of his birth. For these purposes and with these views he disregarded all the dangers I have mentioned, and has at last done that which his friends feared would be the result, deposited his remains—not in a country of strangers, because he was there surrounded with friends and admirers—but in a country otherwise strange to him, at an almost immeasurable distance from the home of his birth. I leave it to others who are more capable to express the reasons upon which the meeting is founded. They will suggest what are the most proper means for expressing their admiration of the individual, and handing

down his name to posterity. It is my duty only to explain to you the cause of the meeting. The most suitable manner of effecting that object will rest with you. I never felt myself placed in a situation of more interest or more honor than that which I have now the pleasure,—the happiness to fill.

Mr. PATTLE said the honour has been conferred on me of proposing the first resolution. I feel quite inadequate to add any thing to the able exposition of the object of the meeting delivered by our chairman; and I hope my feelings, which I am not able to restrain, will not weaken the effect of his eloquence. We are not merely met to do honor to the memory of that great man Rammohun Roy, it is not merely for that purpose that we are come here. I say we are come to do honor to ourselves. I hope a Calcutta public will never be found who will not eagerly assemble to celebrate transcendent merit. It is on these grounds that I venture to offer my sentiments. It has been said elsewhere that Rammohun Roy was not, in the acceptation of the term as we understand it, a great man. It is true that he was not a great warrior, a great statesman, a great poet; nor was he pre-eminent in European science, but yet I venture to submit, he was a very great man. His fortitude and enlightend mind must call forth admiration in any part of the civilized world; and no one knowing his merits can refuse him this tribute of praise. From the earliest dawn of his reason—when his mind was allowed full exertion, he at once by his intellectual light discarded the prejudices of his birth, and would not allow himself to be dissuaded, either by the bigotry of the priesthood or the entreaties of his friends from seeking that information which they represented would entail on him perdition in the next world, and render him an outcast from society in this. He rejected all their terrors, all the endearing persuasions of his parents, because his enlightend mind told him he had a great purpose to perform—to remove the darkness from his benighted countrymen—to give them the light he had obtained—the moral and intellectual world he had discovered—to make them quit practices abominable to human nature and such as his enlightend mind could only look on with abhorrence and disgust. There were the purposes of his ambition—these were the purposes for which he devoted a life of toil to acquire foreign languages to enable him to be as useful as he contemplated. When he was about to return to this country to continue the labors he so long conducted, and when about to be crowned with success, it pleased

divine Providence to stop all his earthly labors. I would ask you if any can resist paying the highest tribute of praise and panegyric to merits of this transcendent nature. If it had been the good fortune of Rammohun Roy to have lived in ancient Roman or Grecian times, I say the historian, the poet, the painter, the sculptor would have vied with each other in immortalizing his name. It is for us to consider how we can best perpetuate that name. There are many here better able to give advice than I am; but I would suggest that our best guide on this occasion would be to reflect what would have been his wish if we could have consulted him. He would desire no greater honor than to contribute towards the education and civilization of his countrymen, or in other words, he would have earnestly desired that we should continue that meritorious labor which, if he had lived, would have rendered our endeavours unnecessary. Gentlemen, I will now with your permission read the resolution.

“That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the name of Rammohun Roy should be perpetuated by whatever means will best indicate the high sense entertained of him by this meeting as a philosopher and a philanthropist, and of his unceasing endeavours to improve the moral and intellectual condition of his countrymen, and to advance and promote the general good of his country.”

RUSSIC LAL MULLICK said, being as I am a Hindoo, and accustomed from my earliest infancy to convey my sentiments in my native tongue, it cannot be expected that I should deliver them with the accuracy of an Englishman. Being as I am a foreigner I must throw myself on your indulgence for any imperfections in my style, because I am describing my sentiments in a foreign tongue. Rammohun Roy was a man of an extraordinary character—his like we shall not see again. He arose up amidst all the horrors of superstition to proclaim that he was capable of doing much more than his countrymen at that time thought. It will be interesting to this meeting to know the occasion which led Rammohun Roy to reject Hindooism and to think of all those improvements which procure him so celebrated a name, the remembrance of which we are met to commemorate. I have the misfortune not to have been personally acquainted with him; but I have heard that in his family, while he was young, an ascetic went to his father's house and claimed his protection. His father complied with the ascetic's request, and maintained him in his family. Rammohun Roy was then young, and as great and a herodox a Hindoo as ever existed. His father thinking that

the sum devoted to the support of the ascetic, might be made to yield as fair return, recommended him to his care as a pupil; and it was thus that that Rammohun Roy was induced to learn the *Vedas*. It was the perusal of the *Vedas* that first opened his mind, and induced him to reject that abominable system of superstition; and to think of the future regeneration and improvement of his country. It was this which made him proceed further till he accomplished many of those things which he had in his mind. It has been observed that Rammohun Roy had three principal objects in view, namely, the abolition of the suttee, the freedom of the press, and the education of the natives. On these I shall offer a few remarks to show that he was an ardent admirer of virtue, and consequently of happiness. No doubt most of my countrymen will object to Rammohun Roy on account of the pre-eminent part he took in the abolition of the suttee. It has been well observed that he was almost alone in the cause of humanity. It may be said that he thereby injured the religious feelings of his countrymen, and induced the Government to do that which it had no right to do,—to encroach on the religious rights of the country. Whatever may be the opinion of my countrymen on the subject, it will not, I hope, be doubted that even in this he was not only the great man he was supposed, but also a good man, the friend of humanity and of his country; the saviour of the lives of many of his species. Ill could the benevolent heart of Rammohun Roy bear to see so many thousands of his countrywomen, the better half of our species, burnt in fire; and this meeting will therefore rejoice that he not only attempted to accomplish its abolition, but actually lived to see his desire accomplished. There can be no doubt that this showed that he was a good man, susceptible of the noblest and highest feelings. He was led by benevolent feelings,—feelings which led him more and more to seek the good of his country. The second subject that engrossed him was the liberty of the press,—a subject in which all mankind should join. The liberty of the press, it has been well observed, is the palladium of the rights of mankind, it is the noblest gift that God has given us. If we have this we may expect a great many improvements which otherwise we could not obtain. Only conceive, if the liberty of the press were taken away from England, what great mischief would ensue. With the greatest tyrant and the worst of ministers, give us but the liberty of the press, and we care not, for that will be the means of defending our rights.

This was a subject he had earnestly at heart, and his appeal to the king on behalf of the Indian press is well known to you all, thus assisting in the cause of virtue and happiness. It was a subject that his mind could not leave uninvestigated, and he tried all in his power to see it re-established in India. That under the liberal administration of Lord William Bentinck, it has been in some measure established is most true; but yet it is to be regretted that it is not wholly so. It would be the greatest boon that could be conferred on this country, and it is to be hoped that the benevolent individual who now holds the reins of Government will give us that in full which we now enjoy partially, so as to prevent the chance of a successor depriving us of that which he has so liberally granted. The third point which Rammohun Roy had peculiarly at heart was the education of the natives. In this his opinions were very correct and forcible. It is not known to all that Rammohun Roy tried all he could to enlighten the minds of the natives. He not only had teachers to instruct them, but he kept a school where he had Hindoo boys taught; and his works on theological subjects show that he was desirous of imparting that knowledge to others which he had found to be so beneficial to himself. Not being held in that respect that he should have been by his bigotted countrymen, he was prevented from doing all the good which he would have done. I allude to his not being allowed to join an institution in which he might have been of the greatest service to his country. If he had been admitted, his benevolent mind might have suggested many measures which might have done still more benefit to his country. His views on education were profound and just. He was an advocate for imparting the blessings of English science and literature to the natives of this country, and for this purpose, when Lord Amherst wanted to establish a Sanscrit college for the perpetuation of that jargon in our country, he entered a protest against such a measure, as not calculated to lift the character or provide for the happiness of his countrymen. In this manner did he come boldly forward, at a time when his name was not so influential as it has since been; and in this manner did he do all in his power, and enter a protest against the measure, thereby showing that he was a friend to his country, a friend to improvement and knowledge. These are the three points, three most important points, which it was Rammohun Roy's object to accomplish. The first has been accomplished, the second has been so parti-

ally, and the third has not. I hope some measures will be taken and that Rammohun's voice, even from the grave, will determine the Government to do that which in former times they would not condescend to listen to. This however, was not all that Rammohun Roy did. He did more. Before his time there was scarcely such a thing as Bengallee prose writing. We owe its establishment to him, and he himself acquired in it a great degree of perfection. There is not a writer in the Bengallee language so polished as he was. It is certainly a great thing that he not only showed his countrymen how to write in prose, but acquired great degrees of proficiency in it himself. But he did more. He went to England; and even in this he did a great deal of good for his countrymen. To his going there we are in a great measure indebted for the best clauses in the charter, bad and wretched as that charter is [laughter.] Though it contains but a few provisions for the comfort and happiness of the millions that are subject to its sway—for the interests of millions were sacrificed to the interests of a few tea-mongers—yet bad and wretched as it is, and it is certainly very bad, the few provisions that it contains for the good of our countrymen we owe to Rammohun Roy. I therefore say that his going there was not only going to see the beauties and grandeur of England; but it was also beneficial to this country, for he went at a time when his presence was specially needed. I have further heard it said that a great many there are of opinion that the natives of this country are constitutionally incapable of that improvement for which the nations of Europe are so famous. If it did nothing else, his going there did away with such a prejudice. He showed them that natives of this country were capable of thinking of lofty and noble subjects—of comprehending the good of their country. Think upon all this, and then say is there any one who will be bold enough to come forward and say that Rammohun Roy lived in vain? that he did no good for his country? Such a thought would be sacrilege. He did not live in vain. He did a great deal of good. It is no doubt the opinion of many that he might have gone much farther; but before we pass such a sweeping sentence it is to be remembered that he was alone in the business of reform—erecting himself without any assistance from others. Bring to mind the prejudice raging at that time—conceive the bigotry of his countrymen. At that time to have thought, far less to have acted, against the Hindoo religion would have brought

not only discomfort here, but fear of condemnation hereafter. The Hindoos could ill bear to see him oppose sentiments inculcated from their very childhood. Considering the times then in which he commenced his work of reformation, I say he deserves every credit for going so far as he did. With these observations I conclude, trusting you will excuse the imperfections of speech I have betrayed in addressing this meeting. I should not have attempted to do so had it not been to comply with the wishes of some respectable friends; and had I not felt it a duty I owed to myself, to Rammohun Roy, and to my country. [Much applause.]

The motion was then put from the chair and carried unanimously.

Mr. PARKER said that he had been requested to move a resolution, which he could have wished had been in better hands; but he was happy to do any thing which would combine his name with the proceedings of the meeting. He had not had the honor of knowing Rammohun Roy to any very great extent, but he had learnt sufficient of his public and private career to enable him to honor and esteem his character. After the very eloquent addresses that had been made it would be unnecessary for him to take up the time of the meeting: and he would therefore content himself with reading the resolution, first observing that whatever tribute they bestowed on the memory of so distinguished an individual, it would not be more than his public and private virtues richly merited.

"That a subscription be opened to forward the object of this meeting in such manner as may be determined by a majority of subscribers, they to vote by proxy or otherwise after six weeks' notice which shall specify the plan or plans proposed."

Mr. TURTON said, — I have been requested to second this resolution, and if I thought an intimate personal acquaintance with the deceased was necessary towards doing so, I should not have offered myself on this occasion. If I thought it necessary to say any thing in his praise, I should shrink from the task, for I am certain that I could say nothing that could elevate him in the opinion of those whom I address. I had not the honor of an intimate personal acquaintance with the distinguished individual whose memory we are met to commemorate; but thus much I may say, that I had the pleasure, the satisfaction of seeing a man, in spite of innumerable difficulties, and without any natural advantages, neglecting and despising all personal interests for the exalted and patriotic purpose of

promoting the interests of his countrymen at large. A very short time after my arrival in this country no act was passed by the Government which met with the general reprobation of those who were governed; but no one came forward with the manliness and boldness that Rammohun Roy did to express his sentiments on the odious measure. A man born and bred in Britain could not have come forward more completely heart and soul in support of that which was the cause of his country than Rammohun Roy did in 1823. I then made his acquaintance in the first instance, and was surprised, delighted, to see an inordinate love of liberty in a man reared and bred in the spirit of dependance, if dependance could exist in such a mind; and it is therefore that I have come forward to assist with my endeavours, humble though they be, the objects of this meeting. If any thing that I could say could lead any of his countrymen to follow so bright an example, I should deem this the happiest and proudest moment of my life. I sincerely hope he will be to them a guiding star of emulation and I hope they will be convinced by his career that it requires no fortuitous circumstances of rank or fortune to make a man useful to his country. The promotion of the interests and happiness of his countrymen were the objects that he always kept steadily in view; and from which he would not be turned aside, either by flattery or bullying. I beg my native friends to recollect what he did, and the means by which he did it. By his own good sense and strength of mind he overcame the prejudices in which he had been reared made himself what he was. It has been said that we owe something to Rammohun Roy in the charter that has been recently passed by parliament. I wish we could trace more of his philanthropic and liberal views in that charter; and I quite agree with my native friend who addressed you on that subject that, if he had lived longer, we might have profited more by his exhortations. If however the people of India desire to accomplish any thing towards their own benefit, they must express their wishes, as Rammohun Roy did. The limited extent of benefit conferred on our country by the new charter may in a great measure be attributed to the little knowledge of the wants of the people possessed by the ministry; and if the people will not themselves for their own benefit, it is needless to expect to do it for them; they must defend themselves if others do defend them. On that account I look on Rammohun Roy as a great law to his countrymen. He

was a mouthpiece to them to promote their interests. I am no admirer of what the ministry have done for us, but I attribute it to their want of knowledge of the country that they have done no more; and it is to that want of knowledge alone that I attribute their leaving that power in the hands of a Governor General that should be alone vested in the Parliament of England. However, since there is to be a Legislative Council, I hope the natives of this country will not hesitate, when measures are likely to be adopted that may be disadvantageous to them, boldly to come forward and protest against them, as their patriotic countryman Rammohun Roy did against the odious press regulation. They should not keep their complaints to themselves, for even in this much abused charter (the deficiencies of which is attributable to the ministry's ignorance of the wants of the people of India) a desire may be traced to improve their condition and promote their happiness. They who wish to benefit their country must not wait to see who will support them in their endeavours; but boldly come forward as Rammohun Roy did, and set an example, rather than wait to follow on. It is in that point of view that I admire Rammohun Roy. It has been said that he was no great statesman, that he was no great politician, that he was no great poet; but I say that he was greater than all these, for he was a philanthropist of the noblest nature, a man who braved difficulties innumerable, and who would not have hesitated to brave as many more, to advocate the interests and promote the happiness of his countrymen. To found a code of laws is no proof of greatness; it has been done by many; but to get rid of one which has been fixed for ages in the minds of the people by bigotry and superstition, belong to him alone. His ambition was to be, not a great man, but a just, an useful, and a humane man. The great character of Rammohun Roy was his utility. There was no single individual who appropriated so much of his time and his talents towards promoting the benefit of those around him; and if that is not a sufficient reason for all to come forward, both European and Native, to show that they are not indifferent to worth and utility, I know of no other reason for which a public meeting should assemble. He deserves still more admiration for the modesty and retirement of his manners. Only mark his course, devoid of all ostentation or exhibition. Did you ever hear any thing of him, except as stage by stage he forwarded plans for the good of mankind. Look at his long voyage;

which with nine-tenths of the Hindoos was considered a great or wonder, even than his rejection of Hindooism; and are we to be told that he is not a man who deserves commemoration? If he is not, then I really do not know who is; and if we do not unite together heart and hand to express our admiration of such patriotic and noble conduct, it will reflect but little credit on the patriotism or gratitude of the people of India. I apologise for having said so much, and for having said it in a manner so unworthy of the subject [cries of no! no! hear! hear!] you all know the claims the deceased has on your gratitude, and when you come forward to honor him and commemorate his memory, you will thereby confer honor on yourselves. I have much pleasure in seconding the motion, gentlemen, and have no doubt that it will be carried as unanimously as the last.

The resolution was then put from the chair and carried unanimously.

Mr. JAMES SUTHERLAND said,—A resolution of a very simple nature has been entrusted to me, which, after the very eloquent addresses that have been made, requires nothing from me in support of it; but peculiar circumstances placed me in situations in which I had the best opportunities of forming an estimate of the character of the individual we have this day met to commemorate; and I could ill reconcile it to my feelings to propose a resolution, however trivial, without making some attempt, however faint it may be, to record my sentiments on this occasion. It was my good fortune, I may say honor, to go to England in the same vessel with that distinguished individual, and there are few stations in life in which men have better opportunities of estimating each others' characters than during the close contact of a long voyage of five months; and during that period I may safely say that I never heard from Rammohun Roy a sentiment that did not do honor to his feelings as a man—that did not do honor to human nature. He always expressed a fervent desire to benefit his country; and he was at all times ready to make any sacrifice of comfort or convenience to aid that patriotic and philanthropic purpose. He only looked forward to the benefits that India might derive from his voyage, and whenever any delay occurred his mind seemed only to rest on the ill consequences that might be entailed by them on the success of his great object. So much has been said, and so eloquently said on his merits, and I feel so deeply on the occasion, that it is too

painful for me to dwell on his virtues, public and private. I feel that I should ill acquit myself on such a subject, and will therefore pass over it without trespassing on your patience; but I cannot sit down without saying a few words to my native friends. I fully concur in all that has fallen from Mr. Turton; but there is one topic on which he has not touched, and which, for the sake of cordiality and unanimity, I would press upon their attention. There are many of them no doubt around me who entertain different sentiments, on some subjects, from our departed friend, and to those I would say, whatever you may think, whatever may be your particular opinions on those disputed points, nevertheless here is a case in which you may without any sacrifice of duty or principle unite with us in a tribute to his memory. It has been admitted—but he he right or wrong in his religious opinions,—that he has placed you (the natives) in a more elevated political position than without his exertions you were likely to have been placed in, at least for many years to come. The advantages he has secured to you are not limited to any particular creed, but are applicable to all, and claim equally from all a tribute of approbation. On these grounds I trust that you will not only unite in holding up your hands in favor of the resolution, but that you will all be equally ready in furnishing the means to render it effective. There is another point on which I must touch, which is perhaps not quite so well adapted to insure conciliation as the last. There has been an attack of a most atrocious character made on your countryman. Now it so happened that years ago, when the circumstances to which it alludes took place, I read the whole of the proceedings; and I have also, since the publication of the attack, seen a civil servant who is acquainted with all the particulars. I am authorized by that gentleman, who is now here, to say that the accused is entirely innocent of the conduct imputed to him; and I further say, when I look at the respectable character of this meeting, and when I observe the distinguished individual who so ably fills the chair, that those circumstances alone would be a full answer to such a calumny cast upon the memory of the distinguished dead. It is unnecessary for me to say more in a case in which we are called on to take the opinion of a single individual against the decision of a solemn tribunal; and indeed if I were to dwell on the subject, my feelings might lead me to utter that which it would be as well for the sake of peace and harmony to avoid. I will therefore abstain from saying

say more on that head; but I will state that, from the moment when Rammohun Roy stood forward as the advocate of the liberty of the press,—as the champion of the oppressed and the injured, I have watched his career up to the time of his going to England and after his arrival in that country; and I know and can safely affirm, that his whole soul was absorbed in the one single desire to benefit his countrymen. He therefore deserves much at the hands of you all; and I trust that, whatever may be your religious or political opinions, you will unite in commemorating this most enlightened philosopher and philanthropist. Mr. Sutherland then read the following resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Bramley and carried unanimously.

“That the following gentlemen shall constitute a Committee to collect Subscriptions and to call a Meeting of the Subscribers as soon as sufficient time shall have elapsed for the receipt of contributions from all parts of India.”

Sir John Peter Grant.

John Palmer, Esq.

James Pattle, Esq.

T. Plowden, Esq.

H. M. Parker, Esq.

D. McFarlan, Esq.

Thomas E. M. Turton, Esq.

Longueville Clark, Esq.

Colonel Young.

G. J. Gordon, Esq.

A. Rogers, Esq.

James Kyd, Esq.

W. H. Smith, Esq.

David Hare, Esq.

Colonel Becker.

Dwarkanauth Tagore.

The following names were added on the proposition of Mr. Turton, by consent of the Meeting:—

Rustomjee Cowasjee.

Rustick Lal Mullick.

Moothernauth Mullick.

Biswanath Mootee Lal.

James Sutherland, Esq.

Mr. TURTON then said to the chairman,—I have had imposed on me, I will not say the task, but the pleasure of conveying to you the thanks of many of my native friends and of all those here this day, for your kindness in taking the chair. It was their object to have in the chair a person who by his station would add weight and consideration to the proceedings of the meeting of this day, and I know of no one, Sir, so well qualified for the office as yourself. Connected as you have been with the natives of India, and standing as you do high in the opinion of all, it was their wish that, the unknown to the individual whose memory they met to commemorate, you should preside over the meeting. It

sentiments I beg to participate most cordially, and to thank you in the name of the meeting for your able and impartial conduct in the chair.

Sir JOHN GRANT said in reply,—It is extremely gratifying to me to receive the thanks of my native friends, and I should think that I had very ill discharged my duty if I did not take every occasion consistent with duties of a more important nature of attending on all occasions in order to forward the wishes of the native community, and doing all I could towards the promotion of that intelligent independence which I hope always to see exercised by them.—*Bengal Hurkuru.*

PUBLIC MEETING—LAUDABLE SOCIETIES.

Tuesday being the day appointed for the adjourned meeting of the Laudable Societies, a number of the subscribers assembled between three and four o'clock at the Exchange Rooms; but as it was expected that conciliation would be the order of the day, the meeting presented nothing like so formidable an appearance as on the last occasion, when the different parties were at open hostilities.

Mr. Reid, the Chairman of the former meeting, having been called upon to preside, Mr. Turton stated that it had been thought desirable to place before them the present state of the funds of the societies, in consequence of which the Secretary had drawn up, about a week ago, a report to be submitted to them. It was not necessary for him to say much on the occasion, except that he was happy to state that he believed that a spirit of conciliation had been shown by those who had been for some time opposed to the late proceedings, which spirit he hoped and believed was reciprocal. Whatever differences there had been in the societies, he sincerely hoped that they now no longer existed. Mr. Cullen, he was sorry to say, was prevented from attending by indisposition; but with their permission he would supply his place by reading the

REPORT.

With reference to the discussions which have taken place, the Directors think it desirable to lay before the shareholders the following brief Report on the state of the Societies:—

SEVENTH LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

According to the statement made up to the 31st of December last, and submitted to the half-yearly meeting, the funds in cash and Company's

paper amounted to Sa. Rs.	2,53,960	0	4
Interest due in Government securities including premiums, &c.....	8,009	5	4
Estimated value of the securities assigned by Messrs. Alexander and Co.....	2,67,828	6	9
	<hr/>		
	5,29,792	12	5

Add—Amount of Subscriptions realized since 1st January last,..... 2,01,787 0 0

Amount recovered on securities assigned by Messrs. Alexander and Co. since ditto,..... 3,321 6 8

2,05,108 6 8

Less—Regulated advance on 3½ shares on lapsed lives paid since 1st January last,..... 14,000 0 0

Law charges, advertisements, printing charges, commission, &c..... 1,706 2 2

16,706 2 2

Sa. Rs. 1,89,402 4 6

Invested as follows:—

In Government securities, .. 1,89,265 0 0

In Cash in the Union Bank, .. 3,137 4 6

1,89,402 4 6

Total amount of funds.... Sa Rs 7,19,195 0 11.
which divided among 212½ shares on lapsed lives; gives Sa. Rs. 3,374 per share above the regulated advance.

But it must be observed that this amount is partly, and to a considerable extent, dependent on the correctness of the estimate of the value of the securities assigned by Messrs. Alexander Co.

THIRTEENTH SUPPLEMENTARY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

Total amount of funds as per Statement made up to 31st December last, and submitted to the half-yearly meeting,	Sa. Rs. 2,12,451	7	0
Add—Amount of subscriptions realized since 1st January last,	Sa. Rs. 1,37,942	0	0
Less—Regulated advance on $9\frac{1}{2}$ shares on lapsed lives paid since 1st January last,	38,000	0	0
Printing charges, advertisements, commission, refund of subscription, &c.,	2,639	0	0
		40,639	0 0
	Sa. Rs.	97,303	0 0

Invested as follows:—

In Government securities ..	96,660	0	0
In cash in the Union Bank ..	643	0	0
		97,303	0 0

Total amount of funds Sa. Rs. 3,09,754 7 5 which divided among 133 shares on lapsed lives, gives Sa. Rs. 2,244 per share, above the regulated advance.

The Directors have great pleasure in informing the meeting that the recent discussions have not occasioned withdrawals of subscriptions to any considerable extent—nearly the whole of the former subscriptions have been paid up, but under the circumstances the Directors have not thought fit to insist on any forfeitures for non-payment prior to the 1st of April. For this they hope to receive the sanction of the meeting.

The realizations on the securities obtained from Messrs. Alexander and Co. on account of the Seventh Laudable So-

ciety during the past three months have been very inconsiderable,—only two of the debtors having made payments, while others with whom arrangements had been entered into, or were in progress, have declined fulfilling them, in consequence of having received notice from the Attorney of the old Directors not to pay except to Mr. Wright. With one of these, however, they believe arrangements will be made under which his payments will immediately be resumed. Both Societies are sustaining considerable loss in interest in consequence of the inability of the Treasurers to recover such as is overdue on the Company's paper standing in the names of the former Directors, who, in conformity to the resolution passed on the 18th of February last, have been called upon by the Secretary to endorse the papers to the present Directors—Mr. T. Plowden and Mr. W. F. Fergusson, retired Directors, have met the wishes of the shareholders, but Mr. A. Colvin who was elected a Director in January 1833, and resigned in May following,—as also Mr. T. Dickens and Captain Gavin Young have for the present refused to do so. But the funds of the Societies at the disposal of the Directors have been amply sufficient to meet all just claims upon them.

The Directors, however, are not without hopes of being able to come to a satisfactory arrangement with some of the debtors alluded to, without the necessity of having recourse to legal measures, and trust that the proceedings at the present meeting, will bring about a settlement of all existing differences.

The directors are anxious to do all in their power to put an end to contention, and to avoid all contest as to their authority; they beg to place their resignation in the hands of the present meeting, the competency and legality of which, called as it has been by assent of all parties; it is to be presumed will not hereafter be questioned. In case this expectation should unfortunately not be realized, it would be expedient that the meeting should provide for the emergency, and authorise the new Directors to take such steps as circumstances may render necessary, whether as to the debtors to the Societies, or as to the endorsement of the Government securities.

The Directors have only further to state that the Secretary has tendered his resignation in a letter under date the 6th instant, a copy of which is annexed, and which the Directors, under the circumstances in which the societies are placed, he thought it right to accept, requesting Mr. Cullen however continue his services to the Societies till the date of this meet-

ing, when the election of a Secretary would be submitted to the members at large.

They cannot close their Report without expressing their strong sense of the services of Mr. Cullen during the period in which they have been entrusted with the direction of the affairs of the Societies, and they do not hesitate to say that in their opinion the retirement of Mr. Cullen, he being also a trustee for the securities assigned by Messrs. Alexander and Co., would be a loss to the Societies, and one severely felt by any member of the present direction who may be continued in office.

(COPY.) Calcutta 8th April, 1834.

TO R. H. COCKERELL, T. E. M. TURTON, W. BRUCE,
AND B. HARDING, ESQRS. CAPTAIN J. W. J. OUSELEY
AND BABOO DWARKANATH TAGORE, *Directors of the
Laudable Societies.*

Dear Sirs,—I am afraid we are no nearer a settlement with the old directors of these Societies than we were two months ago, and unless something is done on our parts, however unmerited on theirs, the meeting on the 15th will most probably do no more than its *predecessor* has done towards putting an end to the degree of doubt and uncertainty as to the Societies' interests existing for the last three months, and that indefatigable opposition to all our proceedings, to support and prolong which I believe you have been satisfied, no possible available means, be their nature what they may, have been spared.

I have reason to fear too, that any thing short of my "*abdication*" will effect little towards a perfect and amicable settlement; and accordingly their wish to express my desire to resign the Secretaryship of the Societies into the hands of the shareholders, as soon as arrangements can be conveniently made for relieving me of the charge.

Until then every attention will continue to be given to the interests of the Societies on my part, as heretofore, and I hope you will understand that this communication arises solely from a desire to see the Laudables flourishing, and from no diminished sense on my part of the importance of the trust, or the kindness that gave it into my hands, rendered invaluable to me from the particular time and spirit in which the act was done.

I am, dear sirs, your obliged and faithful servant,

(Signed) J. CULLEN.

During the reading of the above report there were some slight objections made by Mr. Dickens, but they were satisfactorily explained by Mr. Turton.

It was then proposed by Captain Forbes, seconded by Mr. Plowden, and carried unanimously:—

“That the Report now read be approved and confirmed, and that the resignation of the Directors and Secretary be received.”

The following letter from the old Directors was then read by the Chairman:—

Calcutta, April 15, 1834.

To the Chairman of the Meeting of Shareholders of the Laudable Societies.

Sir,—We request you will do us the favor to read to the Meeting the subjoined letter as soon as you conveniently can after taking the chair.

We have the honor to be,

G. YOUNG.

T. DICKENS.

J. PATTLE.

JOHN COWIE.

To the Shareholders of the 7th Laudable Society and of the 13th Supplementary Society.

Gentlemen,—We the undersigned Directors of the Laudable Societies desirous to prevent, if possible, further contest and to leave the shareholders perfectly free to act according to their will in the future management of their affairs, tender our resignations of the office of Directors.

Mr. Wright the Secretary appointed by us resigns his office for the same reasons.

We do not doubt that the shareholders at large will perceive it to be convenient, and most plainly just both to us and to such shareholders as have acknowledged us to be Directors, and have paid premiums on policies through Mr. Wright to recognize the acts done by us, or on our behalf in the conduct of the business of these Societies from the 11th January last to the present day.

As the situation of Director cannot, however be resigned in such a manner as to exempt those who have once acted as such from legal responsibility, except by the express consent of every shareholder, we shall be under the necessity of requiring from the new Directors who may be appointed by the present Meeting an engagement to indemnify us from legal consequences should our right to resign be hereafter disputed.

These reasonable condition being assented to by the Meeting (which the undersigned cannot doubt) Captain Young and Mr. Dickens will immediately endorse over to the new Directors, who may be appointed, all the Government securities now standing in their names, and the undersigned will withdraw the notices which have been given to the debtors of the Societies not to pay to any other persons than the undersigned, and the affairs of the Societies can proceed without further difficulty.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servants,

G. YOUNG.

T. DICKENS.

J. PATTLE.

JOHN COWIE, *Directors*
of the 7th Laudable and 13th Supplementary
Laudable Societies.

It was then proposed by Mr. E. Macnaghten, seconded by Captain Forbes, and carried unanimously,—

“That the resignations conveyed in the enclosed paper, be accepted.”

Mr. Greenlaw said, that the resolution that he intended to propose required but little comment. They had adopted the report of their directors and thereby acknowledged their services. Though they had all resigned to promote cordiality, he had no doubt that they would cheerfully devote their talents again to the benefit of the societies if re-elected. He would therefore propose without further preface,—

“That Messrs. Cockerell, Turton, Bruce, Harding, Capt. Ouseley, and Bahoo Dwarkanath Tagore, be elected Directors of the two Societies until the half yearly meeting in January next.”

After some discussion of no great importance the next half yearly meeting in July was substituted for January, in which amended form the resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously. In the course of the discussion, which was extremely desultory, Mr. Pattle drew attention to an observation used in one of Mr. Turton's communications or publications, that the societies had been placed in jeopardy, trusting that he did not mean thereby to infer that they had been in jeopardy by the directors. Mr. Turton stated that he alluded to the discussions which were then going on, which were calculated to place any institution in jeopardy, which explanation perfectly satisfied Mr. Pattle.

Mr. Clarke said that he had to propose a resolution without which the exertions of their directors would be crippled. The resolution was as follows:—

That the Directors be authorized by the present meeting to take such steps with reference to the securities assigned by Messrs. Alexander and Co., and any compromises thereon, as they may think fit and circumstances require."

It must be evident to them that compromises might be extremely beneficial to the society; but these they could not effect without the sanction of the subscribers; and it would be useless to summon a meeting for that express purpose when the matter might be settled at once. If they had sufficient confidence in their directors to elect them, they ought also to have sufficient confidence in them to entrust them with the powers proposed in his resolution.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Adam Smith, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Adam Smith then proposed the appointment of Mr. Cullen to the Secretaryship of the societies,—when Mr. Clarke called for a ballot. He distinctly avowed his intention of voting for Mr. Cullen himself; but thought it would be more regular and more satisfactory to all parties to have a ballot. Several gentlemen thought it unnecessary to proceed to a ballot when there was no objection by any to the candidate proposed; but Mr. Turton coincided in the opinion of his learned friend; and observed in addition, that if it were necessary to ballot for a Secretary, it was equally necessary to ballot for Directors. The question was finally disposed by a show of hands (which proved unanimously in favor of Mr. Cullen), with an understanding that a ballot should take place for both Directors and Secretary, as soon as the rest of the business of the meeting should be disposed of.

Mr. Turton then read the following report of the Committee appointed on the 18th of February last to enquire into the best mode of consolidating the two Societies:—

Report of the Committee appointed at the Meeting of the Members of the Laudable Societies, held on the 18th of February 1834, to inquire into the expediency and the best mode of uniting the two Societies.

We find that in the 7th Laudable Society the number of lives at present insured is only 320 and in the Supplementary Society 240, of which latter eighty are also insured in the 7th Laudable. In the two Societies therefore there are only 480

lives insured in all, and on these the risks amount to 1,755 shares, viz. in the 7th Laudable 1,054 in the supplementary 701.

The most numerous of these two Societies consists of by far too few members to afford a probability of an equal annual mortality; and even after the blending of them together, the numbers of both united will still be much smaller than could be desired.

We are therefore of opinion not only that the Societies ought to be united, but to make up for deficiency in their aggregate number of members that the term of their duration should be extended, and judging from past experience, we infer, that 7 years will not be found more than sufficient to supply the want of numbers so as to equalise the rates of dividends on lapsed shares. On the same grounds, but looking too in some degree to the probability of a deterioration in the average description of risks insured, we would recommend that the maximum of dividend shall, on the renewal of Societies, be taken at Rs. 6,000 per share, but instead of the existing rule of the Supplementary Society which provides that the surplus funds of one Society shall be carried to the next Society in succession, we recommend that such surplus shall be divided amongst the surviving members of the Society rateably, according to the amount of premium they have paid.

The advantages we expect to flow from the adoption of these measures are, first, the high degree of probability, amounting almost to moral certainty, that the funds of the Society will on an average of 7 years, be fully adequate to the payment of dividends to the extent above limited—whilst,

Secondly, by the return of any eventual surplus to the survivors, they will be as far as possible indemnified for any over-payment of premium which the result may prove to have been in so far disproportioned to the risk insured. The great certainty of the ultimate dividend too will afford a facility not hitherto possessed by the holders of lapsed certificates to discount the balance after receipt of the first dividend.

As to the terms on which the two Societies may be united, we must advert to the facts; that the 7th Laudable Society, which expires at the end of the current year, must pay over to the new or eighth Society ten per cent. of the sum that it may then have in hand. It seems but fair that the members of the Supplementary Society should on their amalgamation contribute a similar amount. It is impossible at present to

state with any accuracy what this might require per share, but assuming as probable that one thousand shares insured in the 7th Laudable will carry with them Rs. 50,000 to the eighth, the 700 shares held in the Supplementary Society ought to pay 50 Rs. per share to make up a corresponding contribution to the united funds.

We would further beg to suggest, that the following provisions shall be adopted for the new Society.

As we have already proposed that the whole of the surplus funds shall at the end of seven years be distributed rateably amongst the surviving members, there will be no per centage made over to the 9th Society commencing 1st January 1842.

The affairs of the 8th United Society shall be conducted by nine Directors and a Secretary.

Of the Directors there shall be chosen

- 1 from the Civil Service.
- 1 from the Military Service.
- 1 from the Legal Profession.
- 1 from the Merchants.
- 1 from the Tradesmen.
- 1 from the Natives.

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the remaining three may be of any class. In case no suitable person of any particular class will accept the Direction, his place may be supplied from any other class indiscriminately.

The Directors shall go out annually, but any of them may be re-elected.

They shall be chosen by a majority of those present at the regular annual meeting convened for the purpose, provided two-fifths of the shareholders be represented at the meeting; if not, another special meeting shall be called for the purpose at 14 days' notice—the decision of which second meeting shall be final.

No person shall be considered qualified for the Direction, who does not hold at least one share in the Society—unless a majority of the whole shareholders shall specially vote for his election, notwithstanding his holding less than one share.

The Secretary shall in like manner be elected by a majority of votes, but in case 2-5ths of the shareholders shall not be present or represented at the meeting, another shall be called by the Directors, with 14 days' notice, the decision of which shall be final.

The Secretary shall continue to hold his office during the pleasure of the Society.

A majority of the votes at any meeting at which 2-3ds of the Society shall be represented shall be conclusive upon all subjects brought before it; and the votes of a majority at a meeting so constituted, shall be requisite for the removal of a Director or Secretary from office.

Any three of the Directors or any ten members having individually an interest in the Society to the extent of one share each, may call an extraordinary meeting of the Society at any time by public advertisement, with seven days' notice; but no resolution passed at such shall be conclusive until confirmed by another meeting called for that purpose, unless the purport of it shall have been specified in the advertisement convening the meeting.

All shareholders to be entitled to vote either in person or by proxy signified in writing.

The printed regulations to remain in other respect in force except in so far as they have been altered by the resolutions of the late meetings of the Laudable Societies.

Should these suggestions be adopted by these meeting, we would recommend that the Directors be empowered to fill up the details of the plan and to make all the subsidiary arrangements necessary for carrying it into effect.

G. J. GORDON.

JOHN LOWE,

W. N. FORBES.

C. B. GREENLAW.

THOS. E. M. TURTON.

JOSEPH WILLIS.

Mr. Turton then proposed the two following resolutions, which were duly recorded, and carried unanimously:—

“That the Report of the Committee be referred to the Directors now elected for correction and completion in conjunction with the Directors, and that the farther consideration of it be postponed till the next half yearly meeting.”

“That the recommendation contained in the Report of the Committee, as to the holding of meetings, the appointment and election of Directors and of Secretary, be adopted as the regulations of these Societies for the residue of their respective terms, and that the Directors be requested to draw up rules in conformity therewith.”

The meeting then broke up with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

BENGAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

A general meeting of members of the above Society was held at the office of the assignee of the late firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. Secretaries and Treasurers, on Saturday, the 19th April, for the inspection of accounts, the election of office-bearers, and the consideration of the interests of the society, as affected by the failure of Messrs. Cruttenden and Co.

Mr. Leighton opened the business of the meeting by stating that he attended there as the representative of a considerable number of absent subscribers, and being entitled, in that character, to take a part in the proceedings of the day, he would beg leave to move that Mr. Bruce be requested to take the chair.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Palmer and carried, the Chairman briefly stated the objects of the meeting, and called upon Mr. Macintyre to produce the accounts.

Mr. Macintyre stated that, on the failure of Messrs. Cruttenden and Co. he had committed the management of the affairs of the society to Mr. Leighton, and being consequently unprepared to afford the information that might be required by the meeting, he had deputed that gentleman to act on his behalf.

The Chairman then called on Mr. Leighton to produce the accounts.

Mr. Leighton informed the meeting that the accounts would be found copied in the books lying upon the table, but apprehending that it would be tedious and inconvenient to the gentlemen present to proceed at once to their investigation in detail, he would move—

“ That the accounts of the several classes of the Bengal Provident Society, as rendered by Mr. Macintyre, assignee of the estate of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. be submitted to the following subscribers, now present, and that they be requested to examine and report on them, at their earliest convenience, through the medium of the public papers:—

Mr. Bruce, Mr. Cowie, and Mr. Palmer.”

Mr. Dickens seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Bruce moved that Mr. Dickens be requested to become a member of the committee just appointed which was seconded by Mr. Cowie and carried.

Mr. Leighton produced the Company's paper and mortgage securities and proposed the following resolution, which

was supported by Mr. Macnaghten, and adopted by the meeting:—

“ That the committee of gentlemen, who have consented to report on the accounts, be requested to examine the Company's paper and title deeds of the landed property mortgaged to the society, reporting at their earliest convenience whether the former stands in the names of the Directors, and whether the latter are in any way defective;—and, further, to obtain from a competent professional person an estimate of the present market value of the houses so mortgaged.”

Moved by Mr. Leighton, seconded by Mr. Macintyre, and carried unanimously:—

“ That the proprietors of the Union Bank be requested to act as the Treasurers of the society, and that the Company's paper be forthwith deposited in their hands.”

Moved by Mr. Leighton and seconded by Mr. Cowie:—

“ That all advertised dividends, remaining unclaimed after the limit of time prescribed by the fundamental rules of the society, be declared forfeited.

Mr. Palmer opposed the motion on the ground of its illiberality and the probable hardship of its operation in many instances, and he adduced a strong case in point where the claimants were orphans residing at the Mauritius, who could hardly be supposed to have access to the *London or Indian Gazette*, announcing the payment of a dividend.

Mr. Leighton explained that his motion was founded on one of the original regulations of the institution, which were declared to be *immutable*.

Mr. Dickens suggested, by way of amendment, that the motion should be modified in the following manner, in which form it was put to the meeting and adopted:

“ That the committee be requested to report whether it would not be proper that all advertised dividends, remaining unclaimed after the limit of time prescribed by the fundamental rules of the society, should be now declared forfeited.”

Moved by Mr. Palmer, seconded by Mr. Macnaghten, and carried unanimously:—“ That in conformity with the recommendation of the Directors, Mr. Leighton be elected Secretary to the society, and that he be remunerated for his services by a commission of one per cent on receipts, and one per cent on payments, all incidental charges being, as heretofore, borne by the respective classes in the ratio of their

Mr. Leighton begged to offer the meeting the expression of his thanks for their ready attention to the recommendation of the Directors.

Mr Dickens enquired of Mr. Palmer whether it was the intention of the Directors to tender their resignation to the subscribers.

Mr Palmer replied that, so far as he was individually concerned, it was not his intention voluntarily to relinquish the administration of the affairs of the society, especially at a moment when they appeared to require the exercise of peculiar vigilance and attention on the part of the existing management.

The meeting then separated, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

There was a good deal of desultory conversation on points affecting the interests of the society, but our limits only admit of our furnishing a report of the more important proceedings of the day. We understood it to be stated that the committee would incorporate in their projected report such observations, as might occur to them, in respect to the distribution of funds immediately available for the payment of dividends.—*Englishman*.

SLAVERY AT SYLHET AND ASHAM.

(*From a Correspondent of the Englishman.*)

There is a difference in the state of slavery as it exists in Asham, and as it exists at Sylhet. The slave in Asham performs service on account of having received the price of his servitude;—the slave in Sylhet is forced into servitude by another who receives the price of his servitude. In the latter case it is the worst species of robbery; in the former it is the result of poverty or vice. The slave is robbed of freedom, the debtor-slave foregoes it, because he cannot help it. The antiquity of the practice of tolerating either description of servitude, does not alter the fact that, in the former case it is robbery, and in the latter case inability to pay a debt, or some circumstances which forces a man to give up his liberty.

That the debtor-slave voluntarily resigns his freedom, no one will maintain in opposition to universal experience. Imprisonment for crime or debt has always been, and always will be, regarded as extremely repugnant to natural feeling; hence on the one hand it is deemed punishment sufficient to deter from the commission of crimes; and on the other as sufficient

to compel payment of debts due from one individual to another. Whether, therefore, a man is found in the condition of a slave, or that of a debtor-slave, it is perfectly opposed to nature and reason, that in either of those states he should be pleased with his lot, or in other words could have voluntarily consented to be deprived of liberty during the remainder of his life.

Because the custom of purchasing slaves, and reducing debtors to slavery is agreeable to the Hindoo and Mahomedan laws, is still in force and pledged to be respected by the British Government, some have doubted the propriety of attempting to abolish slavery at Asham and Sylhet, unless compensation could be made to the holder of slaves. The amount of compensation, it is calculated, would be thirty or forty lacs of Rupees.

We shudder to make a calculation of the slaves as valued by Mr. Scott in the aggregate; for taking a slave at Asham and Sylhet to be worth 50 Rupees, we have 80,000 as the number of slaves in those countries. What must be the sum total of all the districts in the British territories! Taking this additional number into account, will our projectors continue to maintain the propriety of the measure suggested by them? But be the number of slaves what it may, there is no avoiding their freedom, for so the parliament of Great Britain has enacted.

A most extraordinary reason has been given for continuing the practice of slavery, and that is in the form of a comparison drawn between the spendthrift class in Asham and England. The spendthrifts in the latter country undergo two forms of slavery—the slave in the shape of a felon transported beyond seas, and the debtor-slave in the shape of a soldier in the army and a sailor in the navy. It is rather odd, that there should be occasion to go so far for arguments in support of slavery at Asham and Sylhet; and my reason for thinking so is founded on the fact that the bulk of the slave population of Sylhet are not purchased, but the descendants of slaves originally purchased, and transmitted by the purchasers to their heirs from generation to generation, multiplying like common live stock. Are these to be compared with the spendthrifts of England finding their way into the ranks of a glorious army, and to the decks of our invincible navy? or to the felons transported from England to the colonies? The difference in the condition of the spendthrift in England, and the spendthrift in Asham may be thus stated. The spendthrift bondsmen in the British

army and navy, are bound to serve his majesty for a limited period, for which they are well fed and clothed, and have prospects of plunder and promotion ever before them, which things taken together, form a combination of comforts that are usually beyond the reach of a multitude of our fellow-subjects, who have never been spendthrifts. The Ashamese debtor-slaves are enslaved in most cases for the whole term of their lives, for debt, which is equal to perpetual slavery; they have wretched fare; the females of their families become prostitutes; their males beggars or robbers, some on the roads, others transported as felons! The soldier may purchase his discharge for a certain sum of money, which if sober, he could gather together by the sale of his allowance of a *dram*, and by carrying on sundry petty specs in the cantonments, or camp, among his comrades. What can a miserable Ashamese, toiling all day, do to collect the price of his discharge from his master, who, of course, is interested in taking care that his bondman shall not possess ought wherewith to emancipate himself? To make the comparison just, the parties should be placed on an equal scale of comforts and casualties; and were that done on the present occasion, I do not hesitate to say that I should be happy to oppose the deliverance of the Ashamese debtor-slaves from their happy lot.

Pursuing my arguments against the project of purchasing the freedom of slaves and debtor-slaves, I ask whether a regulation will be enacted to prevent the purchase of slaves, and the holding of bondsmen, in a *prospective* point of view? The answer will doubtless be in the affirmative. Then the pledge must be abandoned, and the Hindoo law sanctioning the purchase of slaves must be set aside. Nobody must have slaves of any description. The right of inheriting is founded on that of acquiring property; for if it is prohibited to acquire property, it naturally follows that there will be no property to be inherited: in other words, if you forbid a man to purchase a slave, or to acquire him in any shape, (for such the regulation must be,) the death of the purchaser ought legally to set the slave free, as the purchaser cannot dispose of his slave in any shape, nor can the heir inherit him. If the mere purchase of a slave is only to be provided against, slaves would still be acquired by other means, and the object of the regulation would be defeated. In short, the right of holding a slave, and inheriting him, must by one and the same act be annulled in spite of the pledge and the Hindoo law of inheritance. To annul

the right of a father to acquire a slave, will put it out of the power of his heir to inherit a slave. To annul the right of possessing and to annul the right of inheriting, may be regarded as one and the same thing. If then the future regulation is to effect that object, away goes the majority of slaves at once. Where then is the necessity of throwing away thirty or forty lakhs of Rupees in the purchase of the freedom of slaves, at the expense of the public?

But the proposal to purchase the liberation of the slaves would be founded on purely arbitrary principles, if it is meant that the right of refusing to sell is to be taken away. If a slaveholder refused to sell his slaves, would the government force him to do it? A plain answer in the affirmative must be given, and then it must no less unequivocally be admitted, that government have a right to force people to part with their property, or the question must be begged. It would answer no purpose to urge that Government would purchase the *right* of individuals in the persons of their slaves. Admit that a slave is to be regarded as a species of property, and you place him on a level with property of every description which the existing regulations of Government declare cannot be wrested from the possession and inheritance of individuals. Make an exception with reference to one species of property; and you make a formidable breach in the right of the subject, in property of other descriptions, which may, whenever the government chooses it, share the same fate as the other. It will not do to talk of right and justice, while at the same time we proceed to invade the rights of others by an act of arbitrary violence.

The future regulation respecting slaves, in my humble opinion, must be enacted on the principle, that whatever the Hindoo law of possessing slaves, or that of inheriting them, may be, the person of the subject is the property of the public, placed in the custody of the public functionaries, i. e. the Government and as such cannot become the property of private individuals; and it would be far from unjust to mulct the holders of such property in the sums which that illicit property cost them. I do not see how otherwise the right of individuals in their property acquired by money can be justly invaded. If such a right is to be admitted, I cannot perceive how, without injustice, individuals can be deprived of their slaves. I conclude that Government will proceed on the soundest principles; and none appear so just as that of allowing the public

to claim individuals as their peculiar property, which is in effect done when offenders are punished for the general weal of society.

Slaves are of two sorts; 1st, such as have been purchased for money, 2ndly, such as have been born of those slaves and become the property of the holder of the parents. If it be allowed that a slave has a right to purchase his freedom, it would be placing him on a footing with a debtor-slave, who may, whenever he has the means, procure his liberation by discharging his debt. In other words he is to be regarded as a debtor, who is engaged to pay what he owes before he can demand his release from bondage. If a slave may legally purchase his freedom, then, regarding that price is no other light than as a debt, I maintain that the second class of slaves ought forthwith to be freed, for, even according to the Hindoo law of inheritance a child is not bound to pay the debts of his father or mother, if the creditor of the latter cannot show property belonging to them which the former has inherited. The children of slaves, according to the Hindoo law of inheritance, may demand their liberation at any time; and as so much stress has been laid on those laws, it is rather strange that the slaves of the second class should not immediately receive their liberty, seeing it may be done legally! We trust that this fact will not be lost sight of in enacting the forthcoming regulation.

Take the case of this class of slaves in another point of view, no price was paid for them, so that if we do not reduce them to a level with horned cattle, the government may demand their freedom simply on that ground. Government would not be justified in devoting lacs of Rupees for that purpose, when this class of slaves, who are the most numerous, are legally entitled to freedom. Nor indeed is it necessary to lay out a single rupee for the redemption of the 1st class, as I proceed to show.

Let a regulation be enacted, requiring the holders of such slaves to pay them 2 Rs. per month in lieu of food and clothing, the allowance thus awarded by law to them being recognized as their property. Let it further be provided that the proprietors shall deduct 8 annas monthly from the above allowance, and pay the same into the Collector's or Judge's *Kutcheree*, where a saving fund is to be opened for the deposit of such amounts for the purpose of covering the price which the holders of such slaves paid for them. On this

plan 8 years' collection would suffice for the redemption of every slave of this class any where. But as casualties will frequently occur among the slaves, let the sums deposited on account of those who have died, be carried to the account of the survivors, which would produce the desiderated amount of general redemption, I think in almost one half of the above period. Of course it would be left optional with holders to discharge their slaves in preference to paying them the prescribed amount in lieu of food and clothing, and I am confident multitudes would do it forthwith. Moreover let a gold medal, by way of an honorary reward be offered to any body that will benevolently purchase the freedom of a certain number of slaves; and also let the Collector or Judge, that has the custody of the saving fund, be empowered to receive and place in it, the voluntary contributions of the benevolent public at large in any amount. By the united operation of these means, every slave in the British dominions in India may receive his freedom in less than four years.

HINDOO BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The third annual examination of the pupils of the Hindoo Benevolent Institution took place on the 7th April at the Bishop's Palace. The examination commenced a little after ten o'clock. The classes were principally examined by the Rev. Mr. Bateman, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, and by his Lordship. The fourth class were first called up; they were examined in reading, spelling, multiplication, outlines of geography, and grammar. The third class in reading, meaning of words, geography, first and second parts of grammar, and multiplication. The second class in reading, parsing, geography and history. The first class read Homer's Iliad, giving a history of the principal characters of the fable; they were examined in history, mechanics, and solved some of Euclid's Problems.

The following is a list of recitations which afforded much pleasure :

Antony over the dead body of Cæsar	} <i>Roopnarain Bose.</i>
Portia on the quality of Mercy	} <i>Bishwanauth Ghose.</i>
Brutus on the death of Cæsar	} <i>Thakurdus Miter.</i>
Antony's funeral oration on Cæsar's death	} <i>Poornachunder Chowdhory.</i>
r's Petition	} <i>Gopalchunder Chaturjia.</i>

Norval.....	<i>Poornachunder Chowdhory.</i>
Glenalvon.....	<i>Thakurdas Miter.</i>
Lord Randolph.....	<i>Ramkrisen Ghose.</i>
All the World's a Stage.....	<i>Dhurmadas Bhowe.</i>

The last recitation was by a little boy of about 7 or 8 years of age dressed in pink. Every one present was quite pleased with the little fellow.

The Lord Bishop delivered the prizes—books—to the several deserving boys. His Lordship then, in his wonted un-labored style, addressed the audience. He expressed his gratification the examination afforded him; the exertions of the pupils, the tutors, the manager, and donor Raja Kally Kissen Bahadoor, were equally gratifying to his Lordship. Addressing the pupils, his Lordship said, that as the bee extracts honey from flowers, so ought they to extract learning from the books awarded them.

There were four or five ladies and upwards of a dozen gentlemen present. The examination was over at ten o'clock.

STEAM CORRESPONDENCE.

TO GOVERNMENT.

My Lord,—We have now the honor to submit our sentiments, on the matters referred to us in the latter paras. of Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter dated 5th September last.

2. We consider that the circumstances which have successively occurred since the date of that letter, changing gradually the whole of the views then entertained, added to the discussions which have taken place on the subject of a permanent steam communication between England and India, have placed us in a situation far different from that in which we stood in relation to this matter when that reference was made; insomuch that we are bound, prior to entering on the question of the particular means of opening, and maintaining the communication then submitted, to make known our sentiments generally as to the plan and measures best adapted to ensure the communication being perfect in all its parts; by which we mean that the most ready, speedy and certain communication, as well personal as by letters, between Great Britain and all parts of India.

3. This exposition of our sentiments on the whole question we consider to be the more called for, with reference to the suggestion of your Lordship in Council as to this expediency of substituting Calcutta for Bombay as the port of departure for the proposed immediate re-opening of the communication.

Mr. Secretary Macnagh- Lordship in Council as to this expediency of substituting Calcutta for Bombay as the port of departure for the proposed immediate re-opening of the communication.
ten's letter, dated 7th,
November last.

4. The principle in respect to the frequency of the voyages having all along been, that they should be four in the year; and it being obvious that in such case the voyages should take place regularly once a quarter rather than (by the intermission of any given period) irregularly; and it having been authoritatively stated that such regular communication could not be made from Bombay; we should on that account alone consider that the permanent communication should be from Calcutta; being satisfied that during the single voyage, when it would be at all necessary to oppose the S. W. monsoon in the Arabian sea, a steam vessel of proper power would be enabled to make the voyage from Galle to Socotra with at least as great a degree of certainty as the Falmouth packets make their winter passages to the Mediterranean, the Bombay communication during this voyages joining on at Galle, in case it should be eventually proved to be impracticable to do so at Socotra; at which place there would be no difficulty in the junction being made during the three other voyages.

5. But this is not only not the sole ground on which we hold that the communication should be from Calcutta; it is scarcely the principal one. It is obvious that the communication between England and India, if confined to Bombay as the sole port of arrival and departure, would be greatly reduced below that which would take place if means were afforded for landing passengers, mails, parcels, and packets at the three Presidencies of India, and at Ceylon; and consequently that the receipts, whether from the conveyance of passengers, newspapers and parcels, or from the postage of letters, would be comparatively trifling; while the expences would be very nearly the same as those which would suffice for ensuring simultaneously a road for the easy passage between all parts of India and England. The advantages of the comprehensive plan above referred to, namely, that of a steamer quitting Calcutta, calling at Ma-

<i>Cal. recd. amtg.</i>	69,189
<i>Mudras</i> ,.....	40,736
	<hr/>
	1,29,925
	<hr/>
<i>Bombay</i> ,.....	30,000
	<hr/>
<i>Cal. Exported</i> ,.....	72,892
<i>Mudras</i> ,.....	40,614
	<hr/>
	1,13,511
	<hr/>
<i>Bombay</i> ,.....	29,000

ARRIVALS.

<i>Calcutta</i> ,.....	767
<i>Mudras</i> ,.....	573
	<hr/>
	1,340
	<hr/>
<i>Bombay</i> ,.....	287

DEPARTURES.

<i>Calcutta</i> ,.....	665
<i>Mudras</i> ,.....	459
	<hr/>
	1,124
	<hr/>
<i>Bombay</i> ,.....	316

dras and Galle for their passengers and packets, and picking up those of Bombay at Socotra, are, we think, incalculable over that which confines the communication to Bombay. In support of this, we would observe that the number of letters received at the two Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras are more than quadruple those received at Bombay; and those imported at the two former Presidencies nearly quintuple. Again, as regards passengers, the total number of all classes arriving at and departing from each Presidency are as per margin. Each class of passengers, namely, males apparently married, and apparently single. Females, children, and servants, arriving at Calcutta alone is very nearly triple those arriving at Bombay; and departing double. From this, without referring to Ceylon, some idea may be gathered of the comparative intercourse; and we would confidently ask whether a steam communication restricted to Bombay, under the circumstances of the impracticability of the country for travellers, as well as for the transit of even small packages or parcels, would be in any degree deserving the name of a "steam communication with INDIA!!" Whether in point of fact it would not be a mere connection with Bombay, the other parts of India having comparatively no advantage from it? Would not the result be a large expenditure with little advantage; while by the mere addition of one steamer, the acknowledged benefits of the shortened intercourse would be simultaneously conveyed to all the Presidencies, and instead of being confined to Bombay, flow throughout the whole country.

6. If, therefore, an 'acceleration' of the intercourse between Great Britain and India be a measure of wise policy, as calculated to promote the cause of good Government—to augment the commercial and political prosperity of India,—to add incalculably to the comfort of those who have near and dear connections in either country—to raise in the scale of morality and civilization many millions of the most interesting and least regarded of the subjects of Great Britain—and generally to improve the various relation between the two countries—if these, or any of these, benefits are likely to result from drawing the two countries into more intimate connexion by means of steam navigation—then we maintain that the more comprehensive plan which we advocate has recommendations infinitely greater than that which would confine the communication to the port of one Presidency. We feel that we need not dwell further on this point; the question cannot be between the relative advantages of the two plans; it can only be one of expense; and we contend that there cannot after due consideration be any reasonable doubt that the facilities afforded by the plan we recommend for bringing on the passengers, packets, parcels, and mails from southern and eastern India at Socotra, by means of a single additional steamer, would not only afford more than a sufficient profit to cover the expences of that steamer, but would add greatly to the profit of the whole concern; for it must be borne in mind that the expences from England to Socotra would be very nearly as great for maintaining the communication with Bombay alone, as with all the principal places in India. By extending the communication to the principal seats of Government in India the sources of profit would be at least trebled; and thus, among other important advantages, the permanency of the communication would be better ensured.

7. Having stated our opinion that the proposed communication should commence at Calcutta, and in its progress to Suez be joined by that from Bombay at Socotra, when the whole would advance to Suez, we deem it proper that we should submit our sentiments as to the ulterior measures necessary to ensure speed and security for the remaining distance, as well in regard to the public despatches and mails as the passengers. On this point we have no hesitation in stating our thorough conviction that by whatever agency the communication may be conducted, it should be single and uninterrupted throughout. If that agency was a Government one, of course

there would be no question on the point. On the other hand, if the agency should be in any degree in the hands of individuals, it appears to us, as regards the main objects of security and despatch, that it is equally without a question they would be better ensured by its being continued single throughout the whole line; always of course on the understanding that the conductors had the avowed countenance and protection of the Government in the passage across the Isthmus.

8. The advantage, nay the necessity as it appears to us, of this single agency throughout the whole line seems to be so obvious as scarcely to require remark. As an abstract question it is presumed no one would attempt to defend the division of responsibility; whether as regards passengers, Government despatches, mails, or private packages and parcels, it is quite clear, that the essentials of security and despatch are far better assured where the responsibility of conveyance and delivery is single, than where it is divided between two or more parties. To such a degree would this operate, as respects passengers and private parcels and packets, that an interruption in the agency would have the effect certainly of very greatly reducing the number of the first; and in all probability of entirely superseding the despatch of the latter.

9. It could therefore be only with reference to the actual existence of means for the partial communication, under an agency impracticable for the remaining portion, that such divided responsibility can be for a moment advocated; and here the existing establishment of the monthly Malta packets is too obvious to escape notice. It is true that there is such a monthly communication with Malta, and that the route is so far direct in the way to India; but we apprehend for a perfect communication between the two countries it would afford little more aid than would an established communication with Madeira facilitate an original communication round the Cape of Good Hope.

First. Despatch is essential in the projected communication. Despatch would be essential, if the communication were proposed to be monthly, but quarterly, it is altogether indispensable; and no possible arrangement could be made whereby the detention of the India mails at Malta could be certainly obviated, except indeed the Malta mail were converted into one for India. This arrangement would be one of great difficulty, unless the communication with India could be made monthly; in which case, by allowing the Falmouth mail to drop the Me-

Mediterranean packets at Malta to be conveyed by a branch steamer or steamers to the several ports in that Sea, and the English steamer to proceed on to Alexandria, there to receive the Indian mails, and on her return to Malta to pick up the Grecian mails brought by the branch steamers, the whole communication between England, the Mediterranean and India could and would be maintained on one connected arrangement.

Secondly. It does appear to be offering means little adapted to the end to propose the employment of a steamer, presumed to be, if not fully occupied, at least nearly so, in providing conveyance for passengers, &c. between England and the Mediterranean for the additional conveyance of the accumulating, perhaps overwhelming, intercourse of all India. The project of opening a communication between the two countries by steam, by way of the Red Sea, is confessedly of a nature the most grand and imposing in its consequences that can be well conceived. It is a project which measured by its importance and probably results, may be said to have no real difficulty in the way; and we would ask—should such a project, fraught with such consequences and results of the most incalculable value to both countries—if brought to bear in its most perfect possible form—be held to be but a mere appendage to the comparatively inconsiderable communication carried on by the Malta steam vessels between England and the Mediterranean? We feel assured if such a communication is considered to be at all advisable, that it will be at once conceded as a measure of paramount importance, demanding a separate and unembarrassed establishment; and we are the more satisfied of this, because we firmly believe that even on principles of economy such a course will be found to be the best.

¶10. We should have no difficulty we think, in establishing this latter position beyond all question; but it would render necessary an extension of detail, which, under existing circumstances, we are constrained to avoid; although in our farther remarks perhaps sufficient proof may be afforded to leave no doubt on the point. We content ourselves here with saying that it appears to us to be a self-evident proposition—that a communication necessarily productive of mutual advantages will increase in proportion as the road is cleared between two such countries as England and India; for the history of the last hundred years shows that such facilities of intercourse between parties and places so connected, provided they are per-

fect in their details, at whatever cost effected, have invariably more than paid their expences; and we have yet to learn wherein partial attempts at similar great undertakings have met with success.

11. But we would submit that even looking at the question in its most limited aspect; that is, as it stands abstracted from all its important results; as a question for determination on the very liberal suggestion of your Lordship in Council, that an outlay of not exceeding Sa. Rs. 200,000 should be incurred for a period not exceeding five years, with a view to the establishment of a communication between Bombay and Suez; four times in the year for that period; looking at the question in that view, we still consider that the whole united scheme may be brought to bear with no greater, if so great, immediate sacrifice on the part of Government, than is proposed to be made for the conveyance of the Government packets between Bombay and Suez; and we do think, if we can in any degree satisfactorily shew this to be the case, there can be no possible objection to the attempt being made to procure the establishment of the communication on the proposed comprehensive, and at the same time simple, plan.

12. Far be it from us to underrate the importance of that suggestion, and the high-minded policy by which it was dictated; so far from our present line of argument having a tendency to diminish the value of that proposition, it is on it alone we depend for any weight which may be attached to what we have advanced, or to what we may further advance in connection with this subject. We feel that in making this suggestion, your Lordship in Council cut the Gordian-knot of all our difficulties. Being satisfied that a grant of two lakhs of rupees for any given period, together with the profits arising from the postage, would during the period of the grant ensure the maintenance of a quarterly communication between Bombay and Suez; and that the communication with England by that Presidency, imperfect as it was from the want of a simultaneous effort on the other side of the Isthmus, was only abandoned with reference to the estimated annual expense, namely, little short of eleven lakhs,—we cannot for a moment doubt the confirmation of that suggestion.

13. Presuming therefore on that confirmation, we proceed to observe that if carried into effect, there would be an outlay of two lakhs of rupees annually for five years for the conveyance of the government despatches from Bombay only,

added to which there would be the charge of the conveyance of the despatches from Suez across the Isthmus to Alexandria, and thence to England. We are unable to say what would be the charge of conveyance of the despatches across the Isthmus, or to estimate correctly that which is of more consequence, namely, the charge which would be made by the home on the Indian Government for their conveyance between Alexandria and Malta, and again between that island and England. Seeing however that the cost of a single letter by the Government steam packet between England and Malta is 3s. and 2d. or Sa. Rs. 1½, some idea may be formed of what the demand would be for the conveyance of the government despatches, as distinguished from the mails. We consider that on the most limited scale, the public despatches of the three Presidencies, sent to and received at Bombay, would annually amount to the mass of 50,000 single letters,—that is, 25,000 each way—and if charged at the rate of a single letter between Malta and England although we think it more likely that, owing to the necessity of an additional steamer between Alexandria and Malta, it would be two rupees,—but say Sa. Rs. 1½—then there would be a charge by the home against the Indian Government of Sa. Rs. 75,000 per annum, which added the Sa. Rs. 200,000 bonus would be Sa. Rs. 275,000, independent of the expence of their conveyance across the Isthmus, and of their transit between Bombay and the other Presidencies; so that the actual outlay of the Indian Government could scarcely be less than Sa. Rs. 300,000 per annum, for conveying their own despatches alone, independent of the mails, from Bombay only.

14. This is what we believe would be the cost to the Indian Government of the establishment of a communication from Bombay under the operation of the proposed bonus. But let us advert to the charge that would be made by his Majesty's Government for the private correspondence of India, measuring it only by the same scale, namely, Sa. Rs. 1½ between England and Alexandria, and allowing the letters, going only from and to Bombay, to be limited to 50,000 each way; the charge would be Sa. Rs. 150,000 per annum, which added to the 75,000, estimated as that which would be charged to the Indian Government for their own despatches, would make Sa. Rs. 225,000, levied by the King's Government at home for the conveyance of the despatches and mails between England and Alexandria.

15. Believing that such would be the result of a communication from Bombay only, under the operation of the proposed bonus, we have no doubt that with the profits derivable from a well arranged comprehensive scheme, embracing a communication from all parts of India, carried on through a single agency, contractors would be found willing to carry it into effect on a support from Government not exceeding the amount above estimated as the cost of the Bombay plan; that is, with such support the contractors would undertake to convey all the despatches of Government and the mails, not from Bombay only, but from all parts of India—on the comprehensive scheme we have before referred to. We consider in fact that by the sacrifice of a similar expenditure to that which appears to us would be involved by the proposed communication from Bombay alone, and under the disadvantages of the divided agency, the whole correspondence and intercourse between England and all parts of India might be carried on with more certainty and despatch by one agency—nor is it the least important feature in this latter plan that it would be the interest of the contractor to have his vessels of the largest, and therefore of the most competent class of steamers, while under the other plan it would be his care to reduce the size to the lowest scale permitted—his returns arising solely, as we consider they would, from the bonus of two lakhs; while those of the single agency plan would be most materially aided by the profits derivable from passengers between England and all parts of India—and the intermediate ports on both sides of the Isthmus; from the freight payable on the conveyance of parcels of various characters, each increasing in number and value as the communication became established.

16. But the chief source of profit, exclusive of the proposed bonus, would be derived from the postage; and here it is to be remembered, that the number of letters which pass between Madras and Calcutta and England, more than quadruple those between

<i>Vide supra.</i>	<i>Inspected.</i>	<i>Reported.</i>	
Madras and Calcutta,	1,29,920	108,514	21,406
Bombay	20,000	92,000	72,000

England and Bombay, and that comparatively few of the former would be despatched by the Bombay route, and scarcely any paying more than at a single letter, owing to the heavy overland postage—there can be no doubt that the profits derived from the letters would, under the comprehensive scheme, at least triple those from Bombay alone. The whole

number of letters passing between England and India is three lakhs, that is, 1,50,000 each way, of which number 1,82,408 are letters paying sea postage between Madras and Calcutta and England, to which being added 38,701 being the same proportion to the whole number of Bombay letters as obtains in the Calcutta and Madras letters—the total number of paying letters between England and India is 2,21,119;—now if but one-half of these paying letters were to go by the steamer, and to pay two rupees each letter, half collected in England and the other half in India, the total amount receivable from postage would be two lakhs per annum. But this is on the consideration that they are all single letters—whereas very many will be chargeable as double or treble letters—and some even higher—and it is exclusive of the charge for newspapers so that on the whole we think that the amount leviable through the Post Office for letters and newspapers would certainly not be less than 2,50,000 rupees; and with such prospects of return, independent of those derivable from passengers and parcels, we feel satisfied that contractors would readily be found to undertake the project for three lakhs premium from Government for five years; particularly as they might, seeing that the project is merely experimental, commence the undertaking with hired vessels, and be thus enabled as they went on to determine whether or not it would be expedient to build vessels expressly for the purpose.

17. Should your Lordship in Council be disposed to adopt this suggestion, we shall be happy to submit our sentiments more in detail as to the terms and conditions on which the contract should be formed than time will now admit of our doing, should any thing further be required beyond that which will be presently noticed when referring more particularly to the concluding paragraph of Mr. Macnaghten's letter of the 5th September last.

18. We shall have greatly failed in this exposition of our sentiments generally as to the plan and measures best adapted to ensure a perfect communication by steam through the Red Sea between England and India, if any thing further is necessary to render them clear to your Lordship in Council; but we may thus shortly sum them up. We say that we firmly believe the only way to establish and maintain a perfect communication is at once to adopt a scheme embracing all the

points calculated to yield profit; and that this can be only done by allowing contractors free and uncontrolled agency throughout the whole line; Government yielding that pecuniary return which the direct services of conveying the public despatches between the two countries entitle them to,—with a fair consideration for the moral and political advantages which would at any time have resulted from the successful establishment of the communication; but which under the existing peculiar circumstances of the two countries become so important as to be beyond all calculation.

19. We may now address ourselves more particularly to the special points referred to us in the latter paragraphs of Mr. Secretary Macnaghten's letter of the 5th September; but it may be that some apology is necessary for having diverged so widely from the letter of those paragraphs; we say from their letter, because we feel that we have been replying to their spirit; inasmuch as they doubtless were meant, if not at once to embrace the whole communication, at least to establish a foundation on which the whole communication might be brought to bear.

20. If any such apology is necessary beyond that afforded by the altered circumstances to which we adverted in the commencement of this letter, we must refer to the united feelings of all India; for we feel that we should not have done our duty to that portion of the India community which, in originally appointing us, directed us to seek the aid of your Lordship in Council towards the attainment of their ardent wishes, if we had not thus communicated the result of our deliberate conviction as to the best means of ensuring the paramount object of our appointment, namely, a perfect permanent communication by steam navigation by way of the Sea.

21. In referring to the special matters contained in concluding paragraphs of Mr. Macnaghten's letter of the 5th September, the principle of which is the restriction of the contract to this side of the Isthmus, we may premise that, as regards Bombay we have, we apprehend, already disposed of the question; and that we have now, under the altered circumstances of the case, only to consider it as it regards Calcutta.

22. We are required to furnish our sentiments generally on the terms which it would be proper to annex to the contract

whether as to the size of the vessel to be employed, their number, the dates of leaving port, and other particulars. For the size we think, after due consideration being had by Captain Forbes, with the details of which we are yet unable to furnish Government, but after the most careful consideration we concur in thinking that a vessel of less than 160 horse power, capable of taking at least 17 days' coal, should not be employed; that the contractor should be bound to furnish two,† and to maintain them at all times in a state of efficiency with respect to the hull and machinery under the supervision of the public officers of Government.

23. Touching the dates of their leaving port, it is wholly impossible to say what these should be,—beyond this, that they should be so timed as to afford the best possible assurance not only that there shall be no delay at Malta in the despatch of the mails from India after their arrival at that island, but also that the Indian steamer should not be delayed at Suez. The great desideratum of the quarterly communication is despatch. If the steamer is detained any time at Suez there will be proportionably less time for reply to letters when the steamer reaches India. With speedy steamers, carrying on the communication along the whole line, where no delay can take place owing to an unavoidable dependence on other agencies, the quarterly communication will afford time for all India to answer; how far under the proposed junction of the Malta line that can be effected we have great doubts.

24. We deem it necessary to dwell on this point because it is, as we think, fatal to the proposed junction with Malta. If Government would be good enough to refer to our letter of the 13th September last—it will be seen that by a statement furnished by Mr. Waghorn, the Malta steamer reaches that island in 16 days from leaving Falmouth,—six more being given to Alexandria,—the mails would arrive there in 22 days—and say seven days to Suez with reference to passengers, they would arrive at this latter place in 29 days, or on the 29th day of the month. The Malta steamer returning to England in 18 days after her arrival at Malta, it follows that, allowing two days to make sure, there can only be 16 days

† These particulars equally apply to the proposed contract for the whole line.

‡ Under the contract for the whole line four—three on this side of the Suez, and one on the other.

STEAM CORRESPONDENCE.

interval between the date of the departure of the Alexandria steamer to that of her return. She left Malta on the 19th and must again leave Alexandria on the 26th, but to ensure this the Indian steamer must have arrived at Suez by the 19th; thus causing a detention of ten days. On the other hand if the date of the departure of the Indian steamer was so timed as to admit of her arriving at Suez on the 20th, so that no delay took place on this side, the Indian packets would arrive at Alexandria on the 6th, (taking the month at 30 days), in 7 more they would be at Malta, viz. on the 13th of the month, but the dates of departure from Malta are about the 4th, thus causing a detention of twenty-one days at Malta.

25. It is under these circumstances wholly impossible to fix correctly the days of departure, until something is more certainly known touching the times of sailing of the Malta steamers; but one great desideratum is that the date of the departure of the Indian steamer in the S. W. monsoon quarter, should be fixed with as much favor on this side as can be done.

26. On the one agency plan of course no difficulty could occur in the fixing the date of departure—we should in that case say the 15th of the months of January, April, July, and October, would be the proper dates.

27. With respect to the lowest sum at which the contractor might be disposed to tender to run two steamers of the power above referred to, four times between Calcutta and Suez, we annex a rough estimate of the probable cost of running two such steamers; it will be seen to amount to Sa. Rs. 2,85,000 per annum. With respect to the receipts we fear that parties would be loth to place any dependence of consequence on any other source than the bonus. We apprehend that they would seek to be covered as far as possible in their expenditure by the bonus—and therefore that, seeing the probable expenditure exceed its amount, they would not offer to undertake the contract for less. There are various considerations which would induce them to this course, among which the uncertainty arising from the want of connection, after their arrival at Suez, is not the least. We confess that we are unable to offer any approximation to the probable receipts from letters or passengers under these circumstances.

29. Should we be right in the above conclusion, and should such an offer be made and accepted—then the despatches of Government increased by their transmission on the steamers from the several Presidencies, would be conveyed to Suez for two lakhs of rupees, besides the expence of joining on the Bombay despatches at Socotra; which may be taken at 50,000 Rs. say altogether Sa. Rs. 2,50,000; but to this, Government would have to add the conveyance of the despatches so increased across the Isthmus, and by the Government Mediterranean steamers between Alexandria and England at an increased cost; but say at the same cost, namely, Rs. 75,000, making in all Sa. Rs. 3,25,000.

30. Surely here again a premium of not more than three lakhs given to contractors to conduct the whole communication on one agency without delay or detention, and with perfect security, they taking the postage, would be more economical than the proposed employment of a contractor on this side and of the Government Malta packets on the other, independent of the incalculable advantages in other respects of the one plan over those of the other.

31. With respect to the preferable place for advertising for the contracts, we cannot see any possible objection to that being at once done here. Government would at least by such a course become acquainted with the feelings and opinions of those who may be supposed not only to be as well apprised as any other parties can be of all that is necessary to be done, but also of the probable cost; while if they were induced to make an offer, the maximum amount at which the communication might be opened and maintained would be ascertained as far as it could be without actual experiment; at all events Government would be apprised of the degree in which it was held that assistance was required, and might afterwards if so deemed necessary cause similar advertisements to be issued at home.

Signed by the Committee.

Town-hall, Calcutta, January 28, 1834.

Probable Estimate of running two Steamers of 160 horse power four times in the year between Calcutta and Suez.

First cost of a steamer of	}	Sa. Rs.
160 horse power, capable of		2,50,000
carrying 16 days' coal, placed	}	or
in Calcutta,		2 ditto
		Sa. Rs. 5,00,000

Expenditure. To re-place } block of one vessel in 10 years,	1,811
say by monthly;	

Insurance at 5 per cent. per annum for 10 years, on 2,50,000 the first year and reducible annually 25,000	572
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Monthly for one vessel.....	2,383
two vessels,....	2.

Sa. Rs. $4,766 \times 12 = 57,192$

Say 35 days steaming to and 25 back, each voyage makes 60 days at say 15 tons per diem, is 900 tons per voyage, or 4 voyages 3,600 at 30 Rs. all round,	}	1,08,000
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Wear and tear, including stores of every description, except those connected with current purposes of machinery,	}	Say 12,000
--	---	------------

Tallow, oil, hemp, &c. at 38 Rs. per diem for 212 days,	8,856
---	-------

Establishment for one vessel say 2,000 per mensem,	24,000
--	--------

Expense of depots, say each, 1,200 Sa. Rs. per annum,	34,000
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Sa. Rs. 2,13,648

21,364

Add ten per cent. to be safe.

Total, Sa. Rs. 2,35,012

No. 1.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF
THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, &c. &c. &c. *London.*

Honorable Sirs,—We the remaining members, now resident in Calcutta, of a Committee appointed by the subscribers to a fund collected in Bengal for the promotion of a steam communication with England by way of the Red Sea, cannot allow our first attempt to prove the practicability of such a communication being carried on at an expence greatly below that which is understood to be estimated by your Honorable Court as the probable cost to be made without soliciting your attention to our efforts and your favorable consideration of their result, should they prove to be, as we fondly anticipate they will be, successful.

2. Supported as we have been throughout, as well in the general principles on which we have proceeded, as in the particular steps we have taken, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, we cannot doubt that your Honorable Court has been apprized by the Supreme Government of our immediate purposes, as well as of the ulterior object which we have been directed by our constituents to use our utmost endeavours to obtain; and therefore we need not enter into much detail while we thus directly solicit the support and patronage of your Honorable Court to our humble endeavours to assist in bringing these distant possessions more immediately under the supervision and control of the ruling authorities, thus cementing the relations which exist between the governors and the governed, affording the former the ready means of applying remedies to existing evils, of issuing orders on matters of importance requiring immediate attention, and generally of watching more minutely and efficiently the great interests entrusted to their charge, and to the latter opportunities of promptly communicating their wants and their wishes; in shortening by one-half the lengthened and heart-rending distance which separates the husband and the wife, the parent and the child, thus maintaining in continually renewed vigour the best affections of the heart; in affording the means of a more rapid interchange of commercial communications by which the interests of both countries cannot but be greatly promoted; and last, though not least, in opening wide the door for the introduction of European science, morality, and religion into the heart of India.

3. We are aware that in November last, a communication was made to the home authorities that it was intended to despatch the Honorable Company's steamer *Hugh Lindsay* from Bombay to Suez on the 1st February, and the private steamer *Forbes* from Calcutta at the three subsequent quarters of the year, and that at the same time it was requested that packets might be made up for India at the corresponding periods to be despatched by the Malta mail to that island, and thence by another steamer to Alexandria; which latter vessel might take the mails from India to Malta to be thence forwarded to England.

4. We calculate, if this application reached home in time and was acceded to that the mail despatched from Falmouth on the 1st February for Calcutta may yet arrive prior to the sailing of the *Forbes*, by which we should be assured, that on this first occasion the application had been granted, and we should know in how far we might hope for its continuance; but as the sailing of the *Forbes* has been now fixed for the 15th April instead of the 1st May with reference to the expediency of avoiding the early part of the monsoon off Ceylon and in the Arabian Sea, we cannot wait to ascertain whether or not the *Hugh Lindsay* will have been met on the other side of the Isthmus, and we therefore, in case she should not have been, and in case it is not intended that the *Forbes* shall be so met, do most earnestly solicit that the application may be granted for the forthcoming voyages in August and November next; and we prefer this request with the more confidence in as much as we are in this case the organ of the whole people of India, and especially of that part whose affections are rivetted to the home of their fathers and in very instances to the land in which their nearest and dearest connections are resident.

5. It is impossible that we can adequately convey to your Honourable Court the intensity of feeling which pervades the whole Indian community on the subject of a steam communication with England, on which the concurrence of the authorities at home in the principle, with a view to the practice, bears so materially; and hence it is that we are most anxious to learn the result of the application of November last, and in the event of its not having been granted, to appeal in the most earnest manner for its future adoption.

6. We cannot for one moment suppose otherwise than that there is a correspondent feeling in favour of this most important object in the breast of every individual in Great

Britain connected in any way with India publicly or privately, and we feel quite satisfied if that object has not hitherto been attempted to be obtained by the agency of the public authorities that it has arisen solely from an apprehension that the expence would greatly exceed the advantages to be derived from the communication.

7. Entertaining very different opinions on this point, and believing that a communication with England by means of steam vessels by way of the Red Sea may be carried on with a profit to the parties concerned in it, provided they receive only such support from the authorities as the value of their services may fairly demand, and feeling satisfied that the extent of that support for the communication throughout the whole line would fall infinitely short of what is understood to be the estimated expence of merely keeping up the communication between Bombay and Suez, we think we should have a fair claim on the consideration of your Honourable Court if we should only appear before you with estimates and arguments in support of our opinions. But it is not thus that we come; we come prepared to put our opinions to the test of practice, and so coming, and on the part of the people of India bearing no inconsiderable portion of the expence of the experiment, we trust that we may rely confidently on the concurrence and support as well of His Majesty's Government as of your Honourable Court, without which neither can the experiment have a fair and full trial, nor can we hope for success in the ulterior object of the permanent communication.

8. We have stated that without the countenance and support of His Majesty's Government and of your Honourable Court the experiment in which we are engaged cannot have a fair and full trial, and this because without such countenance and support the communication cannot be opened throughout the whole line; whence not only will it be impossible practically to judge of the expence on the other side; but, what is of far more consequence, (since there be little or no difficulty in correctly estimating the cost of a steamer between Alexandria and England, and of the passage across the Isthmus,) namely that in the uncertainty which will exist as to the speedy transit of the letters from Suez, it cannot be expected that the community in India will pass their correspondence through the projected channel to such an extent as they would if assured of a quick conveyance the whole way;— and on this account we trust that your Honourable Court will

not judge of the extent of the eventual correspondence by that which on the present occasion is carried to Suez by the *Forbes*.

9. We would wish moreover to take this opportunity to solicit, that instead of a steamer merely connecting the line from Alexandria to Malta, a steamer might be dispatched direct to the former place from England; because we apprehend that the mails from Suez cannot be brought to Malta so as to admit of their being despatched thence by the Malta mail without delay, while at least two days, in addition to the saving of that delay, would arise from the non-necessity of the steamer stopping at Gibraltar, as is understood to be the case with the Malta packet.

10. We do not consider it to be necessary on the present occasion to enter into the probable expence of this experiment, either with a view to induce your Honorable Court to afford it your patronage, or to form a consequent judgment of what it would cost to maintain it hereafter on a permanent footing. For the first we doubt not that our correspondence with the Supreme Government will have been communicated to your Honorable Court, from which you will be enabled to gather the amount estimated; and for the latter we think it will be best met by waiting the result of the actual cost; besides we have at present a letter on the subject before the Right Honorable the Governor General, which will no doubt, in due course, be known to your Honorable Court.

11. In conclusion we beg respectfully, but most earnestly, to repeat our request in the name of all India that if, not already done, arrangements may be made for the most speedy conveyance of the Indian mails to and from Alexandria, the latter of which will be taken to Suez in August and November next, and may be expected to be at that place about the 23d of the month.

We have, &c.

D. Tagore,
B. Harding,
J. Willis,
R. S. Thomson,
M. Mullick,
C. B. Greenlaw,
W. N. Forbes,

R. H. Cockerell,
T. E. M. Terton,
D. McFarlan,
J. Kyd,
J. Prinsep,
J. Steel,

Town Hall, Calcutta, the 7th April, 1834.

No. 2.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE EDWARD G. S. STANLY,
Colonial Secretary, &c. &c. &c. London.

Sir,—The steamer *Forbes* being about to leave Calcutta on the 15th instant, touching at Madras and Point de Galle on her way to Suez, with the united packets of India, in the hope that on her arrival there mails from England, brought to Malta on the regular packet and conveyed thence to Alexandria by an other steamer, may be waiting for her, the mails from India being taken to Malta by her, according to an application to that effect heretofore made by the Supreme Government; we, who have been appointed a Committee by the subscribers to a fund called the “New Bengal Steam Fund,” instituted for the purpose of promoting a steam communication between England and India, through whose agency under the auspices of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, the *Forbes* is about to be despatched, take this opportunity of respectfully soliciting your countenance and co-operative aid in the undertaking.

The grounds, Sir, on which we venture to trouble you are, that (as we think) the establishment of a steam communication between India and England by way of the Red Sea, passing round Ceylon and making Galle one of its ports of call, cannot but be productive of considerable advantage to His Majesty's colonies on this side of the Cape of Good Hope, even including eventually those at Botany Bay and Van Diemer's Land, and the rising establishments on the western shores of Australia.

Believing that the experiment on which the *Forbes* is about to be engaged will, if it meets with corresponding support on the other side of the Isthmus, infallibly lead to the establishment of a steam communication with India, we are waiting with much anxiety to know how far the application for such support has been met; and as the *Forbes* in all probability will now leave the river before we can learn the result of that application, we feel it our duty to our constituents to endeavour by all the means in our power to obtain that support to her forthcoming voyages, should it not have been determined already to afford it.

With this view we beg to forward copy of our letter under this date to the address of the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and respectfully to request your support and assistance, as well to this particular

request, as to the ulterior and permanent establishment of a steam communication on a complete and comprehensive plan, between India and England by way of the Red Sea.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servants,

D. Tagore,
B. Harding,
J. Willis,
R. S. Thomson,
M. Mullick,
C. B. Greenlaw,
W. N. Forbes,

R. H. Cockerell,
T. E. M. Turton,
D. McFarlan,
J. Kyd,
J. Prinsep,
J. Steel.

Town Hall, Calcutta, April 7, 1834.

No. 3.

TO THOMAS H. VILLIERS, ESQ. M. P. *Secretary to the Board of Control, London.*

Sir,—I have the honor, by direction of the Committee of the new Bengal Steam Fund, to forward, for the information and considerate attention of the Right Honorable the President and Members of the Board of Commissioners for the management of the affairs of India, the accompanying copy of a letter under this date, from the Committee to the Court of Directors of the Honorable the East India Company, soliciting the countenance and support of the Honorable Court to the experiment now in progress of a steam communication between England and India, embracing the whole of the Presidencies and Ceylon through the Red Sea by means of the private steamer *Forbes*.

2.—The mode by which that countenance and support can be best given, it will be obvious, is by the employment of a steamer to convey the mails, &c. to and from Alexandria, and the Committee sensible how much the success of their application, should the necessary arrangements not have been made, must depend on the Right Honorable Board, desire me to proffer their most respectful, and earnest appeal on the part of the whole community of India for the required aid and assistance towards rendering the experiment perfect.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS B. GREENLAW, *Sec. to the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund.*

Town Hall, Calcutta, April 7, 1834.

No. 4.

TO SIR FRANCIS FREELING, *Baronet, Secretary to His Grace the Post Master General, London.*

Sir,—I have the honor, by direction of the Committee appointed by the subscribers to a fund instituted for the purpose of promoting a steam communication between England and India, and denominated the New Bengal Steam Fund, to forward for the information of His Grace the Post Master General, the accompanying copy of a letter under this date from the Committee, to the address of the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

The immediate object of the letter is to obtain the countenance and support of the Honorable Court in favor of the experiment now in progress for opening a communication through the Red Sea between Calcutta and England, embracing the other Presidencies and Ceylon, by means of the *Forbes* steamer; and the Committee venture to solicit the powerful aid of His Grace towards attaining the object of the application, namely, that arrangements may be made for the despatch of mails for the several Presidencies of India and Ceylon, on the 1st days of August and November by a steamer from England to Alexandria, there to receive the Indian mails which will be despatched at corresponding periods on the *Forbes*, in the event of such arrangements not having been previously made consequent on an application to that effect, which, it is understood, was made from this country in November last.

The ulterior object of the letter in question is to interest the Honorable Court favorably towards the permanent establishment of such a communication on a firm and secure basis—and towards this object, the Committee also presume to solicit the patronage and co-operation of His Grace.

In conclusion I am likewise directed to express the sanguine hope of the Committee, that they may also rely on your effective assistance in attaining an object of such importance to the mutual relations of the two countries, and for the furtherance of which you have so much in your power.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. B. GREENLAW, *Sec. to the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund.*

Town Hall, Calcutta, April 7, 1834.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

*Circular addressed to various Merchants and others in England
by the Secretary to the Calcutta Steam Committee.*

(CIRCULAR No. 1.)

An universal feeling in favor of a steam communication with England having lately arisen throughout India (with the manifestation of which it is presumed you are not altogether unacquainted) the Committee appointed by a general meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta on the 22d June last, for the purpose of carrying into effect certain resolutions then passed (copy of which accompanies this) are desirous, now that matters have been brought to a decided point with reference to the more immediate object, namely, the speedy re-opening of the communication closed by the laying up of the H. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay* at Bombay, to make known to the mercantile and commercial community in Great Britain connected with India the actual state in which things now stand, in the certain hope of receiving from you every aid and assistance in your power towards securing the ultimate object, viz. the permanent establishment of a regular steam communication between England and India by way of the Red Sea.

The report rendered by the Committee to their constituents, assembled at a meeting at the Town Hall on the 7th instant, in conformity with the original resolutions of the subscribers, together with the subsequent resolutions which were passed at this last meeting, (copies of which report and resolutions are also annexed to this letter) will, the Committee hope, enable you fully to understand what has hitherto been done. They are now engaged in making all the necessary preparations for the despatch of the *Forbes* steamer from Calcutta successively on the first days of May, August and November next; being quarterly periods with the 1st February, on which day it is proposed to start the *Hugh Lindsay* from Bombay; and it is hoped that this letter and its enclosures may be prepared in sufficient time to be despatched by that vessel.

You will see the endeavours which have already been made by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to secure that a steamer shall be at Alexandria in time to receive the mails from India; and it is confidently hoped that she will have brought out mails from England, which may be at Suez when the *Hugh Lindsay* arrives.

Should this, however, not be the case, and that no measures are in course of adoption whereby mails may be despatched from England to meet, in the manner above noticed, those about to be sent from India in May, August, and November next, the first object which those in England who are interested in a speedy communication with England should pursue in an united and simultaneous appeal in favour of mails being despatched from England on the 1st May, 1st August, and 1st November, by the Malta steam packet, under arrangements whereby they may be immediately taken from that island to Alexandria by another steamer; which steamer should wait at Alexandria for the mails brought to Suez by the *Forbes* and take them to Malta, whence of course they should be despatched by the best opportunity that might offer.

But it is to the great and important object of a permanent communication that this Committee would most earnestly call your attention, and solicit in the strongest terms the simultaneous exertions of the mercantile community at home not only by the aid of funds to such plan as may, on consideration, be deemed to be best for adoption, but by urgent and united appeals to his Majesty's Government and the Honorable the Court of Directors for their joint support thereof.

As regards this all-important subject nothing is at present before this Committee, to which they can definitively request your immediate concurrence and support; but the merchants of Calcutta have lately met and appointed a Committee to consider the subject in all its bearings. This has been done, and the report of that Committee is now under the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council. Of the minute details of the plan this Committee has no knowledge, but one of the members of the committee of merchants being also a member of this Committee, I am enabled, with the sanction of the Committee, to state that the plan embraces the communication in the most comprehensive and complete form.

It is proposed to raise a capital of 12 lacs of rupees, and therewith to build four steamers of 200 horse power each, one to run between England and Alexandria, the other three to be employed on this side of the Isthmus in the following manner.

One will be stationed at Bombay, and two at Calcutta; the communication is intended to be quarterly. The steamer from Bombay will leave that place so as to arrive (by estimation) two days at Socotra before the steamer from Calcut-

ta, which will call at Madras and Galle for the passengers, mails, &c. from those places, reaches the island.

On the Calcutta steamer arriving at Socotra the passengers, &c. by her will be immediately transferred to the Bombay steamer, which having had two days time to clear her boilers, &c. will be ready to start, as soon as the transfer is made with the whole of the passengers, &c. from India to Suez.

The steamer from England is to be so timed in its departure as to secure her arrival at Alexandria, so as to allow of the English passengers, mails, &c. being at Suez, certainly before the arrival of the India steamer. The Mediterranean steamer will remain at Alexandria till the passengers and mails arrive.

At Suez is proposed to build a house for the accommodation of the passengers from England during the few days they will be there, it being intended that the contractors shall undertake for the conveyance of the passengers the whole way, including the passage across the Isthmus; for which every possible arrangement will be made, improving of course like all other things on experience.

The English passengers, &c. being at Suez when the India steamer arrives will be put afloat when she heaves in sight, and be taken off to meet her on her reaching the roads, in order that no delay may take place. By the same conveyance the passengers and packets from India will be disembarked and proceed forthwith to Alexandria, and thence to England in the Mediterranean steamer. The India steamer will return to Socotra; on arrival there she will find the Calcutta steamer in readiness, which will receive the Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal passengers, &c. and proceed with them to their different ports, the Bombay steamer of course going on to that place. It is proposed to convey all the public despatches of every kind, packets and mails between England and all the Presidencies of India for which the contractors require from Government 5 lacs of rupees per annum for five years on contract; Government of course receiving the postage of letters.

This is believed to be the outline of the scheme. The time calculated for the voyages, and all other details, will be eventually communicated to you, when the plan shall have received, if it should do so, the sanction of the Right Honorable the

* NOTE.—This has reference to Juddah being fixed on as a depôt. If the steamers are found capable of carrying coal from Socotra to Suez; of course this latter would be made the depôt in preference.

Governor General in Council, the present purpose being merely to prepare the mercantile community in Great Britain, connected with India, for what may now very shortly be brought forward; so that when it is so, they may be ready to unite at once in urging on the home authorities its adoption,

You will not fail to understand that the above is yet but under consideration, and may receive considerable modification. As, however, the *Hugh Lindsay* leaves Bombay on the 1st February, time will not admit of the result of that consideration being made known to you by her, and the Committee are too anxious to come at once into correspondence with you on this subject to allow the opportunity, which it is hoped, she will afford of making a speedy communication with England to escape them.

I have the honor to be, &c.

C. B. GREENLAW, *Secy. to the Com. of the
New Bengal Steam Fund.*

Town Hall, Calcutta, Jan., 1834.

(CIRCULAR No. 2.)

With reference to my letter under date the 16th January last, and its enclosures, I have the honor, by direction of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund to inform you, that, with a view to avoid the early part of the S. W. monsoon off Galle and across the Arabian Sea, it has been deemed proper to start the *Forbes* on the 15th April, instead of the first May, whence it becomes necessary not to delay addressing you further on the subject of the proposed steam communication; although of course it would have been preferable, if possible, to have previously known the result of the voyages of the *Hugh Lindsay*.

2. It is, however, not impossible that accounts of her arrival at Bombay may reach Calcutta prior to the starting of the *Forbes*; in which case, should the result require any modification of this letter, a subsequent communication can be made to you.

3. In the present state of ignorance as to how far the authorities at home may have been disposed to assist in the experiment now in progress, by affording the assistance of a steamer for the conveyance of the mails from Alexandria the Committee can, in respect to that experiment, do no more than communicate the despatch of the *Forbes*, and the continued intention of starting her in August and November.

4. With regard to the ulterior permanent object, as referred to in my letter of the 16th January, it is understood that the plan, which was stated to be under the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, was not considered, in all its details, to be such as could receive entire concurrence; but I am directed to inform you, that this Committee has addressed his Lordship in Council submitting a somewhat similar plan, Government being ready to make a grant of three lakhs of Rupees annually, for five years, and the contractor retaining the postage.

5. This letter of the Committee to his Lordship in Council having only been dispatched on the eve of the Governor General's departure for Madras, and the illness with which his Lordship has been unfortunately attacked having prevented any reply being as yet received, the Committee can only thus generally intimate to you the state of the question.

6. On receipt, however, of the reply, the whole will be communicated to you; by which time the Committee trust that the two voyages of the *Hugh Lindsay* and the *Forbes*, especially the latter, will have so satisfactorily established the practicability of the scheme, especially as regards the expence, and, at the same time, have so increased the interest and feeling at home in favour of the communication, that no difficulty will exist in bringing the particular permanent scheme above alluded to—to bear, should it, as the Committee confidently trust it will, receive the concurrence of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

C. B. GREENLAW,

Secy. to the Committee of the N. B. S. Fund.

Town-Hall, Calcutta, 7th April, 1834.

(CIRCULAR No. 3.)

In continuation of my letter of the 7th instant, I have now the pleasure by direction of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund to inform you, that they have been favored with a copy of a Minute of the Right Honorable the Governor General on their letter of the 28th January last, copies of both which documents are herewith forwarded for your information.

2. The Minute in question having only arrived yesterday and the *Forbes* being about to be despatched from Calcutta to-morrow, the Committee are unable to do more than to commend to your most earnest consideration the great object in-

involved therein. They could have wished to have entered at large into the system on which, as they consider, the communication might be best carried on; but they must content themselves with leaving you to gather their sentiments from their letter to Government; and they do so with the less regret in that they feel satisfied that, if the commercial interests connected with India should entertain a similar feeling in favor of the communication, to that which pervades the community of India, they will now readily come forward, and perfect that which has been, as they hope, so auspiciously commenced on this side the Isthmus.

I have the honor to be, your most obdt. servt.

C. B. GREENLAW, *Sec. to the Committee.*

Town-Hall, Calcutta, April 14, 1834.

To C. B. GREENLAW, Esq.

Secy. to the New Bengal Steam Fund Committee.

Political Department.

Sir,—I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a Minute by his Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General, dated the 28th ultimo, for the information of the Committee, and in reply to their letter to the address of his Excellency under date the 28th January last.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

C. E. TREVELYAN, *Depy. Secy. to Government.*

Council Chamber, 14th April, 1834.

MINUTE OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Before I advert to the report of the Steam Committee under date the 28th January 1834, recommending the plan which shall effect the cheapest and most generally useful steam communication between England and India, a few preliminary remarks will be necessary to extricate the question from the confusion in which it has been placed by the voluminous and needless discussions that have arisen between the several Committees; and at the same time to exhibit to the home authorities, as clearly and concisely as possible, the very simple data upon which a decision as to future measures would seem to depend.

It is my intention to avoid any reference to differences of opinion; and only to state the circumstances as they have occurred, and the resolutions which from time to time have been

formed to carry into effect the great object of a quicker intercourse between the two countries,—an object in which the European community have expressed so deep and general an interest; and towards the promotion of which a subscription has been made, far surpassing the largest amount that, with reference to the universal distress occasioned by the recent failures, my most sanguine expectations had anticipated.

Bengal Sa. Rs.	1,68,000
Madras.	41,000
Bombay.	85,000

The first plan determined upon was to establish a quarterly communication between Bombay and Suez. It was thought that the *Hugh Lindsay* alone could accomplish this undertaking. The principal object of a quarterly communication was, besides confirming the success of the *Hugh Lindsay's* previous voyages, to ascertain by continued and periodical departures the probable extent of the intercourse, as well as by passengers as by letters; and thus to estimate the probable amount of the income. The expensive sailing of the *Hugh Lindsay* afforded a sufficient criterion of the maximum expenditure.

It is necessary to state that when the subject was first taken up by the society of Calcutta, many very intelligent persons then advocated a direct communication between Calcutta and the Red Sea. At a later period Mr. Greenlaw published a pamphlet shewing the superior advantages, to India in general, of this line of communication, in which I agreed in opinion with that gentleman; but it appeared to me that the more simple and shorter communication with Bombay was more likely to receive the concurrence of the home authorities; and, this line being once established, it would be easy afterwards to extend it. Mr. Greenlaw stated to me at the time that he had no desire to interfere with the measure that had been already adopted; and an opinion to this purport will be found in the preface of his publication. I gladly avail myself of this occasion of expressing in concurrence with the society of Calcutta, my acknowledgements to Mr. Greenlaw for his zealous and successful endeavours to bring before the public all information that might conduce to a clear understanding of the subject. As far as I have seen of the views of that intelligent gentleman, he has been actuated by the sole and single desire to promote the general interests and convenience of India and England, those of Bombay being equally comprehended.

It was learnt from Bombay that the *Hugh Lindsay* alone was unequal to a quarterly communication; and that her pow-

er could not contend against the S. W. monsoon. There was no other steamer at Bombay. The only other steamer in India, capable of coping with an adverse monsoon was the *Forbes*; but she was private property, belonging to one of the houses that had failed; and it never occurred to any one to my knowledge that it would be practicable, or within the scope of our limited funds, even if the assignees would have given their consent, to transfer the vessel to Bombay.

As far then as Bombay was concerned the original plan could not be executed; but convinced of the great importance of keeping up the quarterly communication for the purpose of bringing the great measure to bear at the earliest possible period, I confess that I hailed with pleasure a dilemma which seemed to force upon us the only alternative of making the next attempt direct from Calcutta; and a suggestion to that effect was made by me to the Steam Committee, provided always that the *Forbes* could be hired upon reasonable terms, and that in other respects she was considered fit for the undertaking.

I presume that a doubt cannot be entertained of the preference to be given to that plan which shall bring passengers, valuable goods, packets and letters by sea to the three principal ports of Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal over that which is confined to the single port of Bombay, between which place and the other more important Presidencies there intervenes a distance as per margin:—and

Bengal, miles	1,300	with no other conveyance than the ordinary
Madras, „	770	foot dawk of India. The <i>Forbes</i> will be-
Colombo, „	1,000	come the experimental vessel for trying the

practicability of this direct route. It has appeared to me to be a great object to have correctly and exactly laid down all the circumstances, the advantages, and the disadvantages of the two lines, in order that, whether the future execution be undertaken by Government, or by contractors, the plan at least may be formed upon the best ascertained data. For the same reasons, though previously surveyed, it seemed to me important that the Surveyor General of India should give his official testimony to the fitness or otherwise of Socotra as a depôt. I cannot but think it to have been wisely decided by the Committee that the funds placed at their disposal would be best applied to frequent experimental voyages, that should place the practicability and expence beyond all doubt. It was early discovered that this

or any future subscription to be raised in India must be wholly insufficient for the maintenance of a permanent communication. This latter can only be executed by the Government (and to no more useful purpose for the good of both countries could the funds of India be appropriated,) or by the merchants of England interested in the trade to China and India.

Preparatory to a consideration of the plan of the Committee, and of the proposition of others to effect this object, I must refer to a suggestion made by me, with a view to the performance of the work by contract, and to thus saving the Government from an undefined and hitherto most extravagant expenditure in the employment of the ill-adapted *Hugh Lindsay*,—that a bonus of two lacs per annum for five years should be given by the Government, the profit of the passengers and mails being thrown in for the benefit of the undertakers.

While the Steam Committee had under consideration the report required by Mr. Macnaghten's letter of the 5th of September 1833, a proposition was made to me by a committee of the merchants at Calcutta to take the contract upon a bonus of five lacs per annum for five years, the postage being reserved by Government, which was estimated by them at two lacs per annum. I have not the paper by me, I may therefore mis-state some of the conditions;—but I recollect sufficient of the plan to enable me to give its outline, and to explain the reasons why I rejected it. I did not mean to have adverted to it at all, but upon reflection it struck me that a discussion of a *real* proposition made upon the spot may better serve to enable those at a distance to come to a satisfactory conclusion.

The plan started with assuming as indispensable to success that it should embrace the whole line from every port in India; that is, to use a common expression in Europe, that passengers should be booked from London all the way to India, every intermediate expence being provided for by the contractor for one given sum.

I dissented from the justness of this calculation. My opinion was that travellers, both going and coming, would for the great part either prefer the steam packet of the Government to Malta, or would choose the land route to Malta, or Rgypt, via the continent, and *vice versa*. I moreover thought that a much simpler and less expensive scheme would be for the contractors to confine themselves to the Indian side of the communication—that is, from Suez to Calcutta. I undertook to engage for the Government at home, that the

only vacant part of the line on the European side, viz. from Malta to Alexandria, should be filled by a Government steamer; and I also undertook, if the *Hugh Lindsay* should not be equal to the conveyance of the mails from Socotra to Bombay, that an additional steamer should be furnished for that purpose; but the committee of merchants would not agree to these propositions.

In order to excuse myself for the presumption of thus having undertaken for the consent of the Government to a part execution of the plan, I have to mention upon the authority of Captain Johnston, the deposition of the Admiralty to give a ready assent to this part of the plan. But otherwise I should not have hesitated to have given this pledge; because I cannot conceive it possible that the same consideration for interests, so comparatively trivial as those of the Ionian Islands and the Levant, which had been thought sufficient to warrant the extension of a Government steamer to Corfu, should not at once have determined for the expediency of the most rapid communication with a part of the world, where England and India have happily a reciprocal interest of a magnitude and importance which the imagination can with difficulty grasp.

The far greater part of the distance from London to Malta being already provided for by a monthly Government packet, I did not think the English Government would willingly assent to a second expence as it were for the same part of the line. I rejected it accordingly. I thought further that the receipts of postage were very much over-estimated; at least for a year or two until the plan could come into regular operation.

I moreover was of opinion that the Government itself could execute the plan confined to the Indian side at a much less charge than five lacs, with the advantage of having a complete establishment of steamers, which either in case of war or of any other political exigency might constitute a great addition to the public strength and resources.

I now come in conclusion to the opinion of the Committee, recommending a contract coinciding with the committee of merchants that it will be more beneficial for the contractors and more conducive to despatch, that the contract should embrace the whole line from England to the four principal points in India and Ceylon,—Bombay, Galle, Madras, and Calcutta; and the following terms are proposed as likely to make a fair return for risk and expence.

1st. A bonus of three lacs per annum for five years.

2ndly. All profits upon passengers, parcels, &c. and postage of letters between England and India, except the Government despatches, which are to be carried free of all expence as well by sea as through Egypt.

3rdly. The postage upon private letters to be two rupees for a single letter—one rupee payable in England, and one rupee in India.

My original proposition gave in addition to the bonus of two lacs, the postage of the Government despatches to the contractor. The calculations of the Committee show that their own scheme involves very little additional expense, if any, beyond my own. And considering in every respect the very superior advantages held out to the whole of India, I cannot but second the plan of the Committee with my decided recommendation; and express at the same time a hope, if individuals may be found willing to accept the terms, that this great measure, so important to the great interests of the Empire, and to the comfort and happiness of so many thousands of our countrymen in this distant clime, may be carried into immediate operation.

(Signed)

W. C. BENTINCK,

Ootacummund, March 28, 1834.

[A true copy,]

C. E. TREVELYAN,

Depy. Sec. to Govt.

Calcutta, April 14, 1834.

(True copies)

CHARLES GREENLAW, Sec. to the Committee of
the New Bengal Steam Fund.

THE SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

THE PETITION OF RAMMORUN ROY TO LORD AMHERST,
AGAINST THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SANSKRIT
COLLEGE.

To his Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Amherst, Go-
vernour General in Council.

My Lord,—Humbly reluctant as the natives of India are to obtrude upon the notice of Government the sentiments they entertain on any public measure, there are circumstances when silence would be carrying this respectful feeling to culpable excess. The present rulers of India, coming from a distance of many thousand miles to govern a people, whose language,

literature, manners, customs and ideas, are almost entirely new and strange to them, cannot easily become so intimately acquainted with their real circumstances, as the natives of the country are themselves. We should, therefore, be guilty of a gross dereliction of duty to ourselves, and afford our rulers just ground of complaint at our apathy, did we omit, on occasions of importance like the present to supply them with such accurate information as might enable them to devise and adopt measures calculated to be beneficial to the country, and thus second by our local knowledge and experience their declared benevolent intentions for its improvements.

The establishment of a new Sanscrit School in Calcutta evinces the laudable desire of Government to improve the natives of India by education—a blessing for which they must ever be grateful, and every well wisher of the human race must be desirous that the efforts made to promote it should be guided by the most enlightened principles, so that the stream of intelligence may flow in the most useful channels.

When this seminary of learning was proposed, we understood that the Government in England had ordered a considerable sum of money to be annually devoted to the instruction of its Indian subjects. We were filled with sanguine hopes that this sum would be laid out in employing European gentlemen of talents and education to instruct the natives of India in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Anatomy, and other useful sciences which the nations of Europe have carried to a degree of perfection that has raised them above the inhabitants of other parts of the world.

While we looked forward with pleasing hope to the dawn of knowledge thus promised to the rising generation, our hearts were filled with mingled feelings of delight and gratitude. We already offered up thanks to providence for inspiring the most generous and enlightened nations of the west with the glorious ambition of planting in Asia the arts and sciences of modern Europe.

We now find that the government are establishing a Sanscrit school under Hindoo Pundits, to impart such knowledge as is already current in India. This seminary (similar in character to those which existed in Europe before the time of Lord Bacon) can only be expected to lead the minds of youth with grammatical niceties and metaphysical distinctions of little or no practical use to the possessors or to society. The pupils will there acquire what was known two thousand years ago;

with the addition of vain and empty subtleties since produced by speculative men; such as is already commonly taught in all parts of India.

The Sanscrit language so difficult that almost a lifetime is necessary for its acquisition, is well known to have been for ages a lamentable check on the diffusion of knowledge. And the learning concealed under this almost impervious veil is far from sufficient to reward the labour of acquiring it. But if it were thought necessary to perpetuate this language for the sake of the portion of valuable information it contains, this might be much more easily accomplished by other means, than the establishment of a new Sanscrit school. For there have been always and are now numerous professors of Sanscrit in the different parts of the country, engaged in teaching this language as well as the other branches of literature which are to be the object of the new Seminary. Therefore their more diligent cultivation, if desirable, would be effectually promoted by holding out premiums, and granting certain allowances to their most eminent professors who have already undertaken on their own account to teach them, and would by such rewards be stimulated to still greater exertions.

From these considerations, as the sum set apart for the instruction of the natives of India was intended by the Government in England for the improvement of its Indian subjects, I beg leave to state with due difference to your Lordship's exalted situation, that if the plan now adopted be followed, it will completely defeat the object proposed; since no improvement can be expected from inducing young men to consume a dozen of years of the most valuable period of their lives in acquiring the niceties of *Byakarun* or Sanscrit grammar. For instance in learning to discuss such points as the following: *Khad* signifying to eat; *Khaduti*, he or she or it eats. Query, Whether does *Khaduti* taken as a whole, convey the meaning he, she or it eats, or are separate parts of this meaning conveyed by distinctions of the word? As if in the English language it were asked, how much meaning is there in the *eat*; how much in the *S*? and is the whole meaning of the word conveyed by these two portions of it distinctly, or by them taken jointly.

Neither can much improvement arise from such speculations as the following; which are the theme suggested by the Vedant. In what manner is the soul absorbed into the Deity? What relation does it bear to the divine essence? Nor will you be felt to be better members of society by the Vedan-

tic doctrines which teach them to believe that all visible things have no real existence; that as father, brother, &c. have no actual entity, they consequently deserve no real affection, and therefore the sooner we escape from them and leave the world, the better. Again, no essential benefit can be derived by the student of the Meemangsa from knowing what it is, that makes killer of a goat sinless on pronouncing certain passages of the Vedant, and what is the real nature and operative influence of passages of the Vedas, &c.

The student of the Nyoyushastru cannot be said to have improved his mind after he has learned from it into how many ideal classes the objects in the universe are divided and what speculative relation the soul bears to the body, the body to the soul, the eye to the ear, &c.

In order to enable your Lordship to appreciate the utility of encouraging such imaginary learning as above characterised, I beg your Lordship will be pleased to compare the state of science and literature in Europe before the time of Lord Bacon, with the progress of knowledge made since he wrote.

If it had been intended to keep the British nation in ignorance of real knowledge, the Baconian philosophy would not have been allowed to displace the system of the Schoolmen, which was the best calculated to perpetuate ignorance. In the same manner the Sanscrit system of education would be the best calculated to keep this country in darkness, if such had been the policy of the British Legislature. But as the improvement of the native population is the object of the Government, it will consequently promote a liberal and enlightened system of instruction; embracing Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Anatomy with other useful sciences, which may be accomplished with the sum proposed by employing a few gentlemen of talents and learning educated in Europe, and providing a College furnished with necessary books, instruments and other apparatus.

In representing this subject to your Lordship, I conceive myself discharging a solemn duty which I owe to my countrymen, and also to that enlightened Sovereign and Legislature which have extended their benevolent cares to this distant land, actuated by a desire to improve its inhabitants, and therefore humbly trust you will excuse the liberty I have taken in thus expressing my sentiments to your Lordship.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, with the profoundest respect, your Lordship's obedient and most faithful servant,
Gyennestun.] (Signed) RAMMOHUN ROY.

BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.

A quarterly general meeting of the subscribers to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund was held on Friday the 18th April. Mr. Corbyn in the chair.

The report of the committee of management for the last quarter having been laid before the meeting, it was resolved that the same be adopted; and that it be sent to the Journal of Medical Science for publication.

It was stated by the management that the result of the votes of the subscribers to the fund taken upon the question of the admission of Veterinary Surgeons into the institution, and that of the votes for the nomination of four gentlemen to fill up vacancies in the management for the present year, were not yet ascertained, the Benar-s, Dibrugarh, Barrackpore and Meerut divisions of the army not having yet forwarded replies on both questions to the circulars on those subjects.

The business was closed by a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was acknowledged, and the meeting broke up.

H. S. MERRICK, Secy. Med. Retg. Fund.

Calcutta, 18th April, 1834.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

Proceedings of Meeting held on the 5th April, 1834.

MEMBERS PROPOSED.—E. W. Clarributt, Esq. and T. Russell, Esq. Assistant Surgeons, Bengal Service, proposed by Messrs Langstaff and Twining; C. Griffiths, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Service, by Messrs. Tytler and Egerton.

In conformity with a recommendation from the Committee of Management, that a Secretary for the Foreign Correspondence should be elected, Dr. N. Wallich was chosen by ballot to fill that office.

Mr. Twining was elected a Member of the Committee of Management and Papers, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. M. J. Bramley as Secretary.

It being understood that a Medical Library was about to be established at Fort St. George, the Society resolved that a series of their publications should be presented to it. And as there are some duplicate medical works in the Society's Library, the Secretary was requested to offer such of those works as the Madras Library may not already possess.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Hutchinson, seconded by Mr. Garden, that a series of the Society's publications should be presented to the Society, recently established among the students at the Native Medical Institution:

Letters from J. Grant and J. T. Pearson, Esqrs. were read, requesting their names might be withdrawn from the list of Members of the Society.

The following communications received since the last meeting were presented to the Society:—

1.—A letter from the Royal College of Surgeons of London, acknowledging the receipt of the 5th volume of the Society's Transactions—and presenting for the Library a copy of the parts yet published of the Catalogue of the Museum of the College, together with a Catalogue of the Library, and also a copy of a Memoir on the Nautilus Pompilus, published by direction of the Council of the College.

2.—A letter from Dr. Isaac Hays of Philadelphia, presenting to the Society's Library, a copy of the August No. 1833 of the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, edited by him, with several pamphlets on medical subjects, principally relative to Cholera and operative surgery. The letter also acknowledges the receipt of the 6th volume of the Society's Transactions.

3.—Monthly Abstract of Proceedings of the Society of Natural History at the Mauritius, through M. Desjardins, Secretary, up to 28th November, 1833.

4.—Ninety-five cases of Hydrocele cured by an injection of a solution of Iodine, with remarks, by J. R. Martin, Esq. Surgeon to the Native Hospital, Calcutta.

5.—A Report of the Epidemic Diseases occurring at Bangalore, during the year 1833. By J. Mouat, Esq. M. D. Surgeon to H. M. 13th Light Dragoons.

6.—Some Account of the Fevers which prevailed in Calcutta during the year 1833. By William Twining, Esq.

7.—Description of some rare and curious Plants, with water-color paintings of the same. By N. Wallich, Esq. M. D., Superintendent of the H. C.'s Botanic Garden.

8.—Cases and Remarks, illustrative of the Pathology of the Heart. By C. Morehead, Esq., Bombay Medical Service.

9.—Case of obstinate disease of the Testicle, cured by Iodine. By A. Ross, Esq. M. D. Surgeon, Bengal Service.

10.—Case of Poisoning by Laudanum, in which life was

sustained by means of artificial respiration, during the operation of the poison. By C. Smith, Esq., Madras Medical Service.

11.—A letter was read from Mr. Previt , of the firm of Messrs. Gunter and Hooper, describing a new process of manufacturing bread, invented by him, by which it may be preserved for any length of time, and by a very simple process, made as fresh and as new as the first day it was baked.

The following is an extract from the letter :

“ It is needless for me to mention that the ‘ bread rusk,’ so generally in use, and which for keeping good, ranks amongst the first in sea stores, is simply the loaf cut in slices, and every particle of moisture carefully dried out of it—a compactly made loaf of the light spongy kind, usually called French bread, baked in a tin, is as capable of being dried and brought to the same state as rusk, and will keep, it may be presumed, as well and as long. When the bread is one day old, cut from four to eight small pieces, out of the bottom of about one inch long, half an inch wide, and half an inch deep; this should be done carefully with a small sharp-pointed knife, so as to let the places be as distinct and separate from each other as possible—the loaf should then be placed on a tin, bottom upwards, and thoroughly dried in an oven of from 100 to 110 degrees of heat. This will probably take forty-eight hours, or more; for should any moisture remain in the bread, it must inevitably turn sour and spoil. After drying, it is ready for packing, and if packed in quantities, I would recommend strong tin cases, with sliding shelves, with divisions for each loaf, as it is very essential that it should be preserved entirely whole. When the bread is required to be made fresh, take it and pour a desert spoonful of clean water into each of the apertures, turn it, and damp the outside with a clean napkin or a sponge, put it into a copper pan; closely stopped, (luted,) or into an oven similar to the accompanying, taking care that it is securely stopped, so as to admit no part of the steam to escape. The preparation or lute I would recommend for this purpose, should be made of salt, chalk, and flour, in equal quantities, with sufficient water to render it of consistency to adhere firmly; this done, place the whole in a common oven of the usual heat for baking bread, for fifteen or twenty minutes, when it will be found to have generated the water into steam, and to have brought the loaf to the state of newly baked bread, perfectly fresh, soft, and

sweet, as the first day it was made—take the loaf carefully out of the steam-oven, if I may use the term, with both hands, and place it on a tin, setting the same, without cover, in the common oven to dry, say for a quarter of an hour, and it will be fit for use.”

Mr. P. adds, that muffins and rolls, properly made, are equally easily preserved and prepared. A steam-oven and three specimens of the “prepared bread” were presented at the Meeting, which latter had been made on the 3d of November, 1833. One of these was in its hard dry state, the others had been recently submitted to the process recommended, and proved, on being broken up, to possess all the qualities of newly baked fresh bread.

M. J. BRAMLEY, Secretary,

Calcutta, April 5, 1834. Medical and Physical Society.

SUPREME COURT,—APRIL 1, 1834.

JOHN LONGDON v. BEGBIE AND NAVIN.

Mr. Marnell, as counsel for paupers, stated that the plaintiff was engaged in England by one of the defendants as a foreman at their shop in Calcutta, on a salary of 50 Rs. a month for three years, after which period, if his conduct would be approved of, he was to have a fourth share in the concern; 50 pounds was paid by them for the plaintiff's passage money to Calcutta, which sum he had paid with interest out of his salary; that after the expiration of the prescribed time, the plaintiff applied to be admitted as a partner according to their agreement; a month after which application, he received a letter from the defendants intimating that his services were no longer required.

The prayer of the Bill was that the agreement between the parties may be performed.

Mr. Turton appeared for Mr. Begbie. He admitted the agreement generally; and said, that owing to the plaintiff's bad conduct, the defendants were obliged to discharge him. That 50 Rs. a month with board and lodging was quite sufficient for the plaintiff's services during his stay with them. That the plaintiff received only 30 shillings a week in England for the services without board and lodging; and that had the plaintiff's conduct not been so very bad as it has been, he certainly would have been admitted as partner. No one ap-

peared for Mr. Navin, who suggested his attorney, Mr. Hudson, to put in no answer. Some interrogatories were read on both sides, but judgment has not yet been passed.

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1884.

JAMES WATT, v. WILLIAM WOOLLEN

The Advocate General, with whom was Mr. Leath, stated the case for the plaintiff. This was an action brought on a bond and the defendant had pleaded the general issue. The sum claimed by plaintiff was Rs. 12,400 with interest, the bond bearing date 12th April, 1882.

The jurisdiction was not admitted. It was deposed that the defendant resided at Serampore, and that there was a house in Sudder Street, Calcutta, in which he resided when he came to town—that no other person resided in it, but whether the house was in the possession of the defendant or whether he had servants there witnesses could not say. Ultimately it was proved that the defendant was in the Civil Service and the court held it was prima facie evidence that defendant was an Englishman and subject to the jurisdiction.

Mr. Strettell, who proved that defendant was in the Civil Service, was cross-examined by Mr. Turton, and deposed as follows:—I believe plaintiff has no employment. He is well known on the turf and a little addicted to billiards. Cannot say he informed me that this bond was for a gambling debt, but I have heard of it as a joint bond with a Mr. Ratney.

Mr. Advocate General submitted that Mr. Turton could not enter on the question of the consideration for the bond, as defendant had not pleaded specially but the general issue.

Mr. Turton urged that he had a right to question the consideration, and referred to the statute 9 Anne 14, which declares all notes, bills, bonds, judgments, mortgages, or other securities won by playing at cards, dice, tables, tennis, bowls or other games, or by betting on the sides of such as play at those games, or for repayment of money knowingly lent for such gambling or betting shall be void.

Mr. Advocate General argued that the consideration might have been disputed had the general issue not been pleaded, for it would be totally impossible for a plaintiff to be prepared to refute evidence unless notice was given of intention

to bring it forward. He need not argue whether the statute of *Anne* extended to sealed bonds, for, if it did, it was not for the defendant to urge in his defence what he had not pleaded. The learned Counsel then cited *Chitty on Pleading* p. 479 wherein it is stated that "the defendant may give in evidence under the plea of *non est factum*, that the deed was delivered to a third person as an *escrow* (though it is more usual to plead the fact); or that it was void at law *ab initio*, as that it was obtained by fraud, or whilst the party was drunk, or made by a married woman, or a lunatic or a person intoxicated, &c. or that it became void after it was made by erasure, alteration, addition, &c." But matter which shews that the deed was merely voidable on account of infancy or duress, or that it was void by Act of Parliament, in respect of usury gaining; or that a bail bond was not made according to the 23 Hen. VI. c. 9., must in general be pleaded. Mr. Advocate General also cited a case in *Starkie* and in *W. Blackstone*, and contended that there was nothing in the case before the court to take it out of the general rule.

Sir J. P. Grant thought the cases cited were in point, and decided that the consideration could not be questioned. But, at the request of Mr. Turton, a note was taken, that evidence was tendered that the bond was a security given for a gambling debt and void under the statute of *Anne*.

Mr. Thomas Sandes then proved the execution of the bond in the presence of himself and Mr. Thomas White of Jessore.

Verdict for the Plaintiff.—Englishman.

INSOLVENTS' COURT, — SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1834.

IN THE MATTER OF LUCAS YOUNG.

No opposition appearing against the insolvent, he was discharged.

IN THE MATTER OF CHARLES CHRISTIANA.

No opposition appearing against the insolvent, he was discharged.

IN THE MATTER OF ALEXANDER COLVIN AND OTHERS.

The Examiner not being able to make his report in the above matter, asked for time to do so till the next Court day, the 19th of April.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES YOUNG AND OTHERS.

Mr. Wight with the consent of the opposite party, obtained leave that the further hearing of the above matter do stand over until the next Court day.

IN THE MATTER OF COLVIN AND COMPANY.

Mr. Macnaghten as an assignee, filed his account from the 2d January to the 31st March last.

IN THE MATTER OF THE SEPARATE ESTATE OF
FERGUSON AND COMPANY.

Mr. Sandes moved for leave to file the account of the assignees, and schedules for the private estate of each of the insolvents, and obtained 15 days' time to file their schedules.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1834.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN PONTET.

The Court adjudged the insolvent to be entitled to the benefit of the Act.

IN THE MATTER OF ALEXANDER COLVIN.

Mr. Sandes applied that the insolvent be discharged from all further liability for the debts of this private estate. Referred to the Examiner to enquire and report.

IN THE MATTER OF WILLIAM AINSLIE.

Mr. Sandes applied that the insolvent be discharged from all further liability for the debts of his private estate. Referred to the Examiner to enquire and report.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1833.

IN THE MATTER OF MUDDUN MOHUN MULLIC AND
BERNURSING SEAL.

Mr. Turton for the insolvents applied for their discharge. Mr. Prinsep for the opposing creditors examined Muddun Mohun Mullick at great length till 12 o'clock, when Sir John Grant observed, that was the hour the sessions would commence; before, however, the Court broke up, the matter being adjourned till Saturday next. The following business was gone through:

IN THE MATTER OF FERGUSSON AND COMPANY.

Mr. Turton applied on behalf of the insolvents that a day of hearing be appointed; 26th July was fixed.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN PALMER AND OTHERS.

Mr. Shaw applied for liberty to amend and rectify the proceedings already had in this matter, by striking out the name of "Sally Johnston," in such of the said proceedings as she shall appear as a petitioner jointly with Colonel Johnston, who offered to pay such costs as the assignees of the said John Palmer and Company shall be put to by such amendment, or to make such other order in the premises as the Honorable Court may think fit. Order granted.

IN THE MATTER OF JAMES YOUNG AND OTHERS.

Mr. Wight applied that the order *nisi* of the 22d February be enlarged to the next Court day on consent of the Bank of Bengal. Order granted.

In the same matter *Mr. Wight* applied for three weeks' further time for Examiner to report. Order granted.

IN THE MATTER OF COLVIN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Turton applied that the report of the Examiner filed on the 18th instant be confirmed, and that the insolvents be at liberty to file such further consents as they may receive prior to the 3d of May next. Order granted.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1834.

In the matter of Muddunmohun Mullick and Beernursing Seal. *Mr. Prinsep* resumed the examination of Muddunmohun Mullick, which lasted for more than 2 hours, after which the counsel submitted, that the explanation given by the Insolvent was any thing but satisfactory regarding a debt of nearly half the amount of his debts, which were 10,500 Rs. and asked, that an enquiry in the matter be directed to the Examiner before the Insolvent was adjudged entitled to the benefit of the Act. This, the Court did not accede to. *Mr. Turton*, counsel for the Insolvents applied for costs, as in every case of frivolous and vexatious opposition, the opposing party is obliged to pay costs. *Sir John Grant* did not give any costs, but adjudged the Insolvents entitled to relief.

INSOLVENTS' COURT.

In the matter of the separate Estate of Wm. Fairlie Clarke, Mr. Sandes moved, that a day of hearing of the above matter be appointed; 26th July was fixed.

Similar motions were made in the matter of the separate Estate of each of the other partners of the firm of Fergusson and Company; the same day as in the above was fixed.

In the matter of the separate Estate of Daniel Ainslie, Mr. Prinsep applied on behalf of Robert Champbell, Secretary to the "River Insurance Company." He stated that Daniel Ainslie the abovenamed insolvent was and is now a member and partner of a certain Society for the Insurance of River risks, called the "River Insurance Company," and in which he held two shares; and that he the said Insolvent executed the deed of Co-partnership of the said Society by signing his name thereto. That, prior to said insolvency of the said Daniel Ainslie, certain losses were sustained by the said Society, and that on or about the 25th day of January 1833, a contribution among the members thereof was called for at the rate of 600 Rs. upon each share, under the authority of a general meeting of the members of the said Society, in pursuance of the conditions of the said deed which authorized the demand for such contributions; and that the said Daniel Ainslie was called for payment of Sicca Rs. 1,200 for his 2 shares, which claim he agreed to pay under certain conditions, which the Secretary as aforesaid could not comply with; and that after insolvency of the said Daniel Ainslie, an application was made to the Assignee of the said Daniel Ainslie of his separate Estate, who declined to pay the same, stating that it ought to be made against the Estate of Colvin and Company. That the said Daniel Ainslie was dealt with in the matters of the Society as an individual and was admitted to it on his individual responsibility, and not as a member of the firm of Colvin and Co. That the Secretary was not informed by the said Insolvent, or by any other person or persons, nor did he know, that the members of the said firm of Colvin and Company were in any manner interested in the said 2 shares standing in the name of the said Daniel Ainslie individually, until the Secretary applied to have the said claim registered against his separate Estate, when the said Daniel Ainslie informed the Secretary that the said shares belonged to the said Messrs. Colvin and Company, and not to himself, although they were held in his name.

That on the first day of May 1833, the said Society finding it a losing concern, declined to take further risks, and from the present date of the affairs of the said Society, it is expected that a further sum of Sa. Rs. 500 or thereabout per each share will be called for, to meet the remainder of the claims due to the said Society. The Petition prayed that the said claim of Sa. Rs. 1,200 for the said shares, held by the said insolvent in the said Society be admitted in the separate schedules of the said Daniel Ainslie, and allowed to be proved against his separate Estate.

Mr. Turton opposed the Petition, with an affidavit of Daniel Ainslie, stating that the 2 shares were of the firm of Colvin and Company as would appear from their books and not his individual shares. Application refused.

GWALIOR.

A Copy of a Conference between the Governor General of India and Jhunkoo Row Scindiah, which took place in the presence of Mr. Macnaughten, Chief Secretary to Government, the Honorable Mr. Cavendish, Resident of Gwalior, and Major John Low, Resident of Lucknow; contained in a Khurreetak, dated 18th Dec. 1832.

First Day, 6th Dec. 1832—The Governor General remarked to Maharaj Jhunkoo Row Scindia, that as a friendly understanding existed between the two Governments, it appeared advisable that the Maharaj should repose confidence in him the Governor General, and openly communicate what he required of him.

The Maharaj having thanked the Governor General for his kindness, assured him that he would conceal nothing from him, and proceeded to give a detailed statement of his case, the purport of which went to show that according to the Shastras, and the practice of the house of Scindiah when a young Rajah arrived at years of discretion, the power in addition to the name, was always conferred upon him. He had therefore anxiously awaited the present event, in full expectation that the Governor General on his arrival would consign to him the reins of Government. The Governor General having heard thus far the Maharaj's statement, and being desirous of shewing him how erroneously grounded were his expectations, proceeded to explain to him the nature of his situation. I have no authority, said he either to take or give away the Government of this country, because the possessions of Scindiah are independent. Neither has the British Government ever taken upon itself to raise or remove any one from its musnud, nor would a change of policy appear advisable under present circumstances. The Maharaj next inquired for what purpose then had he been adopted? The Governor General replied that the object of this had been to continue the name of Scindiah, and to prevent the consequences resulting from a disputed succession; still the British Government had not exacted any promise from the Baza Baie to place him on the throne on his arrival at any particular age. The Governor General added that the Maharaj ought to consider himself a most fortunate individual. That in consequence of the kindness of the Baza Baie he had been adopted as the heir to the throne of Scindia,

whereas in recompence for that kindness he appeared to have made a very indifferent return. Did he consider this gratitude on his part? The Maharaj then inquired from the Governor General, since it did not seem to be his intention to confer upon him at present the Government of the country, to mention to him at what time he might look forward to it, whether in one, two, or five years. The Governor General replied, that he could give no answer to this question; he afterwards, however added that the Maharaj ought well to consider this, that when Major Stewart was Resident at Gwalior, he frequently had urged Dowlut Row Scindiah to adopt an heir, but the late Maharaj had constantly put it off and had never adopted any one: secondly, that several months before his death, when in the full possession of his faculties, he had thus clearly expressed his wishes with regard to the succession, namely, that should he leave this world without a son, he wished the reins of Government to devolve on the Baza Baie. It was not until several months after the death of the late Maharaj, that an heir was adopted by the Baza Baie, nor had any arrangement ever been entered into betwixt the English Government and Her Highness to the effect that she was to abdicate in favor of that heir at any particular period. The only reason why the Government indeed had recommended the adoption, was in order to prevent the disorganization which generally attends a disputed succession. "In short you owe" continued he; "your elevation solely to the Baza Baie, and not at all to the English Government; if you choose therefore to await the course of events when fortune shall raise you to the musnud, I will promise you to explain to the Baie, that she is not to supersede you by any other adoption. This you may rely upon, but if you should of your own accord raise disturbances for the purpose of superseding the Baie, the result whether good or bad must be borne by you. In such a case should you happen to be killed, or imprisoned, or should any thing else befall you, the British Government will not interfere in your behalf, neither in such case will the British Government then interfere to insure your succession."

The Maharaj having heard this, remained for some time silent, but evidently comprehended fully the purport of the Governor General's remarks. He then said, since it does not appear to be the Governor General's desire that I should be placed on the Gudge, I will no longer endeavour to obtain possession of the Government. Now however, the Baie is impressed with the idea that I am opposed to her, and if any dis-

turbances take place, whether I am actually concerned or not, the blame will certainly be placed to my account; should therefore a complaint in consequence be made against me to the British Government, what resource is then left me. The Governor General gave him confident assurances that false accusations against him would on no account be listened to; that the reports would be received only through the resident, and should he require that gentleman's presence whether in private or in durbar, he would be prepared to attend upon him. "You must however be exceedingly careful," added he, "that you do not conduct yourself in such a manner that accusations of disturbances are brought forward and afterwards proved against you."

Second Day, Friday, 7th December, 1832.—The Governor General paid a visit to the Maharaj; and afterwards at the desire of the Baie, he proceeded in company with the three gentlemen above mentioned and Trimbukrow, to the purda of the Ranee. The Baiza Baie commenced by assurances of her friendly feeling towards the Company's Government; but did not openly express herself as had previously been done by the Maharaj. After considerable delay, the Governor General requested her to state freely any thing she desired to communicate; but notwithstanding this, the Baie still showed no inclination to enter upon any other than general topics. The Governor General seeing this, began by stating that in consequence of her request, he had a long private interview with the Maharaj, and whatever then occurred would be faithfully reported to her by the Maharaj in presence of the Resident. The Baie solicited that Major Low might be present at the same time, which the Governor General agreed to. In the evening the Honorable Mr. Cavendish and Major Low accordingly attended, when the Ranee requested that the Maharaj might not be present. The Governor General proceeded forcibly to urge on the Ranee the necessity of treating the Rajah with kindness. The Ranee replied, that the Rajah neither attended to her orders nor acknowledged her authority. He now, said she, circulates false reports; that I desire to remove the succession, and that I have attempted to administer poison to him. The Governor General remarked, that this was certainly very wrong on his part, but that he, the Governor General, would take the Rajah to task, and prevent the like from occurring in future. Afterwards, having spoken to the Baiza Baie regarding a separate place of resi-

dence for the Rajah, he took his departure. The same evening the Maharaj proceeded to the tent of the Governor General, where in presence of the three gentlemen before mentioned, he had a private interview with him, which lasted about an hour. During this the Governor General explained to him the line of conduct it would be advisable for him to pursue, in order to keep on terms of amity with the British Government and with the Baza Baie. In continuation, he remarked, that in return for the kindness which had been shown him by the Baza Baie, his behaviour to her had been most unjustifiable. The Maharaj acknowledged the impropriety of his conduct, urging that what had passed had been merely the result of passion and that nothing of the kind should occur in future. "I am now aware," said he, "that I must no longer look to the English Government to support me in obtaining possession of the Government, and should disturbances be excited by me, I am not to expect your assistance; the Governor General's decision being known I yield implicit obedience to it, and will cease from henceforth to urge my application. There is one difficulty, however, exists, since it is impossible for me to remain in the same place, and on friendly terms with the Baza Baie. Should any accusations be forwarded against me, it will, while I am in this state, be impossible for me to prove my innocence. If I am obliged to remain with the Baie, I cannot but feel unhappy and discontented. Would it not be better that a separate maintenance should be allowed me and my attendants, or that a jageer in the country should be allotted to me? I submit myself however, in this respect, to the Baza Baie whichever she may think best I shall be contented with." The Governor General replied, that the decision on this subject depended on the Baza Baie; "but I hope," said he, "this arrangement may be made agreeably to your wishes. I cannot however speak with certainty until the Baza Baie has expressed her sentiments on the subject." The Governor General afterwards openly and clearly assured the Maharaj that he would not allow the Baza Baie to adopt another heir, or to supercede him; upon condition however that no attempt should be made in the meantime to supercede the Ranee, or to oppose himself to her authority.

Third Day, 8th December, 1832.—On the 3d day the Governor General, attended by the Chief Secretary to Government and the Resident, paid a visit to the Baie. The Ranee having expressed the customary compliments of friend-

ship, stated that the Maharaj had come that morning, and detailed to her every thing which had passed at the late interview, and on her mentioning what had been said, it appeared that the Maharaj had faithfully reported every thing that had occurred. The Baza Baie then complained of the refractory disposition of the Maharaj, and enquired in case of his behaving ill what was she to do. The Governor General requested her to explain what misbehaviour she alluded to. The Baza Baie said she alluded to attempts made to depose her. The Governor General replied, that she was at liberty in that case to act as she considered best. The Baza Baie then complained that the Maharaj was a most troublesome and oppressive inmate of the palace. The Governor General replied, that as she was at the head of her house, that she ought to take measures to prevent this. The Baie said that she knew not what course to pursue; for some time past repeated attempts had been made by him to supersede her authority, and on pardon being extended to him upon promise of better behaviour, the same conduct was invariably persisted in. "I have never treated the Maharaj," said she, "with severity, I have however heard this asserted from many quarters, and probably a report of the same kind has already reached your Lordship's ear." The Governor General replied, that such statements as reached him through the Resident were attended to, and no others. The Baza Baie then mentioned, that Major Fielding had once forwarded a complaint against her to the Government, and so soon as she heard of it by a Khurestah from the Governor General she replied that such as had been stated by Major Fielding could not possibly have occurred. The Governor General recommended her to send her letters through the Resident; but should any complaint against her be forwarded by the Resident, it would then be proper to transmit a separate communication by dāk. "The Vakeels," said he, "which you have placed at different places, only consider their own profits and forward you erroneous accounts. It would be better were you not to repose confidence in them, since no business will ever be transacted through their medium." The Baza Baie had then a long conversation regarding the separate residence of the Maharaj, and mentioned that a durkhaust had been received from him regarding it. The Governor General enquired the purport of it. The Baza Baie said send for the Maharaj, and he himself will explain it to you. The Governor General asked whether the request regarded the present or

the future. The Baza Baie replied, the present, and to reside beyond the limits of the Gwalior camp. The Governor General again urged on the Baza Baie during a long conversation the necessity of treating the Rajah with kindness, since he was heir to the musnud, and would one day for certain be the governor of the country. The Baza Baie promised faithfully to act as he recommended. At this time the Honorable Mr. Cavendish went to bring the Maharaj, but a long conversation having taken place between them separately, a considerable delay in consequence ensued. On Mr. Cavendish's return, it appeared that there had been some misunderstanding from the Maharaj requiring 1000 horse, whereas in the Maharaj's own durkhaust 250 were mentioned. When the Governor General asked an explanation of this, the Baza Baie replied that the Maharaj had requested this of his own accord. The Maharaj then translated the durkhaust in Hindee, but having written that he had now completely given up all claim to the musnud he stopped reading at this part, and then said that he never intended to give up his claim to the Government. It appears that this was the fault of the writer, for it was evidently absurd to suppose that the Rajah intended to resign his right to the succession. The only difference now existing between him and the Baie was, that the Baza Baie wished the Maharaj to take up his residence beyond the camp; whereas the Rajah wished to remain there with his followers, a point which was left to be arranged between the two parties. The Governor General at the request of the Rajah again urged over and over on the Baza Baie the necessity of shewing kindness to the Maharaj, and settled that the Maharaj was to remain at the palace and that the command of the troops should not be separately bestowed on him. The Governor General concluded by recommending a conciliatory conduct to the Baie and obedience on the part of the Rajah. The Maharaj said that his last resort was to the Governor General, and after his decision nothing more remained for him.

Signed in English by the Governor General.—*Mofussul Ukhbar, Nov. 9.*

DELHI.

MAHARAJAH MAUN SING.

In our last number we noticed amongst the "rumours of the day," a report which will probably have occasioned a good deal of surprise, regarding the expected abdication or deposal of his Highness Maharajah Maun Sing, the ruler of Joudhpoor. From what source this intelligence has been derived we are unable to ascertain, nor can we pretend to vouch for its accuracy, but from the credence which it has obtained in more quarters than one, we are disposed to think that it is not altogether void of foundation, more particularly, when we consider that the disrespect evinced by that Prince towards the Governor General, in absenting himself from the Congress which was held at Ajmeer upon his Lordship's visit to Rajpootana in 1832, has never been forgotten at head-quarters, and that various causes have since tended to heighten the unfavourable impression which was then conceived of him. It must be known to many of our readers that the plea on which Maun Sing thought proper to excuse himself from attending on that occasion was, that his army was in a state of insubordination bordering on mutiny, in consequence of heavy arrears of pay being due to them, which "financial difficulties" rendered impossible for him immediately to discharge, and that being unable, therefore to command a suitable retinue with which to make his appearance at the Congress, his leaving his capital would be impracticable. This was an excuse so obviously inadmissible that it could not be overlooked, for if the Rajah was unable, as stated by him, to muster a sufficient body of troops to accompany him on such an occasion, what possible dependence could be placed upon him in the hour of need, or what expectation could be safely entertained of his supplying, when called on, the military aid which by treaty he is bound to furnish at the requisition of Government. The Governor General did not, however, we believe, take any marked notice at the time of this absurd pretext, which was solely employed by Maun Sing for the purpose of evading a compliance with the request which was conveyed to him to join the other chiefs who had been invited to meet his Lordship at Ajmeer; but an agent being subsequently deputed from Joudhpoor, with the view of ascertaining in what light the Rajah's excuse had been viewed, and of offering some explanations on the subject, he was refused admittance into his Lordship's camp, and ordered to re-

turn to his master, without the *kāurrétaks* which he had brought with him being opened. This was a clear indication of the Governor General's displeasure, and it was of course understood as such by Maun Sing, who accordingly lost no time in setting on foot an intrigue, having for its object the removal of the unfavourable opinion which had been formed of him. With this view his Highness opened a clandestine correspondence with the head moonshee in the Persian Office, then at Simlah, offering him, as we have heard, a handsome consideration in the event of his bringing about a "sufae," or reconciliation, and this, it is supposed, the moonshee undertook to accomplish. The detection however of the negotiation, and the moonshee's dismissal from office soon put an end to his Highness's hopes of a restoration to favour, and in this state of suspense he has since been left, awaiting with fear and trembling the penalty which he has had reason to anticipate as being in store for him. Thus circumstanced, we should have thought that a person of his Highness's well known forecast and acuteness, if unable to obliterate the remembrance of his past independent bearing, would, at least, have endeavoured, by future submissiveness, to avert its apprehended consequences, but Colonel Lockett had not been many months at Ajmeer before several subjects of contention arose between them, in all of which the Rajah was represented as evincing the same imperfect sense of his relations and obligations towards the paramount power with which he had already been charged, and in this way a long list of offences has now accumulated against him. The most serious of the offences is, we believe, the suspicious part conceived to have been lately acted by the Joudhpoor contingent in the joint operations undertaken against the Kosa freebooters by the British and other Governments, in which it was to have aided, but towards the success of which, it in no way contributed. But there are many other minor peccadilloes of which he has been accused, such as delaying to furnish the 1,500 sowars for which the British Government has a right to call on him when it chooses,—allowing the tribute to fall in arrears,—affording harbour within his dominions to certain notorious plunderers,—neglecting to attend to the affairs of his principality,—permitting the territory of his neighbour, the Kishengurh Rajah, to be wantonly violated by a party of Joudhpoor troops, and other acts, which taken by themselves, would probably be considered venial, but which, med up together and viewed in the aggregate with a distinction not inclining to leniency, constitute a formidable cata-

logue of delinquencies to account for. For these accumulated offences we conclude it is that the rumoured punishment of the loss of his throne is now about to be inflicted on Maun Sing. The report, however, may very possibly prove to be a mistake, and so indeed we should hope, for little as we admire Maun Sing's general character, considering the numerous atrocious acts of cruelty and treachery of which he is known to have been guilty, both before and since his connection with the British Government, yet a measure of such unusual severity as his dethronement, unless justified by other offences than those above adverted to, would completely shake the confidence which has heretofore been placed in our good faith, and create a feeling of disgust and insecurity throughout the whole of the states in alliance with us, the effects of which we might find it difficult to remedy. That the paramount power should not shrink from asserting its functions when necessary, and visit with a proper penalty any violation of those international laws prescribed for the observance of the chiefs to whom it guarantees its protection, and whose differences it is bound to arbitrate, we are fully prepared to admit, nor do we see any reason why it should hesitate to punish in a similar manner, any acts which may be deemed to betray the slightest symptoms of any thing resembling an insubordinate or contumacious spirit towards itself, but little beyond the imposition of a mulct is ever required in such cases, to correct the evil or recall the offending parties to their senses, and we certainly do not think that, except in an extraordinary and extreme case, so despotic a stretch of authority as that of dethronement ought to be resorted to. At any rate we trust that if such a penalty is in contemplation, it has not been the result of *ex parte* information or of any vindictive feeling connected with the circumstance of the Rajah's non-attendance at the Ajmeer Congress, but that it has been determined on after a full and dispassionate consideration of the causes which may have suggested its adoption.

In case Maun Sing is deposed, he will of course, we suppose, be succeeded by the exile, Dhounkal Sing, who, if the current belief entertained of his birth be correct, is the rightful heir to the *guddee* of Marwar, as the posthumous son of the late Rajah, Bheem Sing; and this change would be a highly popular one amongst the Rajpoots generally, if occasioned by any other circumstance than the removal of the present occupant, for the reasons to which that punishment will be ascribed, should the Government resolve upon inflicting it.—*Delhi Gazette, March 26.*

CAWNPORE.

(From the Cawnpore Examiner.)

AFFAIRS OF OUDH,

BY SYED ABDŪLLAH LATE DEEWAN TO MR. NEWNHAM
FORMERLY SUPT. OF RESOURCES IN THE UPPER
PROVINCES.

I, Syed Abdoollah, having lived thirty years at Lakhnow from the time Saadut Ali came to the throne as also several years with Mr. Newnham while he was Collector of Cawnpore, and being a well wisher of both the British and the King's Government, and having lately visited Lakhnow and seen how matters are going on there, think myself called upon to write the following that it may come to the notice of His Excellency the Governor-General.

The Government of Oudh from the time of the Newab Shoojah-ood-Dowlah Behadoor till now, has remained firm and stable only by the countenance and assistance of the British authorities. The peace which was concluded between the two states after the battle of Buxar was very beneficial to the Nawab, as from that time the British became the friends and allies of Shoojah-ood-Dowlah, whose fame and power were greatly enhanced.

It is well known to all the people of Hindoostan that the kingdom of Oudh alone preserves its existence by the friendship of the British Government, without that rock of support it would long ere this have fallen to pieces like the government of Nawab Nujuff Khan at Delhi, and the states in the south — Hyderabad, Mysore; and those in the west Poonah and other Mahratta principalities.

It is a thousand pities that at the present moment, owing to the short sightedness of the British Government the Kingdom of Oudh should be going to ruin. The non-interference system has been extremely pernicious to the state.

In 1801 the Nawab Saudat Ali Khan assigned one-half of the Oudh territory, in a very flourishing condition and yielding a revenue of nearly a crore and a half of Rupees, to the British; and upon his death left crores of Rupees in the treasury.

When Nawab Gazeer-ood-deen Hyder had been on the throne about thirteen years, the Marquis of Hastings on account of some difference with the Emperor of Delhi, gave His Excellency the Vuzer the title of King, and withdrew all interference with the internal affairs of the country, which latter.

act in the opinion of wisemen, has not been favorable to its prosperity. "If I see a blind man walking into the jaws of a well, and I keep silence, is it not a crime?"

SADI SHIRAZI.

From the time of the establishment of the kingdom and the withdrawal of British interference, murders, robberies, quarrels of all kinds, compulsion of, and extortion from, ryots commenced.

Gazee-ood-deen dying was succeeded by Nasseer-ood-deen the present king, under whom these direful occurrences became daily more frequent, and at last arrived at such a pitch, that scarcely a rupee was brought into the treasury for many years, and His Majesty's servants, dependents and the establishments of his palace did not receive a fraction of pay for a period of nearly six years.

About this time Lord William Bentinck arrived in India as Governor General and that nobleman being wise, just and merciful to the poor, highly disapproved of the management of affairs in Oudh, and although he has not yet interfered with vigor, it is well known that he will never lend his sanction to scenes of violence and iniquity. The present king Nasseer-ood-deen being very imprudent spends the greatest portion of his time in the company of women—his pursuits are degrading to the dignity of his station, and he is in the habit of drinking immense quantities of wine. When intoxicated he has been known to commit acts of violence which would draw down upon the head of a less distinguished person severe punishment;* many married females have been taken by force from their husbands and carried to the Seraglio.

I shall now give a few particulars concerning the Prime Ministers and other officers on whom the Government of the country has depended, from the accession of Gazee-ood-deen Hyder up to the present time.

Mottum-ood-Dowlah (Agah Meer) after the death of Saadut Ali was appointed prime minister. He with his friends, Roshun-ood-Dowlah and Mewa-Ram who was then only twelve years of age, used every evening to send to the king Gazee-ood-deen Hyder, a petarrab full of wine of all sorts, and encouraged him to smoke a quantity of intoxicating drugs during the day-time, so that his late Majesty continued

* We suppress the particular acts to which Syed Abdoellah alludes.—Ed.

in a constant state of drunkenness by which he lost his health and died in a few years. During this time the revenue of the country whatever it amounted to, also a large portion of the hordes left by Saadut Ali were squandered by the prime minister and Deewan, and they became possessed of houses and property at Lukhnow to the value of nearly a crore of Rupees each.

When Mr. Ricketts was Resident at Lukhnow, Lord Amherst desired to borrow a crore of rupees to meet the expenses of the Burmese War. The minister Mottum-ood-Dowlah at once replied "there is no money in the treasury," subsequently Mr. Ricketts wrote and informed Lord Amherst that if the British Government would by a bond make payable the interest of a crore of Rupees to Mottum-ood-Dowlah and his heirs for ever, the money should be forthcoming. Lord Amherst being in great want of the money consented to this arrangement, the king being always either in a state of intoxication or stupefaction, left every thing to the management of his talented minister who easily raised a crore of Rupees, the interest of which was by bond executed by the British Government, and sealed with His Majesty's seal, made payable to Mottum-ood-Dowlah, his heirs and assigns for ever.

The minister to keep up appearances caused it to be entered in the bond that a portion of the interest of the crore of Rupees lent to the British Government was to be appropriated in providing for the expense of the Rung Mahul, occupied by a woman of bad reputation from Cawnpore, and the monument of Nujuff Ushruff. The members of Council, it is believed, did not approve of this act of Lord Amherst's, and had his Lordship been as wise as the present Governor General, such an imprudent measure never would have been carried into effect.

When Gazeer-ood-deen Hyder died, Mottum-ood-Dowlah was placed in restraint, and Meer Fuzzil Ali selected as prime minister which office he retained for eight months. There is no occasion to allude particularly to the occurrences of his administration, as they are familiar to Lord William Bentinck and the other members of the Supreme Government.

"A wise man benefits by a sign."

During the period Fuzzil Ali was Naib he embezzled fifty or sixty lakhs of Rupees. He was formerly an elephant driver and his ancestors were of the same profession--on his

removal from office the Poets celebrated the date of it in these words,

“ Coachban dustaree Naib door kurd.”

After his removal Ekbal-ood-Dowlah the son of Captain Futteh Ali Khan, Nujjum-ood-Dowlah the son of Mozuffer Ali Khan, Darogah of Artillery, Ram-Dial Buneeah and others performed the duties of the Nizabut.

During this time as formerly throughout the whole country murders were perpetrated. In the city of Lukhnow, especially at the festival of the Mohurram, riots and fighting were constantly occurring, Bankers and Mewatees were plundered of lakhs of Rupees and a siphahes belonging to the Hon'ble Company's service was killed with impunity to his murderers.

In 1829 Mr. Ricketts was removed from office and Mr. Maddock appointed Resident in his room. About this time Lord William Bentinck began seriously to turn his attention to the affairs of Oudh, and laboured diligently by means of a wise and vigilant administration to restore order and prosperity into a country which long had been a prey to anarchy and crime. Times were changed. The fear of God came over the hearts of the King and his ministers. Complaints were heard and redressed. A stop was put to scenes of violence and plunder because His Majesty and his mother the Queen Dowager became afraid of the determined character of Lord William Bentinck, who they were convinced would reduce Oudh to the state of a British province unless they effected great improvement in the Government of the country. They were therefore compelled by necessity to call to their councils the venerable Moontuzim-ood-Dowlah known by the name of Mehndi-alee-khan.

As His Majesty paid little or no attention to affairs of state, his time being chiefly devoted to the ladies of his zenannah, Mr. Maddock was desirous of engrossing to himself the whole management of the country; but Mehndi-alee-khan being a wise man and having had during the time of Nawab Soodat-ale-khan executive charge of the districts of Khyabad, Mahemdee, Byragash and others, for upwards of nineteen years, and having spent his whole life as an Aupil in assessing and collecting the revenue and managing the affairs of the provinces, wished to conduct the government of the country according to his own views and plans, that his own reputation might continue unimpaired in the eyes of the British authorities.

In consequence of this, differences arose between Mr. Maddock and the Hakeem, and for the purpose of widening the breach Faqueer Mahomed Khan, Mendoo Khan, Mewa Ram and Gobind Lall merchant were in the habit of visiting the Resident and slandering Mehndi-ali. They strongly advised Mr. Maddock to remove the minister and manage the country himself. Fortunately for the Hakeem the Governor General about this time visited Lukhnow and personally investigated the causes of disagreement between the Resident and the minister. As Lord William Bentinck had no other object in view than the suppression of crime, the good government of the country and the welfare of the people; and as he imagined that these reforms could be effected by the countenance in office of the Hakeem, His Excellency was pleased after taking into consideration his long and faithful services to Soodat-ali and the circumstances of his having been called by the king and queen mother to assume the government of the country, to confirm Mehndi-ali-khan in the Niyabut of Oudh.

The king according to custom solicited the Governor General to invest Moontuzim-ood-Dowlah with a khillut or dress of honor as a mark of his Lordship's approval of his appointment to office; but Lord William Bentinck with great wisdom and foresight replied, "my confidence in Mehndi-ali-khan is not yet fully established. If he governs with justice and moderation and to the satisfaction of yourself and the people I shall have pleasure hereafter in investing him with an honorary dress in token of my approbation."

Shortly after this the Governor General for well known reasons was pleased to remove Mr. Maddock from office. Whatever may be alleged against some parts of that gentleman's administration during the brief period of his residence at Lukhnow, there can be but one opinion regarding his high abilities and uncorruptible integrity.

Major John Low having managed the affairs of Jyepoor and Gwalior with great temper, moderation, and address, was selected by Lord William Bentinck to succeed Mr. Maddock as Resident at the durbar of Oudh. The Governor General could not have made a more fortunate selection. Possessing a fine temper and suavity of manners, liberal in his views and honest in all his actions—unprejudiced—disinterested and generous—Major Low has obtained the confidence and the love of the people. Admiring the honest character and active spirit of regeneration displayed in Hakeem Mehndi's administration

he was the friend and supporter of that minister, and indignantly rejected the most splendid and magnificent present which were ever offered to a public servant since the establishment of the British raj, if he would give his sanction to measures for the disposal of Mehndi-ali-khan which were contemplated by the enemies of the Nawab.*

For many months Major Low the present Resident and Hakeem Mehndi worked hand in hand for the good of the state, and received their reward in the approbation of their own consciences and the thanks of the Governor General, who was much pleased with the improved aspect of affairs under the able administration of Montuzum-ood-Dowlah.

The enemies of Mehndi Alee Khan were constantly at work, poisoning the King's mind against that minister because amongst many other reforms he had abolished the farming of the revenue and substituted the umanee system, thereby depriving the chukleedars, who were all powerful at Court, of their illegal and extortionate gains. The ladies of the King's zenannah were particularly offended with the Hakeem for presuming to interfere in the management of their jaghires, totally regardless of the circumstance that he as chief administrator of the country, was responsible both to His Majesty and the British Government for the welfare of the whole people including the ryuts of the Begums' assignments of labd. As those ladies did not think proper to govern their jaghires with justice or moderation, but on the contrary, farmed the revenues to needy and unscrupulous favorites who by fine, imprisonment, and torture, squeezed as much as possible out of the hard earned gains of the inhabitants, Mehndi Alee deemed it incumbent on him to step between the people and their oppressors and put an end to scenes of cruelty and fraud by appointing Government salaried Collectors, who were strictly prohibited receiving bribes or fees, and whose simple duty it was to do justice to the zemindars, collect the stipulated jummas upon their estates, and forward the same to the King's treasury from which it was disbursed to the jaghiredars. As this system produced happiness to the people, so also did it cause vexation and anger to the Begums, who were by the operation of it deprived of the power of providing for their favorites, and tyrannising over the people of their jaghires, although

* Syed Abdoolah relates with minuteness the circumstance which are merely hinted at above; but for many reasons we think it better not to publish this part of his narrative.—Ed.

it is worthy of remark, the revenues of their estates did not suffer; in fact they were increased and would have gone on progressively fructifying year after year, had the collection of the land tax remained in the hands of the Government officers. Be that as it may, their indignation at what they conceived to be the unwarrantable interference of Hakeem Mehndi, was unbounded, and the above, together with the fact of his refusing any longer to minister to the wasteful extravagance of one of the most powerful of the ladies of the zenanah, was the immediate cause of the Nawab's downfall.

In the rains of 1832 Hakeem Mehndi was dismissed from office by an ungrateful sovereign unable to appreciate the value of such a servant, or to bear about his person or government any but the most abject sycophants and flatterers. Although the corrupt faction of Oudh triumphed over the aged Hakeem, whom they would have plundered, if not murdered, but for fear of the vengeance of the British Government, yet their triumph was contemptible, as they carried along with them neither the approbation of the Resident, nor the love of the people, nor the gratulations of foreign states: it was the mere triumph of a selfish clique intent on their own petty interests, and as such excited the contempt and disgust of all good men. They are ambitious, but it is the ambition of wealth acquired by the perpetration of the foulest crimes: they are fond of power, but it is the power of screwing from the people by rack and torture the earnings of their honest industry and frugality. The money thus shamefully acquired they have either squandered on their licentious pleasures or hoarded with avaricious care, or expended on landed property in the Company's provinces, but not one fraction has been received into the coffers of the state. The king who formerly revelled in affluence, totally ignorant of the cares and vexations incident to poverty, is at the present time frequently distressed for money and compelled to deny himself many of his ordinary enjoyments.

In fact since the dismissal of Mehndi Alee Khan the country has been a continued scene of murder, robbery and violence of all kinds, which have greatly impoverished both the Government and the people: trade and agriculture have suffered much from the unsettled state of the country: fields formerly teeming with luxuriant crops are now a barren waste; the beautiful mango groves which adorn the smiling land and

afford a bountiful supply of delicious fruit both to the rich and poor have been greatly thinned and injured by bands of lawless men who now over-run the country, murdering and plundering the people and committing every sort of mischief, frequently setting fire to villages out of wantonness or revenge, by which the wretched inhabitants are either burned to death or slain if they attempt to seek safety in flight. These are a few of the blessed effects arising from the non-interference system—a system dictated neither by policy, humanity, nor respect to treaties; for is it not written in article sixth of the treaty concluded the 10th day of November 1801 that “His Excellency the Nawab Vizier engages to establish in his reserved dominions such a system of administration (to be carried into effect by his own officers) *as shall be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants: and His Excellency will always advise with and act in conformity to the counsel of the officers of the Honorable Company.*”

Can any thing be clearer than the above? His Excellency the Nawab Saadut Ali in the year of Christ 1801 bound himself *and his descendants for ever* to establish and maintain a good and just government, by and with the advice and assistance of the British Government, acting through the agency of the Resident at Lukhnow.

Have the stipulations of the treaty been fulfilled? If not, who has violated them? The stipulations have not been fulfilled because the Nawab Vizer's successors have never even attempted to establish a good Government, and the provisions of the treaty have been violated by both the contracting parties in as much as the one promised to govern by the advice of the other, whereas in fact the party on whom the solicitation of advice was binding do not ask for it, and the other party whose duty it is to bestow advice and counsel, neglect the sacred obligation and for the purpose of upholding a theory right in the abstract, but not at all adapted to the peculiar relations of the British Government with the dependent states of India, permit a whole nation to be plundered and oppressed and the chief of that nation to hazard his crown and possessions by pursuing a destructive career like the Rajahs of Mysore and Coorg, which may terminate in his deposition and the complete subjection of his country to the all absorbing power of the British.

(To be continued.)

THE THUGS.

(From the Cawnpore Examiner.)

Deposition of Girdharee Jemadar of Thugs, 17th March, 1833.

FIRST EXPEDITION.

Thirteen years ago in the month of Chaet, Kulleean the brother of Ram Buksh approver, came to my house in the village of Lukhnepore, illakah thanah Secundria, zillah Cawnpore, and staid there two days. Early in the morning of the third day, Kulleean and myself went outside the village to take the auspices, as is the custom with Thugs, and having heard the cry of the shamah on the left hand, and the braying of the ass on the right, we proceeded to the village of Nusseerpore, illakah Jalone, where Buholah approver lived. Here we found some Thugs already assembled, and we remained two days, during which we sacrificed a goat, and performed all the rites of Tuggaree.

On the 3rd day the nine undermentioned Thugs left Buhola's house on an expedition.

- 1 Buhola, approver.
- 2 Girdharee, deponent, approver.
- 3 Kulleean Lodhee, approver.
- 4 Nunda brother to Buhola, dead.
- 5 Lalljoo, died in the jail, Cawnpore.
- 6 Chuttra Aheer, seized July, 1832.
- 7 Ghunsa Aheer, ditto.
- 8 Ajuba Aheer.
- 9 Ooda Aheer, seized July, 1832.

When we had left the village we heard the shamah on the left and the kite on the right, and then we proceeded to Mumna, illakah thanah Jullalpoore zillah northern division of Boondailkhund, where we encamped. The next day we went to Raht, and thence in twelve days to Goorgoan, illakah Punna. Here we encamped under a Mangoe tree outside the town. We had brought with us from Sindwa a Brahmin, who was on his way from Cawnpore towards Saugor, and at night we murdered him on the spot, where we had encamped. He was strangled by Nundha, and his body was carried off by Buhola, Nundha and Chuttra, and buried. We got from him a chesnut horse, blind of one eye, a brass thalee, lotah, butloohes and kuttoree, an iron towa, a red turban, an amawa

coloured ungurka, a white doputtah, a razae, a suttrinjee, and 25 rupees cash. We thence went through Saugor to a village the name of which I forget, three coss beyond the town. Here we encamped, and in the evening two men of the bearer caste came up and took up their quarters close to us, Buhola soon won their confidence, and about 3 A. M. the next morning we induced them to start with us, and at a nullah one coss from the village where we were encamped, and two coss from Saugor, they were strangled by Buhola and Chuttra, assisted by Kulleean and Nundha. Their bodies were buried in the nalah by Ajooba, Nundha, Ooda and Buhola. We got from them 60 rupees cash, cooking utensils, and wearing apparel, all of which we took to Ratghur, thence we proceeded to Bhugrode, illakah Ratghur and halted near the tank. Here we divided the spoil acquired in both these murders. We thence went by the regular marches to Sumreea, illikah Ougein. In Sumreea Buhola won the confidence of 2 Brahmins who had come from Mhow, and were going to the Oudh territories, and induced them to take up their quarters in the grove outside the town, where we also encamped. After we had finished our meals, we went to sleep and at 3 A. M. the next morning we induced them to start with us, and at a nalah one and a half coss from Sumreea they were strangled as they were walking along by Buhola and Chuttra. Ajooba, Ooda, Chuttra, and Kulleean carried off the bodies and buried them. We got from them cooking utensils, wearing apparel, and 150 rupees cash. Having taken the property we returned to Sumreea. We thence went to a village seven coss eastward of Sumreea, and divided the booty: we thence went to Bhilsa where we fell in on the road with two men of the Aheir caste, who had come from Lahore, and were going to Saugor. When we reached a village five coss east of Lahore, we halted and when they had finished their dinner, Buhola gave them a rupee byana (purchase money) on account of the bullocks, promising to pay the whole price in Saugor. At 3 A. M. we induced them to start with us and at a spot two coss on the Saugor road they were murdered by Kulleean and Chuttra, Nundha, Ajooba, Kulleean; and Chuttra carried away their bodies, and buried them in a nalah; we got from them three bullocks, with 30 rupees, the clothes they had in daily use, and a brass lotah, we then went on to the river Bhugrode, and divided the spoil; we did not stay here but proceeded two coss further to a village, three coss from Saugor,

where we passed the night. The next day we passed through Saugor, and fell in on the road with a sepahce who was on his way from Nagpore to the Oudh territorie-, and a koormee and a barber, who had come from Sehore, and were going to Koottoond, we proceeded as far as Kurrapore, where we passed the night; at 12 o'clock at midnight we induced them to start with us, and at a spot^{*} distant one and a half coss, they were strangled by Kulleean, Chuttra, Buhola, assisted by Nundha, Ajooba and Ooda. I Nundha, Chuttra Gunsu, Ajooba and Ooda carried away the bodies, and having thrown them in a nulab, placed stones upon them. We got from them 350 rupees in cash, a horse, cooking utensils, and wearing apparel, and having taken all the property to a village two coss east of Saugor we divided it. We then went to Sindwa where we passed the night. We travelled on by regular marches to Kilouwa, where we encamped by the tank, 12 o'clock in the day, and after we had bathed, a quarrel occurred between me and Buhola on various accounts. Ajooba, Ooda, and myself left the gang and went home. Buhola and the rest of the gang committed only one murder after we left them. I reached home in the month of Jaet, and did not go out again until after the rains. I got about 80 rupees cash on this expedition, besides a belah, a thalee, a lotah, and a brass spoon. I reached my home after an absence of two months.

SECOND EXPEDITION.

After the rains were over in the month of Koar, I and my brother Rambuksh, who died about three years ago, went outside our village, and having heard the cry of the kite on the right and that of the shamah on the left, proceeded to the house of Buhola in Nusseerpore, illakah Jalone. We staid with him four days, during which time the undermentioned 18 Thugs assembled.

- 1 Kesuree Lodhee, inhabitant of churkeree (died in Sagur.)
- 2 Dooja (brother to Kesuree) lately arrested at Rampoor.
- 3 Hurlal Jemadar, son of Kesuree, at large, inhabitant of Churkeree, Cawnpore.
- 4 Buhola Bunneea, approver.
- 5 Desraj Kachee, arrested at Secundra.
- 6 Chuttra Aheer, inhabitant of Gurree Mherreea, Cawnpore, at large.
- 7 Ghansa Aheer, ditto.
- 8 Nundha Bunneea, deceased.

- 9 Kulleean, son of Runnea, approver.
- 10 Gerdharee Brehmun, approver.
- 11 Rambuksh Brehmun, deceased.
- 12 Lalljoo Kac'chee, died in Cawnpore Jail.
- 13 Khowanee, inhabitant of Mateepoor.
- 14 Dhanucon, son of Gonay Lodhee (never seen) since arrested at Sagur.
- 15 Bhujjun Lodhee (believed to have been sent to Sagur from Khujna.)
- 16 Muckoa Lodhee (died on his way to Sagur.)
- 17 Teeka Bunnea, inhabitant of Gurreea, at large.
- Budula Lodhee, deceased.

After 4 days we sacrificed a goat, and on the following morning we all went outside the village, and having heard the shamah on the right and the jackass on the left, took the road to Sagur. We reached Etouroo, zillah Humeerpoor, the same day. The next day at 12 o'clock we reached the river at Julalpoor, and as we were crossing we fell in with a barber, by caste a Hindoo, who was on his way from Calpee to Keitah. Buhola won his confidence, and brought him on with him to Mumna, where he induced him to halt under a peepul tree, outside the village. At 3 A. M. the next morning he started with us, and about a coss and a quarter from the village he was strangled as he was walking along by one Chuttra.

Buhola and Ghunsa carried off the body and buried it deeply in a nalah, about 4 fields to the east of the road. We got from him 25 Rs. cash, a thalee, a brass hookah bottom, a razea, a turban and a cloth coat. We reached Rakt the same day. The next day we came to Omreea and in 2 or 3 days more we reached Jaitpoor and we took up our quarters in a grove close to the village, on the east side of it. Here we found encamped the following Jumaldee (Moosalman Thugs.)

Mirza Jemadar, inhabitant of Salem, Oudh, Futteh Jemadar, and 10 others whose names I dont know. They had in company 3 Hindoo travellers. We joined them at 3 A. M. the same day they started with us and when we reached Futtehgunje, we took our quarters in the bazar for the night. In the evening Omaidia went to look for the baile (grave) and returned about 7 P. M. and said he had found, at the distance of 2 miles and a half to the north east a dry cucha well. This well is in the midst of a plain. There is no nalah or well near it. At 3 A. M. the next morning Mirza Jemadar said, it is now cool, we had

better commence marching. We all then started. When we reached the baile, Omaid said here is the baile.

Runnooa Moonshee, Jemadar, immediately said we have all got water let us perform our ablutions hereupon. The travellers sat down, Kesaree then gave the thirnee (signal), and they were immediately strangled by Ramdeen Jemadar, Mihilban alias Omed, Bhemma, Runnooa Moonshee, assisted by Dhunnooa, and Kesuree, subedar.

Bubooa, Bukhtoura, Summooa, Nihla Sibbooa deponent and Omaidee carried off the bodies to the baile. It was distant 1 mile from the spot, where the murder was committed. We threw the bodies down without any earth or brambles to conceal them. If I am ordered I can point out these bodies. Thence we went to a grove distant 4 miles from the spot, where we had committed the murder, and divided the spoil, which consisted of 18 Rs. cash, 3 brass lotahs, a thalee and 2 swords.

I got for my share: 4 anas and a sword with a silver gilt handle and its sheath was covered with red leather, and had a brass point to it. This I sold for 5 Rupees to Doulut Brehmeen, zumeendar of Birga, in illakah thannah Tailgram, zillah Furruckabad. When I returned home after the division of this property, Runnooa Moonshee with his gang of 25, and Mirza and Futteh Jemadars with their 12 men (making in all 37 men) took the road to Ajoodheea. The rest of the gang, amounting to 24 men under Kesuree and Ramdeen, besides Bechoo and Horee Singha, returned to Nawulgungc, where we passed the night.

The following day we all came to Hussungunge. The next morning I, Rammah and Lalsa separated from the gang and took the road homewards. At Napamow Lalsa and Runna parted from me. I returned home alone to Sukhrehnee. All I had gained on the road I had spent, not one farthing did I bring home. The sword above alluded to was the only thing I had. About 10th of Assar (27th June) Kesuree subedar sent Nubla Aheer to my house to tell me that if I wanted to join the gang, I must come to Anaow, 5 coss from Cawnpoor on the Lucknow road. I replied I wont go again during the rains. Nubla then went away to join Kesuree—seven or eight days afterwards I was afraid if I staid at home I should be arrested. I therefore fled on the 27th of Assar to Byskapoorooa. In 3 days I was arrested (July 3) along with the other Thugs.

Runnooa rode a bay poney of the Tangun breed, very stout and strong with 3 white legs, with a star in the forehead; Kesuree rides a galloway bay mare, with a white blaze down the face, with two white hind legs; Dunnou rode a white poney; Bucheea rides a black poney with a white star in the forehead.

Deposition of Sibbooa, son of Ghasee Lodhee, inhabitant of Sukrehnee, illakha thana Turiba, zillah Bela, 25th July, 1833.

THIRD EXPEDITION.

When six days of Byrakh had passed (10th April,) I and Deena Thug left Sukrehnee, and having crossed the Ganges at Mendy Ghat, went to the Poorooa of Bys, illakah Oudh, to the house of Kesuree, Subedar of Thugs: here we found the following Thugs assembled.

- 1 Kesuree, son of Budda Subedar Lodhee, formerly inhabitant of Puckerahpoor, Doab.
- 2 Mihrban, alias Omed, son of Biajee Lodhee, formerly inhabitant of Nahgain. Doab.
- 3 Rumma, son of Munnah Lodhee, formerly inhabitant of Ontakapoorooa, Doab.
- 4 Lalsa, son of no. 2, formerly inhabitant of Rehgaon, Doab.
- 5 Bulla, brother to no. 3, formerly inhabitant of Ontakapoorooa, Doab.
- 6 Bhimma, son of Chedday Lodhee, inhabitant of Byoka Poorooa, Oude.
- 7 Beekho, son of Nunday, formerly inhabitant of Jout, Doab.
- 8 Nuhla Ameer, formerly inhabitant of Goshtengung, Oude.
- 9 Deena son of Khuga, inhabitant of Sukrehnee, Doab.
- 10 Summooa, son of Horee Lodhee, inhabitant of Sukrehare.
- 11 Dooja, son of Munsa Lodhee, inhabitant of Bhera Khasa, Doab.
- 12 Sibbooa, deponent.
- 13 Heera Lodhee, inhabitant of Nowada, Oudh, and two others, whose names I cannot recollect. When we had sacrificed a goat, we went out to take the omens in an urhhr field, situated 4 fields to the east of the village. On the third day we heard the call of the partridge on the left and the braying of an ass on the right and then we started off on an expedition. The first place we went to was Nowulgunge. The next day on the road we fell in with two Hindoos in a garden. Kesuree and Bhimma won their confidence and brought them to a bunnea's shop to Bango mow, where they halted for the night. Runna at 6

P. M. went on to find a place to bury them, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 P. M. he returned and reported that he had found a cucha well a coss distant and that if the travellers could be induced to start at 3 A. M. they would arrive at the spot in very good time. In the evening we finished our meals and then went to sleep: at 3 A. M. the next morning Rumma awoke us all, and said let us start, it is now the hotweather, and it is very fatiguing to march in the middle of the day; they then started with us and at the appointed spot Rumma said here is the baile (unglice grave.) Kesuree then induced the two travellers to halt, under pretence of performing their ablutions, he then gave the jbirnee (signal) for strangling and they were murdered by Dooja and Heera, assisted by Kesuree and Bhimma.

Beekoo, Mihrban alias Omed, Nuhla, Summooa and Runnooa carried off their bodies to the well, which had been fixed upon by the latter the day before and thrown in. I cannot point out this well, as I did not go. Rumma said there was water in it, and that they threw no earth upon the bodies. Thence we went with the property of these two victims to a grove at Lohta, situated to the west of the village. Here we divided the spoil. I got as my share only 1 Re. 4 anas. Thence we went to Tekeah and took up our quarters at the Bunneea's shops. Here we fell in with the undermentioned 25 Thugs, who had taken up their quarters at the Bunneea's shop previous to our arrival.

- 1 Runnooa Jemadar Lodhee, inhabitant of Behareepoor, Dooab.
- 2 Dhunnooa Jemadar Lodhee, ditto,
- 3 Baksheea Jemadar, ditto.
- 4 Bhukkaree, son of Dulleep, Lodhee (seized at Tekeah) inhabitant of Khoordapoor, Dooab.
- 5 Noula Lodhee, inhabitant of Behareepoor, Dooab.
- 6 Keesa Lodhee, ditto.
- 7 Buhola Lodhee, brother to no. 2, inhabitant of Dooab.
- 8 Selula Lodhee, ditto Dooab.
- 9 Omaid Lodhee, inhabitant of Sukrhena, Dooab.
- 10 Himmunchula, son of Runnooa.

The names of the others I dont remember, but I know that there were 25 of them in all. The next morning we went in company to Meeagunge. Here we found encamped at the Bunneea's houses—

- 1 Randeem, son of Pamma Jemadar, inhabitant of Rojemow Dooab.

- 2 Mohkam, grand uncle to no. 1, inhabitant of Bettour, Dooab.
- 3 Bubbooa, son to no. 2
- 4 Omaid, son of Ramhison Lodhee, inhabitant of Mujulee, Dooab.
- 5 Gunnooa, brother to no. 4
- 6 Dhunnooa Lodhee, inhabitant of Bettour, Dooab.
- 7 Bukhtoura, ditto.
- 8 Doorga, son of no. 2.
- 9 Nodhee Lodhee, inhabitant of Bettour, Dooab.

The next morning early these joined us and we proceeded in company to Hussungunge. When we had finished our dinner, Beechooa alias Bihar Jemadar, and Hooree Singh Jemadar both arrested in the late dour in Byswara, came and took up their quarters with us. They joined us and we proceeded next morning and reached Nawulgunge by 12 mid-day (and halted at a well under a mangoe tree to the west of the town.) In the evening Kesuree brought out to our encampment two men whose confidence he had won. One was a moosulman the other was a chumar who practised as a doctor. They had come from Nagpoor, and were going to Bareilly. About half after one o'clock the next morning we started with them, and having quitted the high road, took that leading to Mow, generally called Kool Puharee Mow. About one cross from that village we halted at a nalah on pretence of washing our faces, &c. and they were both strangled.

The Moosulman by Chuttra Abeer and the Chumar by Nundha.

Their bodies were carried off and buried under some stones in the nalah, by Noola, Dooja, and Haral, whose sister Kesuree married.

I cant say whether the bodies are still there, or whether they have been taken away by the wild beasts. We got from them 80 Rupees in cash, a lotah, a thalee, and a tin washed copper lotah, the latter article as it was no use to us we threw down with the bodies.

NIPAL.

THE KING OF NIPAL.

Maha Raja Deraj Rajindra Vikram Shah, King of Nipal, succeeded his father at the early age of three years. His Highness is now in his 21st year and is the father of three fine boys, the heir apparent being 4 years of age.

The Maha Rajah is the son of Girvan Jodh Vikram Shah, the son of Run Bahadoor Shah, the son of Singh Purtab, the son of Pirthi Narayun, the Goorkhali conqueror of Nipal; the Goorkha dynasty has existed in Nipal proper since A. D. 1768.

The present Rajah's father died of small pox at an early age. He was a promising Prince and had sat on the guddee from early infancy, in consequence of the abdication of Run Bahadoor in his favour. When Run Bahadoor abdicated, he appointed one of the Ranees as Regent and guardian to his young son, and retired to Benares. After a short residence in the holy city he returned to Nipal, shortly after which, he was killed in durbar by his own natural brother; the murderer was however speedily done for by directions of General Bheem Sen Thappa, who preserved the life of the young Raja, and became Prime Minister of State, in which high office he continues to the present time.—*Sumachar Durpun.*

MADRAS.

MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STEAM FUND.

There was a very thin attendance at the Meeting of Subscribers to the Steam Fund on Saturday last, not twenty being present; but amongst these a wordy war was waged for more than two hours, when the patience and self-denial of the many was entirely exhausted, (their entrance into the College Hall having been greeted with the intelligence of the long and anxiously desired arrival of a vessel from Europe) and the following resolutions were agreed to and followed instanter by a general move. We are unable to give any account of the proceedings, which amounted to no more than a personal conference on the subject of the disposal of the fund.

We do not see that the slightest advantage is gained in the result of this Meeting; for as the question of 'right of appropriation' has been so much insisted on, our perceptions are too blunted to discover that the Committee or any number of subscribers assembled together possess one whit more right to hold over the Madras subscriptions in the manner resolved upon for one twelve month, than they have by their own shewing to dispose of these same subscriptions to any other object than that to which they were specifically addressed. The case is now placed in a very simple condition:—the managers of the Bombay plan, the only people possessing a constructive right to the Steam Fund lately raised at Madras, have signified their readiness to relinquish to such subscribers as may be willing to take back the amount of their respective contributions. Now if Jack, Tom and Harry, all or either, choose to claim the return of their subscribed quotas for the sake of adding their support to the active Bengal scheme, we should like to know whether "resolution no. 3" of Saturday's Meeting will be of the remotest possible avail in affording even a colourable pretext to the Committee for refusing compliance? In *law*, we *think* it will not: in point of *justice* we say assuredly not. This question, however, will doubtless be soon settled by the appointment of an agent at Madras to receive subscriptions to the "New Bengal Steam Fund"; and we hope it will be thus brought to issue for the satisfaction of the public.

358 MEETING OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STEAM FUND.

“ At a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Madras Steam Fund, held pursuant to public notice at the new College Hall, on the 29th March, 1834, it was unanimously resolved.

1st. That it appearing from the published correspondences between the Committees of the three Presidencies that the prospectus for establishing a steam communication between Bombay and Suez, as adopted by a public meeting at Bombay on the 14th May last, and for the furtherance of which prospectus a subscription has been raised in the Madras Presidency pursuant to the resolution of a general meeting held on the 14th June last, has not met with the concurrence of the Presidency of Bengal; but that another scheme has been projected and adopted at a general meeting at that Presidency for establishing a steam communication with Suez from Calcutta as a point of departure, and that consequently the pecuniary means of carrying into effect the prospectus of Bombay have proved hitherto insufficient, and the project has for the present been postponed by the Bombay Committee, pending a reference by them to the home authorities, and has become dependent on the result of such reference, and the Bombay Committee having, under these circumstances, intimated their readiness to relinquish the Madras Fund in case it shall appear that the subscribers should adopt different views from themselves—this meeting consider it necessary to decide by further resolutions on the disposal of the fund raised by the Madras subscription.

2d. That although this meeting do not consider themselves authorized to dispose of those funds in favor of any other specific object than that expressed by the resolutions of June last without the option of the subscribers, yet they are decidedly of opinion that the disposal of them towards advancing the general object of steam navigation between India and England deserves the concurrence of the subscribers at large.

3d. That the funds raised be invested in Government securities in the names of the Chairman and two members of the Committee and be held by the Committee for the benefit and furtherance of any plan for establishing steam communication between India and England which shall be in progress with the sanction of the Supreme Government on this day twelve month; with the exception of that portion of them of which a return may be demanded within one month from that

date by any subscribers individually, in case such sanction shall not happen to be given in favor of the Bombay prospectus, and that in case no such plan shall be in progress, such fund be handed over by the benefit and furtherance of any the first such successful and progressing steam navigation establishment which shall have completed two voyages out and home between India and Suez in any one year.

4th. That this meeting have the warmest sense of the munificent liberality by which the cause of steam navigation between India and England has been supported by the Supreme Government of India; and that their grateful thanks are eminently due to the Right Hon. Lord William Bentinck, the Governor General, for his personal encouragement of that undertaking, through which chiefly its final success is relied on, and without which this project, opening such vast and incalculable benefits to our country and to mankind, would in all probability have proved abortive.

5th. That a copy of the preceding resolution signed by the Chairman be presented by him to his Lordship on the first opportunity.

6th. That this meeting consider the public greatly indebted to the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund for their zealous practical exertions towards accomplishing an extensive plan of steam communication between England and India, directed with a view to impart the greatest benefit to all parts of the eastern empire, and that the thanks of this meeting be communicated by the Chairman to that Committee.

7th. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Madras Steam Committee and to the Chairman of this and the last meeting, as well for their care and conduct in fulfilling the trusts reposed in them and in promotion of the common cause of steam navigation between England and India, as for the conduct of the Chairman in fulfilling the duties of the chair this day."

(Signed) GEO. NORTON, Chairman.

Madras Herald, March 31.]

MEETING OF THE MADRAS PHILANTHROPIC ASSOCIATION.

The *Circulator* of Wednesday last has, what he terms, and may consider, a full and satisfactory report of the proceedings of the Meeting of the Madras Philanthropic Asso-

ciation : full, we grant it is, but that it is satisfactory in all its parts, or likely to prove so, we cannot admit. We have read it carefully, more so probably than we should have done had we not reason to know it had been prepared by the Committee, and cannot come to other conclusion than that noticed in our last; and that such will be the opinion of the public generally, or rather the conclusion they will come to, however much we could wish it otherwise, not a doubt remains upon our mind. The following are the resolutions brought forward upon the occasion :—

On the motion of Mr. J. Crookshanks, seconded by Mr. Boswell, the Rev. J. Smith was called to the chair.

On the motion of Mr. P. Carstairs, (Treasurer of the Committee of Management,) seconded by Mr. W. T. Good, it was resolved—

“ I.—That the Report now read be received and adopted.”

An amendment to the foregoing resolution was moved by Mr. C. R. Dunhill, and seconded by Mr. Thorpe, junior—

“ That this Meeting, while fully sensible of the services of the Committee, sincerely regret the melancholy prospects of “ the Madras Philanthropic Association,” exhibited in the Report read this evening, and conceive an enquiry into the past measures, as well as the present state of the Society, to be of paramount importance; due to the *interest of the institution itself*, and necessary for the satisfaction of its *subscribers and friends*—it is accordingly resolved, previous to the adoption and printing of the Report now read, to appoint a Special Committee for the purpose of investigating the general management of the affairs of the Association, *from its commencement to the present period*—on whose report this meeting will be prepared to determine on the revival or abolition of the Madras Philanthropic Association.

“ The following gentlemen be accordingly solicited to constitute the Special Committee, with power to select a President and a Secretary; and that three of the Members to form a quorum for transaction of business, viz. Rev. M. Bowie, Mr. J. P. Gropley, Mr. Deputy Commissary W. Brooks, Mr. J. L. Thorpe, jr., and Mr. W. Crampton, sr.”

The original motion was however carried, notwithstanding the amendment held out to the Committee of Management in exposition of their conduct and proceedings which, if cor-

rect, they ought to have courted rather than opposed, as it would have tended more to remove every doubt and unpleasant feeling entertained of them than all they may say in their own defence. The opposition offered, being to the nomination of Europeans, came with a very ill grace from persons who had received so largely from the European community. It was neither respectful to them, or calculated to do the Association any good, and such we apprehend will be found to be its ultimate effects.

On the motion of Mr. Lacey, seconded by Mr. Mahony, it was resolved—

II.—“ That this meeting cannot but record its expression of approbation of the proceedings of the late Committee of Management, and while it laments the want of success that have attended their labours, it desires to state its conviction, that in the midst of the obstacles and difficulties with which they have had to contend, they have exercised both judgment and perseverance in promoting the objects of the Association.”

On the motion of Mr. Sheriff, seconded by Mr. Jones, it was resolved—

III.—“ That this Meeting regrets to learn the failure of the primary object for which the Association was established; and with a view of rendering the future proceedings of the Society as beneficial as possible to the East Indian community, resolves that a new Committee be formed of the undermentioned gentlemen, and any five or more of their number, who may accept the office, shall be competent to draw up a plan and submit the same for the consideration of the subscribers at large, for the most expedient and useful appropriation of the remaining funds of the institution, viz.

Rev. M. Bowie,	Mr. W. Taylor,
Rev. W. Taylor,	Mr. E. Mahony,
Rev. J. Smith,	Mr. J. Connor,
Lieut. J. Braddock,	Mr. J. Chamier,
Mr. P. Carstairs,	Mr. J. L. Thorpe,
Mr. J. Fonceca,	Mr. A. Bowswell, and
Mr. G. Vensomeren,	Mr. J. M. Wilson.

On the motion of Mr. J. Fonceca, seconded by Mr. J. Connor, it was resolved—

IV.—“ That the thanks of the Meeting be presented to the Officers and Committee of Management for the past two years, and to the subscribers and donors for the pecuniary aid afforded to the association.

The chair being vacated,
On the motion of Mr. Boswell, seconded by Mr. Chamier,
it was resolved—

“That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Chairman, for his obliging and valuable services this evening.”

Having thus given the resolutions agreed to at the Meeting held on Friday last, we will in our next go into an examination of the items of receipts and disbursements, with a view of enabling our readers to judge for themselves how far they ought to have been carried, and how far, every circumstance being considered, and every reasonable allowance made, the Committee are entitled to public confidence.—*Madras Courier, March 28.*

THE COORG COUNTRY.

Coorg—Marékérah, the capital—The Máhá Swámee—Shooting Excursions in the Interior—Second Visit and Return.

The kingdom of Coorg, situated to the westward of Mysore, is of small extent, being comprised within the twelfth degree of North latitude, and the seventy-fifth and seventy-sixth degrees of East longitude. It is about fifty miles in length, and thirty-five only in the broadest part. Surrounded by lofty mountains, for the most part inaccessible, it contains many others, scattered over the interior surface, forming a succession of wild rugged hills, and highly cultivated valleys; and, as if this were not sufficient to confirm its title to the appellation of a “strong country,” they have divided the whole interior into squares. Those where no streams or marshes are contained, being generally about a mile in width, with an enormous ditch and high mound, or back, formed by the original contents of the ditch; and covered inside and out, with deep jungle, in which are included many enormous forest trees. Some of these enclosures have four apertures for ingress and egress one in each face; particularly those through which the principal roads pass, and which consequently present so many strong barriers against an approaching enemy. Every hill and mountain is also covered with jungle; the finest teak, jack, mango, and other large trees, growing spontaneously in a country watered by numerous streams, and continual fogs and misty clouds, which, from its great height, even above Mysore, are

attracted by the hills, and cover them during the night. In such a country, no town or village meets the eye until you are close upon it; but though I have traversed nearly the whole, at different times, I do not remember to have seen above six or eight villages throughout; and I am indeed, inclined to pronounce the majority of its inhabitants to be wild elephants, tigers, bears, bisons, buffalos, hyenas, civets, elks, deer, antelopes, and minor game. With such resources, it is easy to ensure a day's sport, by opening the barriers of one or more enclosures for some time previous, and when required, to secure them simultaneously.

* * * * *

“ On the 22d of March, after a hearty breakfast, provided for us by the Rajah's people, *gratis*, we mounted two large elephants, at day-break, and proceeded over hills and through vales, up and down, zig-zag now at the bottom of deep ravines, then at the top of precipices, till at last, after eighteen hours' fagging, we reached the palace, built for the accommodation of Europeans, outside the stone fort of

MAREKERAM,

the capital. This place is delightfully situated on an eminence, near the summit of a range of lofty and difficult mountains, but is nevertheless commanded by them, and had actually been breached from them. The pass up these mountains being fortified and defended, however, would make it a very strong place, for it completely commands every approach on the other side. The distance we estimated at twenty-four miles. The Rajah's own palace is inside the fort; but his horse and elephant stables are outside, on the slope of the glacis. The town is remarkably clean and well built, about half a mile off, by an excellent high road; and at the further extremity there is a rising ground, with a strong mud barrier, after entering, you come upon a small plain with a magnificent tomb, erected by the present Rajah, to the memory of his late brother, and his wife. The people invite Europeans in, and shew them every part of the building; and I really think it surpasses both Hyder's and Tippoo's, as well as that erected by Aurungzebe, over his favourite wife at Aurungabad. It is much in the style of Mahomedan edifices, being a wide square with a handsome dome in centre, and four turrets at the angles. On the top of the dome is a gold ball, with a weathercock above it, and all the window bars are made of solid brass.

“ On this spot, by appointment, we met the Maha Swamee, at half-past three in the evening. He was dressed in a Major General’s uniform, appeared to be about thirty years of age, with very handsome features, and a person in which were joined both activity and strength. He immediately shook hands with us, and desired us to be seated, after a short conversation in Hindoostanee, which he at first addressed to an interpreter, until he found that I could speak and understand him in that language; he then produced several rifles, ready loaded, ordered cocoa-nuts to be hoisted on the tops of spears, fifty yards off, and then desired us to fire. Suffice it to say, he beat us both most completely, splitting every nut he fired at in the centre, while we either struck the sides or missed entirely. After this, he asked us to take a ride with him; a beautiful English horse was brought to me, an Arabian to Lieutenant Williamson, and he himself also rode a very fine Arabian. We rattled about in the square for half an hour, when he desired us to alight and rest ourselves; and taking a long spear, performed several feats with it still on horseback, with great grace and dexterity. Our horses being brought again, we remounted, and proceeded with him to the fort; the Rajah insisting on our riding one on each side of him all the way. On entering his palace, we were amused by a set of dancing girls, keeping time to reels and country dances played on two fiddles; and the Maha Swamee shewed us various portraits of himself, the King, the Prince of Wales, General Wellesley, &c. He then took us into another apartment, and shewed us a dozen of highly finished single and double rifles, by Manton and Jover; fowling pieces, pistols, &c., then an air gun, which he desired us to try. It was now seven P. M., and torch-light had succeeded the daylight in his court-yard; we took aim out of the window, at various things and hit them, and I even knocked down a lime, a species of small lemon, off the top of a cocoa-nut, so uncommonly true did it carry. His son and several relations were next introduced to us, all fine looking boys: and the heir apparent, being about seven or eight years old, dressed in a General’s uniform, with a sword by his side, put me in mind of some old French prints, in which the girls are dressed in hoops and farthingales, and the boys with bag wigs and small swords. Ram-fights, &c. were going on all this time in the yard, as it were to amuse the attendants; and two of the rams had four horns each. Then a lion made his appearance, led by a dozen men, with a strong

rope. He appeared very tame, played with his leaders, and suffered me to go up to him and pat him on the back. I acknowledge this was a bit of bravado on my part, and I was by no means sure how it would be received. Thank God! it turned out well! though there was more folly than judgment in the attempt. Next came a large royal tiger and two panthers, the former having his claws pared, but very savage, trying every instant to break loose. We took leave at half-past seven, quite pleased with the kind and affable treatment of this Prince, who, I am inclined to believe, is adored by his people.

* * * * *

“ On the 24th, we took a pedestrian stroll in the evening in search of common game, but returned unsuccessful; the jungle being every way impenetrable ten yards from the road. This day I beat the Rajah in firing: and as he seemed busy, we took leave early, though he would not even hint so to us. We then visited his pets in their own habitations. The lioness has a capital house in the fort, with a boarded floor and glass windows, very uncommon in the East, and seems to be his greatest favorite. I mistook her sex the first day. Her majesty would not sit still a moment, while I attempted to sketch her. The tiger is housed with several panthers and leopards; and extraordinary to relate, a large mortar is mounted in the same place. This is the only piece of ordnance I have seen in the Coorg country; and indeed, this Prince seems to trust more to the affections of his subjects, and the justice of the English, than to the strength of his fortifications and the multitude of his guns.

* * * * *

Having been ordered to form a light corps from both battalions of the regiment, with authority to select both men and officers from the 2d battalion at Cannanore, I availed myself of the opportunity to pay a second visit to this interesting Prince, and Mr. Cole was good enough to write and entreat he would be so kind as gratify my wishes, although not exactly the season. Accompanied by Lieutenant Meredith, a very fine young man of the regiment, also a keen sportsman, since unfortunately dead, I accordingly set out, and on the 17th October, 1812, reached Sedaseer, the first village in his country; after which my diary regularly proceeds as follows:

“ Here we were regaled with a cuddoo* curry and rice,

* A gourd, or pumpkin.

by the Croog Rajah's guards, who refused any pecuniary remuneration. The stockades seem newly finished. We had some very unpleasant heavy rain in the evening, and saw many wild-fowl in the tank. The whole road from Periapatam is extremely bad and would require much repair to fit it for the passage of guns. There was more rain in the night, succeeded by a fog.

“ On the 18th of October we set forward, still in our palanquins, in a dense fog; the bearers bad, and the road much worse, being nearly impassable for wheel-carriages. At nine A. M. we arrived at an open choultry in a small bazar at Sedapoor, distance ten miles; the barrier strong, with a dry ditch; got a curry and eggs for breakfast, *gratis*; and at half past eleven mounted two elephants.

At one mile, a barrier, with a dry ditch.

1½,—a barrier, with a dry ditch.

2,—a small tank and swamp.

2½,—another barrier.

3,—a large swamp on the right.

3½,—a house on the right.

3¾,—another barrier, with paddy ground to the left, at some distance.

4½,—a nice tank, and the village of Amootoonaur to the right, beyond the paddy ground; a small clear hill beyond it.

5,—a barrier.

6,—paddy ground and small village.

7,—houses on both sides, and paddy ground.

7½,—a barrier.

8,—a barrier.

9,—several houses: we ascended a small hill.

11,—Verajundrapett; the road the whole way was very bad. The last four miles, in particular, through swamps and paddy ground, intersected by deep water-courses.

“ We arrived at twenty minutes past three P. M., and took a walk to look at a Christian church, building at the western extremity of the village; it is about half finished; and will be a grand edifice for the Romish Christians to erect in a Pagan country. It is built from the foundation of a porous stone, called soap-stone on the Malabar coast, cemented with light clay, very thick; and from a distance resembles an old Gothic ruin in England. It will be fully sufficient for two hundred communicants; and this, I understand, is the number of these mongrel Christians exclusive of their children: the whole

population of the village being two thousand, also exclusive, of children. We afterwards visited the natives' place of worship in the village, which is like a common choultry outside, but a door opening within discovers in the back part a stone bull, or cow, covered with flowers, and immediately behind it a full length portrait of the late Rajah, set in a gold recess in the wall. The Rajah's Subadar, who is an obliging handsome man, unlike the superstitious bigots of other countries, seemed anxious that we should look at it. He afterwards gave us curry, rice, fruit, vegetables, &c., and even sent us two China plates, and *one* copper spoon to eat with; or rather, I fancy, to dole out each man's portion of the curry; for, finding us conversant in his own language, he probably never dreamed we were such Goths as not to be able to eat with our fingers. He had previously furnished us with a table and two chairs. I fired at a wild dog and a jackall on the road, but saw no game; and here we slept in our palanquins.

“ On the 19th we set out at three A. M., and proceeded to the Cauvery river, which we reached at 7 A. M. and crossed in boats; the stream being about six feet deep. The banks are exceedingly high and steep; and a strong barrier is placed on the left bank, called Angree. I reckon this twelve miles from Veerajundrapett. We crossed a deep nullah at sixteen, another at eighteen, where there is a very strong barrier, called Mootall Mooroo, and another a little further on. We also crossed the Boharie nullah at nineteen and a half, and came to another barrier at twenty where there is a tappall hut. After this, we proceeded through swamps over hills, &c. and at length passed through a strong barrier at twenty-four; after which we ascended the mountain, and found the fort of Marekerah completely repaired, and passing it, took up our abode in the old place, at quarter past twelve, having been nine hours and a quarter on the road; the last five on elephants. We then had our breakfast and took a sleep, after which mounted two fine horses, and paid our respects to the Maha Swamee. He received us in his usual manner, in his palace, having sent of his camp equipage, &c. to give us a shooting party in the interior. No general officer's uniform this time; but he looked well, and was very kind and attentive. He showed us two lions, two tigers, two wild buffaloes, and a royal tiger-cub; then gun, completely made, and highly finished, by his own smith; and I really never saw a more elegant fowling-piece. After sitting nearly two hours with him, we took our leave; and

when our dinner was served up, two of his fiddlers made their appearance and regaled us with English tunes; in short, every thing apes England in this most extraordinary place. We, two plain soldiers, sat down to a roasted goose, and twenty other dishes, and drank a bottle of English claret between us; rejecting, to the amazement of the beholders, madeira, beer, hock, &c. all of which they expected us to swallow.

“ On the 20th of October we rose with the lark, and took a walk, first to the mausoleum, and afterwards to the horse and elephant stables. The little white elephant had grown considerably, but his skin was getting darker, and he appeared to be in bad health. Lieutenant Davies joined us here from Mysore, at half-past ten; and having to start early, we dined at noon. At one P. M., the Rajah arrived in his military uniform, on horseback. He dismounted and sat with us some time, shewing us some of his guns, and then inviting us to mount our horses, and proceed, he accompanied us to the top of the hill, when wishing us good sport, he returned, and we pursued our journey. We found six tents pitched in a clean compound, about five miles off. Here was also an immense well-finished mud building, with a most substantial thatched roof, called Cuggore Punug; made as a kind of a depot, in which things are kept for the Rajah's use, and also his occasional hunting residence. Here we found three good cots in one tent, threewriting tables in another, a set of dining tables, chairs, &c., in a third, and we were accompanied by at least one thousand sepoy, match-lock-men and pike-men, besides two of the Rajah's ennuchs, with three of his fowling pices, three palanquins, three horses, and three elephants; in addition to which we met about one thousand match-lock-men near the place waiting our arrival. We had scarcely retired to rest, after eating a hearty dinner, before Lieutenant Prindham also joined us from Marekerah, with another cot, &c.; this officer and Lieutenant Davies, having followed us from Mysore, with a letter from Mr. Cole.

* * * * *

“ On the 22d we set out a little after six A. M.; it was impossible to tell the direction, but through rivers, jungles, &c.; and latterly, ascending a steep and very high mountain, covered with wood, our elephants groping and kneeling, while our empty palanquins could not even be carried up from the bottom; we gained a beautiful plain on the summit, covered with trees and deep jungle all around it; the distance about

eight miles; it is called Perumboo Kand, on a range designated Punnymaut Koonoo.

* * * * *

“ On the 24th of October we tried another spot, a little out of our way back to Marekerah, but had no sport; killing one elk only and returned home in the evening. I have observed, that every square league, or mile, occasionally is marked out into a kind of fortification; having a high bank deep ditch, hedge, and barrier. This renders the country extremely strong in a military point of view, every man being a good marksman, and famous for sporting; because two thousand men can do more, in such enclosures, than ten, or even twenty thousand, in equally thick jungle, without these advantages. I remarked, also, this evening, from my bed-room window, an immense concourse of people, seemingly labourers, winding through a distant road, and mentioning the circumstance at dinner, I observed it threw a damp on the countenances of the attendants, amongst whom, in spite of all my entreaties to the contrary, I saw the native officer of our honorary guard. No one would satisfy my curiosity. I therefore changed the subject and speaking to my old friend the butler, asked him how he came to be so sickly since I last saw him, and what had become of four fat Bengalese, who amused me with their civilities when I was last there? A part of their duty being to run after us, if we only went into the garden for a moment; one carrying a chair, another a guglet of water, a third a bottle and tumbler; as if an European could not exist a minute without such accompaniments. He turned pale, and trembled; told me he had a fever, but was now better, and that the other men were gone away. I rallied him on his grave appearance, and enquired if he was not happy. He immediately replied, “ Happy! he must be happy in such a service; that every one under the Maha Swamee enjoyed happiness.” I immediately launched forth in his praise, and I observed this gave Mahomed pleasure; little did I dream that every word he or I uttered would be instantly repeated to the Rajah; yet, fortunately, every thing I then had to say was favorable. On retiring to rest, and sitting down to bring up my journal, the occurrences of the day passing in review, I began to reeminate particularly on the workmen I had seen, and all the repairs I had witnessed in the fort and barriers. It immediately struck me that the Rajah mistaking a late prohibition of Europeans passing through his country, issued in

consequence of the gross misconduct of two officers, both since dismissed from the King's and Company's service, had imagined the British were going to declare war against him, and was consequently fortifying his country; and I supposed the work people were employed on some strong place in the neighbourhood. Having obtained special permission for myself and companions, I therefore determined that I would immediately undeceive him, as an act of kindness to both parties.

* * * * *

We took our leave of the Rajah, who received us in palace where he was amusing himself shooting blunt headed arrows at different men armed with spear and shield; whose business was to guard themselves, and receive the blow on their shields. He afterwards fired at marks, rode several horses in a ring; and lastly, managed two elephants, one of which he requested me to mount, and drove me about for a short time and then dismounted. I had been informed that in consequence of my increased rank, since I was last there, he had prepared an elephant as a present. I then imagined this was the one, but I was mistaken. He gave Meredith a bird's head, called Malliarapah, a gold mounted Coorg knife, and sandal wood stick; and to me, two spears, a gold-mounted knife, sandal-stick, and bird's head, and wished us a pleasant journey. With all this kindness I could not help remarking, that his Highness had lost some of his affability, so easily are we led by circumstances, or by previous opinion, to fancy what perhaps has no existence. His conduct to us throughout had been kind and condescending, beyond that of any native Prince I ever knew, and was never equalled, in after times, but by the Rajah of Nepanneè. He was particularly fond of the flower of the Calderah, called in Hindoostanee kewrah, the odour of which is generally too strong for English organs, but sweet beyond any flower in the East. No man in his dominions dare use it, all being the property of the Maha Swamee; as the finest flowers of their garden are appropriated solely to the decoration of their temples, by all the other natives of India."

* * * * *

The Rajah, Lingrajunder Wadeer, died in the year 1820, and was succeeded on the musnud by his son, whom I had seen an infant in 1810. I had heard of no cruelties committed by the present Maha Swamee, who is described as a mild, inoffensive youngman. The English have had, however, little

or no intercourse with that country since 1811, a road being opened through Wynand to the Malabar coast, and a capital ghaut made by our own pioneers. I have omitted to mention, that as this country abounds with royal tigers, it is absolutely necessary that they should be hunted every season, and the former Rajah seldom killed fewer than there were days in the year; and invariably gave a gold bangle to the first man who should touch the tiger after he had fired, which must make brave soldiers.

BOMBAY.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PAPER ON THE CULTIVATION OF ASPARAGUS.

After the first fall of rain which may be calculated to take place during the early part of June, sow your asparagus broad cast in beds as you would do onions. In 25 days the young plants will make their appearance. For two months you ought to look after the beds, taking away all weeds and occasionally watering should there be no rain. This will bring you to the middle of September when you ought to be making *preparations for transplanting the grass into permanent beds.*

Select a piece of ground 36 yards by 13. This will contain 2,200 plants, and eventually be sufficient to supply asparagus for the whole year in sufficient quantity for a family, and to give away occasionally.

Having marked out the ground a water course is cut through it longitudinally, and beds are then dug transversely, each 4 feet broad; the earth is dug out to the depth of 18 inches and thrown on either side.

When the trench is made, you ought to fill it up 14 inches only with equal parts of the earth already taken out and good old horse manure as black as a coal, which is found in pits in the neighbourhood of stables and cavalry lines. In this bed you are to plant 3 rows of asparagus, each plant one foot from the other every way, and the same distance from the bank or alley on either side. In one of these beds, there will be about 60 plants, more or less, and on the whole piece of ground about 36 beds irrigated from the longitudinal water course already mentioned. Between each of the beds there is an alley which ought to be at least 4 inches above their level. This was provided for by only filling up 14 inches of the 18 dug out to form the trench, and any superfluous soil may be removed to another part of the garden. The alley may be 2 feet broad, but should never be less than 18 inches, as it enables the malles to have a firm footing whilst weeding and cleaning the bed without injuring or disturbing the plants.

I have said that the beds are to be 4 inches below the level of the alley; now the roots of the plants ought to be at

least 3 inches below the level of the ground, and in transplanting let this not be forgotten.

If the latter rains should be violent and water lodge in the beds after the ground has been saturated, drains are to be cut to carry it off. In the ordinary management of the beds, after they have been planted out, it will be necessary to keep them free from weeds and from the cessation of the rains until the setting in of the hot weather, they may be irrigated every fourth day. During the hot weather they will require to be watered every second day. In the month of April, the plants will be loaded with seed and will be about 3 feet high. You may now, according to your wants, cut down 6 beds, 3 on either side of the water course. In cutting the beds few directions are required. The plants are simply to be cut down level with the ground and with a very sharp knife. The ground about the roots and crown of the plants should be loosened. You are then to take equal parts of good soil, sand and old horse manure and cover the plants 3 inches, so that the young shoots which will immediately commence growing may be blanched, at the same time that the roots receive additional nourishment. On the 3d day after the cutting and dressing have been accomplished, you will find plenty of shoots making their appearance, and when 3 inches above ground, may be cut for the table and they will then be 6 inches long. The best way of cutting off the shoots is by removing the soil about them with the fingers, (which the males perfectly understand,) and replacing it after taking off the shoots.

These 6 beds will produce fine asparagus for about 15 days being daily watered, after which no more shoots should be taken but the plants permitted to run up.

Six fresh beds may now be cut down, and treated as above, and a constant supply of asparagus kept up during the whole year.

In this climate asparagus may be cut down 3 times a year, and will yield 3 crops of shoots for the table; but the greatest attention must be paid to the watering and weeding of the beds, and when they are of two years standing, fresh manure ought to be supplied every 4 months. At this station we have the finest crops of asparagus of good flavour and size principally from the seed sent by the Bombay Horticultural Society to me nearly 3 years ago. I have forwarded 3 pounds of gathered from my garden for distribution.

I have said that asparagus may be cut down, and the shoots taken for the table every four months, but the only safe criterion to go by will be the state of the plant; if well loaded with seed like red berries it is time to cut it as the roots are then ready for a fresh start, and at this place I have found that the plants produced 3 crops of seed yearly and consequently the same return of shoots for the table.—A CORRESPONDENT OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA; *Hydarabad, 9th April, 1834.—Bombay Courier, May 3.*

REMARKS ON THE NAVIGATION OF THE EUPHRATES,
AND ON THE PRACTICABILITY OF ESTABLISHING
STEAMERS ON THE RIVERS OF MESOPOTAMIA.

(From the *Bombay Gazette.*)

To establish an overland route for the numerous individuals whose interests lead them to or from this country, and the conveyance of dispatches between England and her Eastern dependencies, at once combining safety and celerity, has been a long sought desideratum, and, from the number of travellers that have written on this subject, it has become a trodden path, whereon every idea is pre-occupied; every distance told, and expense calculated. So what follows in these pages, can only be valuable, as drawn from personal observation.

When we turn our thoughts on Steam Communication and look on a map to decide on the best route that a steamer could penetrate to the westward by, the eye at once fixes on those two noble rivers of the first inhabited land—"the land of Shinar." And of the Chaldeans which approach to within 103 miles of the Mediterranean; and in comparison to the Red Sea the mind naturally concludes it must be far preferable to steam twelve hundred miles up a smooth river than the same distance up a boisterous and dangerous Gulf, besides the very idea of paddling up a mighty glassy stream, whose celebrity is of "the olden time," has many pleasing associations coupled with it. Then we naturally infer the inhabitants of the land this bold river invades, are civilized and accustomed by intercourse to their fellow beings of more distant countries. Every country looks the same on a map, even the most savage the prettiest. But alas! the ferocity of man is not in every clime alike subdued. The dwellers of Mesopotamia, Arabs, the descendants

of Ishmael, "the wild man;" in every sense to this day fulfilling the denunciation of the visiting angel by the way to Shun. "His hand will be against every man's; and every man's hand against him." Refinement and knowledge, which commerce has bestowed upon the people of this nation, occupying the ports of Yemen, Oman and Balwan, has been totally denied to those of the interior. The desert, which is the barrier of their independence, at the same time serves to keep them apart from the world, shutting out every chance of improvement, leaving them in the primitive state of the Patriarchal age. Other nations, it is true, are in the same state; but have they had the same chance of improvement afforded to them as the Arabs? Who for centuries have had nations contending for Empire on their borders, being contiguous to the first of civilized nations, and going forth in conquest themselves: still the Arab is the same wild man, anomaly in our nature, and the fulfilment of a wonderful prophesy. Civilization forming a cordon round their barren land leaving them their freedom and wretchedness. Should the establishment of a small steamer on these rivers fail of being immediately useful to the very letter required, and if not able to ascend to Bir, still an object would be gained. Packets might be conveyed from *Baghdad* or to *Hit*; and the nomad aborigines would become acquainted, with us, our manners, and customs, and become as friendly, as they are now inimical. Intercourse eradicates that hostile feeling all savage nations shew towards strangers, which is clearly grounded on a want of knowledge of the world, and those that inhabit it besides themselves. The good effects of intercourse I have observed in places where, a few years ago, Europeans were treated with the greatest contempt; reviled and spit upon, and even life threatened; now, in these very places a traveller may examine the ruins of antiquity in quiet and with pleasure, since he has ceased to be a novelty.

In preferring this route, the first and grand object to be overcome is the opposition the Natives will exert against a Steamer ascending these rivers, which they are sure to do, without pecuniary considerations, are tendered to temper their inherent principle of cupidity. I'll first digress to the affairs of *Baghdad*, which is the capital of the whole tract of country under consideration. What *Baghdad* was, as capital of the Califs, and the centre of Saracen greatness and learning, is foreign to the present sketch. In the present days, this once great city is now a heap of rubbish, the capital of an impo-

varished and almost untenanted land, clothed in wretchedness like herself. The late Pasha of Baghdad wished to procure a steamer to ply between his capital and southern dependencies, which would at once have opened and rendered safe a long sought desideratum in inland navigation. But, such an advancement was denied, or thwarted by a supernatural agency, and the whole of the plans which were then devised, the working of an enlightened mind for seventeen years—vanished in a season. The destructive effects of war, plague, and famine has so entirely humbled the power of the Turks in this quarter, that little else than the feeble permission of their Government, can be expected in support of the establishment of a steamer, on either the Tigris or Euphrates.

Doud, the late Viceroy of Baghdad, from what I had seen of him, appeared to be the very prototype of Mahomed Ali of Egypt, actuated as it were by the same pulse of ambition; he meditated a considerable enlargement of dominion, a settled independence of the Porte, and strained every political nerve to increase his power among the Arab tribes who form the grand bulwark of the Pashalic. European merchants were invited to his Court, and afforded protection uniformly as good as Egypt. Baghdad, under a political Viceroy, or Pasha, is the next richest Pashalic to that of Egypt in the gift of the Porte, but so often does it happen a military despot reigns in the city of the Califs, that its resources are perverted, the dues and taxes squandered on military parade, and the Commerce and Government falls into the hands of a few Jews and Armenians. After such a tyrannical sway as this, the country is exceedingly impoverished, the necessaries of life become dear, and the Arabs and Persian flock to a cheaper and safer mart——Doud succeeded to the Pashalic after it had been put to severe trials by the two preceding Pashas, who were deposed, and suffered death from the ambition. A. D. 1817. He assumed the reigns of Government, with the due elect of the Baghdad Mamelukes, previous to which he had been a slave of Sulimann Pasha; after whose death he followed the profession of a Mullah, inheriting his late master's principles and by some means or other his wealth, lived through the two following reigns in the sanctuary of Abdul Cawder, the Patron Saint of Baghdad. His application for the Pashalic was granted by the Divan, his large regala, and seeming submission led them to imagine him a tame subject; and now considered this province as restored to their extortions; con-

sequently Doud was created a Pasha of three tails, which confirmed him with the power of former satraps. This gained, the wily Moslem determined never again to acknowledge the authority of the Porte. He immediately raised a large army, and reduced the Arabs to obedience; who in the last few reigns obstructed the trade on the rivers, and cut off the supplies from the capital. A tolerable peaceable reign of sixteen years followed, trade was encouraged, and Baghdad again became a rich emporium; a well equipped army commanded by European soldiers of fortune, a well stored arsenal, attended by artificers, whose workmanship copied from English models equalled that of the minor kingdoms of Europe, graced the remotest province of the declining Turkish Empire. With an army of 150,000 men, and a well filled treasury, Doud would probably have succeeded in his ambitious designs, at the time Mahomed Ali made his successful eruption into Asia Minor. We now come to the close of his career, and the singular visitation this country has been subjected to. The Divan impatient of Doud's long independence and neglect of sending the required sums which they annually extort from all the provinces of this extensive empire; always ready to increase but never abating their demands to the exigency of the times; dispatched to Baghdad a copyrè, a messenger of the gate, bearing a firman for Doud's head, subjoining a fetwah from the Ulema, anathemizing him as a renegade and out-law. The bearer of these firmans require to be cunning in politics, for should they fail in stirring a favourable party their head is the sure forfeit. This one like several before him on the same death's errand was conducted in state to the palace, and soon was his fate sealed, in his pillow was found the hated scroll. The secrets of a despot's palace are not long hidden. For before a month had well elapsed we received the news of the Sultan having ordered a large force to assemble at Aleppo under the orders of Ali Reza Pasha. of that city purposing to depose Doud. Few preparations were made to counteract the threatened invasion, as the Sultan of Turkey reigns but in opinion. Doud felt himself secure against the wretched clad and ill equipped army that could be sent against him. An eruption of the Arab tribes of the desert bordering on Syria might be expected, the Montisge, a tribe of Arabs in the Pasha's interest; capable of taking the field with 30,000 horse and a host of foot, moved up towards Baghdah to protect the Jezbeira and the environs of the city against any marauding parties that might appear.

The city of Kerkook had just been visited by the plague which had progressively been committing a line of devastation from the southern borders of the Euxine towards the either Iraks—Kerkook to Bagdad is but the journey of a few days—every reflecting being now turned his thoughts to the approaching storm—the rainy season had just set in, and the Chaldean skies who had so long been enjoying, were overcast with a gloom, not at all pleasing in a low arid country. The allurial soil had become a mud gutter, and as it were to keep countenance with the weather, every aspect bore a gloom. March was well advanced when the first symptoms of plague appeared: the Jewish quarter began to caste forth its dead; a few days, and the mortality was general, most of the Christian families shut themselves up in quarantine. The Moslems submitted to their fate, which added fuel to the fire, and an increased pestilence stalked forth to the southward;—the twelfth day of April, and the daily return of deaths averaged a thousand.—The river now began to rise; a circumstance which should have taken place before a protracted summer fused the snows more rapidly. Shortly the bed of the river was full, a dreadful rush in one night inundated the whole country, and lastly broke in on the city. The foundation of the houses sank, and 15,000 persons were summarily hurried into eternity, many of whom were sick of the plague, otherwise the infirm and helpless children, or those who were too callous to attempt escaping from a spot where perhaps, but an hour before his or her best beloved had ceased to breathe, whose fair form had become an abhorrent spectacle from the moit noisome of diseases. A famine succeeded the inundation. For a long time the streets were in that state, which obliged those passing from one quarter of the town to another to use boats.

The beginning of June the streets were tolerably dry, the water had settled in different parts of the town; stagnant and replete with filth yielding a miasm as pernicious as the plague. The hot winds set in the plague ceased. Deliverance was now believed to be at hand. But no! the burden of misery was increased, the Sultan's army appeared at the gates, which on the north frontier had exultingly watched the quick and sure effects of the plague, and now considered their prey would be fascinated by their appearance, calculating on a speedy possession of the city, and its supposed riches. Anarchy and bloodshed reigned among the Georgians, who withal daily resisted the attacks made on the place for two months.—

every resource exhausted; famine obliged the remaining few to surrender.

Thus spared by the plague, flood, and famine, the Beye were invited to a Turko political feast, two escaped—the rest were ambitious' sacrifices.

The political existence of the Mamelukes close here, who, from the time of Saladin, have been so famous in Oriental history, a race of Georgians, Circassians, and other natives of the Caucasus, who when young are torn from their homes, and sold for slaves in foreign markets; unnaturally too by their own parents; the males in particular are carried to Baghdad and Egypt, in which provinces they have risen to supreme power, supported by large corps of their own race, perpetuating their numbers by fresh supplies. In person they are tall, fair, and handsome, good horsemen, and excelling in the use of arms, generally distinguished for their abilities in that profession, seldom beyond shew adhering to the principles of Mahomedanism, or a rectitude of morals. The tragic end of the Mamelukes in Egypt, Baghdad, and other parts of the Turkish empire, shew their bravery and turbulent spirit, rendered them as a spear in Turkey's side. Four months previous to the surrender of Baghdad, the number of inhabitants amounted to 120,000, whereas now 15,000 would be a liberal calculation. During the height of the plague, the city was plundered, and the Sultan's army carried off every thing of value they could lay their hands on; the only treasure that escaped, was that which lay buried under the ruins of the houses, which now leaves Baghdad, so lately the residence of a rich and powerful Prince, the capital of a flourishing province, and a great emporium—a scene of desolation and misery. The villages in the districts and along the banks of the river depopulated. Hilla, Lakh Shuckh, and Busrah, lost the flower of their inhabitants, all trade at a stand still, and the people starving. Ali Reza was now installed as Pasha of both Baghdad and Aleppo, a man of far less ability than his predecessor, and a dupe to those around him.

The foregoing brief sketch of the affairs of Baghdad may shew the present state of the country bordering on the river is in, and how far the Pasha's power would tend to afford a steamer plying on there protection against the Arab borders possessing the banks.

From Busrah to Terakeah, a distance of two hundred miles, where the waters of the river unite and flow in an un-

divided stream to Busrah, affords sufficient space and depth of water for a vessel of small draught, say not exceeding four feet, at all seasons. The Arabs inhabiting the banks of the river, the whole of this distance are tolerably peaceable, and under the Government of the Shaikh of Montifige; and as for as the *sokh* commerce, and the constant arrival of pilgrims for Meshid Ali, has given them a slight tinge of civilization. This chief is at present in alliance with the Pasha, binding only as convenient; but the Shaikh of this tribe has always willingly afforded Europeans protection, passing through his territory; as long as a good understanding is kept up, a few presents made, and the regular customs paid (a refinement which is in full force from the source of the river till it mingles its waters with the ocean.) There is little fear but a steamer would be able to pass up or down with safety. The several custom houses along this route, which are all farmed out to the chiefs of different tribes, amount to four, the exactions they levy are arbitrary, which might be made regular, although not to be altogether avoided. Our able Resident of Baghdad would be able to settle this satisfactorily from his great influence with the Arab chiefs to the Jezheira. A large boat of 200 tons pays on the whole between Busrah and Hilla, about 300 Rs., and by the Tigris to Baghdad 200 Rs. besides presents of coffee and dates to the different chiefs, and the never ceasing demand, *bukshetsh*, must be in some measure satisfied. In our treaty with the Pasha, it is stipulated that all boats under English colours without laden shall pass free of all dues, but this is beyond the power of the Pasha, as has been shewn in a hundred instances. In 1829 the Residency yacht was plundered and several lives lost, for not complying with the demands made at one of these petty custom houses on the Tigris. The articles plundered amounted to several thousand rupees; with the utmost exertion about half was recovered.

The upper Delta of the Euphrates extends to this from Lemloom, a distance of 38 miles. The river flows by three principal branches, besides numerous small canals, which intersect the country in every direction. During the season of the freshes, caused by the fusion of the snows, renders this whole tract a vast lake, the course of the principal streams cannot be distinguished by the eye. In the autumn the whole of the waters assuage, and the country which is thickly overgrown with reeds waves with verdure. The river flows by

three paltry steams, which are banded up at the pleasure of the Natives to irrigate their rice grounds, or to let the trading boats pass.

From the end of November to July, in any of the channels of the river, there is always five feet water; but in autumn there are spots where the water is shallow, and the stream narrow. The branch called *Be Kusser* and *Shat Halefa*, have never less than three feet water in the autumn. The difficulties presented by the river are few to those presented by the Arabs of this tract. The tribes inhabiting these marshes are independant of each other. The most numerous are the Ghuzail, the Shaikh of which resides in Lemloom. Every tribe independently levies dues on passing-boats. In passing through these marshes I had to pay at four different places, before I reached Lemloom. They constantly boarded the boat I was in, and carried off every article they could lay their hands upon; several times detaining me till I paid some exaction or other, till I was eased of all my cash and culinary utensils, even the rags the trackers were clothed in did not escape: this was in ascending the stream then totally at their mercy.

Between Lemloom and Dewannea, the river is broad, with high banks and deep water; the inhabitants are scant; there is but one station where dues are levied on boats which is at Sura. The trading boats pay dues at Dewannea, but an English vessel having a pass would not be troubled: next, at Cush Cusheyeh customs are paid to the Government of Hilla—having a pass from the Pasha would clear a vessel of this Hilla, Rewaunea and Felugia. The Zobaid Arabs at times possess themselves of the country about Cush Cusheyeh, in which case, dues would be levied by them.

If it is in possession of the Jerboi tribe of Arabs, it would be requisite to come to some understanding with their Shaikh: they are totally independent, and a most ferocious set, and would be sure to make some exorbitant demand at a time, too, when perhaps it could not be avoided. The foregoing remuneration of custom stations on this river is as they were in 1832. These *Goornucks* often change their positions, as from war and other circumstances the natives are obliged to shift their place of encampment.

Fuel.—The banks of the lower portion of the Euphrates yield but a scanty supply, so the different stations for having a supply of wood stacked at, must be chosen as embracing both

convenience and cheapness.—At Busrah wood is about 4½d a cwt., and is either old fruit trees or brought from the Hye or Tigris.

Busrah to Karna is 48 miles. Tamerisk brought from the Tigris.

This village is at the mouth of the Hye Canal, the bank of which abound with the Euphratic poplar, the largest wood in the country.

This would be the longest stage, and consume upward of 24 hours when ascending. Wood might be stacked at any of the villages between this and Arjeih, but the expenses would be considerable, as the banks of the river this whole distance hardly yield a shrub; but should the vessel not be able to carry a dry fuel, it would be requisite to bring it from the country between Dewannea and Hilla.

The banks of the river here yield a few topes of Tamerisk, Hillareach, date and fruit trees. Wood in Hilla is 3d per cwt., most of which comes from above Hilla to Feluzia.

Between Hilla and Hit the banks of the river would yield a sufficient supply of tamerisk; a small wood which burns quickly. At Hit fuel is 2d per cwt. If a fair price is offered, there is no doubt but the inhabitants at the different stations would stack fuel sufficient for the purpose required. Most all boats passing down the rivers stop where wood is plentiful, loading their boats with the same; for the Busrah market being then generally only half laden—the return of commodities being very small in comparison to what is carried up.

Bitumen might perhaps be used, but could not be burned without a particular constructed furnace, to prevent it from falling through, as the least heat renders it a liquid: it might be used to advantage with charcoal; it is sold in Hit for about 4d. per cwt. that is, just in the state it is taken from the pits.

A steamer plying between Bombay and Basrah would require to touch at Karack for a pilot; the sum paid for pilotage is 10 Rs. a foot on the draught of the vessel, besides a present of a couple of bags of rice to the Shaikh and pilot's family, and 20 Rs. a month during the vessel's stay at Busrah, the pilot remaining with the vessel the whole time. The chances of grounding on the bar, or the Dubbah's, are many; but these obstructions being composed of deposit brought down by the river, vessels are never endangered by grounding.

Bussrah is 86 miles from the mouth of the river, which distance a steamer would run in one tide. Bombay to Bussrah is a run of 1700 miles, which, on a calculation of the voyages of the *Hugh Lindsay*, would consume about fourteen days, during the discontinuance of the monsoon. If a passage across the Arabian Gulf during the monsoon is not practicable for a steamer, what advantages has this route over that by the Red Sea? The depôts for fuel would be nearer and more easy of access, and the expenses tending its conveyance considerably less.

Then, on the other hand, the expense of a river steamer would be equalized by the sums expended on pilotage, and customs, and presents to the natives, to that of carrying coal and its great expenditure in the Red Sea. Passengers would not be so satisfied with this route; as the road home by Persia is long and expensive. That by the desert of Arabia, attended with risk and deprivation, and lastly, by Baghdad, Turkey or Kurdistan, troublesome and dangerous. Dispatches would be forwarded with more expedition, as long as we have no established packet steamer in the Mediterranean. Our home Government prefer sending their communications to India by Constantinople than by Egypt, as when the dispatches arrive at the European shores of the Mediterranean, vessels are seldom in readiness or procurable to carry it to Asia, and the expense to hire one for this purpose, would be more than the intelligence which the generality of packets convey is worth. Whereas the other route is sure as far as Bussrah, where there is generally a cruizer ready to sail at the shortest notice.

What sort of a vessel is best suited for these rivers is the next consideration.

A small steamer drawing about 20 inches water would be the best adapted, and most likely to succeed in ascending the steamer when it is at its lowest ebb. Perhaps such a one as was sent out with the expedition to the Niger, or of those for the Ganges. If carrying passengers is the object, the whole of the vessel, excepting the engine room, might be fitted up with accommodations. The average current is from 1½ to five miles an hour, and as these vessels will steam nine miles in still water, we may fairly allow the average she will gain hourly will be from eight to three miles.

The distance to be run to *Hit* is 470 miles, which, at the above rate, will consume about four days, allowing for detention for fuel and provisions.

Good pilots, which are always procurable, would be essential, as the banks and shoals in the river are constantly shifting regarding the forwarding of dispatches by this route.

Ascending the river beyond this point would be unnecessary expence, trouble and risk, even were it practicable, which the strata of rocks crossing the bed of the stream near Haditha, and the ferocity of the natives leave little to doubt from in its favour. After the arrival of the river steamer here, allowing nineteen days to have been consumed, Arab messengers should be in readiness to convey the dispatches across the desert to Damascus, which would always be accomplished in five days.

The chief of this desert, Ebu Hadad, Shaikh of the Anaza, resides at Palmyra; to him all passing caravans pay a toll.

Messengers pursue the direct road for expedition; they are always procurable for eight dollars a day, and a small present on the safe delivery of their charge. The Anaza and the Agail are the chief carriers on this desert; the former tribe claiming it as their patrimony. The distance between Hit and Damascus is 151 hours, camel rate of travelling, which, when lightly laden, is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour. The only villages are Cubaise and Mucksureyeh, the former $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Hit, the latter on the confines of the desert 20 miles east from Damascus.

On the arrival of the messenger at Damascus, the dispatch might be forwarded on without delay to Bierout, where we have a consul and the most convenient port on this coast. The distance from Damascus is 56 miles direct; foot messengers carry letters across the ranges of Libanus between these places in 30 hours. The harbour of Bierout is tolerably safe during the winter for vessels with good ground tackle, and would answer for a steamer to lay in. The Eastern harbour is safe, and there is good holding ground in 5 feet mud; during the summer vessels lay off the town one mile in 11 feet sand and rocks. There is a small cove to the southward of the town, called *Mena al Husun*, in which there is nine feet water, and large enough to contain one vessel. The surly gales of winter blow very strong. During the prevalence of this season, the only port that can, with any degree of safety, be approached along the whole line of coast from Alexandria to Tarsus are, Bierout, Tripoli and Secunderoon. To ensure the furtherance of the packet to the European shores of the Mediterranean,

it would be requisite to have a steamer, or fast sailing packet, to ply between this coast and Ancoria or Missina, a distance of 1380 miles, or any other eligible port, whence the dispatches could be forwarded by the continent to London. Couriers pass between Ancoria and Paris in nine days, allowing there was a steamer on the coast to carry the packet across the Mediterranean, it would reach London in 47 days.

So far I have nearly wholly considered the forwarding of dispatches, the safety of which is certain; but for passengers the Red Sea has the advantage in every way. There are few persons that could ever proceed by the Euphrates and across the desert, the deprivations on which are certain without security. Those true lovers of travel without baggage, and a strong constitution, might brave the heats, and laugh the plundering Arab to scorn: but how few are these, returning from India. By the Tigris a little more safety can be depended upon; and from Baghdad the traveller has three routes before him, none of which afford expedition or economy. The only object gained to Government by maintaining a small steamer on these rivers, would be for the purpose of carrying dispatches, between Busrah and Hit, and from Baghdad. A few passengers, and the postage on private letters, would lessen the expense, what is now cost to send a packet from Baghdad to Busrah would defray the expenses of fuel for a trip up and down.

As regards the practicability of ascending the river of Beles, a distance beyond Hit of 500 miles along the whole route, the banks are peopled by the most uncivilized hordes of Arabia, noted for treachery and deceit. In the vicinity of Anna and Haditha and Al Dohar the navigation is obstructed by stratas of works crossing the bed of the stream, which would render it necessary to have another vessel to shift the passengers and packets to. Then all this is totally at the mercy of the Arabs; who would have the *primum mobile* of locomotion fuel, in their power, which would be withheld on the slightest pretence, or to aid extortion. The Arabs are naturally watchful and suspicious. Our motives for visiting their country would be misconstrued, an age would wear on before they could understand what leads scientific travellers, or Europeans returning from India, to traverse their barren land. Then again the crossing of the desert from Beles to Aleppo, a distance of 62 miles, is attended with fresh dangers. Mahomud Ali Pasha has lately added Aleppo to his dominions,

and it is said intends cutting a canal from the Orontes to the Euphrates, the distance between their nearest points is 93 miles of undulating country and hard soil: this will prove a more difficult undertaking than the canal of *Mahomedeah*; thousands of bondage men will not assemble at his nod. The independent Arabs of the Syrian desert will hardly suffer such an undertaking to be carried on without their interference, by which they might be bereft of the great sums they levy on caravans, even were it ever accomplished, the expences of locks and levels, and guard over the Arabs. What would repay this in the present declining state of commerce and decreasing population of this empire? Would the traffic which now so safely buffets the storms of the Cape return to this channel of shipment and reshipment of custom and extortion, to fill the coffers of an ambitious Pasha, with whom falls alike his projects and ambition. The Orontes is unnavigable, the bar is shallow over which rolls a heavy surf. The Bay of Antioch could never be cleared in the winter, the westerly gales of that season setting dead in shore.

The existence of the port of Seleucia of itself affords sufficient proof. The Orontes was never navigable with safety. Hardly any vestiges of this place remains, excepting an extensive necropolis. The discovery of coal in the Mount of Libanus, may ultimately prove of some advantage.

Near the village of Curneil E. N. E. from Beirout, distant 8 hours, in the territory of the Emul Beshire the Drusic Chiefs, coal was discovered a few years ago, from which spot Mahomud Ali carried away three ships load, his subsequent quarrel with Abdulla Basha of Acre prevented him getting any more. When in Syria I visited these mines; the road to them which lays over the low hills of Libanus is winding, rugged, and exceedingly steep, about a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the village in a deep chasm through which ran a small stream, the natives pointed us out the spot Mahomud Ali had excavated. We endeavoured to lay a small vein of coal bore, which strata was embedded in a soft willow out slatish earth (clunch) the hills about are calareous and bare, abounding in putrified wood, shell, and marine organic remains. There are a few groups of pines on the declivity of the hills I burned some of the coal and found it burned as well as any I recollect having seen in England. I cannot state in what quantities it is to be found for want of means to excavate with. The expence in procuring this coal would be the carriage.

Having crossed the Euphrates at Hit en route to Damascus, I enter a few observations from a narrative of that journey.

Hit is supposed by Major Rennel and other geographers to be the Islands of Herodotus which supplied the cement of bitumen used in the construction of the walls of Babylon, and is said to have been eight days journey above that great capital.

The present town occupies the whole site of a steep isolated hill close to the western bank of the river, of about half a mile in circumference, and two hundred and fifty feet in altitude: the houses are rudely constructed of stone, and from the nature of the spot they are built upon rise one above the other like the seats of a Theatre, at the base of the hill their gable ends join, which forms a tolerable mural defence. There are two gates, one to the northward, and its opposite. There is no cannon in the place; but a few roof holes in the walls of the lower range of houses; thus fortified it is considered as a stronghold by the people of the country. The appearance of the houses is exceedingly mean; few are better than hovels; and in number they amount to five hundred; in the centre of the town stands the mosque for public worship, to which is attached a tall minaret, badly proportioned, and is conspicuous as the chief architectural feature of the place.

The military force of the Governor consists of about sixty horse and four hundred foot; hardly a quarter of which is armed with musquets.

The Shaikh of Hit is at present appointed by the Pasha of Baghdad; but in general the district is ceded to the chief of the Jerboi tribe, who then appoints a creature of his own. The present Shaikh of this tribe is an artful designing rascal, who, from the plunder and devastation he has committed, may well be titled the Timour of the *Jesheira*: his tribe are from the deserts of Nejd, and consist of about six thousand tents.

The inhabitants of Hit are natives of the town; a few Arabs who have separated from their tribes, and twelve families of *Sabeans*.

The principal articles of commerce are grain, bitumen, salt and lime, the greatest part of which is sent to the Bagdad market; the bitumen is monopolized by the Pasha, who has an agent here to send it to Bagdad and Hilla; the demand for this article is very considerable; as it is used in the construction of houses, boat's bottoms, and all other work that comes in con-

tact with water. Many rafts come from the northward with cotton, wool, and wood: the latter I observed principally to be Euphratic and plain poplar Ash and Tamerisk, (excepting the plain poplar) all crooked spars of about four to five inches in diameter.

The Asphaltum springs which has rendered this place so conspicuous in history's page, are situated to the westward of the town about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile. The country round is a flat desert of sandy soil, strewed with small flint and lime stone pebbles, table hills appear to the northward, but of no considerable height: to the westward extends the deserts of Shaum: eastward, the fertile land of the Chaldeans: and southward flows the *great river*, having the ruins of the once mighty capital of the East.

A little to the northward of Hit the hills that bind the river may be said to terminate; still they continue a few miles further southward, but partial and of no principal feature.

These hills commence at Erzi one hundred and nineteen miles by the course of the river above *Hit*.

During their whole course they run parallel to and bind the river on both sides, having a valley about a mile in breadth, through which the majestic Phrat winds its course among a luxuriance of vegetation, entirely confined to its banks. So far the bed of the stream is either rocky or of hard clay and the water clear, but once past these hills it becomes soft mud, by which the water is coloured, and is at times so thick that it is impossible to drink it without allowing the sediment to settle; after which it becomes as clear as crystal, and is as wholesome and sweet as the water of the Nile.

The bitumen bubbles up in two places, where are dug two pits about 40 feet in diameter: the water that rises with the resinous substance is of a dark colour, having a sulphurous smell and saline taste: warmth 102 Farenheit: the aqueous portion is carried off by a subterraneous duct, and led into small beds banked round, in which an exposure to a powerful sun soon leaves a considerable residue of salt. The resinous substance that collects on the surface of the water in the pits is skimmed off and laid out to cool, and is immediately fit for use, which without further preparation is the bitumen that is sold in the markets; but before it can be applied to any purpose, it requires to be boiled with oil. The price is very variable, depending much on the state of the country; four pence a cwt. is considered exceedingly cheap; the quantity procured from

these pits is very considerable. There are several other asphaltum springs in Mesopotamia and Irak: viz. *Ker-kook* to the eastward of the Tigris; Humnum Ali on the Tigris above Baghdad, Bacouba; and several between Hir and Haditha. There are many others but of no celebrity. The general name for these springs is *Kur-a-kur*, or *Bab* at *Jahnum*. The springs of Hit produce no naphtha, but several of the others do.

The hills of Erziabound in Gypsum, which is calcined into lime with the ready fuel, the refuse of the bitumin offers. The cultivated grounds in the vicinity of Hit, and all along the valley of the river, are celebrated for an abundant fertility, and producing the best corn in the country; and from the easy method the Fellahu has of watering the grounds, the agriculture is considerably facilitated and the produce cheapened.

These commodities are carried down the river in boats, or on rafts of willow, and inflated skins to Feluzia or other places, where the rivers close, and thence to Baghdad.

The caravans that ply between Damascus and the further eastward cross the river here, on which an arbitrary exaction is levied by the Shaikh. The arrival of a caravan is a source of considerable emolument to the people of Hit, ferrying them over the river, supplying provisions, and plundering them; towards me I found them kind and shewing sympathy for my misfortunes.

From the spot of our mishap an hour's smart walk brought us opposite the town, where we immediately shipped ourselves, and only remaining camel on board an ill shapen vessel, constructed of date spars and willow twigs, coated over with bitumen, although of such original construction this craft admirably served its intended purpose, being large enough to hold four camels: it is only by this single craft that whole caravans of a thousand camels, and some hundred tons of rich goods are carried across this rapid river. Twelve days is often spent before a caravan has collected on the opposite bank, which delay is beneficial to the people of Hit.

Six miles to the northward of Hit we descended to the river, where it is 390 yards wide, the current to-day (8th April) running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour; the banks about ten feet high and steep withal. There are many revolving wheels throwing up water to irrigate the cultivation bordering the river. The arches on which these are borne extend a considerable way in to the stream purposely to throw the wheels into the force of the current; but always leaving sufficient space for all navigable pur-

poses. The banks of the river are overgrown with Tamerisk, Humraé, or Gharkad, Liquorice, Willow, Ash, Acasia, Capers, the Euphratic poplar, and a thick undergrowth of herbaceous plants—the trees are all dwarfish.

The valley of the river, which commences at Gozi, is called Wady al Phrat, is generally half a mile or more in breadth; but in some parts the steeps approach the bed of the river, the hills binding the valley are about 300 feet in height, composed of calcareous sand and pudding stone, with large patches of Gypsum; mostly ending abruptly towards the river.

The river varies very considerably in breadth; for a few miles below Hit the stream becomes much narrower; at Hit the average is about two hundred and fifty yards with deep water on the western side: the Natives told me it was *two spears* deep. The river is not fordable either here or to the southward in the summer season; the deep water channel is not more than forty feet broad, where the Arabs cross the stream with facility on small rafts, carrying with them their whole stock both of cattle and goods. Along the banks of the river, there is erected small square towers, built to defend the cultivators and their labours from the predatory incursions of the Bedouins.

My particular examination of the river reached no higher than Hilla, between which and Hit, a distance of 160 miles, the same facilities for navigation exist as the lower portion of the river affords.

Felugia, a small village on the eastern bank of the river, on the site of Aubar, by the tortuous course of the river 80 miles from Hit and the same from Hilla. The northern limit of the Biglic of Hilla extends to this, commencing at Dewannea: the communication between this and Baghdad is constant, the distance by the road is eight hours, it laying west of the above city 34 G. miles; the intermediate country is low and marshy, and during the seasons of the freshes, (April and May) boats and rafts have been known to pass from one river to the other. In the travels of Cæsar, Fredric, and John Eldred, who journeyed and traded by the Euphrates in the sixteenth century, we find *Feluchia* mentioned as the port they debarked their goods at, and carried them thence to Babylon (Baghdad) a day and a half's journey. In the same travels we find a description of the bitumen pits of Hit, but from the laconic and marvellous style of those days, little information can be gleaned.

To the time of the eruption of the Seljukian Turks, the canal of *Issa* was in repair, and flowed between Anbar and Baghdad, from the Euphrates to the Tigris, shortly after which *Haluku*, the grandson of Gengis, took Baghdad, destroyed *Wasut*, and other flourishing towns of this tract, since which time the canals and other useful works have been neglected. From some remarks I made upon the geography of Mesopotamia I insert the following one, particularly as the late Pasha intended opening a communication between the two rivers on the course of the ancient *Nahr Issa*.

Close by *Accad*, or the Akr of the *Sabacan* Chronicles, one of the four cities of *Shinar*, and afterwards the Sitace of the Greeks, flowed the *Nahr Issa*, one of the four grand canals of communication between the two rivers, dug more particularly to carry off the redundant waters of either. The *Nahr Issa* was the most northern of these flowing from *Aubor* on the Euphrates, an ancient city mentioned in history as the granary of the Kings of Persia, afterwards known as *Hashamezeh* in honour of the Kalifs of that house, who had a summer residence here. The Arabs of the present day call it *Felugia*. The other three are the *Nahr Kothar*, *Nahr Sorsar*, and *Nahr Malik*. Through the last of these the Emperors Trajan and Julien carried their fleets from the Euphrates to the Tigris. *Fluvius Regum* and *Nahr Malik* having the same meaning, leaves little doubt but this was the same canal that Trajan decored, and from which Julien cut another branch to throw his fleet into the Tigris above *Cresiphow*.

Zenophon describes them in his time as very deep and through which large barges laden with corn sailed. And further says, they were just a pharasary distance from each other. *Abul Feda* minutely describes their courses. "The *Nahr Issa*," he says, "flowed from the Euphrates, where stood the city of *Aubor*, across the narrow portion of the *Jezheirah*, to the Tigris, into which river it empties the water of the Euphrates—the spot where its estuary is, is low and marshy, about three miles above Baghdad."

While in search of the *Nahr Issa* near the tomb of *Imaum Mousa*, I indentified the low ground, but could discover no traces of the canal: however, at some distance from the river near the ruin of *Accarkuff*, I traced the remains of a canal for a short distance, which I have supposed to be the *Issa*; but the inundation of eight centuries, with the deposit of mucilage the river annually leaves, is quite sufficient to

obliterate any such works in this alluvial soil in less even than one century.

It is to be observed the distance between the two rivers is 34 G. miles, on the supposed line of the Issa canal; but between the ruins of *Selewin* on the right bank of the Tigris and the village of *Rewannea* on the Euphrates the distance is only 19 G. miles, which is the nearest approach of the rivers. Few years pass but during the freshes produced by the melting of the snows on the mountains of *Towras* and *Kurdistan*; but what the rivers overflow these banks and flood this portion of *Jezheira* from one river to the other, a circumstance which the four canals tended to obviate, as the grounds now annually flooded contained a city and many villages. Some seasons this inundation is so great that rafts pass from the gates of *Baghdad* to *Felugia*. During the great flood of 1831 boats passed from *Baghdad* to *Hilla* by the high road, a distance of 54 G. M., a route on which the travellers formerly found well built khans and villages.

The river *Tigris* near *Baghdad* flows on a lower level than the *Euphrates*, but twenty miles below it gains the ascendancy, and eighty miles further we find its waters flowing through the *Hye* canal into *Euphrates*: this canal was cut by the *Hye Beni Laieth* and *Beni Assud*, two powerful tribes that possessed themselves of this part of *Irak* on the first invasion of the *Arabs* eastward.

Doud, the late *Pasha*, intended to have cut a communication between *Felugia* and *Baghdad*, by re-opening the old *Issa* canal, which, if projected in time, would have saved *Baghdad*, which suffered so much by an overflowing of the *Tigris* in *April 1831*, caused by a protracted summer on the verges of *Towras* as, by these canals, this fertile and well populated country, in the time of the splendour of *Babylonian* and *Median* Empires, was kept free from inundation, by a proper level having been kept up between the waters of the rivers.

The cutting of a canal, a distance of 34 miles in a flat country, composed of alluvial deposit, could not be attended with much expense, particularly as labour is cheap. The advantages of such work are not to be denied, as the trade would be considerably benefitted, and the possessions in the surrounding district rendered more secure, as the rivers flooding the country, would be in a measure guarded against.

Hilla, a considerable town distant from Baghdad 54 G. M., and the next largest town to Busrah in the Pashalic. The houses are neat and built of bricks, most of which are procured from the adjacent ruins of Babel; well built mosques and extensive bazaars speak the opulence of the place. The Euphrates flows through the town, dividing it into two equal parts, and is 385 feet broad, crossed by a bridge of boats. In February, just below the bridge, I sounded four fathoms mid stream; at which time the current was running four miles per hour. The western portion of the town is defended from the attacks of the desert Arabs by a low mud wall, having a few flanking towers with loop holes for small arms. The Government house is a good building, enclosed in by a high wall; a couple of platforms are mounted with ordnance of small calibre.

The number of inhabitants amounts to about 25,000, who are chiefly of Arab extraction and of the Soonic sect of Moslems, Armenians, Jews, and Chaldeans, furnish a portion which is the most industrious. All those connected with the Government are Albanians or Georgians. The Bey is appointed by the Pasha of Baghdad, generally selected from his household, consequently follows the same defective administration as in practice throughout Turkey.

The Governor's guard amounts to about three hundred soldiers, otherwise he is wholly dependent upon Baghdad for military support.

Provisions of all kinds are exceedingly plentiful, and cheap fruit is also abundant. Boats are constantly arriving from Busrah and Lemloom; the former laden with commodities from more southern parts; those of the latter with rice boats and rafts from *Hit*, with the produce of the northern parts of the *Jezeira*. In former times the whole trade of Baghdad came by this river in preference to the Tigris, but of late the latter is the safest.

(To be concluded in the next number.)

SINGAPORE.

EXPEDITION TO THE LOUISA SHOAL.

The following particulars have been kindly furnished us by a gentleman who accompanied the expedition which has lately returned from the Louisa Shoal.

“ On the 30th January last, the ship *Madeline*, Captain Hamilton, and the schooner *Reliance*, Captain Wallace, having been chartered by a body of Singaporeans, to proceed to the Louisa Shoal and recover a quantity of Quicksilver, and other articles, from the wreck of the American ship *New Jersey*; the former sailed on the 31st January to join the schooner, then at anchor under Point Romania, she having returned from a previous expedition to the Shoal, which was partially successful, as already noticed. The two vessels joined company off the Point, where they found the barque *Alexander*, a vessel chartered by another party, to proceed on the same expedition,—repairing damages. On the 2d at 4 P. M. the three vessels weighed and worked out of the Straits, when the *Madeline's* superiority of sailing was manifest, and in consequence of this, at 4 P. M. on the 3d the *Reliance* being then just in sight to leeward, the *Madeline* bore down to her, and received on board the divers, &c., each vessel agreeing to make the best of her way to the Shoal. The *Reliance* however, kept in sight for two or three days subsequently.

On the 21st February, the *Madeline* made the Shoal, after a hard beat of 20 days. We found the bow of the American ship still in on the Shoal, though it had drifted to the extreme edge. This part of the vessel was found separated from the wreck, on the *Reliance's* first voyage, and had been set fire to them, for the copper bolts, &c.

On the 22d we made three desperate attempts to obtain an anchorage to leeward of the Shoal, and though we twice let go the anchor in 14 fathoms, close to the breakers, it slipped off as from a wall, giving us no little trouble to heave up 60 fathoms chain and anchor. We afterwards ascertained there was no secure anchorage on the southern or western edges of this very dangerous shoal. On the 23d we hoisted out our boats, and after some delay found the wreck in $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at low water. This day we fished up 214 bottles of Quicksilver; and on the following 109, before noon, when it came

on to blow, throwing in heavy rollers and breakers over the wreck which caused the last boat of Quicksilver to part her cable, and we were near losing her. The weather continued bad until the 28th and prevented us from working at the "Quicksilver Mine," as we called it, during which time we visited the Reef to leeward, and erected there a conspicuous flagstaff and hoisted an ensign, which was of great service to us in the day-time, it being visible 7 or 8 miles from the mast-head, when the shoal was hardly discernable at 5 or 6 miles.

On the 27th the *Reliance* joined us, and this gave us a degree of confidence in our operations, which we had not hitherto experienced. On the 28th the divers brought up 480 bottles without being much fatigued; also a cask of Dollars, which at that time, we considered the forerunner of many more. On the 29th the writer of this visited the spot where the boats were at work, when a grand spectacle presented itself in the water, as if in a mirror—a view similar to the wreck of the *Thetis* frigate, as represented in the *Nautical Magazine*, some time ago. Here lay part of the broad-side of the ship, jammed amongst huge masses of mushroom coral;—there, an immense pile of pig lead completely separate from the wreck;—and scattered about were the windlass with the chain cables bitted to it—guns, anchors, coils of rope, bottles of quicksilver, &c. &c. The divers behaved exceedingly well this day, two of the best loading a long-boat without getting out of the water. A Sedi Arab was often—minutes under water. This and another diver, a Malacca man, were the only ones who would venture into that part of the wreck which was entire, the entrance to which was under the keel, (a small place through a bottom plank, stove in.) From this was extracted about 300 bottles and I think it probable the remainder of the quicksilver and the dollars are embedded there.

On the 7th March, we had saved altogether between the two vessels 1450 bottles of quicksilver, 2 boxes of treasure, and about 350 piculs of lead, when on standing in for the shoal as we usually did at day-light, we were startled with cry of—"A vessel a-head dismasted" from the man on the look-out. At this time, the shoal was not visible, and we formed different opinions. It is the *Alexander*, our former companion?—or perhaps the *Reliance*, capsized during the night, and Captain Wallace has cut away her masts to righten

her? Opinion was however soon quieted, and the reality presented itself of the *Reliance* on the shoal, with the surf washing up her broadside. As we neared, a gun was fired, and this convinced us that the crew were safe. At 9 o'clock Captain Wallace, his officers and crew boarded us in 4 boats, with whatever they could stow in them. Captain W. related that at 7 P. M. our night signal for tacking, (double lights,) was distinctly seen from the schooner, that the officer on watch did not report it, but stood on for 40 minutes longer, and in the act of tacking, the vessel struck at 20 minutes to eight. This mishap occurred, unfortunately, when it was high tide, and though the greatest activity was shown by Capt. Wallace in laying the sails flat aback, carrying out anchors astern, throwing overboard lead, staving in water casks, and as a dernier resort, cutting away the masts all within the space of an hour,—she was irretrievably lost. As the tide ebbed, she thumped violently, and at 11, bilged and was full of water. At low water, her fore-foot was almost dry.

We sent our boats this day to the *Reliance* to save all we could from her; she was, however, surging so heavily, it was hardly possible to obtain a footing. Thus situated, we set her on fire in the afternoon, and stood off from the shoal, for the night, having now about 60 souls on board, principally natives, without proper food, there being but free-traders'-fare,—biscuit and beef,—with only two tanks of foetid water. A council was held, when it was settled that after recovering as much as possible from the *Reliance*, the expedition should return to Singapore.

On the 12th March, at 6 P. M. we had recovered from the wreck of the *Reliance*, some of her stores; and gratified that we had been so far fortunate, bore up for Singapore, having been 20 days boxing about the shoal continually, without losing sight of it, a single day. We found the latitude of the shoal, by a series of observations, to be 6. 20. N. and the longitude 113. 18. East, as stated by Horsburgh. I can assimilate the shape of the shoal to nothing better than that of a plate, the rim being raised out of the water, at low tides, and the centre apparently covered with 2 or 3 feet water. Several rocks are always above water on the Southern and Eastern sides, but very little elevated. I should say the only place where a vessel could anchor is on the N. W. side of the Shoal, where the surf runs off to some distance.

The whole of the lead is easily to be obtained, but I am afraid very little quicksilver, as we found many of the bottles corroded, so as to allow the contents to escape. Had the accident not happened to the *Reliance*, we should have prepared a barrel of gunpowder to blow up the wreck, which still covers a quantity of the quicksilver, and no doubt, have recovered the remainder of the valuable part of the cargo. The loss of this ill-fated vessel, which was blown up at Singapore, and now wrecked, all within eighteen months,—with the want of provisions as before stated, gave the death-blow to the expedition, and obliged the *Madeline*, to bear up for Singapore, where she arrived on the 17th instant.—*Singapore Chronicle, March 27.*

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NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS ON SUBJECTS
CONNECTED WITH INDIA.

No. XXVIII.

ON THE FUTURE INTERNAL GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH
INDIA.

The new Charter has now become law ; and the time draws near when it will be promulgated and carried into execution. Considering the magnitude of the interests at stake, at least as regards the people of India, it is incumbent on us to examine its provisions, and endeavour to ascertain what the result may be. The enquiry would resolve itself into two heads—the general superintendance of the Government of India, as existing in the authorities at home—and the internal administration by the local powers here. On the former, it is needless now to descant. It has been well described in a late number of the *Westminster Review* ; and whatever be its faults or excellencies its existence, in its present constitution, has received the sanction of the Legislature for a further period of twenty years. One characteristic has however been strongly manifested in the late discussions in the Parliament and in the Court of Proprietors, viz. the disgusting selfishness of all the parties concerned. The one—the public at large—had for its object the opening of the China trade. The other, to secure the regular payment of their dividends ; while the ministry have

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been taking and trimming between them, willing to do any thing that should please both; and by gaining a little popularity, help them in some measure to retain their places, which they have long since been sensible they hold by a very precarious tenure.

It is lamentable to see the utter indifference displayed by all to the welfare of a hundred millions of people. Some of the speakers even openly avowed, that their opinion it was a minor object compared to the profits of a few English merchants. Provided each party could gain its own selfish and short sighted objects, the Government of India was thrown into the bargain, with as much indifference as if the people in question had been a herd of cattle. All parties will ere long find out how egregiously they have been mistaken, and how completely they have contrived to deceive themselves. With respect to the China trade, it is probable that some slight increase will take place; but as for supposing that it will afford any sensible relief generally to the late and present commercial distress in England, those who have any knowledge on the subject, treat the idea as chimerical; and as to the dividends, if their payment is to rest on no more solid foundation than the territorial revenue of India, we shall ere long witness an East Indian bubble, which will rival that of the South Seas. It is utterly impossible that our Indian possessions can bear the burden, in addition to those under which they at present groan yet such appears to be the intention of the legislature. Oppressed as the people are by a system under which real justice is unknown, and impoverished by constant exactions hardly to be paralleled in any country, it is physically impossible that they can or will bear any more. Exemplary patience and resignation under oppression, is certainly one of the virtues of the people of India, but there is a point at which the ball must rebound, and the Government which shall attempt to exact any more than the existing revenue, may, without the gift of prophecy, easily number the days of its duration. On this head, however, we need not be under much apprehension. The members of Government cannot be so ignorant of the real state of affairs as to make any such attempt; and all parties will ere long be made sensible that the payment of the dividends must be sacrificed in order to preserve our Indian dominions. All other home disbursements, such as salaries of the Directors and others connected with the Government, will of course share the fate of the dividends; and it is probable that

ON SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH INDIA.

ere long the patronage which they enjoy will be their only support; or if this be diminished to such a degree as to render it an insufficient inducement to undergo the fatigues of office in consequence of the intended employment of natives of the country, we may fully anticipate the abolition of the whole existing machinery of the home Government of India long before the expiration of the new charter, and that the affairs of the country will be under the direction of a Secretary of State. All pensions of retired officers, both civil and military, must of necessity be annihilated; a miserable conclusion to the career of those who after having spent the best years of their lives in labouring under an Indian sun, have retired to conclude their remaining years with their friends and families in England. Still it will cause a less amount of evil than would inevitably result from the sudden overthrow of the British power in India. Those who are on the point of retiring with little else but a pension to support them, should think twice before they take an irrevocable step; and wait to see how far the above prognostications will prove correct before they adopted a course which will most probably end in rendering them completely destitute when no longer able to exert themselves to procure a livelihood.*

These are the prospects which have produced an expenditure of some twenty thousand rupees in the celebration of their appearance. We can hardly suppose that Lord William Bentinck would have ventured on such an outlay to so useless and ridiculous a purpose, unless he had received instructions from home to that effect, and (for some of the Directors at least must have been acquainted with the real state of affairs) they were probably issued in the spirit which prompts a ruined merchant to give a grand entertainment on the eve of his bankruptcy, to keep up appearances to the last. Had the sum been expended in building or endowing a College; in a remission of revenue; or even in feeding for a few days some of the starving thousands who are wandering over the country, there would have been something to boast of in the last display which

* The apprehension is not without grounds. Sec. 17 of the new act provides for the payment of the dividends in preference to any other charges; and we may perceive how strong the apprehension of the inability of the revenue to meet these demands, must be in the minds of the framers of the act, by sec. 18, which gives authority to the Commissioners to borrow money to pay the dividends. Our only hope is that these will ultimately be charged on the revenue of England; and then there may be a chance of the pensions being regularly paid.

will probably be made by the merchant princes of India. But it is gone, like the forerunner of their downfall which will speedily follow. In the language of the natives who witnessed it, "It blazed up like the thorns and has died away; but the stink thereof remaineth in our nostrils."

But the point under consideration is the provision made for the administration of the internal affairs of India: and here we have certainly the vision of more cheering prospects than have hitherto existed. The main features are the following:

1st. The Governor, with a Council of four, is to be the ruling power of all India.

2d. There are to be four subordinate Governors, with or without Councils as experience may demonstrate to be expedient.

3d. The Governor General is to be guided by not less than three Councillors in framing laws.

4th. For ordinary occasions one Councillor to assist the Governor General is to be sufficient.

5th. On extraordinary occasions, the Governor General is to have power to act in opposition to his Council.

6th. Natural born British subjects are to have free ingress and egress into certain parts of the British Indian territory, and to be allowed to acquire any rights or property therein, subject to the laws of the country, but to no arbitrary rules.

7th. No native or natural born British subject to be disabled by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, color, or any of them from holding any place, office, or employment under the Governments.

8th. The Governor General in Council to be empowered to make laws for all courts.

9th. The establishment of a Law Commission to enquire into the subject and propose a systematic rule.

On each of which heads I shall proceed to offer a few remarks.

On the first and second, with four local Governors, and a superior with a council to superintend the affairs of all India, it stands to reason, that provided each party only pays as much attention to its duty, as has hitherto been the custom, the interests of the country must be better attended to than formerly. The political and other general arrangements of the British Government will be placed under the supreme authority. This

will produce one consistent mode of Regulation which will greatly conduce to the stability of our empire; and we shall no longer run the risk of falling into the confusion caused by the presidency of Bombay or Madras, forming a treaty with a native Government while that of Calcutta was concluding one of an opposite nature. The subordinate presidencies will be enabled to give their undivided time and attention to the local details of their respective Governments, and will have leisure to suggest matured plans of improvement for the consideration of the supreme power, whose time has hitherto been too much occupied with points of minor importance to allow them to give that enlarged and statesman-like deliberation to matters of superior importance which is requisite to ensure a proper decision.

On the fourth and fifth, it is to be observed, first, that with the exception of the general supervision of the Bombay and Madras presidencies, which he has now leisure to do, the power of the Governor General is not greater than it was before. If one of the three members of council coincided with him in opinion, his casting vote enabled him to carry any measure he pleased. Secondly, that for more than the last fifty years the Governor General has had authority on extraordinary occasions, to act independently of, or in opposition to, the opinion of his council. This is undoubtedly an immense power to be vested in one man, and it is to be hoped that the day will ere long arrive when it shall be neither necessary nor tolerated; but at the present moment I fear that it is still indispensable. The peculiar nature of the British Indian dominion acquired in turn by fraud, conquest, or negotiation dictated by overwhelming military force, existing in opposition to the wishes of by far the majority of the people, and supported chiefly by our native soldiery, an arm which may be either the means of strength or the cause of our downfall, requires that there should be some supreme dictator to issue his fiat on occasions of peculiar emergency. Our empire is not more stable now, whatever superficial observers may think, than it was in the time of Warren Hastings: indeed it is probable that the seeds of disaffection are much more thickly scattered than in his days, and the perusal of the history of that period will show that, for want of such a power, the coun-

* See the observations of Sir Charles Metcalfe in his Minute of 15th October, 1832.

try was upon the very verge of being plunged into civil war from the disgraceful and factious dissensions between the Governor General and his Council. What might have been the issue then is not very problematical, but were such a crisis now to arise the English name would in a very short time be recorded in the annals of India as having "conquered, ruled, and passed away." The power, however, must be exercised under the very greatest responsibility, and the extreme vigilance of the press should in the first instance be exerted to analyse every instance of its exertion, and the home authorities preserve the most vigorous control, and carry on the strictest examination into every case in which it may be put in practice. The existence of a body of English settlers delivered from the dread of transportation without trial, will greatly tend to establish this desirable object. In one of the minor points, the patronage which is to be exercised respectively between the Governor General and the local Governors, the Court of Directors are very properly allowed to dictate the division which is to be made. It should be regulated so as not to give too much power to the former, and prevent the latter from being reduced to mere organs for carrying his will into effect. Perhaps the most expedient plan would be to vest in the Governor General in Council the appointment of all the superior officers; the Judges of the Sudder Dewannee and Nizamut Adawlut; the members of all the Boards in each of the presidencies, on the recommendation of the subordinate Governors; while the latter should enjoy the patronage of all inferior appointments, for they will undoubtedly possess the best means of knowing the qualifications of those immediately subject to their authority. Some similar distribution of the military staff appointments will naturally suggest itself. The whole of the political relations should rest with the Governor General. But this is merely *in passant*—for the Court of Directors will, like most who had the power to do so, act according to their own discretion. Some positive and defined rules, however, will be absolutely necessary to obviate the clashing of authority and the jealousies which will otherwise exist, as well as to prevent any Governor General who may be too fond of power from usurping too much.

The third, eighth, and ninth points may be considered together. The establishment of one uniform system of law, founded on justice, common sense, and the established customs of the country; so arranged as to suit all classes; so classed, as

to allow easily of alteration and revision from time to time; and so worded as to be within the comprehension of people of moderate capacities—the establishment of such a code will indeed be the land mark of a new era in the British Indian Legislature, and will call forth the gratitude of the whole people. This point is one of primary importance, and must necessarily first occupy the serious attention of Government. The monstrous system which now exists cannot be any longer tolerated. We have one set of Regulations to which the natives are subject. There is a non-descript set of rules of guidance to which Europeans are amenable, which are in fact virtually impracticable; and the consequence is, that in some cases the natives are ill treated by the European settlers; and in turn cheat and defraud the latter, neither party being able to obtain any real redress. The East Indians again fluctuate between the two classes, being sometimes treated as European British subjects, sometimes as natives. The same uncertainty exists in the courts of law and police. There is one for natives, another for Europeans. In some points the Europeans are subject to the local courts; in others not. Some magistrates possess the powers of a justice of the peace. Others are not invested with such authority. The local courts are supreme in some cases; in others, they have no power; while the Supreme Court has hitherto systematically taken every opportunity to evince the contempt which it entertains for them, and to set at nought their proceedings, to the utter ruin of justice in order to *keep up the dignity* of English law and of *King's Judges*.

It will no doubt be a work of considerable difficulty, requiring much labour, talent, research, and tact, to devise a system which shall provide for the wants of such a mixture of different races; nevertheless, if entered into on an enlightened, and systematic plan, it will not be such an Herculean task as might at first appear; and whatever be the difficulty, it must be done, and that too speedily, to prevent the most insupportable evils to the whole community and obviate the most serious embarrassments to Government.

The subject will resolve itself into two distinct branches. The first, comprising that portion of the law whose provisions will be common to all; and the second, that portion which will be peculiar to each class or sect; as the laws of inheritance, succession, marriage, dower, slavery, caste, &c.; each must be a separate head.

Under the first head will be the forms and procedure of the local courts; the laws regarding sales, mortgages, masters and servants, loans and debts, mercantile transactions, insolvent and bankrupt laws, and some others. Under this head will also be classed the criminal law, and the police regulations.

The second sufficiently speaks for itself: each head must be so devised and arranged as to meet the wants, and agree with the customs of that class for which it is intended to legislate. It is to be hoped that some better provision will be made for the guidance of those who are to administer the laws than has hitherto existed. Our Hindoo and Musselman subjects are professedly allowed to enjoy their own laws in these points: but what has been the strange system adopted to secure the proper administration of this enactment. The situations of Judge and Magistrate are filled by a succession of young men, annually sent from England, all of whom are at the beginning of their career totally ignorant of the manners, customs, laws, and language of the people. Their time is sufficiently occupied in learning the language; the routine of business; the regulations of the British Indian Government; and the current duties of their situations. The latter indeed are so absorbing, that little time is left to acquire the other three. They cannot possibly have any leisure to devote to the study of the laws of the people in their original languages; particularly as those in which the laws are written, are for the most part different from those in common use. This our Government has been well aware of; and it might have been expected that in such an extraordinary case, that its first care would have been to have caused a compilation in English of the chief points of the Hindoo and Musselman law, and distributed the same to the different courts. To this day nothing of the sort has been done; and the expedient devised was to appoint to each court a Hindoo and a Musselman law officer, who on each point of difficulty submitted to him was to deliver his opinion (respectively *Bebusta* and *Futwa*) on which the decision was to be founded. The salaries of these officers was fixed on the same miserable scale which our greediness of revenue has prescribed for the whole of the native establishments in our employ; and although they were subject to an examination before they received their appointments, no provision was made for any regular system of education. All the opportunity they had to qualify them for their situation was by attend-

ing a College; legal practice they had none. The consequence has unavoidably been, that the opinions which have been laid down in various respective cases in the different courts, contain as great a variety and as opposite dicta as the greatest lover of contradiction could wish to behold.

Let us illustrate it by the argumentum ad hominem. Suppose that our laws were written partly in Greek, Latin, and good French, and that the business in the courts established by our African Governors was carried on in Roman French; that they had as little acquaintance with our manners, customs, laws, and the language in which the latter were written, as we possess of those of the natives of India; and that to guide the succession of inexperienced African lads who were from time to time appointed to preside in the courts, an English law officer, whose sole education was having attended a course of law lectures, was appointed on a low salary to each court whose opinion virtually formed the decision on the most abstruse points of English law. This is no exaggerated statement: it is precisely a parallel case. *What would be our chance of obtaining justice? And what would not be the irreconcilable contradictions in the different decisions which would obtain?*

It is true that some translations have been made into English of books of native law, and some glossaries or summaries been published, (W. H. Macnaughten's "Hindoo Law" and "Mahomedan Law" for example, and excellent works they are,) and the Government have distributed copies of some of them to the different courts of justice: but the fault is, that even these have not been declared to be *authority*; and a judge who is at the pains to study them and decide according to the examples he may there find, is liable to have his decision reversed by a non-descript "opinion" given by the law officer of the superior court.

The formation of a compendium in the English language of the provisions of the English, Hindoo, and Mahomedan law, on each of the heads above alluded to, and the publication of it *by authority*, is one of the first points to which attention of Government should be directed; and it would be a still further blessing to the people if when completed, translations were made of it into the vernacular languages of the country.* There is no reason to defer the execution of it

* This is peculiarly requisite, when we consider that vakils (practising lawyers) of the courts are all natives of the country, unacquainted with English: and that for many years the majority will be of the same class.

in expectation of the report of the law commission, whose observations will, in the first place, be chiefly of a general nature; besides, whatever be the arrangement of that part of the code which will be common to all classes, it is indispensable that each must have its own distinct code respecting those points which concern itself alone. Moreover, as it will be almost impossible to find any set of men who would be sufficiently acquainted with the laws of the three above named classes, the commission (should there be only one) must be so numerous as to comprise men qualified to arrange each department, and it will in reality be divided into as many distinct branches, each of which will be investigating and consolidating laws perfectly independent of each other.

One of the best provisions of the new act is that which places the Supreme Court under the controul of the Government of the country. This opinion will, I know, not meet the concurrence of many of my readers. Those not in the service of Government, particularly the mercantile class, and especially the great mercantile aristocracy of Calcutta, have always wished to uphold the Supreme Court. Their feelings towards that establishment are, however, a curious medley: as far as themselves were concerned, it was the object of every one of them to avoid having any transaction with the court. Bitter complaints were made of the expense of every proceeding connected with it, and not a few of the injustice of its decisions; by the very men who yet view its existence with satisfaction. The reason of this apparent inconsistency is, that the Supreme Court is considered by those alluded to, as an authority opposed to the Government of the East India Company, and as a check to the exertion of arbitrary power on the part of Government. Were this the fact, there would be some reason for wishing to retain so expensive an institution. But it is probable, that its greatest admirers will find this a difficult point to prove. Every check should, no doubt, be devised to prevent the abuse of authority, still it would appear rather an anomalous mode of proceeding to attempt to do this by the establishment of a court independent of the Government of the country; especially when we consider the effect which such a measure would have to lower the dignity of the Government in the eyes of the natives. This was doubtless the ostensible reason for the original institution of the court in question; but had it been the real and sole object, a far better plan might have been adopted by the

British Parliament. The obvious and simple course to have pursued was this: If the Government possessed too unlimited and irresponsible power, let it be curtailed, and proper restrictions imposed; if any individual Governor were guilty of oppressions, he should have been recalled and provision made for his condemnation at home. This would have been a far more just and rational proceeding than to vest the Government of the country with arbitrary power, and at the same time appoint a court with a view of controuling its undue exercise: but even if this had been the intention, it was found that the undue exercise of arbitrary power on the part of the protecting court was a far more intolerable evil than that which it was professedly intended to check, and not only productive of the greatest injustice, but actually in practice tended to the subversion of the Government of the country, so that in 1792, a bill was passed, expressly exempting from its jurisdiction the Governor General in Council; all matters of revenue; and all zemindars, and other native farmers and collectors of the revenue. If examples of undue exercise of arbitrary power be wanted, they will be found in the proceedings of the Supreme Court, a hundred-fold more numerous than any that can be adduced as emanating from the British Government of which sufficient details are recorded in Mill, which were alluded to in No. 24 of these papers. The real cause of the establishment of the Court was to provide, at the expense of the Company, some patronage for the British ministers, and not any philanthropic views of protection for the natives or any other class. Every friend to justice would wish to see proper checks and responsibility imposed on their rulers; but I cannot subscribe to the opinion that this will be effected in India by the introduction at ten times the expense of the local court, of a court of English law, the principal features of which are the sacrifice of all justice, for the benefit of lawyers and rogues.

But if protection against oppression be sought, will any one undertake to point out wherein it was to be obtained from the Supreme Court, in those cases in which the natives or English mercantile class really require it? Can that Court interfere to lessen the intolerable burden of taxation under which the people are groaning? Can it prevent the unjust seizure, under the mild name of *resumption*, of free lands? Can it oblige the Government to encrease the number of local courts, the want of a sufficiency of which amounts to a virtual

denial of justice? Can it alleviate the evils of the Government purveyance system? Can it prevent the ruin of the native aristocracy which has been affected in order to raise a still higher revenue? Can it check that illiberal and short-sighted policy which has induced the Government to consider and treat the people as a degraded race, and to fix the salaries of those necessarily employed at so low a rate as to compel them to be dishonest? Can it rescue the East Indian community from the unmerited obloquy and degradation in which they have been placed by Government? Can it rescue an English *interloper* from transmission without trial? These and many other questions may be asked, to all and each of which the mournful reply is "No." In the last case the Court did occasionally attempt to interfere and stand forth in defence of an oppressed individual. Then indeed did the Supreme Court shine forth in all its benignity. Lawyers would make motions and talk grand about rights, privileges, and liberty. Habeas corpus writs would be issued to the officer who had charge of the individual ordered for transmission, and public expectation raised to the highest pitch in anticipation of the result. But could the court prevent the transmission? No!—and this the judges well knew. What then was the real motive of all this display to gain popularity with the English public, and put money in the pockets of the Lawyers—for no other ends did it or could it answer. But is there no other point in which relief from oppression could be obtained from the Supreme Court which could not be found elsewhere? If an English traveller were to refuse to pay a village buckster the price of grain for his horse, and to beat him when he applied for it, in event of the latter being refused all redress by the local authorities, would the Supreme Court willingly receive the complaint? Certainly; and here we should have a noble specimen of the protection to be derived from a Court of English law. The counsel for the prosecution would make a splendid speech, illustrated by tropes, figures of rhetoric, similes, and quotations; he would set forth the oppression and ill-treatment which the poor, harmless, innocent natives constantly received from the English. He would point to the peculiar atrocity of the case before the court; and, finally, would call upon the judge to mark his abhorrence of such intolerable oppression, by a severe sentence proportionate to the magnitude of the offence. The lawyer on the opposite side would then rise. He would begin by observing that his

hatred of oppression, injustice and tyranny of every description was fully equal to that of his learned brother's, and that he was equally anxious to punish every instance of the kind on the part of the English; but at the same time, that there were always two sides of a question. He would then proceed to state on the other hand, that the frauds and roguery of the natives were unparalleled; and their insolence so great, that he himself, or even the learned judge upon the bench, might, if subject to it, be attempted to take the law into his own hands, and inflict summary chastisement upon the offending party; and would conclude by turning the whole affair into ridicule, declaring the present case was one of the most trivial he had ever heard of, and that he was ashamed to see such brought into Court. Then would follow the summing up of the learned judge, who would steer midway between the contending parties; declaring, on the one hand, his hatred of oppression, and readiness to afford redress and distribute impartial justice; but admitting that there was much truth in what had been urged by the counsel for the defendant. What is the conclusion? Why, that after the native huckster had spent some months in travelling backwards and forwards, a distance of some hundred or perhaps two thousand miles, and disbursed some thousand rupees in fees, law charges and his own expences; he would gain a verdict in his favor of one rupee eight annas for his grain; damages, ten rupees for his beating, with costs that would cover about one-half or one-third of his outlay. I have no intention of throwing any imputations on any individual, judge or counsel. It is not persons, but the system of law which I would assail,—a system which renders justice utterly unattainable, unless by such enormous sacrifices.

I would wish to allude to one point, which is often mentioned to the credit of the Supreme Court, viz. the impartiality with which causes are investigated and decided in which Government are a party. Are there none such to be found in the local courts? Let the records be examined, and I will engage to say, that in any court in the country a far greater number of suits of the above nature in which Government have been cast will be brought to light than could be instanced in the Supreme Court in any equal given period. If the judges of the latter, who are totally independent of the Government, deserve credit for this, what shou'd be said of the conduct of the local judges, whose livelihood is solely dependent on the pleasure of Government?

Where then are the benefits, let me ask its admirers, which have resulted from the establishment of this Court? while, on the other hand, evils without number may be adduced. Power for evil they possess in abundance, and have usurped a much greater share than the legislature ever intended to bestow. But we may challenge any one to instance one single beneficial effect produced by the existence of the Supreme Court which would not equally have resulted from a local one.

It is indeed monstrous that a court of this nature should be established in opposition to the Government of the country; a court from which there is really no appeal, and whose decisions are at once carried into effect:—a court in which the judges declare that their orders must be obeyed, whatever be the nature of them. According to their dictum, from the death or illness of the others, a single judge may be left upon the bench; may declare whatever he chooses to be *law*; and this is to be obeyed as implicitly as an act of Parliament, whatever may be the consequences, even to the risk or the ruin of the British Empire. The almost total subversion of the civil government of the country, in consequence of the arbitrary proceedings and extraordinary pretensions of the Supreme Government, is already matter of history. We have also heard a judge declare from the bench, that he is the sole representative of the king and the government of the country! That government which is intrusted with the sovereignty of a hundred millions of people can only communicate with him by humble petition! The late trial of Mr. Betts is fresh in the memory of my readers, and is a strong instance of the effects resulting from the establishment of a Court of English law, which is virtually irresponsible. An individual is accused of having caused the death of another by severe beating: the cause is under trial, and the jury are summoned to investigate the matter; the first points of which are naturally, the fact of the beating having been given and the severity with which it was inflicted. In the midst of the proceeding, the judge declares that there was no evidence to show that the beating caused the death of the deceased; that this is a point of law; that the jury are bound to take all directions on all points of law from the bench; and that he will receive no other verdict than one of acquittal.

Now a man of plain common sense would have supposed that the point of there being sufficient evidence or not to show that the beating caused the death, was the very one which

the jury were impanelled to determine: but according to the proceedings in this case, it appears that unless an English surgeon is on the spot to examine the body at the moment of death, there can be no legal evidence on this head: and at this rate, the grossest outrages may be perpetrated against the natives with impunity in the interior of the country where no surgeon resides. I have no intention however to impugn the decision of the Court. It is, we may conclude, perfectly consonant to English law; and is only an additional instance to the thousands that might be adduced of the wide distinction between law and *justice*. These two have indeed been aptly compared to two parallel lines which, according to Euclid, being protracted to any extent, never coincide. They not unfrequently resemble two diverging lines, the further the proceedings extend, the wider apart they become.

But if this be English law, what becomes of the "palladium of our rights," our boasted trial by jury? and what a precedent does it not establish. Under this rule of conduct, a judge may at any time declare any thing to be a point of law, and that he will receive no other verdict than the one he dictates. If this be correct, it is high time that the legislature should alter the law; or the institutions of trial by jury may as well be abolished, and the juror be saved the trouble of attending and the loss which they incur by the neglect of their business.

The time has at length arrived, when things will be put upon a proper footing with respect to the transactions of this court. It is the duty of Government to impose some restrictions on the arbitrary proceedings and inordinate graspings of power which have been its characteristics ever since its establishment, and to protect their native subjects from the infliction of a system of law, so totally foreign to their habits, customs, and feelings, and so enormously expensive in its proceedings. Let the court exist, if it were only to prove by contrast the superiority of the regulations of the British Indian Government, faulty and imperfect as these in many respects are, over English law; but let it be confined to its proper limits, and even there provision should be made to allow the people their option in applying to it or that of bringing their business before a tribunal similar to the local court established in the interior of the country.

When this shall be accomplished, the expense of the Supreme Court and the exorbitant fees and law charges to

which the suitors are subject which naturally come under unison. There is not perhaps in the whole world an instance of so expensive an establishment compared with the limited extent of its proper jurisdiction.

If economy be an object with Government, retrenchment may well be applied here, when the officers of the court are infinitely more numerous than is necessary, and their salaries so enormous, and where the expenses of the suitors are about ten to fifty times as great as in the local courts in the interior of the country, and this will, without any increase of expenditure, enable Government to increase the number of the latter and give the people some chance of obtaining justice.

This indeed must be one of the first points to which the attention of our rulers is imperatively called; if neglected, it will be forced upon them by disturbances from which the most serious consequences will result, and which may even affect the stability of the British Indian Empire. English settlers will not submit (now that transportation without trial is happily abolished) with patience to the virtual denial of justice which the natives have hitherto borne. The pressure of business with which every court is overloaded and the great want of local authorities in the interior of the districts, threaten hourly to stop the machine altogether; and if something be not done, and that speedily, it will fall by its own weight.

In justice to itself Government should rouse from its lethargy, and give the opportunity, which has never yet existed by the proper execution of the laws, of judging of their good or evil tendency. This is the more necessary, because in all the complaints that have been made (and God knows they have been sufficiently numerous and just) a proper discrimination has never yet been made between the faults which should be charged on the laws themselves, and those with the effect of their non-execution.

Much of this is I am sensible a repetition of what has been already advanced, but the importance of the subject is a sufficient excuse. A crisis is now fast approaching of which abundant warning have been given. It is not yet too late to avert it, but if any longer neglected, the consequences will be dreadful. The disturbances in almost the whole of the Upper Provinces in 1824 and the late Cole insurrection would never have occurred, could the people have obtained redress against oppression from the established authorities. Serious

as these instances were, they would have assumed a more formidable aspect, had the people found Englishmen ready to assist and direct them.

The next point which should engage the attention of Government, is not perhaps of quite so emergent importance as that just alluded to. If however, the welfare of the people and the future stability of the British Indian Empire be, with rulers who arrogate to themselves the titles of *liberal* and *enlightened*, a point of any importance and more worthy of attainment than the fame of having extracted a large temporary revenue, without regard to future consequences, it is one which cannot be much longer postponed. I mean the creation of some property in land, and the imposing some restriction to the exorbitant taxation with which the people are now oppressed. I allude of course to those parts of the country to which the permanent settlement has not been extended, and there, in reality, property in land does not exist. Estates are constantly advertized for sale without a single bidder being obtained for them; or as if it were done in mere mockery for an estate, paying a thousand rupees a year to Government, an offer of *five rupees* is occasionally made! Rent-free lands will not now command above one or two years' purchase, under the tardy and unjust proceedings of the *resumption* regulations. Under correction, I use the word *tardy*. It is the decision of the case only, to which that will apply: the preliminary resumption is unfortunately speedy enough. In the present impoverished state of the country and total absence of any inducement to improve land or introduce a better system of farming, the revenue has reached its maximum. If the existing system be continued, it is far more likely to fall than to increase. Is this a state of things to be maintained? or to be quoted as one of the proofs of the blessings which the people derive from their subjection to British authority? On the other hand, I am convinced that were the settlement declared permanent; if this be the sole object and end of Government, they would ere many years were passed, begin to derive an increase of net revenue.

In the first place, the expense of collection might be speedily reduced; and as the people became more wealthy, the customs and excise duties would become more productive. This point of view is for those who can only be induced to listen to the prospect of their own interest. To the really enlightened man, one might suppose that the checking of

unjustly exorbitant taxation, and attaching the people to our rule, would be objects of some importance. But the Court of Directors appear to have been short-sighted to perceive this; and each successive Governor General has been too anxious to carry home a large balance sheet to exhibit to his masters, when summoned before them, to render an account of his stewardship, and receive the reward of his services.*

The main points then, which under the operation of the New Charter ought to occupy the immediate attention of Government, are these :

1st. To provide for the administration of the existing laws.

2dly. To create a property in land and impose some restriction on taxation.

3dly. To define the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and reform its proceedings and the ruinous expenses to which the suitors are subject.

These are imperative, and will be sufficient in themselves to give a new spring to British India. The codification and reform of the laws, and other comparatively minor details, are the next points for consideration, and they must be carried into effect as speedily as possible. Had not the interests of a hundred millions of Indians been considered of minor importance to the price of tea in England, and the obtaining a little popularity for the ministry, the Charter ought to have done more for the former: still the prospects which it affords are better than those we had before. Let us be thankful for what we have obtained. Our internal improvement is now mainly in our own hands. Let the Government do its duty, and let the people and the press unceasingly remind them of it, and India may ere long rise from the degraded state in which she has hitherto been retained by British cupidity.

A FRIEND TO INDIA.

March, 1834.

* There may be some places which, from peculiar local circumstances, may perhaps yield some increase. Agta for instance. The expenditure caused by the establishment of the seat of Government at that place, and the great demand which will be created for all sorts of produce, will improve the condition of the people around. If Government still cling to the hope of a little farther increase, the permanent settlement may in that district be postponed for a short time; which will afford a famous opportunity for the revenue officer to acquire at an easy rate the character of a "crack collector."

No. XXIX.

ON THE IMPEDIMENTS TO IMPROVEMENT CAUSED BY THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF CONDUCTING THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

The great drawback which has hitherto existed to the promotion of any improvement of British India is the absence of a regular and systematic principle in the government of the country, and the want of any permanent interest among those whose duty it is to devote their attention to this important object in the empire which is committed to their charge. The extraordinary circumstances attendant on the acquisition of our dominion in this country, and the almost unparalleled rapidity of its establishment; together with the limited number of individuals selected for the rulers of so vast a territory, have occasioned such constant labour in carrying on the more current duties of Government, that little or no time has been afforded for enlarged views or general enquiries. Another check has existed in the youth and inexperience of those to whom so large a portion of the government is entrusted,—men brought from a distant hemisphere, whose manners, customs and language have no affinity with those they are destined to rule, and of whom, at the commencement of their career, they have every thing to learn; a study which requires so much assiduity, so much personal investigation; accompanied at the same time with so entire a freedom from prejudice, that even those who have spent the best part of their lives in its pursuit have acquired little real knowledge or satisfactory information on the subject.

Some general observations on this head were offered in No. 17 of these papers; and I now proceed to examine it more in detail, and consider what might and ought to have been done, and what has been the result.

I have already alluded to two of the fundamental articles in the creed of the British Government; first, that the primary object of its existence is the realization of the largest possible revenue; and secondly, the incapacity and inefficiency of the natives, which is to be supplied by European agency to the greatest extent to which it can be admitted: to which may be added the idea of the universal ability of a military or civil officer to hold any situation in the executive administration of Government, however complicated its duties or foreign to his habitual occupations.

The first has been sufficiently discussed, and it seems now to be allowed on all sides that the engine of taxation has been exerted to the extent of its power and can be wound no higher. As long as the whole attention of Government was directed to this point, little hope could be indulged that our rulers could be persuaded to the adoption of any measures to ameliorate the condition of the people or develop the resources of India, a country rich in natural productions and capable of improvement beyond most portions of the world. Now, however, that the above connection has been forced upon our rulers by statements, arguments, and facts which it is impossible to overthrow, we may hope that better prospects are in store. It only remains for them to open their eyes to their true and permanent interests and enact a few measures of common justice to the people under their control, and the beneficial effects would soon be manifested, both in the welfare of their subjects and the stability of Government.

Let us now consider the second point, and more particularly the latter part of it, for the impolicy and injustice of excluding the natives, as much as possible, from all share in the Government of their country has not only been generally acknowledged, but considerable progress has been made in the abolition of so invidious and disgraceful a distinction. We need not go far for innumerable instances of the extraordinary estimation in which the English character is held, or for proofs of the general opinion of their universal genius. The appointments to offices which are daily made are sufficiently strong evidence. We see one man who has been all his life in the revenue department suddenly nominated a civil and sessions judge; another who has been educated in the judicial line all at once created a commissioner of revenue; a third, whose only employment has been in a secretary's office, or the Calcutta custom-house, is made collector and magistrate; a fourth who has been chiefly occupied in the revenue line, is appointed to audit accounts; a fifth is sent from the commercial to the judicial or revenue department, or vice versa. A young military officer is without any test as to his qualifications or knowledge of the language of the people, promoted under the name of "assistant to a political commissioner," to be judge, magistrate, and collector over a large division; or even to the office of commissioner of revenue and circuit, &c. &c.

Are all these various duties so easy to be learnt that any man, without the slightest previous information, can perform

them, as it were, by intuition? Are the numerous volumes of regulations enacted for the guidance of these different officers so simple that the knowledge of them is to be acquired in a day? Doubtless a man of talent and application may, after his appointment, by dint of study and attention in due time make himself in some degree master of them, notwithstanding the small portion of leisure which the constant pressure of current business affords; but how, in the mean time, is the service of Government performed, and the welfare of the people advanced?—or rather how completely is it not neglected and sacrificed by the ignorance of the new officer of points which are daily brought before him for decision? Business is shuffled through without order or consideration with little or no reference to the result; orders are issued by some at hazard, ashamed to own their ignorance, and ask advice of those who are capable of giving it; whilst others privately refer almost every case to their head native officer, and act according to his decision; so that the people are at the mercy of a man who has every temptation to be dishonest, and to serve his friends at the expense of justice; without the slightest responsibility to act as a check upon him. What else can be the result of such a system? Is the science of Government; the knowledge of a complete set of new and important duties; the acquaintance with voluminous laws; the character and language of a whole nation, to be learnt in a moment? The “*sic volo, sic jubeo*” of the Governor General can undoubtedly appoint any man to any situation, and may, perhaps, stifle the complaints of those who have been unjustly superseded to make way for his friends; but he has not yet attained the power to bestow the qualifications necessary for the performance of the duties of the office; nor can he prevent the secret murmurs and discontent of the juniors or stimulate them to exertion with so uncertain a prospect of reward.

The foregoing are cases on which depend the immediate happiness or misery of millions of people. Those to which I shall now refer are comparatively of minor importance. The chief effect which they produce, is to retard those marks of improvement which are the test of a civilized administration, and to waste the money of Government. In the stud department for example one would imagine that some knowledge of the breeding, rearing, and medical treatment of horses was necessary; that some acquaintance with the subject was necessary to the breeding and management of cattle. In England

the profession of a civil engineer requires a course of previous study in architecture, in the practical detail of building, in drawing plans, and in forming estimates and calculations of expense. The business of surveying and making maps of a country is not usually intrusted to a young man who has never even thought upon the subject. Yet in India all these departments are filled and conducted by military men, selected entirely by interest; and not only are they on their first appointment perfectly ignorant of the business allotted to them, but by the regulations of the service, just as a young man is beginning to understand his duty, he is removed from the post and recalled to his regiment to make way for another. Now can mismanagement and insufficiency in the conduct of the different departments of Government be wondered at when such is the mode of selecting officers to direct their affairs? The evil effects of such a system upon the discipline and well-being of the army is also worthy of consideration. I could mention an officer who performed regimental duty for about three months, on his first arrival in the country, as a cadet. He was then fortunate enough to be employed on the staff, in the pay and stud departments in which he has remained upwards of twenty years, and in which he may continue until he attains the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and then, according to the regulations which have been enacted for the good of the service by preventing the absence of officers from their corps for too long a period, he may be ordered to join a regiment.

Such a man must be eminently qualified to command a corps on service, or even to manœuvre one upon parade! This, perhaps, may be an extreme case; but there are many who obtain political situations or staff appointments after two, three, or five years' subaltern's duty, and after the lapse of fifteen or twenty years rejoin the army as majors or lieutenant-colonels in command of a regiment. With respect to the first selection of young men for staff appointments that will of course, until the world becomes a great deal better than there is any promise of at present, be decided by chance or interest as heretofore: besides, in truth, although it is very fine to talk about merit, to whom should Government apply to know the character of a young subaltern? If the commanding officer gave the truth, without any exaggeration, in nine-cases out of ten it would simply be, that ensign or cornet A. or B. had attended drills and parades, and had never done any thing to disgrace or distinguish himself. As to knowledge of the lan-

guage and customs of the people, or probable fitness for the particular duty for which the young man is chosen, those are points held so lightly in estimation that no question is ever asked or test proposed. But we are not yet in Utopia, and granting that interest arranges the matter, I will suggest a plan by which Government may equally employ its patronage in favour of its own friends and yet secure a more effective agency. The Governor General has a certain number of names on his list—instead of appointing them in rotation to the successively vacant situations, suppose he were previously to inquire of each candidate what line he preferred, and make his appointments accordingly. It will easily be understood that one man may have a fancy for horses; another a taste for drawing or surveying; and a third, an inclination for legal studies; and if these be respectively sent to the Stud, Quartermaster-general's, or Judge Advocate's department, each will probably shine; whereas had the appointments been reversed, the inefficiency of all might have been exemplified. The suggestion is worth attention, for it might be productive of good and could do no harm.

But if Government wishes the different departments of the staff to be properly conducted, at the same time that the discipline and efficiency of the army is preserved, it must adopt an entirely different principle from that on which it has hitherto acted. Instead of taking men from the army to serve for a certain time, the only sound plan would be to make the commissariat, the civil engineer, the stud, the judge advocate, the pay, clothing, timber, and gun-carriage agencies, and other staff departments, each an establishment in itself; to select men for each, and to establish tests of qualifications not only for the first appointment, but for promotion to every successive grade. There should be a regular gradation of rank and pay in each department, and those once employed in any one should be confined solely to that branch of the service. Rules might easily be enacted for reward of good conduct, and punishment of neglect or mal-practices; and if necessary, the whole might be made amenable to the articles of war already existing or any others that might be instituted generally, or for the special guidance of those particular departments. By giving military rank to the different grades the respectability of the service would be ensured, and if the pay were higher than that of corresponding ranks in the army, the appointments would be an object of ambition to all classes. I would by no means

exclude military officers from these situations : on the contrary it would seem expedient to give them a preference in the selection ; and as soon as an officer was appointed to the staff he should be struck off the list of the regular army, and his place filled up. This would have the advantage of inciting young military men to study ; of giving promotion in the army, and of keeping up the complement of officers. In the last, an evil so universally complained of, viz. the paucity of officers with regiments, would be obviated. If efficiency be an object the staff appointments ought to be as completely separated as the Artillery, Engineers, Cavalry, and Infantry. The existing plan is as absurd as it would be to officers of the three former in succession from the infantry, and as soon as those employed had been long enough in their respective departments to be well acquainted with their new duties, and to have forgotten their former ones, to oblige them to return to their original line, and to supply their places with a fresh selection of novices. Ultimately when a considerable number of English colonists shall have settled in India, it will be found expedient to separate some of these departments (such as the stud, civil engineer, clothing, gunpowder agency, &c.) entirely from the military branch, and to provide for what is wanted by contract as in England. What an extraordinary farce it is to employ a young subaltern for fifteen or twenty years as head tailor, and then send him as lieutenant-colonel to command a regiment.

The same plan should be adopted when military officers are selected to fill civil situations. They should be obliged to undergo a test in the first instance ; and after a certain period of probation, if found duly qualified, they should be struck off the army list, and permanently fixed in the civil service. On this subject it seems proper to advert to a proposal which has lately been agitated to select the whole of the civil service from the army, and make the latter the first step in the Government employ. This would be by no means judicious. Doubtless in so large a body as the military officers in India, there are, and must be, many individuals of great talents and possessed of eminent qualifications for almost any situation ; but that the general attainments of the military officers can be equal to those of the civilians, a moment's reflections upon the primary education, and subsequent training of the two classes, will show to be impossible. The former usually come to India at the age of between sixteen

and seventeen. The latter at the same age are sent to college where they study for two years, and then after passing an examination are sent to India, having, in addition to the advantages of a college education, had the opportunity of seeing a little more of the world and of society than the former. After his arrival in India, all that the young cadet is obliged to learn is parade duty and the words of command. The whole of his time not devoted to these occupations is entirely at his own disposal and is by far the majority spent in idle amusements. The young civilian, on the other hand, is obliged to study until he can pass a second examination in the languages of the country, and is then appointed to a situation, in which, however indisposed to application, he is compelled to do something. Under these circumstances, in a given number of each class, which is the more likely to be qualified to fill the high and responsible situations in which the civil functionaries have hitherto been placed in India?

With regard to the civil service, if the welfare of the people and the permanent interests of Government were the real objects, we should adopt the same plan which is above suggested in relation to the staff appointments, viz. throw it open to all, and establish a test for admission to the service and one for promotion to each successive step, but as this will be considered a point of minor importance to the patronage of the Court of Directors, it is probable that the old system will, for a considerable time at least, be retained. This objection does not apply with equal force to the selection for staff appointments. The patronage of the Local Government would in a considerable degree be retained, but that of the Court of Directors would be increased by the appointment of an additional number of cadets to fill the vacancies occasioned, and this might counterbalance the evil of the plan, viz. the extra expense which it would entail.

There are also many anomalies in the provisions for carrying on the business of Government which are not only very absurd, but extremely unjust towards the people, inasmuch as the interests of the latter are woefully sacrificed. Some of these have been already mentioned, such as the appointment of men who have spent all their lives in the upper provinces to charge of a district in Bengal, and vice versa, the dialect and language of the people of Bengal Proper and Hindustan being nearly as different as those of the French and English. Again, we have now possession of Arracan and Assam, in each

of which is a race of people dissimilar in character and language from either of the above. Yet this circumstance appears never to have any weight in the selection of officers to administer the affairs of the different parts of our empire. Interpreters are, previous to their appointment, obliged to pass an examination in the language of the country; but adjutants to native regiments are subject to no such test. Can our rulers have ever reflected for a moment that it must be impossible for an adjutant to do his duty who is unable to converse familiarly with his men? Surely if it had occurred to them some rule on this head would have been enacted. Of the two, as far as the interests of the native soldiery are concerned, a knowledge of the language is infinitely more necessary in an adjutant than in an interpreter. The services of the latter are only required at court martials, or at other set times and places, when it would be easy to procure a person to perform the duty; but it is out of the question that an adjutant can always find some one to interpret for him in the numberless instances in which he must communicate with his men; occurring, as they must often do, at a moment's warning. It is not very uncommon to see young medical men in charge of a corps who have only been a few months in India, and whose knowledge of the language does not extend beyond a few words sufficient to enable him to give directions to menial servants. How is it possible that the complaints and diseases of those in the hospital under his charge can be properly attended to? Many other instances of this nature might be quoted; but I have already alluded to them in No. 5 of these papers.

In the discussion by the members of Government on the plan for the future government of India, which took place three years since, the Governor General seemed to be of opinion that he had ample leisure not only to conduct the whole local business of the Bengal presidency, but to assume, in addition, the general supervision of Madras and Bombay. He might as well pretend to administer the internal affairs of the whole of Europe. It is not impossible that such an undertaking might be performed to his own satisfaction, but what would the people say to such an administration of affairs? It is to be feared that his Lordship's character for penetration has been over-rated, or his confidence in his informers misplaced, if they have been unable to discover the numerous abuses which exist in his own immediate division of the Government. If

the indefatigable energy which Lord William has shown in his financial measures had been extended to the far more important points of the welfare of the people and the improvement of the country; he would have discovered ample matter to occupy all his talent and application, great as it has been acknowledged to be. When the new system shall have been brought into full operation, if the Local Governments do their duty, the deliberation and decision upon the various points and suggestions which will be brought to notice, even allowing that the labour of previous detailed enquiry and of digesting the mass of evidence received be performed, will, with the general political relations, be quite sufficient fully to occupy the time of the Supreme Government. It is to this end that the utility of the local Governors will be made manifest, and it is to be hoped that some better use will be made of the voluminous reports that have been constantly made by the different functionaries than to fill the charnel-house of the Government record offices. It is probable that even now, were they made proper use of, sufficient materials exist in these offices to enable a committee to suggest a reform for most of the existing abuses in the government of British India. Take by way of illustration, the immense number of documents quoted in Mill's History; with the exception of the Parliamentary Committee Reports, all these have at various times been sent in to the Supreme Government, copied in their secretary's offices, and dispatched to the Court of Directors; and many of them have been printed in England. Yet it is probable that until the publication of Mill's History no individual member of the Government was aware of the existence of even one-tenth of these. One of the first results of the creation of two governments in the Bengal presidency ought to be the complete separation of the Civil Service into two bodies for the administration respectively of Bengal Proper and Hindoostan: and even in each of these portions it may perhaps be found expedient to make some further sub-divisions. I shall probably be answered with the old observation of the excellence of the existing British administration; of the success which has attended its operation, &c. &c.; to which I shall merely repeat my former allusion to the fable of the lion and the sculptor. We have hitherto been our own historians, our own artists, and we have no other representations to produce, to give the contrast of light and shade, beauty and deformity which is necessary to a perfect knowledge of the whole subject. The people of

India have hitherto been silent; they have borne with the most exemplary patience the injustice, oppression, and extortion to which they have been subject; but it is a very erroneous conclusion to imagine that this resignation and submission will last for ever, especially when they are daily becoming more enlightened and more alive to their own interests. One portion of the hitherto existing boasted system of excellence may be illustrated by supposing the company of African merchants alluded to in No. 2 to have begun their conquest not in England but in Italy, in an obscure sea port of which they had established their seat of Government; that they had gradually extended their rule over the half of Europe; that they deemed it an excellent plan constantly to change their African judges and magistrates from one country, to another, between Italy, France, Spain, Germany and England; and that they chose to conduct the business of the courts in a language foreign to every part of their dominions!

The affairs of those countries would be admirably administered doubtless to the entire satisfaction of the Africans, who after accumulating fortunes, retired to enjoy them in their native land, and to congratulate themselves on the blessings which they had conferred on the Europeans. It is high time we should rouse ourselves from the infatuated vanity in which we have been hitherto enveloped, and act so as to deserve some portion of the praises which we have so liberally heaped upon ourselves. The storm will otherwise burst when it is least expected. When we look upon the real state of things and examine the system on which we have hitherto acted, it will cease to be a matter of surprize that so few marks of a civilized people are to be found in this country. Where is any trace of any institution that would outlive the downfall of our empire? Where are our roads, bridges, serais? Look even at the Government buildings, such as jails, courts, police offices: their wretched state of repair and disreputable appearance sufficiently mark them out to the traveller. Why is this? Because the superintendance of each has been either from a miserable economy, or the abuse of patronage, been intrusted to men who were ignorant of the duty. To construct the latter we had what was denominated a barrack-master's department: one in which the officers ought to have been acquainted with every part of the duty of a civil engineer. Yet the individuals selected to fill the appointments were generally young subalterns from the army, whose sole

recommendation was *interest*. What else could be expected but that the buildings should be miserably constructed, and as badly repaired, and that more money was wasted than would have sufficed to perform the work in an efficient manner: to say nothing of the vast sums that have been *embezzled* by those intrusted with the execution of the duty. I knew an instance where a barrack-master, who was really an honest man, succeeded in securing a pension for his head native workman as a reward for the substantial manner in which he had erected certain buildings, the whole of which fell to the ground in a few years. The mode devised to check such abuses was worthy of those who had established such a plan for the execution of the work required. This was to order a committee to report upon the buildings after they were completed. This sounds well; but I must proceed to the detail. The committee was composed not of engineers or men acquainted with the subject, but of military officers, selected according to their turn for duty, all of whom were still more ignorant of architecture than the barrack-master on whose work they were to report. It was usual too, to hold the inspection after the building had been plaistered and white washed; so that it was utterly impossible to judge of the quality of the materials which had been used in its construction. I recollect an instance which occurred at Meerut some years since. A building was duly surveyed by a committee, and reported to be well constructed. It fell down in the ensuing rainy season. In such a case, the course to have been adopted was plain—either to punish the members of the committee if they had neglected their duty; or if it were their misfortune to be ignorant of what they were called upon to perform, some arrangement should have been made to ensure to the appointment to the next committee men who possessed some knowledge of the business on which they were required to report. But so far from this, all that Government did was to order that those individuals should not sit again on a committee on buildings: forgetting that under the same system every future committee was likely to be just as ignorant as the one which had been first reprimanded. The expression of the displeasure of Government did not give a moment's uneasiness to those concerned, because the business they had been called upon was not considered by the army as any part of military duty. On the contrary they were pleased at the future exemption which was promised them from a troublesome office which they did not understand.

I have already alluded (see No. 17) to the subject of road-making and the entire failure which, with a few exceptions, has attended our attempts in this department. The reasons are sufficiently clear when we examine into the mode in which it has been conducted. The plan has been to entrust the business to the magistrate of each district, who was to employ the convicts and occasionally to engage a young military officer, who was chosen by interest, to perform the work by means of hired labourers. In the former case the labour of the convicts has been completely wasted. In the latter, not only have large sums been thrown away, but too frequently embezzled by the superintending officer. For the last fifty years there have been about fifty-five magistracies in the Bengal provinces, each of whom have had the superintendance of, on the average, about six hundred working convicts, making a total of more than thirty thousand. Supposing that each man had made a furlong of road in a year in a substantial manner, this would have given four thousand miles of road in the first year. The same rate could not have been continued, because some portion of the labour of every succeeding year would have been required to repair the roads previously constructed: still it is not too much to say, that had the exertions of these men been properly directed, we should at the present day have had fifty thousand miles of good roads in the Bengal presidency. But what is the fact, that with the exception of sixteen miles from Calcutta to Barrackpore, there is not in the whole country a road such as in England would be considered worthy of that appellation. Even at the capital itself, with the exception of the roads to Dum-Dum and Barrackpore, beyond the superintendance of the Lottery Committee, there is nothing but tracks such as may be seen in England across a turf* common. How could it be otherwise when there was no one to superintend the matter? As to the magistrates, there are not perhaps five men in the whole civil service who have the least knowledge of the proper method of constructing a road; and not one who could devote any time to it without neglecting other duties of

* In a late number of Blackwood there is a famous puff for the East India Company. Among other things, the writer talks of the splendid roads which have been substituted for the hardly practicable footpaths which formerly existed. It is happy that for the benefit of travellers he did not point out where these roads were to be found. I have journeyed by land over some three or four thousand miles in various parts of the Bengal Presidency, and have known others who have done so much in other parts. I never met with one who had been able to discover these roads.

greater importance. They have not been able to make good roads even at the different stations in their own immediate neighbourhood, over which they, their families, and their friends are daily passing. Look at almost every station in the upper provinces: Saharunpoor, Meerut, Allyghur, Bareilly, Futehghur, Agra, Mynpoorie, Khanpoor, Allahabad, &c. The roads at these places would disgrace the worst parish in England with few exceptions, and these are owing not to the magistrates but to others. At Allahabad there are indeed some good roads, but these were made under the direction of an engineer officer with stone supplied by him from the bed of the Jumna. At Khanpoor there is one road worthy of the name, running nearly through the station;—this was well made and metalled with kankur, by General Sleigh's orders, by hired labourers. Even such a simple matter as planting trees by the sides of the roads has been very generally neglected by the magistrates. There are probably in the whole line from Calcutta to Meerut not ten miles of road which have been so planted, and that too in a country where the quickness of vegetation holds out every encouragement to attend to so useful an object. The constant change of officers, and the absence of any settled plan for road-making, has had much effect in preventing any thing from being done. Few men like to begin a work which they feel pretty sure they shall not remain long enough to complete, or to reap the benefit of, and where they have no guarantee that it will be attended to by their successors. The consequence has been that the whole labour of the majority of this immense number of convicts has been utterly wasted, and the rest have been sent to perform the private work of the friends of the respective magistrates. On this point I would venture an observation, because it seems to have attracted some notice of late; and some remarks have been made as if it were really an unusual occurrence. I have at various times visited nearly twenty different districts, some of them more than once, some three or four times; and can only say that I have never yet known a station where it was not the case. The circuit judges in former days, and the commissioners in the present who ought to have checked such abuses, had usually a large gang of convicts at work in their own gardens and grounds, they could not therefore reproach the magistrates for disobeying the Government orders on this head in favor of the friends of the latter.

Where the erection of a bridge has been sanctioned by

Government, the work was too often intrusted either to a barrack master or to the magistrate of the district: in either case the work has generally been useless, even where the bridge itself has been well built. The barrack master's object was to do it as cheaply as possible and thereby gain credit with the Government; and no provision was made for a road leading to the bridge, which is often built a considerable height to allow for the periodical floods of the rainy season. The road was left for the magistrates to complete, and consequently it was seldom done at all, and never well done, and there the bridge remained a moment for the admiration of passengers who were wading through the streams over which it was erected.

The first thing in the formation of roads will be to take advantage of the means which at present exist. The second to discover others by which the object may be obtained. Something has been done of late years in changing the designation of barrack masters to that of executive engineers and in appointing engineer officers to hold many of these situations. We must now consider the proper employment of the convicts: had this been attended to from the first, we might have seen, on a moderate computation, about fifty miles of road constructed in each district annually for the last thirty years. Supposing an uncovenanted servant on a salary of two hundred rupees a month had been appointed in each district, that would have been 2,400 rupees for fifty miles of road or 48 rupees a mile, a cheaper rate than is known in any part of the world; for the expense of feeding and guarding the convicts would have been no more than it is at present. It is not too late to adopt some such measure now; its good effects would be felt not only in turning to some account the labour of the convicts, but in the introduction of a more efficient system of prison discipline. At present the discipline of the jails, and indeed of every thing connected with them, is in a most infamous state. The magistrates cannot possibly devote sufficient attention to the subject, and the usual miserable system of patronage has prevented the employment of officers of sufficient respectability and authority to supply the omission. Regulation* § of 1834 has been lately promulgated for the

* This is one of the "ad captandum" regulations. The present construction of the jails is a mere division into large wards, each capable of holding a hundred or a hundred and fifty convicts, which are most commonly full. It is a farce to talk of any proper classification of prisoners in jails so constructed.

avowed purpose of effecting the above object, and provision has been made for the Governor General in Council to introduce, from time to time, rules for the better management of the public jails. All this sounds well; but unless it be preceded by two indispensable preliminaries, it will be absurd to hope for any improvement—first, the construction of the jails must be altered, so as to admit of a proper classification of the different prisoners; secondly, a proper person must be appointed whose sole attention should be devoted to the management of the jails and superintendance of the convict labour. In the former duty he should be responsible only to the commissioner of the division; and the local magistrate of the district should be allowed no further interference than to be obliged to visit the jail occasionally, and bring to the notice of the commissioner any abuses or irregularities he may observe. In the latter, the superintendant of the jail should be accountable to the overseer of public works: a formula of the best mode of road-making, or of conducting such labour as is suitable to the convicts, should be drawn up and circulated to each officer, and if he were obliged to serve for a short time under a qualified person in assisting the construction of roads (for this is the work to which the labour of the convicts may be most beneficially applied) it would still further promote his efficiency. There are now hundreds of English and East Indians, men of respectability, many of whom have mixed in the society of gentlemen, well acquainted with the character, customs, and language of the people, who have been rendered so destitute by the late mercantile failures, that they would willingly accept the above situations for a salary of 200 Rs. a month.*

In some of the jails there is no debtors' ward for females, so that should one be confined for debt, she must either be placed in a large public ward full of men, or in that appropriated to women who are imprisoned for murder or other felonies. When the settlement of Europeans becomes general in India, it will be necessary to provide some better accommodation for the confinement of those who may be so unfortunate as to deserve it, that at present exists.

* At all events the superintendance of the labor of the convicts should be taken out of the hands of the magistrates. Vested in whomsoever it may be, it is hardly possible that a greater waste of means and labor could happen. The total inefficiency of the present system is sufficiently proved by the fact, that after thirty years not a single permanent and well executed public work, as the result of the labor of about thirty thousand convicts! Some time ago an attempt was made to introduce trades and manufactures into the jails. In two or two instances where the magistrates were bitten by the mania, and neglected other duties of far greater importance to superintend this, by dint of whip and spur some little immediate profit to Government resulted; and this was the real object of the attempt—not any philanthropic wish to improve the condition of the convicts, or to create any public benefit, independent of profit. In all other

On the abuses that exist in every department of the public jails, I have not now time or space to enlarge, but shall bring the subject to notice hereafter. Before I quit the subject however, I will suggest the following proposition which is worthy of attention, until some better system be adopted.—To allow the whole of the convicts to remain idle in the jails; to discharge their guards, and expend the money now employed in paying these, in the hire of labourers. To a gang of five hundred convicts, the number of guards is two jmadars, (sergeants) at 10 rupees a month each, four duffadars, (corporals) at 6 rupees each; and one hundred burkundas, (constables) at 4 rupees each—total 444 rupees per month. For this sum might be hired a hundred and twenty labourers at 3 rupees 8 annas each—420 rupees, leaving 24 rupees for the pay of four tindals, (inspectors) to overlook them. The advantages of this plan would be twofold; first, the convicts would be prevented from ill-treating passengers and robbing gardens and orchards, which is their chief employment at present, and the numerous escapes which now occur when out on duty would be checked; secondly, the public benefit in the improvement of the roads; for no one can doubt that a hundred and twenty labourers would perform much more than is effected under the present system by five hundred convicts.*

cases after much time and money had been wasted the plan was wisely given up. The institution of castes presents great obstacles to any plan of this sort; besides only conceive the wisdom of appointing a man who was already overwhelmed with business to superintend a large manufactory, the business of which he was utterly ignorant of; and which was to be carried on by workmen who knew as little as their master! It seems not to have struck those who set this plan on foot that the fundamental principle of the profitable employment of convicts is to devise some labor which should require as little instruction as possible, and yet be *hard work*. It is to this end that tread-mills have become so general in England. In this country, at least until Government shall be willing to disburse a sufficient sum on this head, and to appoint proper people to devise and superintend an efficient system of jail discipline and convict labor, road-making, and digging canals is that on which the labor of convicts will be most profitably employed. Those who have been employed in agriculture, and these comprize the majority of the prisoners, have nothing new to learn in the use of the mattock and pick-axe; and connected with these works there is lighter labor for the others which is easily learnt in a few days. The benefit to the public is great and immediate. This fact probably is that the projectors of the above mentioned plan perceived the evil of the present system in which the convicts do nothing, but were unable to discover the reason. Lord William Bentinck's plan of collecting the greater part of the convicts to form a grand trunk road is admirable: the work, however, might be much better performed than it is.

* There need be no apprehension in the event of such a suggestion being adopted of discipline becoming lax, or of bad practices finding their way into the jails; matters could hardly be worse than they are at present.

The second point in the formation of roads and prosecution of other improvements will be to give the people some voice and interest in effecting what is desired, and to endeavor, by the formation of local committees and municipal authorities, to induce them to exert themselves in matters of general importance. "In India," as Elphinstone has justly observed, "the people actually go for nothing"—every thing is to be done by the Government. Even the share which the former possessed in the management of the country under their own rulers has been usurped by the British Government. The result is that little is done, and that little ill-done, and the time of the supreme government is occupied by the most petty and minute details which leaves them little leisure for measures of importance.

Formerly the judges of circuit and superintendants of police were vested with authority to grant small sums of money for local improvements, but in the late economical rage this has been much curtailed and virtually annihilated and at this moment such a trifling point as the construction of a drain, at an expense of a few shillings must be referred for the consideration of the Governor General in Council. Nay to such a pitch is this carried that even the *repair* of a drain* which was completed in more liberal times, and may perhaps be on a high road, which, being broken in, obliges travellers to make a detour through the cornfields, must be postponed for a reference to the same authority, and months often elapse before the sanction be received, if indeed it be not refused on the plea that the funds of Government must be devoted to general and not local objects of improvements. In all the towns the main streets even are knee deep in mud and water after every heavy rain; and constant encroachments are made by individuals throwing out porticos and verandahs and other excrescences in front of their houses, because there is no local authority to prevent such abuses. I would beg to refer my readers to the observations of Monsieur Dupin on the existence of the same plan of centering every attempt at public improvement in the government in France, the consequence of which is that nation

* It is extremely common to find the crowns of the arches partly or wholly broken in. The circle with which they were covered becomes worn away, and of course the arch itself is soon crushed by the heavy carts which pass. It seems to be no one's business to attend to these matters; and thus for want of the occasional labor of a dozen men for a day, a work which has cost a considerable sum is rendered useless.

is a century behind England. It is ridiculous to repeat the old assertion that the natives are not fit to be trusted; we have never yet made a fair trial. The only instance in which it has been attempted is in the *chokeedarree* (watchmen) assessment in the large towns; and notwithstanding occasional abuses and partialities, I am convinced that the business is, on the whole, much better managed than it would be if it were exclusively under the magistrates. There should be in every large town some local authority, either municipal or in the form of a committee, who should be appointed to superintend the improvements alluded to. It should possess the power to impose a rate, to appoint officers, and to regulate the disbursements. By degrees the system might be extended over the whole country. It is probable that petty abuses might be perpetrated now and then, but there would be no policy in abolishing the whole plan in consequence, and pronouncing the natives unfit to be trusted. We must not be in too great a hurry; people who have been for years treated little better than slaves, cannot be expected all at once to enjoy their liberty without some little abuse; and this might be soon checked by a proper system of supervision — for this the officer, as above proposed, to have charge of the jail would be a very available person, and he might be employed in a general superintendence, and in suggesting to the native committees the work and the mode of executing it which would be of most general utility. A few days absence from his headquarters four or five times a year would be sufficient for this; for with a little practice the native subordinate superintendants would be just as capable of conducting the details of the work as any Englishman, and could be procured at infinitely less expense. The employment of the magistrates or collectors in this way would be absurd, they have more duty already than they can perform; besides, when the old prejudice has a little more worn off, we shall find that a man may be possessed of some talent, though he be an uncovenanted or uncommissioned officer, and though his colour be dark. Some years ago Government did in an uncommon fit of liberality appropriate funds and appoint local committees of improvement, and great was the benefit which resulted, notwithstanding the drawback occasioned in some instances by the silly squabbling among the members:—but there every thing was to be done by Englishmen. What a fine opportunity it would have been to have associated some of the respectable natives with the

committees, and to have attempted to introduce some such system as is now proposed. On the score of abuses I shall merely remind my readers that in the subject under discussion such are by no means unknown in England, where justices of the peace, mayors and aldermen, parish overseers, church-wardens, way-wardens, and the whole posse comitatus of a town have been known to make use of their power to their own advantage in various instances. As long as human nature remains as it is, these things will occasionally happen: but notwithstanding their occurrence, in no country in the world have improvements in roads, lighting and paving of the streets, profitable employment of pauper labour, and other minor matters of police, been carried to such a pitch as in England, simply because the controul of these points is left to those who feel the immediate benefit of them. Self-interest and the good or evil opinion of their neighbours and towns-men here operate as the great checks or encouragements to a discharge of duty, whereas if these matters are left in the hands of Government none such can prevail; and whatever may be the extortions or abuses among local authorities they would be ten times greater among the emissaries of Government. What should we think if the repair of a drain in an obscure parish of Northumberland could not be effected without a representation of the matter by the local magistrates, through the lord lieutenant of the county, to the King in Council! "Good heavens!" exclaimed the Turk in America "on what a grand scale is every thing carried on in this country."*

* Among other things we might hope for some improvement in the ferries. When Government first took this business into their management, it was magnanimously set forth that the object was not to raise a revenue but to keep the ferries in good order, provide efficient boats, &c. What has been the result? simply that no improvement of any kind has ever been made or even attempted; every thing connected with the public ferries is in as rude a state as it was before: but the management has been taken out of the hands of the people to whom they belonged, and they have been generally farmed to the highest bidder for the benefit of Government. It was stated some time back by a traveller, in one of the public prints, that at Calcutta, under the very eye of Government on the "grand military road" to Benares, there is not at the public ferry over the Hoogly a single boat fit to cross a horse in; and that passengers who did not wish to run the risk of having their horses seriously injured, were obliged to hire a private boat for this purpose, which belonged to Cook the livery stable-keeper. Also that carts which bring goods from the upper-provinces to Calcutta always remain at Salka on the opposite side the river, because there is no proper conveyance on which they can cross: thus subjecting the merchants to the extra expense of unloading their goods, and bring fresh carts on the Calcutta side to convey them to their ware-houses. I believe this is still the case!

One advantage of the plan proposed is, that the rate would fall chiefly upon the only part of the community who in those provinces where the permanent settlement has not been introduced, possess any wealth; the merchants and shopkeepers, and who moreover are exempt from any direct tax. With respect to the poorer inhabitants of the towns, the plan would be to oblige every grown man to give so many days' free labour in the year, care being taken to call for this labour at those times when, with reference to his mode of livelihood, it would occasion him least inconvenience, or to pay a fixed sum for exemption. This is not mere speculation. The plan was adopted in one or two districts in which, by the personal influence of the civil functionary, the people were induced to agree voluntarily to such a project, and the benefit resulting was immense. In England, as must be well known to my readers who have had experience of country affairs, the farmers are obliged to give a certain portion of labour every year to keep the parish and public roads in repair.

Before conclusion, I will advert to one more point as connected with the subject of this paper; the policy and even justice of making some provision for preventing the misery which is every where exhibited on the visitations of a season of scarcity, like the present. There are two features of the British Indian Government which are perhaps without a parallel in any other country, and which tell greatly to our discredit by the contrast that is drawn between our rule and that of the native princes whom we have supplanted. We impose taxation to such a pitch on the main source of wealth, on the land, that in an ordinary season the proprietors and farmers have only just sufficient left them to subsist on; and when a scarcity does occur, not until the household goods have been sold for arrears, and the people begin to think of emigrating to the native states, so that the impossibility of realizing the balances is forced upon them, will Government ever consent to any remission. This it is which makes a scarcity far more felt in our provinces than in any native state, and the country much longer in recovering itself. It is also in the end more detrimental to the Government's revenue, for I am convinced that in such cases were one rupee remitted in the first instances, it would prevent an ultimate loss of three or four: for in addition to the loss of revenue, Government are often obliged to devote large sums in feeding the miserable wretches in idleness. At the present moment thousands of all classes, ages, and sex-

es, are wandering about in a state of nakedness and destitution almost inconceivable. They are even giving away their children to any one who will promise to feed them and keep them as servants. In England such a state of things is met by increased poor rates and private subscriptions and charity. In India the former provision does not exist; and the latter goes but a small way in obviating the evil, because the number who have it in their power to give, is so few. It is at such times that it is the bounden duty of Government to stand forth and give some effectual relief. This should not be done by indiscriminate donations of money or food, because there are numerous vagabonds who would take advantage of such liberality to live at ease in idleness. The truly useful plan would be to appoint a person for the time in each district to make some road or work of public utility, and to offer employment to all who come. To prevent abuses, the rate of pay should be fixed at about three fourths of the usual rate of labourers' wages; for the object is merely to prevent people starving in a scarcity which it has pleased Providence to inflict, or from being driven by want to the commission of crime. With such a resource as this in every district, every able-bodied person found begging should then be punished as an impostor, and the well-disposed would be saved from impositions which are now too successfully practised. The money expended would also be the cause of immense public benefit. Such a plan as this would be worthy of a Government which has been so highly extolled for its liberality and benevolence, but which, as regards the people of India, has hitherto done so little to deserve it.

A FRIEND TO INDIA.

March, 1834.

EAST INDIA CHARTER.

· ANNO TERTIO ET QUARTO.

G U L I E L M I I V . R E G I S .

C A P . L X X X V .

An Act for effecting an Arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better Government of his Majesty's Indian Territories till the Thirtieth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

28TH AUGUST, 1833.—Whereas by an Act passed in the Fifty-third Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further Term the Possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive Privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, the Possession and Government of the British Territories in India were continued in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies for a Term therein mentioned: And whereas the said Company are entitled to or claim the Lordships and Islands of St. Helena and Bombay under Grants from the Crown, and other Property to a large Amount in Value, and also certain Rights and Privileges not affected by the Determination of the Term granted by the said recited Act: And whereas the said Company have consented that all their Rights and Interests to or in the said Territories, and all their Territorial, and Commercial, Real and Personal Assets and Property whatsoever, shall, subject to the Debts and Liabilities now affecting the same, be placed at the Disposal of Parliament in consideration of certain Provisions herein-after mentioned, and have also consented that their Right to trade for their own Profit in common with other His Majesty's Subjects be suspended during such Time as the Government of the said Territories shall be confided to them: And whereas it is expedient that the said Territories now under the Government of the said Company be continued under such Government, but in Trust for the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and discharged of all Claims of the

said Company to any Profit therefrom to their own Use, except the Dividend herein-after secured to them, and that the Property of the said Company be continued in their Possession and at their Disposal, in Trust for the Crown, for the Service of the said Government and other Purposes in this Act mentioned. Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the Twenty-second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four the Territorial Acquisitions and Revenues mentioned or referred to in the said Act of the Fifty-third Year of His late Majesty King George the Third, together with the Fort and Island of Bombay and all other Territories now in the Possession and under the Government of the said Company, except the Island of St. Helena, shall remain and continue under such Government until the Thirtieth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; and that all the Lands and Hereditaments, Revenues, Rents, and Profits of the said Company, and all the Stores, Merchandize, Chattles, Monies, Debts, and Real and Personal Estate whatsoever, except the said Island of St. Helena, and the Stores and Property thereon herein-after mentioned, subject to the Debts and Liabilities now affecting the same respectively, and the Benefit of all Contracts, Covenants, and Engagements, and all Rights to Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures, and other Emoluments whatsoever, which the said Company shall be seized or possessed of or entitled unto on the said Twenty-second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall remain and be vested in, and be held, received and exercised respectively, according to the Nature and Quality, Estate and Interest of and in the same respectively, by the said Company in Trust for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, for the Service of the Government of India, discharged of all Claims of the said Company to any Profit or Advantage therefrom to their own Use, except the Dividend on their Capital Stock, secured to them as herein-after is mentioned, subject to such Powers and Authorities for the Superintendance, Direction and Control over the Acts, Operations, and Concerns of the said Company as have been already made or provided by any Act or Acts of Parliament in that Behalf, or are made or provided by this Act.

II. And be it enacted, That all and singular the Privileges, Franchises, Abilities, Capacities, Powers, Authorities, whether Military or Civil, Rights, Remedies, Methods of Suite, Penalties, Forfeitures, Disabilities, Provisions, Matters, and Things whatsoever granted to or continued in the said United Company by the said Act of the Fifty-third Year of King George the Third, for and during the Term limited by the said Act, and all other the Enactments, Provisions, Matters, and Things contained in the said Act, or in any other Act or Acts whatsoever, which are limited or may be construed to be limited to continue for and during the Term granted to the said Company by the said Act of the Fifty-third Year of King George the Third, so far as the same or any of them are in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the Enactments hereinafter contained, and all Powers of Alienation and Disposition, Rights, Franchises and Immunities, which the said United Company now have, shall continue and be in force, and may be exercised and enjoyed, as against all Persons whomsoever, subject to the Superintendence, Direction and Control herein-before mentioned, until the Thirtieth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, That from and after the said Twenty-second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four the exclusive Right of trading with the Dominions of the Emperor of China, and of trading in Tea, continued to the said Company by the said Act of the Fifty-third Year of King George the Third, shall cease.

IV. And be it enacted, That the said Company shall, with all convenient Speed after the said Twenty-second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, close their Commercial Business, and make sale of all their Merchandize, Stores, and Effects at Home and Abroad, distinguished in their Account Books as Commercial Assets, and all their Ware-houses, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Property whatsoever which may not be retained for the Purposes of the Government of the said Territories and get in all Debts due to them on account of the Commercial Branch of their Affairs, and reduce their Commercial Establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all Commercial Business which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual Concerns, and to the Conversion into Money of the Property herein-before directed to be sold,

or which shall not be carried on for the Purposes of the said Government.

V. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the said Company from selling, at the Sales of their own Goods and Merchandize by this Act directed or authorized to be made, such Goods and Merchandize the Property of other Persons as they may now lawfully sell at their Public Sales.

VI. And be it enacted, That the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India shall have full Power to superintend, direct, and control the Sale of the said Meschandize, Stores, and Effects and other Property herein-before directed to be sold, and to determine from Time to Time, until the said Property shall be converted into Money, what Parts of the said Commercial Establishments shall be continued and reduced respectively, and to control the Allowance and Payment of all Claims upon the said Company connected with the Commercial Branch of their Affairs, and generally to superintend and Control all Acts and Operations whatsoever of the said Company whereby the Value of the Property of the said Company may be affected; and the said Board shall and may appoint such Officers as shall be necessary to attend upon the said Board during the winding-up of the Commercial Business of the said Company; and that the Charge of such Salaries or Allowances as His Majesty shall, by any Warrant or Warrants under His Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being, direct to be paid to such Officers, shall be defrayed by the said Company, as herein-after mentioned, in addition to the ordinary Charges of the said Board.

VII. And be it enacted, That it should be lawful for the said Company to take into consideration the Claims of any Persons now or heretofore employed by or under the said Company, or the Widows and Children of any such Persons whose Interests may be affected by the Discontinuance of the said Company's Trade, or who may from Time to Time be reduced, and, under the Control of the said Board, to grant such Compensations, Superannuations, or Allowances (the Charge thereof to be defrayed by the said Company as herein-after mentioned) as shall appear reasonable: Provided always, that no such Compensations, Seperannuations or Allowances shall be granted until the Expiration of Two Calendar Months after Particulars of the Compensation, Superannuation, or

Allowance proposed to be so granted shall have been laid before both Houses of Parliament.

VIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That within the first Fourteen sitting Days after the first meeting of Parliament in every Year there be laid before both Houses of Parliament the Particulars of all Compensations, Superannuations, and Allowances so granted, and of the Salaries and Allowances directed to be paid to such Officers as may be appointed by the said Board as aforesaid during the preceding Year.

IX. And be it enacted, That from and after the said Twenty-second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four all the Bond Debt of the said Company in Great Britain and all the Territorial Debt of the said Company in India, and all other Debts which shall on that Day be owing by the said Company, and all Sums of Money, Costs, Charges, and Expences which after the said Twenty-second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four may become payable by the said Company in respect or by reason of any Covenants, Contracts, or Liabilities then existing, and all Debts, Expences, and Liabilities whatever which after the same Day shall be lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the Government of the said Territories, and all Payments by this Act directed to be made, shall be charged and chargeable upon the Revenues of the said Territories; and that neither any Stock or Effects which the said Company may hereafter have to their own Use, nor the Dividend by this Act secured to them, nor the Directors or Proprietors of the said Company, shall be liable to or chargeable with any of the said Debts, Payments, or Liabilities.

X. Provided always, and be it enacted, That so long as the Possession and Government of the said Territories shall be continued to the said Company all Persons and Bodies Politic shall and may have and take the same Suits, Remedies, and Proceedings, legal and equitable, against the said Company, in respect of such Debts, and Liabilities as aforesaid, and the Property vested in the said Company in Trust as aforesaid shall be subject and liable to the same Judgments and Executions, in the same Manner and Form respectively as if the said Property were hereby continued to the said Company to their own Use.

XI. And be it enacted, That out of the Revenues of the said Territories there shall be paid to or retained by the

said Company, to their own Use, a yearly Dividend after the Rate of Ten Pounds Ten Shillings per Centum per Annum on the present Amount of their Capital Stock; the said Dividend, to be payable in Great Britain, by equal half-yearly Payments, on the Sixth Day of January and the Sixth Day of July in every Year; the first half-yearly Payment to be made on the Sixth Day of July One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

XII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That the said Dividend shall be subject to Redemption by Parliament upon and at any Time after the Thirtieth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on Payment to the Company of Two hundred Pounds Sterling for every One hundred Pounds of the said Capital Stock, together with a proportionate Part of the same Dividend, if the Redemption shall take place on any other Day than one of the said half-yearly Days of Payment: Provided also, that Twelve Months Notice in Writing, signified by the Speaker of the House of Commons by the Order of the House, shall be given to the said Company of the Intention of Parliament to redeem the said Dividend.

XIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That if on or at any Time after the said Thirtieth Day of April One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four the said Company shall, by the Expiration of the Term hereby granted, cease to retain or shall by the Authority of Parliament be deprived of the Possession and Government of the said Territories, it shall be lawful for the said Company within One Year thereafter to demand the Redemption of the said Dividend, and Provision shall be made for redeeming the said Dividend, after the Rate aforesaid, within Three Years after such Demand.

XIV. And be it enacted, That there shall be paid by the said Company into the Bank of England, to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, such Sums of Money as shall in the whole amount to the Sum of Two Millions Sterling with Compound Interest after the Rate of Three Pounds Ten Shillings per Centum per Annum, computed half-yearly from the said Twenty-second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, on so much of the said Sums as shall from Time to Time remain unpaid; and the Cashiers of the said Bank shall receive all such Sums of Money, and place the same to a separate Account with the said Commissioners, to be intituled "The Account of the

Security Fund of the India Company;" and that as well the Monies so paid into the said Bank as the Dividends or Interest which shall arise therefrom shall from Time to Time be laid out under the Direction of the said Commissioners, in the Purchase of Capital Stock in any of the redeemable Public Annuities transferrable at the Bank of England; which Capital Stock so purchased shall be invested in the Names of the said Commissioners on account the said Security Fund, and the Dividends payable thereon shall be received by the said Cashiers and placed to the said Account, until the whole of the Sums so received on such Account shall have amounted to the Sum of Twelve Millions Sterling; and the said Monies, Stock, and Dividends, or Interest, shall be a Security Fund for better securing to the said Company the Redemption of their said Dividend after the Rate herein-before appointed for such Redemption.

XV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners for the Redemption of the National Debt from Time to Time, and they are hereby required, upon Requisition made for that Purpose by the Court of Directors of the said Company, to raise and pay to the said Company such sums of Money as may be necessary for the Payment of the said Company's Dividend by reason of any Failure or Delay of the Remittances of the proper Funds for such Payment; such Sums of Money to be raised by Sale or Transfer or Deposit by way of Mortgage of a competent Part of the said Security Fund, according as the said Directors, with the Approbation of the said Board, shall direct; to be repaid into the Bank of England to the Account of the Security Fund, with Interest after such Rate as the Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the said Court, shall fix out of the Remittances which shall be made for answering such Dividend, as and when such Remittances shall be received in England.

XVI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That all Dividends on the Capital Stock forming the said Security Fund accruing after the Monies received by the said Bank to the Account of such Fund shall have amounted to the Sum of Twelve Millions Sterling, until the said Fund shall be applied to the Redemption of the said Company's Dividend, and also all the said Security Fund, or so much thereof as shall remain after the said Dividend shall be wholly redeemed after the Rate aforesaid, shall be applied in aid of the Revenues of the said Territories,

XVII. And be it enacted, That the said Dividend on the Company's Capital Stock shall be paid or retained as aforesaid out of such Part of the Revenues of the said Territories as shall be remitted to Great Britain in preference to all other Charges payable thereout in Great Britain; and that the said Sum of Two Millions Sterling shall be paid in manner aforesaid out of any Sums which shall on the said Twenty-second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four be due to the said Company from the Public as and when the same shall be received, and out of any Monies which shall arise from the Sale of any Government Stock on that Day belonging to the said Company, in preference to all other Payments thereout; and that subject to such Provisions for Priority of Charge, the Revenues of the said Territories, and all monies which shall belong to the said Company on the said Twenty-second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and all monies which shall be thereafter received by the said Company from and in respect of the Property and Rights vested in them in Trust as aforesaid, shall be applied to the Service of the Government of the said Territories, and in defraying all Charges and Payments by this Act created, or confirmed and directed to be made respectively, in such Order as the said Court of Directors, under the Control of the said Board, shall from Time to Time direct; any thing in any other Act or Acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XVIII. Provided also, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed or operate to the Prejudice of any Persons claiming or to claim under a Deed of Covenants dated the Tenth Day of July One thousand eight hundred and five, and made between the said Company of the one Part, and the several Persons whose Hands should be thereto set and affixed, and who respectively were or claimed to be Creditors of His Highness the Nabob Wallah Jah, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omduh ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, and now also deceased, and of His Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, of the other Part.

XIX. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty by any Letters Patent, or by any Commission or Commissions to be issued under the Great Seal of Great Britain from Time to Time to nominate, constitute, and appoint, during Pleasure, such Persons as His Majesty

shall think fit to be, and who shall accordingly be and be styled, Commissioners for the Affairs of India; and every Enactment, Provision, Matter, any thing relating to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India in any other Act or Acts contained, so far as the same are in force and not repealed by or repugnant to this Act, shall be deemed and taken to be applicable to the Commissioners to be nominated as aforesaid.

XX. And be it enacted, That the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Principal Secretaries of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the Time being shall, by virtue of their respective Offices, be and they are hereby declared to be Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in conjunction with the Persons to be nominated in any such Commission as aforesaid, and they shall have the same Powers respectively as if they had been expressly nominated in such Commission, in the Order in which they are herein mentioned, next after the Commissioner first named therein.

XXI. And be it enacted, That any Two or more of the said Commissioners, shall and may form a Board for executing the several Powers which by this Act, or by any other Act or Acts, are or shall be given to or vested in the Commissioners for the Affairs of India; and that the Commissioner first named in any such Letters Patent or Commission, for the Time being, shall be the President of the said Board; and that when any Board shall be formed in the Absence of the President, the Commissioner next in order of Nomination in this Act or in the said Commission, of those who shall be present, shall for that Turn preside at the said Board.

XXII. And be it enacted, That if the Commissioners present at any Board shall be equally divided in Opinion with respect to any Matter by them discussed, then and on every such Occasion the President, or in his Absence the Commissioner acting as such, shall have Two Voices or the casting Vote.

XXIII. And be it enacted, That the said Board shall and may nominate and appoint Two Secretaries, and such other Officers as shall be necessary, to attend upon the said Board, who shall be subject to Dismission at the Pleasure of the said Board; and each of the said Secretaries shall have the same Powers, Rights, and Privileges as by any Act or Acts now in force are vested in the Chief Secretary of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India; and that the Presi-

dent of the said Board, but no other Commissioner as such, and the said Secretaries and other Officers, shall be paid by the said Company such fixed Salaries as His Majesty shall, by any Warrant or Warrants under his Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chaucellor of the Exchequer for the Time being, direct.

XXIV. And be it enacted, That if at any Time the said Board shall deem it expedient to require their Secretaries and other Officers of the said Board, or any of them, to take an Oath of Secrecy, and for the Execution of the Duties of their respective Stations, it shall be lawful for the said Board to administer such Oath as they shall frame for the Purpose.

XXV. And be it enacted, That the said Board shall have and be invested with full Power and Authority to Superintend, direct, and control all Acts, Operations, and Concerns of the said Company which in anywise relate to or concern the Government or Revenues of the said Territories, or the Property hereby vested in the said Company in Trust as aforesaid, and all Grants of Salaries, Gratuities, and Allowances, and all other Payments and Charges whatever out of or upon the said Revenues and Property respectively, except as herein-after is mentioned.

XXVI. And be it enacted, That the several Persons who on the said Twenty-second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four shall be Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and Secretaries and Officers of such Board of Commissioners, shall continue and be Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and Secretaries and Officers of the said Board respectively, with the same Powers, and subject to the same Restrictions as to Salaries as if they had been appointed by virtue of this Act, until by the issuing of new Patents, Commissions, or otherwise, their Appointments shall be respectively revoked.

XXVII. And be it enacted, That if, upon the Occasion of taking any Ballot on the Election of a Director or Directors of the said Company, any Proprietor, who shall be resident within the United Kingdom, shall, by reason of Absence, Illness, or otherwise, be desirous of voting by Letter of Attorney, he shall be at liberty so to do, provided that such Letter of Attorney shall in every Case express the Name or Names of the Candidate or Candidates for whom such Proprietor shall be so desirous of voting, and shall be executed within Ten Days next before such Election: and the At-

torney constituted for such Purpose shall in every Case deliver the Vote he is so directed to give openly to the Person or Persons who shall be authorized by the said Company to receive the same; and every such Vote shall be accompanied by an Affidavit or Affirmation to be made before a Justice of the Peace by the Proprietor directing the same so to be given, to the same or the like Effect as the Oath or Affirmation now taken by Proprietors voting upon Ballots at General Courts of the said Company, and in which such Proprietor shall also state the Day of the Execution of such Letter of Attorney; and any Person making a false Oath or Affirmation before a Justice of Peace for the Purpose aforesaid shall be held to have thereby committed wilful Perjury; and if any Person do unlawfully or corruptly procure or suborn any other Person to take the said Oath or Affirmation before a Justice of the Peace as aforesaid, whereby he or she shall commit such wilful Perjury, and shall thereof be convicted, he, she, or they, for every such Offence, shall incur such Pains and Penalties as are provided by Law against Subornation of Perjury.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, That so much of the Act of the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of King George the Third, intituled An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the Affairs of the East India Company as well in India as in Europe, as enacts that no Person employed in any Civil or Military Station in the East Indies, or claiming or exercising any Power, Authority, or Jurisdiction therein, shall be capable of being appointed or chosen into the Office of Director until such Person shall have returned to and been resident in England for the Space of Two Years, shall be and is hereby repealed: Provided, that if the said Court of Directors, with the Consent of the said Board, shall declare such Person to be an Accountant with the said Company, and that his Accounts are unsettled, or that a Charge against such Person is under the Consideration of the said Court, such Person shall not be capable of being chosen into the Office of Director for the Term of Two Years after his Return to England, unless such Accounts shall be settled, or such Charge be decided on, before Expiration of the said Term.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That the said Court of Directors shall from Time to Time deliver to the said Board Copies of all Minutes, Orders, Resolutions, and Proceedings of all Courts of Proprietors, General or Special, and of all

Courts of Directors, within eight Days after the holding of such Courts respectively, and also Copies of all Letters, Advices, and Dispatches whatever which shall at any Time or Times be received by the said Court of Directors or any Committee of Directors, and which shall be material to be communicated to the said Board, or which the said Board shall from Time to Time require.

XXX. And be it enacted, That no Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications whatever, relating to the said Territories or the Government thereof, or to the Property or Rights vested in the said Company in Trust as aforesaid, or to any public Matters whatever, shall be at any Time sent or given by the said Court of Directors, or any Committee of the said Directors, until the same shall have been submitted for the Consideration of and approved by the said Board; and for that Purpose that Copies of all such Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications which the said Court of Directors, or any Committee of the said Directors, shall propose to be sent or given, shall be by them previously laid before the said Board, and that within the Space of Two Months after the Receipt of such proposed Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications, the said Board shall either return the same to the said Court of Directors or Committee of Directors, with their Approbation thereof, signified under the Hand of One of the Secretaries of the said Board, by the Order of the said Board; or if the said Board shall disapprove, alter, or vary in Substance any of such proposed Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters or Communications, in every such Case the said Board shall give to the said Directors, in Writing, under the Hand of One of the Secretaries of the said Board, by Order of the said Board, their Reason in respect thereof, together with their Directions to the said Directors in relation thereto; and the said Directors shall and they are hereby required forthwith to send the said Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications, in the Form approved by the said Board, to their proper Destinations: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said Board, by Minutes from Time to Time to be made for that purpose and entered on the Records of the said Board and to be communicated to the said Court, to allow such Classes of Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications as shall in such Minutes be described to be

sent or given by the said Court without having been previously laid before the said Board.

XXXI. And be it enacted, That whenever the said Court of Directors shall omit to prepare and submit for the Consideration of the said Board any Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications, beyond the Space of Fourteen Days after Requisition made to them by Order of the said Board, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Board to prepare and send to the said Directors any Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters, or Communications, together with their Directions relating thereto; and the said Directors shall and they are hereby required forthwith to transmit the same to their proper Destinations.

XXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to restrict or prohibit the said Directors from expressing, within Fourteen Days, by Representation in Writing to the said Board, such Remarks, Observations, or Explanations as they shall think fit touching or concerning any Directions which they shall receive from the said Board; and that the said Board shall and they are hereby required to take every such Representation, and the several Matters therein contained or alleged, into their Consideration, and to give such further Directions thereupon as they shall think fit and expedient; which shall be final and conclusive upon the said Directors.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, That if it shall appear to the said Court of Directors that any Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters or Communications, except such as shall pass through the Secret Committee, upon which Directions may be so given by the said Board as aforesaid, are contrary to Law, it shall be in the Power of the said Board and the said Court of Directors to send a special Case, to be agreed upon by and between them, and to be signed by the President of the said Board and the Chairman of the said Company, to Three or more of the Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, for the Opinion of the said Judges; and the said Judges are hereby required to certify their Opinion upon any Case so submitted to them, and to send a Certificate thereof to the said President and Chairman; which Opinion shall be conclusive.

XIV. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, That the said Board shall not have the Power of appointing any of the Servants of the said Company, or of direct-

ing or interfering with the Officers and Servants of the said Company employed in the Home Establishment, nor shall it be necessary for the said Court of Directors to submit for the Consideration of the said Board their Communications with the Officers or Servants employed in their said Home Establishment, or with the legal Advisers of the said Company.

XXXV. And be it enacted, That the said Court of Directors shall from Time to Time appoint a Secret Committee, to consist of any Number not exceeding Three of the said Directors, for the particular Purposes in this Act specified; which said Directors so appointed shall, before they or any of them shall act in the Execution of the Powers and Trusts hereby reposed in them, take an Oath of the Tenor following; (that is to say,)

‘ I (A. B.) do swear, That I will, according to the best
 ‘ of my Skill and Judgment, faithfully execute the several
 ‘ Trusts and Powers reposed in me as a Member of the Secret
 ‘ Committee appointed by the Court of Directors of the India
 ‘ Company; I will not disclose or make known any of the
 ‘ secret Orders, Instructions, Dispatches, Official Letters or
 ‘ Communications which shall be sent or given to me by the
 ‘ Commissioners for the Affairs of India, save only to the other
 ‘ Members of the said Secret Committee, or to the Person or
 ‘ Person who shall be duly nominated and employed in trans-
 ‘cribing or preparing the same respectively, unless I shall be
 ‘ authorized by the said Commissioners to disclose and make
 ‘ known the same. So help me GOD.’

Which said Oath shall and may be administered by the several and respective Members of the said Secret Committee to each other; and, being so by them taken and subscribed, shall be recorded by the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of the said Court of Directors for the Time being amongst the Acts of the said Court.

XXXVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, That if the said Board shall be of opinion that the Subject Matter of any of their Deliberations, concerning the levying War or making Peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the Native Princes or States in India, or with any other Princes or States or touching the Policy to be observed with respect to such Princes or States, intended to be communicated in Orders, Dispatches, Official Letters or Communications, to any of the Governments or Presidencies in India, or to any Officers or Servants of the said Company, shall be of a Nature to require

Secrecy, it shall and may be lawful for the said Board to send their Orders, Dispatches, Official Letters or Communications, to the Secret Committee of the said Court of Directors to be appointed as is by this Act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same, transmit the same according to the Tenor thereof, or pursuant to the Directions of the said Board, to the respective Governments and Presidencies, Officers and Servants; and that the said Governments and Presidencies, Officers and Servants, shall be bound to pay a faithful Obedience thereto, in like Manner as if such Orders, Dispatches, Official Letters or Communications had been sent to them by the said Court of Directors.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, That the said Court of Directors shall, before the Twenty-second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and afterwards from Time to Time so often as Reductions of the Establishment of the said Court or other Circumstances may require, frame and submit to the said Board an Estimate of the gross Sum which will be annually required for the Salaries of the Chairman, Deputy Chairmen, and Members of the said Court, and the Officers and Secretaries thereof, and all other proper Expences fixed and contingent thereof, and of General Courts of Proprietors; and such Estimate shall be subject to Reduction by the said Board, so that the Reasons for such Reduction be given to the said Court of Directors; and any Sum not exceeding the Sum mentioned in such Estimate, or (if the same shall be reduced) in such reduced Estimate, shall be annually applicable, at the Discretion of the Court of Directors, to the Payment of the said Salaries and Expences; and it shall not be lawful for the said Board to interfere with or control the particular Application thereof, or to direct what particular Salaries or Expences shall from Time to Time be increased or reduced: Provided always, that such and the same Accounts shall be kept and rendered of the Sums to be applied in defraying the Salaries and Expences, aforesaid, as of the other Branches of the Expenditure of the said Company.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, That the Territories now subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be divided into Two distinct Presidencies, one of such Presidencies, in which shall be included Fort William aforesaid, to be styled the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the other of such Presidencies to be the Presidency of Agra; and that it shall be lawful for

the said Court of Directors, under the Control by this Act provided, and they are hereby required, to declare and appoint what Part or Parts of any of the Territories under the Government of the said Company shall from Time to Time be subject to the Government of each of the several Presidencies now subsisting or to be established as aforesaid, and from Time to Time, as Occasion may require, to revoke and alter, in the whole or in part, such Appointment, and such new Distribution of the same as shall be deemed expedient.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, That the Superintendance, Direction, and Control of the whole Civil and Military Government of all the said Territories and Revenues in India shall be and is hereby vested in a Governor General and Counsellors, to be styled "the Governor General of India in Council."

XL. And be it enacted, That there shall be Four Ordinary Members of the said Council. Three of whom shall from Time to Time be appointed by the said Court of Directors from amongst such Persons as shall be or shall have been Servants of the said Company; and each of the said Three Ordinary Members of Council shall at the Time of his Appointment have been in the Service of the said Company for at least Ten Years; and if he shall be in the Military Service of the said Company, he shall not during his Continuance in Office as a Member of Council hold any Military Command or be employed in actual Military Duties; and that the Fourth Ordinary Member of Council shall from Time to Time be appointed from amongst Persons who shall not be Servants of the said Company by the said Court of Directors, subject to the Approbation of His Majesty, to be signified in Writing by His Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the President of the said Board; provided that such last mentioned Member of Council shall not be entitled to sit or vote in the said Council except at Meetings thereof for making Laws and Regulations; and it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors to appoint the Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces in India, and if there shall be no such Commander-in-Chief or the Officers of such Commander-in-Chief and of Governor General of India shall be vested in the same Person, then the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces on the Bengal Establishment, to be an Extraordinary Member of the said Council, and such Extraordinary Member of Council shall have Rank and

Precedence at the Council Board next after the Governor General.

XLII. And be it enacted, That the Person who shall be Governor General of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal on the Twenty-second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four shall be the First Governor General of India under this Act, and such Persons as shall be Members of Council of the same Presidency on that Day shall be respectively Members of the Council constituted by this Act.

XLII. And be it enacted, That all Vacancies happening in the Office of Governor General of India shall from Time to Time be filled up by the said Court of Directors, subjected to the Approbation of His Majesty, to be signified in Writing by His Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the President of the said Board.

XLIII. And be it enacted, That the said Governor General in Council shall have Power to make Laws and Regulations for repealing, amending, or altering any Laws or Regulations whatever now in force or hereafter to be in force in the said Territories or any Part thereof, and to make Laws and Regulations for all Persons, whether British or Native, Foreigners or others, and for all Courts of Justice whether established by His Majesty's Charters or otherwise, and the Jurisdictions thereof, and for all Places and Things whatsoever within and throughout the whole and every Part of the said Territories, and for all Servants of the said Company within the Dominions of Princes and States in alliance with the said Company; save and except that the said Governor General in Council shall not have the Power of making any Laws or Regulations which shall in any way repeal, vary, suspend, or affect any of the Provisions of this Act, or any of the Provisions of the Acts, for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers whether in the Service of His Majesty or the said Company, or any Provisions of any Act hereafter to be passed in anywise affecting the said Company or the said Territories or the Inhabitants thereof, or any Laws or Regulations which shall in any way affect any Prerogative of the Crown, or the Authority of Parliament, or the Constitution or Rights of the said Company, or any Part of the unwritten Laws or Constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland whereon they depend in any Degree the Allegiance of any Person to the Crown of the United Kingdom, or the

Sovereignty or Dominion of the said Crown over any Part of the said Territories.

XLIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That in case the said Court of Directors, under such Control as by this Act is provided, shall signify to the said Governor General in Council their Disallowance of any Laws or Regulations by the said Governor General in Council made, then and in every such Case, upon Receipt by the said Governor General in Council of Notice of such Disallowance, the said Governor General in Council shall forthwith repeal all Laws and Regulations so disallowed.

XLV. Provided also, and be it enacted, That all Laws and Regulations made as aforesaid, so long as they shall remain unrepealed, shall be of the same Force and Effect within and throughout the said Territories as any Act of Parliament would or ought to be within the same Territories, and shall be taken notice of by all Courts of Justice whatsoever within the same Territories, in the same Manner as any Public Act of Parliament would and ought to be taken notice of; and it shall not be necessary to register or publish in any Court of Justice any Laws or Regulations made by the said Governor General in Council.

XLVI. Provided also, and be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the said Governor General in Council, without the previous Sanction of the said Court of Directors, to make any Law or Regulation whereby Powers shall be given to any Courts of Justice, other than the Courts of Justice established by His Majesty's Charters, to sentence to the Punishment of Death any of His Majesty's natural born Subjects born in Europe, or the Children of such Subjects, or which shall abolish any of the Courts of Justice established by His Majesty's Charters.

XLVII. And be it enacted, That the said Court of Directors shall forthwith submit, for the Approbation of the said Board, such Rules, as they shall deem expedient for the Procedure of the Governor General in Council in the Discharge and Exercise of all Powers, Functions, and Duties imposed on or vested in him by virtue of this Act, or to be imposed or vested in him by any other Act or Acts; which Rules shall prescribe the Modes of Promulgation of any Laws or Regulations to be made by the said Governor General in Council, and of the Authentication of all Acts and Proceedings whatsoever of the said Governor General in Council; and such

Rules, when approved by the said Board of Commissioners, shall be of the same Force as if they had been inserted in this Act: Provided always, that such Rules shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the Session next after the Approval thereof.

XLVIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That all Laws and Regulations shall be made at some Meeting of the Council at which the said Governor General and at least Three of the Ordinary Members of Council shall be assembled, and that all other Functions of the said Governor General in Council may be exercised by the said Governor General and One or more Ordinary Member or Members of Council, and that in every Case of Difference of Opinion at Meetings of the said Council where there shall be an Equality of Voices the said Governor General shall have Two Votes or the casting Vote.

XLIX. Provided always, and be it enacted, That when and so often as any Measure shall be proposed before the said Governor General in Council whereby the Safety, Tranquillity or Interests of the British Possessions in India, or any part thereof, are or may be, in the Judgment of the said Governor General, essentially affected; and the said Governor General shall be of opinion either that the Measure so proposed ought to be adopted or carried into execution, or that the same ought to be suspended or wholly rejected, and the Majority in Council then present shall differ in and dissent from such Opinion, the said Governor General and Members of Council are hereby directed forthwith mutually to exchange with and communicate to each other in Writing under their respective Hands, to be recorded at large on their Secret Consultations, the Grounds and Reasons of their respective Opinions; and if after considering the same the said Governor General, and the Majority in Council shall still differ in Opinion, it shall be lawful for the said Governor General, of his own Authority and on his own Responsibility, to suspend or reject the Measure so proposed in part or in whole, or to adopt and carry the Measure so proposed into execution, as the said Governor General shall think fit and expedient.

And be it enacted, That the said Council shall from Time to Time assemble at such Place or Places as shall be appointed by the said Governor General in Council within the said Territories, and that as often as the said Council shall assemble within any of the Presidencies of the Fort Saint

George, Bombay, or Agra, the Governor of such Presidency shall act as an Extraordinary Member of Council.

LI. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall extend to effect in any way the Right of Parliament to make Laws for the said Territories and for all the Inhabitants thereof; and it is expressly declared that a full, complete, and constantly existing Right and Power is intended to be reserved to Parliament to control, supersede, or prevent all Proceedings and Acts whatsoever of the said Governor General in Council; and to repeal and alter at Time any Law or Regulation whatsoever made by the Governor General in Council, and in all respects to legislate for the said Territories and all the Inhabitants thereof in the full and ample a Manner as if this Act had not been passed; and the better to enable Parliament to exercise at all Times such Right and Power, all Laws and Regulations made by the said Governor General in Council shall be transmitted to England, and laid before both Houses of Parliament, in the same Manner as is now by Law provided concerning the Rules and Regulations made by the several Governments in India.

LII. And be it enacted, That all Enactments, Provisions, Matters, and Things relating to the Governor General of Fort William in Bengal in Council, and the Governor General of Fort William in Bengal alone, respectively, in any other Act or Acts contained, so far as the same are now in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the Provisions of this Act, shall continue and be in force and be applicable to the Governor General of India in Council, and to the Governor General of India alone, respectively.

LIII. And whereas it is expedient that such special Arrangements as local Circumstances may require a general System of Judicial Establishments and Police, to which all Persons whatsoever, as well Europeans as Natives may be subject, should be established in the said Territories at an early Period, and that such Laws as may be applicable in common to all Classes of the Inhabitants of the said Territories should be enacted, and that the Rights, Feelings, and Usages of the People, should be ascertained and consolidated, and that the Customs having the Force of Law within the said Territories should be ascertained and consolidated, and that it may require amendment; be it therefore enacted, that the Governor General of India in Council shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act, issue a Com-

mission, and from Time to Time Commissions, to such Persons as the said Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, shall recommend for that Purpose, and to such other Persons, if necessary; as the said Governor General in Council shall think fit, all such Persons, not exceeding in the whole at any one Time Five in Number, and to be styled "The Indian Law Commissioners," with all such Powers as shall be necessary for the Purposes hereinafter mentioned; and the said Commissioners shall fully inquire into the Jurisdiction, Powers, and Rules of the existing Courts of Justice and Public Establishments in the said Territories, and all existing Forms of Judicial Procedure, and into the Nature and Operation of all Laws, whether Civil or Criminal, written or customary, prevailing and in Force in any Part of the said Territories, and whereto any Inhabitants of the said Territories, whether Europeans or others are now subject; and the said Commissioners shall from Time to Time make Reports, in which they shall fully set forth the Result of their said inquiries, and shall from Time to Time suggest such Alterations as may in their Opinion be beneficially made in the said Courts of Justice and Police Establishments, Forms of Judicial Procedure and Laws, due regard being had to the Distinction of Castes, Difference of Religion, and the Manners and Opinions prevailing among different Races and in different Parts of the said Territories.

LIV. And be it enacted, That the said Commissioners shall follow such Instructions with regard to the Researches and Inquiries to be made, and the Places to be visited by them, and all their Transactions with reference to the Objects of their Commission, as they shall from Time to Time receive from the said Governor General of India in Council; and they are hereby required to make to the said Governor General in Council such special Reports upon any Matters as by such Instructions may from Time to Time be required; and the said Governor General in Council shall take into consideration the Reports from Time to Time to be made by the said Indian Law Commissioners, and shall transmit the same, together with the Opinions or Resolutions of the said Governor General in Council thereon, to the said Court of Directors; and which said Reports, together with the said Opinions or Resolutions, shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the same manner as is now by Law provided concerning the Rules and Regulations made by the several Governments in India.

LV. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council to grant Salaries to the said India Law Commissioners and their necessary Officers and Attendants, and to defray such other Expenses as may be incident to the said Commission, and that the Salaries of the said Commissioners shall be according to the highest Scale of Remuneration given to any of the Officers or Servants of the India Company below the Rank of Members of Council.

LVI. And be it enacted, That the Executive Government of each of the several Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra shall be administered by a Governor and Three Councillors, to be styled "The Governor in Council of the said Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively;" and the said Governor and Councillors respectively of each such Presidency shall have the same Rights and Voices in their Assemblies, and shall observe the same Order and Course in their Proceedings, as the Governors in Council of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay now have and observe, and that the Governor General of India for the Time being shall be Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

LVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said Court of Directors under such Control as is by this Act provided, to revoke and suspend, so often and for such Periods as the said Court shall in that Behalf direct, the Appointment of Councils in all or any of the said Presidencies, or to reduce the Number of Councillors in all or any of the said Councils, and during such Time as a Council shall not be appointed in any such Presidency the Executive Government thereof shall be administered by a Governor alone.

LVIII. And be it enacted, That the several Persons who on the said Twenty-second Day of April One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four shall be Governors of the respective Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay, shall be the first Governors of the said Presidencies respectively under this Act; and that the Office of Governor of the said Presidency of Agra, and all Vacancies happening in the Offices of the Governors of the said Presidencies respectively, shall be filled up by the said Court of Directors, subject to the Approbation of His Majesty, to be signified under His Roy-

al Sign Manual, countersigned by the said President of the said Board of Commissioners.

LLX. And be it enacted, That in the Presidencies in which the Appointment of a Council shall be suspended under the Provision herein-before contained, and during such Time as Councils shall not be appointed therein respectively, the Governors appointed under this Act, and in the Presidencies in which Councils shall from Time to Time be appointed the said Governors in their respective Councils, shall have all the Rights, Powers, Duties, Functions, and Immunities whatsoever, not in anywise repugnant to this Act, which the Governors of Fort Saint George and Bombay in their respective Councils now have within their respective Presidencies; and that the Governors and Members of Council of Presidencies appointed by or under this Act shall severally have all the Rights, Powers, and Immunities respectively, not in anywise repugnant to this Act, which the Governors and Members of Council of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively now have in their respective Presidencies; provided that no Governor or Governor in Council shall have the Power of making or suspending any Regulations or Laws in any Case whatever, unless in Cases of urgent Necessity (the Burthen of the Proof whereof shall be on such Governor or Governor in Council), and then only until the Decision of the Governor General of India in Council shall be signified thereon; and provided also, that no Governor or Governor in Council shall have the Power of creating any new Office, or granting any Salary, Gratuity, or Allowance, without the previous Sanction of the Governor General of India in Council.

LX. Provided always, and be it enacted, That when and so often as the said Court of Directors shall neglect for the Space of Two Calendar Months, to be computed for the Day whereon the Notification of the Vacancy of any Office or Employment in India in the Appointment of the said Court shall have been received by the said Court, to supply such Vacancy, then in every such Case it shall be lawful for His Majesty to appoint, by Writing under his Sign Manual, such Persons as His Majesty shall think proper to supply such Vacancy; and that every Person so appointed shall have the same Powers, Privileges, and Authorities as if he or they had been appointed by the said Court, and shall not be subject to or Dismissal without the Approbation and Consent of His Majesty.

LXI. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors to appoint any Person or Persons provisionally to succeed to any of the Offices aforesaid, for supplying any Vacancy or Vacancies therein, when the same shall happen by the Death or Resignation of the Person or Persons holding the same Office or Offices respectively, or on his or their Departure from India with Intent to return to Europe, or on any Event or Contingency expressed in any such provisional Appointment or Appointments to the same respectively, and such Appointments again to revoke; Provided that every provisional Appointment to the several Offices of Governor General of India, Governor of a Presidency, and the Member of Council of India; by this Act directed to be appointed from amongst Persons who shall not be Servants of the said Company; shall be subject to the Approbation of his Majesty, to be signified as aforesaid, but that no Person so appointed to succeed provisionally to any of the said Offices shall be entitled to any Authority, Salary, or Emolument appertaining thereto until he shall be in the actual Possession of such Office.

LXII. And be it enacted, That if any Vacancy shall happen in the Office of Governor General of India when no provisional or other Successor shall be upon the spot to supply such Vacancy, then and in every such Case the Ordinary Member of Council next in Rank to the said Governor General shall hold and execute the said Office of Governor General of India and Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal until a Successor shall arrive, or until some other Person on the Spot shall be duly appointed thereto; and that every such Acting Governor General shall, during the Time of his continuing to act as such, have and exercise all the Rights and Powers of Governor General of India, and shall be entitled to receive the Emoluments and Advantages appertaining to the Office by him supplied, such Acting Governor General foregoing his Salary and Allowance of a Member of Council for the same Period.

LXIII. And be it enacted, That if any Vacancy shall happen in the Office of Governor of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra; when no provisional or other Successor shall be upon the Spot to supply such Vacancy; then and in every such Case; if there shall be a Council in the Presidency in which such Vacancy shall happen, the Member of such Council, who shall be next in Rank to the Governor; other than

the Commander in Chief or Officer commanding the Forces of such Presidency, and if there shall be no Council, then the Secretary of Government of the said Presidency who shall be senior in the said Office of Secretary, shall hold and execute the said Office of Governor until a Successor shall arrive, or until some other Person on the Spot shall be duly appointed thereto: and that every such Acting Governor shall, during the Time of his continuing to act as such, receive and be entitled to the Emoluments and Advantages appertaining to the Office by him supplied, such acting Governor foregoing all Salaries and Allowances by him held and enjoyed at the Time of his being called to supply such Office.

LXIV. And be it enacted, That if any Vacancy shall happen in the Office of an Ordinary Member of Council of India when no Person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the Spot, then and on every such Occasion such Vacancy shall be supplied by the Appointment of the Governor General in Council; and if any Vacancy shall happen in the Office of a Member of Council of any Presidency when no Person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the Spot, then and on every such Occasion such Vacancy shall be supplied by the Appointment of the Governor in Council of the Presidency in which such Vacancy shall happen; and until a Successor shall arrive the Person so nominated shall execute the Office by him supplied, and shall have all the Powers thereof, and shall have and be entitled to the Salary and other Emoluments and Advantages appertaining to the said Office during his Continuance therein, every such temporary Member of Council foregoing all Salaries and Allowances by him held and enjoyed at the Time of his being appointed to such Office: Provided always, that no Person shall be appointed a temporary Member of Council who might not have been appointed by the said Court of Directors to fill the Vacancy supplied by such temporary Appointment.

LXV. And be it further enacted, That the said Governor General in Council shall have and be invested by virtue of this Act with full Power, and Authority to superintend and control the Governors and Governors in Council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, in all Points relating to the Civil or Military Administration of the said Presidencies respectively, and the said Governors and Governors in Council shall be bound to obey such Orders and

Instructions of the said Governor General in Council in all Cases whatsoever.

LXVI. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governors or Governours in Council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra respectively, to propose to the said Governor General in Council Drafts or Projects of any Laws or Regulations which the said Governors or Governours in Council respectively may think expedient, together with their Reasons for proposing the same; and the said Governor General in Council is hereby required to take the same and such Reasons into consideration, and to communicate the Resolutions of the said Governor General in Council thereon to the Governor or Governour in Council by whom the same shall have been proposed.

LXVII. And be it enacted, That when the said Governor General shall visit any of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, the Powers of the Governours of those Presidencies respectively shall not by reason of such Visit be suspended.

LXVIII. And be it enacted, That the said Governors and Governours in Council of the said Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra respectively shall and they are hereby respectively required regularly to transmit to the said Governor General in Council true and exact Copies of all such Orders and Acts of their respective Governments, and also Advice and Intelligence of all Transactions and Matters which shall have come to their Knowledge, and which they shall deem material to be communicated to the said Governor General in Council as aforesaid, or as the said Governor General in Council shall from Time to Time require.

LXIX. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council, as often as the Exigencies of the Public Service may appear to him to require, to appoint such one of the Ordinary Members of the said Council of India as he may think fit to be Deputy Governor of the said Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and such Deputy Governor shall be invested with all the Duties of the said Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, but shall receive no additional Salary by reason of such Appointment.

LXX. And be it enacted, That whenever Governor General in Council shall declare that it is

that the said Governor General should visit any Part of India unaccompanied by any Member or Members of the Council of India, it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council, previously to the Departure of the said Governor General, to nominate some Member of the Council of India to be President of the said Council, in whom, during the Absence of the said Governor General from the said Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Powers of the said Governor General in Assemblies of the said Council shall be reposed; and it shall be lawful in every such Case for the said Governor General in Council by a Law or Regulation for that Purpose to be made, to authorize the Governor General alone to exercise all or any of the Powers which might be exercised by the said Governor General in Council, except the Power of making Laws or Regulations: Provided always, that during the Absence of the Governor General no Law or Regulation shall be made by the said President and Council without the Assent in Writing of the said Governor General.

LXXI. And be it enacted, That they shall not, by reason of the Division of the Territories now subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal into Two Presidencies as aforesaid, be any Separation between the Establishments and Forces thereof respectively, or any Alteration in the Course and Order of Promotion and Succession of the Company's Servants in the same Two Presidencies respectively, but that all the Servants, Civil and Military, of the Bengal Establishments and Forces, shall and may succeed and be appointed to all Commands and Offices within either of the said Presidencies respectively as if this Act had not

LXXII. And be it enacted, That for the Purposes of an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws for punishing Mutiny and Desertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the East India Company, and to authorize Soldiers and Sailors in the East Indies to send and receive Letters at a reduced Rate of Postage, and of any Articles of War made or to be made under the same, the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be taken and deemed to comprise under and within it all the Territories which by or in virtue of this Act shall be divided between the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal and Agra respectively, and shall for all the Purposes aforesaid be taken to be the

Presidency of Fort William in Bengal in the said Act mentioned.

LXXIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council from Time to Time to make Articles of War for the Government of the Native Officers and Soldiers in the Military Service of the Company, and for the Administration of Justice by Courts-martial to be holden on such Officers and Soldiers, and such Articles of War from Time to Time to repeal or vary and amend; and such Articles of War shall be made and taken notice of in the same Manner as all other the Laws and Regulations to be made by the said Governor General in Council under this Act, and shall prevail and be in force, and shall be of exclusive Authority over all the Native Officers and Soldiers in the said Military Service, to whatever Presidency such Officers and Soldiers may belong, or wheresoever they may be serving: Provided nevertheless, that until such Articles of War shall be made by the said Governor General in Council any Articles of War for or relating to the Government of the Company's Native Forces, which at the Time of this Act coming into operation shall be in force and use of any Part or Parts of the said Territories, shall remain in force.

LXXIV. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by any Writing under His Sign Manual, countersigned by the President of the said Board of Commissioners, to remove or dismiss any Person holding any Office, Employment, or Commission, Civil or Military, under the said Company in India, and to vacate any Appointment or Commission of any Person to any such Office or Employment; provided that a Copy of every such Writing, attested by the said President, shall within Eight Days after the same shall be signed by His Majesty be transmitted or delivered to the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the said Company.

LXXV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall take away the Power of the said Court of Directors to remove or dismiss any of the Officers or Servants of the said Company, but that the said Court shall and may at all Times have full Liberty to remove or dismiss any of such Officers or Servants at their Will and Pleasure: provided that any Servant of the said Company appointed by His Majesty through the Default of Appointment by the said Court of Directors shall not be dismissed or

removed without His Majesty's Approbation, as herein-before is mentioned.

LXXVI. And be it enacted, That there shall be paid to the several Officers herein-after named the several Salaries set against the Names of such Officers subject to such Reduction of the said several Salaries respectively as the said Court of Directors, with the Sanction of the said Board, may at any Time think fit; (that is to say,)

To the Governor General of India, Two hundred and forty thousand Sicca Rupees:

To each Ordinary Member of the Council of India, Ninety-six thousand Sicca Rupees:

To each Governor of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, One hundred and Twenty thousand Sicca Rupees:

To each Member of any Council, to be appointed in any Presidency, Sixty thousand Sicca Rupees,

And the Salaries of the said officers respectively shall commence from their respectively taking upon them the Execution of their respective Offices, and the said Salaries shall be the whole Profit or Advantage which the said Officers shall enjoy during their Continuance in such Offices respectively; and it shall be and it is hereby declared to be a Misdemeanor for any such Officer to accept for his own Use, in the Discharge of his Office, any Present, Gift, Donation, Gratuity, or Reward, pecuniary or otherwise whatsoever, or to trade or traffic for his own Benefit or for the Benefit of any other Person or Persons whatsoever; and the said Court of Directors are hereby required to pay to all and singular the Officers and Persons herein-after named who shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the Time of their respective Appointments, for the Purpose of defraying the Expences of their Equipment and Voyage, such Sums of Money as are set against the Names of such Officers and Persons respectively; (that is to say,)

To the Governor General, Five thousand Pounds:

To each Member of the Council of India, One thousand two hundred Pounds:

To each Governor of the Presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, Two thousand five hundred Pounds:

Provided also, that any Governor General, Governor, or Member of Council appointed by or by virtue of this Act,

who shall at the Time of passing this Act hold the Office of Governor General, Governor, or Member of Council respectively, shall receive the same Salary and Allowances that he would have received if this Act had not been passed.

LXXVII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That if any Governor General, Governor, or Ordinary Member of the Council of India, or any Member of the Council of any Presidency, shall hold or enjoy any Pension, Salary, or any Place, Office, or Employment of Profit under the Crown or any Public Office or the said Company, or any Annuity payable out of the Civil or Military Fund of the said Company, the Salary of his Office of Governor General of India, Governor or Member of Council, shall be reduced by the Amount of the Pension, Salary, Annuity, or Profits of Office so respectively held or enjoyed by him.

LXXVIII. And be it enacted, That the said Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, shall and may from Time to Time make Regulations for the Division and Distribution of the Patronage and Power of Nomination of and to the Offices, Commands, and Employments in the said Territories, and in all or any of the Presidencies thereof, among the said Governor General in Council, Governor General, Governors in Council, Governors, Commander in Chief, and other Commanding Officers respectively appointed or to be appointed under this Act.

LXXIX. And be it enacted, That the Return to Europe or the Departure from India with Intent to return to Europe of any Governor General of India, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander in Chief, shall be deemed in Law a Resignation and Avoidance of his Office or Employment, and that no Act or Declaration of any Governor General, or Governor, or Member of Council, other than as aforesaid, excepting a Declaration in Writing under Hand and Seal, delivered to the Secretary for the Public Department of the Presidency wherein he shall be, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a Resignation or Surrender of his said Office; and that the Salary and other Allowances of any such Governor General or other Officer respectively shall cease from the Day of such his Departure, Resignation, or Surrender; and that, if any such Governor General or Member of Council of India shall leave the said Territories or if any Governor or other Officer, whatever in the Service of the said Company shall leave the Presidency to which he shall belong,

other than in the known actual Service of the said Company, the Salary and Allowances appertaining to his Office shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any Agent or other Person for his Use; and in the event of his not returning, or of his coming to Europe his Salary and Allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the Day of his leaving the said Territories, or the Presidency to which he may have belonged; provided that it shall be lawful for the said Company to make such Payment as is now by Law permitted to be made to the Representatives of their Officers or Servants who, having left their Stations intending to return thereto, shall die during their Absence.

LXXX. And be it enacted, That every wilful disobeying, and every wilful omitting, forbearing, or neglecting to execute the Orders or Instructions of the said Court of Directors by any Governor General of India, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander in Chief, or by any other of the Officers or Servants of the said Company, unless in Cases of Necessity (the Burthen of the Proof of which Necessity shall be on the Person so disobeying or omitting, forbearing or neglecting, to execute such Orders or Instructions as aforesaid); and every wilful Breach of the Trust and Duty of any Office or Employment by any such Governor General, Governor, Member of Council, or Commander in Chief, or any of the Officers or Servants of the said Company, shall be deemed and taken to be a Misdemeanor at Law, and shall or may be proceeded against and punished as such by virtue of this Act.

LXXXI. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural-born Subjects of his Majesty to proceed by Sea to any Port or Place having a Custom-house Establishment within the said Territories and to reside thereat, or to proceed to and reside in or pass through any Part of such of the said Territories as were under the Government of the said Company on the First day of January, One thousand eight hundred, and in any Part of the Countries ceded by the Nabob of the Carnatic, of the Province of Cuttack, and of the Settlements of Singapore and Malacca, without any Licence whatever; provided that all Subjects of His Majesty not Natives of the said Territories shall, on their Arrival in any Part of the said

of the Customs or other Officer authorized for that purpose at such Port or Place as aforesaid.

LXXXII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any Subject of His Majesty, except the Servants of the said Company and others now lawfully authorized, to reside in the said Territories, to enter the same by Land, or to proceed to or reside in any Place or Places in such Parts of the Territories as are not herein-before in that Behalf mentioned, without License from the said Board of Commissioners, or the said Court of Directors, or the said Governor General in Council, or a Governor or Governor in Council of any of the said Presidencies for the Purpose first obtained: Provided always, that no License given to any natural-born Subject of His Majesty to reside in Parts of the Territories not open to all such Subjects shall be determined or revoked unless in accordance with the Terms of some express Clause of Revocation or Determination in such Licence contained.

LXXXIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Governor General in Council, with the previous Consent and Approbation of the said Court of Directors for that Purpose obtained, to declare any Place or Places whatever within the said Territories open to all His Majesty's natural-born Subjects, and it shall be thenceforth lawful for any of His Majesty's natural-born Subjects to proceed to, or reside in, or pass through any Places declared open without any Licence whatever.

LXXXIV. And be it enacted, that the said Governor General in Council shall and he is hereby required as soon as conveniently may be, to make Laws or Regulations providing for the Prevention or Punishment of the illicit Entrance into or Residence in the said Territories of Persons not authorized to enter or reside therein.

LXXXV. And whereas the Removal of Restrictions on the Intercourse of Europeans with the said Territories will render it necessary to provide against any Mischiefs or Dangers that may arise therefrom, be it therefore enacted that the said Governor General in Council shall and he is hereby required by Laws or Regulations, to provide with all convenient Speed for the Protection of the Natives of the said Territories from Insult and Outrage in their Persons, Religions, or Opinions.

LXXXVI. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any natural-born Subject of His Majesty authorized to

reside in the said Territories to acquire and hold Lands, or any Right, Interest, or Profit in or out of Lands for any Term of Years, in such Part or Parts of the said Territories as he shall be so authorized to reside in: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to prevent the said Governor General in Council from enabling, by any Laws or Regulations, or otherwise, any Subjects of His Majesty to acquire or hold any Lands, or Rights, Interests, or Profits in or out of Lands, in any Part of the said Territories, and for any Estates or Terms whatever.

LXXXVII. And be it enacted, That no Native of the said Territories nor any natural-born Subject of His Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his Religion, Place of Birth, Descent, Colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any Place, Office, or Employment under the said Company.

LXXXVIII. And be it further enacted, That the said Governor General in Council shall and he is hereby required forthwith to take into consideration the Means of mitigating the State of Slavery, and of ameliorating the Condition of Slaves, and of extinguishing Slavery throughout the said Territories so soon as such Extinction shall be practicable and safe, and from Time to Time to prepare and transmit to the said Court of Directors Drafts of Laws or Regulations for the Purposes aforesaid, and that in preparing such Drafts due Regard shall be had to the Laws of Marriage and the Rights and Authorities of Fathers and Heads of Families, and that such Drafts shall forthwith after Receipt thereof be taken into consideration by the said Court of Directors, who shall, with all convenient Speed, communicate to the said Governor General in Council their instructions on the Drafts of the said Laws and Regulations, but no such Laws and Regulations shall be promulgated or put in force without the previous Consent of the said Court; and the said Court shall, within Fourteen Days after the first meeting of Parliament in every Year, lay before both Houses of Parliament a Report of the Drafts of such Rules and Regulations as shall have been received by them, and of their Resolutions or Proceedings thereon.

LXXXIX. And whereas the present Diocese of the Bishoprick of Calcutta is of too great an Extent for the Incumbent thereof to perform efficiently all the Duties of the Office without endangering his Health and Life, and it is therefore expedient to diminish the Labours of the Bishop of

the said Diocese, and for that purpose to make Provision for assigning new Limits to the Diocese of the said Bishop, and for founding and constituting Two separate and distinct Bishopricks, but nevertheless the Bishops thereof to be subordinate and subject to the Bishop of Calcutta for the Time being, and his Successors, as their Metropolitan; be it therefore enacted, That in case it shall please His Majesty to erect, found, and constitute Two Bishopricks, one to be styled the Bishoprick of Madras and the other the Bishoprick of Bombay, and from Time to Time to nominate and appoint Bishops to such Bishopricks under the Style and Title of Bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively, there shall be paid from and out of the Revenues of the said Territories to such Bishops respectively the Sum of Twenty-four thousand Sicca Rupees by the Year.

XC. And be it enacted, That the said Salaries shall commence from the Time at which such Persons as shall be appointed to the said Office of Bishop shall take upon them the Execution of their respective Offices; and that such Salaries shall be in lieu of all Fees of Office, Perquisites, Emoluments or Advantages whatsoever; and that no Fees of Office, Perquisites, Emoluments, or Advantages whatsoever shall be accepted, received, or taken by such Bishop or either of them, in any Manner or on any Account or Pretence whatsoever, other than the Salaries aforesaid; and that such Bishops respectively shall be entitled to such Salaries so long as they shall respectively exercise the Functions of their several Offices in the British Territories aforesaid.

XCI. And be it enacted, That the said Court of Directors shall and they are required to pay to the Bishops so from Time to Time to be appointed to the said Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay in case they shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the Time of their respective Appointments, the Sum of Five hundred Pounds each, for the Purpose of defraying the Expences of their Equipments and Voyage.

XCII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That such Bishops shall not have or use any Jurisdiction; or exercise any Episcopal Functions whatsoever either in the said Territories or elsewhere, but only such Jurisdiction and Functions as shall or may from Time to Time be limited to them respectively by His Majesty by His Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom;

XCIII. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty from Time to Time, if He shall think fit, by His Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom to assign Limits to the Diocese of the Bishoprick of Calcutta and to the Dioceses of the said Bishopricks of Madras and Bombay respectively, and from Time to Time to alter and vary the same Limits respectively, as to His Majesty shall seem fit, and to grant to such Bishops respectively within the Limits of their respective Dioceses the Exercise of Episcopal Functions, and of such Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction as His Majesty shall think necessary for the Superintendence and good Government of the Ministers of the United Church of England and Ireland therein.

XCIV. Provided always, and be it enacted, That the Bishop of Calcutta for the Time being shall be deemed and taken to be the Metropolitan Bishop in India, and as such shall have, enjoy, and exercise all such Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction and Episcopal Functions, for the purposes aforesaid as His Majesty shall by his Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom think necessary to direct, subject nevertheless to the general Superintendence and Revision, of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Time being; and that the Bishops of Madras and Bombay for the Time being respectively shall be subject to the Bishop of Calcutta for the Time being as such Metropolitan, and shall at the Time of their respective Appointments to such Bishopricks, or at the Time of their respective Consecrations as Bishop, take an Oath of Obedience to the said Bishop of Calcutta in such Manner as His Majesty by His said Royal Letters Patent shall be pleased to direct.

XCV. And be it enacted, That when and as often as it shall please His Majesty to issue any Letters Patent respecting the Bishopricks of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay or for the Nomination or Appointment of any Person thereto respectively, the Warrant for the Bill in every such Case shall be countersigned by the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and by no other Person.

XCVI. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by Warrant under His Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the Time being, to grant to any such Bishop of Madras or Bombay respectively who shall

have exercised in the British Territories aforesaid for Fifteen Years the Office of such Bishop a Pension not exceeding Eight hundred Pounds per Annum, to be paid quarterly by the said Company.

XCVII. And be it enacted, That in all Cases when it shall happen the said Person nominated and appointed to be Bishop of either of the said Bishopricks of Madras or Bombay shall depart this Life within Six Calendar Months next after the Day when he shall have arrived in India for the Purpose of taking upon him the Office of such Bishop, there shall be payable out of the Territorial Revenues from which the Salary of such Bishop so dying shall be payable, to the legal personal Representatives of such Bishop, such Sum or Sums of Money as shall, together with the Sum or Sums paid to or drawn by such Bishop in respect of his Salary, make up the full Amount of One Year's Salary; and when and so often as it shall happen that any such Bishop shall depart this Life while in possession of such Office, and after the Expiration of Six Calendar Months from the Time of his arrival in India for the Purpose of taking upon him such Office, then and in every such Case there shall be payable, out of the Territorial Revenues from which the Salary of the said Bishop so dying shall be payable, to his legal personal Representatives, over and above what may have been due to him at the Time of his Death, a Sum equal to the full Amount of the Salary of such Bishop for Six Calendar Months.

XCVIII. And be it enacted, That if it shall happen that either of the Bishops of Madras or Bombay shall be translated to the Bishoprick of Calcutta, the Period or Residence of such Person as Bishop of Madras or Bombay shall be accounted for and taken as a Residence as Bishop of Calcutta; and if any Person now an Archdeacon in the said Territories shall be appointed Bishop of Madras or Bombay, the Period of his Residence in India as such Archdeacon shall for all the Purposes of this Act be accounted for and taken as a Residence as such Bishop.

XCIX. Provided also, and be it enacted, That if any Person under the Degree of a Bishop shall be appointed to either of the Bishopricks of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, who at the Time of such Appointment shall be resident in India, then and in such Case it shall and may be lawful for

the Archbishop of Canterbury, when and as he shall be required so to do by His Majesty by His Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom, to issue a Commission under His Hand and Seal, to be directed to the Two remaining Bishops authorizing and charging them to perform all such requisite Ceremonies for the Consecration of the Person so to be appointed to the Degree and Office of a Bishop.

C. And be it enacted, That the Expences, of Visitations to be made from Time to Time by the said Bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively shall be paid by the said Company out of the Revenue of the said Territories: provided that no greater Sum on account of such Visitations be at any Time issued than shall from Time to Time be defined and settled by the Court of Directors of the said Company, with the Approbation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

CI. And be it enacted, That no Archdeacon hereafter to be appointed for the Archdeaconry of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, or the Archdeaconry of the Presidency of Fort Saint George, or the Archdeaconry of the Presidency and Island of Bombay, shall receive in respect of his Archdeaconry, any Salary exceeding Three thousand Sicca Rupees per Annum: Provided always, that the whole Expence incurred in respect of the said Bishops and Archdeacons shall not exceed One hundred, and twenty thousand Sicca Rupees per Annum.

CII. And be it enacted, That of the Establishment of Chaplains maintained by the said Company at each of the Presidencies of the said Territories, Two Chaplains shall always be Ministers of the Church of Scotland, and shall have and enjoy from the said Company such Salary as shall from Time to Time be allotted to the Military Chaplains at the several Presidencies: Provided always, that the Ministers of the Church of Scotland to be appointed Chaplains at the said Presidencies as aforesaid shall be ordained and inducted by the Presbytery of Edinburgh according to the Forms and Solemnities used in the Church of Scotland, and shall be subject to the Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in all Things of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, whose Judgments shall be subject to Dissent, Protest, and Appeal to the Provincial Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland: Provided always, that nothing here-

in contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Governor General in Council from granting from Time to Time, with the Sanction of the Court of Directors and of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to any Sect, Persuasion, or Community of Christians not being of the United Church of England and Ireland, or of the Church of Scotland, such Sums of Money as may be expedient for the Purpose of Instruction or for the Maintenance of Places of Worship.

CIII. And whereas it is expedient to provide for the due Qualification of Persons to be employed in the Civil Service of the said Company in the said Territories, be it therefore enacted, That the said Governor General of India in Council shall, as soon as may be after the First Day of January in every Year, make and transmit to the said Court of Directors a prospective Estimate of the Number of Persons who, in the Opinion of the said Governor General in Council, will be necessary, in addition to those already in India or likely to return from Europe, to supply the expected Vacancies in the Civil Establishments of the respective Governments in India in such one of the subsequent Years as shall be fixed in the Rules and Regulations herein-after mentioned; and it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners to reduce such Estimate, so that the Reasons for such Reduction be given to the said Court of Directors; and in the Month of June in every Year, if the said Estimate shall have been then received by the said Board, and if not, then within One Month after such Estimate shall have been received, the said Board of Commissioners shall certify to the said Court of Directors what Number of Persons shall be nominated as Candidates for Admission, and what Number of Students shall be admitted to the College of the said Company at Haileybury in the then current Year, but so that at least Four such Candidates, no one of whom shall be under the Age of Seventeen or above the Age of Twenty Years, be nominated, and no more than One Student admitted for every such expected Vacancy in the said Civil Establishments, according to such Estimate or reduced Estimate as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the said Court of Directors to nominate such a Number of Candidates for Admission to the said College as shall be mentioned in the Certificate of the said Board and if the said Court of Directors shall not within One Month after the Receipt of such Certificate nominate the whole Number mentioned therein, it shall be lawful for the said Board

of Commissioners to nominate so many as shall be necessary to supply the Deficiency.

CIV. And be it enacted, That when and so often as any Vacancy shall happen in the Number of Students in the said College by Death, Expulsion, or Resignation, it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners to add in respect of every such Vacancy One to the Number of Students to be admitted and Four to the Number of Candidates for Admission to be nominated by the said Court in the following Year.

CV. And be it enacted, That the said Candidates for Admission to the said College shall be subjected to an Examination in such Branches of Knowledge and by such Examiners as the said Board shall direct, and shall be classed in a List to be prepared by the Examiners, and the Candidates whose Names shall stand highest in such List shall be admitted by the said Court as Students in the said College until the Number to be admitted for that Year, according to the Certificate of the said Board, be supplied.

CVI. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners and they are hereby required, forthwith after the passing of this Act, to form such Rules, Regulations, and Provisions for the Guidance of the said Governor General in Council in the Formation of the Estimate herein-before mentioned, and for the good Government of the said College, as in their Judgment shall appear best adapted to secure fit Candidates for Admission into the same, and for the Examination and Qualifications of such Candidates and of the Students of the said College, after they shall have completed their Residence there, and for the Appointment and Remuneration of proper Examiners; and such Plan, Rules, and Regulations and Provisions respectively shall be submitted to His Majesty in Council for his Revision and Approbation; and when the same shall have been so revised and approved by His Majesty in Council, the same shall not afterwards be altered or repealed, except by the said Board of Commissioners, with the Approbation of His Majesty in Council.

CVII. And be it enacted, That at the Expiration of such Time as shall be fixed by such Rules, Regulations, and Provisions made as aforesaid, so many of the said Students as all have a Certificate from the said College of good Conduct

during Term of their Residence therein shall be subjected to an Examination in the Studies prosecuted in the said College; and so many of the said Students as shall appear duly qualified shall be classed according to Merit in a List to be prepared by the Examiners, and shall be nominated to supply the Vacancies in the Civil Establishments in India, and have Seniority therein according to their Priority in the said List; and if there shall be at the same Time Vacancies in the Establishments of more than One of the said Presidencies, the Students on the said List shall, according to such Priority, have the Right of electing to which of the said Establishments they will be appointed.

CVIII. And be it enacted, That no Appointment of any Professor or Teacher at the said College shall be valid or effectual until the same shall have been approved by the Board of Commissioners.

CIX. And be it enacted, That every Power, Authority, and Function by this or any other Act or Acts given to and vested in the said Court of Directors shall be deemed and taken to be subject to such Control of the said Board of Commissioners as in this Act is mentioned, unless there shall be something in the Enactments conferring such Powers, Authorities, or Functions inconsistent with such Construction, and except as to any Patronage or Right of appointing to Office vested in or reserved to the said Court.

CX. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to enable the said Board of Commissioners to give or cause to be given Directions ordering or authorizing the Payment of any extraordinary Allowance or Gratuity, or the Increase of any established Salary, Allowance, or Emolument, unless in the Cases and subject to the Provisions in and subject to such Directions may now be given by the said Board, or to increase the Sum now payable by the said Company on account of the said Board, except only by such Salaries or Allowances as shall be payable to the Officers to be appointed as herein-before is mentioned to attend upon the said Board during the winding up of the Commercial Business of the said Company.

CXI. And be it enacted, That whenever in this Act, or in any Act hereafter to be passed, the Term East India Company is or shall be used, it shall be held to apply to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies,

and that the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies may, in all Suits, Proceedings, and Transactions whatsoever after the passing of this Act, be called by the Name of the East India Company.

CXII. And be it enacted, That the Island of Saint Helena, and all Forts, Factories, Public Edifices, and Hereditaments whatsoever in the said Island, and all Stores and Property thereon fit or used for the Service of the Government thereof, shall be vested in his Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the said Island shall be governed by such Orders as His Majesty in Council shall from Time to Time issue in that Behalf.

CXIII. And be it further enacted, That every Supercargo and other Civil Servant of the said Company, now employed by the said Company in the Factory at Canton or in the Island of Saint Helena, shall be capable of taking and holding any Office in any Presidency or Establishment of the said Territories which he would have been capable of taking and holding if he had been a Civil Servant in such Presidency or on such Establishment during the same Time as he shall have been in the Service of the said Company.

CXIV. And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act all Enactments and Provisions directing the said Company to provide for keeping a Stock of Tea shall be repealed.

CXV. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any Court of Justice established by His Majesty's Charters in the said Territories to approve, admit, and enrol Persons as Barristers, Advocates, and Attorneys in such Court without any License from the said Company, any thing in any such Charter contained to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that the being entitled to practice as an Advocate in the principal Courts of Scotland is and shall be deemed and taken to be a Qualification for Admission as an Advocate in any Court in India equal to that of having been called to the Bar in England or Ireland.

CXVI. And be it further enacted, That the Court of Directors of the said Company shall, within the first Fourteen sitting Days next after the First Day of May in every Year, lay before both Houses of Parliament an Account, made up according to the latest Advices which shall have been received,

Of the annual Produce of the Revenues of the Said Territories in India, distinguishing the same and the respective Heads thereof at each of their several Presidencies or Settlements, and of all their annual Receipts and Disbursements at Home and Abroad, distinguishing the same under the respective Heads thereof, together with the latest Estimate of the same, and also the Amount of their Debts, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the annual Amount of such Interest, the State of their Effects and Credits at each Presidency or Settlement, and in England or elsewhere, according to the latest Advices which shall have been received thereof, and also a List of their several Establishments, and the Salaries and Allowances payable by the said Court of Directors in respect thereof; and the said Court of Directors under the Direction and Control of the said Board of Commissioners, shall forthwith prepare Forms of the said Accounts and Estimates in such Manner as to exhibit a complete and accurate View of the Financial Affairs of the said Company; and if any new or increased Salaries, Establishments, or Pensions shall have been granted or created within any Year, the Particulars thereof shall be specially stated and explained at the Foot of the Account of the said Year.

CXVII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall commence and take effect from and after the passing thereof, so so far as to authorize the Appointment or prospective or provisional Appointment, of the Governor General of India, Governors, Members of Council, or other Officers, under the Provisions herein contained, and so far as herein-before in that Behalf mentioned, and as to all other Matters and Things, from and after the Twenty-second Day of April next.

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE MEANS OF COMMUNICATING THE LEARNING AND CIVILIZATION OF EUROPE TO INDIA.

SECTION I.

The subject of the treatise, or the consideration of the means, by which the present highly advanced state of learning and civilization in Europe, can be most effectually communicated to the rest of the world, and to our Indian Empire in particular.

From the earliest ages of the world a reciprocal interchange of learning and civilization has been in progress between the nations of the East, and those of the West, and in proportion as either of them have made any considerable advance in their acquisition, they have imparted to the other a portion of their superior advantages. The original seat of learning was in Asia, where civil order was first established, and we find the neighbouring barbarous States of Greece, drawing largely from this source during the long period from the introduction of their Alphabet from Syria, to the adoption of the systems of the philosophical schools which are now generally acknowledged to have been a part of the learning of Asia, and from Greece these advantages were extended throughout the Roman world.

During the succeeding age, the countries of the East lost their national character and were subjected to the foreign dynasties of Greece and Rome, and afterwards, to the semibarbarous Saracenic Empire; and the race of men, who were the depositaries of the ancient learning gradually disappeared under the powerful invasion of foreign ideas, consummated by the introduction of the Mahomedan system. In India alone, a remnant of the ancient learning of the East survives, of which it may be considered a pretty fair specimen, for there is every reason to believe that in the early ages of the world, the learning, and even the literature of Egypt, Assyria, Persia and Hindoostan bore very much the same character. The Hindoos have hitherto been exempted from the revolutions of the intellectual world, but, instead of having made the progress that might have been expected from the freedom they long enjoyed from foreign invasion, a system of unexampled depression has scarcely allowed them to emerge from the first steps of civilization, which they enjoyed in the earliest ages of the world in common with the rest of Asia.

The Arabians were a rude and unlettered people at the period when they overspread the countries of the East, but after the first torrent of violence and rapine had subsided, and Bagdad, Cairo and Cordova became the seats of organized and tolerably well regulated Governments, a taste for letters began to prevail among them, and, being sensible of the inefficiency of the means which their own language afforded, they wisely had recourse to the superior funds of their Western neighbours. Under the patronage of the Caliphs of the East and West, the philosophy and science of Athens were largely transfused into the language of Arabia and the system of Medicine of Galen and Hippocrates was implicitly adopted until these advantages, combined with their own researches, made the Saracens decidedly a literary people, at a period when, the whole of Europe had been immersed in barbarism by the irruption of the Northern tribes. The Asiatics were now justly acknowledged to be the great depositaries of science, which emanating from their establishments in Spain and Italy, began to pass into the other European States. The name of Algebra evinces its Asiatic origin, and the introduction of the mode of computation at present in use; the recovery in the Arabic version of the works of Galen and Hippocrates which have been lost in the original and the adoption of rhyme mark the benefits the modern European world has derived from this source.

But this epoch also has long since passed away. The Caliphates of the East and West at length ceased to exist, the country became subjected to the military occupation of the barbarous Turks and Mamelukes, and the irregular nature of the government and the frequency of revolutions afforded no leisure for literary pursuits, obliging men to look to present safety rather than future improvement, and engendering an exclusively military spirit which is incompatible with the successful cultivation of letters. Owing to these causes, the countries of the East have, for centuries past, been gradually relapsing into a state of barbarism, while the natives of Europe have simultaneously advanced to a height of civilization which has never been attained before in any age of the world. In modern Europe all the sciences have been carried to a much greater extent, and their principles have been more fully developed than they ever were during the most flourishing period of the literary pre-eminence of the Saracens, and we are now compelled to look back with contempt on the erroneous principles,

on which their systems of astronomy and geography were founded, and on the meagre progress they made in the other sciences, while Political Science, Natural History, Anatomy and the higher branches of mechanics, the last of which have been productive of results so beneficial to the resources and prosperity of Europe, were hardly known to them.

We find therefore four distinct epochs at which the people of Asia and Europe have successively surpassed each other in learning and civilization, and have imparted to the other a share of their superior advantages. The first is the civilization of ancient Asia which was imparted to Greece; the second is the civilization of Greece and of the Roman world, which was imparted to the Saracenic Empire; the third is the civilization of the Saracenic Empire, which was imparted to modern Europe, and the fourth is the civilization of modern Europe which is now in the course of being imparted to Asia. As this last step in the progress of civilization is by far the most important that has ever been made, it ought to be communicated to the rest of the world in a more effectual manner than on any former occasion, and the means of doing so, particularly with reference to our Mahomedan and Hindoo subjects in India, forms the subject which is now under consideration.

SECTION II.

Translations have proved an inadequate instrument for the communication of our superior knowledge to the people of India, and why they must always be so.

As it is, generally speaking, easier to learn any science through the medium of one's native language than of any other, it has been very generally inferred, without further consideration, that the most effectual mode of communicating our own superior knowledge to the natives of India, is to embody it in translations in their own languages and to lay it before them in that shape, but, in coming to this conclusion, many difficulties have been overlooked which have proved to be insurmountable, some of which are as follows.

It would be an Herculean, and to all appearances, an impracticable task to translate into the languages of India, all the European works which contain the development of the sciences; yet, until this is accomplished, we cannot be said to have placed our superior stores of learning at the disposal of the people of India. The knowledge they can derive from the few translations of scientific works in their possession, is ex-

tremely limited and incomplete, and no student is able to master any particular science, or to obtain all the information regarding it, which has been displayed in the languages of Europe. The diffusion of general information would no doubt, be promoted to a certain extent, even by these inadequate means, if the natives could be induced to avail themselves of them, but, independent of other causes which will be explained hereafter, they have little encouragement to enter upon a course of study which they can pursue only to a limited extent, far short of that to which it is open to every European, and they therefore naturally revert to their own system of education, which erroneous as it is, presents a wider field for satisfying a spirit of enquiry and a natural and honorable desire of distinction than can be afforded by a few translations of European works. So long as European knowledge is offered in the form of translations, it will continue to be taught only as subsidiary to the regular course of Asiatic studies, and it will be considered both by teachers and students in a secondary point of view; or as a kind of excrescence on their own system. The emulation and ambition of the students will still be directed to a course of study in the Sanscrit, Arabic and Persian languages; which though full of superstition and absurdity, is yet a system and one which is rendered venerable by usage and is recommended to the natives by its identity with their religion. We cannot therefore be surprised that the scraps of European learning which are put in by the way in the form of translations do not excite much attention.

But, even if translations were procurable to any extent required, they would afford after all but very inadequate means of diffusing a knowledge of our sciences, for all translations are in their nature imperfect and unengaging; being destitute of all the charms of originality and abounding in harsh and obscure expressions, and this is found to be peculiarly the case with translations from the languages of Europe into those of Asia, owing to the wide disparity in the genius of the languages.

A still greater difficulty arises from the nearly total absence of scientific terms in the popular languages of the East, and, although this deficiency may be partly supplied by borrowing largely from the Arabic and Sanscrit, yet preconceived ideas of an opposite tendency are so often attached to the terms which are so borrowed, that the spirit and tone of the original writer can seldom be conveyed, and the translation

becomes obscure and not unfrequently childish and disgusting.

It must also be observed that, if it will be necessary, as it undoubtedly will, to make large use of the Arabic and Sanscrit languages in the translation of every work on science, the only advantage which translations usually possess, or the facilitation of the studies of the natives by the adoption as the medium of their instruction of a dialect which is familiar to them, will be lost and the translation will be made into an equally foreign and a far more abstruse and difficult language than that of the original European version.

The practical difficulty and expense of procuring a sufficient number of persons who are qualified to teach the sciences of Europe in the languages of Asia, will also be found too great to admit of the general adoption of the system, and, in the mean time, nothing can be expected from the native professors of Sanscrit, Arabic and Persian, who, of all their countrymen, are the most attached to their own system, and from motives of professional pride and self-interest, the least disposed to any change being made in it.

But fully to exemplify how inadequate an instrument for the regeneration of India is afforded by European translated learning, it requires to be more generally observed that we ought not to pre-occupy the feelings and prejudices of the natives with a false system, and to attempt to instruct them in a better only when their affections have been wedded to the former, nor to draw up our own literature in array in the mind of any one person against every thing that he before deemed learned and venerable and sacred.* We ought not to oppose and come to issue with the prejudices of the natives, and this too with the very imperfect means which translations afford, but we ought to avoid their prejudices altogether, by instructing them from the beginning in the improved literature of our own country. We shall then cease to carry on, with such imperfect weapons, an open warfare against the old system entrenched, as it is, behind religious feeling and preconceived opinion, and shall make an immediate acquisition of a large

* For instance an erroneous system of Astronomy which teaches that the Sun moves round the Earth, forms part of the Koran, and is therefore identified with the religion of the Mahomedans. Now it is natural to suppose and it is found to be the case, that if the Solar system is taught to a Mahomedan in the terms of his own philosophy, which are the same as those of the Koran, his religious prejudices will be offended by the contrast; but, if the Solar system is taught to him in English, especially if he has not been instructed in Arabic nor consequently in the Koran, no such effect is found to be produced.

class of people predisposed in favour of the new literature under which they will be entirely educated, and when a comparison shall be made between them and the persons who have been educated under the old system, the superiority of the former must determine the question in its favour even in the minds of the natives. Our object ought not to be by means of translations, to make at the best an imperfect graft of the tree of knowledge on a trunk, the heterogeneity of which will not admit of its flourishing upon it, but by the introduction of our own literature and the instruction of the natives in it from their earliest youth we ought to plant a young and flourishing tree, which, with the encouragement it is in the power of Government to afford it, will shoot out and spread its branches far and wide, while the trunk of the old system will be left to a natural and neglected decay. Translations of European learning owing to the numerous disabilities which attend them, will never be able to make head against the impenetrable barrier of habit and prejudice backed by religious feelings which is offered by the existing system of Arabic and Sanscrit learning, and it is only by following a new road that we can escape this barrier and lead the minds of the natives to improvement. This road is afforded in an eminent degree by the study of the English language and literature, which, having nothing in common with the preconceived ideas of the natives, nor any thing in style or language which can remind them of them, prevents all collision with their prejudices which it supplants, not by arranging itself in opposition to them, as the translations do, but by keeping at a distance and avoiding them altogether. If the natives are educated from their childhood in European literature to the entire exclusion of their own erroneous system; our object will be completely effected; and if subsequent instruction in native learning gives them an opportunity of making the comparison between the two, they will be too sensible of the superiority of the system in which they have been educated to admit of any doubt as to the result, and it must be observed that under these circumstances the original European literature will possess exactly the same advantage over the Eastern, which the Eastern literature possesses over the translated European, that is, it will be a primary, instead of being a secondary object with the Students, and it will have pre-occupied their affections and all their earliest associations will be connected with it.

It is owing to the above causes that the efforts which have been made for a long time past, by many able men to promote the diffusion of European learning through the medium of the languages of Asia, have almost entirely failed of effect. These efforts, no doubt, have been productive of some benefit, but the results of the system have been by no means commensurate with the pains which have been taken to promote it. Hardly any degree of emulation and taste for the acquisition of European science has been excited among the students who are educated in this manner, and the system, not being founded on the wishes and inclinations of the natives and being opposed by the insuperable obstacles above detailed, has made no spontaneous progress; and it has not advanced beyond the precincts of the schools in which it was originally taught. In the Persian College at Delhi it has always been found a matter of difficulty to induce either the Professors to teach, or the students to learn any European science through the medium of translation; unless constant vigilance is exerted the books which relate to it are entirely neglected and a translation of the first four books of Euclid, which form a part also of the Arabic system, and a smattering of Geography, as a task for a few days previous to the examination, is the utmost the most constant exertion has been able to effect. This is the more remarkable as a large portion of the students have evinced an anxious desire to commence the study of the English language, which shows that it is the mode of teaching and not the general object of their studies to which they entertain so decided an aversion, and, in order to gratify their taste for English science, instead of taking up the translated books at their disposal, they invariably commence learning the language itself.

SECTION. III.

The only adequate instrument for communicating a foreign system of learning is to educate the people in the literature in which it is embodied and which forms the natural medium of its propagation.

The truth is, that, before a people can be improved by the adoption of a foreign system of learning in their vernacular tongue, a taste and inclination for it must be diffused in the best educated people among them, making it their study in the original; from this will follow a diffusion of the knowledge of the new literature, a general assimilation of ideas

toward it, and what is of equal importance, an assimilation of the vernacular tongue by the introduction into it of numerous scientific terms. Last of all the vernacular tongue will begin to be cultivated in its improved and assimilated state, and translations of scientific works will be introduced into it simultaneously, with the gradual formation of a national literature.

This is the exact process which has taken place in every instance in which the learning of one country has been effectually introduced into any other country. The Romans, in their intercourse with Greece, were polished, not by means of translations of the Grecian writers, but by the study of the Grecian language and literature itself, and, it was only after their taste had been assimilated and improved, and many of the terms of the Grecian Philosophy had been introduced into their own language that translations began to be attempted. In the same manner, the barbarous nations of Africa, Spain, Gaul, Great Britain, &c. were civilized by the introduction of the Roman language and literature which took so deep a root among them, that they still form the foundation of the tongues of all the countries in which the original inhabitants have not been entirely extirpated or driven away. Again, in the middle ages, science and literature were revived in Europe by the study,—not of translations of the languages of Greece and Rome, but of the original languages themselves by which the people modelled their taste and draw from them copiously for the improvement of their respective vernacular tongues. By degrees these vernacular tongues have ripened into a medium fitted for the formation of a national literature, and it may well be questioned whether the study of the original Greek and Latin might not now be laid aside as an instrument, the use of which has been superseded by the gradual perfection of another which is more efficient.

Every set of ideas is clothed in a language of kindred genius and conformed signification, which becomes the natural medium for propagating it. Abstracted from their own language and literature, and located in other producing quite different associations, the ideas can no more flourish than a shrub which has been transplanted from its own soil and climate into others which are quite unfitted for its reception. The learning and the literature proceed with a simultaneous movement, and by an accommodating process, the new literature diffuses itself in all its marked features, through the

tongues of the countries, whose fate it is to undergo this moral invasion and the acquisition of the learning which it conveys, is thereby facilitated to the great body of the people and a general assimilation of their taste and ideas takes place towards it.

The medium of the Hindoo system of learning and religion is the Sanscrit language, and this has been extended by endless ramifications, forming so many ducts for the genius of the system, through all the provincial dialects. In later days the great Akbar established the Persian language as the language of business and of polite literature throughout his extensive dominions, and the popular tongue naturally became deeply impregnated with it. The literature and language of the country thus became identified with the genius of his dynasty, and this has tended more than any thing else to produce a kind of intuitive veneration for the family which has long survived the loss of their power, and this feeling will continue to exist until we substitute the English language for the Persian, which will dissolve the spell and direct the ideas and sympathies of the natives towards their present rulers. Akbar's adoption of Persian as the language of his dynasty was a masterpiece of policy, which tended materially to the production of a national feeling in behalf of his family and the effects of the measure have long survived even the destruction of their power. The Turkish and Affghan rulers of Hindostan, who preceded the Moguls, did not introduce any new government language, the consequence of which has been that their dominion was forgotten almost as soon as it ceased to exist, and, so far from having left behind them any vestiges of their system, there is hardly a word in the Indian vocabulary which marks their ever having appeared in the country. The Pehlevee was the medium of propagating the system of Zoroaster. The Lamas of Thibet, the Buddhists, the Jews, all have their sacred languages, each the vehicle of their own system; but no people ever made so signal an application of the principle that the progress of languages and conquests, both physical and moral, ought to be commensurate, as the Arabians.

The early propagators of the Mahomedan religion had too good a practical knowledge of human nature to undress their sacred volume; and, stripping it of every thing that could render it engaging and impressive, to clothe it in the uncouth and unsuitable habiliments of the vernacular tongues of the

various nations, which were afterwards completely subdued to its influence. Half an hour's inspection of Sale's Koran, one of the most polished translations in the most polished language in the world, must convince every person that the experiment must have failed and that the Koran would have become, if this course had been pursued, a laughing stock among the nations who now regard it above every other production that has yet appeared among them. A course, the reverse of this, was followed by those intelligent Mahomedans. They presented their sacred book to the nations which had been conquered by them in its unimpaired native dignity. They did even more than this, and founded an argument for its divine origin on the beauty of its language, which they declared could not be equalled by the unassisted efforts of human genius. Acting up to this policy, the Caliph Walid issued a decree that the language of Arabic should be the universal language of the Mahomedan world, and from the Indian Archipelago to Portugal, it actually became the language of religion, of literature, of government, and, generally, of common life. Throughout this vast tract the vernacular tongues were saturated with the idiom of the Koran, and the devout Moslems of every country cherished the language of the new religion. Owing to the divine origin of the Christian religion, less recourse has been had to human means for its propagation. Yet the progress even of the Christian religion was greatly facilitated by the language of Greece, in which it was first generally propagated, happening to be the prevailing language of that day, and it still conveys to the natives of Europe their idea of most of the characteristics of their religion. Latin was also a convenient instrument, while the provincial languages were crude and unfitted for the refinements of the new religion, but to retain it in the church service of the present day, when the provincial dialects have become more refined than the Latin itself, is a monstrous absurdity.

Of all the modern European nations the French appear to be the most sensible of the important influence of language on national habits of thinking, and they have obtained an unnatural elevation in the scale of nations, and no small advantage in their public and private intercourse with foreigners by the adoption of their own language as the international dialect of Europe. If it were necessary to do so, I could enumerate more instances of the irresistible influence that is produced upon the moral habits of nations by the introduction of a new

literature, but I conclude with one to which I always advert with feelings of the most heartfelt gratification. I refer to the African population which has been transplanted into the West India Islands and the continent of America. We have given these people our own language and have thereby put them in a train of necessarily progressive improvement. We have placed them on the high road to civilization, and, although at present in a state of degrading bondage, they will reach the goal centuries before the free blacks of Africa who are groping about in the dark, destitute of any means of acquiring a knowledge of our religion and our sciences, including the science of Government which gives the necessary support and encouragement to all the rest. The dialect these negro slaves speak, is an uncouth perversion of the languages of Europe, suited to the present crude state of their ideas, but their literature, whenever they come to use one, will be the literature of Europe, and their language will gradually assimilate to the same standard. The French literature is the national literature of Saint Domingo. Whether a mass of ignorant savages are transplanted into the centre of civilisation, or a few civilized men are placed in a commanding situation over a country like that of India, the object in both cases is the same, or the communication to the larger portion of the society of the superior advantages of their fellows.

Whatever difference of opinion may be entertained respecting the benefit which has accrued to the world from some of the changes above noticed, every body must agree that the means by which they have been effected, or the introduction of a new national literature, forms the most powerful moral instrument that has been placed at the disposal of mankind, for the purpose of changing the character and habits of thinking of their fellow men.

SECTION IV.

It is therefore incumbent upon the nations of Europe and particularly upon England to avail themselves of this instrument for the communication of their superior knowledge to the neighbouring continents of Africa and Asia.

It has been observed, that of the four periods at which the natives of the East and West have successively imparted to each other a portion of their superior store of knowledge, the communication in the three first periods was incomplete; the obvious reason of which is, that the people who were superior

for the time being, either did not choose, or were unable to communicate their literature also. Consequently, instead of a new system of learning, only disjointed and unconnected fragments were introduced; useful enough, indeed, but limited in their extent and tame, spiritless and unengaging, because they had been separated from their proper medium and they were therefore unable to produce any effectual or permanent change. Although the early Greeks derived their alphabet from the East, yet it was only applied to the improvement of their own language, and the systems of philosophy and all the knowledge they drew from the same quarter, were expounded to them in their native tongue. Afterwards the Grecian philosophy became known to the Saracens through the medium of translations only, and in the middle ages the European world drew from the superior stores of the Saracens in the same manner.

As the literature of ancient Egypt and Syria, and in after ages, the literature of the Mahomedans were identified with their moral and religious codes, so that the one could not have been introduced without the other, it was a happy thing for the nations of Europe that they only drew from the stream without admitting of its influx, but if the Saracens of the Caliphates, instead of confining themselves to meagre and uninteresting translations of the works of the Grecian philosophers, had pursued the study in the original of the poets, historians and moralists of the free states of Greece, a flame of generous liberty would have been kindled, and a new direction would have been given to the feelings and views of the people of the East, which might have been productive of benefits up to the present day, the extent of which it is impossible to estimate. The season for this change, however, had not yet arrived. In those days the spirit of Mahomedanism was at its zenith, and the pride of those conquerors would not permit them to study the literature of nations, which they considered in every respect inferior to themselves, but we now see this religion gradually yielding to the operation of the same instruments by which it was itself established, that is, the sword or the acquisition of the powers of Government, and the one of which we are now treating; or the introduction of a new literature and system of learning, involving a set of ideas entirely different from those which prevailed before.

This glorious epoch has been reserved for the present age, and Europe having again taken the lead in a more decided

manner than ever, invites her sister continents of Africa and Asia to partake of the store of learning which is the source of her own prosperity in undiminished vigour, through the medium of her own literature. The superior advantages, that have now for the fourth time been obtained by a portion of the world over the remainder, as they are immeasurably greater than have ever been obtained before, so the mode that ought to be adopted for communicating them should be far more effectual than has been adopted on any former occasion. Above all nations, it is most incumbent upon England to forward this mighty process, because she is the most replete with benefits to the human race. She is the most highly-gifted in the perfection of the arts, and in the enterprise of her people and political institutions, the most beneficial to the human race, are the acknowledged right and inheritance of her children, till at last they have become identified with their feelings, and they impart them sooner or later as a matter of course to every people whom Providence entrusts to their care. England too, the mistress of the ocean, the medium of communication between the civilised and barbarous world, is the nation now in the course of peopling the earth, and having put North America out of hand, we find her replenishing with her children new Holland and the only portions of the vast African continent which have yet been reclaimed to civilization and throughout the continent of India, and the West India Islands, she wields all the powers which God had granted to man for dispensing good to his fellow men. The literature of England will become the standard literature of half the world, and our language will be transfused from this source throughout the various vernacular tongues, becoming to them what Latin is to the languages of Southern Europe; and what Sanscrit and Persian are at present to the languages of Hindoostan and our learning, our morals, and our religion, embodied in the established literature and diffused through the genius of the popular languages, will be imparted far and wide among the nations of the earth.

At this moment it requires only the fiat of the local Government to make the English literature the polite, and ultimately, the standard and national literature of the whole of India. As Latin in former days became the learned language of the West, English will become the learned language of the East, only it will be ten times more effectual for the civilization of the people, because it has collected in its course all

that is good in the Greek, the Latin, and in all the modern languages, and because no one can acquire it without imbibing the genius of Christianity, under which the language has been gradually formed and the principles of which it inculcates at every step. The vernacular tongues of India, which are in a remarkable degree unscientific and poor, and are therefore capable of improvement to almost any extent, will soon be overwhelmed by an introduction of English words, which convenience and fashion will incorporate with their idiom, and they will gradually become assimilated to the English as they were ages ago assimilated to the Sanscrit, and more lately to the Persian, and as the dialect of modern Europe have been assimilated to the Latin language, English will become the standard of taste throughout India, and every body will endeavour in his writings and conversation to approach as near as possible to it; till at last the vernacular tongue will itself ripen into a medium fitted for the communication of the higher branches of knowledge and for the gradual formation of a national literature.

SECTION V.

Respecting the disposition which the natives of India evince towards the cultivation of English literature.

As every kind of education requires that the parties concerned should take a personal interest in it, I will next remark upon the feeling with which the natives of India are practically fond to view the introduction of the English literature. The result of all experience on this point, affords a prospect the most gratifying and encouraging. The famous edict of the great Akbar, commanding that the Persian language should be adopted throughout his dominions as the language of public business, affords a precedent for a similar adoption of the English language (the only mode of making the study of English literature general in India) which is present to the mind of every native. As Persian was not the native language of the Mogul conquerors, which was Tarkee, and as it offered a very scanty store of scientific information, it is probable that the readiness with which the natives of India commenced the study of the language, did not arise from any predilection they entertained for it, but was the natural consequence of the habitual deference which ages of despotism have taught them to pay to the edicts of their rulers. But English is the native

language of the rulers of the country. and our subjects therefore look to it with confidence and respect, and they are besides fully aware that it contains embodied in it an improved system of learning far superior to any they now possess, and they therefore appreciate its merits and spontaneously desire to adopt it, next after the Mahommedans, the Mahrattas succeeded to the Government of Upper India, and they also introduced their own language as the medium of transacting public business in the Provinces subjected to their dominion, and now that the English have succeeded to the Mahrattas, the natives naturally look upon English as the Government language, and they regard its adoption in the transaction of public business to be sooner or later a matter of course. I have often heard them speak of it in this manner, and particularly the large and intelligent classes of Kaiths and Cashmerians, who compose in the Upper Provinces the greater portion of the persons who are employed in the service of the Government, and of individuals as Secretaries, Scribes, &c. It is remarkable that these same classes were the first to undertake the study of Persian in the time of Akbar, and this circumstance, combined with their natural aptness and perseverance, generally secured them a preference to the Mahommedans in the service of that intelligent Monarch.

The progress which has been made by the natives of Calcutta in the cultivation of English literature is well known. The younger part of them lately commenced the publication of a newspaper in the English language, containing notices on general and scientific subjects, which was shortly after suppressed through the influence of their parents and guardians from an apprehension that the principles inculcated by it would be subversive of Hindooism. If those parents and guardians had been themselves educated in the new literature the result would have been very different.

But the taste is by no means confined to Calcutta, although the opportunities the natives possess of pursuing the study in more distant parts of the country are very limited. Many natives of the first distinction throughout the country have pursued the study of English for many years past, generally under very discouraging circumstances, owing to the difficulty of procuring teachers; and many more have expressed a desire to be furnished with the means of instruction. In the study of English is beginning to be considered about India as a necessary part of a polite education, and

is often referred to as in the native newspapers and in common conversation.

The house of Timour itself has not been exempted from the infection and the favorite son of the titular Emperor and his wife have for a long time past been engaged in acquiring a knowledge of our literature. Bhurtpoor also, which was so long the rallying point of our enemies and was so lately in arms against us, has caught the same spirit in a remarkable degree. About a year and a half ago it was intimated to the ministers of the Bhurtpoor state that the British Government expected them to give a proper education to its ward, the minor Raja, under the idea, I believe, that he would be made to commence the study of Persian. To this requisition the ministers replied that the Bhurtpooreans had been accustomed to oppose the Mahommedans in arms and not to adopt their customs, that none of the former Rajas had ever studied Persian and that they could see no reason why they should commence at this time of day; but they had no objection, they said, to their young Raja being taught English if we pleased. This proposition was, of course, readily assented to, and the Raja has been pursuing the study ever since with considerable success, in conjunction with a large class composed of the sons of some of the principal people about the Court. So that English is likely to become the standard literature of our ancient enemy of Bhurtpoor, before it is established as such in our own provinces. I say this to our shame.

At the Persian College at Delhi numerous applications were for a long time made for the provision of some means of instruction in English literature, and when a teacher came at last to be appointed, the zeal of the Arabic and Persian students to undertake the study of English was so great, that their original classes seemed likely to be deserted. Since this period a separate College has been established there under the name of the Delhi Institution, for the sole purpose of affording instruction in English literature, and the students continue to make the most satisfactory progress and their numbers (now about 130) are limited only by the extent of the means of instruction. A peculiarly gratifying feature in this seminary is, that boys of every religion and denomination are cordially united within its walls in the study of English literature, English, French, and Portuguese. Christians, Hindoos and Mahomedans are associated indiscriminately throughout the classes, and no inconvenience of any description has ever been

experienced from the mixture. This is a degree of liberality which has not been attained even at Calcutta, where the disunion of the society into castes is encouraged by appropriating separate Colleges to the Mahomedans and Hindoos, and by keeping the Christians distinct from them all.

Throughout the Madras country, English is very generally understood, and it is rapidly becoming the common medium of communication between people speaking the various provincial languages in use under that Presidency. The only language which is studied by the natives of Pondicherry is French and in the Island of Bombay, all who do not look to the Government for promotion, (I speak again to our shame) learn English. The natives have also adopted in their language a variety of English terms, for they are sensible that new ideas ought not to be clothed in old terms which convey quite a different notion.

Besides evincing the favourable disposition of the Indians towards the acquirement of our literature, the examples I have adduced, prove that they are able to pursue the study with success. The English language is incomparably easier for them to acquire than the Arabic and Sanscrit, and in this respect, it is at present on about a par with the Persian. A youth in the full vigour of his understanding may become master of English literature, so as to be able to read the language and compose fluently in it, in about three years, and if he commences the study in his childhood, it will take him five or six years. But it must be observed, that the study will become easier every year in proportion as the vernacular tongues shall gradually assimilate towards the English, in the same manner as they have hitherto assimilated towards the Persian language.

SECTION VI.

The introduction of English as the language of public business is necessary to secure the general adoption of English literature throughout India.

At present the zeal of the few induces them to acquire a competent knowledge of our literature, but the exertions of the many must ever depend on the existence of inducements; connected with their future subsistence and with the prospect of wealth, honors and distinction which can be afforded only by the English language being gradually adopted, in the room of Persian, as the language of public business and of the Courts

of Law.* This would produce a stimulus to its acquisition which would act immediately, generally and constantly. It is this adoption as the language of business which supports in an artificial existence the Persian language, which is equally foreign to the rulers and to every class of their subjects, and this same adoption would encourage in a much greater degree a general knowledge of English, which is the native language of the rulers, and would therefore greatly increase the confidence of the subjects whose object it always is to procure a thorough understanding of their cases by those who have to decide on them.

More than forty years ago, when our judicial system was introduced into Bengal, it was a question whether the proceeding in the newly established Courts should be carried on in the English or the Persian language, the last of which had, at that period, made a very meagre progress in that distant province of the Mogul empire, and Bengally was the language which was generally used in the transaction of public business. In the choice we actually made we proved ourselves to be staunch friends to Mahomedanism. Had we acted otherwise, the Bengal fathers would not in the present day have interposed to prevent their children from propagating principles subversive of the Hindoo religion.

I have stated my sentiments on this point more fully in the accompanying paper.

The operative detail of making English the Government language is very simple. An immediate preference should be given in the choice of Native officers to those who are masters of the English language. The use of the language should be immediately encouraged in all petitions, memorials and such like detached papers and proceedings, and last of all, a period should be fixed by law, beyond which all public business of whatever kind should be transacted in English. The native advocates, who are the only class at all interested in supporting the present system, are too insignificant to oppose any effectual obstacle to the change, but if time is allowed for them to grow more accomplished and more powerful, they will oppose

* Mr. H. Wilson's observations upon the means of encouraging the study of Sanskrit in England equally apply to the study of English in India. "As long as the study of Sanskrit is not obligatory upon any individual—as long as it is mere matter of enlightened curiosity—as long as it holds out no prospect of emolument or distinction—it is not probable that it will be extensively pursued. Other and more essential acquisitions will necessarily interest and

it with as many arguments as our English Lawyers did the discarding of the Norman French from our Law proceedings in England.

The English language may be even more easily introduced into our political correspondence with the native independent Sovereigns; and with the chieftains living under our own Government. Many of the Rajpoot Princes had never been accustomed to make any use of the Persian language, until they adopted it in their correspondence with us, out of deference to *our* customs, and they are all of them at this moment perfectly indifferent whether the medium of this correspondence be in Persian or in English. They have most of them English scholars in their pay. Thus will the English language be ushered in throughout the continent of India, under the most favourable auspices, such as cannot fail to secure its rapid diffusion. In its use by their Kings and Princes the whole of India will have the highest possible authority for its adoption—an idea of dignity and importance will become associated with the study, and its acquisition will become a primary object with all who look forward to political distinction, viz. with all the officers of the native states and with a large portion of those belonging to our own. Attracted by the manifest superiority of the persons who will be educated in this manner, and by the desire of qualifying themselves for employment, numbers will also flock to our schools and Colleges from the neighbouring independent states, many of whom will establish Seminaries on the same plan of their return to their own homes a process which, when we consider our supremacy, cannot fail ultimately to give to the whole of India, in addition to our own Provinces, a national and standard literature big with the amelioration of the human race and with the real and lasting honour of our nation.

SECTION VII.

Other advantages that will be obtained by the use of the English language in the transaction of public business.

It might be considered enough that the adoption of English as the Government language affords the only means of establishing the English literature as the standard literature of the whole continent of India; but there are other advantages inherent in the measure itself which must not be passed over. In judicial proceedings, in the details of the revenue administration, and in the other operations of Government which more

immediately affect the rights of the people, the first object to be kept in view is that the person who has to decide should obtain a good apprehension of the case which is before him, else it is no decision at all. The next object is that the people should have the means of appreciating the grounds of the decision in order that they may satisfy themselves of its justice. The most effectual means of obtaining the first and most important of these objects is to have the proceedings conducted in the language of the rulers. The most effectual means of accomplishing the second is to have the proceedings conducted in the language of the people.

The grand desideratum therefore is to have the proceedings conducted in a language which is familiar both to the rulers and to the people, which was attained when Latin on the continent and Norman French in England were discarded from judicial proceedings, and the national languages were substituted in their place. But, when this double object cannot be effected, the next desideratum is to have the proceedings conducted in the language of the rulers: for instance, at the Cape, Dutch, which is the language of the people, was lately excluded from judicial proceedings at the recommendation of the Commissioners who had been deputed to that Colony, and English, which is the language of the rulers, has been substituted for it.

At present, in the country, neither one object nor the other is obtained owing to the proceedings in the judicial and revenue departments being conducted in Persian, which is the language neither of the rulers nor of the people—Persian therefore ought to be ousted and English ought to be substituted in its place because it is the language of the rulers, and as for the means the people will have of appreciating the grounds of the decisions, they will at least be as well off as they are at present, for English proceedings can be explained to them as easily as Persian, and every year will render them more familiar with the language. This change will be more beneficial than the substitution of English for Dutch at the Cape, because we have not to choose, as in that instance, between the language of the rulers and of the people, but between the language of the rulers and a language which is foreign to both rulers and people. At first it will be less advantageous than the substitution of the national languages in France for Latin and Norman French, because the latter the rulers only will be adopted, but, ultimately,

will become ten times more beneficial, because it will give the people of India a new literature, replete with benefit to them, and because their vernacular tongues will by the same process, gradually become more applicable for the transaction of business and for the communication of knowledge than they are at present.

Persian being a language quite foreign to the European officers of Government, which they can acquire only at a considerable expence of labour and application, they naturally for the most part possess an imperfect knowledge of it. This produces a degree of irksomeness in the transaction of the public business, and young men, in particular, who are just entering upon their career, see in the accumulated Persian records a mysterious and fathomless depth of toil and vexation which damps their zeal in the outset, and partly from this cause, and partly from an habitual coincidence with the genius of the language which scorns all reference to reasoning and breathes nothing but adulation and arbitrary will, a lax and indifferent feeling in the decision of the rights of our Indian subjects is too often engendered. Therefore between their imperfect knowledge of the language and their indifference, the natives find that they cannot place implicit confidence in their rulers and they are obliged to have recourse to the native officers who possess a competent knowledge of the language, who are indefatigable in their attention to business, and who are always ready to supply the imperfect knowledge of their masters and to give their indifference that direction which is most favorable to their own interested views. The intervention of the Persian language involves the transaction of the public business in a shade of interminable uncertainty and mystery, the necessary effect of which is to throw the people into the hands of intermediate agents. It forms a barrier between the ruler and the people which is left to the occupation of our ill-paid and unprincipled native public servants, who from this fastness, pervert the course of justice and levy contributions from every body who is obliged to have recourse to the Courts of justice and to the public offices of Government. Vigilance may indeed diminish the evil; but until the cause of it is removed, complaints will continue to prevail of the undue influence of our native officers, and the decisions of the European Judges will never be fully and generally recognised as their own deliberate and unbiased resolutions, founded on acknowledged principles of law and equity.

The introduction of the English language for the transaction of the public business will produce the reverse of all these effects. The native servants of Government will at once be ousted from the debateable land in which they are maintained by the present system, and the European officers will occupy a high position whence confidence, knowledge and civilization will be diffused, as from a centre, throughout the community. The European officers will be sure to obtain a good apprehension of the cases that will be submitted to them in their own language, and the consciousness of this will greatly increase the reliance of the people upon their rulers and their attachment to the existing institutions. The transaction of business becoming less irksome to the European officers from the adoption of their native language, instances of want of application will become less frequent among them; and instead of deciding upon the rights of our subjects in a language of a spirit and tendency inclining to nothing but arbitrary will, they will hold all their proceedings in the language of freemen, the whole tenor of which inculcates a respect for the dignity of human nature. Many a well known term they have been brought up to cherish and respect will carry to their hearts a sympathetic and irresistible appeal, and they will be recalled at every step to a just impression of what is due to their fellow creatures.

It is a fact that European officers seem to entertain an inferior sense of responsibility, and are comparatively careless and indifferent to the importance of the subject before them and to its real merits when they make use only of a Persian medium of recording their sentiments, and they often venture to express opinions at which they would be themselves startled if they saw them plainly expressed in their own language. Following in the ordinary train of Persian composition they seldom care to look very deep for reasons, but are content with the upshot of their thoughts and hence arbitrary ideas are adopted and whatever absurdities we produce in India are generally to be found in a Persian dress. On the contrary, when writing in our own language, we always appear to have a perfect apprehension of the importance of the subject, and we weigh our words and reasons well before committing our sentiments to paper, of which the Supreme Government seemed to be aware when they directed that the correspondence among their European officers, in the political department, should be carried on in the English language only.

According to the present system, also the youth who are

destined to govern India, are obliged to spend the most valuable portion of their time, when they have got over the mechanical part of their education and their minds have acquired their full vigour in learning the Persian, Arabic and Sanscrit language, which can teach them only to become despots and superficial thinkers, and they are too often made to consider that a competent knowledge of Persian comprises all the qualities necessary for the proper exercise of power. By the adoption of English as the Government language all this will be avoided and future writers will be able to apply that period of their education, which is always productive of the most important results, to the acquisition of legal knowledge, the absence of which is so generally lamented by persons who have given their attention to Indian affairs. As for the colloquial languages of India, they will always be acquired best in the country itself, and the difficulty of acquiring even these will be diminished every year in proportion as they become assimilated to the English. Some public officers are devoted to the study of Persian, and with a pedantry which is perfectly incomprehensible, they seem to consider the most inadequate instrument that is to be found in the history of the world, as a substantive object worthy of the most unbounded attention; these persons, being deprived of their idol, will be obliged to give their views some other direction, and as nothing can be less beneficial than what they now pursue, an improvement will in all probability be effected. Both in youth and in age the attention of our public officers will be directed to learning instead of literature, to substantive objects instead of what is a mere instrument. Already in possession of the English language, which is by far the most efficient instrument for governing India, instead of directing the attention of our writers to the acquisition of legal and political knowledge, their time is wasted in the acquisition of the Persian language which is merely another instrument, and a much less efficient one, than the other.

Similar advantages will attend the introduction of the English language into the political department of the Government. Our allies will place more implicit confidence* in what

* Rangoon Singh attaches uncommon value to the English Letter which he received from Lord Ellenborough which he naturally considers to be a more genuine expression of the sentiments of our Government than the fulsome and hackneyed professions of our Persian Correspondence which are always considered as a matter of course. The other day also we had a striking instance of the superior confidence which the native states place in English Correspondence

they know to be a genuine and original expression of their sentiments, a transcript of what we write ourselves without any discretionary medium being used or any possibility existing of alteration or perversion. They are also well aware, that when European officers are obliged to express their sentiments and wishes in their own language, they are generally more precise and more attentive both to the general tenor of what they write and to the choice of particular expressions than in the Persian letters which are written under their direction. On the other hand, it will be an equal satisfaction and source of confidence to them to know that the representation of their case is thoroughly understood by the European officers, and that the point and substance of what they say is neither lost in a translation nor misunderstood from an imperfect knowledge of the original; all which combined will add to the weight and impression of our political correspondence, and will proportionally facilitate the accomplishment of the object it has in view, whether it be to inculcate general principles or particular injunctions--to express good will and a friendly disposition, approbation, disapprobation and the like.

But, independent of the general superior efficiency of our own language for the communication of our sentiments to our allies, there are two subjects in the expression of which it possesses peculiar advantages over the Persian. The first of these comprises the general principles and maxims of national government and international policy for which the Persian language seldom possesses any terms, and even when it does, the native have been so little accustomed to look into it for information on these subjects that they seldom appreciate, and hardly ever recognize it when they see it; consequently, nothing is more difficult than to inculcate any thing like general maxims of civil and international government in that language, or any thing but what relates to some well defined

in the case of Jeypoor, where the authorities desired to write to the Governor General in English in order that they might be sure that His Lordship received a correct representation of what they intended to say, and they were deterred from doing so through fear of offending the *Amir*.

No European Officer writes his own Persian letters but he dictates the heads of what he wishes to be written to a *Moonshiee*, who prepares the letters and, when it happens to be of a friendly and complimentary nature, it is really left entirely to the *Moonshiee*. The *Moonshiees* therefore are a discretionary power in the Persian Correspondence, just in proportion to the want of vigilance of the European Officers and his ignorance of language; and when they happen to possess his confidence, the case then ever.

subject immediately in view. The other point in which Persian so decidedly fails as a diplomatic language is in conveying assurances of friendship and good will, for the style of epistolary correspondence has been so thoroughly depraved that no words have been left to express a sincere regard and a really favourable disposition. The obsequiousness and insincerity produced by the despotism of the east have fixed themselves in the style of letter writing, and there is no term of endearment which is not over and over again applied to each other by the bitterest enemies. Darius Saul continued to profess in his correspondence the most unlimited obedience to the British Government, and the greatest personal friendship for Sir Charles Metcalf, who was charged with the conduct of the negotiations on our part, while a hundred pieces of cannon from the walls of the Fort were thundering defiance to our power.

To conclude this part of the subject, I will observe that the natives attach a degree of implicit confidence and high estimation to all documents in the English language (whether they contain a statement of their own case for the consideration of their ruler or copies of public proceedings for their own information) such as might be expected of transcripts of the dictates of their rulers, and of a language which is the immediate organ of all they have to hope or fear, and this feeling affords a strong reason that the further extension of the system will increase the attachment of the bulk of the people to our government by producing a more entire confidence in the justice of our decisions, by satisfying them of our views and designs, and more generally, by reducing the space which separates us from them, and amalgamating them with ourselves—a nearer assimilation of taste, language, manners and ideas.

SECTION VIII.

The details of a system of public education which will facilitate the general adoption of English literature and will secure to the people all the benefits derivable from it.

The use of English as the Government language will of itself secure its general adoption as the language of literature and public education, yet it will not be considered superfluous to originate such a system of education as will facilitate this object, will secure to the people all the benefits derivable from it and will moreover bring up the youth in improved habits of virtue and morality, and with increased feelings of respect for the government and for the principles of the English rule.

After full consideration, the following appears to me to be the system which is best adapted for our Bengal Provinces, being founded upon a division of labour between the elementary and higher branches of education, or between what is termed literature and what forms a part of science and the arts, as well as upon a rising scale of emulation:

A preparatory school should be gradually established in every zillah, to which all who choose to attend should be admitted, and a College should be gradually established in every Commissionariat to which all should be admitted who have acquired a certain standard of proficiency, and a portion of the students should be Government foundation scholars who have obtained their scholarships as prizes in the zillah schools. All castes and religions, Christian, Mohammedan and Hindoo should be admitted to the preparatory schools and Colleges, excepting only those degraded castes (for instance the sweepers) with whom the other Mahomedans and Hindoos are not in the habit of associating, and the whole system should be under the authority of Government and be superintended by the chief local authorities. For instance the Senior Civil Servant in each zillah, whether Judge or Collector, should be an official President of the Committee of Superintendence of the Preparatory School of that zillah and the Commissioner should preside in the Committee for the Superintendence of the College in his Division and the Members of the Committee both of the Preparatory Schools and Colleges should be chosen indiscriminately in their several districts for their superior virtue and influence, whether they be natives or Europeans, or official or unofficial persons.

The plan of education will be as follows. The object of the Preparatory Schools will be to impart a knowledge of English literature or of reading, writing and composing in English and the object of the Colleges will be to afford instruction in science and the arts.

In the Preparatory Schools, after the first elementary books have been got through, the boys will be carried through a course of general history, followed by separate histories of England and India—a course which will, at the same time, open their minds to general knowledge, and give them an acquaintance with the English language. Geography they will

* The Senior Civil Servant in the District whether Christian or Hindoo and the Senior Judge will better be the President of the College Committee.

learn in the progress of the above historical course and they will simultaneously acquire writing, the rudiments of Arithmetic and Grammar and English composition.

The Colleges will contain Professors in the following departments.

1st. Law, that noblest of all sciences, the general knowledge of which is the most advantageous to the subject. In this department all the students will learn the general principles of Law as they are laid down in Blackstone and Paley; and after that, the Criminal law and such parts of the Civil law as are common to all classes, together with the science of pleading and joining issue. Besides these branches of the science, which will be common to them all, they will follow their own taste in applying themselves to the study of Hindoo, Mahomedan and English law, for which purpose the books at present available are the general regulations of Government. Macnaghten, Strange; translations of the Hidaya, Dayabhaga, and other Mahomedan and Hindoo Law books, and particularly the precedents of Anglo-Indian Law as they are published in the reports of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut. But it may be hoped that, before long, a new code, or rather an improved digest of Law will be formed, copies of which will be deposited in each College, and it will naturally form the chief ground work of the study in this department. Separate degrees should be conferred in what may be called the general department of Indian law, and in the three particular departments of the peculiar laws of the English, of the Hindoos, and of the Mahomedans.

2d. Mathematics and Mechanics, including the practice of Land surveying.

3d. Moral and Political Philosophy, Logic, Natural History, Astronomy, Physic, Anatomy, Chemistry and the Fine Arts may be added as opportunity offers.

All the Teachers and Professors of the Preparatory Schools and Colleges should be chosen for their qualifications only without reference to religion and tribe, excepting only the few and degraded castes with whom the Mahomedans and Hindoos have as yet refused to associate. It is a gratifying fact that a great variety of English works, particularly of our standard authors, have for many years past, been accumulating in India, till at last the standard works of English literature have become cheaper, and consequently more accessible to the people than they are in England. Most Euro-

peans bring out with them to India a small library of our English Classics, and few carry any home with them; hence there is a stock of these books in India continually on the increase and suffering little or no diminution.

SECTION IX.

The amelioration the system of public education will produce in the department of Law and in other respects.

It will here be proper to point out some of the objects which I have in view, in my desire to raise up a body of well trained Advocates, such as the proposed system of education will gradually create. First, from their professional education and their acquaintance with former precedents, they will be able to restrain the Judge within the strict limits of the law, and to prevent any ill considered and hasty decisions which he might otherwise be disposed to make: nor will they be less useful to guard their clients against the corrupt exactions of the native officers of the Court which have always been so much complained of; for the superior attainments of the new Advocates will qualify them to be entrusted with the examination of the witness in open Court, together with many of the functions which are now performed by the native officers, a circumstance which must break the combination of the latter and diminish their influence, real or supposed, in the proceedings. It is the boast of the English law, that the treachery and collusion of Counsel are crimes unheard of in it: but this assertion is too limited, for whatever the subsistence; and all the prospects in life of a body of men depend on their character for integrity, instances of delinquency will be rare among them. In short, it is a fact beyond all doubt that, in proportion as the people are enabled to entrust the entire management of their cases to Advocates, who are responsible to, and rewarded by themselves, in that same proportion will the opinion that is entertained of the influence of the native officers of the Court diminish, and this, combined with the assurance that the proceedings, being drawn up in the native language of the Judge, are perfectly understood by him, will go far to restore confidence to our system.

But the most important of the improvements to be derived from the superior qualifications of the new Advocates, will be in the law itself. At present all the reports of decisions which have been published as well as the best treatises and commentaries on the law (Macnaghten, Strange, &c.) are

in the English language, and are consequently inaccessible to the Advocates, who are conversant only with Persian, and in the professional education of the Judge so complete, nor his leisure so ample as to admit in most cases of his obtaining an adequate knowledge, either of the precedents of the law or of the authoritative treatises and commentaries which have been published. Consequently, generally speaking, no precedents are observed in our Courts of law, no fixed rules of practice are followed, no reference is made to former decisions on similar cases in the same or in other Courts, but all cases are, with few exceptions, referred to the native law officers (Mullees and Pundits) who are themselves guided by no rule or precedent, but consult their original law books for every case, as if the point of law had never been settled before. Hence the body of Anglo-Indian law retains its crude and original character of a collection of general maxims, without the addition of any of the rules of application and practice which are afforded by an attention to precedents and words of standard authority, and hence the inconsistency and consequent frequent revision and upsetting of decisions, the frequent appeals, and the endless litigation which characterise our Indian jurisprudence.

The natural remedy for this state of things consists in the education to a professional knowledge of Anglo-Indian Law, including the authoritative treatises and reports which have been published in the English language, of a body of Advocates, who, from their knowledge of the fixed rules and precedents of the law, will give to its administration a more settled character, and in the reports of cases which have been already drawn up, and in those which they might easily be induced to draw up hereafter, precedents will be found for every new case as it arises, whereby the uncertainty of the present system and the endless litigation which it cannot fail to perpetuate, will by degrees be obviated. At present, nobody in India knows what the law is nor can it ever be known until the bar acquires learning and respectability and the practice of deciding by rules and precedents can consequently be introduced. Both bench and bar are unprovided with any kind of legal education, and the latter is in such a degraded and dependent state as to be of little or no use in securing the proper administration of justice. The law in this country may very properly be called the unknown, instead of the hidden profession, for all the other officers of the Government have a

great deal more of their duty than the law officers do. However, I hope to see the time when the bar, as in England, will become the great depository of the legal knowledge of the country, and will tend besides to promote its civilization by their superior education and attainments. A body of men whose profession consists in the constant exercise of their intellectual faculties cannot but acquire a considerable influence in society, and independent of the improvement which they would be sure to work in the law, we ought to make the most of such an instrument for the general amelioration of the Indian community, by increasing their attainments through the means of a proper education, and raising their character and the estimation in which they are held, by themselves and others by rendering their situations more respectable and independent. We may be sure also, that a class of people who owe their existence and their continued maintenance and prospect of promotion to our system, will be thoroughly attached to it and will take care to inculcate the same sentiments into all those over whom they possess any influence.

Not the least gratifying result of the measure, of introducing the English language into the courts of law, will be the opening it will afford to that amiable and much injured branch of our national family the Indo Britons. They will of course be admitted to become advocates in the Courts of Justice, and their superior qualifications will procure for them a comfortable subsistence, and will enable them at the same time to acquire a more competent knowledge of the law with its rules and precedents, and to reduce this knowledge to writing for the benefit of the world. I know no measure that will contribute more to render the profession of the law in India respectable, and to improve the law itself than to make the line open to this highly useful and deserving class.

The most distinguished of the advocates for integrity and learning will be promoted to the office of inferior judge or Sudder Ameen, which will increase the respectability of both those callings, and will moreover greatly contribute to give consistency to the law. As the bar gradually increases in learning and the system of deciding by rules and precedents

to develop itself, the mistakes and perils of the law officers of the courts, so they are called, whose only way to supply the learning the bench and bar ought to possess, will of course be dispensed with. The trial by jury, already introduced, by its being given as a privilege to the

European settlers and this, together with the use of their own civil law like the Hindoos and Mahommedans, will be all the protection they will require. The criminal law of the country they will be subject to like all other classes.

In order to secure for the public service the most able and intelligent of the youths who will be educated at the different colleges, and to diffuse a spirit of emulation throughout the whole system of education, it will be desirable to attach the privilege of being employed in the different branches of the public service in their several districts (commissionerships) to the taking of particular degrees and to the acquisition of a certain proficiency in the knowledge requisite for each department, for instance, the students who take a first degree may be entitled to employment in any department of the service they may prefer on the first vacancy that occurs in it, while, with those who take only a second degree, high proficiency in the qualifications necessary for any particular department may entitle them to be employed in that department. To all, however, who will thus enter the service in every department, a commission should be given on behalf of the Government, pledging it, that they will not be liable to be ousted from their situations except for some sufficient offence regularly proved against them, on proceedings which have been submitted to, and been approved of, by the superior authorities, else the education of the young men will prove of little benefit either to themselves or to the Government, or to the bulk of the people, but rather the reverse. This plan will also in a great measure put a stop to the odious influx of foreigners who follow the European officers from one district to another, and, by confining the employment of the natives to their own district, their situations will become more valuable to them, they will have a stronger motive for preserving their character and altogether they will become more responsible and trustworthy persons.

Another advantage of this system of education will be, that the association of all castes, Christian, Mahommedan and Hindoo, in the same schools and colleges will tend rapidly to diminish, and has already been found to do, the ungenial and pernicious influence of those distinctions; and to amalgamate all classes into one great and united whole, and the union of all in the study of English literature, will rapidly create a common vernacular tongue, not pure English perhaps, but sufficiently allied to it, easily to admit of the introduction by

means of translations of our scientific works, and by degrees, it will become sufficiently improved to become the medium of the formation of a new national literature.

The Schools and Colleges, being for the most part founded by the Government and, being all of them regulated and superintended by its officers, the most ample means will be afforded of training up the minds of the rising generation in habits of respect and attachment to the Government and institutions of the country, and, indeed, their minds without any training, will naturally take this bias from the consciousness that they owe the benefits arising from their education to the bounty and wise regulations of the Government, and from the habit of looking upon its servants and representatives as the arbiters of their prospect of success in life.

Moreover these Schools and Colleges will, of all others, be the places where a kindly and cordial intercourse will take place between the native youth and their European superiors, such as can never take place in those seminaries, where the students are conducted in languages which are mostly unknown to the European community; and the youth will be brought up, not, as at present, to feel apprehension at the very name of an European, but with a thorough knowledge of our views and habits, and with feelings of the most friendly nature towards us. But a system of education organized and controlled by the Government, is too generally recognized as a legitimate engine of state policy to require any further remarks, and I will only refer to the example of Imperial France, and to the fact, that, even in England, the royal foundations nourish in the minds of the youth a spirit of loyalty and attachment to existing institutions to an extent to which no other seminaries are found to do it.

The Government will likewise be able to impress upon the minds of the rising generation by a regular and systematic operation from one end of India to the other, that the *summus honos* consist in virtue and truth and honesty and the *summum dedecus* in the reverse of these qualities and the youth thus educated, will acquire habits of veracity and sense of honor which will become the foundation of a superior scale of morality in India. But the institution of a system of public education without any additional pains being taken, will go far to accomplish this object, for in all large societies of well educated youths, the natural amiability of virtue and honesty will at-

ways establish their own pre-eminence and the self-esteem of the youths or their fear of shame, will as invariably induce them to adopt those principles, as the standard and rule of their conduct, In this consists the "high tone" of our English public schools and of all public schools all over the world and it is a feeling which it is the object of every good and wise government to foster and cherish, as well from a regard to the welfare of all its subjects, as to secure integrity and upright conduct in those persons who are destined to become its own servants.

In the course of my observations I have not adverted to female education, because it is a necessary consequence of the superior education of the male portion of the community, which it will encourage and improve; but it cannot be made to precede it, or even to be contemporary with it in the present state of Indian society. We cannot at present penetrate into the recesses of the Zenanas, but the youths whom we educate will in their turn become fathers of families, and being fully sensible of the superior advantages of their own education they will be sure to impart a portion of them to their female children. In addition to this, when we consider the feelings with which an enlightened native must at present regard the deplorable mental inferiority of his own wife, we may feel assured that the education of their female children will be a necessary consequence of the education of men, and it may be hoped that in the course of two or three generations, the Native Ladies of India will recover their station in society, with the power of humanising and polishing all around them of which they have been deprived by barbarism alone.

SECTION X.

The means on which we have to depend for the institution of a system of public education throughout India.

As the schools and colleges which compose the frame work of the system of education, which has been detailed, will be established from time to time as funds are readily available for the purpose, no reasonable objection can be made on the score of expence. By degrees also more private foundations will be established, like the Agra and Vidyalaya Colleges, subject to the general organization and control of the system, and both Europeans and Natives will found additional Professorships and Scholarships in the Colleges, which have been

already established and will maintain additional teachers in the preparatory Schools. As the demand for education increases and private Seminaries begin to be in vogue, it will become practicable, and perhaps necessary with a view to keep up the respectability of the Government Schools and Colleges, to require a certain sum for the education of every youth, and the amount thus collected will eventually go far to defray the salaries of the teachers and professors and the other expenses of the establishments. Perhaps also the nobles and people of England* who lately subscribed a large fund to procure translations of Asiatic works, which can at best form a very unimportant superstructure to our own highly advanced system of literature and science, will contribute something to lay the foundation of a better system throughout the continent of India, and to raise from the dust millions of their fellow creatures, who can look to them alone for the amelioration of their present condition.

These are the outlines of a system of education, the gradual adoption of which, acting subsidiary to the introduction of the English language in our public offices and Courts of law, will secure for our subjects, of all classes and religions, the best education it is in our power to bestow upon them, and a general intelligence will be diffused throughout the country, causing an increase in its resources and in the happiness of the people which cannot fail to add strength to the Government.

SECTION XI.

General observations on the political tendency of the views which have been exposed in these pages.

To speak more generally of the political effect of the system which has been developed in these pages, the natives, in the pursuit of English literature and English Institutions, will cease to desire or to seek independence after their former fashion, which they will forget, acquiring in its place a sort of national character which may be denominated Anglo-Indian, or, more strictly speaking, a direction of their thoughts and views towards what is English. The two nations will every year become more and more amalgamated, and their union will be confirmed by the coalition the influential natives will form

* This is not to be expected. The revenue of India, properly administered, is amply sufficient for every purpose of improvement.

with the Europeans, composing both parties in the state, viz. with the Government party to oppose, and with the popular party to obtain greater privileges and a representative form of Government.

As the mass of the wealth and influence of the country must always reside with the natives, they will be courted by both parties, and concessions will from time to time be made to them till at last they will become only a part of one great whole, united in the equal administration and enjoyment of one civil government, and the executive power will be vested in a Governor General deputed from England, as at present, or perhaps in a dynasty of kings, chosen from a younger branch of the Royal Family of England. This too is no theoretical view, but is a process we already see in partial operation. The natives of Calcutta who have imbibed our language and ideas, endeavour to better their condition by watching over and improving the administration and form of the Government, while those who retain their native education and ways of thinking, look for their amelioration only to the subversion of the Government altogether.

Opposed to this is the system of withholding from the natives the means of acquiring European knowledge, whereby they are left to brood over their present exclusion and their former independence, without any new direction being given to their views or any new object substituted for that, which they have lost. A continuance in this line of policy presents, I think no very flattering prospect even of a long duration of our power; certainly, when that power shall from any cause cease to exist, the disunion of the two nations will be final and complete, and, having no sympathy for us, nor for any thing belonging to us, but so long a score against us, the natives will drive us off the face of the land and will root out even such small and scattered remembrances as we may have left behind. In that day too (God forbid that we should continue to follow the policy that will lead to it) we shall have a poor account to render of the trust we have received of these realms, at the hands of providence, a trust so extraordinary and unprecedented, that it can be accounted for in no other way than by supposing that it has for its object the regeneration of one of the families of the human race.

(Signed) C. E. TREVELYAN.

Kotah, May 21, 1830.

ESSAY

IN CONTINUATION OF THE FORMER ONE ON THE BEST MEANS OF INTRODUCING THE SUPERIOR KNOWLEDGE OF EUROPE INTO INDIA—WRITTEN, 8TH AUGUST, 1832.

Introduction.

The accompanying is a transcript of a paper which I wrote at Kotah upwards of two years ago, and the Boondes affair occurring before I was able to give the finishing stroke to it, it was laid by at the time and I have never taken it up since. As I have no intention of publishing it, or even of presenting it in an official form, I have not considered it necessary to make any alteration in it, but, such as it is, it contains the substance of my opinions on the important subject to which it relates.

The natural process by which a conquered people in an inferior grade of civilization adopt the language and system of learning of their more civilized conquerors.

The natural connection between the progress of conquest and language has not, I think, been sufficiently understood by the European rulers of India. Subjection to a foreign power is certainly an evil, but when that subjection has once been established, it is not an evil that the rulers of the country should carry on their business in the language with which they are best acquainted, and, if in addition to this, their language contains a literature replete with knowledge and improvement to the conquered people, which is always the case where one nation is subdued by another in a higher state of civilization, the advantages to the former are still greater. The necessary consequence of this change is, that the conquered nation adopts the literature and system of learning of the conquerors; an inundation of new ideas takes place, and, forgetting their old habits of independence, the genius of the conquered nation takes entirely a new direction, and they study to improve their condition upon the principles of the new system which has been imposed upon them. In this manner each day produces a closer union between the two nations. The vernacular idiom becomes saturated with the terms and forms of expression of the new literature until it ripens into a language which is common to both parties. The conquered people, instead of opposing, endeavour to emulate their masters. By degrees, as they succeed in doing so, they are admitted to greater privileges, and, in the end, both become an united people in the full possession of all the advantages which the superior civilization of the former conquerors was calculated to bestow upon them.

The same exemplified in the case of the Roman, and even the Norman, Conquests.

This is the invariable process which has taken place wherever a nation in an inferior grade of civilization has been conquered by another, which is in a more improved state, and, if it were otherwise, the ends of providence would be defeated, for which it is reasonable to suppose that such sweeping revolutions are permitted. The Romans at once civilized the nations of Europe and attached them to their rule by romanising them, or in other words, by making their own literature the standard literature of the countries which they conquered, and educating the people in the ideas and principles of the Romans. The attention of all parties was thus directed to a common object, and, as the provincials of Britain, Spain, Gaul, Africa, &c. had no ambition except to become like the Romans, and to share their privileges with them, they were for centuries, distinguished as the most faithful and obedient subjects of the empire. Even the Norman conquest, severe as it was, has done good. It must be allowed that it was better for our ancestors, that their Norman masters should understand the business which came before them, and hence the adoption of Norman French in the Courts, was in itself a beneficial measure. The ultimate consequences, however, were far more important—for French becoming in this way the language of education and polite literature, our own rude tongue was improved by a profuse introduction of French words and ideas, till a common idiom was formed, which was understood by both parties in the State, and then of course, the original French was no longer required.

Our language, which was originally in the highest degree unrefined, and totally unfitted for any but the common purposes of life, has not been brought to its present degree of perfection by any internal improvement, but by borrowing liberally from a more generous source. So long as we had no literature of our own, the languages of education and science were French and Latin. Upon these models our scholars formed their taste, and from these they derived their ideas and forms of expression, which they naturally introduced into their own language—not only as being the most familiar to them, but as the only ones which were at all calculated to convey their meaning. Hence the English language was by degrees ripened into a proper medium, for the formation of a national literature, and the same has taken place among all the nations

on the continent, while in Russia it is still in progress. The languages of education there, being French and Latin, while the native Russian offers as yet nothing worth learning.

The same in respect to the Arabian and the Mogul conquests, vide pages 11, 12 and 13 of the annexed paper.

The Arabian conquerors and the Mogul dynasty in India followed exactly the same policy as the Normans did. Wherever they established their power their language became the language of business and polite education, and this has done more to create a national feeling in their favour, and to reduce the distance which existed between them and the conquered people than any of their other institutions.

The effect which has been produced upon the intellectual conditions of the people and upon their disposition towards our Government as far as the same system has been tried by us.

If we were to follow the same course it cannot be doubted that similar results would follow, and, indeed, as far as it has been tried, they have exceeded our warmest expectation. The first occasion on which the plan of giving an English education to the natives was fairly tried, was at the Hindoo College at Calcutta. The boys educated there present an exact counterpart to the Roman provincials, and they are far superior to them in proportion as our system is more advanced than that of the Romans. Having never been taught their own Shasters and other books of the Hindoo religion, of course they are quite free from the prejudices of their countrymen. Proud of their superior attainments and animated by the spirit of a more enlightened system, they are full of that self-esteem and regard for character, the want of which forms such a lamentable defect in the mass of their countrymen, who are still subject to the degrading influence of their own system and they are distinguished for a romantic love of truth, the search for which seems to constitute the main object of their lives. Their intellectual condition, however, although far advanced beyond that of their countrymen is still one of imitation—their ideas and views and hopes of bettering their condition are all formed upon the English model, and the eagerness with which they court European society, is one of their principal characteristics. They look upon us as their natural protectors and benefactors. The summit of their ambition is to imitate us, and, under our auspices, they hope to effect a gradual improvement in their institutions and to raise their countrymen from their present degraded state to a higher rank in civilization. In

short, these youths have been completely Anglicised, and, at the same time that they have been raised to a much higher state of intellectual improvement, they have been converted into most obedient and willing subjects. Unlike their unenlightened countrymen of the old regime, whose sole specific for bettering their own condition is to expel the English from the country altogether, they have no idea of any improvement except what brings them into connection with the English, and is to be worked out with the assistance of English protection and English example and instruction. This, I content, is the real way of at once fulfilling the awful trust which has been reposed in us by the care of these realms, and of retaining possession of them for a longer period than we could do under any other line of policy. This was the policy which was pursued by the Romans, the Normans, the Arabs of the Caliphate and the Moguls of India, and although they all derived advantage from it, we shall derive still greater and shall work a still mightier change than any of them, inasmuch as we have a far more improved system of learning and a much larger fund of civilization to communicate.

The basis of this system consists in the gradual rejection of Sanscrit, Arabic and Persian as languages which it is obligatory to learn for the transaction of public business and in the retention only of English and of the colloquial languages of the country.

used for this purpose. The relative extent to which these two languages will be used will of course depend upon circumstances; but, generally speaking, English will be the written language of educated people, particularly in papers which require perspicuity, and the use of argument and the records of the courts which are presided over by Englishmen, or by persons conversant with the English tongue will naturally be kept in the same language.

It would take a long time to point out all the advantages which would result from this change.

The fountain-head of the Mahomedan and Hindoo system, dried up by the loss of their sacred languages, is no longer a source of strength, and at the same time the strongest in-

According to this system, Sanscrit, Arabic and Persian will be gradually dispensed with as languages which it is obligatory either upon Englishmen or natives to acquire with a view to the transaction of the business of Government, and English and the vernacular language of the country will alone be

1st. As the Sanscrit, Arabic, and Persian languages contain the whole body of the Hindoo and Mahomedan system, and the Pundits and Moulavees are their chief expounders and most zealous

ducement will be held out to them to cultivate a new system which will be sure to raise them to a high degree of civilization.

supporters, the fountain head of the two systems will be dried up by making the study of these languages no longer obligatory, while, on the other hand, the strongest inducement will be held out to the people, far stronger than any system of education can supply, to acquire a literature and system of learning which will be replete with benefit to them, and will assuredly raise them from their present degraded state to one of great comparative civilization. By rendering the study of the one no longer of any use and encouraging the study of the other, quite a new direction will be given to the ideas of the natives, and we shall get rid of all that is bad in their system without once opposing it or coming into collision with it.

The consequences which are likely to result from separating their law from their religion and presenting it to them in an English dress.

The identity of the religion and civil policy of the Mahomedans and Hindoos, which makes their laws unchangeable by giving them the sanction of religion, and makes the study of religion obligatory upon every body who desires to acquire a knowledge of worldly wisdom, is the cause which has tended most to retard the progress of improvement among these nations and to render their prejudices stubborn and difficult to be overcome. Now the case will be quite altered, and, by separating their law from their religion, we shall strike at the root of the whole system. Extracted from their religious books and presented to them in an English dress, which will have nothing in common with the genius of their religion, law will be considered by the rising generation merely as a part of the Civil policy of the country, and, as such, it will be discussed by them, and alterations will be suggested for its improvement, and, when this begins to take place, the genius of the people will be changed. The barrier, which is opposed to amelioration by the religious character of their present system, will be broken down, and they will become as susceptible of the highest civilization as any other nation upon earth. Religious instruction also will no longer be obligatory upon them owing to its disconnection with the law, while the English language and literature will become an indispensable attainment with this amazing advantage, we may safely leave the master to achieve his final triumph over the Mullah and Pandit.

The improvement which must take place in the administration of justice from the proceedings of the Courts being held in language with which the Judge is best acquainted, vide pages 26, 28, 27, 28 and 29 of the annexed paper.

natives, perceiving this, will place increased confidence in their decisions and the influence of the native omlah will proportionably diminish. The most important thing to the subject is, that the ruler should understand his case and decide justly upon it, and, so long as this point is secured, it matters not in what language the proceedings are held. The object of the proceedings of a law Court is to assist the Judge in coming to a proper decision, and it is certainly a misapprehension of the ends of justice to have them in any other language but that with which the Judge is best acquainted.

And from the European publicity which it will give to the proceedings of the Courts.

to act as a check upon the European functionaries, and by this means the most powerful controlling power upon earth will be brought to the assistance of justice or the sense of shame and public estimation. A controlling power far more effectual than any which the Government can exercise. The publication of the proceedings of the Courts in the Native languages and the comments which are made upon them in the native papers neither have, nor ever can have, much influence upon the European functionaries. To most of their countrymen they are a sealed book, and even if they happen to be afterwards translated, they do not carry much authority with them. It is only European publicity or the estimation in which they are held by their countrymen which the European functionaries stand in awe of.

Having got rid of Persian it will now be practicable to educate our young Civilians in the Laws and system of Administration of the country. The importance for this purpose of having an authoritative digest compiled of all the laws of the country.

2dly. The English Judges and other functionaries having to carry on business in the language with which they are best acquainted, will be able to do it with much greater facility and ease to themselves, and of course with a better chance of being able to exercise a clear and unembarrassed judgment, and the

3rdly. By having the Records of the Courts kept in English, publicity will be given to their proceedings in the quarter in which it is most likely

4thly. Our young Civilians being relieved from the necessity of learning Persian, which not only takes up the greater part of their time in College, but renders their services of little or no avail for the next two or three years, will have time to devote themselves to

other objects, and their attention will naturally be directed to the acquirement of a more perfect knowledge of the vernacular tongue of the country and of our system of administration. Above all, it is desirable to give a legal education to those who are intended for the law, and nobody ought to be admitted into the line who has not taken such a degree as will ensure a competent legal qualification.

Materials for this purpose are not wanting even at present, but still it is of the first importance that such an authoritative digest of every branch of law should be formed as will facilitate the study—will make both bench and bar from their own knowledge independent of the rescripts of the Mooftees and Pundits, and by promoting the general knowledge of the Law, and giving certainty and precision to its administration, will secure every kind of property and lessen the extended litigation which at present arises from the absence of these conditions.

The rest of the students also should be made to pass a similar examination in the fiscal and police regulations of the Government, which it is to be hoped will soon be formed into an intelligible code as well as the judicial. When this system comes into operation we shall hear no more of Heaven born Judges and baby Magistrates learning their duty at the expence of the property and rights of the people; and when to their more perfect education we add the advantage of carrying on business in their own tongue, we shall have the best possible security for their duties being properly performed, and a new impulse will be given to the ascendancy of the European character, the influence of which will last for many ages until the natives become as advanced as we are ourselves.

The increase which will take place in the certainty and general knowledge of the law by getting rid of three of the four languages in which the law is at present contained, and reducing all the legal knowledge which is to be found in them into an authoritative digest in the English language.

5thly. Having got rid of Arabic, Sanscrit and Persian, an enormous saving of human labour will be effected to all classes of the community both European and Native.

At this moment there is a great deal more of law and other knowledge which is required for the transaction of the business of the Anglo-Indian Government in the English language than in any other, and, when an authoritative digest of

criminal law and of Mahomedan and Hindoo Civil law is compiled, which will reduce into the English language all those necessary parts of legal knowledge which are still wrapt up in the Arabic and Sanscrit, there will be nothing left to be desired.

As the whole of the legal knowledge of the country will now be displayed in one language instead of being separately locked up in the *ignotæ regiones* of Sanscrit and Arabic, it follows that the persons who devote themselves to the study, whether European or Native, will be able to acquire a much more extended knowledge of the science than can be done at present, and there will consequently be less uncertainty in the law and less room for chicanery and error. Law will no longer be the abstruse and almost unknown science which it is at present, nor will students be deterred by the impossibility of making themselves masters of a profession, the knowledge of which is hid in four different languages, Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian and English. A new impulse will be given to the study, and reports of cases and authoritative treatises will multiply from all quarters of the country, and it is worthy of observation that even in the present state of the law, distracted as it is among so many different languages, the only efforts which have been made to improve it, have been in the English language, while the three remaining languages have not produced a single attempt of the kind. The places of the Moof-ties and Pundits, or particular professors of Mahomedan and Hindoo Law, will now be occupied by the legal advocates of the new system, and the distinctions which are perpetuated by the learned languages of the Mahomedans and Hindoos will gradually cease until all classes of this distracted community become united in one common nationality which may properly be called Anglo Indian. The English language and system will be the common pursuit and point of approximation of all classes of the community, and with a common literature, common learning and common laws they will gradually ripen into an united and great nation.

The consequences which must result from getting rid of the barrier which is opposed between us and the natives by the general use of learning languages, which are equally unknown to both of us, and substituting for them the language of the rulers.

6th. The barrier which is opposed by the artificial systems of Arabic, Sanscrit and Persian, having been removed, we shall be brought into immediate contact with the natives of the country. We shall learn nothing but the colloquial language of the country

and they will learn nothing but English, and does it not stand to reason that we shall understand each other better than we do at present, when we both devote our attention to a neutral language which is equally unknown to both?

As English will now become the standard and polite literature of the country, and as all legal and technical terms must be borrowed from it, the colloquial languages of the country will gradually become saturated with it, which will facilitate our acquisition of the language of the natives as much as it will facilitate their acquisition of our language.

The direct and immediate consequence of the present system is to maintain a barrier between ourselves and the natives, which prevents any approximation by means of an assimilation of language and ideas, and deluges the languages of the country with words which are unknown to both of us. It is a system which perpetuates our separation from any community of language, manners and ideas with the natives, and keeps us from any knowledge of each other.

The immediate effect of the opposite system, as has been before described, is to reduce the distance between us and to facilitate our mutual communication and knowledge of each other. All barriers will be cast aside, each will confine his studies to the language of the other and the language of the country, engrafted with the language of law, literature and science to an extent far exceeding what has taken place from the Persian, will gradually ripen into a common language which will be fitted for the formation of a national literature, and for the transaction of every kind of business whether of a public or private nature. Once arrived at this point the original English will be dispensed with as an instrument which has done its work, as Latin was on the continent of Europe and Norman French in England under similar circumstances, and all the literary talent of the country will be employed in improving the common national tongue. This is the process by which the English language has been brought to its present improved state by ingrafting upon it the French and Latin literature, and the same process must be gone through wherever a whole people are to be improved by the general introduction of a foreign system of learning.

The reason why English will be introduced into the vernacular languages of the country, after it has been

The reason why English will be introduced into the vernacular tongues of India to a much greater extent than the

once established as the language of business, to a much greater extent than Persian has ever been.

Persian has ever been, is to be found in the superior advantages which is offered to the natives by the former. The system of learning which Persian contains is hardly superior to that which the Hindoos before possessed, and the consequence is that they study it merely as the Government language, to the extent which is necessary for the transaction of public business. English, on the contrary, presents the most advanced system of learning which the world has yet beheld, and, when it is once brought into use by its adoption as the Government language, it will be studied for its own sake by all classes to a much greater extent than is required for the mere transaction of business. The Hindoos, in particular, who have never shewn the least inclination to study the literary and scientific works of the Mahomedans, further than they were obliged with a view to acquire a practical knowledge of Persian, have shewn the utmost zeal in the prosecution of their English studies.

English is not more dissimilar to the native languages now, than Persian was, when it was first introduced; and, when English once begins to be adopted as the language of polite education, the difference between them will every day diminish. Even before the language began to be regularly taught, the natives evinced the practicability of introducing English words into their vernacular tongue *ad libitum*, by the voluntary adoption of a number of English designations and legal terms; and, when the laws are studied by them in English, and scientific and literary education, is carried on in the same language; it is impossible to say to what extent this process will be carried.

Another reason why our learning will have a much more powerful effect upon the language and habits of thinking of the natives of India than that of the Mahomedans ever had, is, that we shall encourage the general knowledge of it by the establishment of schools and colleges, and by the formation of an extended and systematic plan of educating the people, which is an advantage the Mahomedan learning never enjoyed in India.

The formation of an authoritative digest of Anglo-Indian law in the English language, is an indispensable part of the system which would exclude the present three learned languages of the country.

The information of an authoritative digest of the whole of the Anglo-Indian law in the English language, is a necessary part of the plan for getting rid of the three learned languages which at present prevail in India, and substitut-

ing English for them all. All the Mahomedan and Hindoo civil law, which yet remains buried in the obscurity of the Arabic and Sanscrit, must be rescued from them and incorporated with the general digest of the laws in the English language, and the necessity of studying those worse than unprofitable languages, will then entirely cease.

The improvement in the law, and the increase in the general knowledge of it, which must also take place from the formation of an authoritative digest, is a copious subject of itself, to which it would not be doing justice to allude in a casual manner. I have remarked in a previous part of this paper, upon the great benefit that would result from reducing the whole of the Indian law into the English language, which already contains the most valuable portions of it; whereby the time and labour spent in acquiring three difficult languages, will be saved; the whole body of Indian law will be placed at every body's disposal, and the uncertainty which arises from the present limited knowledge of it will be avoided.

The organization of an extended plan of education another necessary part of the system, vide pages 32, 33, 34, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, of the accompanying paper.

Another necessary part of the system is the organization of an extended plan of education, upon which subject I have little to add for the present, to what is contained in the annexed paper. The distribution of the country into divisions and zillahs, naturally suggests the formation of a college at the head-quarters of every division, for the study of the higher branches of literature and science, and a preparatory school in every zillah, for instruction in the English language, and by degrees the system would be extended by branch schools in every pergunna under the superintendence of the Tahseeldar and even in every large village. An university on a grand scale ought also to be established at Calcutta and another at Allahabad; to both of which all classes of our subjects should be admitted; both English, half caste, Mohomedan and Hindoo. These universities would form the heart of the system to which the life blood would be continually flowing and returning. They would be resorted to by young men from all the provincial colleges to finish their education—the highest honors would be granted by them and the professor of the Colleges would be supplied from them in the same way that the masters of the zillah schools would be supplied from the Colleges. At the universities would be presided over by the most learned Pro-

fessors, and as their reputation and respectability would be such as to induce even English gentlemen to send their sons to them for their education, it cannot be doubted that natives of rank would do the same and their example would be followed at the Division Colleges, all over the country natives of rank and respectability cannot be expected to send their sons to our Colleges on their present low footing, and the only way in which this great step in the progress of improvement can be attained is by raising the character of our system of education in the manner proposed.

Means should be provided for the study of the Law at each of the Provincial Colleges, vide pages 85, 86, 97, 98 of the accompanying paper.

In order to make this system of education of as much practical use as possible, every College ought to be provided with a Professorship in the Laws of the country. The digest of the laws ought to form a principal subject to study, and nobody ought to be admitted to practice as an advocate who has not taken a degree in the department. In the accompanying paper, I have adverted to the improvement which would take place in the Law and advantages which would result to society from raising up a body of well trained and enlightened advocates, and I shall not therefore dwell upon the subject here.

The legal studies of the young Civilians should be carried on at the two universities of this system.

The legal studies of the young Civilians, which must go hand in hand with that of the natives, had better be carried on in like manner at the two universities which will greatly add to the reputation of those institutions, and will form another great inducement to the native aristocracy to send their sons to receive their education there. The familiar intercourse also which must take place there between the youth of both nations will soften their prejudices, and, by giving each a better knowledge of the other, will add much to the popularity of our officers, and will tend to correct many errors into which they naturally and almost necessarily fall at present in their treatment of the natives. The young Civilians ought also to be obliged to attend the sittings of the Sudder Dewanee and Nizamut Adawluts for a certain number of terms.

The following are the only points which require immediate attention.

These improvements, however, are all in prospect, and the following are the only points which require im-

1st. To adopt measures for composing an authoritative digest of Anglo-Indian Law in all its branches.

of getting rid of Arabic, Sanscrit and Persian, the improvement of the law and the legal education both of English and Native branch of the profession,

2dly. To encourage the study of English literature among the Natives by making it the language of political correspondence. vide pages 24, 25, 29, 30, 31 of the accompanying paper.

First. To concert measures for composing an authoritative digest of Indian law in all its branches, upon the formation of which mainly depends the plan of getting rid of Arabic, Sanscrit and Persian, the improvement of the law and the legal education both of English and Native branch of the profession,

2dly. To adopt measures for encouraging the study of English literature among the Natives without producing any violent change or affecting any existing interests. The first and great means of effecting this object is to make English the language of political correspondence with the Native Courts, furnishing a Persian translation for the present, in those cases where it is required. I have dwelt upon this point at some length in the annexed paper, and I earnestly request that due attention may be paid to it. A mode, so unexceptionable and at the same time so effectual of introducing the greatest blessing which we have to bestow upon the natives, can hardly be imagined. No existing interests will be affected, no body will be deprived of his subsistence, and yet the adoption of English correspondence by the princes and nobles of India, will do more towards bringing the study into vogue among the natives than any other means which could be adduced.

This measure will soon be productive of the most important results in our own provinces, and seeing English in familiar use in the highest department of the State, the people will begin to wonder that Persian is still permitted to linger in the lower grades. One of the principal drawbacks which has hitherto retarded the study of English is, the discredit arising from its having been abandoned to Baboos and other low people, but now the reverse of this will be the case. It will at once be established as the language of polite correspondence, and the character of the study will be so much raised, that it will become an object of ambition to the first Natives in the country to pursue it. In common with all other departments of the Government the substitution of English for Persian will greatly improve the character of our political correspondence, and increase the confidence of the natives in it. I have adverted at some length to this part of the subject in the ac-

accompanying paper, but I wish it to be clearly understood that, although in itself very important, this is only a secondary object of the proposed measure. The main and engrossing reason for adopting the English language in the correspondence in the Political Department is, that it affords the most effectual and the least objectionable means of encouraging the study of the language, and it is upon this ground that I look forward with the greatest anxiety to the adoption of the measure.

3rdly. To adopt English as the language for recording the proceedings of the Courts in the suburbs of Calcutta and twenty four pergunnaes.

3rdly. English ought also to be immediately introduced as the language for recording the proceedings of the Courts in the suburbs of Calcutta and the twenty-four purgunnas, where, independent of every other consideration, there are positively more natives who are conversant with English than with Persian, and mere motives of convenience therefore would suggest the propriety of the change. One or two Native Officers conversant with English, and twice that number of Advocates ought at the same time to be added to the Sudder Dewanee and Nizamut Courts to carry the cases through which are brought up from these Districts.

4thly. To procure from England qualified Professors of English literature and science.

4thly. The only remaining point which requires immediate attention is to procure from England some qualified professors of English literature and science. The almost total want of proper teachers has been a great obstacle to the spread of European learning among the Natives. Many respectable Natives, who have been desirous to acquire the language, have been prevented from doing so by the want of instructors, and the low persons who for the most part are the only instruments available for the purpose tend rather to bring the study into disrepute than otherwise. By employing well educated and scientific gentlemen in the business of instruction the reverse of this would be the case. Our system of education would rise at once in general estimation, and the Natives of rank would no longer hesitate to give their sons the benefit of a College education. The principal station of the English Professors would of course be at the Universities, and Calcutta and Allahabad and from thence they would be distributed among Colleges in the Divisions at the Delhi College, the senior students have got through the

mere literature of the language, and I am afraid their ardour will soon begin to slacken for want of scientific instruction, or in other words for want of any adequate object of study to pursue.

Conclusion. To conclude, we have nothing to give to the Natives but our superior knowledge. Every thing else we take from them. The revenues, the honours, the private emolument of their country, in fact the greater proportion of the advantages which their own country affords go into our hands. We have, however, our knowledge to give them in return, and if this obligation is properly fulfilled, all the advantages which we derive from them will, in the end, be most amply repaid. While thousands of our countrymen are sent out to carry on the Civil and Military Government of the Country, not even a single individual has hitherto been deputed to communicate the light of our superior knowledge, but it is not too late; and we may be assured that this mode of spending a portion of the public revenue will contribute more to improve the intellectual and social condition of the Natives, and to make them faithful and attached subjects than any other mode which could be adopted.

Simlah, August 8, 1832.

C. E. TREVELYAN.

Note.—Hindoostanee and the colloquial languages of India in general, are mere neutral quantities, which of themselves possess no terms of a scientific and abstract character, and they are consequently merely fitted for the common intercourse of life of a rude and unlettered people. This being the case, they naturally take their tone and character from the literary language of the day, and whatever happens to be the language of education and public business, they become deeply impregnated with it, and are thereby more or less improved and fitted for higher purposes than the mere ordinary occasions of life. According as Sanscrit or Persian has been the prevailing language of science, they have drawn largely from them, and when the place of both these is supplied by English, the same process must inevitably take place with regard to it.

REMARKS

ON THE NAVIGATION OF THE EUPHRATES, AND ON
THE PRACTICABILITY OF ESTABLISHING STEAMERS
ON THE RIVERS OF MESOPOTAMIA.

(From the Bombay Gazette.)

(Concluded from page 393.)

Dewannea, a small walled town on the eastern bank of the river, 50 miles from Hilla: along the whole of this run the average breadth of the river is two to three hundred yards; least water in winter two fathoms, in autumn it is said to fall to five feet; in several parts the centre of the stream is occupied by small sand islands, many of which are cultivated with cucumbers and water melons: in winter they are completely under water, often vary their positions.

The villages along either bank amount to twenty six, the inhabitants of which are hospitable, and peaceably pursue the art of husbandry. The banks for thirty miles below Hilla are studded with trees and gardens, where most of the opulent inhabitants of Hilla have summer retreats.

At Dewannea the Begly of Hilla commences, extending to Felugia. The principal tribes of this district are the Zobaid, Terboi, and a Albu Sultan, and the Agail, who reside in Dewannea.

This district, which commences at Sura, and extends to this, is governed by the Shaikhs of the Agaist, who do military service to the Pasha for the same. The Agails are a tribe of Arab mercenaries, who originally came from the westward, and are said to have distinguished themselves under the banners of the faithful who entered Spain: They are to be found in the service of the different Pachas of these parts.

Sura, a small village on the western bank of the stream, 13½ G. miles south of Dewannea: the river to this is about two hundred yards broad; the depth of water in winter is not less than 2½ fathoms, and 1 fathom in the autumn: three miles to the northward of Sura a small island divides the stream, called Al Saufee. The eastern channel has 2½ fathoms and western 1 fathom. The Arabs inhabiting the banks are the Agrab, Beni Hasum, and at times the Zobard, all dwellers in tents. The banks are about sixteen feet high, thickly covered with brushwood, with a few groves of Tamerisk.

Sura to Lemloom is a run of 13 G. miles in a S. easterly direction. The river decreases in breadth to about a hundred yards at Lemloom, and the banks gradually lower; but the depth of water is nearly the same. In this run there are five

Lemloom is a considerable place, erected on the Eastern bank of the river; the houses are built of sun dried bricks and reed huts; the number of inhabitants amounts to 16,000, which are chiefly of the Ghuzail tribe; the principal merchants are Perians, who are attracted here by the locality of Kerbelab, so that on their demise they may be interred near their reverend Saint Ali.

The tribes occupying this district, which extends from Semauva to Sura, are the Ghuzail, Dhualain, Wanwee, Albu Hussain, and Beni Kashm, the chief and most powerful of which are the Ghuzail: all of them are exceedingly hostile, and whose predatory excursions extend to the gates of Baghdad. The villages in this district are enumerated at eighty, most of which are composed of from one to three hundred families, are built of reeds, upon small elevated spots of ground, to be above the inundation of the country, which this district is subjected to from its low situation. In the vicinity of each village there is erected a small mud fort or tower, which affords these warlike people protection during the wars, which they are seldom without, from the feuds that exist between the tribes, caused by their inexterminable spirit of independence.

These tribes principally profess the supremacy of Ali, and are particularly averse to the more orthodox sect of Moslems, which leads them into many broils with their powerful neighbours the Pasha and Montifige Shaikh. When at war with any power that are likely to invade their country, they retreat (their villages being portable,) to the marsh which, like the dykes of the Dutch, constitute their strong holds, being able to inundate the country at pleasure, and their reed huts answering the purpose of rafts, they bid defiance to all the other powers of the Jezbira. During their last war with the Pasha, they defied his power till he gained possession of their principal band. However, they gained the desert, with the whole of their property, so that after an eighteen months' war, the Pasha's troops found nothing but the smoking fires and empty huts of the Arab hordes. When the troops evacuated the district, the Arabs immediately resumed their station in the marshes with increased contempt for the power-grasping Twiks. Boats pro-

ceeding up or down the river pay a toll here, and a small present to the Chief of coffee, dates, or some small portion of the cargo, in default of which they are plundered, and perhaps ill used. However, the Arabs are not a sanguinary race, and persons are more often plundered by composition than violence.

Between Lemloom and Semauba, a distance of 40 miles, the river flows still S. easterly; breadth about one hundred yards, with an average of 1 fathom in winter. Here all the dangers and difficulties of navigating this river exist from the shallowness of the water and the hostile character of the natives.

A short distance below Lemloom the river divides itself into numerous branches, three of which are navigable in the winter: most of the small branches, which traverse the country in all directions, are mostly artificial, dug by the Arabs to lead the water into some particular channel, or to irrigate the rice grounds, of which grain immense quantities is raised in these marshes.

During the season of the freshes—December to May—nearly the whole of this district, called *Hore al Lemloom*, becomes totally inundated, resembling a vast lake, which renders the course of the river unperceptible to the eye. The extent of this inundation runs about forty miles along the river and thirty broad. The depth of water varies in the different channel: in winter the three larger branches of the river have upwards of one fathom water: during the autumn the natives are in the habit of bunding up the different channels for the purpose of deepening one, by which the trading vessels pass. On applying to the natives for information regarding the navigation during the dry season, I was informed that a "Comer" never could ford the principal steam Ghat Bezoul, thereby implying there was upwards of five feet water.

These marshes are inhabited by the *Dhecalem* and *Ghuzail* Arabs: their habitations are of reeds, and many of their wigwams are neatly made, mostly of an oblong shape with a sloping roof.

The riches of these people consists in large herds of buffaloes, which thrive admirably in these swamps: they are seldom slaughtered: the butter produced from their milk finding a ready sale in the Baghdad market, is sufficient to their humble possessors all the necessaries of life they

require. Food for these animals is abundant—the marshes producing an abundance of reeds and rank grass.

The tribes of this tract, as I said before, are the most independent in the Jezbeira. The situation of their country and ferocity of character has ever supported them against the confederacy of the Pasha and Montifige Shaikh. They were reduced to obedience in 1626, and restrained their depredations till 1831, when the overthrow of the Mameluke Government had again let them free to commit their usual enormities, consequently the trade on the Euphrates is now much confined.

Semauva, i. e. the *Celestial*, is a small walled town, situated on the western side of the Shat a Semauva, which is a small branch of the Euphrates, that turns from the main stream, thirty miles below Lemloom, and after flowing in westerly and S. easterly direction for twenty five miles, again joins the main stream. It is also termed Bu Shilah, embarking *Terakeadh*: through this branch the trade on the river formerly passed, but of late it has become exceedingly shallow and dry in the autumn. The inhabitants of the town amount to about 3000. Rice, wool, horses, and cotton cloth, which is woven in the town. The men of Sevaura are as proverbial for their valour as the women for beauty.

The Shaikh is appointed by the Montifige Chief. This town marking the most northern limit of his territory.

Terakeah or *Teracheah*, is a small ruined fort on the eastern bank of the river, where the Shat of Semauva joins. Here the morabs may be said to terminate. The banks of the river now become high, and the stream wider and deeper, having $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms in winter.

From *Terakeah* to *Neghaib*, a distance by the river of 40 miles; the breadth of the stream is about 200 yards; least water in winter $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, there are a few sand tanks but of no size. The banks of the river are overgrown with brushwood and the *acacia* bush, a few tops of *Tamerisk* and *Euphratic poplar*; and at this time "Feby" vary in height from 12 to 18 feet. A few villages are passed en route, inhabited by the *Agra* and *Mahdayne* Arabs, who are tolerably peaceable, and under the Government of the Montifige Shaikh. The cultivation is but scanty, and only to be seen in small portions near the villages.

Myhaib, a small tomb raised over the mortality of a Moslem Saint on the western side of the river. The tide swells the

river as high as this, but no northerly current is felt higher than Arjeih at the mouth of the Hye.

The river or canal of Hye is 21 miles to the S. eastward of Myhail and fifteen above *Shuke Shukh*. At present this is the only canal of communication that is opened between the rivers: it flows from the Tigris at *Kooly al Amarah* one hundred miles in a southerly direction to the Euphrates at *Arjeih*, which river it enters by many mouths; but the one at present navigated is called *Al Hassaneych*, following close by the reed village of *Arjeih*. The Hye is dry in summer, but during the winter, when the rivers are high, there is two fathoms, nearly all through the general breadth is from 200 to 70 feet. Most all the trade passes by this route whenever possible, as the country is more safe; consequently the many exaction levied by the Arabs of the Tigris are avoided. The whole country bordering on the Hye is under the Government of the Montifige Chief.

Shuke Shukh or *Sookal Shaikh*, i. e. the Shaikh's mart, is a small town on the southern bank of the river, about a mile and a half in circumference, enclosed by a mud wall, having flanking towers pierced for musquetry, situated fifteen miles E. S. E. of *Arjeih*. The houses are constructed of kiln-burnt bricks, in the customary style of the country, in number about three hundred, which bears no comparison to the number of inhabitants, most of them residing in reed huts outside the walls, or scattered in the adjacent date groves. The number of inhabitants it is rather difficult to compute, from the very considerable flux and reflux of Arabs; but in 1831, taking in a circuit of five miles from the town, there was 70,000, hardly four thousand of which live within the walls. The bazaars are daily crowded with Arabs from the surrounding districts. The merchants are exceedingly rich, and trade largely in plundered goods which the Arabs constantly bring in. There are several families of Jews, Sabeans, and a couple of Banians. Coming from *Bahdad* to *Shuke Shukh* in August 1832, I dropped my dagger somewhere on the banks of the Hye. I retraced my steps, but did not succeed in finding it. Three days after, on strolling through the bazaar, I espied an Arab bartering with a few others to sell it for 5 dollars and a handkerchief. Of course, I soon recovered my property; but this instance may shew how the ignorant unsophisticated Arab is imposed upon, as the dagger was worth 70 dollars.

A considerable trade is carried on with Nejd, likewise a general market for the Arabs of the Jezheira. Boats are constantly arriving from Hilla Busrah and Baghdad, besides several from Quaite (Grane) in the Persian Gulph. The bazars are exceedingly well supplied with all such articles as the Arabs of the desert require: as powder, arms of all kinds, horse furniture, cottons, ready made dresses, wollen cloaks, culinary utensils, wooden bowls [from Nejd which indicate that province to be well wooded] wearing apparel and trinkets, and other small articles of domestic economy, for which the Arabs barter horses, wool, cotton and cattle, gums, drugs, &c. Many of the desert tribes migrate towards this point at certain seasons, to supply themselves with these indispensable articles; but more particularly for supplies of rice and wheat. The Quaite boats bring various articles of Indian manufacture, and even English, which are brought from Bombay in their large Baghalahs, and carried here by smaller sized craft, they carry back gum and hides. The district of the Jezheira is famous for the whiteness and gluten qualities of its grain. The imports from Baghdad are copper utensils, shoes, dresses made of silk from mosul and damascus, Turkish saddles and arms.

In the vicinity of the town the Shaikh al Montiyeh generally encamps with his whole personal tribe *al Shebeeb*, which consists of about 300 tents, which in this tract they exchange for the reed hut. This chief's territory extends bona fide from the gates of Busrah to Dewannea on the Euphrates, bound by the Shal al Hye towards the Tigris. The tribes possessing the eastern bank of the Tigris, Beni Lam, Senoy, and others, are in a general war with the Montifige. Montifige is an appellation derived from the verb *Montefie*, to congregate. This tribe being composed of a society of different tribes of the Soonic and Sheak sects. The present Shaikh can bring into the field 30,000 horse, and as many foot; all well armed and mounted, without any exertion.

The late Shaikh at Montifige, Ageil bin Mahmond á Sadoun, of the Shebeeb family, was a fine looking Arab, with the peculiar features of his nation, finely portrayed, his mien is commanding and highly prepossessing; of an age and endowed with a spirit of chivalry and hospitality which so enhances a chief's character in the warm imagination of the nomade of the Arabian deserts, and was noted for his hospitality and mild equitable Government, a blessing not often to

be met with in the east. He was killed in the war of 1831, and held out to the very last for Dowd Pasha. Ageil's elder brother was confined by Dowd, who was let loose during the ravage of the plague, and raised an army to depose his brother, favoured by the Pasha of Aleppo: both armies met on the plains of Wasut, where Ageil in the arms of victory met his fate. He was in advance of his men with a few trusty followers, eager in pursuit of the enemy, when his horse stumbled and fell, and unfortunately rolled upon him. A few horsemen in the enemy's rear observing this, rushed out, speared him through the body, and cut up the few that were with him. These few being thus cut off, the whole army declared for his brother, and all was immediately amicably settled. Thus fell the pride of Irak, whose fame and deeds are the theme of almost every itinerant story teller or improvisatore in the country. Hospitality is a virtue admired above all others in Arabia, and more likely to gain a chieftan interest and affection from his clansmen. The flowers of the Montifige fell by the plagues and war of 1831 and 1832.

Shuke Shukh was built about ninety years ago by the Shaikh of the Montifige's, and as a depôt the situation is admirably chosen, the facilities of navigating the Shat al Arab and Euphrates below this point and the junction stream, the Hye opening a road to the northern provinces of Persia and the Euphrates through Mesopotamia, will ever render it necessary to have a depôt on the Euphrates about here. The benefit the desert Arabs derive from the Sookh is still greater; the towns of Busrah, Baghdad and Hilla, the three principal marts of the country, being difficult of approach, and the tribes being exceedingly cautious for fear of being entrapped by the Turkish Pashas, who have been known to imprison the Chiefs on pretences, so as to keep the tribe near the capital, and through this machiavilian policy to even elect a creature of their own. The Arabs prefer the desert, and the supply of necessaries is their chief care, as none of the migratory tribes pay the least attention to agriculture.

The flood tide sets as high as Myhaib, but the N. E. current is felt as far as Arjeib, which here was at times about a mile an hour; when N. E. winds prevails it ceases.

The general breadth of the stream from the Hye to this is from 3 to 600 feet at least. Water in winter $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, the depth in autumn I am informed is about one fathom: the

banks are low and scantily clothed with brushwood; a few groves of palms appear near the villages. The Arabs are of the Mahdjere and Shebeeb tribes; peaceable and civil. Cultivation now, for the first time since leaving Hillareach, becomes general. Vegetables are procurable for a trifle, sheep and fowls are exceedingly cheap.

Korna is $72\frac{1}{2}$ G. miles E. of the Sook, by the course of the river which now becomes a noble stream, increased in breadth to a quarter of a mile, having three fathoms water in winter and summer. The tide regularly flows and ebbs, and this whole course is free from shoals or other impediments to navigation. The inhabitants bordering on the river more civilized and numerous, which are of the *Shebeeb*, *Reni'a Zud*, *Beni Monsoon*, *Beni Scarner*, *Beni Malitch* tribes, under the Government of the Montifige chief, the whole of them are peaceable and either tend their herds or cultivate the grounds in the vicinity of their villages. Their villages are composed of reed huts, many of which are commodious and of fanciful structure.

The banks of the river after quitting Sookh, approaching Kornah become exceedingly low, and in some places an artificial circumstance adds considerably to the fertility of the country from the easy method it can be irrigated. The river flowing on a higher level than the western parts of each country; the northern bank is also low, and the redundant waters of the Hye and Tigris flow into this river by many months, and on high freshes the whole S. eastern part of the Jezheira is inundated: then the northern bank cannot be traced for miles.

Although the high course of the river is an advantage to the agriculturist in case of heavy freshes from a protracted summer or heavy rains, the damage done by the breaking down of the banks is incalculable. 1831 was the year doomed for such a catastrophe. On the 10th. of April the rivers began to rise with great rapidity, and before 24 hours had elapsed, it had risen above its accustomed height, shortly after the banks gave way, the district formed a vast lake in which the course of the river was imperceptible. The Tigris flooded more than the Euphrates, from its tributary streams of Kurdistan, which was thrown into this river by the Hye canal. Baghdad suffered much: 15,000 people were drowned and killed by the falling of houses in one night. From the Sookh to Basrah

a distance of a hundred miles was a great lake; and the town of Busrah from being built on high ground became, as it were, an island. The great plantations of date trees which add to the prosperity of this country, fell by groves from the alluvial soil, becoming a soft mud from saturation; thousands of lives were lost; the inhabitants, their domestics and the wild animals of the desert crowded to the little devoted spots of ground; and as this was during the time the plague raged, the feeble and sick were left to the mercy of the flood. After a couple of days the waters receded to vast lakes, and exposed immense mud flats, the miasma from which was as fatal to the inhabitants of this devoted land as the plague and flood.

In the Universal History there is mention of these great floods of the Euphrates and Tigris: a great one happened about the time of the birth of Mahomed.

We are now fairly in the land of dates, every little village boasts of its date grove (with its hundred uses,) few other trees are to be seen: rank grass and brush wood cover the face of the country near the river; beyond which all is a level desert as far as the eye can survey.

Koona or Gornah was a place of importance in the time of the Kalifs, and perhaps to the Leliucidæ, as it is supposed to be the site of *Apamia*, but I should imagine the old junction was further westward, of which there is some indication about *Futeyeh*. However, as it may be, this important place has suffered alike with all the towns of old remains, and has now dwindled into a small village of 30 huts, a few remains of the old houses, part of a mosque, and the eastern side of the fortification and the fosse, are indicative of its importance under the Saracens and early Turks. Behind these vestiges a few of the Pasha's regulars have entrenched themselves, and extort a toll upon all boats passing up or down the rivers, which at their conjunction are about the same breadth. The Tigris flowing from the northward, and the Euphrates from the westward.

The united stream is termed by the natives the Shahd al Arab, thence 43 miles to Busrah; general course S. E.; the depth at low water $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms; the breadth is nearly half a mile.

A few miles northward of Banah, an island three miles long, divides the stream, *Jezeira al Macaueul*; the water be-

ing deep in either channel ; the banks of the river are low, and for a quarter of a mile inland studded with date trees.

The rivers Tigris and Euphrates having their sources so near each other, flood and dry about the same time. The falling of rain and the melting of the snows on the mountains of Taurus, Armenia and Kurdistan feed these two great rivers of the old world.

The first rise of the Tigris takes place about the end of November, caused by the falling of rain, both in Armenia and Kurdis, and continues high till April, when a further increase takes place by the approaching summer, melting the snows on the mountains. The severest freshes are felt at this season, and particularly great when the summer is the least protracted.

The river continues at its highest till the middle of May, when the water gradually decreases till August, when it is then at its lowest ebb, and remains so till the end of November. During this period little or no trade passes up or down the Tigris. The Baghalahs that ply on the river are laid on shore and careened for the ensuing season. The banks and shoals shew themselves. The Hye becomes dry, and the drought desert obliges the Arab hordes to encamp on its banks.

The Euphrates is rather later in flooding in the spring, and sooner in the winter, than the Tigris.

The effects of the summer season being felt sooner in Kurdistan and Eastern Armenia. The tale which contribute so largely to this river have their rise in the mountains of the former country.

The rain falls sooner in the western part of Armenia, when all the tributary streams of the Euphrates have their sources.

The Baghalahs by which the whole traffic on these rivers is carried on, are generally about 200 tons burthern, drawing from 5 to 7 feet water. These boats are built in the shape of those seen in the Gulfs, but lower in the water, having immense beam, very taunt masts, with lattcen sails : these vessels can only ply *laden* seven months of the year.

In general they start from Busrah in the first week of December, and arrive in Baghdad in a month, tracked against the stream the whole way. North westerley winds prevailing more than south easterly. Boats seldom attempt the voy-

age singly, but proceed in fleets of ten or fifteen, thus evading the extortions of every petty Arab chief en route. There are regular customs paid to the Shaikh of the Montifige, Beni Lam, and other powerful tribes, besides presents. The whole amount paid thus by a large trading boat tracking up the Tigris, on an average, amounts to four hundred piastres *Ine*. The cargoes brought by these vessels, consists of the riches of India and China for the Ozerbijon and Turkish markets; the return commodities are copper from Jocat and Mahdoyn; galls from Kurdistan; gums and raw silks from the two Iraks and salt from the desert. The other crafts which are met with on these rivers of Mesopotamia, are the Goofah, Bullum, and Suffeenah, all ill-constructed of bad plank, coated over with bitumen, and of odd antique shape.

The trade of the Euphrates being chiefly in the necessaries of life, requires as little delay as possible; consequently the spirit of navigation is not obstructed by the drought of summer or the gales of winter: the same boats are used as on the Tigris; but those of a lighter construction, called Suffeenah ply during the summer with ease from their small draft of water. Hilla to Busrah is a voyage of three to eight days; the contrary is that of a month.

Baghdad to Busrah, which is a distance of four hundred and twenty miles eastward, by the river, is often run when the current is strong and the northwesterners prevail in three days. Small boats are tracked against the storm from Busrah to Baghdad in ten days, that with two sets of trackers. The trackers employed on these rivers are a strong hardy race of men, denominated *Mellahs*; their usual wages for three trips (Busrah to Baghdad) is fifteen *Ine* piasters, which is certainly well earned, considering the immense labour of tracking a large boat against a current averaging from four to six miles an hour—sixteen being the usual number the large boats employ; they work from sunrise to sunset, allowing a short period at *noon* and *aphar* for prayers. At night the boat is made fast to the bank. Most of the boats carry a guard of *Sugmaumes*. During the month of December and its following one, the rain is very constant, and both the rivers are subject to fogs which seldom clear up before noon. In general they are so dense, that its impossible to go across the river. On the Tigris I met but few boats or canoes. The Arabs, wishing to cross the stream, use a bundle of rushes or a few inflated skins.

TRADE BEYOND THE INDUS AND SUTLEJ.

DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS WHO CARRY ON THE REGULAR TRADE OF CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY, WITH THE COUNTRIES BEYOND THE INDUS AND SUTLEJ.

The only people who carry on any regular trade in European commodities; with the countries beyond the Indus and Sutlej, are the Bunyans of the Joudhpoor and Shekawatee countries, who are known by the general name of Marwarries. Forty years ago none of these people had left their homes. The security offered by the British Government first induced them to extend their concerns, and now there is not a commercial town from Cashmere to Bombay, in which they have not formed an establishment. Indeed they may be said to be the only general merchants in Upper India—other persons trade in particular articles of local consumption, such as salt, ghee, cloth, &c., but the Marwarries are the only merchants who trade in every kind of article for which there happens to be a demand, and there is a profitable mercantile transaction, however distant it may be, which they are not at all times ready to undertake. Nearly the whole of the inland trade in European goods is in their hands, and they furnish at present the principal medium for procuring an extended circulation for our broad cloths, cotton, copper, iron, &c.

The following instance will help to illustrate the extended scale of Marwarree connections :

Mirza Mul,	Fukeer Chund,	Sheojee Ram,
Kishen Dial,	Ram Rutton,	Jouheree Mul,
Jhalee Ram,	Tara Chund,	Behadur Mul,
	and Heikunt Raj,	

are the grandsons and great grandsons of a person called Bugotee Ram, who was the Photedar or treasurer to the then Newab of Futtehpoor in the Shekawatee country, and hence they are called "the ten Photedars." They have all of them houses at Ramghurh in the Shekawatee country, as well as at Chooroo, in the Biccaneer country, which is only five coss off, and they live either at one place or the other, according as they are well treated by the respective rulers or otherwise. This is a great protection to them, and it obliges the local authorities to treat them with more consideration than they would otherwise be disposed to do.

Some one or other of the ten Photedars have Gomash-tahs or Agents at all the following places, and at some of

them they have all got Gomashtahs—that is—Bombay, Surat, Baonughur, Muscat, Palec, Jodhpoor, Nagore, Joselmere, Shikarpoor, Ajmere, Biccaneer, Jullemdar, Amritsur, Lahore, Cashmere, Loodiana, Putiala, Nabeek, Ambalah, Jugadrec, Hissar, Hansee, Bewanee, Rohtuck, Delhi, Jeypoor, Kotah, Omraotee, Oojcin, Indore, Nagpore, Hyderabad, Poonah, Hattras, Chaudosee, Furrukabad, Muttra, Agra, Mirzapoor, Benares, Moorshedabad, Patna, Calcutta, Gualpara. These Gomashtahs are all of them from Chooroo in the Biccaneer and Ramghur, Besao, Futtihpoor and Jhoonjoonoo in the Shekawattec country. They are every where distinguished as foreigners by their language and dress, and their families reside in their own country.

The Marwarries are a frugal intelligent race, having fewer expenses than the Bunyans of our provinces. They are able to carry on trade with smaller profits, and this, combined with their extensive connections, and the good understanding they have with one another, has given them a decided commercial ascendancy in Upper India. They are the general insurers for other people, but the superior facilities they enjoy, and the extensive nature of their transactions render insurance unnecessary in their own case.

THE NATURAL WANTS OF THE COUNTRIES BEYOND THE INDUS AND SUTLEJ.

The natural wants of the countries beyond the Indus and Sutlej answer to the following general description : having no manufactures to speak of, they require to be supplied from abroad with all the cloth they consume, that is, with English long cloth, chintz, muslin, broad cloth, &c., and with Indian silk and kunkhab. However rich they may be in minerals, they have no mines and their whole supply of metals comes from abroad. This branch of their wants is supplied entirely from England, excepting what finds its way from Russia, owing to our neglecting to avail ourselves of the water communication of the Indus. They produce no indigo, tea or spices, and for their supply of these articles they depend upon India, China and the Eastern islands. No sugar to speak of is produced in the countries on the other side of the Indus, and the whole of their consumption is supplied from India except what is brought from Russia. Besides some articles of minor importance, such as dates, cocoanuts, &c., this completes the outline of the natural wants of the Punjab and the countries to the West of the Indus.

THEIR NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.

Their natural productions are the shawls of Cashmere; the cotton and sugar of the Punjab, which might be exported to almost any extent, if the navigation of the Indus were open. The tobacco of Multan. Assafoetida which is produced in inexhaustible quantities on the Affghan hills, saffron, mader, costus arabicus, and various descriptions of drugs used for dyeing and for medicinal purposes, saltpetre, sal-ammoniac and chrystal salt, almonds, raisins, currants and other groceries and horses.

Hereafter I shall submit an account, for which the materials are prepared, of the merchantable productions of the countries beyond the Indus and Sutledge, and of the articles which are in greatest demand there, but for the present this short summary must suffice.

CHANNELS OF TRADE.

The greatest exportation of English piece goods takes place from Bombay by the following route. At Bombay they are re-shipped and taken by sea to Baonuggur, a seaport on the north side of the gulf of Bombay. At Baonuggur they are laden upon camels and carried via Pahlumpoor and Serohee to Palee, which is an important commercial place about 36 miles to the south east of Joudpoor. At Palee the road divides, and a portion of the goods are sent via Pokerun and Jeysulmere to Shikarpoor, and the rest via Nagore, Deedwana, Futtehpoor, Ramgurh, Chooroo, Renee, Bhehadura, Nehur, Bhutnere, Bhutinda, Jugrawun and Jullimdur to Amritsur, which is the great mart for the Punjab.

No metal, except quicksilver, reaches Umritsir by this route. The long land carriage is too expensive for such articles, and they are therefore sent up the Ganges from Calcutta to Furruckabad, and so on by land to Umritsir. But copper, iron, lead and all the other metals are sent via Baonuggur and Palee to Shikarpoor, because there is at present no other way of sending them, although Shikarpoor is situated only a few miles from the Indus.

Tea, spices, cochineal, refined indigo, cocoanuts and dates, Guzeratee silk and kumkhab, &c. &c. are sent by this route, both to Shikarpoor and Umritsir. Spices being heavy goods are sent to Umritsir in the greatest quantities from Calcutta,

and what comes from Bombay is principally the produce of the concern.

A very remarkable trade is carried on in silver by the same route. The countries of Upper India consume large quantities of the manufacture of England, and of the spices and other produce of China and the Eastern isles, and as they have no produce of their own to give in exchange to nearly the same amount, the balance is obliged to be paid in money. The European remittances are also a great drain upon them, and their own consumption of the precious metals, and particularly of silver in ornaments, hoarding, &c. is very considerable. These causes combined keep the value of silver in the Upper Provinces up at a high rate. At Bombay, owing to local causes, the reverse happens to be the case. There vast quantities of opium are every year sent to China, the return for which is principally in Dollars and Bullion to the amount of 30 or 40 lacs of Rs. is annually imported from Persia in return for the piece-goods, sugar, &c. sent to that country. Owing, I believe, to these causes, considerably, upwards of a crore of rupees worth of silver is annually sent from Bombay to Gwalior, Jeypore, Patiala, Amritsur and other principal places in Hindoostan, where the greater part is coined in the Mints, and the rest is sold in the bazar. None is sent to Shikarpore. There the exports of assafœtida, madder, costus arabicus, groceries, &c., bear a very fair proportion to the imports, and silver is consequently more plentiful. When the Mint at Furrackabad was in existence, not less than 20 lacs of rupees worth of silver used annually to be sent there to be coined. The silver is mostly in dollar and it is all sent via Baonuggur and Palee. It yields a profit of from 1 to 3 per cent. on a transaction which takes up at most 40 days; none comes from Calcutta. A few lacs of rupees worth of gold ingots are imported annually by the same route, but it seldom finds its way further than Jeypoor.

Brown sugar (kund) fine ditto (shukr) molasses (ghoor) and sugar candy (misre) are sent in considerable quantities from Palee to Shikarpore. It is all the produce of the Doab and ceded districts and reaches Palee via Ramghurh.

We have no exact data by which to determine the value of the trade, which I am endeavouring to describe, but accord-

ing to the account of the Marwarries who carry it on, it is nearly as follows :

Pearls,.....	100,000
Silver,.....	3,000,000
English broad cloth and muslin,.....	500,000
Ditto white cloth and chintz,.....	500,000
Quicksilver,.....	12,000
Cochineal,.....	150,000
Refined Indigo said to be refined at Calcutta, and sent by sea to Bombay,.....	100,000
Tea,.....	80,000
Black pepper, cardamum, and other spices,..	100,000
Vermillion,.....	15,000
Utter,.....	10,000
Camphor,.....	5,000
Sandal,.....	20,000
Cocoanuts,.....	100,000
Dates,.....	50,000
Goozeratee silk and kumkhab,.....	50,000
Drugs, and articles of every other kind,....	100,000
	48,92,000

The value of the exports to Shikarpore is about four lacs, making a total of the value of exports from the Bombay Presidency, to the countries beyond Indus and Sutledge, of 5,292,000 of which rupees 3,000,000 is in the articles of silver alone, rupees 1,200,000 in English piece-goods and metal, and the rest in goods of every kind.

Total expence of conveying goods from Bombay to Shikarpore and Amritsur.

ENGLISH PIECE GOODS.

Bombay to Baonuggur, 5 days' sail, at 2 annas per maund.

BAONUGGUR TO PALCE, ONE MONTH'S JOURNEY.

Duty to the native chief at Bhaonuggur,	1	14	0
Various duties from Bhaonuggur to Palce, ..	2	12	0
Camel hire including the Bulao, or money paid to the Bheel communities for protection while passing through their country. It rests with the owner of the camels to discharge this demand,	2	4	0
Chowkeydar and other extras.	0	8	0
	7	6	0

From Bombay to Shikarpoor rupees 10 8 0 per maund, and the time consumed in the journey, one month and twenty-five days.

PALEE TO RAMGHUR 10 DAYS JOURNEY.

Camel hire,.....	0	14	0
Duty,.....	0	14	0
		<hr/>	
		1	12 0

RAMGHUR TO UMRITSIR.

Camel hire,.....	1	0	0
Duty,.....	1	0	0
Extra guard on account of the unsettled state of the intermediate countries,.....	0	8	0
		2	8 0

Making the total expence of conveying English piece goods from Bombay to Umritsir, rupees 11 12 0 per maund, and the time consumed in the journey two months.

The total cost of conveying the base metals is about two per cent, and of conveying every other kind of goods five per cent less than picce goods. This is on account of the superior value of picce goods. A single camel load is worth 2,000 or 3,000 rupees, and the merchants are therefore careful to intrust it only to persons whose character is approved, and who from their connections and knowledge of the road are not likely to allow of its being plundered. Regarding spices and other less valuable articles they are not so particular, and they consequently have less to pay for their transport. The duties on picce goods are also heavier than on other articles. The carriage of silver costs the same as cloth. The camel hire is heavier, but this difference is made up by the precious metals not being charged with any duty. Each camel carries about 4,000 dollars, and is accompanied by four men, that is two drivers and two guards, and in order to prevent any loss from delay on so valuable an investment, they push on at an extraordinary rate. The dispatches of silver are said to reach Amritsir from Bombay in 40 days.

One main cause of the general high rate of camel hire on the road from Baonuggur to Umritsir is, because the return trade bears no proportion to that which goes to Umritsir, and the back hire must therefore be taken into consideration.

The other great channel of trade, with the countries on the other side of the Sutledge and Indus, is by Calcutta. All

the goods are brought up the Ganges as far as Mirzapoor, and from that place two routes branch off.

The first is up the Ganges to Furrackabad. There the goods are put upon hackeries, and what consist of cloth, are mostly sent on to Umritsir via Bulundshuhur, Saharunpore and Jugadree. The reason of their taking this circuitous route, instead of the more direct one by Delhi is to avoid the numerous frontier chowkies of the Delhi territory, where the taking out and examining of the goods causes great delay and inconvenience. From Jugadree the hackery owners engage to take the goods on to Umritsir for a fixed rate, which includes both carriage and duty, and they make their own arrangements for the duty with the authorities on the road. They are generally Bramins, owing to the superior respect which is paid to the sacred character. Metals, spices, and most other heavy articles are sent from Furruckabad to Umritsir via Delhi.

The other route is from Mirzapore up the Jumna to Muttra, where the goods are put upon hackeries to avoid the Begum's duty, and are sent via Delhi and the Hissar and Pateala districts to Umritsir.

The annual value of the exports to Amritsir by this route are, as far as I can ascertain, nearly as follows :

Broad cloth,.....	150,000
Chintz and white cloth of all kinds (sufadee),.....	400,000
Copper, iron and metals of every kind,	200,000
Cochineal,.....	50,000
Native indigo,.....	150,000
Moorshedabad silk,.....	100,000
Benares Kimkhab, Radhanugguree doputtas, & other	
Bengal stuffs,.....	100,000
Tea, spices, and dyeing woods of all kinds,.....	300,000
	14,50,000

Total expence of conveying goods from Calcutta to Umritsir :

1st. Via Mirzapoor, Furrackabad and Jugadree, Calcutta to Furrackabad, time consumed 3 months, boat hire, 1 8 0 per maund. Furruckabad to Jugadree, 23 days journey, 1 10 0 per maund. Duties levied at Jugadree one rupee a maund upon cloth, copper, iron, silk and indigo, and two annas a maund upon pewter, lead, spices, dyes, &c.

Jugadree to Umritsir, 28 days' journey, hackery hire and duty two rupees a maund.

Making the total expence of conveying goods from Calcutta to Umritsir via the Ganges, Furruckabad and Jugadree, rupees 6 2 0 on cloth, metals, silk and indigo, and rupees 5 4 0 on every thing else, and the time consumed 4 months and 21 days.

2nd. Via Mirzapore, Furruckabad and Delhi.

Calcutta to Furruckabad as above.

Furruckabad to Delhi, 15 days journey, 12 annas per maund.

Delhi to Umritsir, 40 days journey, 3 Rs. per maund on piece goods, and 1 8 0 on metals, spices, &c.

Making the total expence of conveying goods from Calcutta to Umritsir via the Ganges, Furruckabad and Delhi Rs. 5 4 on piece goods, and on all other goods Rs. 3 12 0, and the time consumed four months and twenty five days.

3rd. Via Mirzapore, Muttra and Delhi.

Calcutta to Muttra, time consumed 100 days, boat hire 1 8 0 per maund.

Muttra to Delhi, 8 days journey hackery hire, 6 annas.

Delhi to Umritsir as above.

Making the total expence of conveying piece goods from Calcutta to Umritsir, via Mirzapore, Muttra and Delhi, Rs. 4 14 0, and all other goods 3 6 0, and the time consumed four months and 28 days. This is the most direct of all the channels of trade between Calcutta and Umritsir, and it affords the longest water carriage. The only reason why it is not more frequented is the exaction of the Begum's duty between Muttra and Delhi. This obliges the goods to be changed into hackeries thereby causing great delay and inconvenience, increasing the expence of carriage and placing the merchants under the necessity of retaining an Agent on purpose at Muttra.

RETURN TRADE.

Under present circumstances the produce of the countries beyond the Indus and Sutledge cannot be exported to any extent.

The piece goods, metals, spices and other articles, which are exported from Bombay and Calcutta to the countries beyond the Indus and Sutledge, are able to bear the long land carriage to a certain extent, because there is no other way by which a supply could be obtained. The only effect it has is to limit their consumption, and to convert into luxuries what would otherwise be in general use.

The case, however, is very different with the merchantable commodities of the countries beyond the Indus and Sutledge, which, with the exception of shawls, consist of bulky raw products. If *as-aftetida*, madder, saffron, groceries, tobacco, cotton, sugar, &c. could be procured from no other quarter, no doubt their price would rise so as to allow of a certain quantity being imported by land. But they are procured by sea from other quarters, and the price is consequently so low, as to offer no inducement to import them by a long land carriage.

With the exception, therefore, of the single article of shawls, and a little *costus arabicus* and *sal-ammoniac*, no return is made to the important exportation of European and foreign goods, which takes place to the countries beyond the Indus and Sutledge. The principal channel for the exportation of English piece goods is by Baonuggur and Palee, and literally nothing except shawls return by the route. *Assafoetida*, groceries, &c. are certainly imported from Umritsir via Delhi, and from Shikarpoor via Palee, but it is for the consumption of the neighbouring countries of India, and little or none ever reaches Calcutta, and none at all reaches Bombay.

The exportation even of shawls is becoming every year more slack. They are not in such demand as formerly at Calcutta and Bombay, owing to the increased manufacture of imitation shawls in England, and the Marwarries have at this moment large stocks lying on hand at both places. Of late years also the surplus revenue of Cashmere has been remitted principally in shawls, the consequence of which has been that Runjeet Sing has not allowed any other shawls to be sold till his own are disposed of, and sometimes he obliges the merchants to buy them of him at a price, which is arbitrarily fixed by himself. This is called *purna dalna*, and it is in oppressive custom with the Native governments.

The effect of this in limiting the trade in English and foreign goods. Owing to there being no return trade, the Marwarries are obliged to pay for their investments at Calcutta and Bombay, by raising money in the bazar on bills, which they draw upon their correspondents at Palee, Jyepoor, Delhi and Umritsir. When the goods are disposed of at Umritsir, a portion of the proceeds is employed to answer these bills, and the rest is invested in the inland trade with India, or is remitted by hoondie. Instead, therefore, of the convenience of paying for one investment by disposing of another, they are put to the

inconvenience and expence of borrowing money for the purpose, and instead of investing the proceeds of the sale in another profitable transaction, they have to pay them to the holders of the bills. Instead of a double transaction, and a double profit; this trade is only a single transaction, yielding a single profit, and it is attended with great expence and inconvenience from the necessity of raising and remitting large sums of money. In order, therefore, to enable the merchants to carry on the trade, they must get high profits proportioned to the disabilities which attend it, and hence high prices and a limited consumption of piece goods, metals and other English and foreign goods.

As it regards the consumers of our commodities, the impossibility under present circumstances, of the produce of the countries beyond the Indus and Sutledge, being exported to any considerable extent, has a more pernicious effect than even as it regards the merchants. Unless we take off the productions of a country it cannot afford to buy our manufactures to any extent. By always buying and never selling, its resources become exhausted, and its own productions remaining on its hands, it has nothing of value to give in return for foreign imports.

The way in which it will be remedied, by opening the navigation of the Indus. By opening the navigation of the Indus the easiest of all channels will be afforded for exporting the produce of Afghanistan, and the Punjaub, on the downward navigation of a magnificent river. These countries are rich in natural productions, and the time may come when the exports of the Indus will vie with those of the Ganges. The cotton of the Punjaub will find a ready sale for the English and Chinese markets. The tobacco of Multan, which is some of the finest in the world, the almonds, raisins, currants and other groceries of Caubul, which already supply the whole of Upper India, the chrystal salt of the Punjaub, which is so highly prized throughout India, and its saltpetre and sal-ammoniac, will now become available for general exportation. The assafoetida of Afghanistan is also a great staple. It is an article of consumption for various purposes all over the world, and in India it is in general use as a condiment. It is produced no where else except in Afghanistan, and in the neighbouring mountains of Khorasan, and at present it find its way to Bombay by the sea ports of Kurachee and Bushire. Besides these are saffron, madder, costus arabicus and a variety of natural products which will be brought forward by the opening of the inland naviga-

tion. The merchants will now enjoy the benefits of a return trade, and they will consequently be able to carry on business on lower profits than at present. The people of the Punjab and Afghanistan will have an opportunity of disposing of their produce, which will give them the means of taking off a much larger quantity of our manufactures. They will resort in numbers to the mart at Roree, with the merchandize of these respective countries. The accumulation of produce will make it cheap, and a great impulse will thus be given to the exportation. And after disposing of it, these will return with investments of English goods. People are willing to content themselves with a very small profit, rather than carry the stock back idle to their homes. Our manufactures will be rendered cheaper and more accessible to the people at large, and their consumption will consequently be greatly increased.

As soon as a mart is opened upon the Indus, under British protection, the persons who carry on the trade of Bombay and Calcutta, with Shikarpoor and Umritsur will all form establishments there. The Photedars have already got Gomastahs at Shikarpoor, which is only a few miles from Bukker and the advantages of cheap and safe carriage, double profit and a quick and certain return, are too obvious to escape the attention of persons who are so alive to their own interests as the Marwarries are.

Advantages which will result to the kingdom of the Punjab, from opening the navigation of the Indus.

It would be superfluous to point out that this arrangement, without in the least interfering with the kingdom of the Punjab, will greatly increase its trade and custom revenue and, by affording a market for its raw produce, it will increase its agriculture and land revenue also.

The effect it will have in diminishing the expence of transport.

We have seen that the expence of conveying goods of all kinds from Bombay to Shikarpoor, which is in the immediate neighbourhood of Roree, is at present not less than rupees 10-0-0 per maund, calculating the expence of navigating the Indus the same as that of navigating the Ganges, the expence of conveying goods from Bombay to Roree, when the Indus is open, will be 12 annas per maund, upon a navigation of little more than a month; and if the ship is freighted direct to the mouth of the Indus, the freight, up to Roree, will be only 8 annas per maund, upon a navigation of twenty-five days. Roree is less than half the distance from the sea

that Mirzapoor is from *Calcutta*, without taking into account the windings of the rivers which are beyond all comparison greater in the Ganges, than they are in the Indus. The one flows in a straight and deep stream, with only general deviations from a direct course, while the other is a continued succession of reaches, which add to the length of the navigation as much as they increase its difficulties by the innumerable shallows and sand banks to which they give rise. Multan is as near the sea as Mirzapoor is to *Calcutta*, and the expence of carriage will be one rupee on a navigation of one month and twenty days. Umritsur, Lahore and Attock itself, the port of Cashmere and Caubul, are a good deal nearer the sea than Ferruckabad is to *Calcutta*, and the rate of carriage will be rupees 1-8-0 per maund, on a navigation of three months. It would be superfluous to point out the effect which this extraordinary saving of expence and time will have in cheapening our manufactures to the inhabitants of the neighbouring countries, and in rendering them available for the purpose of exportation to more distant marts.

None of the base metals are at present sent to Umritsur via Baonuggur and Palee on account of the long land carriage. They are sent from *Calcutta* up the Ganges and Jumna, as far as the water carriage extends, and from thence by land to Umritsur, and by far the greatest portion of the spices, which are exported to Umritsur, are conveyed by the same route. When the water carriage is completed by the opening of the Indus, a much larger quantity of these commodities will be exported. They are all articles in general request, and their consumption will be increased in proportion as they are made cheaper by increased facilities being given to their exportation.

The effect the opening of the Indus will have in enabling the trade to escape the present oppressive duties, and in giving it increased security.

At present there are demands made for duty at almost every stage of the road to Shikarpoor and Umritsur with the necessary concomitants of examinations, stoppages and private exactions. When the Indus is opened all this will be avoided as effectually as if we were to interfere by a violent exercise of authority to put a stop to it, and there will be no demand made for duty at all, until the goods reach the entrepot at Korie. It also generally happens that some one or other of the intermediate countries is in a state of disturbance, or even if this is not the case, there is always great danger to be apprehended from thieves and robbers. There is no end to the applications for

redress which are made at the Delhi and Ajmere offices for the plunder of dispatches of goods, many of which are on transit to Shikarpoor and Umritsur. By opening the navigation of the Indus the trade will be rendered independent of the state of tranquillity or disturbance of the intermediate countries, and there will be very little apprehension of loss of any kind:

The advantage the new mart will have in point of locality. But it is not merely the opening it will afford for the Affghans and Punjabees to dispose of their raw produce nor the increased facility it will give to the exportation of our own manufactures, which renders the navigation of the Indus an object of such great importance. It is the establishment of a new mart in an advantageous situation which will have the direct and immediate effect of rendering our manufactures accessible to the inhabitants of the extensive countries, to the west of the river. They will no longer have to depend for their supplies of them upon the distant and precarious expeditions described in my memoir, nor upon the limited exportations of the Marwarries, but they will have the fountain of supply brought home to their own door. At present the mart is not sufficiently advanced, by several hundred miles, and countries through which our manufactures ought to pass in transit are the Ultima Thule beyond which they are unable to penetrate. But advance the mart to the natural boundary of India, and our manufactures will be in common use in Affghanistan and the Punjab, and will pass through them in transit to the countries beyond. Delhi is an instance of how much may be effected by rendering our manufacture completely accessible to the people. Owing to its being situated upon or in the neighbourhood of the principal channel of trade, the people have got into the habit of wearing almost nothing else but English manufactures. Nine people out of ten of those who are above the lowest rank, wear long cloth, dimity, muslin, cambric, &c., in the hot weather, and chintz and broad cloth in the cold, and even servants and other people of the lowest rank have begun to wear chintz and long cloth. I shall hereafter submit a separate paper upon the extraordinary consumption of English manufactures at Delhi, and in the mean time the fact is important in as far as it shows how much their use may be extended by rendering them cheap and accessible to every body, who may be disposed to purchase. Cloth, it must be observed, used to be manufactured in great quanti-

ties in Hindostan for exportation to the Punjab and the countries beyond the Indus, and as we have obtained possession of the market of the former, it is not likely that the latter will escape us if the same facilities are afforded.

The Affghans and Punjabees are habitually addicted to commerce, and they do not hesitate at present to make long journies for the purpose to the distant marts of India. When therefore a mart is established upon their own frontier, with the additional advantage of the water navigation of the Indus for the exportation of their own produce, they will see a new source of profit opened to them. The natives of every country possess facilities for carrying on the inland trade, to which no foreigner can pretend. They will become the carriers to all the more distant marts, and their local connections and knowledge of the state of the subsidiary markets, will procure for our manufactures the most extended sale of which they will be capable.

When all this is considered, some idea may be formed of the extent to which English and foreign commodities and piece goods in particular will find a sale after the navigation of the Indus has been opened, and a mart has been established upon it.

IMPORTS.

METALS.

Iron, copper, lead and other metals are to be found in various parts of the Affghan country, but I cannot ascertain that mines of any of the metals are worked. This is owing to the want of skill and enterprize, and to the unsettled state of the country. The working of mines generally speaking, is not a branch of industry, to which a country, young in the progress of nations, can successfully turn its attention. Even in India the importation of the metals from Europe has thrown most of the mines out of employ, and where they are still worked, it is only for the supply of the neighbouring district, the superior estimation in which the Europe metals are held, giving them the monopoly of the general trade. Even the lead mines at Ajmere, with all the advantage of European skill, and the additional expedient of manufacturing a part of the produce into shot, are unable to compete with what is imported from Europe. Iron, which abounds in the Ulwar and Gwalior hills, keeps its ground best. It is under-sold by the English iron, but is considered to be of a tougher kind. Almost all the copper used in India is imported from Europe.

The consumption of the Punjab in metals, is supplied from Calcutta by the water carriage of the Ganges and Jumna, and then overland to Umritsur. The consumption of Afghanistan is supplied partly by this route, partly by Bombay and Shikarpoor, and partly from Russia, Bokhara, and all the countries beyond Afghanistan are supplied entirely from Russia.

The opening of the navigation of the Indus will have a more immediate effect in giving a wide circulation to our metals than perhaps to any other commodity. Their weight is such, that they naturally take those channels of trade, however circuitous they may happen to be, which offer the facility of a water carriage. None are sent to Umritsur by Bombay and Palee, because the route on the Bengal side offers a longer water carriage, and now none will be sent by Bengal, because the Indus presents a water carriage to every part of the Punjab. Proceeding up the Indus, our metals will be conveyed from Attock to Caubul, and from thence they will be dispersed throughout Central Asia. Metals are an article of which the consumption is great, general, and certain. Cooking utensils, arms and a variety of other things, which must always be used by every family and individual, are composed partly or entirely of them.

Copper, *Tamba*, is the kind of metal, which is in the greatest demand in the Punjab and Cashmere, the same as in the rest of India. Every Hindoo must have his brass *lota*, or water-cup, and his *kutora*, or saucer, as well as platters for baking cakes, and cauldrons for boiling rice. Great quantities are also consumed in the copper currency. The principal part of what is exported beyond the Sutledge and Indus, is unwrought copper in slabs, pigs, &c., but about a hundred maunds of *Thalees*, or brass platters, are sent every year to Umritsur.

Copper-wire, *Targhutee*, (that is bundles of wire) is an article of great consumption in Hindoostan, for the manufacture of the tinsel ornaments, of which the natives are so fond. It is flat and very thin, and is brought wound round small wooden rollers. There are two kinds, the white and the red. The white sort sells at Umritsur at 17 rupees a score, and the red at 8 rupees. It is a curious fact that the whole of the consumption of the Punjab in this article is supplied from Russia by way of Orenburg and Bokhara, and it is sent on in considerable quantities to Delhi. I have seen specimens of

the wire, which comes by this route, bearing a stamp with a picture of the Virgin Mary, and an inscription shewing that it was made at Rorenberg. Latterly, however, it has begun to be imported largely from Calcutta. I cannot find that any other European article is regularly imported into India overland from Russia, but Russian broad cloth and many other articles are in common use on the very borders of India, and even at Behawalpoor, which is within them. When the Indus is opened, the Russian trade will be driven back to its natural limits, nearer their own confines. With the superior manufacturing facilities we possess, and the advantages water navigation must give us over a long land carriage; it cannot be otherwise.

Spelter, *Jute*, is the metal, which is used in composition with copper to produce brass, and its consumption is therefore very great in all parts of the country.

Iron, *Loha*, is in the greatest demand in the Mussulman countries beyond the Indus, the cooking vessels there being mostly of this metal. Nor is its consumption much diminished by the barren nature of the country. Every Turkoman family in the desert must have several iron cooking vessels, which are supplied to them ready made by the Russians. It will probably be worth our while also to import a certain quantity ready made, and as soon as we obtain a more intimate acquaintance with the country, musters may be supplied for their manufacture in England. Native workmen may also be encouraged to settle at Bukker, to make them up from the iron imported from England.—*Delhi Gazette*.

(*To be continued.*)

MAJOR GENERAL SIR JOHN WITTINGTON
ADAMS, K. C. B.

The character of every officer is public property. No Officer more merits a publication of his services than Sir John Adams. It is due to him as well as to the Army at large, and even to the state, to publish the acts of one who has so repeatedly received the thanks of Government—those of Parliament and been noticed even by his Sovereign. The modified orders regarding the honors of the Bath precluding any Officers under the rank of a Major General being made a Knight Commander, Sir John had nearly retired from public life, before he obtained that distinction; though his services in 1817, when a

Lieutenant-Colonel, entitled him to such an honorable reward. Surely services, and not rank, should guide the principle of the gift! To those acquainted with his high deserts—who shared with him in the fields of his military renown and glory, it will be delightful to recall to mind acts holding so high a place in the military history of India. To those who know him but by name, it will be pleasing to become better acquainted with him even though through an imperfect medium, and to gain a knowledge of deeds honorable to the service to which they belong.

2.—Major General Sir J. W. Adams entered the service in the year 1780. In 1794 he was present at the battle with the Rohilla's, fought by Sir Robert Abercrombie, and held the rank of Lieutenant. Brevet Captain 1796.

3.—In 1797 he went to Hydrabad with the old 10th Regiment as Captain.

4.—In 1799 he was present at the battle of Mallievellie, fought by General (late Lord) Harris with Tippoo Sultan.

5.—In the same year he was present at the night attack of the Tope, at Seringapatam, under Colonel Wellesley, (now Duke of Wellington.)

6.—On the 4th May 1799 he commanded a Grenadier Company at the storm and capture of Seringapatam.

7.—In the same year he accompanied a detachment of Bengal and Madras troops under Colonel Stevenson, of the Madras army, against Doondiah-wah; and was present at the taking of several forts during the operations which ensued.

8.—In 1800 he returned from the coast to Cawnpore, where he commanded the 1st Battalion 10th Native Infantry, (promoted to Major 21st September, 1804.)

9.—In 1809 Lieutenant Colonel Adams commanded his Regiment in the Force under Major-Genl. St Leger, which marched to the banks of the Sutlej, to dispossess Runjeet Sing of his conquests on the left, and confine him within his present limits on the right bank. Those on the left bank were restored to the Chiefs to whom they belonged; and are now styled "the protected Sikh States."

10.—In 1809 Lieut.-Colonel Adams commanded a detachment of 2 battalions, and 2 corps of cavalry, &c., for the invasion of the Bhutte country; and effectually succeeded in the object of the service.

11.—In 1813 the Lieutenant-Colonel was selected by General Sir G. Nugent, Commander in Chief, to succeed Colonel (the late Sir G. Martindell,) in the command of the Field-Force in Rewah. Opened the campaign by the siege and capture, by storm, of the strong fort of Eutarrie, and received the thanks of the Governor General. The capture of this fort was followed by the fall of several others in that country.

12.—Associated with the late Mr. Wancape in arranging the treaty with the Rewah state.

13.—Selected in 1814 by the Marquess of Hastings to accompany his Lordship on his tour through the Upper Provinces; and received his Lordship's unqualified thanks.

14.—In 1815 the Lieutenant Colonel was made a Companion of the Bath.

15.—In the same year, selected by his Lordship to succeed Colonel (now Major-General Sir Jasper) Nichols, in the command of a large force in the Province of Kumaon, during the Nipaul war.

16.—In 1816 was selected by his Lordship to command the Nagpoor Subsidiary Force.

17.—In 1817 was appointed to the command of the 5th Division of the Army of the Dekhun, in the Mahrattah War of 1817-18, by the Marquess of Hastings, who desired Lieutenant-General Sir T. Hislop to keep the Lieutenant-Colonel in command; though there were senior officers not holding such commands.

18.—The object of the war was to extirpate the Pindarees said to have amounted to 40,000 men. The Mahrattah war rose out of the circumstance of the connection of Scindiah, Holkar, &c., with, and support given by them to, those freebooters. The Lieutenant-Colonel struck the first decisive blow. By well planned and executed movements, he fell in with 2 out of the 4th Durráhs, commanded by Wussul Mahomed, and Namdar Khan (in the absence of Kurreem Khan) killed 1,000, and dispersed the remainder. Namdar Khan surrendered himself, and Lord Hastings, well knowing the Colonel's knowledge of native customs, feelings, and prejudices, assigned to him the difficult and delicate task of reducing, and afterwards of reconciling a large body of freebooters to a state of social order, by settling their chiefs and followers as peaceful inhabitants in the very country in which they had

lived as a lawless banditti. Thus freeing the country from plunder and anarchy, and exhibiting the fact of the statesman, as well as that of the soldier. Lord Hastings highly approved of this service, and in allusion to the military operations which produced the above result remarked G. O. 21st February 1818, that "Lieut.-Colonel Adams, with his division, ably co-operated in this object; and, he subsequently, by the skilful direction of his detachments, gave the finishing blow to the remnant of the Pindarees, which had escaped by incalculable chance when nearly surrounded, &c." Moreover, though the plan of encompassing the Pindarees by concentrating divisions and detachments near the Nerbuddah—the scene of their predatory warfare. Still the penetrating eye of the Colonel found that plans formed at a distance were necessarily imperfect, he instantly framed a plan of minute detail—it received his Lordship's sanction; and led to brilliant successes.

19.—In 1818 the Lieut-Colonel being on his march to Nagpore to rescue the ex-Raja, Appa Sahib, the ex-Peshwah being in full march on that place, pursued the latter with a part of his division; made a gallant charge at the head of a small part of it; which ended in the dispersion of his whole force commanded by Gokla. This defeat took place at Sonee, on the 17th April 1818, being left with only 5,000 men, the Peshwah was compelled to enter into terms with Brigadier-General (late Sir John) Malcolm.

This affair executed after a march of 34 miles, was by his Lordship in a G. O. 4th May 1818, "styled a very brilliant affair, which terminated in the retreat of Bajee Rao, with considerable loss in men, guns, treasure, and cattle"—indeed, nearly in the capture of the person of the Peshwah, but on the 8th June following, when time had developed the consequences of the above affair, his Lordship in a private letter observed, "your defeat of the ex-Peshwah has not had half the display it merited, the boldness and ability of the attack were indeed sufficiently apparent; it is however, only tardily, and by degrees, that we have become acquainted with the extent of ruin detailed on Bajee Rao's fortunes by his discomfiture on that day. Almost every one has now deserted him, and I hourly expect to hear of his surrendering himself to Sir John Malcolm. He is so surrounded, that his escape seems now, unless he goes off singly, and in disguise, impracticable; but I have to thank you for it." To conclude, Sir John Malcolm induced

29.—On the 22d July 1830, he was promoted by the general brevet to the rank of Major General, and subsequently made a Knight Commander of the Bath. The decoration he never wore : because he never received it ?

30 —The General completed his 70th year on the 17th February 1834.

31.—As Sir John Adams has ceased to command this division, no one will, in candour, accuse the writer of this imperfect sketch of the services of one of the most distinguished officers the Bengal Army ever produced, with any design to flatter from worldly motives ; he has drawn his facts from public records, and though he has taken the liberty to give 2 extracts from private letters of Lord Hastings, not only without Sir John's consent, but at the risk of his displeasure—still he desires not to pay the good old General a Chinese honor, but chooses while he is living, to lay before the world the truth, “ without partiality, favor, or affection.”

The benevolence of his private character is well known to a great many. I trust that, after a service of 53 years with a high military reputation, with good service rendered to the state, and retiring from public life with high credit, he may for many years in private life enjoy “ *otium cum dignitate,*” carrying with him, as he does, the esteem and regard of all who know him, and the respect of all who are not personally acquainted with him. And I hope in his latter days he may be as happy as he has been during so long a period of service ; during which he never had leave of absence, on his private affairs till the present time. This is the only tribute a private individual can pay him, but, it is hoped that the Editors of all the papers will publish this statement, that it may become generally known. Sir John is the last Major-General, ever likely perhaps, to be employed on the Staff of this Army ; and since by the death of Sir D. Ochterlony we have lost a Grand Cross : who than Sir John more worthy to take the vacant ribbon !

W. H.

Delhi Gazette, May 7.]

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

THE MANNER IN WHICH THE ACTING RESIDENT OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN AND HIS PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT SUBSIST AND TRAVEL.

"The people generally model their manners and their sentiments by those of the great."—PLATO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS GAZETTE.

Sir,—Having succeeded in obtaining true copies of the correspondence which passed regarding the atrocious custom of seizing, without payment or upon a nominal payment, poultry, fish, cattle, and other articles of food from the half starved native inhabitants of this cantonment and the adjacent villages, in order to supply the table of our would-be superiors, and of which "CAROLINE" has already given an account with so much sarcastic wit, I now beg to send you those copies, in the hope that you will grant them a conspicuous place in your valuable columns.

As "CAROLINE" did not give the public a full account of the manner in which the table of the acting Resident of Travancore and Cochin has been and is daily supplied, or how he and his private establishment are supported, allow me to subjoin the following brief history. For the sake of brevity and plainness, as well that it might strike the reader more forcibly by its perspicuity, I shall divide it into sections.

1. The Circars of Travancore and Cochin, (alias, the humble and obedient servants and creatures of the acting Resident) issue writs to the inhabitants of the two provinces according to the population of each village, town, &c. for the daily or weekly or monthly supply of the table of the acting Resident, and the maintenance of his private establishment; just as a Turkish princess, or prostitute, is allowed to gather by every oppressive and cruel act the revenues of a town or village, for the purpose of purchasing luxuries for her teeth, nose, or some other part of her chaste and sublime body.

2. If a village cannot furnish, or if the acting Resident's butlers and the superintendents of the supplies, the leper Govinda Pilly and the pensioned serjeant Robert Mackay, head of the Quilon Police, are not satisfied with articles furnished, in either case, the villagers pay ready cash, according to an inland tariff, for the articles of food or provender they might have to supply.

13. The results of these contributions, exactions, and plunders, exercised for the purpose of maintaining an over-paid functionary, and his private establishment, are poverty, wretchedness, and misery amongst the inhabitants of Travancore and Cochin, in a degree unknown to the annals of mankind. To this atrocious abominable custom must be traced one of the principal causes which have hastened the ruin of two of the richest and most fertile provinces of Malabar.

14. The only method of effectually abolishing so ruinous a custom, and entirely removing the evils which continue to result from it, is by establishing a well organised Police for Travancore and Cochin, and appointing at its head a well paid, able, and humane Magistrate; who instead of being a slave and favourite of the acting Resident, would be an effectual check to the conduct of the acting Resident towards the inhabitants. Would to God that the present enlightened and humane ruler of India will deign to act upon this my humble suggestion.

15. If the abolition of suttees has ensured him a high reward, a lasting fame, the eradicating not only from Southern India, but from British India in general, the custom already described, India's heaviest curse, the infamous altar on which British humanity and British honor have been sacrificed, that of depriving the inhabitants of their last morsels of bread in order to supply the table of their rulers and magistrates, and making us feel in a time of profound peace the effects of the most cruel and barbarous wars. Our great ruler will by the last mentioned act acquire a higher reward, a more lasting fame, such as have never fallen to the lot of any other friend of man;—for if it is generous and noble to save a life from a violent death, how greater, how glorious must be the act which stops the hand of the strong, the rich, and the governing from depriving the poor, the weak, and the governed their miserable pittance, and the provender of their cattle—which palsifies the arm that snatches from the widow the last morsel of food reserved for her famishing infant!

I am, Sir,

A VOICE FROM MALABAR.

Quilon, April 10, 1834.

To COL. E. CADOGAN, Acting Resident, &c. &c. &c.

Verbally Hill.

Sir,—I am requested by my mother respectfully to inform you that some time in last month, on the very day of your de-

TRANSACTIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE

pasture, and they asserted by the of your table on the hills, seized and carried payment in some cases and in others on 1/4th of the base value, a great number of some belonging to my mother, and some to are living near her garden. The poultry of has been thus deprived, were particularly by her chuckrams the birds, are kept in the huts of mentioned, and which have been seized rate of a chuckram the birds.

My mother had refrained mentioning the subject ately to you from an unwillingness to disturb you the hills, and because we entertained a hope that the question might sooner or later be brought to your notice by some other able pen; but the subsequent cruel conduct of Mr. Mackay, now at the head of the Quilon Police, compels me to intrude on your time in order to make known particulars connected with the seizure of her poultry, though she is perfectly sensible how little I am able to represent the matter in that strong light which the subject requires.

The village woman in whose hut a few of my mother's hens were kept, was some time back sentenced by the British court, and obliged to pay a penalty of 50 chuckrams (which sum the poor village woman raised by mortgaging one of her sons) for reasons which it would be difficult to describe; and Mr. Mackay has since kept the old village woman in arrest and compelled her to put a mark to a document, the contents of which she is totally incapable of comprehending. We are informed that Mr. Mackay's plan for treating the village woman in the manner just mentioned is, that she had, by her cries, given notice to my mother of the seizure of the fowls, which cries Mr. Mackay says brought my mother's servants and dogs to the assistance of the village woman, who enabled her to recover back some of the hens seized for the use of your table.

Being totally at a loss I screen ourselves, dependants, and property from further violence, either on the part of Mr. Mackay, or the people employed for seizing fowls, my mother utters that you will be kindly pleased to issue orders

* The village woman make one Madras rupee.
+ The village woman, the amount of the penalty was 1/2 rupee.
A sub-verse paper peculiar to Travancore.

that we, our people, and property might not in future be molested on plea of procuring fowls for your table.

We are also informed that Mr. Mackay is in the habit of sending his peons to seize, in the manner already mentioned, poultry, sheep, fish, &c., for the use of gentlemen travellers.

Confer a singular favor on the poor of this island by making it known at the sound of tom-tom that no one in future shall dare to seize another man's property on any plea whatever, and that the above-mentioned articles should be purchased and collected with the consent of the owners, and at the bazar prices.

The poor natives of India it is well known have no other means of procuring a piece of new cloth, or materials for covering a hut but by the produce of the sale of a hen or kid, which they rear for that very purpose, and share with it their rough food. To deprive therefore a poor Indian of his poultry or cattle amounts exactly to the burning his hut over his head, and driving him naked to perish in the streets. Allow me, then, once more, to entreat you in the name of humanity, and for the honor of the high station you fill, to banish for ever from the provinces under your charge the barbarous and inhuman custom of seizing articles of food, without payment or without due payment, from the poor in order to supply the table of the rich.

At the request of my mother I have given this letter into the hands of the village woman, whom Mr. Mackay had ill-treated in the manner afore-related, and who I hope will inform you of every other particular connected with the custom of seizing poultry, &c.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) P. VANSFALL.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Peter Vanspall is requested to inform his mother that her complaint should be

ent of P. Vanspall.

(Signed) B. CADOGAN, Acting Resident.

Fort St. George, 11th April, 1834.

To the Right Honourable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, Kt.
C. B. and G. C. B. Governor General of India.

My Lord, and under the painful necessity of intruding on your Lordship's invaluable time to state that my son, in compliance to my request, forwarded the annexed complaint to Colonel E. Godegan, acting Resident of Travancore and Cochin, against the personed sergeant, Robert Mackay, who though old, infirm and illiterate, is still, to the great prejudice of the people, continued at the head of the Police in this Cantonment, for reasons which I am not at present at liberty to mention,) and the butler of the said acting Resident, by whom and by whose orders a great number of my children, &c. were in the most illegal and violent manner seized and carried away, and an aged village woman of my establishment treated most inhumanly; that having received no other redress from the said acting Resident on my aforesaid mentioned complaint, but a reference to one of the individuals against whom complaint I had complained, as your Lordship will perceive by the enclosed original memorandum of the said acting Resident, and as it would be superfluous to dwell on the threatening and blasting tyranny which refers the injured citizen for redress to the party which had committed and inflicted the injury, and appointing a favoured mendicant, a profligate judge in the cause, I therefore humbly entreat your Lordship in Council to be graciously pleased to issue orders that neither my people nor my property should in future be molested and harassed, on pain of furnishing the acting Resident with deatils.

From your Lordship's well known love of justice and humanity, and unceasing attention to the welfare of the poor Indians, I, a poor widow, as well as the people of India, anxiously expect the abolition of the atrocious custom of seizing and carrying away articles of food without payment or without due payment, in order to supply the tables of the rich at the expense and ruin of the poor!—an act by which your Lordship's name will be rendered ever dear to India, and which will ensure your Lordship heaven's highest and best reward.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and dutiful servant,

(Sd.) J. M. VANERAN, Member of Council,
late Resident on the Coast of Madras and Malabar,
Quilon Cantonment, 12th April, 1802

October 21, 1834.
 To Mr. G. M. ...
 I have been desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd with its enclosures, and to inform you in reply that as the acting Resident at Provescott and Cochin is still subject to the control of the Government of ...
 Complaint has been transferred for the consideration of the Honorable the Governor of the Presidency.

I have the honor to be, Madam, your obedient servant,
 (Signed) THOS. PARKERHAM, Private Secretary.

Madras Gazette, May 11

STEAM NAVIGATION BETWEEN INDIA AND ENGLAND.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO G. NORTON,

Esq. October 11, 1834.

Dear Sir, — I beg you will express from me to the subscribers to the Madras Steam Fund the gratification which I have received from the extract of their resolutions communicated in your obliging letter of the 31st March, concurring entirely in the opinion of that meeting that this project opens vast and incalculable benefits to our own country and ... I could not do otherwise than warmly participate in the general feeling of India, and I have not therefore hesitated in recommending, as far as a prudent regard for the finances would allow, a liberal aid being afforded by Government to the common effort.

I confess that my anticipation of the expected benefit ... beyond the more obvious results, great as those undoubtedly would be, — of improved government, of the welfare of the people as affected by such improvement, — of the promotion of commerce, — and, of what may be considered of minor importance, of the comfort of our own European countrymen separated by such great distance of time and place from all dependence with their dearest interests, the limit assigned by the resolution is expressed by the large term of ... and in management appropriately and correctly;

progress the great part of this Eastern world, India, China, &c. may be comprehended in the single word "ignorance." If the moral condition and happiness of the most enlightened countries suffer from this cause, it can be easily conceived what on this point it be, when the human mind has been misled for ages in various directions, the task must be to persuade, to break the "ancient habits" which have, either accomplished or prevented elsewhere, and then, to maintain and enforced with all the encouragement that the governing authority can bestow. I look to Steam Navigation as the great engine of working this moral improvement. In proportion as the communication between the two countries shall be facilitated and shortened, so will civilized Europe be approximated, as it were, to these benighted regions; and in no other way can improvement in any large amount be expected to follow. Past experience shows what we have to expect for the future. I shall take the liberty of enlarging upon this topic.

For much more than half a century the British dominion has been established at the three presidencies over a great extent of territory, with a large dependent population. Examining attentively the intellectual condition of these numerous communities, it cannot be denied that little progress comparatively has been made in the acquisition of useful knowledge. There prevail throughout, as in the darkest ages of European history, the same ignorance and superstition; the same belief in witchcraft; the same confidence in charms and incantation; the same faith in astrology and omens; the same politics of human immolation of all ages and ages, and by other barbarous customs opposed to true humanity and repugnant to the best feelings that Providence has implanted in the human breast. Again, the same state of ignorance is every branch of useful attainment. The ancient sciences and learning retain their unimpaired sway. In medicine and surgery, in chemistry, in hydraulics, in mechanics, in civil engineering, in painting, sculpture and music, we are still, with the exception of a few individuals of superior talents and abilities, remaining in the same state of ignorance and ignorance. And yet, during the past century, thousands of well educated Europeans, Greek, Italian, French, and other nations, have been sent to the East Indies, and their knowledge and abilities have been almost entirely lost, and their instruction passed away without leaving any trace of

impress on the mind of India, although in no other part of the world; does there exist greater "quickness" of intellect, a more eager spirit after knowledge, or a superior aptitude to acquire it? The answer to this question is plain and obvious. The cause is to be found in the past principle of barrier, of rigidity, precluding the free admittance of Europeans to India; the direct consequence of which whatever in other respects may have been its advantage, has been to dam up in a great degree the main channel of improvement into India. It may be assumed that 1/8th part of the importation of Europeans have consisted of the Company's Servants. They have had, of course, other duties to perform occupying the whole of their time; and the fault lies not with them, if they have contributed little or nothing to this object. The government, indeed, may perhaps be accused of omission and of not having done as much as they might; but I doubt even with more exertion on their part, whether while the same system lasted, much progress could have been made.

All the improvements of the description to which I have been adverting are exclusively due to the skill and enterprize of individuals, aided by the capital of the Honourable Agency. Every indigo and coffee plantation—the Glassworks—the works of every description that are moved by steam—the iron foundries, the coal mines worked after the European fashion—and the other great establishments that we see around us in Calcutta, are so many great schools of instruction, the founders of which are the real improvers of the country. It is from these sources that we must expect other schoolmasters of new and improved industry. The New Charter will remove many obstacles, but it cannot communicate far more.

But, with the opinion I entertain, that the extent of civilization (as it is misnamed) and the effects of it have been very much overrated, I am convinced, that the knowledge and instruction so much needed by India can never be sufficiently provided by European colonists and speculators only. The natives themselves must be encouraged to go to Europe; Europe is the best school of all the sciences. The opinion I have to be entertained by some of the intelligent members of the College now sitting in Calcutta, to designate the best minds of the natives in the higher branches of medicine and surgery. The Pasha of Egypt has given a noble example in this respect to the rulers of India and other Eastern nations.

The circumstances that have hitherto occurred so manifestly bar the intercourse of the natives with Europe, except the classes of sailors and of medical servants, &c. &c. Certain customs, as food prescribed by the Hindoo religion, and, chiefly, the length, the expense, and the apprehension also, of so long a voyage. In respect to the first of these obstacles, Ram Mohun Roy, who will visit this town next year, among his posterity, has, by long the late, I know that here, and I have no doubt that other rich and well educated natives, are preparing to tread in his footsteps; with the same laudable desire of seeing what India may become, as what Europe, and especially England is, and of raising their country by the same means from the moral and political degradation in which she is plunged. With respect to the second obstacle which makes the attempt almost impossible to the great class of students, however willing, to those who, as by the practical operatives, and the introducers of the new arts and sciences and will become the best teachers of their countrymen, Steam Navigation, with the aid of government, and of those to India's welfare will go far to remove it. I was happy to learn from the same members of the medical committee, that natives thoroughly acquainted with the English language, would, if assisted, be ready to embark immediately in that pursuit, and necessarily in others of the same utility.

I will, therefore, conclude this too long detail by saying that if it is "knowledge" that is needed, Knowledge is the beginning of wisdom. Knowledge alone can raise the natives to a higher standard among the nations of the world. And with the sentiments I have expressed of the best and most effectual mode of attaining these great purposes, the Steam Committee are, apply, borne out according to my firmest conviction, by their resolution, that this project opens vast and incalculable prospects to our own country and to mankind.

I have the pleasure of transmitting the copy of a circular recommending to the favorable consideration of the Honorable Court, the plan of the Steam Committee in Bengal, and establishing a direct communication between some of the parts on the eastern side of the peninsula. You will find in the enclosed pages a repetition of the statements which I had the pleasure of expressing to you at Madras; that there is a strong intention of specifying in a separate paper the intermediate points, the questions, and which, in the most judicious manner, in general—and will the benefit be commensurate to the expense.

—There can exist no more difficulty in establishing a Steam Communication with Calcutta than with Bombay. The *Forbes* and *Hugh Lindsay* may be unequal to the undertaking, but it will be easy to procure steamers of adequate power for the purpose; and, as for the South West Monsoon, I believe, upon very good authority, that even during the period which is very short in duration, when it is at its height, the weather is not worse than that which is constantly overcome by steamers in the English and Irish Channels.

I remain dear Sir, your faithful servant,
Madras Herald, April 19. (Sd.) W. C. BENTINCK.

To C. B. GREENLAW, Esq. &c. &c. Calcutta.

Sir,—I have had the honor to receive on the 6th instant by the *Hugh Lindsay* your letter of 9th January last, with its several printed enclosures, and the letter of credit of Messrs. Willis and Earle on the house of Briggs and Co. for £500 to be applied to such expenses as may necessarily be incurred here for the transmission of letters, &c. to and from Alexandria and Suez.

I have now to inclose to you the copy of a letter addressed by me to Mr. Secretary Macnaghten and which you will, I trust, find to embrace nearly all the points which might be required in reply to your letter of 9th January.

As to the appointment of an agent at Suez, this is I think quite unnecessary, as the one already there is active and intelligent and fully equal to the additional duties which may be required of him in consequence of the new steam establishment, and he is moreover well acquainted with, and respected by the local authorities there, and of course better able to afford immediate and efficient assistance than any other person who might be appointed.

I hope that I need not assure you of the very warm interest which I take in the success of the establishment by steam, of a communication between India and England via Egypt, and that the Committee may confidently reckon on my zealous efforts in furtherance of this object and may freely command my best services.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obedient humble servant.

P. T. CAERTBULL,
 H. M.'s Agent and Consul-General.
 Cairo, March 10, 1824.

To W. H. M. McNEILL, Esq.,
 Secretary to the Government, &c. &c. Calcutta.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 5th December last, with its enclosures, which I received on the 6th instant by the *Hugh Lindsay* steam vessel from Bombay.

I lost no time in entering on the subject with his Highness Mahomet Ali, who has assured me that he will do every thing in his power to promote the objects in question, and to meet in every way the wishes of the Supreme Government of India; as well as those of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund; and he assures me of his anxious wish to see the full success of this new enterprise, in which he regards Egypt as being deeply interested.

He has given orders for a Firman to be extended for his signature, in order that Sheikh Tanker Ally may be recognised at Judda as agent to the New Bengal Steam Fund, and the strictest orders will be sent to the authorities of that place, to afford to him all the facilities and aid which he may require in the discharge of his duties.

Orders of a like nature will also be sent to the authorities of Cosseir and Suez, to give similar facilities and aid to the agents of the Honorable Company at those places; and I may confidently state, that these persons will not find any obstacle, but quite the contrary, to the discharge of the duties which may be required of them.

The Committee need therefore only issue their own directions to their agents at Judda, Cosseir and Suez; and at the same time to direct them to apply to me in case any obstacle, which however I do not apprehend, should arise on the part of the authorities, and I may safely assert that the Pacha will remove all the difficulties.

In regard to the relative advantages of Cosseir and Suez, as ports of disembarkation of the mails and passengers, I have no hesitation in expressing my decided opinion in favour of Suez.

Despatches will require at least ten days, and passengers about fifteen, in crossing the desert, and descending the river from Cosseir to Cairo.

The *Hugh Lindsay* steamer in her present voyage arrived at Suez in 29 hours from Cosseir; and the despatches may arrive here from Suez in 19 hours. Moreover the steamer never can be expected even in the most adverse seasons, to be longer on her passage between those two places, Cosseir and

Suez, than three days, and I therefore think that there cannot be a doubt as to the preference to be given to Suez as the point of disembarkation for the mails.

The advantage is still greater in favor of passengers, as they will avoid the tiresome journey across the desert from Cosseir.

However it might be expedient to have a depôt of coals at Cosseir, under the charge of the Company's agent at that place.

There is not any place lower than Cosseir on the Eastern side which offers any facilities whatever for the object in view.

Two English civil engineers in the service of the Pacha, Messrs. Galloway and Wallace, are at present surveying the ground between this city and Suez, for the purpose of laying a double rail road for the conveyance of goods, &c. by means of carts, attached to locomotive engines; and it is not at all improbable that this road may be completed, and the carts in operation, in little more than a couple of years.

In this case I should suppose that a considerable sum might be saved to the enterprise by steam vessels in the article of coal, as this might then be sent direct from England to Alexandria; from which the transport of Cairo in boats, and thence across to Suez in the rail road will be both cheap and easy.

A courier of the Pacha brought to me yesterday a letter from Mr. Auber, of the India House, dated London 31st January, in which he informs me that Lieutenant Lake of the Madras engineers, the bearer of his letter, was charged with important dispatches from the Court of Directors to the Supreme Government, and that it was hoped he would reach in time to go to India by the *Hugh Lindsay*.

As Lieut. Lake will be here this evening, or to-morrow at latest, Capt. Wilson of the *Hugh Lindsay*, who is now here, had resolved on proceeding to Suez on the 13th instant, in order to convey Lieut. Lake with his dispatches to Bombay.

In regard to the transmission of the packets to Suez, I shall make such arrangements as will I hope secure their safe and speedy conveyance; but I have to point out that I should deem it very advisable that there should be one janissary at Cairo, and one at Alexandria, belonging to, and paid by, the steam establishment. The packets received by me here from the *Hugh Lindsay* for England were forwarded on the same day under charge of one of the consular janissaries; but the case might arise, when no janissary of the consulate would be

available for that purpose. A drogoman would also be found a necessary aid to the travellers to and from India, both at Cairo and Alexandria, as the drogomans of the Consulate are generally fully occupied in their other duties.

I have now only to request that you will do me the kindness to express to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, the happiness it will afford me to give my humble aid to the undertaking now in course of progress; and that I shall at all times have great pleasure in attending and conforming to such suggestions or directions as His Lordship may be pleased to honor me with.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

PAT. CAMPBELL,

H. M.'s Agent and Consul-General,

Cairo, March 10, 1834.

TO G. ASHBURNER, ESQ.

Secretary to the Steam Committee, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 31st October last, with the accompanying papers and pamphlets, which reached me here during a temporary absence from my post.

It has afforded me much pleasure to learn the progress which has been made in India in raising funds for the opening of a communication by steam between that country and England; and I shall feel most happy in promoting the undertaking by every means in my power.

It was to be apprehended that the loss of the *Nautilus*, and the consequent delay of her despatches, would prevent any arrangement being made in England for availing itself of the *Hugh Lindsay's* return to Bombay; but it appears that intelligence of her intended voyage had reached London, by the Cape of Good Hope, in sufficient time to enable the Court of Directors to transmit important despatches, which are just arrived, by Lieut. Lake, though he was obliged to come on from Malta to Alexandria in a merchant vessel. I trust, however, that the representations from your quarter will induce His Majesty's Government to grant every facilitation for keeping up an intercourse of so much importance, both in a political and commercial point of view.

In the event of objections being made to extend at once the Malta steam packets to Alexandria, there can be no doubt that, independently of the Government allowance for convey-

ing the mail, ample field will be found for the employment of private steamers on that line, arising out of the growing importance of Egypt and Syria, and the number of travellers who are attracted thither by curiosity or commercial pursuits.

I do not anticipate that any reliance can be placed on support from the Mediterranean merchants in the way of pecuniary contribution; but there is every reason to expect that the Government and the merchants of Malta will give the utmost encouragement to an undertaking that promises to be productive of so many advantages to that island.

Should the plan of running steamers from Bombay be ultimately adopted, I am of opinion that the arrangement suggested by Capt. Wilson will be found the most eligible for forming the coal depôts at Maculla and Juddah only, as the uncertainty of the conveyances between Alexandria and Suez would render it extremely difficult to keep up a supply at the latter place from this side, till the railway between Cairo and Suez, for which a survey is now making by order of the Viceroy, can be completed.

In the mean time every protection and assistance will be afforded by the Egyptian Government towards keeping up the intercourse through this country.

I have, &c.

R. THURBURN.

Cairo, 12th March, 1834.

REPORT

OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE TO THE GENERAL COMMITTEE
OF THE NEW BENGAL STEAM FUND.

The Committee appointed to report upon the *Forbes* have not had time to draw up in detail a statement of the circumstances which led to the accident that caused her return. They have made a personal examination, accompanied by Mr. Holroyd, but they have also requested practical engineers, and professional boiler-makers further to examine and give their opinion upon the state of the boilers generally,—when such detailed statement will be prepared and submitted.

In the mean time, it may be satisfactory to the General Committee to know, that there does not appear to have been any defect whatever in the boilers when the *Forbes* left this port; nor does it seem that the accident was one against which all the usual and ordinary means of precaution were not taken or one which might not equally have occurred to a new boiler

but its occurrence suggests other measures of precaution which will effectually provide against future failure from the same cause.

The Committee find that, from the stoppage by the formation of salt in the blowing-off pipe attached to the lar-board utter-boiler, and in other pipes connected with that boiler, and communicating through the remaining boilers with three other blow-off pipes a deposit of salt, estimated at 2 or 3 tons, had accumulated in the boiler between the flues. This occupying the place of water between the flues would be a sufficient cause to account for the rending of the boiler, which appears to have taken place with great force in 5 distinct angles of the flues. If the water had been low in the boilers that also might have occasioned the injury, but the Committee have no reason at present to believe that such was the case. They will be able to speak more positively on this point when the boiler feed pipes are taken off which there has not yet been time to do.

There are 6 boilers of which 5 do not appear to have received any injury. The necessary repairs the Committee have every reason to believe will not exceed 5,000 rupees, and they can be completed in 2 months from their commencement. Messrs. Jessop and Co. are willing to undertake the work on these terms, as also such other additional work as the Committee may recommend to prevent the possibility of the recurrence of similar accidents. The cost of which last the Committee apprehend must fall upon the Fund.

J. KYD.

C. B. GREENLAW.

JAS. PRINSEP.

J. W. FORBES.

T. E. M. TURTON.

Calcutta, 9th May, 1834.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF THE LATE FIRM OF COLVIN AND COMPANY.

A meeting of the creditors of the late firm of Colvin and Company was held on the 2d May in Hastings' Street, pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of considering and recommending to the Insolvent Court the measures that may appear to the meeting best calculated for the future management and winding up of the affairs of the estate.

On the motion of Mr. McFarlan, Mr. W. W. Bird took the Chair. The Chairman stated the purpose of the meeting,

gave an outline of accounts, and explained how the services of Mr. Macnaghten, who had given great satisfaction, may be secured.

It was proposed by Dr. Tytler, seconded by Mr. Saunders, and carried unanimously:—That from the 1st instant the remuneration to the Assignee shall be made in the way of commission at the rate of 5 per cent upon the dividends, instead of the former mode of remuneration by salary, which commission is to be in full of all charges, with the exception of law charges, printing and postage.

It was also proposed that Mr. Ainslie shall be allowed 600 Rs. per month, to be included in the 5 per cent. to the Assignee.

Signatures of the creditors were then affixed to the above resolutions and the meeting broke up.

TONTINE OF INDIA.

A general meeting of subscribers to the Tontine of India was held at the office of the assignee of the late firm of Cruttenden Mackillop and Co., late Secretaries and Treasurers, on Saturday the 17th May.

JOHN PALMER, Esq. in the Chair.

Mr. Leighton submitted the following statement of the remaining funds of the institution, premising that he had placed an extremely low valuation on the landed property:

Cash balance in the hands of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co. on the 10th January 1834.....	Sa. Rs.	2,84,919	13	4
Shadwell and Goss's three houses in Entally.....		20,000	0	0
Premises in Park Street.....		10,000	0	0
Sheriff's Mortgage.....		30,000	0	0
Cash received since the failure,		7,183	5	7
Deduct petty disbursements,		26	8	0
		<u>7,156</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>7</u>
Final dividend on two shares in the Seventh Laudable Society on the life of the late Jas. Stewart,.....		4,000	0	0
Final dividend on one share in the 13th Supplementary Society on the same life,..		2,000	0	0
Shares in force 307 $\frac{7}{8}$ ths... Total Sa. Rs.		3,58,076	10	11

After a good deal of discussion the following resolutions were adopted by the meeting, viz. :—

Proposed by Mr. Macintyre and seconded by Mr. Abbott —“ That the following gentlemen be elected Directors :

Mr. W. Bruce, Mr. D. Ross, and Captain J. Steel.”

Proposed by Mr. Bruce and seconded by Captain Steel—
“ That Mr. Leighton be elected Secretary on the allowance prescribed by the 13th article of the fundamental rules of the institution.”

Proposed by Mr. Macintyre and seconded by Mr. Ross —“ That the proprietors of the Union Bank be requested to act as Treasurers of the institution.”

Proposed by Mr. Bruce and seconded by Mr. Ross—
“ That in order to bring the affairs of the institution to as speedy a close as possible, it be recommended to the subscribers at large to authorize the sale of the claim on the late firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., and that the Secretary proceed to a sale of the landed property with the least practicable delay.”

The meeting then separated after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Friday the 2d May was held, at the Town Hall, the twenty-third anniversary of this Society—the Lord Bishop in the chair. His Lordship commenced the proceedings with a suitable address, of which we regret we can give no account, as we were not in time at the meeting.

The report of the committee was read by the Rev. Mr. Dealtry, one of the secretaries. It detailed the progress of translations of the scriptures undertaken under the patronage of the society, the printing and circulation of the scriptures in different languages, intelligence from branch societies, and the state of the funds. It was stated that a greater number of copies of the scripture had been put in circulation, and more pecuniary support had been received during the last year than at any former period of the society's existence, notwithstanding the recent commercial distresses which, it was expected, would paralyse, at least for a time, the efforts of liberality in this presidency. Encouraged by this patronage the committee had extended their plans, and entered into engagements to the amount of 16,000 Rs which they hoped the public liberality would enable them to meet.

After the reading of the report, it was moved by the Rev. Mr. Fisher, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Mack, of Serampore :—

“ That the report now read be printed and circulated amongst the members and subscribers of the Society, and that they be required to redouble their exertions to extend its influence, and to offer their fervent prayers that the divine blessing may give efficiency to the endeavours to promote its objects.”

Mr. Fisher said he was sure the resolution he proposed would meet the wishes of all who were present. The spread of the scriptures was working extraordinary effects throughout the land, and the success met with should serve to encourage those who were labouring to do good to hold on in their course, notwithstanding any discouragements that might present themselves.

The Rev. Mr. Mack said that if the acceptance of the report depended on its merits, the report was worthy of being received, as it showed that double work had been done under pressure of difficulties. He mentioned several things that were occurring in different parts of India, which tended to confirm the view taken in the report, of the dissemination of Christian knowledge. Some thing, Mr. Mack continued, that when persons of different denominations meet for the promotion of the objects of such a society, it is at the expense of religion, not so much through piety as to show the excess of their liberality. This was a mistake—the great object of the Bible Society was to circulate the scriptures without note or comment, throughout the world, and surely there was enough in this to warm every heart. Had there not been a generous principle like this, it could not have maintained itself. It is true this object the society had in common with others, but there was a peculiarity in the means. By circulating the scriptures, we show our deference to the authority of God, and to his way of carrying on his purposes; and we show our sense of the intrinsic force and worth of the Bible, which sense is derived from one's own experience of the sufficiency to the Bible to change the heart. These things testify that the society is entirely founded on religion. It is further a law of the society that the work is to be carried on by the co-operation of all, by which we recognize the sufficiency of Christianity for all purposes, and overlook all human distinctions. Mr. M. concluded with observing that the public liberality had been greater than on previous years, but it was still necessary that we should make the cause of the society our own; that it was

not sufficient to distribute the Scriptures, unless followed by the prayers and example of Christians.

The Rev. Mr. Bateman proposed, and Dr. Corbyn supported the following resolution :—

“ That this meeting, thankful to see the improvement which is going on amongst all classes of the community, considers it a sacred duty to increase its exertions, in order to provide Christian Missionaries and other friends to the cause of Christianity with the word of God in the different languages and dialects under this presidency to enable them to meet the growing demands of enquirers, and to put into their hands that book which contains truth without mixture of error, and which alone maketh wise unto salvation.”

Mr. Bateman observed that the word of God was not only a blessing in itself but a companion to every other good work. What were missionary and tract societies without the Bible to refer to as a standard? The Bible is the governor and regulator of the machinery; it puts in more steam when it is wanted, and keeps back when giving out too much. In all things it was difficult to keep out error and prejudice, but here was truth without mixture of error. Mr. Bateman related what had fallen under his own observation to show the effects of simple study of the Scriptures. A Brahmin at Burdwan had been suspected of being a Christian, and brought to Mr. Bateman to find out what he was: and it was soon discovered that he was a sincere believer. He had been taught English by Ram-mohun Roy, but nothing else. He got a Bengalee and an English Bible, and studied himself. When asked what he thought of Jesus, he quoted the text “ I and my Father are one.”

Dr. Corbyn said all persons were occupied; some in charitable, some in education societies, and some in promoting steam navigation. This society unites those several objects in one. To circulate the Scriptures is higher charity than merely relieving temporal wants. Steam navigation is intended to facilitate communication between enlightened and heathen countries; so he who carries a Bible to an ignorant man brings heaven nearer to him.

Dr. Marshman moved the following resolution, which was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Hoberlin :—

“ That this meeting regards with great satisfaction the spread of English education conducted on sound Christian principles amongst the natives of this country, as lending amongst other advantages to give them greater facilities for the intelligent perusal of the English version of the Bible.”

Dr. Marshman urged the necessity not only of giving pecuniary aid, but of making personal exertions to put the Bible in the hands of the heathens around us. He related an incident that had occurred about thirty years ago, to show the effects produced by the reading of the Scriptures. Mr. Ward took a copy of the Bengalee New Testament to the village of Kamkistupore on the other side of Calcutta, and placed it in a *moodie's* shop, requesting the man to allow all, who were desirous, to read it. The next year seven persons came from that village, and one of them was a man, fifty years of age, by name Juggunnath, and a worshipper of Juggunnath. This man was a most zealous devotee of Juggunnath, but after hearing the New Testament read by others, (for he could not read himself) his mind was so changed that he renounced idolatry and took up his abode near Serampore. His former god Juggunnath was stuck up in a garden; and when on one occasion fuel was wanted, his wife proposed to cleave Juggunnath for the purpose, which was immediately done: Several other conversions took place through that one book placed in a corner.

The following motion was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Boswell and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Hill, late of Berhampore:—

“That this meeting offers its best thanks for the important services rendered by the officers and Committee of this Society; and also by the associations and individuals that have been actively engaged to promote its objects, and requests them to continue their valuable labours.

The following gentlemen to form the officers and committee of the ensuing year with power to add to their number:—

Patron.—The Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

President.—W. W. Bird, Esq.

Vice President.—Venerable Archdeacon Corrie.

Committee.

G. Dougal, Esq.

J. Dougal, Esq.

D. McFarlan, Esq.

R. D. Mangles, Esq.

G. Money, Esq.

C. E. Trevelyan, Esq.

Col. Galloway.

Major Hutchinson.

Col. McGregor.

Capt. Birch.

With all clergymen who are members of the Committee.

Secretaries.

Rev. Dr. Marshman,

Rev. T. Dealtry.

Mr. Boswell made some remarks on the objection that many copies of the Scriptures were lost, as was the case with a package of Martyn's Persian Testament, which was perhaps lying unopened to this day. It could not be expected that

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

every copy sent out would answer its purposes. How much rain falls on roads and other insurable places; yet no one will deny that the rain does good to the earth.

Mr. Hill bore testimony to the statements of Mr. Fisher, and related various anecdotes in point.

It was then moved by R. D. Mangles, Esq. and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Lacroix:—

That the thanks of the meeting be given to the President for his attention to the interests of the Society through the past year.

The Lord Bishop in rising to return thanks, made some remarks on giving the Bible with the note and comment of personal example, and on the necessity of the influences of the Holy Spirit to set the whole machinery in motion.—*Englishman.*

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

Proceedings of a Meeting held on the 3rd May, 1834.

MEMBERS ELECTED.—E. W. Clarributt, T. Russell, and C. Griffiths, Esqrs.

ORDINARY MEMBERS PROPOSED.—T. H. Peart, Esq. Assistant Surgeon Bombay Medical Service, by Drs. Morehead and Ducat; Dr. Wilkie, Assistant Surgeon Bengal Service, by Messrs. French and Tytler; Dr. McGowan, by Messrs. Twining and Bramley; David Richardson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon Madras Medical Service, by Messrs. Harding and Egerton.

Letters were read from Dr. A. R. Jackson, and W. W. Raleigh, Esq. requesting their names to be withdrawn from the list of Members of the Society.

The proposal by Messrs. Bramley and Twining, at the last Meeting, relative to the appropriation of the Society's claim on the estate of the late firm of Mackintosh and Co. to the purchase of tickets in the Lottery proposed by the assignees of the estate, was brought forward for decision, and carried.

An extract of a letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Society, from the Editors of the *India Journal of Medical Science*, containing suggestions with a view of establishing a union between that Journal and the Society, was read.

With reference to the above, it was proposed by Mr. Corby, seconded by Mr. Ledlie,—

“ That the Secretary of the Medical Society be authorized to communicate with the Editors of the *India Journal of Medical Science*, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the suggestions contained in their letter, are feasible.”

The following amendment was proposed by Mr. Hutchinson, and seconded by Dr. Spens, and carried :

“ That the publications of the Society be carried on as heretofore, as the Society may think proper, without reference to the *India Journal of Medical Science*, or any other publication.”

The following resolution was then proposed by Dr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Egerton, and carried :

“ That in consequence of the resignation of Mr. R. Browne, after the failure of the firm of Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., the Society do tender him their sincere regret on his retirement, and request he will, under these circumstances, accept the offer of their publications; and, at the same time, the assurance of their highest regards.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.—1. Case of extensive injury of the knee-joint, by C. Morehead, M. D.

2. Fatal case from an arrow wound, by A. Storm, Esq. presented by the Medical Board.

3. Specimen of a turbid dark-brown fluid discharged from the ear of a patient who had been long affected with head-aches, presented by W. Twining, Esq.

4. Fatal case of Snake-bite, by C. Morehead, M. D.

5. On the efficacy of the seeds of the Isobgool in some cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, by W. Twining, Esq.

6. Two water-colour paintings, the size of life, of the disease of Hoo-Loo, the Chinese who was operated on in London, sent by Dr. Colledge of Canton.

7. Ram Esher Alee's translation from the Mukhsun-ool-Odeoyeh, on the properties of the Uspe-gool.

8. A further description of some rare Asiatic plants, with water-colour paintings, forming an addendum to the paper presented at the last Meeting, by N. Wallich, M. D.

9. Cases of supposed Hydrophobia, successfully treated by a Native, drawn up by G. Trail, Esq. C. S. and presented by W. Bell, Esq.

10. A printed pamphlet, containing further cases and observations relative to Rheumatism, by J. K. Mitchell, M. D. Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The following papers were then read and discussed by the Meeting :

On the Pathology of Dysentery, by J. Murray, M. D.

Numerous cases, of Hydrocele, cured by an injection of solution of iodine, with remarks, by J. R. Martin, Esq.

Conclusions derived from investigations into the nature and cause of Goutre in Kumaon, with a view to its prevention and cure, by John McClelland, Esq.

M. J. BRAMLEY, Sec. Med. and Phys. Society.
Calcutta, May, 1834.

DISPATCHES FROM THE ARMY EMPLOYED IN THE COORG CAMPAIGN.

FORT ST. GEORGE, APRIL 18, 1834.

The Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following dispatches from the Adjutant General of the Army :

No. 30.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,—1. In continuation of my letters of the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 12th instant, the Commander in Chief has directed me to request you will submit to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the accompanying copies of further dis-

9th April	patches, as per margin, from Brigadier Lin-
9th April	desay, C. B. commanding the Coorg Field
9th April	Force. No report has yet been received of
10th April	the operations of Lieutenant Colonel G. M.
10th April	Stewart's column, but private accounts de-
10th April	scribe its exertions and successes as highly
11th April	satisfactory and creditable to its comman-
11th April	ders.
11th April	

2. Referring to my letter of the 7th instant, I have the honor, by his Excellency's order, to express his entire satisfaction and approbation of the gallantry, perseverance and zeal of the troops composing the columns under the personal command of Brigadier Lindesay, C. B. and of Colonel Foulia. The judgment displayed by those officers in conducting their respective services, and surmounting the formidable obstacles to which their exertions were opposed, reflects great credit on them and the officers and soldiers under their respective commands.

COORG DISPATCHES.

3. The Commander in Chief has not yet the means of forming his judgment of the causes which led to the disastrous disappointments of the Northern and Western auxiliary columns, but his Excellency trusts he will soon be enabled satisfactorily to explain the reasons of failure, and to place the services of their leaders in the same conspicuous degree of claim to the approbation of Government as the other distinguished leaders.

4. The Commander in Chief requests the orders of Government for the disposal of the ordnance, ammunition, and small arms captured from the enemy.

5. The Commander in Chief fully concurs in the sentiments Brigadier Lindesay, C. B., has expressed of the valuable services and meritorious exertions of his staff, departments, and officers commanding corps, and also with Colonel Foulis's commendations of the officers and troops of his column. The general gallantry, perseverance and spirited exertions of all the officers and troops employed upon this service is a pleasing subject of congratulation, and the Commander in Chief feels assured will be duly appreciated and noticed by the Governor General and the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

6. In conclusion the Commander in Chief deems it to be his particular duty to bring to the notice of Government the judgment, decision and energy with which Brigadier Lindesay, C. B., has conducted this important service to so early and satisfactory a close! and, considering the period of the year, the difficulties of the country, and the advantages the enemy possessed in its defence, the experience and talents of the Brigadier have been judiciously and usefully directed to the advantage of the public service.

7. A general return of killed, wounded, and missing from the commencement of hostilities to the present time, except that from Lieutenant Colonel Stuart's column, is annexed

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

T. H. S. CONWAY, Adjt. Genl. of the Army.
Head-Quarters, Adjt. Genl.'s Office,
Camp Bangalore, 15th April, 1834.

General return of killed, wounded and missing of the several columns of the Coorg Field Force between the 2d and 7th of April, 1834.

COORG DISPATCHES.

Eastern Column.

H. M. 39th Foot.—Wounded: 1 private.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.—Wounded: 1 drummer, fifer or bugler, 1 private.

Sappers and Miners.—Wounded: 1 private, native.

Northern Column.

Artillery.—Wounded: Europeans, 2 privates.

H. M. 55th Foot.—Killed: 1 lieutenant colonel, 3 serjeants, 1 corporal, 1 drummer, and 23 privates—Wounded: 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 4 serjeants, 3 corporals, 1 drummer and 60 privates.

Sappers and Miners.—Killed: European, 1 private: Natives, 1 havildar and 4 privates.—Wounded: natives, 11 privates.

Rifle Company.—Killed: 1 private—Wounded: 1 private.

9th Regt. N. I.—Killed: 1 ensign—Wounded: 1 store serjeant, 1 naigue, 1 drummer, fifer or bugler, and 4 privates—Missing: 1 private.

31st Light Infantry.—Killed: 1 ensien; 1 jemadar, 1 naigue, and 8 privates—Wounded: 1 captain, 1 lieutenant; 1 subadar, 1 havildar, 1 naigue and 20 privates.

Officers.—Killed: lieut. colonel Mill, H. M. 55th foot; ensign Robertson, 9th regt. N. I.; ensign Babington, 31st regt. L. I.—Wounded: captain Warren, H. M. 55th foot, slightly; lieutenants Robertson and Brooke, H. M. 55th foot, slightly; lieut. and adjt. Heriot, H. M. 55th foot, severely; captain Hutchinson, 31st regt. L. I. slightly; lieut. Martin, 31st regt. L. I. severely.

N. B.—One man of H. M. 55th foot reported killed; since rejoined, badly wounded.

Western Column.

Staff.—Wounded: 1 captain.

H. M. 48th Foot.—Killed: Europeans, 1 lieutenant and 4 privates; native, 1 dresser—Wounded: 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 corporal and 14 privates.

Artillery.—Wounded: Europeans, 1 serjeant, 1 corp and 1 private.

20th Regt. N. I.—Killed: 3 privates—Wounded: 2 privates.

32d Regt. N. I.—Killed: 3 privates—Wounded: 8 privates.

Sappers and Miners.—Killed: 1 private, native—Wounded: 5 privates, natives.

Officers—Killed: lieut. Irskine, H. M. 48th foot—Wounded: captain Butterworth, asst. qr. mr. genl.; lieut. Gibbs, H. M. 48th foot.

Western Auxiliary Column.

Detachment H. M. 48th Foot—Killed: 1 serjeant and 8 privates—Wounded: 1 lieut. and 6 privates.

40th Regt. N. I.—Killed: 1 ensign; 2 havildars, 1 drummer, fifer or bugler, and 17 privates—Wounded: 1 havildar and 28 privates.

Officers—Killed: ensign Johnstone, 51st regt. N. I. doing duty 40th regt. N. I.—Wounded: lieut. Smith, H. M. 48th foot.

In Wynaad.

51st Regt. N. I.—Killed: 3 privates—Wounded: 3 privates—Missing: 1 havildar and 7 privates.

Total—killed and wounded: Europeans, 1 lieutenant colonel, 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 store serjeant, 10 serjeants, 6 corporals, 2 drummers and 120 privates.—Natives, 1 subadar, 1 jamadar, 6 havildars, 3 naigues, 3 drummers, fifers or buglers, 131 privates and 1 dresser.

Abstract.

Killed: Europeans, 5 commissioned officers and 44 non-commissioned rank and file; Natives, 1 commissioned officer, and 45 non-commissioned rank and file and dressers—Total Europeans and natives: 6 commissioned, and 89 non-commissioned rank and file and dressers.

Wounded: Europeans, 9 commissioned officers and 95 non-commissioned rank and file; Natives, 1 commissioned officer and 90 non-commissioned rank and file and dressers—Total Europeans and Natives: 10 commissioned, and 185 non-commissioned rank and file and dressers.

Missing: Natives, 9 non-commissioned rank and file and dressers.—Total do. 9 do.

Grand Total.—Killed and Wounded: Europeans, 14 commissioned officers, 139 non-comd. rank and file—Natives, 2 comd. officers, 145 non-commissioned rank and file and dressers.—Total Europeans and Natives, 16 commissioned officers, 283 non-commissioned rank and file and dressers.

N. B.—Native followers with H. M. 48th Regt., 4 killed and missing; 2 wounded.

Since the above 12 bearers of dooly department attached to H. M. 48th regt. are reported missing.

T. H. S. CONWAY, Adjt. Genl. of the Army.
Head Quarters, Adjt. Genl.'s Office,
Camp Bangalore, 15th April, 1834.

To the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose an extract from Field Division Orders published the day before the column under my immediate command entered the Coorg country, which I request you will lay before his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Col. Comd. Coorg Field Force.
Head-Quarters, camp near Mudkerry, 9th April, 1834.

*Extract from Field Division Order by Brigadier Lindsay,
C. B. commanding Coorg Field Force.*

Camp Bettadpore, 1st April, 1834.

The Brigadier announces to the troops under his command that the force will probably encounter the enemy to-morrow. It is his desire to impress upon all ranks that this is not a war of extermination, but against that part only of the Coorg nation which may be actually in arms in support of the Rajah, whom for his cruelties it is the determination of the British Government to depose, and that the people are to be considered as enemies only so long as they offer opposition. Colonel Lindesay expresses his anxious hope that the war may be conspicuous for a spirit of humanity becoming the character of the British nation.

It is hereby proclaimed and is to be explained to natives of all ranks, including followers, that it is the Brigadier's firm determination to suppress at once by the severest punishment the slightest attempt to plunder or oppress the inhabitants. All supplies are to be immediately paid for upon the spot, or to be allowed to be taken away without any offer of violence on the part of the troops or followers of the force. Those of the inhabitants who may come in and manifest a disposition to submit to the British authority are to be kindly received and such immediate and effectual protection afforded them as may tend to encourage and extend that inclination on the part of the inhabitants of the country.

A true extract.

(Signed) SAM. HICKS, Asst. Adjt. Gen. Coorg Field Force.

*Bivouac 1½ Mile in advance of the Huggul Ghaut, 8 P. M.
4th April, 1834.*

The Assistant Adjutant General, Coorg Field Force.

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that I arrived within two miles of the Stoney river on the forenoon of the 2d instant. At 2 I ordered out a party to feel for the enemy, they were found two hundred yards within the Company's territories—were drawn across the river—their position known and their strength well approximated. On this occasion I regret the death of Lieutenant Erskine, H. M.'s 48th Regiment, a promising officer, and the only casualty on this affair.

2. In this morning at six I marched, gave the stockade three rounds of canister and grape, and then stormed and carried it with trifling loss.

3. From this time until ½ past 3 P. M., we had to fight our way every inch. Stormed two regular stockades and two breastworks, besides felled trees without numbers. The last stockade was so strong, that if we had not attacked on reverse as well as front, our loss would have been serious. Our light companies were out in the jungle on the right and kept down the fire of the Coorg skirmishers.

4. At 4 P. M. as the men were much exhausted I took up my position for the night at Stoney Nulla, 3½ miles from the bottom of the ghaut; pushed on a strong advanced post with a gun and mortar and established our flank companies on the hills to the right, which commanded our position and bivouacked for the night. Our advanced post was attacked by skirmishers, but an occasional alert and gun kept them in good order.

5. At six I marched in advance and within a quarter of a mile of our camp met a flag of truce with a letter to my address from the Rajah, the original of which I have the honor to enclose. The Deputy Assistant Adjutant General wrote by my orders an answer to this effect. That if the Rajah's troops did not fire we should not, but as my orders were to go up the ghaut, go I would—they brought a portion of their troops in front of us—allowed the flag of truce to remain and then we marched, until my advanced flank companies passed through the last Ookuda at Huggul at 2 P. M. on this ground, where I told them I should remain until to-morrow morning, they brought out grain for the troops which was acceptable, as the far greater part of our supplies were in the rear. * As the impediments of stockades, breastworks, and felled trees are at

every hundred yards our guns cannot be up until to-morrow, when I march to Verah Chenderpett.

6. Our casualties are about fifty, but half my sepoy's are in the rear, I have not been able as yet to get returns. No officer was killed on Thursday.

It will afford me the highest gratification to bring particularly to the notice of the officer commanding the Force and his Excellency the Commander in Chief, the noble manner in which I was supported by my staff, officers and soldiers employed in this column. At this moment the fatigue and suffering of every person in my force is such, that I hope the officer commanding will pardon the want of details.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Sd.) D. FOULIS, Col., Comg. Western Column,

Coorg Field Force.

To the Assistant Adjutant General, Coorg Field Force.

Sir,—With reference to the last paragraph of my despatch from my bivouac in advance of Huggul ghaut 4th April, I have now to perform the just and pleasing duty of bringing to the notice of the Brigadier General commanding the Force, the noble manner in which I was supported.

To my personal staff I am greatly indebted for the success we have met with, especially to Captain Butterworth, who led the attacks on the stockades and the first that entered them, receiving three slight ball wounds, also for the reconnoissance which he made on the 2d by which the situation and strength of the enemy on the lower stockade was ascertained and which led to our speedy success next day. Capt. Butterworth's choice of ground and his plans of encampment have met with my entire satisfaction and his knowledge of military dispositions I shall be happy to have brought to the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

To Captain James Macdonald, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, who was most forward on all occasions, and to whose energy and exertions I am equally indebted with Captain Butterworth—as well as on the evening of the 2d as on the attacks on the 3d. Captain Macdonald led the light company of the 48th and grenadiers 32d Regiment to take the last stockade in reverse, the ascent was steep and the enemy defended every tree. Captain Macdonald received the Rajah's vakeels, translated the letters and contrived, without allowing

the Rajah's title, to keep them in good humour and give us supplies.

To officers commanding corps he is greatly indebted for the steady manner in which they led their men, especially to Captain Cortlandt Taylor, commanding the Artillery, who in the most gallant manner brought his guns to bear within 70 yards of the first stockade and ensured the capture which followed. The unwearied exertions of this officer (though suffering from a sprained ankle) in always having his guns up a steep ghaut and prepared for action.

There are many I would wish to notice, but where *all have* done their duty it would perhaps be invidious to particularize, yet I cannot forbear to notice that the brunt of the fighting fell on the flank companies, especially on those of His Majesty's 48th Regiment.

I should also be wanting in the feelings of a commander and a soldier did I fail to bring to the notice of the Brigadier General (in the hopes that he will bring the same to His Excellency the Commander in Chief) volunteer Thomas Bell, the son of Lieutenant Colonel Bell of his Majesty's 48th Regiment. This young man was conspicuous in every attack and skirmish of the enemy.

Subadar Mooneah and Wapuldar Paup Naik, the ex-Rajah's vakeels, allowed their loss on the Huggul ghaut to have been about 250 men including 4 chiefs. Our casualties, about 50, shall be reported in a separate letter this evening.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) D. FOULIS, Colonel, Comg. Western
Column, Coorg Field Force.

Camp Mootoodanoor, 7th April, 1834.

List of casualties in the attack, &c. of the Huggul ghaut.

Staff—Wounded: 1 captain.

H. M. 48th Regt.—Killed: 1 lieut., 4 privates and 1 dresser.—Wounded: 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 corporal and 14 privates.

Artillery—Wounded: 1 serjeant, 1 corporal and 1 private.

20th Regt. N. I.—Killed: 2 privates—Wounded: 2 privates.

32d Regt. N. I.—Killed: 3 privates—Wounded: 8 privates.

Sappers and Miners—Killed: 1 private—Wounded: 5 privates.

Grand Total—Killed and wounded 48—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 2 corporals, 40 privates, and 1 dresser.

N. B.—Names of officers killed and wounded—lieut. Erskine, H. M. 48th regt. killed—captain Butterworth, and Lieut. Gibbs, H. M. 48th regt. slightly wounded.

(Signed) JAS MACDONALD, D. A. A. Genl. W. C. C. F. F.
Camp Mootramoody, 7th April, 1834.

To the Assistant Adjutant General, Coorg Field Force.

Sir,—I do myself the honor to acquaint you for the information of Brigadier Lindesay, C. B. commanding the Coorg Field Force, that the column under my command pursuing its march yesterday came upon a strongly fortified position (Buck) of the enemy situated on the brow of a steep ascent, the passage to which, a narrow defile (through a dense jungle) was obstructed by felled trees.

* 80 Europeans
160 Native Infantry.
80 Sappers & Miners.

The defile being impassable to Artillery until the position should be carried, the *advance was strengthened and divided into two parties, with instructions to make a sufficient detour on each flank to take the position in reverse; from the density of the jungle and not having view of the work, the two parties closed to the centre much sooner than was desirable and met at the same moment, immediately opposite to the front of the position from which a most destructive fire was opened upon them, that did not however deter them rushing to the assault, which proving wholly unsuccessful they took advantage of the best cover that circumstances would admit, and the commanding officer, Major Bird, sent for a reinforcement and further instructions; I directed an addition of 40 Europeans and 100 Native Infantry, with the remainder of the Sappers and Miners to be immediately forwarded for this purpose. Lieutenant Colonel Mill was directed to *detach* the Europeans, instead of which he headed them himself and was followed by the whole detachment, who passed unperceived into the wood and made the best of their way to the position. Major Bird was directed to use his utmost endeavour to carry the position, but should it be found impracticable to withdraw. His report is herewith enclosed.

The circumstance of the whole of the Europeans having thus irregularly been taken to the assault, which I have not failed to notice in such manner as to prevent the recurrence of any future deviation from orders, while it establishes beyond a

doubt the impregnability of the enemy's position, since nothing could exceed the determined gallantry of the endeavour, deprived me of the means of pursuing any further measures at the time, had there been a prospect of success from my doing so.

During the attack the line, although placed under the best cover that circumstances would admit, at the opening to the defile was exposed to a galling fire from the jungle, which the skirmishers or artillery could not keep under, occasioning considerable loss.

When the advance retired from the assault after an endeavour that lasted four and a half hours, the enemy gave a shout of victory; an increasing fire was kept up from the woods; I made such disposition of the column as enabled it to retire to the ground it quitted in the morning, distant two and a half miles, without any loss of stores or baggage.

I regret to say the loss has been most severe, a return of which shall be transmitted as soon as it can be correctly ascertained—lieutenant-colonel Mill, his Majesty's 55th regt., ensign Robertson of the 9th regt. N. I., ensign Babington, 31st regiment T. L. I. killed, and 6 officers wounded, the adjutant of the 55th regiment severely.

The severely wounded could not possibly be removed from the position; an attempt to bring off the body of lieutenant-colonel Mill entirely failed, two of the carriers being killed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. WAUGH, Col., Comg. Northern Column,
Coorg Field Force.

Camp at Cubbuttab, 4th April, 1834.

To the Assistant Adjutant——of the Northern Column.

Sir,—I have the honor to report to you for the information of the officer commanding the force, that in obedience to orders I proceeded as field officer of the day, with the advance picquet, and having suddenly fallen on a strong stockade and breast work (the *outer* work was a very strong bamboo defence staked with large trees and flanked, commanding the approach in every direction, the inner was strong and substantial, built of stone and mud and surrounded with a deep ditch, and having innumerable loop holes and the access to it apparently impracticable for guns) every exertion was made to carry it by assault, and which though repeated, I regret to say, failed.—

After having been exposed to a most severe and raking fire for four hours and a half, which we endeavoured to check, and finding it altogether impracticable, I had a consultation with the senior officers of the picquet, and decided on retiring, which was effected with the greatest difficulty. Whatever means were required for reinforcing the picquet I feel fully satisfied were afforded. The nature of the country in which we were engaged, and the position of the work so strong, that doing more was impracticable, nothing could have exceeded the steadiness and bravery of both officers and men, and I regret to say the loss of both has been very heavy.—For want of food and the excessive fatigues of the march latterly, my men were so much jaded that they could scarcely pull their triggers, although evincing every inclination to do so, and worked to the last.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) C. M. BIRD, Major, 31st Regt. L. I.

Field Officer of the day coming off duty.

Camp, 4th April, 1834.

Return of the killed, wounded and missing of the 2d or Northern column of the Coorg Field Force, Camp at Hamgoad, 5th April, 1834.

Artillery—Wounded : Europeans, 2 privates.

H. M. 55th Regt.—Killed : 1 lieut. colonel, 3 serjeants, 1 corporal, 1 drummer, and 23 privates.—Wounded : 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 4 serjeants, 3 corporals, 1 drummer and 60 privates.

Sappers and Miners—Killed : European, 1 private ; Natives, 1 havildar and 4 privates.—Wounded : natives, 11 privates.

Rifle Company—Killed : 1 private—Wounded : 1 private.

9th Regt. N. 1.—Killed : 1 ensign—Wounded : 1 store serjeant, 1 naigue, 1 drummer, fifer or bugler, and 4 privates—missing : 1 private.

31st Light Infantry—Killed : 1 ensign : 1 jemadar, 1 naigue and 8 privates—Wounded : 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 subadar, 1 havildar, 1 naigue and 20 privates.

Total killed : Europeans, 1 lieut. colonel, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 store serjeant, 7 serjeants, 4 corporals, 2 drummers, and 86 privates—natives : 1

subadar, 1 jemadar, 2 havildars, 3 naigues, 1 drummer, fife or bugler, and 50 privates.

Officers killed: lieutenant-colonel Mill, H. M. 55th regt., ensign Robertson, 9th regt. N. I. ensign Babington, 31st regt. T. L. I.—Wounded: captain Warren, lieuts. Robertson and Brooke, H. M. 55th regiment, slightly; lieutenant and adjutant Heriot, H. M. 55th regiment severely: capt Hutchinson, 31st regt. T. L. I., slightly; lieutenant Martin, 31st regt. T. L. I., severely.

N. B.—One man of H. M. 55th regt. reported killed, since rejoined badly wounded.

(Signed) G. WAUGH, Col. Comg. 2d or North. Col.

(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Col. Comg. Coorg Field Force.

To the Adjutant General of the Coorg Field Force.

Sir,—I have to report to you for the information of Brigadier Lindesay, C. B. commanding the Coorg Field Force, that in consequence of information received yesterday evening, I detailed this morning two serjeants and 40 rank and file of H. M. 48th Regiment, together with a company and a half of sepoys, the whole under the command of Captain Noble, attended by the Brigade Major. They moved forward to Bullary Pett at day break this morning, for the purpose of reconnoitring the position of a stockade about 5 miles in advance of this; in the midst of a dense jungle, about 2 miles distant, on the march we fell in with an abandoned post of the Rajah's people, but on arriving within less than half a mile of the stockade several of the Rajah's people were seen lurking, but they retreated amongst the bushes and made no attempt to oppose us; shortly afterwards the stockade appeared in view from a sudden turn in the road, but apparently none of the Rajah's people were behind it. Captain Noble and the Brigade Major pushed forward with the advanced guard, and approached within 50 yards of the gateway; the road was apparently clear, but bounded on the left by hills covered with an impenetrable jungle separated from us by a deep jungle gully. The ground to the right commanded us and crowned by stockading from the gateway, and which was flanked the road for about 80 yards, when it followed the bend of the hill and retired from our left flank. We were in the act of returning when it was considered necessary to examine a small pathway on the right flank, but a shot from that quarter appeared to be the signal for a general firing first

which extended even to the rear of our flanks and it was here the detachment suffered the heaviest loss from the Rajah's people occupying the thick and impenetrable jungle which surrounded us on every side. Immediately on the fire commencing the guides deserted us, and as the road is of the very worst kind and some parts merely a foot-path with several of a similar nature diverging from it, the detachment very soon became entangled amongst them; it was some time before they found the main road, on regaining which, although closely pressed by the enemy from the hill tops and jungle, our loss became less severe, notwithstanding the extreme fatigue undergone; when within about 1½ mile of camp we fell in with two strong parties sent out to support us, when, as the men were fatigued, they were immediately marched in under cover of the supports, by whom the enemy were effectually checked. I regret to say that our loss in killed and wounded has been severe, owing to the nature of the country and the excessively bad road; every valley as well as hill by which we passed on our advance and return commanded us on the flanks, which, from knowledge of the country, the leader of the Rajah's people was enabled to use to great advantage—there were some horsemen and two guns accompanying them.

I beg leave to submit to you the impracticability of forcing this stockade without the aid of artillery, as from the nature of the country there appears no method of turning it, and it is flanked on every side by an impenetrable jungle—in fact, the whole road from this place to the stockade is either on the sides of hills or in the valleys surrounded by jungle, every inch of which may be defended against an attacking force; the party opposed to us on our retiring amounted, I should consider, to about 800. I beg herewith to annex a return of the killed and wounded.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. JACKSON, Lieut.-Col. Comd. Western Auxiliary Column.

Camp Moodnur, 24 Miles beyond Coombla, Head Quarter,
W. A. C. C. F. F., April 3, 1854.

Abstract of Killed and wounded.

Detachment H. M. 48th Regt.—Killed: 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file—Wounded: 1 sabalern, 9 rank and file, 3 severely and 3 slightly.

40th Regt. N. I.—Killed : 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 17 rank and file—Wounded : 1 serjeant or havildar, 28 rank and file.

Total—Killed : 1 subaltern, 3 serjeants or havildars, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file—Wounded : 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant or havildar, 34 rank and file.

Native followers with H. M. 48th Regiment, 4 killed and missing—2 wounded.

Name of officer killed—Ensign Johnstone, 51st regiment doing duty with 40th N. I.

Wounded, Lieutenant Smith, H. M. 48th regiment.

Since the above, 12 bearers of the dooly department attached to H. M. 48th regiment are reported missing.

(Signed) R. W. CLEVERTY, Brigade Major,
West. Aux. Col. C. F. F.

To the Assistant Adjutant General Coorg Field Force.

Sir,—For the information of Brigadier Lindesay, C. B. commanding Coorg Field Force, I have the honor to report the safe arrival at the field hospital Kensame Houscotta of the whole* of the sick and
* to the 6th instant inclusive wounded of the column under my command, and that the several wounded cases are doing remarkably well.

By the laudable exertions of Captain Laurie, Commanding the depot, due provision has been made for their accommodation in temporary buildings within the Fort, the construction of which commenced prior to my leaving on the 1st instant, according to arrangements which I made with the fouzdar of the district.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. WAUGH, Col. Comg. 2d or Nor. Col. C. F. F.

(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Col. Comg. Coorg F. F.
Camp Muddukairy, 10th April, 1834.

To the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir,—With reference to my letter of the 6th instant, I have the honor herewith to transmit a return of ordnance, &c. &c. found in the fort of Mudkerry.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Col. Comg. Coorg Field Force,
Head-Quarters, camp near Mudkerry, 10th April, 1834.

Return of ordnance, &c. &c. captured at Mudkerry, the 6th April, 1834, by the Eastern column under the immediate command of Brigadier Lindesay, C. B., commanding Coorg Field Force.

Brass Ordnance—guns: one 1 pdr.; one 7 inch mortar—total 2

Iron Ordnance—guns: one 12 pdr., two 9 pdrs., two 8 pdrs., two 6 pdrs., three 3 pdrs., three 1½ pdrs., thirteen 1 pdrs., 22 wall pieces—total 48.

Grand total—guns: one 12 pdr., two 9 pdrs., two 8 pdrs., two 6 pdrs., three 3 pdrs., three 1½ pdrs., fourteen 1 pdrs., one 7-inch mortar, 22 wall pieces—total 50.

Muskets, matchlocks and pistols..... 42

Matchlock barrels..... 52

Iron round shot of different calibres.... 1062

Canister shot for do. do..... 287

Gunpower loose and in cartridges..... lbs. 1200

A great number of spears of different kinds.

Swords, Coorg knives, &c.

(Sd.) R. S. SETON, Capt. H Arty., Comg. Arty. C. F. F.

(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Colonel Comg. Coorg Field Force.

Camp Mudkerry, April 9, 1834.

To the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Coorg Field Force.

Sir,—I do myself the honor to report to you for the information of the officer commanding Coorg Field Force that on the night of the 9th of April my advanced guard and picquet were attacked by three bodies of the enemy's troops and I regret to say the picquet were cut up before the fresh guards came up to the enemy, when they retired immediately; I was unable to pursue them into Coorg itself, as a column of the enemy went off through the jungle to the S. E. of my position with the intention of surprising Manantoddy.

After in vain endeavouring to meet with the enemy, I pushed in here last night to defend this post.

I hope to receive intelligence to day and will prevent their getting into the interior of Wynaad, but I regret to say I got no assistance from the inhabitants who evidently sided with the enemy.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) F. MINCHIN, Comg. in Wynaad.

Manantoddy, April 5, 1834.

P. S.—I find several of the enemy were killed; but under cover of the night they carried off the dead bodies of their comrades, so I have not been able to learn the exact number.

Return of the killed, wounded and missing of the Light Company 51st Regiment N. I.

Killed, 3 privates—Wounded, 3 privates—Missing, 1 havildar and 7 privates—total, 1 havildar and 13 privates.

(Signed) F. MINCHIN, Comg. in Wynad.

To the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir,—I have the honor to report for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the Rajah of Coorg surrendered himself unconditionally to the force under my immediate command at 12 o'clock last night and is now a prisoner in the fort of Mudkerry under safe custody.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Sd.) P. LINDESAY, Colonel, Comg. Coorg Field Force.
Head-Quarters, camp near Mudkerry, 11th April, 1834.

To the Adjutant General of the Army, Fort St. George.

Sir,—I had the honour of reporting yesterday that the Rajah Verarajander Woodyer had surrendered himself a prisoner and was secured in the fort of Mudkerry.

As this desirable event may be looked upon as the termination of hostilities, I deem it a proper occasion to acquaint the Commander in Chief with the sense I entertain of the services of the staff and other officers His Excellency was pleased to appoint to the force.

To the unwearied exertions of Major Steele, the deputy quarter master general, I am entirely indebted for the information and arrangement which, by enabling me to concentrate the force on the capital, so speedily and satisfactorily effected the object for which it was so employed. Lieutenant Mackenzie, deputy assistant quarter master general, has performed the minor duties with great credit. The willing activity of Captain Byam of the Artillery, a volunteer attached to the department, has been conspicuously useful.

Lieutenant Hicks, the assistant adjutant general, has conducted the numerous duties of his department with zeal and attention; while Captain Forbes, deputy assistant adjutant

general, of His Majesty's 89th regiment, an excellent and intelligent officer, attached to myself, has afforded me very valuable assistance.

Colonels Foulis and Waugh, lieutenant colonels Stuart and Jackson commanding the different columns have, I am assured, used their utmost exertions to carry into effect the operations entrusted to them.

The respective reports which I have already had the honor to transmit, will have put his Excellency in possession of their opinions of the services and merits of the troops under their orders.

It remains therefore for me only to bring to the notice of his Excellency the excellent conduct of that part of the Eastern column which has been acting under my orders. To Major Pool of his Majesty's 89th regiment, whom I placed in immediate command of the infantry brigade, to Captain Seton commanding the artillery, and Captain Underwood the chief engineer, I have been indebted for the most zealous and able assistance, and I do but justice in reporting that the officers and soldiers of every rank and degree have, under all circumstances and in all respects, merited my most perfect approbation.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Colonel,

Comd. Coorg Field Force and

Camp at Mudkerry, 11th April, 1834.

P. S.—I feel it due to the Commissariat Department to add that notwithstanding the extreme difficulties of the roads the troops have never been without supplies, which I attribute to the attention of Lieutenant Robertson, sub-assistant commissary general, and to the excellent instructions under which he has acted.

(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Colonel,

To H. S. CONWAY, Adjutant General of the Army.

[Received in a former despatch.]

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,—I do myself the honor to report to you for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the head quarter division of the Eastern column of the Coorg Field Force under my command this morning entered the Coorg territory, crossing the Cauvery at Heblualy.

The passage of the river was slightly defended by a party of about 200 men, who disappeared as soon as the head of the column had reached the middle of the ford.

No casualties occurred on our side, and as far as I can learn, none on the part of the enemy.

I have not as yet received the reports of the operation of the other columns.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Col. Comg. Coorg Field Force.
Head-Quarters, Camp Hebhanly, 2d April, 1834.

To the Adjutant General of the Army.

Sir,—I have the honor to report to you for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the head quarter division of the Eastern column of the Coorg Field Force under my command this morning attacked and took the pagoda at Ramasamy Curnaweys and effected a passage across the ghaut. The enemy made rather more resistance than I had reason to expect.

They again made a stand at a difficult barrier situated in a thick jungle, the approach to which was much obstructed, but the troops speedily dislodged and drove them off.

I am happy to be able to state that the casualties on our side have been very few, I herewith transmit a return,—the enemy are said to have lost 8 or 10 people. We took one gun and twelve prisoners.

I have as yet received no report from the other columns.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Col. Comg. Coorg Field Force.
Head-Quarters, camp Arungey, 3d April, 1834.

Return of killed and wounded of the Head-Quarter Division Coorg Field Force in skirmishes with the enemy on the 3d April, 1834.

Killed: 1 horse, shot under Lieutenant Hicks, assistant adjutant general. Wounded: H. M. 39th Regt. 1 private, severely.—4th Regt. N. I., 1 private and 1 drummer; Sappers, 1 private.

(Signed) P. LINDESAY, Colonel.

INSOLVENTS' COURT,—SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1834.

Before Sir John Peter Grant.

IN THE MATTER OF COLVIN AND CO.

Mr. Turton said that a petition had been filed in this case, the object of which he could not conceive, and the reasoning of which he could not understand. It had been filed by a party as the agent for another, one Captain William Gregory, and it was supported by an affidavit from the agent stating that he believed it to be true. No party appeared to support it, and he should as a preliminary ask for costs. He apprehended the proceeding was wholly irregular, for if any opposition were intended against the discharge of these gentlemen, it should have been made at a proper time. This was no opposition to the discharge of the parties, but a petition filed against them, which would place them in a most disadvantageous situation for it would be put on the record of the Court, and might affect their characters, without their having an opportunity to meet it.

Sir John Grant. How does it come before me.

Mr. Turton. It is filed.

Sir John Grant. I don't know any thing about it. I don't think you need trouble yourself about it if nobody comes forward to support it. Is there any one here to support it?

Mr. Presgrave. I am. I am his constituted attorney.

Sir John Grant. Are you an attorney of this Court?

Mr. Presgrave. No.

Sir John Grant observed that if Mr. Presgrave had taken the trouble to look into the Act, which every body ought to do before undertaking to transact business in that Court, he would have found that creditors could only be heard personally, or by Counsel, and referred him to the 34th section. He was obliged therefore to decline hearing him, as he did not come within the words of the Act. Besides this the officer had very properly called his attention to another clause, which directed that no person shall be permitted to oppose unless he gives three days' notice upon affidavit. Under these circumstances he could not lawfully be heard, and the petition could not therefore be noticed.

Mr. Turton applied for his costs, but Sir John Grant said that his objections to decree costs were that by so doing he should be giving a sanction to the notion that this was a petition be-

fore the Court, to which he could not agree; but if he were asked to order that it be taken off the rolls of the Court, he had no objection to comply.

Mr. Turton made the request, and the order was given.

The further consideration of the application for the release of the insolvents from all future liability, under the 63d section of the Act, postponed from the 3d instant, was then resumed. Mr. Turton argued strongly and at very great length, in favor of the application; but it is sufficient to give the learned Judge's decision, together with his reasons for coming to that decision, which, as it is one of very great importance, and likely to be brought before another tribunal, we shall endeavour to do in full.

Sir John Grant asked Mr. Turton if he had seen the minutes of the decree which he had intended to make after the former argument, and the engrossing of which he had directed to be suspended in consequence of an application by the parties to have the case re-argued. Mr. Turton said he had, *Sir John Grant* said if there were any thing in the wording of the minutes upon which Counsel could offer any suggestion that might make it more fully answer to the object he had in view he should be happy to receive it. "The question," he proceeded, "arose upon the application of the insolvents for their final discharge from all liability whatsoever for or in respect of the debts established in this Court," the clause in the Insolvent Act under which the application was made is in the following words:

Sir John Grant here read the section on which the application was founded, and then proceeded as follows:—

My intention in drawing up the minute was that it should appear that all the requisites of the Act had been complied with except as far as the exercise of the power given the Court was limited at this precise time by the construction put upon the subsequent words of the clause, and to express the nature of that limitation in order that so far as concerned matters of fact, they might appear to have been determined by this Court to have been satisfactorily established, so as to give all the jurisdiction and power which the legal construction of the Act warranted, leaving the question of law upon which my decision was founded to stand clear by itself for further examination in the Court of Appeal, if desired. A great part of the argument of the learned Counsel with reference to the inexperience

arising from the construction not only of this but of other parts of the Act also might be addressed with more advantage to the Legislature in order to point out to them how far they may have fallen short of what was required for this country,—the peculiar circumstances of which they seem not to have been aware of: this is apparent by their having introduced, not the provisions of the Bankrupt Law, but the principles of the Insolvent Act of England, with some attempts by the insertion of a few additional provisions to extend the benefits conferred by the Insolvent Act so that they might embrace some cases of Mercantile Bankruptcy. That the Legislature contemplated the enormous failures that have occurred here,—to which not only London, but London and Amsterdam united afford nothing in their history at all similar—the amount of the transactions of the houses of agency—the prodigious extent of credit afforded,—the frequent making of large loans to persons who had no means of repaying them but by small annual instalments taken from certain fixed allowances, dependent upon their lives,—I cannot conceive; and that these circumstances peculiar to the country rendered it necessary to give the private merchants and bankers of India the full benefit of the English code of laws in Bankruptcy, I am certain they were entirely unaware; and it is not unnatural that they should have been so. Now it is for me to consider not what might have been the best suited to the circumstances of this country, but what the intention of the Legislature was in the forming of this Act, if I can find it out, because without all doubt, in all Acts of Parliament, what is to be done is to discover the intention of the Legislature; for an Act of Parliament is to be interpreted like a will, according to the intention of the persons who framed it; and that is to be gathered, first from the words used in the passage in question, and then from taking into view the preamble, and the whole purport and object of the Act, so as if possible to render it efficient for the purposes for which it was passed. There are differences in the mode of construing an Act of Parliament which it is necessary to consider, in reference to those purposes: some are to be construed very strictly; as being penal laws, others with a larger interpretation of the words, as being remedial laws; but you can never by interpretation frame a new Act; you can only interpret the words used so as to carry into effect the object of the Legislature so far as the words used may reasonably bear such meaning as may be sufficient for that purpose. Now here it is agreed

that every thing depends on the construction of these words, "Further proceedings in the matter of the petition before the Court." If this means the matter of the petition of the insolvent for the benefit of the Act, or the matter of the petition of his creditors for and adjudication of insolvency, then it means the matters which are brought under consideration of the Court by that petition, which is the foundation of the jurisdiction of the Insolvent Court in the affairs of that insolvent; and then all proceedings in this Court in the matters of that insolvency are at an end. Then if this be the meaning, the passing of the order applied for will have the effect, and the Legislature must have intended it to have the effect, of stopping all further proceedings in this Court in the matter of this insolvency, and the order of the Court is not merely an order that the insolvents shall be for ever discharged from all liability, but also an order that no further proceedings relative to the insolvency shall be had in this Court. Upon this construction, therefore,—if this be the meaning of the words "Proceedings in the matter of the petition before the Court"—it must either be held that the Court has, I will not say a discretion confided to it, but a duty imposed upon it of determining as well whether the matters of the insolvency are in such a state as that all proceedings in these matters may be terminated—as whether the conditions of discharge be fulfilled, or it must be held that it was the intention of the Legislature that the whole of the proceedings should cease upon these conditions being fulfilled, without reference to the state of matters in dependence and progress before the Court, or it must be held that these words may be left out by construction, and taken *pro non scriptis*. It then comes to this, if the words necessarily bear the interpretation I have suggested, that "the matters of the petition before the Court" means "the matters in the insolvency"—"all the matters that are brought under the cognizance of the Court," then one of two things must follow, if effect is given to these words, either that the Court must exercise its judgment, in determining whether the matters of the insolvent estate are in such a condition as to admit of the passing of an order that will stop all further proceedings,—or that the Legislature being aware of the consequences of such an order, nevertheless imposed upon the Court the necessity of issuing the order attended with such consequences. Now the consequences would be very large. The assignees are vested with all the property, and may not have accounted for any part of it. In the present

case they have not. They are trustees, and no proceedings can be had against them except in a Court of Equity, where every creditor must be a party.

Mr. Turton. It would not be necessary, Sir, for every creditor to be made a party to a bill in Equity.

Sir John Grant. I am not prepared to say that in a case of this nature, where creditors have separate interest, and where the decision upon their rights is transferred to a Court of Equity from a Court where they have all appeared separately, each for his own interest, it may not be necessary for every creditor to be, or to become a party to the suit. It will be time enough to decide to what extent this must go when the case shall arise. Neither can the assignees obtain directions, nor compel their discharge, but by means of a suit in Equity, nor can the different claims of creditors nor any other matters be settled otherwise. This therefore would be a contrivance for doing away with the whole benefit of the Insolvent Act—for throwing the insolvent loose and his creditors into a Chancery suit. This is so serious a result that it cannot be supposed to have been the intention of Parliament, and it is not too much for me to say that I feel bound to take special care not to take a step that may involve these consequences without being well assured of the grounds on which I proceed—that before I decree that I am bound to order the discharge of these insolvents and all others from liability in terms of the Act on the bare fulfilment of one or other of the conditions therein mentioned without further enquiry whether the proceedings in the matter of such insolvency can be put an end to with safety to the interests of the creditors and of the estate. I should be thoroughly satisfied that the words “matter of the petition before the Court” have some, and what other than their natural and obvious meaning—that they relate to some other matter than the matter of the main petition before the Court—the only matter which cannot be before the Court otherwise than by petition; or, on the other hand, I ought to be well satisfied that I have authority by construction to reject these words. If I am satisfied upon what I have heard that these words may be safely rejected by construction, or that they apply to some other matter, and not to the main petition, I am at liberty to consider whether I am not bound upon compliance with the conditions stated in the Act to pronounce this order setting the insolvents free from all liability. The first question therefore as I have said entirely depends on the construction of these

words "the matter of the petition before the Court." To ascertain this, it is first to be inquired what is their natural and more obvious meaning. Now it is quite clear according to this they must be taken to refer to the petition which is the foundation of the proceedings, and which is the only petition which must necessarily and at all times be "the petition before the Court." But a doubt is suggested, and it is said that they refer to the petition praying for the discharge. It is to be seen therefore what is the next immediate antecedent—supposing the words were such petition, or the said petition; and here it immediately strikes the observation that the word in this part of the clause is *petition* not *application*—which is the word in the first part. "Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of any Court for relief of insolvent debtors upon the *application* of any insolvent" &c. Now this *application* need not necessarily be by *petition*. It may be by petition or without petition by motion. If this were the matter to which reference was made in the subsequent part of the clause the words would have been "in the matter of such application." It seems to be impossible to limit the large words "no further proceedings shall be had in the matter of the petition before the Court" by holding them to refer merely to an incidental proceeding which is denominated, not a petition but an application,—which it is not said shall be made by petition. But it is of more importance to examine what is the sense in which this word *petition*—when standing alone, or the words *petition before the Court*, are used where they occur in other preceding parts of this Act. Now I find that the words "matter of the petition before the Court" occur in several different places, in section 29-34-52-60, and in all these they can only mean such matters as arise out of the initiatory petition. The words "matter of the petition of such insolvent" occur in sections 33 to 38 with the same meaning. The words *petition*—"matter of petition"—"proceedings in the petition," refer all through the Act to the petition which is the foundation of the proceedings, and never to any thing else. A more particular description of this petition, stating the purport of it, occurs only three times, section 11, 32, and 45—and with these exceptions the word the petition, or the petitions of the insolvent or the petition before the Court, are used without more, and can refer to nothing but the original petition on which the proceedings are founded. Lastly, in the latter part of the very clause in question, sec. 63, the very

words "*the said petition,*" that is the petition mentioned in that part of the section now under consideration as "*the petition before the Court,*" occur—where they can mean nothing but the petition which has originated the proceedings. The words refer to creditors not resident in India, and they are "*creditors who shall not have taken part in any of the proceedings under the said petition,*" that is in any of the proceedings in that insolvency. Therefore the whole question depends upon whether I have authority to reject these words in the construction of this clause, or whether I am by a forced construction to give them an interpretation which is not affixed to them in any other part of the Act. In considering their meaning I have said that what I am to do, if I can, is to endeavour to discover the intention of the Legislature. To do that I am not entitled to add words, but I am entitled to give them such an interpretation as they will bear, and to reject words where necessary to give effect to such intention clearly appearing. Holding therefore that the meaning of these words in the place in question is such as I have described, it only remains for me to inquire whether there are any grounds upon which I can hold myself entitled to reject them by construction, in order to give effect to the intention of the Legislature? Now I am to gather the intentions of the Legislature from the other parts of the statute; to expound it according to the reason of the Act, to repress the wrong and advance the remedy. The preamble may be taken as a key to the intention. The rule and principle of common law is a guide to that intention, and where it concerns liberty the Act should receive a liberal interpretation. Light is also thrown upon the intention by other statutes *in pair materia*. And lastly, in rejecting certain words I must see that the effect of the rejection does not produce a greater inconvenience than it would remove where there is no power to add any other provision for its prevention. Then what is it that the Legislature intended here. There is a marked distinction between sections 25 and 63. Section 25, which discharges the debtor from imprisonment, is not encumbered with any such proviso as is introduced here; and the cause is obvious. The discharge from imprisonment was intended to take place immediately, the insolvent being still kept liable to process till the final close of the matter of the petition. By section 61, the adjudication of discharge from imprisonment is made final, except in one case by special and particular provision. But by 63 it is sp-

cially provided that an insolvent after his discharge from imprisonment may notwithstanding be brought up when wanted for further examination under pain of further imprisonment. There is no such provision in the section which relates to the final discharge from liability, although it is the very next to the other which does so provide. It does appear to me that this is indicative of an intention in the Legislature that the 1-st and final discharge is not to take place till the affairs of the estate are finally wound up. That is one circumstance which weighs with me. If the discharge from liability were intended to take place before the close of the proceedings these provisions would be equally necessary as in the case of discharge from imprisonment. If it were not intended to take place till after the close of the proceedings as a final act, then no such provision were necessary and they were properly omitted. Again, in this case, where the discharge is intended to be immediate, pending the proceedings, but not reviewable except on appeal, viz. the discharge from imprisonment, the Legislature has taken a distinct course by precise enactments. There is no declaration that no further proceedings shall be had in matter of the petition; but that such adjudication and the order thereon shall be final, unless it is obtained by false evidence or other fraud. Where the Legislature intended that the discharge should be pending the proceedings they have used plain and distinct terms. The proceedings in that case are carefully directed, and very special directions are given to avoid a misconstruction of the words "final and conclusive." It proceeds specially to provide that, notwithstanding such discharge, where the assistance of the insolvents is necessary to the discovery or management of their estates, they shall be compellable to attend. With respect to the discharge from liability the enactments are quite different, for it is declared, not that such adjudication shall be final except on appeal, but "that no further proceedings shall be had in the matter of the petition before the Court." There is no exception of further proceedings which may be had but one, namely, on appeal; and no provision that further assistance of the insolvents may be required or compelled. Now it is a known rule of construction that where the Legislature in one part of an Act having a certain object in view has used certain precise words to express it, and enacted certain express provisions to effect it, and it is questioned whether in another part of the same Act it had the same object in view, its having

used different words whose more obvious meaning is different, and having enacted no such provisions, is evidence that it had no such object in view, provided the more obvious object is not inconsistency with reason, for otherwise it must be presumed it would have taken the same means to express and accomplish it, which it considered necessary in the first case. Again if we consider the probable intention of the Legislature upon the reason of the thing as between the insolvent and his creditors, it appears very reasonable that an insolvent, having surrendered all that he has, having acted fairly, and having done his best to repair the injury his misconduct or misfortune has occasioned, should be free from arrest or imprisonment on account of debts he has done all in his power to discharge; but it is not reasonable that he should not afterwards be obliged to discharge his debts if he acquires what will enable him to do so, further—if we judge of the intention of the Legislature from the rules and principles of the common law, it is no part of the common law that a man should be arrested and deprived of liberty for debt; but it is that his property should be seized for it. By releasing him from imprisonment, leaving his future property liable for his present debts so far as they are unsatisfied by his present property, the law restores him to the benefits of the common law upon one condition,—that he shall surrender all his present property for equal division among his present creditors. No rule for the construction of statutes would lead to the extending such a law by construction against creditors beyond the plain meaning of the words: the statute by express words does go further, and so far as it goes by express words, the Court is bound to go with it; but where it is not so expressed there is nothing that can entitle a Court to construe it beyond its express words against the creditors and in favor of the debtors. It is well known that the Insolvent Act were introduced in England upon the principle of the *Cissio bonorum*, not on considerations applicable to mercantile bankruptcy. *The Cissio bonorum* involves no discharge from the obligation of the debtor to pay the balance unpaid of his debts at the time of the *Cissio* if he become able by future acquisitions so to do. The foundation of the Insolvent Act is this, that a debtor shall be released from the hardship of imprisonment, but remain liable, if he should ever acquire property, for the payment of the balance of his debts, as is most just between man and man.

The Learned Judge here read a passage from Mr. Bell's

Commentaries on Mercantile Jurisprudence—and a law of the Emperor Alexander Severus explanatory of the law of *Cisio bonorum* in the law of Scotland and the Roman law; and then proceeded as follows:—It does not rest here. The English Insolvent Act, which was passed 7 Geo IV, two years before this statute, insolves the same principle,—it gives no discharge from future liability, there is provision for the debtor's release from custody; but by the 57th section he is required to execute a warrant of attorney to confess judgment in the name of the assignee for the whole of his debts which shall remain due and unsatisfied, and if at any time it shall appear to the Insolvent Court that he is of ability to pay such debts, or any part thereof, or dies leaving assets, execution may be taken out in the discretion of the Court and the sum distributed. This Act as relates to ordinary insolvents is in *par materia* with the 9 G. 4. c 73, the Insolvent Act for India—though as to traders it more resembles the Bankrupt Acts in its objects, not so much however as might have been wished or expected in its provisions; and I may further say that the Legislature could not have been aware that the state of private commerce in India was such that the Act would not answer the purpose, as applied to mercantile insolvencies; otherwise they might have seen the propriety of introducing the Bankruptcy Laws into India. The clause of this Act now under consideration, it must be remarked applies to all insolvents whether common or mercantile: now as applied to common insolvents it is quite opposite to the insolvent law of England. The discharge from future liability to pay his debts, if at any time the insolvent is able to do so, is a boon conferred upon the insolvent, and a sacrifice exacted from his creditors by the Indian Insolvent Act, not founded on any principle of justice between the parties, not on the principle of the *Cisio bonorum*, on which Insolvent Acts are founded, not agreeable to the provisions of the English Insolvent Acts, and extended beyond cases within the policy of the Bankrupt Laws. There is no ground therefore to impute to the Legislature an intention of placing this discharge from liability on a footing in point of time, or other circumstances, with the discharge from imprisonment. The consequence of such construction requires much consideration. Unless this declaration, “that no further proceedings be had” is discretionary to the Court in regard to the time when the final discharge from liability shall be decreed,

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there is no direction in regard to the time other than "whenever it shall be made to appear that the estate has produced sufficient to pay three-fourths of the debts, or that creditors to the amount of more than one-half in number and value shall signify their consent, and if it shall appear that the insolvent has acted fairly the Court shall be authorized *thereupon* to order," &c. This may be before the time required by section 33 for creditors in India to examine into the truth of the petition and schedule, before the hearing, enquiry, examination of insolvent, &c. required by section 34. Again, whenever a man could pay three-fourths of his debts, and, so far as could be then discovered, had acted honestly, he might obtain a discharge for ever of the remainder, before there was time thoroughly to investigate his affairs, and ascertain whether he could not pay more or the whole, provided he could contrive to secrete any of his property. It might very commonly be before creditors not in India had time to take part in the proceedings, giving them a manifest and unfair advantage, to be unaffected by the discharge and yet entitled to come in under the insolvency, the words being "who shall not have taken part before order of discharge," which would be contrary to the meaning of sec. 54, enacted for the purpose of giving them time to come in, and of forcing them to do so on equality with Indian creditors. As I before said this would leave the Court without any hold over an insolvent to obtain his assistance when necessary to wind up his affairs. There is no provision made in this or any subsequent clause for this event, which there must have been if the Legislature had intended to produce it. There is no power in the Court, by the Act so construed, if the conditions are fulfilled by the insolvent, to suspend his final discharge, unless he can be charged with unfair conduct. According to this construction he must be instantly discharged from liability; but if this had been the intention of the Legislature, they would have qualified it as in other cases, so as to keep him within the jurisdiction of the Court so long as the affairs of his estate required. In regard to the rule of construction applicable to this clause upon general principles of law, it is certain that this is not an enactment in favor of the liberty of the subject. It is not to free him from prison, but to free him from the obligation to pay his debts when he shall be able,—an enactment founded in the policy of the State, not in the liberty of the subject. It deprives the creditors of their undoubted right to insist up-

on payment of their debts when the debtor shall be able to make it. It gives power to the Court to deprive them of this right as to one-fourth of their debts if three-fourth be paid. It gives power to a majority to deprive the minority of this right, though never so small a part of their debts have been paid. It is therefore to be interpreted evenly between the parties, according to its certain meaning. This is a strict interpretation, not indeed in the sense of a strict interpretation as applied to a penal statute, but as opposed to the liberal interpretation given to an act in favour of the liberty of the subject: to give effect to the words, but not to extend them against the rights of the creditors beyond their obvious and ordinary meaning—or to construe them contrary to it—or to suppress and leave out by construction any that are necessary to controul the meaning of other words in regard to the preamble, it recites the establishment of laws for the relief of insolvent debtors in Great Britain and Ireland, and the expediency of giving relief *also* to insolvent debtors in India. It is therefore quite clear that in framing this act the Legislature had in view the Insolvent Act as it is in England. It appears to me on full consideration that it was not the intention of the Legislature to release and discharge a debtor from all liability until the final winding up of the affairs of the estate. There is a great hardship, which may be produced by this enactment in the case of mercantile insolvents, if I am right in my construction, and one which is fit to be brought to the notice of the Legislature. Without doubt it is a great hardship to the parties, and a great detriment to the public interest, the tying up such men from that degree of usefulness which they might be of to the public and to themselves if finally and completely discharged. That is a question which concerns the public policy of the country; but if it requires a remedy, which I think it does, the only course is to appeal to the Legislature, whether to a larger or a smaller body having the powers of legislation it is not for me to say, but I am clear that the remedy does not lie in the power of this Court; and bound as I am to consider the whole clause together, and the consequences being such as I have described them, it is too much for me to rest upon the single word "thereupon" as discharging the Court from the duty of considering the whole effects of its Act, and upon the instant to pronounce an order which has the necessary effect of terminating its jurisdiction and its power when they are the most wanted to carry into effect the purposes for

which it was created. I have not bestowed upon this case more care than its importance deserves, but I have endeavoured to give it my best attention, and to express myself in such a manner that if I have gone wrong Counsel may know the points on which I rest my opinion, with a view to bring the question before another Court. I have no hesitation in saying that the conduct of the insolvents has been fair and honest to their creditors, and that they are well entitled to a final release from all liability as soon as it shall appear to the Court that no further proceedings are necessary to be had in the matter of their insolvency. Having fully considered the question before, and not having been able to alter my opinions in consequence of any thing that has been urged by Counsel in the able argument to which I have listened with great attention, I have thought it better to pronounce my decision at once than to delay the matter longer, in order that the utmost time may be given to prepare the case to go before another tribunal, should it be thought necessary, to adopt that course.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

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NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS ON SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH INDIA.

No. XXX.

ON THE LANGUAGE AND CHARACTER BEST SUITED TO THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

By way of preface to this subject, I would beg to refer to my papers Nos. 5 and 19. The discussion which has lately been published between the members of the Committee of Public Instruction has induced me to offer a few remarks, and in the first place I cannot avoid expressing my regret to see that the real point which ought to be considered, is in danger of being lost sight of by discussion in the abstract, personal invective, and imputation of unworthy motives.

The object in view is the promotion of the instruction and intellectual advancement of the natives of India; but there appears to be great diversity of opinion as to the best means of effecting it. Some advocate the study of Persian, Arabic, and Sanscrit, others prefer the introduction into the schools and colleges of English, and amongst these even if the language to be chosen were decided, the character in which it should be written remains a disputed point; while a few are anxious for the translation of works into the vernacular language of the country as the most expedient course. My object in this paper will be to avoid all digressions and to endeavour to discover the best practical mode of obtaining the result which is desired.

Cal. Month. Journ. N. S. VOL. 5, No. 478.

A few general observations are however necessary at starting, and the first point which demands our attention, is an enquiry into the origin of all the different attempts which have hitherto been made to introduce a foreign language into any country. It has been simply this, that when one nation, which to say the least, was only advancing in the march of civilization had conquered another, the conquerors conceived that it would be less trouble to compel the conquered to adopt the language of the former than for themselves to acquire that of their new subjects. The plan has never yet succeeded except where the original race has been entirely or nearly exterminated. It is needless enumerating the various countries in which the experiment has been made and failed. They have been so often alluded to of late that even those who were previously ignorant on the subject, must be familiar with the instances: one however which perhaps furnishes the strongest example of any, seems hitherto to have escaped observation. I allude to that of Wales. This small portion* of territory has been closely connected with Saxon England for nearly eight centuries:—it has formed an integral part of the kingdom for six and a half. Travellers innumerable from each have visited the other, and the closest communication has existed between them. Yet to this day Welch is the vernacular language of the majority of the people, so much so that in the churches service is performed once a day in Welch; and even in some of the inns on the high roads, which are chiefly frequented by English, servants will be found whose language is Welch, and who understand no more of English than the mere names of the articles which a traveller is likely to call for. Yet it might with some reason have been expected that in such a case as this, the language of the smaller, weaker, and conquered province would gradually disappear by the constant intercourse and the repeated attempts that have been made to introduce that of its more powerful neighbour and conqueror. This may perhaps ultimately be the result; but more than six centuries have not been sufficient to accomplish it; and how much longer it may be before the object will be attained it remains for time to show. With such examples before us, particularly that just quoted, does it not appear extraordinary that in India, where the total amount of every

* Its extent is a hundred and twenty by eighty miles, not larger than one of our large districts, and hardly so populous.

class of Englishmen is computed at about thirty thousand, and whose numbers are not likely to encrease with any great rapidity, our rulers should think it possible to change the language of a hundred millions of native subjects? The general introduction of the English language in India, may indeed be set down as a chimera.

But it may be observed, that though this may be impracticable as a universal result; yet that to a considerable extent a foreign language may be made use of to instruct those classes of the people who have leisure for study, and this may be in some degree true. But to how small a portion will this apply. The majority of the people must and can only be enlightened by means of their own vernacular tongue; and how blind a policy is it to neglect the benefit of the millions in order to promote a little extra learning among the few.

The first object ought to be to translate books in the vernacular languages of the country.

The second is the choice of which foreign language is best calculated to afford most instruction to those who have leisure to study it.

The first is so self-evident a proposition that it is needless to dilate upon it, especially as any thing which may tend to elucidate it, will appear in the course of the remarks which will be offered upon the second. With this view, English, Persian, Arabic, and Sanscrit, have each their respective advocates. Of all these, there is not a single department of knowledge in which the first will not afford more sources of information than all the others united. Is history required? That of the whole world is to be found in the English language. Should any student wish to devote his time exclusively to that of any particular country, he might indeed possibly discover some details in the works of the original authors which have not yet been translated into English; but in the latter language, he will find quite enough for the general reader. In Chemistry, Astronomy, Geometry, Natural History, Geology, Botany, Medicine, and indeed in every department of science which can be mentioned, the works extant in English have left any that the Orientals possess centuries in arrears. I do not deny that the wise men originally came from the East, and that the Arabians and Indians had made some progress in many of these sciences, while our ancestors were painted barbarians, in the grossest state of ignorance. They

due credit for what they did: so do Davis and the old

navigators receive their due share of applause for their exertions and discoveries in search of the north west passage ; but a voyager of the present day, who in pursuit of the same object should take their works as his guide, instead of the more recent discoveries of Parry, Franklin, and Ross, would not be entitled to much credit for wisdom. The poetry of the East has called forth the most extravagant praises from its admirers, but will it bear any comparison with English poetry ? No doubt beautiful ideas, splendid imagery, and the richest and most elegant versification are sometimes to be found, but the mass of what is denominated poetry among the orientals, consists of redundant epithets, far fetched allusions, overstrained expressions, and even absurd quibbles ; much in the style of what Swift has ridiculed in his " *Martinus Scriblerus on the Peribathos.*" The passages there quoted bear such a resemblance to the style of oriental writing, that one might almost fancy they were translations. As to Logic, if by that term be understood the art of writing and speaking correctly, it is to be acquired by application in almost any language, since the best guides are common sense, a grammar, and a dictionary. Which then of these four foreign languages afford the most instruction for the benefit of those whom it is proposed to educate ?

Among the arguments adduced by the advocates for teaching the natives of India the foreign oriental languages, viz. Persian, Arabic, and Sanscrit, the plainest tell much stronger against than in favor of what they propose. One of the most strenuous for the plan observes, that it was the circumstance of Latin being the language of knowledge which kept Europe so long in a state of ignorance. It seems to have escaped him that that argument is equally strong against making *any* foreign language in any country the principal vehicle of knowledge. He also says that by teaching the natives of India English, we almost put a stop to indigenous writings ; and that their compositions in English chiefly consist of imitations from the books they have read. He forgets to enquire whether their compositions in Sanscrit, Persian, or Arabic, merit a better character ; and there are few among the English who are competent judges of the matter. Most of us can detect the poverty and want of originality of a work in our own language, but how many of us are qualified to give an opinion on the merits of a work in the oriental tongues ? Another argument in their favor is, that for many ideas, and almost

all the terms of art and science, the vernacular language of the natives has no words; and that these must be introduced from a foreign tongue, therefore they must learn a foreign tongue in order to study these sciences; and further that this foreign tongue must be Arabic or Sanscrit. This is any thing but a logical deduction. Are not almost all our scientific terms in English derived from the Greek and Latin? Yet it is very possible for a man to be well acquainted with Chemistry, Medicine and the other sciences who is ignorant of those languages. The terms required have been adopted into our own tongue, and the explanations of their meanings are given in English, so that they have virtually become English words. It is precisely the same when we acquire a new idea or discover a new article for domestic or any other use. If the idea or the article be of foreign importation, we commonly adopt the designation we find attached to it; if of native manufacture, we invent a term, which in either case being published with the signification affixed, is universally understood and becomes part and parcel of the language of that country into which it is introduced. In accordance with the progress of ideas and discoveries, new terms of art, verbs, nouns, substantives are daily introduced into our own language. Take for instance our official and common correspondence and conversation on Indian affairs. It is so crammed with oriental words as to be totally unintelligible to an uninitiated Englishman. Yet any one with the help solely of a glossary might acquire a very accurate knowledge of the proceedings of our British Indian Courts of Justice, without learning any oriental language.* Again it is asserted that Persian, Arabic, and Sanscrit are not, *strictly speaking*, foreign languages in India: also that a work in any of the vernacular languages of the country will only be of partial utility, whereas if written in either of the above three languages, it will form a boon to the scholar all over the east. On the first of these points, the words "strictly speaking" form a very saving clause: it is strange that infatuation and self-deception can be carried so far. The Persian, Arabic and Sanscrit languages are to the whole of the continent of Hindostan as much foreign as the French, Latin and Greek are to the English, or indeed to the

* More familiarly, how many years is it since steamer, to steam across the ocean, or macadamize a road, has been heard of. When we have gained an idea we shall not be long in finding a word to express it. Words without ideas are useless.

- European world. The cases are precisely parallel, inasmuch as Persian and Arabic are the living languages of the country in a portion of the east as French and Greek are in parts of Europe. Indeed, it is probable that the proportion of Europeans who understand the three latter languages is infinitely greater than that of the natives of India who are conversant with the three former: yet who in his senses would propose to publish works intended for the general instruction of the people of England in either French, Latin, or Greek? On the second point; it may be a very philanthropic design to enlighten the Arabs and Persians, and when we have performed the duties which lie nearer home, it will be time enough to turn our attention that way; but our first object ought to be to promote the education of the people over whom we are placed; and the only possible means of effecting this to any extent, will be by means of their own vernacular languages. The endeavor to prove that Persian, Sanscrit, and Arabic are not, *strictly speaking*, foreign languages in India, is supported by quoting passages in the vernacular tongues in which are found words introduced from the former. Did the writer never consider the variety of languages which have been combined to form what is now called English? Saxon is certainly the ground-work; but it is impossible to write sentence of any length in our own tongue, without the introduction of words which were originally Latin, Greek, or French. Yet will it be asserted that a foreigner cannot learn English without first studying any or all of these languages? "The science of geology is well worthy the attention of the people of England."* In this short sentence how many foreign words are introduced; but no one declares that the mere English scholar, provided he were well acquainted with his own language, would not understand it.

The fact is, that instead of taking for our guide common-sense, we have hitherto been led away by an oriental mania

* An argument, in the spirit of some that have been made use of, might easily be brought forward to prove the English language to be a jargon; we have only to write his sentence thus. "The *scientia* of $\gamma\eta\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ is well worthy the *attentio* of the *populus* of England." The circumstance that several languages unite to form the English, has by competent judges been considered as one main source of the richness of ours. Yet the Hindostanee, in which the same cause has been at work, may choose to pronounce a jargon. When the latter shall be brought into use, so that there will be an inducement to study, and compose in it, it will very soon vindicate itself against the accusation of being a jargon!

which took its rise from the circumstance of a few learned and distinguished men in the last century having devoted themselves to the study of eastern literature. The splendour of such a genius as that of Sir William Jones, and the applause which his labours received from all the literati of Europe who were engaged in the pursuit, conspired to throw over it a false lustre, which the ardour of his imagination contributed to heighten. Few were capable of appreciating or estimating the real value of the study, and they would in general took it for granted, that men of such acknowledged ability must be the best judges of each others merits, on which they mutually bestowed such high and flattering encomiums. They forgot that "all have their hobbies"—and the students themselves, after so many years of application and industry, even though they might have discovered the comparative inutility of their labour, could not but cherish the pleasing associations of their early enthusiasm, and would be reluctant to own that their time might have been devoted to more useful purposes and thus the spell has never yet been broken.* But if cool and dispassionate opinion of those best qualified to judge at the present moment is of any weight, there can be no doubt of the fact that if general knowledge of any description be the object of their pursuit, there is little or nothing to repay the toil of oriental study.† There can be no objection to an independent man of literary

* Numerous instances might be adduced to show how prone we are to over-estimate the importance of any study on which we have spent our time. A most striking one is to be found in Col. Todd's history of Rajasthan, a work full of talent and research. It seems the Rajpoots claim to be descendants from the sun. In a history of the people it would be proper to mention this as an additional proof of the absurd vanity of rude nations, but the mere fact would have been quite sufficient without giving the whole fabulous genealogy. What should we think of a man who in writing the history of Africa, should not be content with informing us that the kings of Timbucktoo traced their descent from king Bugaboo, the offspring of an amour between the sun and the moon a hundred and fifty millions of years ago; but who should proceed to record the genealogy and acts of the respective kings how king Bugaboo reigned 25,000 years, and was succeeded by his son king Cockafoo, who after a bloody war between his two sons Bangboo and Dangboo was succeeded by the latter, who reigned 50,000 years, conquering mighty kingdoms, warring with the god &c. till he came to the present occupant of the throne, King Tomboy, who in a sailor's check shirt and trowsers, and an officer's cocked hat, gains a livelihood by driving down gangs of miserable wretches and selling them on the coast to the European slave captains. Such matter as this would be just as well worth publishing as that with which Col. Todd has filled (if I recollect right) some sixty pages of his work. Quarto books are easily made in his way.

† See some excellent remarks of Heber's on his subject in a letter to Wilmot Horton, March, 1825.

inclination devoting his time to its acquirement. He may perhaps ultimately discover a grain of wheat among bushels of chaff;* but to all who are engaged in the common affairs of life, beyond what is requisite to transact business with the people of the east, oriental studies are just so much time misapplied. The acquisition of Persian, Arabic or Sanscrit is assuredly not the best means of communicating with a people; the mass of whom are totally ignorant of those tongues.†

The next division of the subject is the character that is to be employed in expressing the language; and here while discussion runs high as to which of the foreign letters, English or Persian, are to be adopted, we are in danger of altogether forgetting the simple fact, that the majority of the people of India have already a written character, well known over almost the whole continent; and that its main features are the same, although some slight modification in the shape of some of the letters exists in different provinces. This is another of the numerous instances which might be quoted to prove that we are far too apt to look upon natives as a set of uncivilized barbarians. It is observed that letters are by far the easiest part of a language—this may be doubtful where the facilities are equal. Does a child find the more difficulty in learning to

* If there should be any thing worth knowing, relating to the laws or customs of the people, for there is little chance of making any other discovery, let it be well translated once for all for the benefit of the community. This would be much better than expecting the whole to learn Arabic or Sanscrit.

† It is said that the knowledge of Persian, Arabic and Sanscrit, will assist a person in acquiring the vernacular tongues. Certainly if he happened to possess the former knowledge, it would be so much gained: but this is not the point. The question is, would a man be sooner qualified to transact business with the people of Hindostan by applying himself at once to that language, or by first learning Persian. Would he sooner be able to communicate with the Bengalees by learning their language or by first studying Sanscrit. We had practical proof of the latter some years ago in the College of Fort William: it was a sort of mania among some of the Bengalee students to give the preference to Sanscrit; in consequence many of them, although they studied harder, were some months longer in College, than those who proceeded in the rational way of qualifying themselves to communicate with the Bengalees by learning their language. After they had learnt say five hundred words of Sanscrit, they found that this knowledge enabled them at once to understand say a hundred words of Bengalee; they had still four hundred words of the latter to learn to bring them on a par with those students who had followed the rational plan of qualifying themselves for the public service. A knowledge of Latin and French will greatly facilitate the acquisition of Italian to an Englishman; but if a man's sole object was to transact business in Italy, it would be a wiser plan at once to study the Italian. A knowledge of Latin and French would also facilitate the acquisition of English to a native of India; but if one of these were on the point of going to England for business, would any one in his senses recommend him first to study Latin and French, or at once to begin with the English language.

speak its native tongue or in acquiring the art of reading and writing? How many of the English in India have attained a colloquial knowledge of the languages of the country, who never could so far conquer disinclination to study as to learn to read them. But be this at it may, we shall find it nearly as hard a task to compel a whole nation to change their written character as to make them adopt a new language. The Persian conquerors attempted the former expedient precisely in the same spirit that they endeavoured to effect the latter; but that the English who are considered a civilized nation should think of imitating their example, certainly is not the best mode of proving their claim to the title. To what possible benefit is such a change contemplated? To enable a few Englishmen who are too indolent to learn the native written character, to write a sort of mongrel Hindostanee,* and to facilitate the studies of a few score of youths at Delhi, who have been instructed in a mode at variance with that in any other part of the country, or indeed of the world. For this, an attempt is to be made to induce a hundred millions to change the written character which they have used for centuries!

The reasons given are curious. The Roman character (which is itself a modification from the Greek) has spread from the small territory of Latium over the whole of Europe, the American continents and even to the South Sea Islanders. This is true,—and why? At the time when the Romans made themselves masters of Europe, it is doubtful whether the barbarous nations whom they subdued possessed any knowledge of letters. The majority certainly had none; what aid exist was known to a very small number. These with numerous arts and sciences were introduced by the conquerors, who of course attempted to introduce their own letters and language: the former succeeded because it had nothing to supplant. The latter failed because the conquered people had already a language of their own. The same reason has effected the introduction of the Roman alphabet into the South Sea Islands. The inhabitants of these islands were ignorant of the art of writing; and were taught it by men who use the roman character. In such a case the

* A cavil is made at the word Hindostanee. It may not be a native term for that dialect which is strictly called Oordoo. According to the genius of the English language, there can be no impropriety in our applying the term Hindostanee to the language of the people of Hindostan. At any rate it is now become a naturalized *English* word.

teachers must either have adopted their own letters in the instruction of the people or have invented new ones, and the former was the simpler and easier plan. But how weak must even the originators of the proposed plan perceive the reasons in its favor to be, when they instance the use of the Roman letters in the American continent. Would they expect that the European emigrants to the new world should leave behind them their language and letters, and either invent new ones, or adopt those of the savages (if indeed the latter had any letters) whom they had supplanted? Yet, that they did not do this is to be made an argument for the attempt to force a foreign language and character on a nation who have been acquainted with the use of letters for centuries! It is acknowledged that the Roman alphabet does not contain symbols to express the pronunciation of oriental words. This difficulty is to be obviated by the invention of signs and new letters. The more simple plan of taking the letters which already existed, adapted to the pronunciation of the Eastern languages, is overlooked.* So far from endeavoring to introduce the Roman alphabet to express oriental words, it would of two extraordinary schemes be the better to publish English books in the oriental character, adapting the latter as far as practicable to our language. This would at least enable some to acquire a colloquial knowledge of English, who might not have time to bestow more attention on the subject. Notwithstanding the absurdity into which Gilchrist's enthusiasm led him to carry his propositions, there can be no doubt that his works have induced many to acquire some colloquial knowledge of Hindoostanee, who otherwise would have remained in entire ignorance of it. But there is no royal road to the acquisition of foreign tongues any more than to geometry; and those whose business or inclination leads them to such studies, must be content to go through the toil of learning by regular steps.

As to the prospective vision of the amalgamation of the English and oriental tongues till they form one universal language; doubtless the composite construction will remain as a monument, when the original materials of which it is to be formed shall have been forgotten.—**BUT NOT TILL THEN.**

What then is the course which those among the English

* The difficulty of making a correct alphabet of the Roman character for expressing oriental words, or at least of teaching people to adopt one, seems to be overlooked. Forty or fifty years have not been sufficient to introduce among educated Englishmen an uniform way of spelling oriental words.

should adopt, who have really the instruction and benefit of the people of India at heart, and what is the most practical and rational means of effecting it? Simply, these, First, to establish schools for instruction in the different branches of knowledge in the vernacular languages and the written character of the country. Second, to translate books of information on various subjects into those languages and letters. And Thirdly, to give to all who have leisure and inclination to extend their studies, the means of acquiring that foreign language from which the most general information is to be obtained—that is **THE ENGLISH**. This is at least quite sufficient for a beginning—what other languages may be encouraged must depend upon time and the inclinations and abilities of the people.

With regard to the written character of the people that should be adopted, common sense would suggest that all visionary schemes of universal letters must be abandoned. That alphabet must be preferred which is already in use in the different provinces. The Bengalee for Bengal proper. The Nagree for Hindoostan, and so on. A great misapprehension still exists as to the varieties in the form of the letters to which the latter is subject. This is not in reality greater than the variety in the forms of the written Roman letters which exist in the English, French or German writing, as a very little examination will convince my readers * Indeed the different construction of letters to be found among the English alone is fully as great as in the Nagree. We have our capital and small Roman and Italic letters, our old black letters or German character, and in our manuscript writing as great a variety as fashion or individual characters can produce. There are in common use two modes of forming, respectively an **A. F. G. K. L. M. P. R. S. T. and W.** nevertheless the foundation of the alphabet is the same, and any one who is well grounded in that, easily decyphers the varieties. The case is similar in the Deba Nagree. If any one will make himself thoroughly master of the alphabet published in Shakespear's Grammar, he will find that a very little trouble will enable him to read Nagree writings from almost every province on the continent of

* Let the Englishman, who is the best French, German, or Italian scholar, but who has only learnt those languages from printed books, take up a letter from a native of either of those countries on any common subject; he will find great difficulty in reading it, so different is their mode of writing from ours.

India.* Even the hieroglyphics of the merchants (called mahajonee) are traceable to the same source. Were many printed books published in this character, the varieties of the letters would soon be greatly diminished.

With reference to the remark that although in some cases the people have the option of using the Nagree or Persian character in their writings, by far the greater number prefer the latter. I must observe that it is true; and the reason is plain. Those who in India learn to read and write are divided into four classes.

First, the remnant of the old Moosulman families of rank. These naturally prefer Persian and Arabic in the same spirit that a mixture of prejudice, old feelings and recollections would after our subjection by the Africans probably induce us to educate our sons in French, Latin or Greek in preference to the language of Tumbuctoo, even although the latter possessed more sources of knowledge than the others. The number of this class is very few.

2d. The Pundits or learned Hindoos. These naturally affect the Sanscrit. Their numbers also are very small.

3d. The shopkeepers, village accomptants, and merchants who write the Nagree, Bengalee, or other local languages and character. These learn just enough to enable them to keep their accounts, and draw bills upon each other: more would be useless as long as there are scarcely any books in the language and character worth reading, and the knowledge of this character does not open the way to any employment. Their numbers are very great.

4th. The expectants for official employments and for offices about the colleges. These are numerous, but not nearly so as the last mentioned class. They make considerable proficiency, because they have an inducement to do so; and they learn Persian because that is ordered by Government to be the language of the courts and offices in which they aspire to be employed. The first class being hitherto excluded by the system of the British Government, the whole general business of the country falls into the hands of the fourth class; it is therefore

* The long list of Nagree, double, treble, and even quadruple letters there published, might frighten a beginner; for at first sight they appear as formidable as Chinese hieroglyphics. On analyzing them however they are simple enough to one who is well acquainted with the primary letters. Besides the truth is that in common practice not a twentieth or thirtieth part of them are ever used. Shakespeare has published them more as a matter of curiosity, to show what extraordinary compounds could be made.

no wonder that Persian should be the common as well as official medium of communication. If Government were to order that Hindostanee and Nagree should be the official character, the whole of the fourth class would immediately learn it, stimulated by the hope of official employment; the second class would improve their knowledge of it, whereas they have not sufficient leisure from their daily business to enable them to acquire an entirely different and extremely difficult language, such as the English; and the two first would render the more liberal system which has lately been introduced soon follow the general current, and Persian would very speedily be as much disused as Arabic and Sanscrit are at present. It is very doubtful, if in the whole of the Bengal presidency containing sixty millions of inhabitants, there be five hundred who are sufficiently acquainted with either of those languages to be able to read the easiest book for their own pleasure without the aid of a Dictionary.

A FRIEND TO INDIA.

March, 1834.

No. XXXI.

ON THE BEST MODE OF ASCERTAINING THE CHARACTER OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Some time has now elapsed since the publication of the order of the Governor General in Council, professedly for this object. Of itself it supplies matter for much consideration both to those immediately concerned and to the public at large; but coupled as it is with the minute of the Governor General of January 15, 1834, on which the order is founded, it will enable us to enquire what is demanded, and the best means for attaining the object. Let us first examine the observations in the minute. The three first paragraphs assume that there is in the present day a much greater call for talent and application in the officers of Government than there was forty years ago. The reasons given are that the natives are growing more intelligent, and that the free settlement of Europeans is now to be allowed. In one point of view there is much truth in the assumption; in another it is utterly incorrect. Is it meant to be asserted that there was then much less business in the courts and offices of Government than now exists? We have seen from official reports that the number of district judges is forty-nine; that on an average each has a tract of country subject to

his jurisdiction of seventy miles long by rather more than sixty broad ; containing 4,775 towns and villages, and a population of more than a million. It is probable that the population has considerably increased since that time ; but on the other hand the number of the judges in former days was less than it is now ; so that although the number of inhabitants in each district was perhaps something less than at present, the size of the provinces must have been greater, which would bring the difficulty of probably administering the affairs of the country and of attending to the wants of the people to much the same standard. But in those days the judges were also magistrates, and the natives of India are almost universally accused of litigiousness. The collectorships too were much on the same scale. Does the Governor General suppose that under such a system, justice was properly administered to the satisfaction of the people in those days, or that the abuses which are now so loudly complained of have only existed of late years? To undeceive himself he has only to read the reports of the different judges of circuit between 1793 and 1809, many of which are published in the appendix to the 5th report. He will there find a most lamentable picture of misery caused by the utter inefficiency of the existing establishments, and by a virtual denial of justice. Then complaints were loud, because some credit was given by the people to our professions of a wish to remedy their grievances, and improve their condition : after that time the hopelessness of despair diminished the cries for redress. Now again the fever of desperation causes them to raise with redoubled energy. It is not that there is more to be done now, but that so much cannot with impunity be left undone ; and here his Lordship is right enough in alluding to the increased intelligence of the natives and the projected settlement of Europeans. The former have a truer perception of their own rights, or, more strictly speaking, a stronger determination to have them attended to ; the latter will now be unrestrained by the fear of transmission without trial. To both the press is open, and the day is passed when it could be fettered as it was before ; and we may rely upon it that neither will in future submit to misrule with the patience they have hitherto displayed. The real lesson which our rulers should learn if they would take timely warning, is to increase the courts so as to establish a possibility of justice being duly administered ; an utterly hopeless case under existing circumstances.

The fourth, fifth and sixth paragraphs allude to the evils

of an exclusive service; and a proposal is made to remedy this by applying a stimulus to exertion. This is to be done by fixing a standard of efficiency for every grade of the public service, to be followed by a declaration that no person, whatever be his standing, shall be appointed to succeed to a vacant situation, unless he be considered properly qualified to do justice to the trust about to be confided to him. The observations in these are good, and the principle to be introduced equally so. Provided it be properly acted upon; used, but not abused, it will almost effectually annihilate one great cause of complaint, which (but for the admission contained in the term "NEW PRINCIPLE") I might hardly have ventured to advert to; viz. the little difference, in point of promotion, which has hitherto been made between the able and inefficient, the idle and diligent. Some instances to the contrary can doubtless be produced; but the remark is by no means uncommon that in the Indian, or to speak within bounds, the Bengal Civil Service, a man has little inducement to exert himself beyond what the law obliges him, except in the approbation of his own conscience. This and the attachment and esteem of the natives, is certainly in every man's power to attain, but I fear it will not do much when unaccompanied by the more solid rewards which it is the province of Government to bestow. Objections have been, (for it is not the first time the subject has been discussed,) and are made to the introduction of the new principle. It is urged that a man enters the service under a tacit condition that he is to receive a provision in return for the renunciation of his home and friends, and devoting himself to the service of Government: undoubtedly he does to a certain extent; but I am not aware that there is any covenant expressed or implied which guarantees that every young writer shall rise progressively to the highest situations, without reference to his qualifications or assiduity, whether he be able or inefficient, idle or diligent. Such a principle would be the height of injustice to the people of India; and has, to the extent to which it has been carried, already produced infinite mischief. Every man who enters the service is, unless he be absolutely deficient, or be guilty of corruption, or other crime sufficient to warrant his dismissal, entitled to a certain provision; but beyond this, it is not very apparent what claim he has, as a matter of right, unconnected with proper qualifications. Surely the interests of so many millions of native subjects demand some attention. Many a man is fit for subordinate situations, where the duties

are easy and the responsibility small, who would be totally unqualified for higher employment. In the Army, by way of illustration, is it any novelty to find a man who performed the duties of adjutant so as to give entire satisfaction ; yet who was a very inefficient commanding officer when he afterwards rose to that rank ? Are there no instances of men who, as colonels of regiments, distinguished themselves highly, yet as generals proved quite incapable of commanding a division ? The same observation will hold good in all services. Let those of slender abilities be confined, on moderate salaries, to situations the duties of which they are capable of conducting : and let the higher offices be conferred on men who have proved themselves qualified to hold them efficiently, and to give satisfaction to the thousands whose interests are committed to their charge. Were this arrangement duly carried into effect, and sufficient provisions enacted to prevent its abuse, and the undue exertions of patronage in favor of friends to the detriment of the welfare of the people, the evils of an exclusive service, as far as the latter are concerned, would cease to exist ; for in reality it would no longer be an exclusive service. The numbers of young men sent out to afford a sufficient selection would be so much greater than at present, that the effect would be the same as if the service were declared open to all. The expense of course would be increased ; and this with the Court of Directors will form a strong if not insuperable objection to the proposed plan ; because as the British Indian Government has hitherto been constituted, and by the new charter is destined to remain for twenty years to come, all diminution of disbursements will only benefit the proprietors of India stock, not the people of India : and in addition to this consideration, should some of the sons or nephews of the Directors be among those unfortunates who should be destined to be passed over, the court will probably very speedily manifest an inclination to return to the old system.

The principle however is good like many other that have been promulgated by the British Indian Government, but like those the execution is a very different affair. On this head, the first point to be considered is the mode of ascertaining the qualifications of the different candidates which is treated of in paragraphs seven to eleven of the minute. The measure which it seems is chiefly, if not entirely, to be relied on, is a system of reports to be sent in by each functionary of the one immediately subordinate to him. The subject of the reports is to be temper,

discretion, patience, habits of application to public business, knowledge of the native languages, and pre-eminently, disposition and behaviour towards the people, high and low, with whom the functionary is brought into official contact. We must now enquire whether the points to be touched on are all that is required. The collector and magistrate is to report upon his deputy and assistants; he certainly has opportunities of ascertaining their qualifications; but as to the comments of the commissioner, whence is he to collect information to enable him to give any? He has no time to examine whole files of proceedings in cases decided by the deputy or assistants; and he can only assent to what the magistrate says, or give an opinion founded on the intercourse of private society. This too will only hold good with respect to the officers of that district in which the commissioners' head quarters are situated, since many of these latter devote so little time to visiting the other parts of divisions, that they know nothing of what goes on except from form and reports. There is much the same difficulty in the reports which the commissioner will indite relative to the collectors. As long as they are only drawn from official documents, very little reliance is to be placed upon them; and the difficulty will be still greater which the Courts and Boards will find in giving a character of the commissioners and sessions judges.

It may almost be taken for granted that an opinion of a subordinate functionary in India, drawn solely from official reports and forms, can but in a very slight degree be relied on. Yet this is the only foundation for the estimation in which every man is henceforward to be held by Government. Many a very efficient officer is held in low estimation by the superior authorities from some little accidental circumstance, or by inattention to a form, while others who are quite the reverse have, by a little tact, contrived to obtain a very tolerable character for efficiency. On this point a little detail is necessary, which will be best illustrated by examples. I was acquainted with the state of two districts, which by neglect had become in the greatest disorder. The civil business was almost at a stand; and the police had become so lax and insufficient that the most atrocious robberies were of nightly and even daily occurrence. Two men who stood high, and deservedly so, in the estimation of Government were selected to establish some order, and correct the existing evils. Both effected wonders, chiefly in the police departments, to which

their attention was almost wholly directed; but the result to each was very different. The one, Mr. A., was highly praised by the superior courts, and repeatedly received intimations of the favorable notice of Government. The other, Mr. B., was continually receiving reprimands, was called upon for constant explanations; and finally a person was appointed to inspect and report upon his proceedings, until at length he was almost tempted to throw up the appointment in disgust. Both were unavoidably obliged to have recourse to some strong and even harsh measures; but I believe that on the whole the real merit of each was about equal. What then was the reason of the different treatment each received? It was this: Mr. A. pursued his measures quietly, "without making any *fuss*" as it is called, so that the good was effected without causing any display, which when the correspondence was sent home might excite the attention of the Court of Directors to the previous infamous state of the district. Mr. B. on the other hand was a little too fond of referring to the former state of things, which of course reflected on the individual who had previously held the situation; and he happened to have "a friend at court." Besides which, Mr. B. occasionally in his reports cast reflections on the superior courts. In another instance two neighbouring districts were in an equal state of anarchy, and had been so for three or four years: yet the real state of one was well known, while the other was supposed to be in most excellent order. The reason was this. In both the robbers and thieves were connected with the officers at the head of the court and police, and in both only a small number of the crimes actually committed used to be inserted in the periodical reports: but in the one, English gentlemen had been often robbed; in the other such an occurrence rarely took place. The bad state of the former consequently was blazed all over the country: in the latter, the managers of the robberies and other crimes had discovered that so long as the English were unmolested they might perpetrate all sorts of extortions, oppressions, and robberies against the natives for a long time with impunity. If we are to take the reports of English travellers generally, we shall not arrive at a very correct conclusion. Their idea of the state of a district is usually formed from the difficulty or facility which they experience in procuring, without any trouble to themselves, supplies for their camp when marching; and the readiness with which the police lend their aid to en-

force any demand or requisition. The result is in plain English, under the existing state of affairs, that those districts bear the best character in which the servants and followers are allowed to practice to the greatest extent the oppressions and extortions alluded to in No. 25 of these papers, which treats on the system of purveyance and forced labour.

There are various modes besides efficiency by which a public officer may contrive to acquire a considerable estimation in the eyes of the superior authorities. One of the most simple is to be very particular in transmitting the periodical forms and reports on the precise day on which they are ordered to be prepared, and to answer without delay any letter that may be received or explanations required. Provided a commissioner do this, and that the revenue in his division be regularly and fully collected, the chief Court and Board do not look much further; indeed they have very little means of judging, if they should attempt to form an opinion of the real state of the division; for unless the increase of crimes be something very remarkable, it is not difficult to devise reasons and frame excuses which pass current. Besides, although it may not so often be done now, it was by no means uncommon formerly to insert in the reports only a portion of the crimes which were actually committed. The same observation holds good with regard to the Sudder Dewannee, and the civil and sessions judges. It is not very difficult for the latter, by adopting the same sort of means, to keep up appearances, and yet give very little satisfaction to the suitors. I know a young man who brought himself into notice in the following manner. The Governor General was on his tour: he called on one of the secretaries for a report on a particular subject. The latter asked the opinion of the young man above-mentioned, and he having first discovered the sentiments of the secretary, framed his reply accordingly. The consequence was, that he was pronounced by the secretary, to be an extremely able and intelligent officer, and he shortly after received his reward by being promoted to a superior employment.

In paragraph 11, an allusion is made to integrity. It is pleasing to find that the idea of the general dishonesty of the servants of Government which common report had attributed to his Lordship is disclaimed by him, and that he allows the uprightness of principle by which his official subordinates have hitherto been distinguished. On paragraph 12, it is sufficient to observe that it is to be hoped there are but very few who

would not wish to benefit the people over whom they are placed. The object should be to teach them how to perform this duty.*

There is also another point worthy of remark. Lord William Bentinck has during his administration hitherto kept almost the whole patronage of appointments in his own hands, avowedly for the benefit of the public service; and has manifested a considerable jealousy of every recommendation from the suspicion of interested motives. The impossibility of the head of the Government who rejected all ordinary means of information being really acquainted with the true characters of the different members of the service, particularly the juniors, was long ago apparent to every one else but himself. He has at last been convinced of it, and has recorded his own acknowledgement of the truth. The inefficacy of secret reports now stands confessed, and the experiment having failed, it is hoped that this will be the last attempt to introduce a system which is calculated not only to throw discredit upon its employers, but to disgust all those whose sense of honor and integrity is not entirely destroyed.

The plan in short which is to be henceforth adopted with a view to increase the efficiency of the public service and to enable Government to distinguish between the deserving and undeserving in the future distribution of its patronage, is to require a series of public reports from each rank. How it will answer its object remains to be seen. The great drawback is, that under the existing state of things such reports will furnish little or no criterion of character; while the system opens a wide door to the operation of private feelings, both to the advantage and the prejudice of those concerned. It is very rare when a man is (in common language) on good or bad terms with another, in private intercourse, that the opinion formed by the former on the official conduct of the latter will not, though perhaps unconsciously, be tinged with the feelings which must exist between them. Besides this, the reports of the controuling authorities will be more or less influenced by their own characters, by the greater or less importance which they attach to different points of duty, and by their own habits of business. The nearer the

* The assertion may perhaps startle my readers, but it is nevertheless true, that a corrupt civil officer, provided he be an able man, would cause far less evil than a negligent functionary, or one deficient in ability. This may be enlarged upon at a future time.

conduct of the juniors approaches to this standard, the more favorable will be the reports which concern them. One man will deem that conduct worthy of commendation which another would only consider as the bare performance of duty. One is an advocate for the employment of spies in furtherance of police business: another holds the system in abhorrence. One conceives that private intercourse with the people will furnish much useful information relative to their characters and the concerns of the district: another, that this sort of proceeding is apt to prejudice the mind, and maintains the expediency of doing every thing in court. One is of opinion that the eye of the magistrate should be every where; and that local enquiries tend much to elucidate a difficult case, because when people are taken unawares the truth is more likely to be discovered than when they have been tutored, as is too often the case, after their summons to a court of justice.—another who in his own time would never take any extra trouble, sneers at and decries such proceedings.* One considers the collection of the full revenue to be a matter to which all others should give place: another, whose sense of justice to the people is stronger, will think that their protection from robbery and oppression is at least worthy of a considerable share of attention; and so on with numerous other examples that might be quoted. It is obvious that unless some detail be entered into, and reasons and explanations given for the opinions communicated, Government will be full as likely to be misled by the statement they will receive, as to gain a true insight into the conduct and characters of their servants. It is gratifying however to perceive that the Governor General disclaims the wish to establish a system of espionage: and it is only to be lamented that he did not adopt these sentiments some years since, and prevent the orders issued to the commissioners to transmit private reports on the conduct of those subordinate to him.

As a common measure of justice, every one has a right to expect that he will be supplied with a copy of the opinion of him entertained by his superiors, that he may at least have an opportunity of defending himself against unjust aspersions,

* This is no exaggeration; and I have heard many soberly remark on the inutility of doing more than a man was legally obliged to do. Others have declared that they saw no benefit in *personal activity* on the part of a judge or magistrate, the plain English of which is, that a man who takes trouble will do no more good than one who does not.

and obtain the satisfaction of knowing that his conduct has been approved of; as well as the advantage of discovering wherein he may be considered deficient, which will enable him to correct what has been wrong.

It is impossible, however, not to assent to the justice of the Governor General's opinion that something was absolutely necessary to be done. On the whole the Civil Service has hitherto possessed full as much talent, application, and integrity as could be found in any equally numerous body of men. Many total'y unconnected with it have placed it even on a still higher scale. The misfortune has been that there has been little or no inducement to extra exertion, excepting a man's own sense of duty and the esteem and attachment of the people; and that notorious incompetence and neglect was often allowed to pass almost unnoticed, while some petty matter of form, or what was construed into disrespect to Government, was sometimes visited much more severely than the offence deserved. I recollect a judge and magistrate who seldom attended his office above once a week, but when the cases were *prepared*, used to sign papers and pass orders at the direction of his head native officer. Of Persian this judge did not understand a syllable, so that it was impossible for him to tell to what he had fixed his signature. He was also greatly in debt to several natives of wealth and property in the district who had the complete disposal of every situation connected with the court, and of course employed their patronage either for the benefit of their friends or by the sale of the employments. As may be supposed the oppressions and extortions committed on the unfortunate inhabitants were endless: volumes might be filled with the details.

In the next district, the functionary was in the constant habit of intoxication to such a degree, as to be carried to bed by his servants almost every night. He generally rose about one o'clock in the day, and after breakfast performed his official duties in the same way I have just described.

Not far off was a collector, whose whole time was spent in the amusement of sporting; his business being confined to half an hour's daily work in signing papers. A little distance from him was another collector who was extremely assiduous in the occupation of making turning machines and repairing musical instruments; but who did just as much business and in the same way that the last named individual performed it.

During the course of my experience I could point out about a score of instances as disgraceful as the foregoing, and a far greater proportion of those of minor neglect and inattention to the wants of the people.* How were such abuses allowed to exist? Those whose duty it ought to have been to have checked them must answer this question. Our courts of circuit, boards of commissioners, superintendants of police, were all in full operation, and periodical tours were made by the members. All that I have above stated was perfectly well known to these superior authorities, and the members of Government also. Yet the whole of these people were allowed to continue in their offices and to rise progressively from one appointment to the other. There seems to have been generally a feeling that it was better to pass over such things for fear of throwing discredit upon the Government by bringing them to light† and where there was so little encouragement to do well, and so little fear of punishment for the evil doers, the wonder is that so much conscientious attention to duty was to be found. In the first mentioned instance, the conduct of the functionary was at length brought to light and not only every thing that I have asserted, but much more was fully proved on investigation before a commissioner. The punishment inflicted was suspension from office for a few months; at the end of which the individual was re-appointed to a higher situation;‡ yet while such apathy was manifested to the in-

* There is no occasion to run into extremes, because in the course of nearly thirty years, one may have observed a score of such instances, and two or three score more of minor neglect; and although there may have been others out of the sphere of observation of any one man, we need not suppose that the majority are guilty of such shameful neglect of duty. During the same period, the number of men in the Civil Service will probably have exceeded a thousand.

† This feeling is a great deal too common in human nature: it is much to be deplored, for it has done more to bring discredit on institutions and public bodies, than all that their worst enemies would have been able to effect. When we see attempts to screen men who have behaved ill, and to stifle enquiry, the world will always naturally suppose that the evils are much greater than they really are. On the contrary when the heads of a department are observed to be the first to bring to light and to punish any misconduct, they will receive credit when they assert that there is no cause for complaint.

‡ The manner in which this was effected is worth noting. An important member of the Government was on a tour in the interior, and at the end of a tiresome journey alighted at the house of a person who was a friend of the officer alluded to. After the great man had dressed and eaten a good breakfast, his host took advantage of that time when, as Captain Hull says, "men are generally in the best humour," and more disposed to do kind things, after their minds "and bodies have had rest, and before the cares of the day have ruffled their thoughts," and begged that some favor might be shown to his friend. In

terests of the people, a very slight inattention to some point of official etiquette often subjected the offender to severe reprimand, and sometimes he was suspended from his situation until an ample apology should be made.

But these it will be said are tales of bye-gone days and that things are very different now. This is much to be doubted. There is undoubtedly a greater show upon paper; but I imagine the probability to be that less rather than more is done at present than before. No new inducements to exertion have been introduced; nor is there greater fear of punishment. The present order and minute sufficiently prove the inadequacy of all the measures adopted by the Governor General to ascertain the real character of the public officers; for had these been successful, the former would in all probability have never been issued. Insulated cases of extraordinary neglect, corruption, and inefficiency, are equally to be found in the present day. I could instance one officer, a civil and sessions judge, who goes to office about six days in every month, just sufficient to enable him to hold the sessions: the rest of his work is done at home. The prescribed number of cases are got through within the month; and the miscellaneous and petition file cleared off after a fashion, so as to keep up appearances with the superior court.

Another is greatly in debt to many of his native officers, and of course does not dare discharge any of them, whatever may be the extent of their peculations or extortions. A third pursues the same course of intoxication and neglect of duty which I have mentioned above. These, and I could give one or two more examples, have so acted for several years. It is

the warmth of the moment this was promised, and the promise performed. Yet if punishment were to be measured by the evils which had been caused, hardly any that could have been devised would have been an adequate return for the miseries which that officer's conduct had inflicted on the inhabitants of the district over which he had been placed. What must the natives think of our professed zeal for morality when they witness such proceedings as these; and at the same time see a native officer dismissed his situation and publicly declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity for what, compared with the above would be but a slight misconduct. It may be observed too as to the effect of non-intercourse, and intercourse with the people, that notwithstanding periodical visits by courts of circuit and other superior authorities, the functionary alluded to had pursued his infamous course for several years, not only without discovery, but retaining a fair character in the estimation of Government; until an officer visited his district, who was in the habit of allowing the natives free access to him. Yet it was not till four years afterwards, after the matter had been again brought forward by another officer, that the person was dismissed from his situation!

notorious to all around, and I have reason to believe the superior courts are not altogether ignorant of it. During his late tour, Lord William Bentinck passed through the districts in which these officers reside, yet was unable to discover such notoriously improper conduct. I say unable to discover, because after the repeated professions of his Lordship of zeal for the public good to the disregard of private feelings, had he been aware of the conduct of these individuals, they would doubtless long ago have been dismissed from their situations.

But after such a picture of things, my readers may well exclaim "what is to be done?" It is utterly hopeless for our rulers to endeavour to discover the character of their subordinate officers; and are we to sit down in despair, and trust to chance for the administration of the affairs of the country? By no means. The object is to be accomplished like most others, if people will go the right way to work. Neither the system of espionage, nor of public reports will be found to succeed. There is one way, and but one way, of ascertaining the character of the public functionaries—apply to those, of whatever class, English or native, who hold no Government office, and have no voice in the enactment of the laws, but who *feel their effects*, and who are thereby qualified to give an opinion on the operation of the Government systems. This test as I have already had occasion to observe, (see No. 27), if properly applied, will prove infallible; but it will require much attention and discretion and no small portion of time in its application. It will not do for a commissioner to run through his district, and after his tour to enquire of his head man what is the opinion of the people; or even to content himself with asking two or three of those he meets as to the state of affairs. This has unfortunately been too often the mode in which the "opinions of the people" have been collected; but if the enquiry is to be made, it must be done properly: the opinions of all classes must be collected; the probable reasons for their sentiments analyzed; and the whole compared and weighed together. There are several points which will strike the enquirer. If the police and the servants of English gentlemen complain that the magistrate is harsh, it is strong presumptive testimony to his efficiency: harshness in their mouths signifies the prevention of their extortions and oppressions. Should English merchants praise, while the natives complain, it is fair evidence that the former are somewhat favored at the expense of the latter. If the police or the court

officers are uncivil to the English merchants and indigo planters, it is a symptom of prejudiced feelings existing towards the latter on the part of the functionary. If the shopkeepers in the towns are satisfied while complaints are loud from the gang of self-constituted weigh men, watchmen, choudries, &c. &c., all this is so much to the magistrate's credit; with an innumerable variety of other examples, which practice will soon teach. The more that can be learnt incidentally without making direct enquiries the better. It is long indeed before a native acquires sufficient confidence in an English Government functionary to speak his mind before him; for which there are many reasons which will easily suggest themselves. I was once encamped close to a small village, and asked two or three people who were near my tent some questions about the state of the district; from whom I received loud complaints of the inefficiency of the judge and of the want of justice in his proceedings. They supported this by several instances of cases in which the informant's suits had been dismissed, and themselves fined by the collusion of the opposite parties with the officers of the court. "A shocking picture," I mentally exclaimed. Not long after I heard a dispute between two people relative to the demand of a debt; in which it appeared that promises of payment had often been made and as often broken. At last the creditor declared that he would wait no longer, but would positively file a suit forthwith in the court: on this the other promised most sincerely that the money or the greater part of it should be forthcoming on the following day, if he would only wait till then. There was new matter for reflection. If the judge be really so inefficient and the court so corrupt, how comes it that a threat to have recourse to it by the *honest* party immediately causes the *dishonest* man to come to terms? On further enquiry I found that the judge was one of the most able and indefatigable in the country, and gave entire satisfaction to the well-disposed. The three first men to whom I had spoken were part of a gang who had long gained a livelihood by getting up false and unfounded suits to the terror of their neighbours, but who had at length been discovered and punished by a heavy fine.

But unfortunately the majority of the Government functionaries have not leisure to devote a sufficient portion of time and attention to communicate with the people; besides which if they had, with the exception of the commissioner and civil judge who reside at the same station with the superior board

and court, all the others are out of the reach of any enquiry by the latter, who never quit their own station. Some other plan must therefore be devised; and I will venture to suggest one which will at any rate be better than that which it has been proposed to introduce.

This is to establish a test of proficiency for each grade of the public service. A regular examination *viva voce* is, in the scattered nature of the service, wholly out of the question. Much however may be done by papers. For the first appointment of a young man there is the test of languages, which may remain as it is. The next would be that containing the qualifications for promotion to head assistant. For this purpose let a formula of some hundred or two hundred questions be prepared, as to what are the provisions of the regulations on various subjects. The same on the mode of doing business on the Moosulman law, Hindoo law, customs of the people, &c. Whenever a young man thinks he can pass the test a selection of these questions, ten, fifteen, or fifty of each subject should be written out, and together with some exercises in the oriental languages sent up to the commissioner, who with one or two as a committee, should send for the young man, place them before him, and in presence of the committee, without any assistance, require him to write answers, and perform the exercises. The result of his labours, together with copies of eight or ten proceedings, and decisions held and passed by him, should be transmitted to the secretary to Government, by whom they should be referred to a competent person or to a committee; the latter, without knowing whom the papers concerned, should pronounce their opinion upon them. The same plan might be adopted with head assistants who aspired to the office of deputy; deputies who thought themselves competent to take charge of a district; and collectors who were candidates for a commissionership; except that in each of the latter cases, the questions should be of a more difficult nature. The commissioners* and civil and sessions judges might also be subject to a test on a similar principle. Doubtless this plan is open to many improvements and objections: but it contains two important advantages. First, there will be some-

* This would be more necessary than might be supposed; some three or four years ago half a dozen individuals holding the situations of commissioner or judge of the court of appeal might have been mentioned, who would probably have found it difficult to pass a test sufficient to entitle a man to the situation of deputy collector. One or two might still be now pointed out.

thing definite on which to form an opinion, instead of a mere vague report; secondly, it will utterly exclude all room for partiality. The only point not specially touched upon is, behaviour to the people: but a knowledge of their local and every day customs cannot be gained without considerable intercourse with the better sort; and this of all things is the best mode of inducing kindly feelings towards them.

There are some other points of a minor nature, by attending to which considerable emulation might be promoted: at present the district officers are often totally ignorant of the estimation in which they are held by the superior courts and boards. A collector and magistrate is not always told what the opinion of the court or the higher authorities is in regard to the estate of the district: and a civil and session judge very rarely receives any information on the subject. A man who has been working extra hours, and has done three times as much as his neighbour, receives no reply to his annual statements in which the result is communicated: for any thing he knows they may never have been looked at:* while the negligent man who receives a severe reprimand is very careless about it so long as it be not published to the world: with this proviso, a man who with his eyes open will act so as to deserve a reprimand, is generally callous enough not to feel the shame of it.

The best plan at present within reach therefore to promote the efficiency of the public service, will be to establish tests of such a nature, that without fear or favor it may be in the power of any man to prove his eligibility to a situation: as a supplementary incitement, some notice should be taken to point out to the world those who had neglected their duty; those who had come just enough to avoid censure; and those who had really exerted themselves in the discharge of their duty without reference to the sacrifice of their own time and ease. This at least will be productive of some benefit until a plan can be devised to ascertain the character of public servants from those only who are competent judges—the people

* The real mode in which these reports are inspected is too often as follows: The members of the superior courts cannot from pressure of business attend to those matters themselves: the reports are inspected by one of the clerks. If the prescribed number of suits, or quantum of business has been performed, they are consigned to the record office for another clerk to connect the summary to be despatched to Government; if not, a letter according to form is drawn out for the register or secretary to sign, calling on the negligent functionary for an explanation.

whose lives, fortunes, and happiness depend upon the due administration of the laws by which they are governed. In the meantime the press should exert itself to mark every instance of good conduct or neglect of duty; and by a plain unvarnished statement of *facts* prove, that their object is not to detract from individuals, but to promote the benefit of the public at large.

In conclusion, let me observe that the subject is not yet exhausted; and there are doubtless many points connected with it which may have escaped the attention of the writer of these notes. The great importance of it should induce others to offer their remarks and suggestions: but whatever be the plan ultimately adopted to improve the officers of Government, at the risk of repetition, it should again and again be urged upon our rulers, that until the number of officers be increased, and the size of the districts diminished, it is physically impossible for human power to administer the affairs of the country so as to allow the interests of the people to be sufficiently promoted.

A FRIEND TO INDIA.

March, 1834.

No. XXXII.

SKETCH OF THE BRITISH INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

It will not be amiss at the present stage of these papers, to take a summary view of the establishment and constitution of the British Indian Government. This will resolve itself into two heads. The establishment of our power in a political point of view, and the system we have introduced for the internal government of the country.

On the first head, a very short summary will be sufficient, for those of my readers who take any interest in the subject will be well acquainted with its history; and others who have it yet to learn, will not find it difficult to procure the necessary information from the various writers on the subject, particularly Mill, from whom the following account is chiefly abstracted.

The first step towards the acquisition of our real power in Bengal, was the retaking of Calcutta by Lord Clive and Admiral Watson in January 1757; previous to which the East India Company's servants were merely the factors and clerks.

of a Company of merchants. In March of the same year, Clive attacked the French factory at Chandernagore, against the will of the Nawab Suraj ood Dowlah. This had so irritated the latter, that Clive perceiving there could be little amity between them, and having a tolerably strong body of troops, formed the plan of dethroning him. He began by corrupting his officers, and intriguing with Meer Jaffer Khan, to whom he offered the throne. This was followed by the battle of Plassey on the 23d June, 1757; the murder of Suraj ood Dowlah by the son of Jaffer, and the establishment of Meer Jaffer as Nawab; who promised large sums to the Company, the Army, and Navy, and as presents to the superior servants of the Company. As however Meer Jaffer found considerable difficulty in fulfilling these promises, the English Government began to think of the expediency of dethroning him also; and having made arrangements with his son-in-law, Meer Casim, set the latter on the throne on the 27th September, 1760. The success of Meer Casim in paying the stipulated sums was so great, that by March 1762, he had discharged the whole of his pecuniary obligations to the English; and had made considerable progress in introducing order into his territories; but because he objected to allow the English to plunder the whole country, under pretence of trade; and when they insisted that while their own trade remained duty free, heavy duties should be imposed on that of all others,—because he had the justice to abolish all transit duties, and lay the interior trade of his country perfectly open; they accused him of a breach of the peace towards the English nation. They accordingly deposed him in 1763 and again restored Meer Jaffer. This Prince died in 1765, and was succeeded by his next surviving son Nuzeem ood Dowlah; and by the treaty with him in February of that year, the English resolved to take the whole military defence of the country, *i. e.* Bengal, Behar, and Orissa entirely into their own hands. The necessities of the Mogul Emperor were next taken advantage of, and a firman was extorted from him, appointing the Company perpetual dewan of those provinces. This firman was dated 12th August, 1765, and marks one of the most conspicuous eras in the history of the Company, constituting them masters of so great an empire in name and responsibility, as well as in power. Accompanying this firman, the imperial confirmation of the Emperor was obtained of all the territories which the Company possessed throughout the nominal extent of the Mogul empire. From this time the English

are to be considered the virtual-sovereigns of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. The army was afterwards engaged in various transactions, all of which tended to encrease their power; and in 1772 they "stood forth as dewan," and took the collection of the revenue and the administration of civil justice into their own hands. Since that period the British authority has been gradually extended over the country, until it has reached its present height.

The government of the country will now form the subject of enquiry; and first for the General Government.

The Presidency of Calcutta was established only in 1707, till which period the affairs of that factory were administered from Madras. A presidency was then composed of a President or Governor and a Council. The latter varied in number according to the pleasure of the Directors, being sometimes nine, sometimes twelve. They were chosen from the civil class, and generally appointed by seniority. Every thing was determined by a majority of votes. But when any man became a member of council, he was not debarred from holding subordinate functions, and thus of course the best appointments were distributed among this body. Many, if not most of the members of council were Chiefs of the more important factories, which occasioned their continual absence from the Council Board; and as their appointment to those lucrative situations was in considerable degree subject to the will of the President, his influence was commonly sufficient to carry every point according to his own inclination.

On the 20th of June, 1758, a commission arrived from England to re-model the Government, on a scheme as extraordinary, considering the circumstances in which the English were placed in India, as was ever devised. A council was nominated, consisting of ten members; and instead of one Governor as in the preceding arrangements, *four* were appointed, not to preside collectively, but each during three months in rotation. The inconvenience of this scheme of Government was easily perceived; but convinced that Clive alone had sufficient authority to overawe the Nawab into the performance of his obligations, the Council, including the four gentlemen who were appointed 'Governors,' (Clive's name not being among them,) came to a resolution highly expressive of their own disinterestedness and public spirit, but full of disregard and contempt for the judgment and authority of their superiors. This

high legislative act of the Company they took upon themselves to set aside, and with one accord, invited Clive to accept of the undivided office of President: with which invitation he hesitated not one moment to comply.

In 1765 a new form of Government was devised for the Presidency of Bengal, consisting of a Governor and four Councillors, called a Select Committee. This new organ was only intended to exist while the disturbances lasted which it was created to remove; but although on the arrival of the Governor and Committee the disturbances had ceased to exist, they assumed the whole power of Government, civil and military, and administered to themselves and their secretaries the oath of secrecy. This Council also imposed new terms on the Nawab, requiring him to assign the whole of his revenues to the Company, receiving in return a pension.

In 1769 the disappointment of the annual treasures which they had been so confidently promised, induced the Court of Directors to devise a new plan for the Government of Bengal. This was to send out a Board of Commissioners or Supervisors, who were to be superior to the President and Council, and to be authorized to exercise almost all the powers which the Company themselves, if present in India, would possess. The Ministers of the Crown wished to secure to themselves a share in the patronage, and proposed to send out a King's Commissioner with powers independent of the Company; but this plan met with such vehement opposition from the latter, that it was abandoned. The ship in which the first supervisors embarked was never heard of afterwards; so that this new system was never carried into effect.

In 1773 a new plan was instituted—this was to appoint a Governor General and Council. The new Councillors arrived in India on the 19th of October 1774, and took possession of their authority on the following day. This establishment consisted of a Governor General and four members of Council. Subsequently the latter were reduced to three; and in 1784, the Governor General and Council of Bengal was vested with a controuling power over the other Presidencies; and the Governor General was authorized to act on his own responsibility in opposition to the opinions of his Council. This state of things has remained to the present day; but has now been superceded by the arrangements lately enacted, which are familiar to all my readers as contained in the new Charter.

In regard to the controul of Europeans in India, from an early period the servants of the Company were intrusted with the powers of martial-law for the government of the troops which they maintained in defence of their forts and factories; and with reference to such of their countrymen as were not in the service, the Company were armed with powers to seize them; put them in confinement; and send them to England. In 1661 by a Charter of Charles I., the Presidents and Councils in their factories were empowered to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction according to the laws of England, under which they had exercised them accordingly. In 1726 a Charter was granted, by which the Company were permitted to establish a court at each presidency, consisting of a Mayor and nine Aldermen, empowered to decide all civil cases of whatever description. From this jurisdiction the President and Council were erected into a Court of Appeal. This Court also held quarter sessions for the exercise of penal judicature in all cases, except high treason; and Court of Requests, or Court of Conscience, was instituted for the decision, by summary procedure, of all pecuniary questions of small amount. Besides the above-mentioned tribunals established by the Company for the administration of the British laws to the British people in India, they erected in the capacity of zemindar of the district around Calcutta, the usual Zemindarree Courts for the administration of the Indian laws to the Indian people. These were the Phoujdaree Court for the trial of crimes; and the Cutcherry for civil causes, besides the Collector's Court for matters of revenue. The judges in these tribunals were servants of the Company, appointed by the Governor and Council, and holding their offices during pleasure. The rule of judgment was the supposed usage of the country, and the discretion of the court: and the mode of procedure was summary. Punishment extended to fine, imprisonment, labour on the roads in chains for a limited time, or for life; and flagellation, either to a limited degree, or death. The ideas of honor prevalent among the natives induced the Mogul Government to forbid the European mode of capital punishment by hanging, in the case of a Mussulman. In compensation however it had no objection to his being whipped to death; and the flagellants in India are said to be so dexterous as to kill a man with a few strokes of the korah, (a heavy whip).

In 1753 a new Charter of Justice was granted, which established matters on much the same footing as that of 1726,

for the trial of suits between Europeans and the cognizance of crimes by the latter: but as this extent of jurisdiction was framed according to the sphere of the Company's possessions at the time when it was assigned, it deprived them of all powers of judicial coercion, with regard to Europeans over the wide extent of territory of which they afterwards acted as sovereigns.

In 1773 the Supreme Court of Judicature was established, a court whose arbitrary proceedings and inordinate grasping at power and patronage threatened at one time to subvert the whole civil government of the country.* Its operations have

* In Nos. 24 and 29 are to be found some remarks on the introduction of English law and customs into India. Since the publication of those papers I have heard much discussion on the subject, which has been confined to declamation without at all touching the merits of the case. A Court of English law constituted like the present Supreme Court, is no protection whatever in those cases in which the people really require it. Ever since 1782 the Governor General and Council, and all matters connected with revenue, were expressly exempted from the operation of the Court. A numerous list of evils suffered by the people of India has already been pointed out which this Court has no power to remedy; and I again repeat the challenge to any one to show one single benefit that has been derived from the existence of the Supreme Court, which would not equally have been obtained from a local court. On the other hand the evils caused by the practice of the Supreme Court have been immense. Take the following in illustration. An English merchant resident in the provinces borrows large sums of money from a native on a mortgage of his factory: he subsequently becomes bankrupt, and the native brings the case into the local court in order to obtain possession of the factory in satisfaction of his claim. The business is progressing, but at this stage the agent in Calcutta to whom the merchant also was largely indebted calls on the latter to secure his claim. The merchant accordingly executes a judgment bond according to the form of English law to the agent at a date perhaps several years later than the deed of mortgage which he had given to the native. The agent immediately commences a proceeding in Calcutta, and a Sheriff's officer is sent up to seize all the property of the merchant, including the factory previously mortgaged to the native. This mortgage and the whole of the proceedings of the local Court are entirely disregarded; and the factory is either transferred to the Calcutta agent, or sold for his sole benefit by the Sheriff. Is this justice? Cases might even be quoted where such a proceeding was enforced, when possession of the property had been previously transferred to the native creditor. The dread of such injustice has caused the natives in the provinces of late years, very much to decline having any transactions with an English merchant. See some statements on this subject lately published in England by Mr. Newham, formerly Commissioner of Furrakhabad. The habeas corpus issued to Mr. Forbes, the Magistrate of Burdwan not long ago will be quoted by some, as an instance of protection derived from the Supreme Court. It seems an individual, Mr. Sherman, was accused of knowingly harbouring persons accused of murder, and refusing to give them up; for which he was detained in custody by the Magistrate. An application was made to the Supreme Court for a habeas corpus, and Mr. Sherman was ultimately liberated on bail; the case not being sufficient to warrant his being detained in custody. Such a result might have been procured by an application to the Commissioner of the division, at an expence of a petition upon stamp paper value two rupees without the trouble of making affidavits. Will any one behind the scenes favour the public with a statement of the costs of this application to the Supreme

however now become recorded as matter of history. It is sufficient to observe here, that happily for the people of India, its freaks of power will by the new charter be put under sufficient controul, so as to prevent the mischief which has hitherto resulted from its proceedings, while ample latitude is still allowed for effecting any good which could be effected from a court of such a nature.

Let us now take a cursory view of the arrangements for the Internal Government of the country. The primary object with the East India Company was from the first the acquisition of a large revenue. Until 1765 they had no other means but that of trade; but in that year they received the grant of the Dewanee, i. e. the power to collect the revenues of the country and to a certain extent to administer civil justice. They did not however interfere with the established arrangements for this purpose, until August 1769, when civil servants were stationed in various districts throughout the country, under the title of supervisors, to superintend the native officers. In the next year two councils with authority over the superiors were appointed; one at Moorshedabad, the other at Patna. The administration of justice being a heavy and unproductive toil, and of which under the Mogul governors the criminal part belonged to the nazim or military governor, the civil, to the dewan or fiscal governor, was left in the hands of the Nawab; consequently, as reported by the supervisors, its regular course was every where impeded, but every man exercised it who had the power of compelling others to submit to his decisions.

In May 1772, when it was resolved to let the lands in farm, a committee of the Board, consisting of the president and four members, was appointed to proceed on circuit and receive proposals; while the title of supervisor was changed to that of collector. The principal officer for the superintendance of the revenue which had been conducted by an officer called naib (deputy) dewan was removed from Moorshedabad to Calcutta, and placed under the immediate superintendance of the

Court? In this case the distance of the two Courts from the scene of action, Bardwan, was about the same. Had it been a thousand miles from Calcutta the expense and distance to be travelled, in an application to the Commissioner's office, would have still been the same as at present: what would this, and the consequent delay have been, in an application to the Supreme Court?

N. B. The question whether the endowments of the temple at Singrampoor are to be sold in satisfaction of a private debt of the priests is still undecided. It is nearly two years since the seizure took place.

Government. The whole council were constituted a Board of Revenue to sit two days in the week, or if necessary, more; the members of council were appointed to act as auditors of accounts, each a week in rotation.

Formerly the administration of justice was as follows: The zemindar was the great fiscal officer of the district and exercised both civil and criminal jurisdiction within the territory over which he was appointed to preside. In his criminal court he inflicted all sorts of penalties, chiefly fines for his own benefit; even capital punishment under no further restraint than reporting the case to Moorshedabad (the capital) before execution. In his Civil Court he decided all questions relating to property, being entitled to a chout or twenty-five per cent. upon the subject of litigation. Besides the tribunals of the districts, the capital was provided with two Criminal Courts; in one of which called roy adaulut, the nazim, as supreme magistrate, tried capital offences; in another, a magistrate called the phoujdar, tried offences of a less penal description, and reported his proceedings to the nazim. At the capital was also found the principal dewanee or fiscal court, in which the dewan tried causes relating to the revenue, including all questions of title to land. All other civil causes were tried at the capital in the Court of the Daroga Adaulut ool Alea, except those of inheritance and succession, which were decided by the cauzee and musti: an officer with the title of moh-tesib superintended the weights and measures and other matters of police.

As the establishment of the police magistrates called foudjars and thannadars introduced in 1774 followed the example of so many of the contrivances adopted in the Government of India, that is, did not answer the end for which it was designed; the judges of Dewannee Adalut were vested with power of apprehending depredators and delinquents within the bounds of their jurisdiction, but not of trying or punishing them; a power which was still reserved to the Nizamut Adawluts, acting in the name of the Nawab. The Governor General and Council also reserved a power of authorizing, in cases in which they might deem it expedient the zemindars to exercise such part of the police jurisdiction as they had formerly exercised under the Mogul administration, and in order to afford the government some oversight and controul over the penal jurisdiction of the country, a new office was established at the presidency, under the immediate superintendence of the

Governor General. To this office, reports of proceedings with lists of commitments and convictions were to be transmitted every month; and an officer under the Governor General with the title of "Remembrancer of the Criminal Courts" was appointed for the transaction of its affairs. In November 1782, in consequence of commands from the Court of Directors, the jurisdiction of the Sudder Dewannee Adaulut was resumed by the Governor General and Council.

Still the inefficiency of the system established for the collection of the revenue,—that being the mild term used to signify the inadequacy of the sums produced to meet the expectations of the Court of Directors and the British Ministry,—and for the administration of justice was so apparent that in 1786 fresh instructions were issued on both heads. These were partially carried into effect in the following year, and the collectors were vested with the triple power of revenue agents, of judges, and of police magistrates.

But after all these changes, the anarchy, confusion, and total want of justice was so obvious, that a complete reformation was found absolutely necessary: and this brings us to the financial and judicial reforms of Lord Cornwallis in 1793. On the principles now laid down, the collectors were restricted to the collection of the revenue, (there was no assessment required, the settlement having been declared permanent as to its amount) and other avocations connected with it. In each district was appointed a judge to decide civil cases, with a register and one or more assistants from among the junior servants of the Company. Each court was provided with a native, to expound the Hindoo or Mahomedan law, in cases which turned upon any of these several codes, and all descriptions of persons within the local administration of the tribunal, except British subjects amenable to the Supreme Court, were rendered subject to its jurisdiction.

To obviate the danger of arrears in decision from the arrival of too many causes to decide, the judge was authorized to refer to his register, under an appeal to himself, all suits in which the litigated property was not of considerable amount. The jurisdiction of the register was extended at first to 200 rupees and afterwards to sums of a higher amount. For determining suits regarding personal property, from the value 50 rupees downwards, native commissioners were appointed; and of these tribunals several at convenient distances were established in every district.

For the revision of the decisions of the district judges four tribunals of appeal were established, called Provincial Courts: one in the vicinity of Calcutta; one at Patna; one at Dacca; and one at Moorshedabad. They were constituted in the following manner. Three judges chosen from the civil department and distinguished by the appellations of first, second and third; a register, with one or more assistants from the junior branch of the European service; and three expounders of the native law, a kazeer, a mufti, and a pundit, formed the establishment of each court. The privilege of appeal was still confined to sums of a given though reduced amount, and by subsequent regulations, a more humane and rational policy was adopted; an appeal being allowed from every primary decision of the zillah courts. Even the appellate jurisdiction of the zillah courts might be reviewed by this superior Court of Appeal, commonly known by the name of the Provincial Court, in those cases in which it was occasion to interpose. It was also, in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, empowered to take fresh evidence, or to send back the cause to original court for that purpose.

Another, a higher, a third stage of jurisdiction was erected. A tribunal entitled the Sudder Dewanee Adalat (Supreme Civil Court) was set up at Calcutta to receive appeals from the Provincial Courts. This was at first composed of the Governor General and the members of the superior council, assisted by the kazeer ool kazat or head kazeer; two muftis; two pundits; a register and assistants; but subsequently, after some modifications in 1805, a chief judge and other puisne judges were appointed specially for this court; it being found that the time of the Governor General and Council was too much occupied with other avocations to allow them to devote sufficient time to the court. This regulation has again been subsequently modified.

To superintend the collectors there was appointed a Board of Revenue at Calcutta; and afterwards in 1807 another was established for the western provinces, and in 1817 one was created for the Central Provinces.

Such was the system established by Lord Cornwallis for the administration of the internal affairs of the Bengal Presidency; it was based on sound principles, and was worthy of an enlightened statesman. It may be called the first general plan which was ever introduced for the Government of the country: for the previous patch-work expedients, by which the old na-

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tive and the new English functionaries shared a divided, ill defined, and anomalous authority do not deserve the name. Its main features were to separate the collection of the revenue from the administration of justice, and to place those employed in the former duty subordinate to the judges and magistrates, a point extremely desirable when we consider how great a temptation there is to the collectors to abuse their authority, inasmuch as their own promotion and fortunes depended very much on the amount they contributed to the Government treasury. It was part of the plan to secure the integrity of servants of Government, and to offer every inducement to men of ability to enter the service, by fixing the salaries on a most liberal scale of emolument.

The plan however has totally failed in attaining the objects which were expected. This has been pronounced by the highest authority, and it is worth while to investigate the reasons of it. In the first place it contained some radical defects. One was, that with the exception of the office of moonsiffs, (which as it was at first regulated may be denominated a sort of parish commissioner for the trial of causes of debt of small amount,) no office of any avowed respectability was open to the natives. To the situations about the courts, they were declared eligible, from the mere impossibility of finding Englishmen who could perform the duties; for there was not one who possessed a sufficient knowledge of Persian, which was ordained to be the language of the courts. But even here we had a sample of the illiberal policy which has occasioned such evil effects in the British Indian Government. Native Christians were rigidly excluded; it being declared that every situation open to the natives was to be filled by either a Hindoo or a Mussulman. Another evil was fixing the rate of pay for the natives on a scale barely sufficient to support existence. It is strange that the expediency of applying the same policy on this head towards the natives, which was adopted with regard to the English, did not suggest itself; or was it that at that period the former were supposed to possess a greater share of integrity than the latter? But the main deficiency was the small number of officers appointed to administer justice and to conduct the affairs of the Government. Even in the revenue branch, and in that part of country in which the settlement was declared permanent, it was impossible that the collectors could attend to the whole of their duties efficiently; and as to civil and criminal justice, it is only surprising that any one could have imagin-

ed it possible that single individual could have united in his own person the functions of civil judge and magistrate, and fulfilled the duties of those arduous situations in a tract of country seventy miles long by rather more than sixty broad and containing a population of above a million; particularly, and this should be borne in mind as the customs of the people are such, that, without having recourse to the supposition of the existence of a greater spirit of litigation in a given population, a much greater quantity of business in the courts of law would arise than in England.

The inefficiency of the establishment for the administration of the revenue became still more apparent, when the system was extended to places where periodical assessments of the land revenue were necessary.

After all these experiments and plans for legislation, the best of which has been, as above remarked, acknowledged a complete failure, it is curious to observe how we have at length reverted to the native district system described already in this paper. It is also worthy of remark how long it was before the defects of Lord Cornwallis's plan were discovered. These did not lie in its outline, which was drawn on correct principles, it was the detail that was in fault. All that was necessary was to have made the magistrate altogether a separate officer from the judge, to have diminished the size of the districts, and to have admitted the natives to a share in the government of their own country.

To this however there were several objections. First, the diminution of the patronage of the Court of Directors. Secondly, the necessity to own that we had committed an error. And thirdly, a dislike to see natives in any situation that could be conceived to place them on an equality with Englishmen.* The expedients which have been devised to obviate the evils of the plan and the gradual departure from the principles on which it was founded, are well worthy to be examined, and to these I must now invite attention.

One of the most obvious features of justice which it contained was the separation of the duties of the collector from those of the judge, and preventing the revenue officers from having any thing to do with the administration of justice.

* The pride and prejudice of alboocracy, as the Duke of Wellington calls it, has happily diminished of late years; but it is still excessively strong. It will, however, yield as the English become more enlightened and know themselves as well as the natives, better than they do now.

The propriety of this, in a country like India, was plain. Here, the chief revenue is raised by a direct tax on the land. The collectors are made to feel that their characters as efficient government servants, and their future promotion will mainly depend on the amount of the sums they can extort from the people; and one of the professed objects of the courts of justice was to protect the latter from any undue exertion of power on the part of those who were employed in the collection of the revenue. It was clear therefore that the two lines should be kept perfectly distinct, or in plain English, that an appeal from the acts of a collector should not be made to the collector himself. But it was soon perceived that the courts of justice were totally incompetent to perform their duties; the arrears were so great as to amount to a denial of justice; and the people were content to submit to fraud and injustice, rather than waste time and money in a vain attempt to procure redress. The natural remedy would have been to have increased the number of the courts and judges; but this would not have suited the British India system. The plan adopted was of two descriptions: first, to establish checks, devise new forms, and call for reports; and secondly, to take matters out of the cognizance of the judge and increase the powers of the collectors; but it is well worthy of observation that this latter was only done in those points which tended to the immediate advancement of the chief object of Government, viz. the realization of a large revenue.

One of the most striking instances is the provision for the mode of proceeding relative to claims by individuals to the rent of lands hitherto exempt from assessment, and claims on the part of Government to tax lands hitherto held rent free. The enactments regarding these are found partly in Regulation II. of 1819, VII. of 1822, and IX. of 1825, in which the collector was declared to be the officer who was to hear and determine their claims. Let us examine the law.

First.—These suits are to be instituted before the collector, or if preferred in a court of justice, to be referred by the latter to the collector.

Second.—In the former case the collector is empowered to decide the suits, in the latter he is, after completing his proceedings to return them to the court. The court may call for further evidence, but is not to admit any documents not already filed before the collector, unless very satisfactory reasons can be shewn for the omission.

Third.—An appeal is allowed to the court from the decision of the collector.

Fourth.—But if Government be defendant, or the land form part of an estate liable to a variable assessment, the collector is to submit his proceedings to the Board of Revenue: if the suit shall have been referred by the court, the return to such court to be delayed until the orders of the Board of Revenue upon such proceedings be received; if originally entertained by the collector, on an appeal being preferred to the civil court, the court shall not interfere until the decision of the Board be passed: in all such cases, the period for the appeal to date from the decision of the Board.

Fifth.—The decision of the revenue authorities to be carried into effect, notwithstanding the admission of an appeal; unless the party appealing give security for the payment of mesne profits from the lands under dispute.

The second head is claims on the part of Government to take revenue from lands hitherto held rent free. These are to be heard and decided exclusively by the collector. He is to submit a report to the Board of Revenue, (since 1829 to the commissioner), and on the receipt of the orders confirming the decision of the collector which pronounces the lands liable to pay rent to Government, the lands are to be at the disposal of the latter until they are determined to be private property by a decree of a civil court.

Here we have a specimen of the blessings conferred on distinction made in the administration of justice when the parties are private individuals, or the Government. Under Lord Cornwallis's plans such suits as these were left for the courts to decide. See Reg. XIX. and XXXVII. of 1793, which arrangement was continued by subsequent enactments up to the Reg. XXXVI. of 1803, and VIII. of 1805. But as the pressure of business in the courts was such as to cause intolerable delay, Government resolved to have a new tribunal in cases wherein its own interests were concerned. Reg. VIII. of 1811, first gives the collectors cognizance of claims on the part of the Government to the revenue of lands hitherto held rent free. The principle of such a law was this,—that as Government find great delay in taxing rent free lands through the medium of the courts, the business shall be put into the hands of the collectors; whose interest it is to increase the revenue of Government by every means in their power, and that by constituting these officers both prosecutor and judge,

much quicker progress will be made in making out preferences for taxing the rent free lands. Still further to ensure this object, in section 5 of the Regulation just quoted, it is declared that even if the collector, after investigation, shall be of opinion that the land is not liable to public assessment, he shall nevertheless transmit the whole of his proceedings with his opinion to the Board of Revenue, who may admit or disallow the claim to hold the land rent free.

Regulation V. of 1813 again treats on this subject; and Regulations XI. and XXIII. of 1817 have a retrospective effect in certain districts, by which collectors are authorized to withdraw suits of the nature in question which they as prosecutors have filed in the courts, and to decide them themselves.*

In all these suits decided by the collectors, if in favor of Government, the lands are immediately to be taxed, and the poor people who have been often most unjustly stripped of their possessions are referred to the civil courts for redress, for which, at least till the late arrangements, they might sigh in vain for years; and even here we have a further limitation in favor of Government, viz. the suit to contest the decision of the collector and Board of Revenue shall not be heard unless preferred within six weeks from the date of the decision. Many cases might be adduced of oppression and injustice committed under these regulations. One shall be given in illustration.

An order of Mr. A., a collector in the miscellaneous department regarding the management of certain rent-free lands, was appealed by one of the parties concerned and reversed; this so annoyed Mr. A. that to vent his spite on the person by whose appeal the reversion of his order had been caused, although there was not the slightest shadow of grounds for any claim on the part of Government, he instituted a suit before him-self for the resumption of the lands. He had nearly finished the proceedings when he was promoted to the commissionership of the division. The new collector perceiving from the nature of the case what the orders of the commissioner would be, thought it best not to offend him, so decided in favor of the resumption, and transmitted his proceedings to Mr. A. by whom they were of course confirmed; and a whole family were turned out almost to beggary. This, it will be

* Some of the regulations alluded to have been altered or rescinded by subsequent enactments; but the provisions of which the injustice is complained of, are all retained.

supposed, *must* be exaggeration. So far from it; every part of the above statement was proved, even from the collector's own proceedings, before the court in which a suit was brought by the injured family, who after a lapse of several years succeeded in gaining a decree in their favor. Some further observations are required on the first head. It appears at first sight as if the law were intended to benefit the claimants of the revenue of the lands, till then held rent free, by enabling them to obtain a more speedy decision of their suits.

A little examination will show that the real prospect was the increase of Government revenue. It was supposed that many parcels of land were held rent free, well known to the zemindars within or near whose estates they were situated, but which had escaped the vigilance of the revenue officers; and the object was to induce these zemindars to come forward and point out any such rent free lands, and go through the trouble and expense of a prosecution. Which ever way the suit terminated Government derived the chief benefit. For instance supposing a landholder held an estate paying a certain sum to Government, in the limits of which some two hundred acres were held rent free by another person. If the zemindar comes forward and proves that the occupier's tenure was invalid, and that the two hundred acres formed part of his estate, and that he was entitled to the revenue, as soon as ever he was put in possession, the collector would raise the Government rent on his estate.

In other instances, where the prosecutor failed to prove his claim it was a fine opportunity for the collector to bring forward one on the part of Government, and, as prosecutor, to file a suit before himself as judge to that effect. As to the unfortunate occupant of the land, his chance of retaining possession was small indeed.*

We have yet another step to take in prosecution of this subject. It might be supposed that the array for the attack of the proprietors of rent free lands was already sufficiently strong. Regulation III. of 1828 brings a fresh accession of force. By this law collectors are still prosecutors and judges; moreover, whenever they decide in favor of the right of Government to tax the lands, they are at once to impose the tax, leaving the aggrieved party to appeal; but if they should de-

* Another difference worth notice, is that individuals are obliged to file their petitions and proceedings on stamped paper; from which the officers of Government are exempt.

cide against Government, they are immediately to send their proceedings to the Board of Revenue in order to give it another chance. It seems also that the judges of the courts were found to have some conscience and independence of feeling, and would not sacrifice all justice to gain credit with Government; so that, although after great delay, some were fortunate enough to get back their estate. This did not at all suit the views of Government; accordingly by the above regulation they prohibited the courts from having any jurisdiction in these matters, and appointed a special commission to try appeals from the decision of the collectors: the award of the commissioners being final, except in cases from their amount appealable to the King in Council; those being by Act of Parliament beyond the power of Government. It was anticipated that a special commission, which was more under the eye of Government, would better attend to its interests than the judges of the courts.

But the climax of this unjust confiscation of rent free lands is not yet reached. This is to be found in the last mentioned Regulation, section 11, clause 2. I quote the words of the enactment, for otherwise I should hardly escape the charge of misstatement:—“Persons succeeding to the possession of any lands held free of assessment, or held on a* *mocurruree jumma*, on the decease of a former occupant, or by gift, purchase, or other assignment, or transfer of proprietary right, are hereby required immediately to notify the same to the collector or other officer exercising the powers of collector within the district in which the land may be situated; and any omission to notify such succession or transfer for a period of six months or more shall subject such land to immediate attachment by the revenue officers. Nor shall land so attached be restored to the party who may claim to hold it, though the validity of the tenure be subsequently established to the satisfaction of the revenue authorities, until such party shall have paid to Government a fine, equal to one year's rent; and if the revenue derivable from the land be not awarded to be the right of the individual, the party shall be further required to refund the amount of the collections made by him, with interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent per annum; provided also that the said rent and collections shall be estimated according to the assessment

* *Mocurruree*. Land held at a fixed rent either in perpetuity; or for a long period; or upon a life.

demandable from the ryots at the time of attachment."—These are the proceedings of a Government whose pleasure it has been to boast of the blessings they have conferred on the people of India, and of their own enlightened superiority over the native barbarians whom they have supplanted.* Do not these enactments bear out the severest censures that have ever yet been made on the extortion of the British Indian Government? The last quoted is one of the most extraordinary expedients that was ever devised for confiscating rent free lands, particularly when we reflect how little means the people have of becoming acquainted with our regulations.† Land to be confiscated because when a man has succeeded to his father's estate or bought that of a neighbour, he omitted to register the circumstance in the records of the Government revenue office! What has Government to do with the succession or private sale of lands which has already been pronounced to be hereditary rent free possessions of individuals? What difference could the change of proprietorship make to Government? If the record of the change were necessary to assist the arrangements of the police, a slight fine for the omission would surely have been a sufficient punishment. If so severe a one as confiscation were really necessary in regard to rent free lands, it must have been equally so in the case of those which were taxable; yet the latter were not subject to any such law.‡ Why? Because Government could not gain any thing by it. These lands were already taxed to the utmost, leaving only

* Mr. Trevelyan's Report on the Land Customs has just been published: and what a picture does it present. In the regulations on this head the British Government really intended to realize a moderate revenue, and with as little inconvenience to the people as possible. Yet so little was the amount of knowledge of the subject possessed by our rulers, that it has been proved that the British system was a far greater hardship on the people, and infinitely more demoralizing than any ever enforced by any native power, and that it has caused incalculable injury to trade and manufactures. The country has indeed been withering under it.

† By circular orders of the Sudder Court, date 24th January 1824, a regulation is declared to be promulgated in each district from the date of the receipt of the English copy. This is put into the English part of the office. The Persian translation is often not received till months after. I could mention an office in which the Persian copies of several regulations of the last two years have not yet been received: so little care is taken to make the people acquainted with laws, by which their interests are so deeply affected.

‡ It is by no means an uncommon occurrence, from carelessness on the part of the clerks, for the name of a deceased person to remain on the Collector's books as farmer of an estate in which his heir has succeeded for several years after the death of the former. On its once being brought to the notice of a Collector, he merely observed that as the revenue had been regularly paid, it might, but that he would order the mistake to be rectified.

a bare subsistence to their owners; and the mere change of the proprietor or manager afforded no field for demanding a still higher rent.

Of the special commission laws for reversing sales by a collector for revenue balances, or by a court of justice in satisfaction of decrees, Reg. I. of 1831 and Reg. I. of 1823, I have already treated in No. 18 of these papers. I must again allude to them in prosecution of the present discussion, chiefly with a view to adduce further proof of the incompetence of the courts of law to give redress to the people. Let my readers look over carefully the preamble to Reg. I. of 1821, and they will see this distinctly avowed. The following paragraphs are quoted:—“Moreover in all suits brought to annul sales made for the recovery of arrears of revenue, the collector, on the part of Government, must, under the existing code, be made one of the defendants in the case along with the purchaser. Various other forms must be observed, which are likely to defeat the just claims of the ousted proprietors. The prosecution too in ordinary course of regular suits in the adalat necessarily involves considerable delay and expense, requiring a long attendance at the court, the payment of various fees, the employment of vakeels and other expenses, which would alone operate greatly to prevent the complainants in question from seeking redress in that manner, even if the cases were such as to admit of easy decision by the regular tribunals.” —“The established courts consequently, are not so constituted as to provide adequate remedy for the evils above specified.” —Even too if these courts were so constituted as adequately to provide for the trial and decision of the cases in question, yet the duty could not be completed by them for a long period of time without an entire interruption of their ordinary functions.

The next case in point is the extensive judicial authority bestowed upon the collectors by Reg. VI. of 1822. The real object of which Regulation, let me again observe, is to reduce the whole country beyond the pale of the perpetual settlement to a ryotwar tenure, (see again No. 18 of these papers,) and thereby annihilate the small remnant of landed proprietary right which still exists; also to search out every foot of land which may be in excess of the recorded extent of the different estates; and to count the fruit trees and cattle of the villagers in the hope of discovering some additional fund for taxation. God keep the miserable cultivator; there is little chance of

their being looked upon with an eye of pity by the British Indian Government. There was undoubtedly great uncertainty in the proprietary right of the respective portions of land, and an urgent necessity for some enquiry and for ascertaining the real owners; but this has by no means been accomplished by the famous ryotwar law; on the contrary it has in most cases increased the confusion and intricacy of the subject tenfold. Those who are interested in the matter should carefully read over the Regulation in question, and they will then be better able to understand how little its provisions can be carried into effect by the following detail of practice.

The collector sends word to the *tuhseeldar* that he intends visiting a certain subdivision (*pergunnah*) of his district for this purpose, and desires the latter to begin the preliminary measurements and record of proprietary rights. In a few days afterwards he pitches his tents near the spot, but as far as this particular business is concerned, he might as well be a hundred miles off. His current duties occupy all his attention, to say nothing of the little of knowledge he possesses of the business of measuring lands. The *tuhseeldar* is fully as much employed in his ordinary duties as the collector, and can do nothing personally in the matter; nevertheless, on the receipt of the order, he proceeds to some spot in the centre of half a dozen villages on which the visitation is to be inflicted. He then collects as many of his writers and measurers as he can spare from their regular duties, and occasionally hires extra men; most of these are of the lowest description, in the receipt of pay at the rate of from five to ten rupees a month each:—one of each class is distributed in each village, with directions to make the necessary measurements, enquiries, record of rights, and amount of rent payable, calculated chiefly from the accounts of the *putwarries* and *kanongoes*, which have been repeatedly declared unworthy of credit. When completed, each writer brings his work to the *tuhseeldar*, who causes it to be copied, sets his seal to it, and brings it to the collector, in whose office it is again transcribed, signed by that officer, and by him forwarded to the commissioner. The latter transmits it to the Board of Revenue who, if the increase in the Government revenue be considerable, approve of it; if not, the Board generally pronounce the settlement papers to be “unsatisfactory”—and this is the mode in which the rights and interests of some millions of landed proprietors and cultivators are, under the British Indian system, placed at the mercy of men,

many of them hired for the occasion, upon salaries equivalent to what are paid to the inferior descriptions of menial servants! The bribery, extortion, and oppression which have been practised under this law would probably exceed any thing in the annals of our misrule; yet these are the settlements which in some part of the investigations are pronounced final, and not to be disturbed by a judicial enquiry. Had the collectors been confined to the measurement of the lands, making, in conjunction with a surveyor, a skeleton map of each village and ascertaining the actual occupancy of each plot of land,† (as suggested in No. 18,) this would have been something gained, but as things have been conducted hitherto, every thing is in greater confusion than it was before.

The decision of summary suits relative to arrears and exactions of rent, and some other points, have been also taken out of the jurisdiction of the civil courts, and vested in the collectors. Where the settlement has been declared permanent these cases may perhaps be very properly left in the hands of the latter; because as they will then at any rate, after some time, be sure of the Government demand, there will be little temptation to learn too much to the side of the zemindars, and allow them unjustly to oppress their cultivators, but even then I am not sure that it would not be more expedient to rest the cognizance of them in the local moonsiffs.

But what is the conclusion to which all these statements tend and what is the result which suggests itself? Is it not the total insufficiency of the provision for the administration of justice? It is evident that this has been perceived by Government plainly enough by the pains taken to establish new jurisdictions for those cases in which its own interests were immediately concerned. Had there been any sincere desire to benefit the people, instead of all these special commissions and other contrivances, they would simply have improved upon Lord Cornwallis's plan; have separated the police from the civil judge's duties, appointing separate officers to the charge of the former; and have increased the number of the judges so that all might have had an equal chance. But these are

* That very little real information is acquired by Collectors respecting the lands which they assess, is pretty evident from the fact that hardly a settlement was ever yet made in which the Collector did not notice the great inequality which existed in the rent of the different estates in the previous settlements, and boast of his own success in rectifying the injustice. Yet his proceedings make the same assertion.

† Likewise surveyors, coupled with assistants to Collectors, have been appointed in some districts on a plan very similar to this.

the effects of the all-absorbing idea of a large revenue and of Calcutta educated legislators. A first rate collector has been justly described to be the curse of his district;—a first rate revenue secretary is the curse of the whole country, more especially when his notions are all derived from theory, and their evil tendency has been unchecked by any practical acquaintance with the working of our systems. Each resolving day echoes the execrations of thousands, ay of *millions*, on the authors of these laws, for the misery which they have inflicted on misgoverned and plundered India.* So long as they remain in force no Government, whatever may be its professions, can really deserve credit for benevolent or just intentions; and that Governor alone will be really entitled to claim the character of enlightened who will abolish the resumption laws, those establishing the two special commissions, and those which vest the collectors with judicial powers, and wipe out these foul blots from the British Indian legislation.†

Here, excepting as regards Reg. I. of 1821, even the negative praise of good intentions cannot be awarded to the Government. The other laws discussed in this paper were founded on the most bare-faced injustice; and what is more, the details of the enactments display a great share of ignorance regarding the affairs of the country.

Why does not Lord William Bentinck maintain the character he has hitherto received from the public, and prove himself worthy of it, by rescinding these odious laws? Hitherto he has but too closely followed the steps of those who have preceded him. Revenue, revenue, revenue, has been the main object in all his measures and the end of all his exertions. For one, and one only, *really* pure and enlightened proceeding can the just applause of the country be rendered to him,—the toleration of the most entire freedom of the press, of which this and many

* Hear a native historian, the author of the *Seer Mutakerin*, speaking of the English nation:—

“If to so many military qualifications they know how to join the arts of government, if they showed a concern for the circumstances of the husbandman and the gentleman, and exerted as much ingenuity and sollicitude in relieving and easing the people of God, as they do in whatever concerns their military affairs, no nation in the world would be preferable to them, or prove worthier of command. But such is the little regard which they show to the people of these kingdoms, and such their apathy and indifference for their welfare, that the people under their dominion groan every where, and are reduced to poverty and distress. Oh God! come to the assistance of these afflicted servants, and deliver them from the oppressions they suffer.”

† If this be not done speedily it will be useless. To abolish these laws after Government have succeeded in confiscating the whole of the rent free lands, will be a very cheap mode of gaining credit for a wish to benefit the people.

ON SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH INDIA.

Other publications are sufficient proofs, and for this indeed I thank him, not in my own name, but in that of the people of India. Unfavorable as his lordship's opinion of human nature is said to be, since he claims the merit of a desire to benefit the nation over which it has pleased Providence to place him, he may surely believe that others may be actuated by the same motives. What object can the author of these papers, and numerous other writers who have lately advocated the cause of the people of India, have in spending their leisure hours in additional labour, after having toiled the whole day in official or private business? What is it to us as individuals whether *they* be trodden to the dust or raised in the scale of existence? We have nothing in common with them; those in office receive their salaries; the concerns of others proceed in their due course; and if it please God to spare our lives, we shall each in due time have earned a competence by the sweat of our brows and shall return to enjoy it in our native land. But we know that the most splendid abilities and the most indefatigable activity possessed by the highest gifted individual, are not sufficient to enable him to search into every abuse; and, moreover, that it will be long before their existence will be known by mere official reports. This it is, added to the desire to do our duty to those among whom our lot has been cast, that induces us to come forward. We have not the vanity to suppose that our views are infallible, or that they may not stand in need of correction; but we strongly feel the necessity of rousing all who have any connection with the Government from the infatuated belief in which they have too supinely rested, that all is going on well, and that there is nothing in the principles or practice of our administration which requires amendment. Some of us have had opportunities which have not been generally afforded to Englishmen, of mixing in social intercourse with the better sort of the people of India; of living in an interchange of good offices with them, and a participation of kindly feelings; and of witnessing the good and the evil which have resulted from the introduction of British laws, institutions, and ideas of government. The common feelings of human nature induce us to exert our best, though feeble, endeavors to do them good in return; and for my own part, should I ever retire to my native land, it will be the proudest object of my ambition to be considered in the slightest degree entitled to the name of

A FRIEND TO INDIA.

April 10, 1834.

NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I do not know that I need any longer delay to commence the papers promised in my letter of the 29th ultimo.

I shall first discuss the four examples in which we have interfered effectually for the protection of the people of Native States against the oppression of their rulers whether under the sanction of treaties or otherwise. They must be the four States of Nagpore, Sattara, Hyderabad and Mysore, and here is the Nagpore paper.

I shall afterwards enter in the other branches of the subject—that is, examples in which we have interfered through half measures, and these must be Lucknow, Jeypore, &c. and examples in which we have abstained from interference, and these must be Kotah, Bhopal, and Gwalior. I shall further follow this up with some general observations on the whole question.

Of course these matters will not be discussed in a small space. Nagpore will show the length to which one of these papers may be drawn—yet I am not aware that any part of what I have there stated could have been omitted without detriment to what I have in view—to communicate a right understanding of the question.

Nearly one-half of the vast region of India is under Native rule, and the happiness or otherwise of the inhabitants of that immense tract of country, depends in a great measure on the line of conduct pursued by the British Government towards the States with which it has diplomatic relations: the question can hardly therefore be deemed unimportant by one who takes an interest in the well-being of mankind.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

June 12.

NAMELESS.

EXAMPLES OF INTERFERENCE FOR GOOD.

NAGPORE.—It is perhaps hardly necessary to observe that the first of the Bhosla family, which family has since acted so conspicuous a part, was appointed by the Poona Court about the year 1700 to an extensive military command in Berar, and the collection of the Maratta chout of that province. The family rapidly extended their conquests over Cuttack in 1740, Nagpore in 1743, Chanda in 1751, and Chuteesgurh and Sumblepore from 1745 to 1755.

During the greater part of this period these Chiefs were acknowledged by acting in subordination to the Maratta throne. But from the time of the Peshwa's usurpation in 1749, we find the Berar State generally opposed to the Peshwa, until the negotiation of the treaty of April 1769. This treaty, as described by Mr. Jenkins, is remarkable from its bearing so strong a resemblance to our own treaties with so many of the Native States.

“Janogee's dependence on the Peshwa is fully acknowledged. He is to furnish his quota of six thousand men, and to attend the Peshwa in person whenever required. He is to pay an annual nuzur of five lacks of rupees; to enter into no general negotiation with foreign powers, and to make no war without the Peshwa's sanction.”

It is unnecessary to follow the Nagpore Chiefs in their various relations to the Poona Court any further than to say, that they are found acting in subordinate co-operation against Tippoo Sultan in the war which commenced in 1789, and against the Nizam at the battle of Kundla in 1795.

The success of the British arms at Seringapatam in 1799, and the position which that power assumed at Poona, when in virtue of the treaty of Bassein it brought the Peshwa back to his capital and restored him to his throne, under the protection of a subsidiary force, naturally roused the jealousy of the principal Maratta powers. Scindia could ill brook that the control which he had so long exercised over the head of the Maratta nation should thus be transferred to the hands of foreigners—and Holkar still less that the arrangement which the fortune of war, had, for a moment, enabled him to make at Poona, should be thus rudely set aside. Accordingly, the league between Scindia and the Berar Raj followed. Their power was, however, dissipated by the battles of Assye and Wurgaon. The latter lost Cuttack and other portions of his dominions, extending to 40 lakhs of yearly revenue; 26 of which went to the Nizam and 14 to the Company, whilst there remained to Berar a revenue of only 60 lakhs.

That power resisted the proposals which were made to it at the period of the negotiation of the treaty of the 17th of December 1803, again in 1810 and in 1814, to receive a subsidiary force. But when at some other periods of difficulty, arising from the excesses of the Pindaries, it was disposed to this measure, the British government could not conveniently comply.

The first years of the Maratta government of Berar were necessarily of war and conquest. But from the time of Janojee, whose reign extended from 1759 to 1772, a regular form of government was established, and it has been said of him that "he settled what his father had only conquered." Mr. Jenkins observes, "in the reign of Janojee justice was well administered; crimes were few, and punishments seldom capital. The revenues were flourishing and the people in easy circumstances. The allowances of all the officers, civil and military, and of the troops, were regularly paid without any deduction of any kind. His successor Moodajee reigned till 1788 "leaving his dominions in a state of perfect tranquillity, and bequeathing a considerable treasure both in cash and jewels to his son Rughojee."

This worthy successor is the prince with whom our relations commenced in 1803. Mr. Jenkins observed of him in 1826. "From this spirit of meanness and rapacity, Rughojee was not unfrequently called in derision the great bunneah; and it must be confessed that in public as well as private concerns the love of money has for the last twenty years appeared to be the predominating passion of the Court of Nagpore, to the exclusion of every thing great, liberal or respectable." Again "from the first establishment of the Maratta power, until the year 1792 the country was prosperous, the land revenue had then probably attained its first maximum, as far at least as related to the actual condition of the cultivated land and the population; but from this period the inhabitants begin to date the period of misrule and oppressive assessment, though it was not carried at first to the ruinous extent of exaction which marked the conduct of Rughojee after the Maratta war of 1802. Increased assessment in the regular form was from that time but a small part of the evils to which the inhabitants were subjected. Rughojee was unwilling to reduce his military establishments in the degree required by his reduced means, and strove to raise the revenue of his remaining territory to make up in some measure for his losses in the war. The nominal revenue of the territory was raised by such means in the interval mentioned from sixty-one lakh to seventy-six." Again "His Government was in fact kept together chiefly from the absence of any external pressure to dissolve it, and in some degree, by his personal weight and experience and the remembrance of what had been. He left the Government in every department in a state of confu-

sion, through which it required all his experience and knowledge, as well as the weight of his long administration to steer. The army, too numerous for the finance was unpaid, and the revenues were in a great measure anticipated."

The misgovernment of this ruler began then in 1792, shortly after the return of his army from the first Seringapatam war, whether it had any connexion with that event, and with the expence incurred does not appear. But Mr. Jenkins clearly traces the latter period of his misrule to his connexion with us. By that connexion he was saved from "external pressure;" for, although not bound to protect him, we advanced in 1809 a force of some strength from the Madras and Bengal presidencies under the command of Sir Barry Close, to save Berar from falling a prey to Ameer Khan, and at a later period we curbed his ambition by interposing to prevent his conquering Bhopal. The danger of falling a prey to foreign invaders, and the hope of gratifying their ambition in foreign conquest, are the two great motives which have led native as other princes, in their degree of civilization, to study the welfare of their subjects, and these we see were both through his connexion with us destroyed in the breast of the ruler of Nagpore.

The imbecile son of Rugojee succeeded to the throne in his thirty-eighth year, and Appa Sahib to the Regency as the next heir. The latter negotiated in the name of the Prince a subsidiary treaty with the British Government on the 28th of May 1816, agreeing to pay for the services of a regiment of cavalry, a proportion of artillery and six regiments of infantry, seven lakh and a half of rupees per annum. In February of the following year, he murdered (as was afterwards discovered), the imbecile Raja, and seated himself in his place. In November of the same year, he joined the Maratta confederacy against the British Government, was defeated with the loss of his artillery, treasure, &c. He was restored to his musnud on conditions, including amongst other things the transfer of territory in lieu of money for the payment of the subsidiary force; again invited our enemy Bajee Rao to join him for the purpose of opposing the English, and on the 15th of March was arrested in his palace and deposed. A cousin of Appa Sahib's of female descent was raised to the throne, and being a minor, "the general superintendence of affairs was assumed by the Resident, acting in the name of the Rajah, who had the assistance of British officers acting at the head of every department."

On Appa Sahib's restoration to the throne it was made a condition that the Government of the country should be conducted by ministers to be guided by the advice of the Resident. His defection relieved us from all further anxiety on this score, and threw the entire management of the country into the Resident's hands during the minority of the person who by us was named his successor.

Mr. Jenkins was Resident, and the direction of affairs could not have fallen to abler or better hands. He has observed "the unlimited choice of British officers both for the civil and military branches of the Nagpore State, gave the Resident the means of bringing every kind of talent required for his purposes into action, and in such circumstances the exertions of every rank of functionaries have borne that character of personal devotion to their immediate superior, as well as of public zeal and ardour which the times required, and which have proved equal to every exigency."

The officers chiefly and most distinguishedly employed in the civil department were Colonel Agnew, C. B., Captains Gordon, Hamilton, Cameron and Wilkinson. To each of these was entrusted the management of a small and compact district in all its revenue, judicial and police affairs—the revenue of the whole country at the time, under all its heads, not exceeding Rs. 35,00,000.

It was the Resident's instructions to the superintendants, to employ as far as possible the former officers of the native government, and to endeavour by the exercise of a watchful control over them, to correct and reform the abuses of the former system and institutions, rather than to introduce any new instruments or system of our own. "The abolition of all demands from the cultivators beyond the fixed jummahundee was to be announced. The village establishments were to be continued with their former privileges, or restored where they might have been discontinued. No great change, even appearing decidedly beneficial, was to precede that perfect knowledge of the state of the country, which would be necessary to reconcile such change with the interests both of the government and the people." "The establishment of an efficient police was particularly recommended and the superintendents were enjoined in this, as in every other branch of their duties, to take advantage of existing establishments. The encouragement of Panchaets, according to ancient usage,

was inculcated in civil cases. The native collectors were to superintend all minor causes, and the superintendant himself to judge in those of magnitude, and in appeals from the inferior tribunals. The Governor General would have wished a much less degree of control to be exercised. "It was the earnest wish of Lord Hastings as well as his positive instruction, that our interference should be restricted within the narrowest possible limits, and that even when exercising it, where necessary, the earliest practicable restoration of the ministerial and executive duties of the State to their natural and proper channels should be retained permanently in view." Lord Hastings in short, desired to throw the administration into the hands of a minister acting under the advice of the Resident.

Fortunately these views did not reach the Resident in time, and the Governor General did not withhold his sanction from the measures adopted by the Resident. "The early restoration of the state of Nagpore to its rank, as one of the substantive powers of India, continued, however to be the earnest wish of the Governor General in Council." The time first fixed for transferring the management of the country to the Raja was the expiration of the revenue settlement, which had been effected for three years—the period was again postponed until the Raja should come of age, and the blessings of British protection were thus secured for the whole of those long oppressed territories until 1826.

There is, perhaps, no system of management better calculated to secure the prosperity of the people of India than that adopted at Nagpore. Their rights and interests are not very complicated, and are easily decided on—the British officers employed had the benefit of the services and experience of the former functionaries of the native government—and extensive use was made of the Puchayet in all civil suits, which was found to work better at Nagpore than it seems to have done in other parts of India—perhaps because there was no regular Adawlet to counteract it—because its decrees were respected and enforced, unless partiality or corruption were suspected—and its dilatoriness was stimulated by a fine levied on the party retarding its proceedings.

Criminal justice was administered by the superintendants assisted by the native officers of the government. The powers of each in the infliction of punishment was limited, that of the superintendant extending to two years' imprisonment

when sanctioned by the Resident—and no execution of a capital sentence took place without a written order from the native government.

That most important branch of Indian administration, the revenue, was managed in the first year or two by collections from the villages according to their means of paying—after this, village settlements at moderate rates were framed for a period of two or three years, and then for a longer period. The superintendants were on the spot to watch the progress of their own measures. Revenue was not the sole object, and wherever it was discovered that these settlements were too high, were trenching on the capital of the people, or preventing the rise of capital among them, corresponding reductions, and remissions of arrears were freely granted—it being fortunately understood at that time, and in those parts, that in these respects the interests of the people can never without injury and injustice be separated from those of their governors.

Any one capable of judging of the effects which must have been produced on the condition of the inhabitants of a country, by the operations of a disunited Mahratta government, such as that of Nagpore was in the last days of its rule; and of the change which could not fail to follow the administration of affairs under the control of an enlightened statesman like Mr. Jenkins, aided by such officers as those already named, will understand the benefit conferred on the people of Nagpore—and the honour which our government reaped in those parts from its moderation and wisdom. But only those who saw the face of the country when these operations commenced, and when they terminated, can fully appreciate the good which in India may be worked in so short a space of time.

In 1826 when the period of the Raja's majority approached, Mr Jenkins' reports showed that he was prepared to transfer the country to native rule. "The above described system appears to be adequate to the wants of the people; the total number of civil suits pending, at the end of the year 1825, being only 86 before the superintendants and chief court in the city, and 125 before the petty Civil Court. Under its operation, legal decisions may be obtained without delay. The forms of the Courts give little or no encouragement to one having a bad cause to litigate in hopes that the law's delay, its charges or its quibbles may instal him in

the rights of his neighbour. It might be a bad one by which to administer a code of laws, with all its wise and artificial distinctions; but when the object is merely to secure rights, as they are considered to exist in local customs, or in the common understanding of equity, it ensures that end to us in considerable extent. If it possesses not the advantage of a more regular system, it is free from some of its concomitant evil, besides, it is well adapted to the existing state of the society for whose benefit it is administered; it is quite on a level with their understandings, and, in no way runs counter to their opinions, or jars on their prejudices." "The Police establishment for the city, was under the immediate orders of the Superintendent of Police."

"The *Kumaishdars*, acting under the several Superintendants, are entrusted with the Police of their respective *Pergunnahs*"

"Patels" (village heads) "are the Police Officers" in their respective villages. It has been found that this co-operation is zealously and beneficially afforded, the additional trouble which the charge entails on the Patels, being cheerfully supported in consideration of the increase of their respectability and influence with which it is attended."

"If the average of the years 1819 and 1820 be taken as before the proposition which the convictions bear to the population will be one in 366,669, and if taken for the subsequent five years, viz. 1821 to 1825 inclusive, it will be only one in 799,132 being less than one-half of the average amount of crime during the former period."

"The total number of prisoners in all the jails, at the close of the year 1825 was 518, which is 121 less than the corresponding period of the preceding year. This, with reference to the population, which may be computed at about two millions and a half, bears strong testimony to the good order and tranquillity subsisting in the country."

The revenue collected in the seven years was 3,54,55,544 rupees, the disbursements during the same period 3,25,60,895 rupees. But after correcting these sums, on account of certain collections, which properly belonged to the former period of rule, and by certain disbursements on account of the former period, there remained, as accruing to the Nagpore State from Mr Jenkins' stewardship, 12,57,633 rupees.

The first three years of the management showed an average revenue of 35,63,153 rupees. The last three years of the Maratta rule, showed a collection of 39,25,415.

The last four years of the management showed an average of 39,88,348 rupees, the four years antecedent to the three above noticed of the Maratta rule, showed a collection of 41,31,491 rupees. I fear to touch with a rude hand Mr. Jenkins' admirable report of his administration. But as it extends over 350 printed folio pages, only those much interested in such questions are likely to address themselves with patience to such an inquiry—and I hope that the above synopsis may afford to those, who love to skim only on the surface of things some notion of the measures adopted and the benefit conferred in this most useful and admirable of all the examples of interference in the affairs of our neighbours.

In 1826 the country was, in conformity with our original resolution, transferred to the Raja's management on his attaining his majority, with the exception of the portion reserved for the payment of the contingent of troops, organized under British officers, to whose services we were entitled. This contingent consisted of four regiments of cavalry and five of infantry. It was further declared that when the Raja's successful management should satisfy us that funds would be at all times forthcoming for the payment of the contingent, then the reserved districts also would be transferred. We reserving to ourselves the right to resume them, or any other portion, or all of His Highness's dominions when these funds should fail, or his mismanagement become manifest. In 1829 those districts were restored to the Raja and the contingent sacrificed for a money payment of eight lakhs of rupees per annum. The British government still reserving to itself the right by treaty to advise, remonstrate, and on the failure of such system to produce reform, to re-appoint its own officers to the management of districts in His Highness's name, yielding a revenue equal to his obligations to us—a thousand horse are also to be maintained under their own officers to serve with our troops in time of war. It is impossible to dismiss this question without some further reflection. It will be seen from what follows, that over every step from the breaking out of the war of 1817, until the definitive treaty of 1829 has been of retrogression; we have sacrificed gradually and unnecessarily in each and all of them our own interests to the (perhaps vain) hope of maintaining a substantive Native State.

We restored Appa Sahib after he had ventured his fortunes in a contest with us by joining the Maratta confedera-

cy. of 1817, and after he had treacherously attacked the Residency and the weak brigade, left at his capital when the strength of the subsidiary force was called to an advanced position for operations against the Pindarries. When his second defections, only three months afterwards, rendered it necessary to depose him, we sought for an heir to the throne in the family of the deposed Raja, and, failing to find one, we raised a minor of female descent; who neither according to Hindoo law nor Maratta usage had any inherent right.

Again when in 1826 it was resolved to negotiate what has been termed a treaty with this creature of our own creation, and our own will, where was the necessity or the policy of the promised transfer, from our own management of the territory reserved for the payment of the contingent of troops organized under British officers, of placing, in short our resources at the mercy of the native Government instead of holding them in our own hands?

Again—and worst of all—this highly efficient contingent was in 1829 abandoned to the tender mercy of the Native State, and its European officers withdrawn. Many of the men were the old troops of the Native Government. They had joined our standard, some of them before the breaking out of the war, most of them before its termination—they had during the whole period of their connexion with us, served faithfully and well—they were prepared to continue to do so—and were perfectly sufficient for the maintenance of our interests in Berar had it at any time been found necessary to withdraw the whole of the subsidiary force. Yet were they left to their fate without a single stipulation in the definitive treaty of alliance in their behalf. We cannot in India afford thus to trifle with the feeling of the native soldiery. We are in a foreign and a hostile land—our sole dependance for the maintenance of our power must be on our army—those who are not with us will be against us—and I may safely venture to say that greater evil was done to the stability of our power in Central and Southern India by the treatment which this body of soldiers received at our hands, than by the loss of numerical force which the measure inflicted. The parting scene between the European officers and men, who had long served together—the interests of the former having been as much compromised as those of the latter—particularly the scene between Major Cameron and the cavalry, will not be readily forgotten.

The territory enjoyed nine years of British rule under its best form. The period had arrived when a change of men and of measures must have produced its effect. Our Adawlut, with all their concomitant evils, would have taken the place of that simple system of administering the laws described by Mr. Jenkins. Our revenue system, with all its terrors, would have been substituted for that simple process of management, through which so much good was in so short a time produced—a call for additional revenue to support our expensive establishments, would have reached from the Government to the Commissioner, from the Commissioner to the Collector, and from him to his *umla*. That minute inquiry into the resources of the country, that counting of heads and hands, and other productive or unproductive things, which has taken place, it may be found generally more for the purpose of ascertaining the means of the people to bear additional burthens than to save them from such, would naturally have followed that minute scrutiny into the resources of the people to which, with whatever intention instituted, they every where so reluctantly submit, until at last they are driven to seek even for this, by a condition of poverty which leaves them nothing to fear at the hands of the oppressor. Thus at the termination of a further period of years, we might have found the people of Nagpore impoverished in the same degree as those of the Peshwa's territory, of the Doab, and of Bundelkund, have been.

Since the transfer of the country to the Raja's management, the system introduced with such admirable results, has mostly been pursued. His principal adviser, if not minister, has been a Mahomedan foreigner, confidentially employed in the time of the British rule; but this person is just dead. I have since seen in the country the same degree of tranquillity, and the same apparent prosperity which reigned there during our administration of it. In some districts luxuriant crops of un-irrigated wheat, extending in one continued sheet, almost as far as the eye can reach.

But as under all despotisms this condition of things is precarious,—it almost entirely depends on the temper and will of the ruling Prince, and on the conduct of those by whom he is surrounded, and who are his advisers. There is no constitution, no charter of rights, no law superior to the sovereign's will, and no power on the part of the people, to resist the will of their rulers. The present Rajah is of good dis-

position. He owes his elevation entirely to us. His possession of his throne must depend on our support, for he was not right on his side. He has grown up under our guidance, and in observation of the system which worked so well. If therefore, any one condition of things can, more than another, conduce to the continuance of those relations under which our connexion with Nagpore commenced, it should be that which I have endeavoured to describe.

Yet with all these advantages in its favor, it must be, and is doubtful, whether we can with benefit to either the sovereign or the people of Nagpore, interfere through half measures even to the extent to which we are through treaty entitled. There is, and must be, a jealousy of such interference on the Raja's part, of the instrument whom we employ—be it a British Resident, an Agent, or a Native Wakeel. He too must, with good reason, be distrustful of the information which he may receive from the Native Agents, whom again we must employ—and of that which he receives from the Prince himself or from his ministers or servants, persons complaining to, or seeking from the Resident's support, who, after all, has not the power of affording effectual redress, must be expected to be received discourteously by either the Prince or his servants—the exaggerated representation of disappointed complainants will again inflame the mind and temper of the Resident, who is authorised to interpose his authority, in their behalf—until at last an open rupture will take place between the Prince and the Resident, the spirit will be communicated to and taken up by the Government—preparation for war on both sides will be the result—and through this, as well perhaps as through every other system, every state of India may be expected to be swallowed up by one Great Ruling Power,—the less by the more enlightened.

SATTARA.—In notices of this description it may appear unnecessary to advert to remote periods of history; but in most things it is as well to begin at the beginning. The Maratta nation and government then is supposed to belong to remote antiquity. Having extended from the Satpoutra mountains to the Kisna river, apparently the natural seat of that people and of their language, without however going far into Felingana. Their capital being Deogurh the modern Dowlutabad.

Like most of the other, and all the principal Hindoo dynasties, they yielded to the power, the discipline and superior enter-

prise of the Mahomedans—and did not again rise from their fallen condition until the vast empire established over India by that foreign people showed symptoms of decay and dissolution.

The father of Sevajee, the founder of the modern empire of Marattas, made some progress towards independence, whilst a servant of the Beejapore government and the increasing weakness of the Mahomedan kingdoms of the Dekhan, encouraged Sevajee himself to rebel against their power. He declared his independence in 1674, and at his death in 1782 was possessed of extensive territories. The vigorous operations of Aurungzebe in the Dekhan; gain nearly destroyed, under Sevajee's son and successor, the rising hopes of the Marattas. But these very operations, by subduing the other independent Mahomedan kingdoms of the Dekhan, without establishing any permanent rule in their stead, proved in the end extremely favorable to the establishment of the Maratta power. It was during the latter years of Aurungzebe's reign evident that they were rising to greatness; and on his death in 1707, the contests which arose for the succession, left them almost undisputed masters of their ancient possessions.

They received in 1719 a grant from the powerless emperor of Dehli for the chout of the six Soobas of the Dekhan—about 1735 they conquered Malwa and Guzerate—1740 Berar—and in 1760 were in possession of Dehli, Serhind, Lahore, and Multan.

Sattara became the capital in 1698 and the first Peshwa or minister had been appointed before that period. In 1749, the Peshwa, on the death of the fourth Raja, usurped the power of the empire, and continued until his overthrow in 1817, to be the acknowledged head of the nation, obeyed by the Chiefs of the Empire, and negotiated with, as such, by the foreign powers.

The descendants of Sevajee had, during the whole of this period, continued prisoners in their former capital, the fortress of Sattara: the Peshwa still going through the ceremony of paying them occasional visits at the principal festivals and on the accession always receiving a dress of investiture at their hands.

The first notice taken of the Sattara family by the British Government was in the Hon'ble Mr. Elphinstone's proclamation of the 11th of February, 1818, three months after the breaking out of the war, where he observed, "The Raja of Sattara, who is now a prisoner in Bajce Rao's hands, will be released and placed at the head of an independent sovereignty of such an extent as may maintain the Raja in comfort and dignity: with

this view the Fort of Sattara has been taken, the Raja's flag has been set up in it, and his former ministers have been called into employment. Whatever country is assigned to the Raja, will be administered by him."

Nine days after the date of this proclamation, the Sattara family was released through the Cavalry affair at Ashta, from a bondage of sixty-nine years' duration. Sir Lionel Smith said; "I have infinite pleasure in reporting that the Sattara Raja, his brothers and mother, were in these circumstances rescued and brought safe into camp, to their great satisfaction and joy." "The Raja made his entry in procession into Sattara, escorted by detachments of the corps of the division, and accompanied by most of the officers in camp. On this occasion he formally took his seat on his throne, in full durbar, and soon after published a proclamation, announcing his connection with the British Government, and the peculiar injuries he had received from Bajee Rao. Among them was an order, the existence of which was confirmed by the Killadar of Wupota, to put the whole family to death rather than suffer them to be rescued."

The young Raja was then in his twenty first year. But having been through the whole period of his life a prisoner, and being consequently entirely unversed in public affairs, it was not deemed prudent to intrust to his management, or that of his ministers, the government of a considerable portion of that tract of country, which the fortunes of war had placed in our hands, until future experience should prove their fitness for such a charge.

The Peshwa it appeared hardly allowed the Sattara family half a lack of rupees a year for their maintenance, exclusive of rich presents at the principal festivals. The young Raja now gave in an estimate of his expences amounting to half a crore a-year, and on being remonstrated with, on the exorbitancy of his expectations said, that half a lack and half a crore were the same to the Company when in a disposition to give. In the mean time he was with some difficulty persuaded to limit his expense to 27,000 rupees a month until a future scale of income could be fixed upon for His Highness.

Territory, estimated to yield eventually eighteen lack of rupees per annum, was set aside as the future principality of Sattara, and Captain Grant was appointed to superintend, under the control of the Commissioner at Poona, the management of this territory in all its judicial and revenue affairs. The whole of the territory conquered from the Peshwa was assign-

ed, under this form of management, to five principal officers, selected by the Commissioner at Poona—these were Mr. Chaplin, Captains Pottinger, Briggs, and Robertson—and the system adopted by Captain Grant in the Satara territory, did not differ materially from that in operation in the other four districts, except that the necessity of transferring that country to the Raja's management was held in view when he should prove himself suited for so important a charge.

The Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, the Commissioner in the Dekhan, in his "Report on the Territories conquered from the Peshwa" has discussed the subject under three distinct heads: 1st, Revenue; 2d, Police and Criminal Justice; 3d, Civil Justice—contrasting the former mode of administration under the Native Government with that which his own experience, and the experience of the officers employed under him, afforded; and hazardous as the attempt may be I shall endeavour to give an epitome of the views of that enlightened man—seeing that they extend over upwards of one hundred folio pages, and that these pages can be commanded by but few—premising also that these views refer to the Sattara territory, for the amelioration of the condition of whose inhabitants we were there exercising interference.

The change for evil which the Peshwa was enabled to introduce into his administration through his connection with us, is not less remarkable than that which took place at Nagpore after the treaty of 1803 with that State. Some attempt had been made under the administration of his predecessor to consolidate his power. The treaty of Basseen gave to the Peshwa to be possessed in peace a small compact territory. But being himself "the head of an unpopular party and educated in a prison, he had little sympathy with the bulk of his nation, and little desire for any enterprise in which he might require their assistance. His only wish was to satisfy his love of power and of revenge without endangering his safety or disturbing his ease. He had therefore begun his administration by plundering all the ministers connected with his enemy. Nana Furnavees had seized on the Jageers of his principal opponents. When the treaty of Bassen relieved him from all apprehension of resistance he gave loose to his desire of depressing the great, and degrading his enemies."

On the former Revenue System Mr. Elphinstone observes,—"In whatever point of view we examine the Native Government in the Deccan, the first and most important division is into

villages and townships. These communities contain in miniature all the materials of a State within themselves, and are almost sufficient to protect their members if all other Governments were withdrawn. Though probably not compatible with a very good form of Government, they are an excellent remedy for the imperfections of a bad one; they prevent the bad effects of its negligence and weakness, and even prevent some barrier against its tyranny and rapacity." Mr. Elphinstone goes on to describe the several village functionaries. "The patails are the most important functionaries in the village, and perhaps the most important class in the country," describes the nature of their office which is hereditary and with consent of Government saleable, entitling them to lands and fees. In that capacity (revenue) he performs on a small scale what a Mamlutdar or Collector does on a large; he allots the lands to such cultivators as have no landed property of their own, and fixes the rent which each has to pay: he collects the revenue of Government from all the ryots, conducts all arrangements with them; and exerts himself to promote the cultivation and the prosperity of the village. Though originally the Agent of the Government, he is now regarded as equally the representative of the ryots, and is not less useful in executing the orders of the Government than in asserting the rights, or at least in making known the wrongs of the people."

"The Coolkairnee keeps the numerous records and accounts of the village. The most important are 1st, the general measurement and description of all the village lands; 2d, the list of fields with the name, size, and quality of each, terms, by which it is held, the name of the tenant, the rent for which he agreed, and the highest rent ever produced by the field; 3d, the list of all the inhabitants whether cultivators or otherwise, with a statement of the dues from each to Government, and the receipt and balance in the account of each; 4th, the general statement of the instalments of revenue which have been realized; and 5th, the detailed account where each branch of revenue is shown under a separate head, and the receipts and balance of each. Besides the public records he generally keeps the accounts of all the cultivators with each other, and with their creditors,—acts as a notary public in drawing up all their agreements, and even conducts any private correspondence they may have to carry on. He has lands, but oftener fees, allotted to him by Government, from which he holds his appointment."

On the important question of Land Tenures Mr. Elphinstone observes. "The result of those reports (from the Collectors) and of my own enquiries, is that a large portion of the ryots are the proprietors of their states, subject to the payment of a fixed land-tax to Government; that their property is hereditary and saleable, and that they are never dispossessed while they pay their tax, and even then they have for a long period (at least 30 years) the right of reclaiming their estate on paying the dues of Government." Their land tax is fixed, but the late Maratta Government loaded it with other impositions, and reduced the advantage to a mere name, so far however, was this from destroying the value of their estates that although the Government took advantage of their attachment to make them pay considerably more than an *Oopera*, (common farmer) and although all the Meerasdars, were in ordinary cases obliged to make up from failures in the payment of each of their body, yet their lands were saleable and generally at ten years' purchase. Their attachment to their estates induced these people to remain on them, even after they become losing concerns, and it was supposed that these proprietors were more numerous all over the Maratta country than common farmers.

"An opinion prevails throughout the Maratta country that under the Hindoo Government all the land was held by Meerassees, and that the Ooperas were introduced, as the old proprietors sunk under the tyranny of the Mahomedans. This opinion is supported by the fact that the greater part of the fields, now cultivated by Ooperas are recorded in the village books as belonging to absent proprietors."

"All the land which does not belong to Meerassees belongs to Government, on those to whom Government has assigned it. The property of the Zumeendars in the soil has not been introduced or even heard of in the Deccan."

"The cultivated land belonging to government except some parts which it kept in its own hands to be managed by the Mamludars, was always let out to Ooperas, who had a lease, with the expiration of which their claim and duties expired.

"These are all the tenures on which land was held as far as regards the property of the soil. The assignment by Government of its own revenue or share of the produce will be mentioned hereafter. It need only be observed, that in making these grants it could not transfer the share of a

Meerasdar. Even Bajee Rao, when he had occasion for Meeras land, paid the price of it.*

The Daishmook is considered to have been the revenue officer of the Hindoo Government. He became necessary to the Mahomedan conquerors, and they still hold the lands and fees which were originally assigned them as wages. On the decline of the Mohomedan kingdoms in the Deccan, they acquired too much authority and were able to maintain themselves for a time in independence. "The Maratta, or rather the Bramin Government, was led by this conduct, and by their embezzlements of the public revenue, almost to set aside the employment of the Zumeendars, transacting all business directly with the patails by means of its own officers. This change, though probably produced by the policy and avarice of the Bramins, is considered to have been attended with beneficial effects, as delivering the people from the oppressions and exactions of the Zumeendars."

Mr. Elphinstone enters into the detail of the Maratta manner of managing the revenue, both before and after the farming system. The principal revenue officers under the former system, the mamlutdar was appointed by the government, and the appointment of the inferior agents rested with him. He was reckoned reasonable, if his whole profits did not exceed 5 per cent. on the net revenue." About the end of the year, when the principal harvest was nearly ready to be cut, the mamlutdar moved out into his district, and was attended by the patails of villages, with their coolkurnees, who laid before him the papers already enumerated. The whole country has been surveyed, and each field classed and assessed according to its circumstances and quality." The mamlutdar proceeded to settle the revenue of the ensuing season, on a consideration of the amount paid in the former years, combined with a regard to the actual state of things.—"The patail represented any ground there was relaxation in the terms, in which he expected the support of the Daishmook and Daispandea; all hereditary officers being considered as connected with the ryots. The patail was likewise accompanied by some of the principal ryots, especially of the meerassdars, who were witnesses to his proceedings, and who also assisted him with their opinions. These discussions generally ended in a second, more particular agree-

* Mr. Elphinstone considers that the Meerassdars paid tax, the Ooperas rent.

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ment, on which the patail interchanged with the mamlutdar an engagement fixing the revenue: that of the mamlutdar was called the Summabundee Puttee, and that of the patail Kabool Keetba. The patails had generally settled with the ryots, the share which each was to bear, before he came to make the settlements, and if any thing unexpected was proposed, so as to derange the distribution agreed on, he returned to his village to consult the ryots anew. When the patail continued obstinately to reject the terms offered by the mamlutdar, a special officer was sent to the spot to examine the fields, and if no other means succeeded in effecting an adjustment, the mamlutdars would offer to recur to what seems to have been the original principle in all settlements, namely, for Government to take half and leave half to the cultivator."

Mr Elphinstone further describes the mode adopted in collecting the revenue fixed on the village. The extra revenue levied under eight different heads from the cultivators—and "extraordinary and occasional impositions; but until the introduction of the farming system they are said to have been as rare as the occasion which furnished the pretext for them."

The farming system which seems to have been introduced only towards the close of the Peishwa's reign, was an aggravation of the evils which before existed. It did not differ materially from the same injurious system, as we are acquainted with it elsewhere—large tracts of country were let out to the highest bidder—generally the needy and corrupt hangers on about court—for men of property or capital will seldom risk it in such speculations—these sub-let to other farmers, and they to the patails—each squeezing the other, but the squeezing of all parties reaching at last the poor ryot.

The leading principles introduced by Mr. Elphinstone were—to abolish farming, but otherwise to maintain the native system; to levy the revenue according to actual cultivation; to make the assessments light; to impose no new taxes; and to do none away unless obviously unjust; and above all to make no innovations. "The chief authority now resided in the district, and devoted his whole time to its affairs; and all the subordinate agents were obliged to follow his example." "The assessments were much lighter than formerly, and much more uniform and clearly defined. The powers of the mamlutdars were limited, and the system of fixed pay and no perquisite was decidedly introduced in principle, although of some it may be still secretly departed from in practice. The improvements in

the administration of the Revenue Department are greater than in the others. Faith is kept with the ryot, more liberal assistance is given to him in advance; he is not harassed by false pretexts to extort money; and his complaints find a readier bearing and redress. Some of our alterations are less agreeable to all or to particular classes. We have more farms and more strictness than our predecessors; the power of the patail is weakened by the greater interference of our mamlutdars. His emoluments are injured by our reductions of the *Laudir Waurid*, and even the ryots who were taxed for his profit are made to free the want of some of their charities and amusements, while they confound the consequent reductions of their payments with the general diminution in the assessment." The character of the mamlutdars is described as being less respectable than would be wished, although it was an object to introduce the servants of the former government. The revenue servants introduced from the Madras Presidency are described as being "more active, more obedient to orders, more exact and methodical than the Marattas, but they introduce forms of respect for their immediate superiors quite unknown here, while they show much less consideration for the great men of the country, and are more rough, harsh, and insolent in their general demeanour. It might be worth while to consider how much of these characteristics they owe to us, and much to the Musulmans.

"The duties of a mamlutdar are to superintend the collection of the revenue, to manage the police, to receive civil and criminal complaints, referring "the former to punchayets and sending the latter to the Collector." They have a *Serishtadar* who keeps their records, an accountant, and some other assistants. The pay of a mamlutdar is from 70 to 150 a month, and that of a *Serishtadar* from 35 to 50. The system adopted by all the Collectors were founded on the Maratta practice, though varying from it and from each other in some particulars. The foundation for the assessment in all was the amount paid by each village in times when the people considered themselves to have been well governed. Deductions were made from this in proportion to the diminution of the cultivation, and afterwards further allowances were made on any specific grounds alleged by the ryots. The amount to be paid was partitioned among the ryots by the village officers, and, if all were satisfied, *puttahs* were given, and the settlement was ended."

The customs were formed from the difficulty of managing

them otherwise, and as no complaints were made it was inferred that the system, if not favorable to government, was not oppressive to the people.

In Police affairs, under the Marattah Government; the patail was responsible for the Police of his village, aided by the watchmen; and where the occasion required it, by the whole of the inhabitants—he was generally equal to the charge—responsibility was thrown on the community, and unless stolen property were traced to a neighbouring village, they were held responsible for the whole amount lost, or such portion as their neglect or culpability should seem to require, and were otherwise punishable by fine. “The exaction and this indemnity is evidently unjust, since the village might neither be able to prevent the theft nor make up the loss; and it was only in particular cases that it was insisted on to the full extent.”

“In the district police the patail was under the same authority as a police officer, that he was as a revenue one, the mamlutdar, who employed the same agents in this department as in the other. The mamlutdar saw that the villages acted in concert, and with proper activity, and when there was a sirsoobedar, he kept the same superintendance over the mamlutdar. These officers had also considerable establishments to maintain the tranquillity of their districts. There were the sebundies or irregular infantry, and the small parties of horse which were kept in every district: they were, however, employed to oppose violence and to support the village police, not to discover offenders. The mamlutdar had great discretionary powers, and even a patail would not hesitate to secure a suspected person, or to take any measure that seemed necessary to maintain the police of his village, for which he was answerable.”

“This was the plan of police up to the time of Bajee Row, during the reign of Madhoo Row 1st; and likewise during the administration of Nana Furnavees; it is said to have succeeded in preserving great security and order.”

The confusion which ensued on the commencement of Bajee Row's reign in 1796, and the great famine of 1803-4, deranged the system of police like the other branches of administration. A new authority with a long Maratta name was engrafted on the old police, a sort of superintendant general with great powers, and enormous abuses arose under his administration. “It may be supposed that such a violent proceeding, and one so foreign to the ordinary system, could not fail to clash with the ordinary institutions, and accordingly

there were constant and loud complaints by the mamlutdars and villagers, that the Tapposayesses were only active in extorting money under false accusations, and that robbers rather flourished under their protection."

At the capital, in Bajee Row's time, the police was entrusted to an individual who maintained his own establishment, for which he received 9000 rupees a month, all deriving great profit from unavowed exactions, "the police however was good; on the whole, murders or robberies attended with violence and alarm, were very rare, and I have never heard any complaints of the insecurity of property."

"Next to the prevention of crimes and the apprehension of criminals comes the manner in which offences, &c. are tried and punished; in this are involved the authorities competent to try, the forms of trial, and the law by which guilt is defined and punishment awarded."

The revenue officers were the criminal judges under the Maratta Government, and the picture drawn by Mr. Elphinstone of the administration of criminal justice shows the deplorable condition to which that department was reduced. The following extracts may be sufficient.

"The right of inflicting punishment was, however, extremely undefined, and was exercised by each man more according to his power and influence than to his office."

"There was no prescribed form of trial. The chief authority would generally consult his officers, and perhaps employ a committee of them to conduct an inquiry, but I should doubt whether Panchayets were ever generally employed in criminal trials, though mentioned by Captain Grant to have been so in the Sattara country."

"In crimes against the state, the prince made such inquiries, or directed his minister to make such, as seemed requisite for his own safety, and gave such orders regarding the accused as their case seemed to require. Torture was employed to compel confession and disclosure of accomplices."

"Trials of this sort were naturally considered in a despotic Government as above all law, but even in common criminal trials no law seems ever to be referred to, except in cases connected with religion, where shastras were sometimes consulted. The only rule seems to be the custom of the country, and the magistrates' notion of expediency. The Hindoo law was quite disused, probably owing to its absurdity; and although every man is tolerably acquainted with its rules in civil cases, I do

not believe any one but the very learned has the least notion of its criminal enactments." Punishments.—Murder, unless attended with peculiar atrocity was seldom punished with death. "Highway robbery was generally so, because mostly committed by low people, for a greater distinction was made in the punishment, on account of the caste of the criminal than the nature of the crime. A man of tolerable caste was seldom put to death, except for offence against the state. In such cases birth seem to have been no protection." Trampling under the feet of an elephant, hanging, beheading, cutting to pieces with swords were common punishments. Women were not put to death, but mutilation of both sexes was common.

"No other punishment, it may be averred, was ever inflicted on a man who could afford to pay a fine; and on the whole, the criminal system of the Marattas was in the last state of disorder and corruption." "Judging from the impunity with which crimes might be committed, under a system of criminal justice and police, such as has been described, we should be led to fancy the Maratta country a complete scene of anarchy and violence. No picture, however, could be further from the truth. The reports of the Collectors do not represent crimes as particularly numerous. Mr. Chaplin who has the best opportunity of drawing a comparison with our old provinces, thinks them rather rarer here than there. Murder for revenge, generally arising either from jealousy or disputes about landed property, and as frequently about village rank, is mentioned as the commonest crime among the Marattas. Arson and cattle stealing, as a means of revenging wrongs, or extorting justice, is common in the Carnatic. Gang robberies and highway robberies are common, but are almost always committed by Bheels and other predatory tribes, who scarcely form part of the society; and they have never, since I have been in the country reached to such a pitch as to bear a moment's comparison with the state of Bengal, described in the papers laid before Parliament."

Mr. Elphinstone enters into a long disquisition of the causes "which kept this country in a state superior to our oldest possessions, amidst all the abuses and oppressions of a native government, and on the means for preserving an efficient police."

Our system of police produced a closer superintendance, the abolition of indefinite confinement: and introduced altogether a milder and more merciful mode of procedure; but it

was necessary to consider how much our abstaining from such tyranny would weaken the hands of the police, and how necessary it would be to provide a remedy in some more tolerable shape.

After describing the alterations introduced in the administration of criminal justice, Mr. Elphinstone observes: "The whole of this system is evidently better calculated for protecting the innocent from punishment, and the guilty from undue severity, than for securing the community by deterring from crimes. In the certainty and efficacy of punishment, it has the same inferiority to the native system, that the police has in detecting and seizing offenders." "In short it may be questioned, whether our system does not occasion as much suffering as the native one, but it is spread over a greater surface, and therefore makes less show, and neither shocks the legislator nor alarms the criminal."

After suggesting improvements in the administration of criminal justice, and describing the moral character of the people, Mr. Elphinstone observes: "I do not perceive any thing that we can do to improve the morals of the people, except by improving their education. There are already schools in all towns, and in many village, but reading is confined to Bramins, Banyans, and such of the agricultural classes as have to do with accounts. I am not sure that our establishing free schools would alter this state of things, and it might create a suspicion of some concealed design on our part. It would be more practicable and more useful to give a direction to the reading of those who do learn, of which the press affords so easily the means."

"Books are scarce, and the common ones probably ill chosen; but there exist in the Hindoo language many tales and fables that would be generally read, and that would circulate sound morals. There must be religious books tending directly to the same end. If many of them were printed and distributed gratuitously, the effect would without doubt be great and beneficial. It would, however, be indispensable that they should be purely Hindoo. We might silently omit all precepts of questionable morality, but the slightest infusion of religious controversy would secure the failure of the design. It would be better to call the prejudices of the Hindoos to our aid in reforming them, and to control their vices by the ties of religion, which are stronger than those of law. By maintaining and purifying their present tenets, at the same time that we

enlighten their understandings, we shall bring them nearer to that standard of perfection in which all concur in desiring that they should arrive while any attack on their faith, if successful, might be expected in theory as is found in practice to shake their reverence for all religion, and to set them free from those useful restraints which even a superstitious doctrine imposes on the passions."

Mr. Elphinstone had proposed that two lack of rupees should be set aside for religious purposes including two colleges. There was originally in the Peshwa's time a sum of five lack of rupees, set aside for purposes of religion and education, but the institution had degenerated into a giving of alms. It was now proposed that 50,000 rupees which had been conferred "on proficients in Hindoo Divinity, should be allotted to those most skilled in more useful branches of learning, law, mathematics, &c. and a certain number of professors might be appointed to teach those sciences." These means, with the circulation of a few well-chosen books, such as I believe are now printed in Calcutta, would have a better and more extensive effect than a regular college, and would cost much less to the government. I shall therefore avail myself of the permission formerly given to me, and put such an establishment in train."

"The authorities by whom civil justice was administered were the following :—In the country the patail, over him the mamlutdar, and sirsoobadars; and above all the Paishwa and his minister; jageerdars administered justice in their own lands; the great ones with little or no interference on the part of the government. In some towns there was a judicial officer, called the Nyace Desh, who tried causes under the Paishwa's authority, and any person whom the Paishwa pleased to authorize, might conduct an investigation, subject to his Highness's confirmation."

"Though a government officer endeavoured himself to settle the dispute, and though it rested with him to decide whether or not the case required a punchayet, yet it was reckoned gross injustice to refuse one on a question at all doubtful, and it was always reckoned sufficient ground for ordering a new investigation where there had been no punchayet."

"The punchayet may therefore be considered as the great instrument in the administration of justice, and it is of consequence to determine how the assembly was constituted, what were its power, and what its method of proceeding, and enforcing or procuring the enforcement of its decrees."

Mr Elphinstone enters largely into all these subjects of enquiry and into the defects and abuses of the judicial system of the Marattas.

“ But with all these defects the Maratta country flourished, and the people seem to have been exempt from some of the evils which exist under our more perfect government. There must, therefore, have been some advantages in the system to counterbalance its obvious defects, and most of them appear to me to have originated in one fact, that the government although it did little to obtain justice for the people, left them the means of procuring it for themselves. The advantage of this was particularly felt among the lower orders, who are most out of reach of their rulers, and most apt to be neglected under all governments. By means of the punchayet they were enabled to effect a tolerable dispensation of justice among themselves, and it happens that most of the objections above stated to that institution do not apply in their case ”

The patail of the village was afraid of exercising oppression, and so were the members of a punchayet, in view of those amongst whom they lived—the whole community were likely to know the merits of the case, the member of the punchayet of to-day might become the plaintiff or defendant before a similarly constituted tribunal to-morrow; and as the members of the court were kept from their usual occupation pending its deliberations, there was little probability of unnecessary delay. But although the punchayet was sufficient protection to the individual from the oppression of his neighbour, it was no protection of the people against the strong hand of power, and they had nothing else to rely on than the hope that their rulers would see that was for their own interest that they should prosper.

Mr. Elphinstone enters on a comparison of the advantages, or otherwise of the native plan with those of the Adawlut and concludes. “ This view of the Adawlut is taken from the reports drawn up in Bengal, and it is possible that many of the defects described may originate in the Revenue System, in the voluminousness of the Regulations, or in other extrinsic circumstances, a supposition which appears to be supported by the state of the Courts under Bombay, where most of the evils alluded to are said to be still unfelt, but enough will remain to satisfy us that the chance of attaining or approaching perfection is as small under our own plan as under that of the natives; that on either plan we must submit to many inconveni-

ences and many abuses, and that no very sudden improvement is to be looked for in the actual state of things. If this be the case, it becomes of the first consequence to cherish what there is good in the existing system, and to attempt no innovation that can injure the principles now in force, since it is uncertain whether we can introduce better in their room."

"I propose therefore that the native system should be still preserved, and means taken to remove its abuses and revive its energy. Such a course will be more welcome to the natives than any entire change, and if it should fail entirely, it is never too late to introduce the Adawlut."

Such are the opinions of Mr. Elphinstone after some years' experience in the management of the Poona territory. After various suggestions for the improvement of the Maratta system the report is concluded in these words.

"To sum up the effects of our Revenue, Police, and Judicial systems, we have, in Revenue, lighter, more equal and more certain assessment, less speculation and consequently less profit to the Agents of Government. In Police more attention and more vigour, but less violence and so far less efficiency. In Civil Justice the great change is that government has taken on itself the whole responsibility of protecting people's rights, but there is more form, more purity, more delay in some cases, and less in others. In Criminal Justice more system, more scruples, more trials, more acquittals, more certain punishment for all crimes except robbery, and for that both less certain and less severe."

The Sattara territory had continued under the same system of management as the rest of the territories conquered from the Peshwa. It has already been mentioned that the Raja ascended the throne of his ancestors on the 9th of May 1818. On the 25th of September 1819, a treaty was concluded with H. H. and certain territories ceded to him. These to be held in subordinate co-operation to the British Government, and the Raja to be guided in all matters by the advice of the Political Agent at his Court. His military force neither to be increased nor diminished without consent. To forbear from all intercourse with foreign states except through the Political Agent, the possessions of Jageedars within the Sattara territory were taken under the protection of the British Government, together with the possessions of the Raja of Akulkote, the Punt Suchew, the Pritter-nidhee, and the Jageer of the Duffays in the pergunnah of Jhutt."

In 1820 the territory of Sattara yielded about 15-lack of rupees and when under full cultivation, it was supposed that it would yield 18,00,000.

In March 1821 Mr. Chaplin observes: "In my late tour to the southward I had an opportunity of personally witnessing the general prosperity and good order that prevailed throughout the Raja's districts, and the satisfaction which was shewn by all classes of the people towards H. H. Government and the existing system of management.

"The Raja was warm in expressing how sensible he was of the kindness and consideration which Captain Grant had uniformly observed towards him, both publicly and privately; and I took my leave of him, impressed with a very favourable opinion of the good sense and judgement, and the respectability of the acquirements which H. H. evinced, both at this interview and on the occasion of a visit, at which I received and entertained H. H. on the following day."

On the 5th of April 1821, the entire management of the Sattara territories was transferred to the Raja, and in 1829 the Governor of Bombay describes those territories as being well governed, and the Raja himself as doing justice to the trouble that had been taken with his education.

Whatever may be thought of the policy which led to the sacrifice of so large a portion of our territorial conquests from the Peishwa, for the support of the Sattara family, we have at least so far as the interest and welfare of the people of the country are concerned, no cause of regret. The territory itself is of that limited nature which may be considered more in the right of an estate or family possession than of a dominion—the administration of the affairs of such a territory is apparently within the scope of the native mind, and we will most probably find the people of such countries the happiest and most prosperous in India. It is only in extensive possessions such as Hyderabad, Nagpore, Gwalior, Mysore, Oude, &c. where the management extends beyond the compass of individual control, that native administration proves so prejudicial to the interests of the people. It then becomes necessary to trust to the management of others; and, supposing the native ruler himself to have the welfare of his people at heart, it must be doubtful whether in the present demoralized condition of the people of this country he can find instruments who are trustworthy or likely to second his own intentions.

In founding a small state for the Sattara Raja the British

Government had in view "the further object of providing for a portion of the soldiery of the country, whose habits might be unsuitable to our service, and likewise of retaining some of the civil and religious orders, whom it might be difficult to dispose of under our own direct government."

The possessions of the Putwarders, Appah Dessac, &c. in southern Maratta country yield a revenue of about twenty lack a year—of these the Governor of Bombay observed in 1829: "I was surprised to find from the most minute inquiry how comparatively little the character of the ruler depended on that of the chief. But the principal reason of this I discovered to be in the village system being preserved complete, and the almost invariable usage of the local officers (even to the highest) being seldom ever changed. Many of the finest districts have mamlutdars and other officers, who have succeeded to those duties like an inheritance. The consequence is that all the money made in the districts is spent in them."

"Whatever may be the reason, it is impossible not to acknowledge the fact that the towns and villages under these Jageerders, are in a better condition than any in our provinces in the Deccan; and notwithstanding the impression of some to the contrary, I must from all I saw and heard, be of opinion that justice is, in most cases, administered in a way full as satisfactory to the inhabitants as under our improved system."

No one has had a better opportunity of comparing these things than Mr. Thackeray, who observes, "We may, I think, infer from the flourishing state of some of the Jageers, where the government is patriarchal, and where the machine of state seems to work imperceptibly, that the simplest form of administration is best adapted to this country. The Jageerders have, however, certain advantages which we never shall possess. They require less revenue and can afford better terms to their ryuts. Their managers are generally their friends and relations; who live and die in the country they manage, and look as much to their own popularity with the ryut as to the favor of the Jageerdar."

The first effect of our administration of the Poona territory was an increase of cultivation and an appearance of increased prosperity. This perhaps arose in some degree from the additional protection afforded to the people, and from a slight accumulation of capital in the hands of the cultivating classes, who escaped the exactions of the Maratta Government in the last year of its rule, and were not to the full extent subjected to

those of their new masters for the first few years after the change, cultivation increases in India more rapidly than population. This had an injurious effect on prices, whilst the demands of Government continued to increase with increased cultivation—capital was rapidly drawn out of the country, and notwithstanding constant remissions, and the utmost anxiety on the part of the British government to uphold prosperity, there is little doubt that the whole of the Maratta country was at the end of the fifth or sixth year reduced to a degree of poverty which it had not known under its former rulers. There was no employment, and little provision for the upper classes—the manufactures of rich kinkabs, clothes and other things which the expenditure of the native government and of these classes formerly went to support, disappeared with them, and I suppose that few who were employed in that country, or knew the sentiments of its inhabitants, will deny that the thoughts and prayers of all were turned towards Bajee Rao, the re-establishment of whose rule, it was believed, could alone restore them to their former prosperity. Remissions had nevertheless been made with no sparing hand—until, as was said, the new conquests cost the Bombay government nineteen lacks a-year, and that government must long since have become bankrupt, had not the Bengal treasury been open to it. Whether the condition of the people of that country has improved in the last few years, our Bombay friends will perhaps tell us. There is no doubt that such has been the impoverishing effects of our system of administration on the opposite coast, that in the northern Circars thousands of our subjects perished last year of famine, whilst rice was selling from fifteen to twenty seers per rupee, neither is there any doubt that the inhabitants of those provinces flocked in great numbers to the Nizam's; where, although prices were still higher (in the proportion in the end of May of 10 to 19) they either found employment, or that the people of the native state had the means of supporting them, whilst those living under our own rule had not.* It was well known to every body at Hyderabad that, although grain was there at famine rates, the Nizam's government, and the people of the city fed daily, in addition to their own poor, some thousands of starving wretches from the

* I think that Mr. Alexander, the master attendant, who had witnessed the effects of a famine at Masulipatam, and superintended the importation of grain thirty years ago, considers that the people were then better able to bear up against prices at five seers per rupee than they now are at fifteen.

Company's country. Does any one suppose that under such circumstances the people of the Nizam's country would have gone to seek for support in the Company's? Yet the former territory is perhaps at this day the worst governed in India.

June 30.

MYSORE.—The family of the present Raja seems to have run its natural course about the beginning of the 13th century, when the administration was usurped by the minister then in power. The family of the minister was again supplanted by Hyder in 1760—but the ancient Princes remained as pageants in the hands of these successive usurpers and rulers until the conquest of Mysore by the British on the 4th of May, 1799. As if fearing to assume to ourselves the rights and powers of conquerors, we looked (here as in other instances) for a descendant of the family which had been deposed a century before, and found a child of six years of age. On the 22nd of June this child was raised to the throne, and territory calculated to yield 13,74,000 pagodas was ceded to him. He agreeing to pay from this territory, the yearly sum of seven lack of pagodas for the maintenance of a subsidiary force for the defence of his country, and afterwards stipulating to furnish four thousand horse to serve with the British army. This arrangement evidently belongs to the infancy of our practice in treaty-making, and of our acquaintance with the character of the rulers of this country.

The value of the territory ceded to Mysore, however, under-estimated in the Schedule to the treaty—it is supposed to be more correctly stated at sixty lacks per annum—so that the sum remaining to that State after the payment of the British subsidy, was about thirty-five lacks, whilst territory yielding sixty lacks was consigned to its management—the British Government reserving to itself the right of controlling the Raja in the administration of the country, or in case of his misgovernment that of taking the administration into its own hands.

The Dewan of the former Government, Poorneah, was appointed to the administration of the affairs of Mysore, during the minority, and he continued in this capacity distinguished by the same vigour, integrity, and talent for which under the former dynasty had been so conspicuous; and which had pointed him out on the restoration as the fittest person for such a charge. He carried with him in his administration the entire confidence of the very remarkable men, who were during the

period of his power, Residents in Mysore, and in some respects his colleagues in its Government,—Malcolm, Wilks, Gless, and Webb—his measures commanded the applause and admiration of the Supreme Government, and of the subordinate Government of Madras, to whose management was left the control of our political relations with Mysore.

Great tranquillity reigned in Mysore during the administration of Poorneah, which would have been very remarkable, considering the turbulent character of the population of that country, had not his power been supported by a very efficient British force stationed within the territory. I cannot speak as to the nature of Poorneah's revenue administration, which was believed however, to be very beneficial to the country. But the courts of justice established by him, were of a very remarkable order, and have been considered to offer good models for our imitation, when it became necessary a second time to interpose that authority, which we had reserved to ourselves by treaty, to save the people of Mysore from the oppression of their rulers. But the most remarkable circumstance in the history of Poorneah's administration, is the vast sum of money which he amassed in the eleven years and a half of his rule, amounting I believe to about seventy lack of Pagodas. Supposing the revenue of Mysore to have been sixty lack of rupees—the whole sum at his disposal, after paying the subsidy, that is two hundred and eighty one lack, would have been four hundred and eight lack; that he should have saved from this sum two hundred and forty-five lack, and expended in his administration only one hundred and sixty-three, is I believe unprecedented, so far as our acquaintance goes, in the history of this country, and perhaps in that of any other country. This sum however, though bearing so large a proportion to the amount at Poorneah's disposal, was little more than a third of the whole Revenue of Mysore. It is a proof to us of what may be done by an avaricious ruler, having under our protection, and who has not a standing army to maintain. It contrasts oddly enough with the twelve lack saved by Mr. Jenkins at Nagpore in seven years, out of a Revenue of three hundred and fifty-four lack. How so small a population and so limited a territory could bear such a drain in so short a period of time, it is difficult to understand; and this single fact perhaps speaks volumes in favor of the administration of Hyder and Tippoo or of some former rulers.

Besides the natural desire to attain the possession of power which belongs to every man of proper ambition, the young Raja of Mysore is said to have evinced, at a very early period, unusual impatience at the thralldom in which he was kept by Poornah, arising partly from the conduct of his minister, towards himself, partly from the circumstance of the minister having been Tippoo's Dewan, and partly from the knowledge which he had of the extent of the sufferings of former Members of his own family through the usurpations of former Dewans.

But however this may be, he assumed the reins of Government in the early part of 1812 when in his eighteenth year. High hopes were at first entertained that this Prince, who had been educated under the eye of the most distinguished of our Residents, and under the guidance of the ablest minister that India has seen of our selection, would have done honor to the high station to which it was his good fortune to be raised. But these hopes were hardly sooner formed than blighted. It was immediately discovered that the Rajah's education had been entirely neglected, and that he was totally unfit for, and unworthy of the station to which he had been raised through our power, at so great a sacrifice to ourselves. We have in other parts of India seen guardian mothers, both natural and by adoption, depressing the rising energies, withholding education from, and even pandering to the vices of their own sons, for the purpose of prolonging their own power; and it would not be very surprising if the Regent of Mysore should be found to have acted the same part towards his young sovereign for the same unworthy purpose; at least we know that it is a game that has been played in higher and better places—and it is one against which it is the interest, and should be the duty of the British Government to guard during minorities in the States in alliance with it.

Much of the profligacy of the Rajah's after life may of course, be traced to neglected education, to temptation, and to those vicious habits in which his youth was spent. If in all conditions of life, education be reckoned of such paramount importance, how immeasurably greater must it become as we ascend in the scale of society, and reach that point where the welfare of millions depends on the will and the temper of one man; this individual however, to do good and harm unhappily exists more in India than in most other countries; and, through the mode of succession, adopted and supported under our supremacy, more now than in any former period of its history

—the evil in this as most other cases lies on the surface—where is the remedy?—and how is it to be applied?

Whatever effects the hoarding disposition of Poorneah may have produced on the condition of the people of Mysore, or whatever his motives may have been in accumulating so large a sum of money, there is no doubt that it precipitated his own downfall; for the possession of such wealth became at a very early age an object with the Rajah, and with those unworthy favorites in whose society his youth had been passed; who now influenced his conduct by their evil councils, and administered to his worst passions. Poorneah was not likely, after having exercised supreme power for so long a period, to take a share in any ministry that might have been formed under the Raja's control, nor was the profligate young Rajah likely to take to his councils a virtuous monitor like Poorneah. The angry discussions which took place at the period of the Rajah's assumption of power may, too, be supposed to have rendered future reconciliation impossible, and the ex-minister hardly survived his downfall a year.

The control exercised over Poorneah by the Resident at Mysore, was not of that effectual nature to enable any one to give a very minute or detailed account of the results of this form of administration on the condition of the people, and this is the more to be lamented, since this system and the benefits believed to have arisen from it, have been so often referred to as a fit model for our guidance under similar circumstances elsewhere. It is probable that the success of the Mysore scheme led to the secret article in the treaty of 1802, rendering the office of the Baroda minister permanent. There is no doubt that Lord Hastings had in view an imitation of the Mysore scheme, when was desired in 1818 to limit the power of the Resident at Nagpore, and to leave the administration in the hands of a minister acting under our control. Sir John Malcolm's support of Tantea Jogue in the Indore administration, was professedly an imitation of the Mysore scheme. But neither in the Mysore nor the Indore arrangement can the success of the minister's measures bear a moment's comparison with the administration of Mr. Jenkins at Nagpore, or with that conducted by Captain Grant at Sattara under the control of Mr. Elphinstone and Mr. Chaplin. The object in all four instances was the same—the protection of the people during minorities, in cases where, by the right of conquest, we might have retained possession of the country for ourselves, but where we chose to re-establish a na-

tive ruler. The eminent success which attended our own measures both at Nagpore and Sattara, and the lasting benefits which the people of those countries have derived from the continuance, by their own rulers, of the system pursued by us, turn the scale immeasurably in our favor; and leave no doubt as to what should hereafter be done under similar circumstances. Compared with these, the system adopted at Bhurtpore on the restoration in 1826 must also be considered to have failed. The attempt to conduct the administration under the regency of the queen mother, and through ministers acting under our protection, hardly lasted eight months. The measures of the Ministry which has been acting under our support have certainly not been so beneficial to the country; whilst they have been considered as much our own; and for them, whether good or bad, we have had as much credit or blame in the estimation of the people, as if they had originated more directly with our own political agent. What is to follow on the withdrawal of our interference at Bhurtpore, whether the present ministers will keep their place, whether the Rajah has been brought up in habits of business; whether his education has been conducted in a manner to admit of his undertaking with advantage the direction of affairs; or whether Ranee Imrat Kour and her favorites Janee Beyjnath and Mr. Wright, will return to power, yet remains to be seen: all that is now known, is, that the present system will terminate, leaving the Bhurtpore State indebted twenty lakhs of rupees to the British Government, whilst in the eight years which it has lasted, hardly a like sum will have been paid.

The other great instance of interference on our part, first to support a minister in uncontrolled and unlimited power, and then to protect the people from all the ills, which such a state of things was almost sure to produce, it is my intention to discuss in a separate paper. Observing only in this place that each step in our progress there, has been in direct opposition to the will of the prince, and in breach of the most sacred engagements.

It is perhaps hardly to be expected, that under any system of education, or in any state of society, the discharge of important functions can be entrusted to a youth of eighteen. Mr. Pitt it is true was Chancellor of the Exchequer at 23, and first Lord of the Treasury before he was 24. But even England, fertile as she is in genius, has produced few like him; and neither he nor any one else has exercised, or may expect to exercise, those unlimited powers over their fellow-men, which

the British Government of 1812, entrusted to the ignorant and depraved Raja of Mysore. It was not the Resident's fault, if the power of doing evil was left to him—for the reports of that officer to his Government, contained every thing that could be desired to be known of the Raja's conduct, and it needed no prophet to foresee, even in the first year of his power, the course which he was destined to run. Non-interference even in a case where we had the right to interfere, and when the exercise of that right was so obviously required to direct the measures of our youthful ally, and to save his people from the worst of evils, was however strictly enjoined; advice was to be offered only in a shape which was the least likely to be offensive to the Raja, or calculated to injure him, or lower his power in the estimation of his people. The relation of the British Government towards the state of Mysore, was deemed to have been materially changed from the period of the Raja's assumption of power, during the administration of Poorneah, we held ourselves to the guarantee to the Raja for the good conduct of the Minister, but from the period when this condition of things terminated, we held ourselves to be released from responsibility; and bound to permit the Raja to administer the affairs of his country in his own way. The Resident still continued to keep his Government informed of the course which the Raja was running at Mysore. He was surrounded by low and depraved men, his own pursuits continued of the most profligate and abandoned description, the instruments employed in the administration of the country were such as might be expected to spring from so corrupted a source; the condition of the country necessarily deteriorated under such management; the whole of the treasure accumulated under the administration of Poorneah had already been dissipated; the army and public establishments fell largely into arrears; and discontent and disaffection began every where to appear. The Raja through the whole of this period resisted the interference of the Resident in the conduct of his affairs, trusting apparently to the reluctance which he knew the Government to have evinced towards incurring such responsibility.

At last, as is well known the disorders of Mysore led Sir Thomas Munro there in 1825. The dangers of a revolution in that country, or of disturbances in the unpaid army of Mysore, whilst so many of our own troops were engaged in a foreign war, were sufficient to awaken his apprehensions. The best informed writer, that in the course of these discussions has sp-

peared, observes, "The independent States that are scattered every where about our dominions who will be the subjects of interference are the canker at our heart. If ever we suffer any considerable reverses, or are placed in depressing circumstances, we shall have reason to regret that we preserved towards them a delicate faith." Sir Thomas Munro's presence in Mysore produced for a time good effects, and it was then hoped, that the advice which he personally gave to the Raja, and the danger which he showed him, must necessarily result to the stability of his own power, from continued mis-government in his country, and neglect of his army, would leave a lasting impression on his mind. But the evil was too deeply seated, and of too long standing to be removed by such means; the danger towards ourselves terminated with the return of our army from the Burmese war; and nothing more effectually was then done, than to require the Raja to furnish accounts of his receipts and disbursements, which proved just as false and useless here, as they have invariably done elsewhere.

Things very soon returned to their former condition, and as the good advice of even Sir Thomas Munro, could hardly be expected to make any lasting impression on such a mind as that of the Raja of Mysore, they gradually proceeded from bad to worse, until the people finding that there was no other redress for the manifold evils, which they had so long endured, at last thought of the natural expedient of redressing their own wrongs. Combinations were accordingly formed in all parts of Mysore, but naturally at first in those most remote from the seat of power, or the least accessible to the troops of the state—leaders in India will never be wanting to place themselves at the head of their followers, and to assume the insignia of power, or even of royalty, as may best suit their purposes. Witness the remarkable instances of Tittoo Meer and of Budoo Bugut, within the last few years at the very gates of our capital! In Mysore the people found a leader in a person named Boody Buswappa, and an insurrection headed by him commenced about the middle of 1830—the forest, and beautiful district of Nuggur Bednore, being the first scene of their operation. Measures of conciliation and of concession were at first resorted to by the Mysore government, but the sufferings of the people were of too long standing, their complaints had been too long disregarded, and they had been too often deceived by false promises to be easily conciliated. In their turn, they made demands on their government which could neither be granted

with safety nor with honor, and the Mysore Raja was taught the lesson, that a tone of defiance may by misgovernment, be roused in an industrious and peaceable peasantry, which his effeminate spirit, his depraved and enervated mind, was but little calculated to meet, or to understand.

The government troops were not in temper to act with cordiality against their fellow sufferers. The Raja was too well aware of this and at a very early period of the disturbances, called for the aid of British troops to second the efforts of his own in quelling them. The Dewan first took the field, the Raja afterwards, accompanied by the Resident; more for the purpose of conciliating than coercing the people. But the evil had reached a height which placed the remedy far beyond their power, and the opposition of the people led to measures of severity on the part of the Raja, and his officers which at the time were said to be of unusual atrocity, and calculated to enhance and perpetuate rather than allay it.

The next step was to summon British officers and British troops to the scene, and towards the beginning of the rainy season of 1831 a large force was employed in the Nuggur district. The British troops were but little opposed, the insurgents generally permitting them to pass through the jungles unmolested, and reserving their fire for those of Mysore. It was evident that the confidence of the people had been entirely forfeited by their rulers, and in conformity with the stipulations of treaty, the authority of the Raja was set aside, and Commissioners appointed by the Governor General to administer the country in His Highness' name.

A new experiment was in this respect tried by the Governor General. Heretofore, trusts of this description had been reposed generally, if not always, in individuals. In the Oude Territory, the Carnatic, in Malwa, Poona, Nagpore, and Hyderabad, individual officers had been employed in similar duties with distinguished success—and although men of their stamp are now hardly to be found in the service, for as Mr. Russell has well observed “it is with faculties as with commodities, the production depends upon the demand;” yet persons equal to all the duties which that station required might still have been found. One commissioner was appointed by the Governor General, the other by the Governor of Madras—the one was a Madras Civil, the other a Madras Military Officer, and it was evident that there were, in the constitution of such a Commission, many of the elements of discord.

Lord William Bentinck has wisely observed, and he is perhaps the only person that has made the observation,* that the tone and spirit of the Mahomedan population of Mysore, is different from that which we find elsewhere in India. In other parts we found a fallen or a subdued people—here a powerful and insolent government; lately risen it is true, but therefore the more intolerant and bigotted. It seemed the last stronghold of Mahomedanism in India, and our subjugation of it will never be forgiven by that people. It was obvious therefore, that a very delicate task was assigned to the Commissioners, for the people had already had a foretaste of rebellion, and of war in the opposition which was shown to the Raja. Amongst the first measures of the Commissioner, however, who assumed charge of the Mysore territory, were those of resuming certain grants of land and money which were supposed to be held on insufficient tenures and authority, and the discharge of a considerable body of troops, both measures, so far as they went, tending to disturb men's minds, and to throw the sufferers into the arms of the already large body of disaffected. It is well known that the Commissioners, first appointed, never acted together: for the junior Commissioner left the field as the senior approached, and between those who next exercised authority there, neither harmony nor cordiality prevailed. The senior Commissioner in his turn retired from the scene, and it is not improbable that these dissensions, among ourselves, tended to enhance and foster the spirit of opposition which was well known to be abroad in Mysore. At all events that great soother of men's minds, a revenue settlement, had not been given to the country. It was in these circumstances that various attempts were made by the Mahomedan population of Mysore, and other parts of the country to stir up a spirit of hatred to their Christian rulers, by accusing them with polluting their mosques and eedgas—that an abortive attempt was made to organize an insurrection for the purpose of taking possession of the fort of Bangalore and the treasure which it contained—and it is not improbable that to the same spirit, animating the Mahomedan population, may be traced the necessity we have been under of subduing the Coorg principality. If so, not the least of the advantages of that measure will be the blow with which, for a time, it has struck down that spirit.

I do not know that any settlement of the revenue, like that

* Vide his Lordship's memorial to the Court of Directors.

undertaken by Mr. Jenkins in the Nagpore territory, has yet been attempted or accomplished in Mysore. But of this I am certain, that until a revenue settlement has been effected, and British officers shall have been appointed to the superintendence of small and compact districts, the people of that country will never feel that their rights have been secured, or their interests sufficiently attended to.

The Mysore country has latterly been under the management of Commissioners, in every way calculated to do justice to the charge, and now it has the benefit of the superintendence of the Governor General himself. A sole Commissioner has, too, taken the place of a Commission,—so that we may at last expect to see those benefits conferred on the people, which were in contemplation when the direction of affairs were taken out of the Raja's hands.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

July 4, 1834.

THE CIVILIZATION OF INDIA.

[*By* ARISTOBULUS *Correspondent of the Courier.*]

PROPOSITION 2.—That the system of non-interference with the pursuits of the people, so rigidly maintained hitherto, has been attended on their part by as rigid a restraining from all improvement; and that the abundant examples afforded them of the advantages of civilization, have been almost as unproductive of good.

It was to be expected, that politicians, who are disciples in the modern school of economists; and students of the *motives* now actuating men in Europe, in the concerns of life, should calculate upon the presence of the same *motives* here; and expect this people to make advancement in civilization, and of consequence in prosperity, through the influence of example and opportunity alone. It was to be expected, that they should pronounce “a man's self interest”—“his emulation”—“his desire of improving his condition”—“his love of enjoyment”—“his wants”—“tastes,” in short “his natural desire of attaining to the greatest happiness,” to be imperious motives, which must force the Natives to burst the ties of prejudice, and, rising from their apathy, to press forward to a state of reasonable existence; upon their being afforded evidence, exemplifying the vast encrease of moral and domestic happiness, which civilization brings forth to the nations wooing her.

It was to be expected that many also in India would be fascinated by doctrines promising so much at so little cost—by the satisfactory notion, that, in proportion as they multiplied their own enjoyments, they were doing good by the force of their comfortable example? and that others should suppose, that, by bringing the products of the industry of England into the market of India, they would excite new tastes and a desire of improvement among the Natives; acquiring wealth themselves the while.

If it shall be proved that all these hopes are fallacious, being founded on an erroneous estimate of the Native character, let not the reader doubt that many, whose duties have led them to a daily intercourse with Natives for twenty years, labor under this ignorance; nor let surprise at this excite him to proportionate censure, until a reasonable allowance has been made for the difficulty they experience in drawing aside the veil which Native duplicity unremittingly places, and reduplicates around men in office. Truths, frankly admitted to a private individual, of the utmost shrewdness on the part of the former often fails to discover. With every allowance, however, on this account, there is no small ignorance of the Native characters still to be accounted for, and to be regretted.

Whether it has resulted from principle, from a persuasion founded as above, or from neglect, it must be admitted that, while the people of England have been subjected to legislative interference which, in various ways, controlled or modified, not their pursuit only, but their social, domestic, and personal habits even—the people of India have been hitherto unincumbered by any interference; excepting some very cautious interference in the way of education, and any amount requisite for fiscal and political purposes.

With the exception of the scanty fruits of the very limited interference in the way of education afforded them, the Natives of India have, assuredly, undergone in no one respect any the least improvement. The little that has been effected, has resulted from what little interference has been practised towards them. The general impression of the Natives, and indeed of many observant Europeans, appears to be, that the extension of the British rule over the Provinces, and especially of its system of judicature, has induced, not only no moral improvement in the people, but even that some demoralization has resulted from it. It is conceded, that the Natives, in general, are sorry judges in questions of morality, and that

any demoralization is questionable, since the diminution of a non-entity is impossible. But no candid person, qualified to form a judgment, will affirm, that any moral improvement is traceable among the people of India generally, beyond the limits of the influence of a few Missionaries. In their habits, the writor will affirm there is none whatever—neither in their tastes. In their arts, it has been already shown they are rather retrograding than otherwise.

The generalizing spirit of modern philosophy,—of that portion especially which has been termed Political Economy, and honored by the title of a Science,—has tended in no small degree to involve India's question in perplexity. So fascinating prove its doctrines, so imperative its laws, as to close the sight of many a politician to the sad realities of India, to the mountains of facts opposed to them; from which turning aside, he builds his castle on a molehill; upon the case of the few hundreds in Calcutta whose "prejudices are plainly giving way" after all the "motives" of the economists, and all the example of Europeans ought to have been working good for a century. Do such persons forget, that in every large community there may be expected some, from a spirit of singularity, some from a love of novelty, and some few from superior intelligence, ready to desert the customs of the multitude? And is it upon this small number, not yet filled up to the proportion in other countries, they rest their hopes that, without any other appliances the whole mass will, within any period of human calculation, be aroused from their torpor, and occupy themselves in the rational pursuits of intelligent men? Let not the writer be accused of undervaluing the study of the most interesting, and important—of any, but divine subjects—those treated of in "Political Economy." He must be allowed, however, to maintain the opinion, that, in the present state of our knowledge, it would be well to designate it the *study*, rather than the *science*, of Political Economy. If it be called a science, it must be given *laws*: and to the mind of every statesman the term *law* conveys the impression of all that is absolute and irresistible; whereas the very foundations upon which this study is grounded, are ever liable to change, even in the same land; and they differ in every differing soil.

In the same people and climate the motives for human action, upon which this study is built, are so liable to change, that what may be predicated of one generation of men, often cannot of another. But of countries, climates,

and people, differing from each other in a degree as vast as is the geographical distance of India from England, little can be affirmed in common.

It is very possible to show that, what to an Englishman would be a motive for exertion, is a motive to the Indian for sleeping—that, what the former would propose as an interesting amusement for the leisure of the day, is put off by the latter as a burdensome duty to an indefinite “to-morrow,”—that, what the former values as the first of earthly comforts, worthy of soul-wearying efforts for their attainment, are viewed by the latter with a calm indifference, as undeserving of a thought—that while, “to better his condition” is an ever-powerful motive to an Englishman, infatuating hundreds, for a visionary prospect, into entering on a life of excitement and disease while it is inducing hundreds to traverse the world for wealth—wealth is very rarely sought by the native with the ultimate object of improving his condition.

The following picture of the family of a Hindoo, whose industry and wealth give him a high place of usefulness in the native community, may be taken as a very fair standard for comparing the habit of industry, wants, tastes, desires of improvement, &c. of the two nations; or the motives which determine man to produce and enjoy wealth in England and India.

A Hindoo, whose income is on the advance, does, at the most, add a little ghee to his meal of pease, and change his body dress for one of finer texture. As far as his means permit, he supports even distant relations; sometimes allowing his dependents to encrease to a large number; unless the prospect of wealth, and of its security, tempt him to hoard.

Let full justice be done to a remnant of the best feelings of Patriarchal times, when every member had a claim on his tribe—feelings affording a moral lesson to the encreasing pride and selfishness of domestic society in England. Upon an enquiry, however, into the motives in operation, the truth will afford some explanation of this paradox in the morality of the two nations.

The Native has a far less personal use for his money than an Englishman beyond a very humble subsistence. Hence his indifference, if a servant, at a threatened discharge. Hence also the difficulty of persuading him to leave his own neighbourhood. It is on this account that recruiting in the Native Regular Army is attended with difficulty, where, as in the

Company's territory, the people can obtain the means of subsistence at home; while the applicants for service in the Provincial Corps often greatly exceed the vacancies; although the pay and respectability of the former are much superior. A Native, whose income can do more than sustain him in his accustomed style, has little motive for withholding support from connexions, for whom he can feel but little attachment. With his encreasing means the number of idlers among his relatives encreases. He will often allow an able-bodied fellow to hang upon him for months;—a man, for whom his affection is in reality so slight, that, for an inducement of the smallest scale, he would, too often alas, be guilty of his death! Frequently, though his desire to hoard is great, he is alone prevented by fear, lest, his wealth exciting their cupidity, he should be poisoned by these very relations. So indifferent is he about "improving his condition," that, instead of expending his gains as he acquires them, for this purpose, he supports the very parties, from whom he is sometimes in fear of his life; and the life of any one of whom, excepting perhaps his own child, he would sacrifice for a trifle. The whole tribe lives together, with a *lota*, *kattora*, *dhotee*, and *half a seer of atta* a piece, but without a thought. This is no rare case. It is most common. It is the case of most natives of substance, who are not hoarders.

Where the parties are not so lawless, and the prospect of hoarding is greater, as in the case of sepoys, and in towns, the only *strong motive* of the-native for the acquirement of money has its play.

The steady persevering industry of the Shroff, Bunniah, and Mahajun, may then be observed. But its fruits can scarcely be perceived, except perhaps in the *sucarree*—in a *gay pulkee*, with a small retinue of *chobdars*, for show and protection. Their wealth is acquired, to be hoarded until accumulated to an amount corresponding with their ambition.

A portion is then squandered in a marriage, or other ceremony, rupees being thrown in thousands to the populace indiscriminately; which the Englishman would have long since thrown into circulation among the industrious of the community, while he added their products to the comfort of his family; but which the hoarder had no reasonable way of employing. The rest of his wealth, if not left to a family, is equally unproductive; immured, first for years in a chest, and then for ever in a ghat, or temple—were irreclaimable for

any purpose of adequate use, it serves only to gratify the hoarder's religious ambition. Such is the condition in mind and body of the superior orders of the whole Hindoo population, even in Calcutta itself; where the exception, of not one in one hundred, but marks the general rule. A relaxation of prejudices, and a modification of customs is to be observed in a number, just sufficient to encourage the philanthropic statesman to the utmost exertion. They fail in their compliment to the judgment, taste, and readiness to improve, in this people, who speak with admiration of certain natives of respectability having availed themselves, at last, of the opportunities afforded by European enterprize, and begun to purchase some of the instruments of comfort, invariably required by gentlemen in civilized life. The writer can only find cause for unceasing surprize, that a people, of intellectual powers, equal to those of the generality of mankind, should be so far behind all other people in appreciating the excellence of all the products of English skill, which any intelligent savage, even would value and desire.

So erroneous have been the opinions circulated regarding the native character, and so illusive the reliance on "the general laws of human action." "The universal desire of man to improve his condition." "His desire of enjoyment, &c. &c.," as to lead to the exportation to India of vast quantities of the products of civilized labor, in the form of prepared metals and manufactures, with the confident hope, that the natives would purchase them readily. The result proved that, with the exception of cotton goods, sheet copper, and some iron and zinc, no demand worthy of notice could be excited even by sales at a ruinous discount on prime cost. Nor have twenty years' persevering enterprize, on the part of English merchants, established any satisfactory demand; nothing amounting to one-tenth part of what such a population ought readily to take. The extent to which the delusions prevailed, will be proved by a reference to the speeches of some of the leading members of the trading community of England, at public meetings in London, and some of the commercial towns. Before the Charter of 1814, one person is found to hold out an unlimited demand for glass, window glass especially; as soon as the obstacles to its introduction were removed. About ten years after, a city politician at a London meeting, exhorted his fellow dealers not to contract their trading in blankets, for that the demand, *as soon as the barrier were thrown down,*

and British goods could find their way into the heart of India, would no doubt become enormous, for, said he, if we allow only one of the cheapest 16 shilling blankets a piece for each adult in India, the demand will exceed our utmost efforts of supply.

So long has this delusion lasted, against the inflexible evidence of a glutted and falling market, that, in the year 1832, a Mr. Felkin of Nottingham, is found to address all persons interested in the *bobbin net* trade in these words: "I would here observe that as no one can say *bobbin net* may not, in the event of this monopoly, (the East India Company's) ceasing to stand in the way of its free export and sale, be generally adopted in India and China, so it is a matter of easy demonstration, that if only every woman at the head of every family in India (saying nothing of China) were to use but one square of bobbin net a year, the whole of the existing machinery of the trade, full-handed, and worked eighteen hours a day, would scarcely produce a supply sufficient for that market. Worked at that rate, our production would be under 30 millions of yards a year, and there are upwards of 27 millions of mothers in our Indian possessions." And he proceeds to say, "The writer of these remarks feels, that the evils contemplated as likely to result from increase of machinery, and consequent over production are too serious not to demand a careful and candid consideration; and is confident, that all will be convinced on reflection, that rather than attempt to decry the increase of the power of production, it is far more rational, and will ultimately be more successful, to draw the attention of the trade to any practicable means of increasing the demand."

The above are selected, as the opinions of men, influential in their respective lines of business, while many similar might be selected, were it necessary, in proof of the extent to which misconception on such important questions prevails in the minds of the people of England. Did not such opinions foster a lamentable delusion, and lead to the extension of machinery, under the vain prospect of a demand, which will never spontaneously arise on the part of this people, they would be truly ludicrous to those who have been eye witnesses of the habits and condition of the natives. Who but must smile at imagining one of these many Hindoo mothers of families—her sable neck adorned with a flowing collar of English bobbin net; and her

head with a basket of recent cow-dung to be kneaded into fire cakes with fingers which our glovers of Woodstock would protect with their softest kid-skin! or at fancying her husband, who can barely allow himself a coarse horse blanket at 10 annas, wrapt in one of English Lamb's-wool costing 10 rupees, a sum collective, he perhaps never possessed in his life. Nay, it would be a strange occurrence for a wealthy Native, a few in Calcutta excepted, to allow himself any so costly a covering in bed. While out, he will draw over his shoulders a shawl valued at 500 rupees: on his cot he will cover himself with a common chintz *russaic*, at a cost of one or two rupees.

In addition to the illusions excited by the doctrines of Political Economy, supposed of universal application, and by very incorrect information, on the parts of authors and orators on Indian matters, may be placed the promising demand, rapid at first, now stationary, for cotton goods, and sheet copper, which led to the impression in England, that, if an abundant and cheap supply of other manufactures were always in the market, the Natives would certainly and rapidly acquire a taste for the comforts of civilized life. Many years of vain efforts proved, that some other causes were overlooked in the anticipations. Excessive extortion on the part of the Company for revenue has of late years been cited as this cause, which, by impoverishing, has deprived them of the means of gratifying or acquiring a taste for the comforts of civilized life, and of becoming good customers to England. That the quantity of the agriculturist's produce taken as revenue (though little, the writer believes, if at all above 10 per cent. of the gross produce, after deducting the commercial plant,) proves a grievous burden to the people, and that they are in general lamentably poor, are facts which it would be very imprudent to deny; but the reason assigned is not the main cause of their poverty, nor is their poverty the chief obstacle to their acquiring the habits of civilized life.

It is not poverty in means but poverty in taste. Moreover it is not, in India, poverty in means, which stands as the antecedent, or as it were, the cause of poverty in taste, as is commonly argued; but the reverse; universal poverty in taste occasions the universal poverty in means. The latter is not the cause, but the consequence of the former. It is of the first importance that this relation should be kept in view by the Indian Statesman. Out of one hundred, which might be adduced, **ARISTOBULUS** must request the reader's attention to one

striking fact in illustration of this truth. In no country in the world, those in the Frigid Zone excepted, is window glass more needed than in the upper provinces of Hindostan, by a people of the bodily constitution of the Natives. To the westward, the people suffer as much from cold and damp as any in Europe. Few escape fever and rheumatism in the rains and cold weather. And in the hot season the dust and parching wind are distressing even to brutes. Again,—at any city on the banks of the Ganges, window glass is procurable at a price as low perhaps as in London. Yet it is no less true, than strange, that with so good reasons for its use, and so ready a supply everywhere, the houses of all, even the wealthiest natives, (with the former exception of a few in Calcutta) are unprovided with window glass. The writer has watched the erection of houses, upon which half a lakh of rupees have been said to have been laid out, (few indeed indulge themselves with such mansions) but not twenty rupees on window glass. What renders this the more surprizing, is the custom, not uncommon, of such wealthy Natives to glaze one or two apartments for the reception of their European guests; while scarcely any are found to do so for their own comfort. Here we have superadded some experience in its use; but the whole in vain. Wealthy Mussulmans are indeed found much more ready to avail themselves of the articles of comfortable use, offered by English interprets at so low prices; but in their case, even it is to a limited extent, and the number of wealthy of that religion is very small. Hence window glass, of which so large a demand was anticipated, is always at a serious discount in the Calcutta market; although it would be difficult to name any article which men, right as to their *senses*, would want more in such a climate. How different this from the rapidly increased demand for this very article, when it was once introduced into England; lamented by a Sage of those times as a mark of such degeneracy; that, in one generation it was finding its way, after glazing patrician windows, even into the cottage farm-house of those days.

The comparatively large consumption of British cotton goods, which for a time underwent a rapid increase upon the opening of the trade, has been, and is still, daily adduced by the hopeful, as an earnest of an approaching vast demand in India for all other products of British industry.

The writer would refrain from the endeavour to dissipate so pleasant hopes, were not too many persons, relying on a false

analogy of motives, disposed to avoid any interference with so promising a course, and did not others, with full confidence in them, try the Indian market to their cost, with every possible production of art.

The demand for cotton goods, which, up to a certain amount, underwent a rapid increase at first, was to have been expected from, and is to be attributed to the very ancient taste of this people for cotton fabrics for dress. It was no new taste, no demand for a new article, but merely a transfer of custom from the coarser and dearer to the finer and cheaper wares.

So far from the quantity of English cottons, now taken by the Natives, being any ground for future hope, it needs but little observation to perceive, in the fact of the amount having been for some years stationary, that it was only an ancient demand for clothes of such kinds to a certain extent, which, being transferred to those of England, rendered saleable proportional importations; and having become stationary at an amount trifling in comparison with the whole clothing of the people, it is but evidence of their indisposition to improve their condition of life which the writer has already sufficiently established.

If he has been successful in placing in their true light the deceptive appearances which this question wears, and the delusive expectations which have been founded on them; and, if he has disproved any real improvement in this people from their own spontaneous efforts, ARISTOBULUS will consider the first part of this proposition to be demonstrated—namely, that the system of non-interference maintained towards the natives unremittingly, with the exception of that sparingly afforded in school education, has been attended, on their part, with a refraining from all spontaneous improvement.

That abundant example afforded them of the advantages of civilization has been unavailing, is manifested in the state of Calcutta itself, and of the country in general. The reader's time will not be occupied by any long demonstration of what ought to be apparent to the mind of every unprejudiced observer. But one remarkable instance may be adduced, illustrative of that peculiar trait in the native character, which proves the barrier against all spontaneous advancement. The Calcutta *hackery* is painfully eloquent in proof of the fact, that example very abundant, evidence very striking, means as ready as possible, and considerable pecuniary advantage though all combined, fail in inducing the people to adopt of themselves a

simple improvement. *Hackeries* on wooden axles have been possessed by natives of all ranks and degrees of wealth, in Calcutta, while for a century their English fellow citizens have used vehicles, in vast numbers, on well turned iron axles, the easy draught of which ought daily to have been noticed by them. At the same time, English enterprize has supplied their markets abundantly with iron of all forms and dimensions, requiring little workmanship in order to form it into axles and boxes, and at a price which would be entirely saved in work, now lost by the excessive friction, in five or six months, at an estimate on the average daily hire of a hackery. At the same time numerous accidents from the snapping of wooden axles would be avoided with all this, the grating wooden axles is still used, the thickness and looseness of which cause this serious loss by friction, which the people entirely overlook, and it will continue to be used; until hackeries of the usual form and price, with the addition of an iron axle, are introduced by Europeans; so as to demonstrate by trial the pecuniary advantages which would result from them; and to habituate a sufficient number of the natives to their use.

This and a hundred other instances prove, that example and opportunity alone are unavailing, though supported with good pecuniary reasons for improvement. When, however, a very great and manifest saving is noticed by them, or some vast gain the natives will occasionally exert themselves. Thus many have adopted the European method of making Indigo, their own producing an unsaleable article.

An ingenious author has drawn a parallel between the condition and habits of the people of England and India in ancient times, and has hence inferred that their present vast difference is to be attributed to certain political causes which have always operated disadvantageously towards India. He has, it may be supposed, succeeded in establishing a purity of condition at some former period, but by no means of character. A day of helpless infancy there is, during which some parallel as to feebleness may be drawn between all children; but he would err against experience who should thence infer that any difference to be observed in after life in their strength and energy ought to be attributed to certain causes affecting the motive and education of the parties differently; and not to the difference Nature has made in the constitutions of men. To the case of nations this argument is equally applicable.

It is affirmed, and affirmed truly, that the Natives are found to have powers of understanding adequate to the acquirement of all kinds of human knowledge; and it has hence been concluded, but concluded falsely, that the opportunity alone being afforded them, they will learn *all* that it is useful for them to acquire, and will *put in practice* what they learn. In proportion as the Indian mind is extolled for readiness to understand, and learn the philosophic truths discovered by others, has the philanthropist to lament its deficiency in those qualities, to which are due, much more than to the former, the advanced civilization and greatness of England. However sincere may be their intentions, they are not India's best friends, whose desire of establishing for this people a high intellectual character, would lead them to affirm that the mighty change which ought, long ago, to have commenced in their habits and condition, may be trusted to any spontaneous exertions of their own.

The doctrines founded on what are termed the *laws* of Political Science, though far from being universally applicable in the Western World, may serve as a sufficient guidance to politicians of the present day in Europe; but, applied to India, they cannot fail to misguide the judgment; and be preventive of good.

They who are really acquainted with the native character, who have seen through false appearances, and sifting well the expectations of the hopeful, have found them to be little more than chaff, to be scattered by the blast of time, cannot fail of the conviction, that a system of economical polity, suited for England, is inapplicable here. In England a vast and efficient, though complicated, machinery of motives, forms, and then rules, the active character of each generation; needing on the part of the statesman but little guidance and cautious interference

In India no such engine is at work; nor can the people build it up of themselves. They have not the moral, mental, nor physical energy, which, in the rudest times, characterized the people of England; and which, in each successive generation, has added some movements to the machine of motives, which now, in return, determines our artificial, but highly civilized national character.

In India there being no such powerful instrument capable of doing the work itself; the work must be done by the hand (like all other work here) of the statesman at present;

suitable and beneficent interference must be practised towards this people ; for, without it there is no reasonable ground for supposing they will ever make progress in the habits of civilized life.

INDIAN JAILS.

MEMORANDUM.

Proposed regulations for the better Government of Indian Jails.

1. It ought to be the object of all punishment to reclaim and not to ruin the culprit. It appears beyond a doubt that our Jails are the great nurseries of crime, because from the want of all discipline they become public seminaries of vice where young persons inexperienced in guilt are associated with old and hardened profligates.

2. Pride of character and self esteem are grand barriers against crime ; the man who has a fair name in society, will, to retain that name, avoid crimes from which his conscience alone, unaided by his pride, and self esteem, would not deter him, our Jails strike down at once this barrier against crime, for irrecoverable *disgrace* follows almost every conviction for theft by the sentence of *irons*, the destruction of caste, and *association with the lowest felons* reform cannot be expected from that man, who, having hitherto had a fair name and held his place in society, has had the misfortune to fall into crime and has in consequence been put in irons to work upon the roads.

3. There surely ought to be gradation in punishment ; none but hardened offenders need be sent to Jail.

4. There ought to be a separate *House of Correction* from which a poor man might be discharged, and yet return to society with some character left.

5. Irons should scarcely ever be put upon men for the *first offence*, unless indeed it is very atrocious, and none put those in irons should be sent to jail.

6. Offenders for the first time confined in irons should be kept *quite distinct from the old offenders*, because men who have not before lost all character, will be likely to have some shame left. If this feeling of shame and remorse be destroyed the culprit will soon learn by the power of ruinous example to join the hardened convicts and boast and laugh at past crimes.

7. It is of great importance that all prisoners should be kept fully and most actively employed even to fatigue as well as to keep them from idleness and vice to teach them some useful trade, in order that those who come in useful vagrants should be sent out instructed in some mode of earning a livelihood.

8. To this end particular attention should be given to the employment of prisoners those already knowing any trade, as that of blacksmith, carpenter, tailor, weaver, or handicraft of any kind should be made diligently to work by themselves at that calling.

9. Those who are ignorant of all such work might be told off to learn some of the above employments they might choose and be placed under experienced teachers. A short time of instruction and actual labour would teach almost any common handicraft; an idle vagrant may thus become a tolerable weaver in a few weeks and a clever workman in 6 months, where there are no good instructor amongst the prisoners they should be hired for that purpose. The work done would amply pay the expences of instruction.

10. The work to be made, might be good settrenges, blankets, taut, coarse cloth, baskets, turnery of all kinds, locks, keys, screws, hookah, snakes, &c. in short every thing which will sell in the market.

11. A tread mill established in every Jail or House of Correction would be very advantageous that those sentenced to a few days confinement for trifling offences should have hard labour and do good service, the mill might grind corn, beat soorkey, draw water, &c.

12. The discipline should be very severe, not a moment of idleness allowed. The utmost activity in every department should prevail. The idlers or sullen should be quickly aroused by the rattan or by a post in the tread wheel, and when others had gone to rest they should be kept at work. All should see and feel that they were watched and that punishment would assuredly follow sloth.

13. A very active superintendant must of course be chosen to direct the whole, perhaps an European selected from the ranks for his intelligence, steadiness and activity of mind would be the best.

14. And in every department he would have active assistants from the prisoners themselves chosen from their qualification for this duty. Out of 5 or 600 men there is a large

field for selection. Their zeal would be secured by the assurance that the period of confinement would be shortened if they gave satisfaction and kept their charges diligently to their work.

15. The dawn of day should find the whole Jail and House of Correction in activity, and the labour should only cease with darkness.

16. That there should be little enjoyment and recreation, *all conversation* should be most strictly prohibited as in the celebrated American Jail at Auburn, *perfect unbroken silence* should every where prevail.

17. There will be little difficulty through the native assistants and their friends in securing the co-operation of the prisoners themselves in all the discipline.

18. In small districts where offenders are few they might be sent from thanna to thanna to any central House of Correction in a neighbouring district.

19. There is but too much reason to believe that many of the *Thugs, Dacoits* and *Thieves* who now infest our provinces are men whom our *dreadfully mismanaged Jails* have thoroughly corrupted and driven to despair by the utter ruin of their character, caste and principles, for I believe it has been proved that many of the most daring robberies have been committed by men who had been previously confined in our Jails. Whilst the grand object is to protect the public against crime, the very contrary may almost safely be said to be the case from the present system of our Jails. From whence do thieves and robbers come from but from our own Jails?

20. Most Indian Jails are now melancholy spectacles full of moral corruption and guilt, which is every day striking deeper root in the mind of every unfortunate man within their walls—for the whole tendency of Jails as now managed is cruelly to extinguish every remaining spark of shame and virtuous feeling: surely this dreadful fact should awaken the attention of the British Government when it is considered that the annual average of prisoners confined is said to be 27,267. There seems to be no reason why our Indian Jails should not rival those at home and in America, celebrated for the excellence of their discipline.

21. In the present energetic administration the remedy might speedily and effectually be applied by a circular code of Jail regulations; then instead of indolence and increase of vice, activity and progressive reform would alter every

feature of the Jail ; the Magistrate would then with pleasure feel that he was sending a novice in crime to the salutary House of *Correction and Reform*, where at present he must feel, if he reflect at all, that the poor man whom he sends to the Jail is to be ruined for ever.

22. The management of Jails surely ought not to be left as now to the discretion of over worked Magistrates, who have no time to devote to their management. There might with prospect of great benefit be associated with every Magistrate two intelligent military officers, if it be a military station, who would be willing to undertake this philanthropic duty ; to form a Committee for the good government of the Jail, and to carry the regulations strictly into effect. This would merely require occasional attendance on their part, or two Civil Servants might be directed to form a Committee.

23. The great object of Government is to provide *the real antidote to crime*. Surely when the Government remove men into an *unnatural state of confinement where all the moral restraints of natural society are broken down, and where vice by precept and example is constantly taught*, it becomes a solemn duty in Governments to supply the remedy to this unnatural moral evil ; and all Magistrates should consequently be minutely directed to superintend that *judicious correction* and moral discipline which is the remedy.

24. To express a desire to improve the condition of prisoners is by many unreflecting persons thought to be visionary and uncalled for, but on the contrary it is a matter of *public duty*, to neglect which is to be void of every good feeling, and the present attention to the subject leads to the belief that we shall see Jails, from public motives as well as humane feelings, become objects of the *peculiar circumspection* and care of government.

25. To overcome by some counteracting principle the bad habits of men is obviously wise. To *improve and reform* culprits, to punish whom there is a necessity for the sake of example, the very *main spring of all improvement* ought surely not to be neglected—namely, the *minds* of those men who are now by thousands ruined by immuring them in Jails to the *annihilation* of those principles and feelings implanted by Providence as restraints to evil in every human breast, and which by better management might instead of being destroy-

el, be roused into action, and become the chief instrument of reform.

26. No sensible or practical man can for a moment deny that we should endeavour by judicious and simple means to impress on men's minds the deformity and inconvenience of crime, and the excellence, beauty and convenience of virtue, and thus influence all their actions for their own benefit and for that of society.

27. The Judge on the bench is often heard to counsel to virtuous conduct the unfortunate men whom he punishes, and why should not this excellent advice follow the culprit to the House of Correction, and be daily repeated line upon line and the precept upon precept—and varied to suit every case as a part of the salutary discipline? Surely a counter-acting moral influence should be opposed to the unnatural and tenfold impulse to crime which the herding of criminals together must otherwise foster and produce. Good therefore would certainly result were moral instruction purposely prepared so as to offend none of their prejudices, yet in a striking manner to inculcate by interesting examples the dreadful consequences of vice, and delightful pursuit of virtue; contrasting the evils of idleness with the pleasure and profits of active and honest industry, comparing the degrading evils of lying and theft and all their black train of consequences, with the noble virtues of truth and integrity, and all the benefits resulting to those who practice them at some fixed hours of the day as part of the discipline, would it not be wise and proper to make a reader of one of the prisoners (for there are many educated men amongst them) read for an hour some impressive and instructive lessons. Especially should it be daily impressed upon their minds that they have a two-fold existence,—that they have a spiritual as well as a corporeal existence. These instructions would open to them such stirring and healing thoughts as had perhaps never before entered into their minds. Amidst *unbroken silence*, they could not fail to be deeply struck with the only voice which reached their ears, when that voice told them “of God, of Eternity, of future rewards and punishment, of suffering far greater than the mere physical endurance of the present life, and of joy infinitely beyond the pleasures they may have experienced.” Such awakening truths are calculated to let in a new light into their mind, hitherto kept by their pursuits in total darkness, and give to them the most salutary turn.

Under such instructions men must needs feel humbled—and under such impressions the most noble object of ambition will be held before them as attainable—whilst repenting of their past lives, they will hear themselves addressed as superior beings, and regarded as men having higher and nobler powers than they supposed, and capable of being called into action. Such instruction will offend no prejudice of any class, but must needs be applauded by the whole of the native population. It is impossible to suppose, the prisoners would not be benefited by such reading. If this be not done, if left to themselves, *they will continue as now, to corrupt each other; by the most degrading and disgusting conversation, and by the animating relation of former successful dakotees and exploits* tending to give even a guiltless air of romance to the most dreadful crimes, and thus to create a desire for liberty that they may again embark upon this black, but to them now that their character is for ever gone, tempting career of robbery and even of murder.

28. The volumes to be read could soon be prepared were the Government to call on any qualified person to collect the abundant materials which present themselves in every library, especially libraries for the instruction of youth. These once collected and approved of would be easily translated into the Native languages, and printed for use. The profits arising from well regulated Jails might be expected to repay all expences.

29. Were the accompanying abstract of regulations printed after being corrected and improved by the superior judgment of the Supreme Government, and put into general use, a great improvement might shortly be expected to result—experiments might be tried under officers favorable to reform.

(True Copy),

JAMES PATON.

Abstract of proposed regulations for the better Government of Indian Jails and Houses of Correction

1. Until provision can be made for the *solitary confinement*, of each prisoner all Jails to be divided into apartments, 1st, for old and hardened convicts in irons; 2nd, for men in irons *but confined for their first offence* who are never to be allowed to mix with the old offenders.

2. No prisoner for his first offence, unless indeed it be

very atrocious, is to be put into the common Jail or associated with the old *prisoners*. He is to be sent to the *House of Correction* which should be a separate building or part of the Jail separated off.

3. A strict system of Jail discipline to be observed. The Superintendant must be carefully chosen with reference to his *intelligence, zeal and activity*, and whether European or Native it will be his duty to see that the prisoners are turned out to their work at day break, and they are not to cease until twilight, being kept actively at work during the whole period (with the exception of one hour and a half in the middle of the day.) If they are at work far from the Jail, they are to commence their return so as to enable them to reach the Jail half an hour after sunset. Sunday is allowed to be a day of rest.

4. Those men not employed on the roads and out of door work, are to work at their respective trades, and those who are unskilled in any work are to be taught useful trades—as that of carpenter, blacksmith, weaver, turner, the manufacture of baskets, hooka snakes, &c.

5. Instructors in these handicrafts, if none are to be found amongst the prisoners themselves, are to be entertained.

6. The articles to be made are satringees and blankets, coarse cloths, door posts, chairs, tables, charpois, nails, hinges, locks, keys, screws, hooka snakes, bridles, bit, stirrup irons, pick axes, and in short every thing which will sell in the market.

7. Native assistants are to be selected from the prisoners themselves to keep the others diligently at work; assistants should be active minded men and some privileges might be allowed them to stimulate them to exertion; for those in irons—one iron of both might be taken off from their legs when inside of the Jails; they might be allowed to smoke, *an indulgence to be denied to all others*, and for very useful men who keep the others to their work the period of confinement should be curtailed at the discretion of the Magistrate.

8. *No talking whatever* is to be allowed. A Jail or House of Correction is not a place for enjoyment. *Complete silence* therefore should be carefully preserved. The slightest breach of this and every other rule should be promptly corrected by the application of the rattan, or by a post in the tread mill; not even a whisper to be allowed.

9. In the morning or during the day, before the prisoners are fatigued, they should be assembled either inside or outside of the wards, and a good reader should read to them for one hour from the books to be provided for that purpose. Sunday being a day for rest should have several hours devoted to the moral instruction of the prisoners by this process of reading.

10. The females in the Jail or House of Correction to be under a similar discipline suited to their sex.

11. The practice of issuing subsistence money to the prisoners and of allowing them daily *as in a bazar* to purchase their own food from the retailers, inside the Jail, to be discontinued as incompatible with that *unbroken silence* essential to discipline and reform. Rations to be served out to each Hindoo and Mussulman according to his case in *perfect silence*

12. Magistrates having generally too much public duty to allow of their giving that minute attention to the discipline of Jails and Houses of Correction which is essentially necessary; Commissioners should select from amongst the Military officers at the station (if it be a Military station) two intelligent officers who may be willing to lend their aid in this beneficial duty; these two officers and the Magistrate *to form a Committee for the management of the Jail and House of Correction*. Where no Military officers are available, gentlemen of the Civil Service to be nominated as members of the Committee.

13. The Commissioners should report to Government the names of those Military officers who from intelligence and public spirit they may select and find ready to undertake the duty of directing the discipline, and the Government will always feel obliged for any suggestions they may offer through the Commissioner.

14. The Jail Committee on the 1st of every month will make out a report of the Jail in a form which will be prepared, shewing the work done with receipts and disbursements, and commencing upon the state of the Jail discipline. In these reports the Magistrates will enter the dates on which he visited the Jail—this should never be less than twice in the week. All writing to be done by the Magistrate's establishment.

15. The work done by the prisoners or by those in the House of Correction to be strictly on account of Government, and not for private individuals.

16. Commissioners on the 1st January and 1st July will report to Government upon the state of each Jail in their respective divisions, and suggest such improvements as may occur to them.

17. The Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, will prepare a general report upon the state of Jails on the 1st March and 1st September; grounded on the reports of the various Commissioners, and taking a general view of the whole, noting under what Committees the discipline appears to be most successful.

(True Copy.)

Bengal Hurkatu]

JAMES PATON.

THE PHILIPPINE COMPANY.

In illustration of the indefinite term to which the liquidation of the assets of the late Agency Houses was likely to be protracted by the impossibility of finding purchasers for the outstanding claims, Mr. Turton, on a recent occasion, instanced a heavy claim of Mackintosh and Co., upon the Philippine Company. "Would you sell this debt?" said he. "It stands upon the books of the firm for a large sum of money, and the King of Spain was a Member of the Company; but I would not give one Rupee for the security of His Catholic Majesty." The personal credit of the Kings of Spain has really, for many years past, been at such a low ebb, that there are few who would step forward with a bolder bid for any claim upon the assets of Charles the Fourth, or Ferdinand the Seventh, *both of happy memory*, to make good their share of the Philippine Company's responsibilities. And it does not appear that the little Queen, their successor, and the public revenue are at all liable for them on the score of partnership between the Company and the Government, for no such partnership ever existed; the partnership was not national, but personal, like that of King William of Holland with the Netherlands Trading Company; and we suspect that the personal effects of King Ferdinand, as well as those of his fathers, have been absorbed by their personal debts.

The Philippine Company, however, has claims upon the Government for loans of money at different periods, which must be admitted to registry, if the new Government act upon principles of justice. These loans, from the establishment of the Company up to 1813, amounted to 3,341,210 dollars, of

which only 1,154,864 dollars have been repaid. Consequently the Company has now a demand against the State amounting to 2,186,346 dollars, besides interest, and without taking into account a sum of 75,000 dollars extorted in 1817, for the removal of an encroachment upon its privileges. Of course the Company cannot expect to have a preference over other bonâ fide Creditors of the State; but, if its claims be allowed to rank with those of foreign loan contractors, there will be a considerable fund available to pay at least a large dividend on the debts of this unfortunate and much ill-used association. The history of its misfortunes is really curious, and we think a slight sketch of its most prominent features, from the notes in our possession, will not fail to be interesting at the present time.

Conceiving that the mission of Mr. Storm to Madrid, on the part of the Assignees of Mackintosh and Co., would throw some interest upon the subject at this time, we lately promised to give a sketch of the history of the Philippine Company, and will now endeavor to redeem the pledge.

The first charter for a Philippine Company was granted by Philip the Fifth, and bears date the 29th of March 1733. but no commercial expedition was undertaken by the association, and the charter therefore came to be regarded as a nullity. The Spanish Government afterwards licensed private adventures, and even lent ships of war for the purpose; but all these speculations proved unsuccessful.

Half a century later, namely in July 1784, the members of the Guipuzcoa Company, which had long enjoyed the exclusive trade of Caracas, under a charter that had just then expired and which they could not get renewed, held a meeting to determine how to dispose of their funds; and at the suggestion of a member, backed by Government influence, it was agreed, after a good deal of discussion, to employ their capital in the Manila trade. The new Philippine Company was thus formed with a fixed capital of 8 millions of current dollars in 32,000 shares of 250 dollars each; out of which number 3000 were to be reserved for the inhabitants of the Philippine islands, and the King and the Royal Princes together subscribed for shares to the extent of one million of dollars. Indeed, people were seized with a mania for the scheme, and actually offered subscriptions to the extent of 40 millions of dollars. The Marques de Sonora, then Minister, had the credit of being the founder of the Company, and of procuring

them their Charter, which bore date the 10th. of March, 1785, and was limited to 25 years. The Company therein obtained a monopoly of the trade to and from the Philippine islands, and the exclusive privilege of importing Asiatic goods into Spain and her colonies, with a reservation to the Merchants of Mexico to send their annual *Nao* from Acapulco with half a million of hard dollars to Cavete, the port of Manila, for investment in a return cargo of Asiatic goods.

The first expedition sailed from Cadiz for Manila on the 1st of October 1785, round Cape Horn, touching at Lima: Two more followed in January, 1786, by the route of the Cape of Good Hope. The first returns, amounting by invoice to 855,767 dollars reached Cadiz in 1787. The trade was followed up with great activity for a few years; so much so that, on making up the accounts on the 31st of October 1790, it appeared that, up to that period, the Company had invested to the amount of 27,857,520 dollars in 42 expeditions, of which all but 2 were in their own ships—12 of them to Manila and the rest to different ports of America: that the Government duties on their trade had amounted to 1,816,542 dollars; and that the Company had then an effective capital of 5,599,406 dollars, which capital was afterwards made up to 7,347,919 dollars. They also valued the dead stock in their various establishments, ware-houses and ships at 4,436,577 dollars. Their sales of Asiatic goods up to the same period had only amounted to 2,182,650 dollars, while they had a stock on hand amounting to 5,670,293 dollars. The total sales in Europe up to 1805, amounted to 19,238,900 dollars; but, during the vigorous period of their commerce, much inconvenience was always felt from superabundance of stock, and efforts were made to dispose of it advantageously by re-shipment from Cadiz to Vera Cruz. The Mexican market, however, disappointed them, being amply supplied by the Acapulco *Nao* to a much larger extent than the *registro* allowed. This abuse was one of the grounds of complaint afterwards brought forward by the Company: they shewed that in 1811, the ship *Rey Fernando*, licensed to take a cargo of the value of 750,000 dollars (the sum had been increased,) had sailed from Manila for Acapulco with 3538 bales of piece goods, amounting to two millions of dollars.

The Philippine Company, anticipating by seven years its expiration, procured an extension of their Charter on the 12th

of July 1803, to the 1st of July 1825. The capital was then fixed at 12,500,000 current dollars in 50,000 shares of 250 dollars each. The Royal Family, which before had 5985 shares, now took 9886 more, making their interest amount to 3,943,250 dollars; and foreigners were allowed to hold shares, which it was declared should not be subject to confiscation in case of war. Several new privileges were now granted to the Company. They were allowed the exclusive right of trading to China and India; the privilege of sending specie to Manila from Mexico in the Acapulco ship, and also Mexican produce received in barter for their goods sold in Mexico; and to receive returns from Manila by the same vessel, paying the same rate of freight on which that privilege was enjoyed by the inhabitants of Manila, namely 18 dollars per package of 2 quintals (about 400 rupees per ton in weight.) The port of Manila, as before, was to remain open to foreigners for Asiatic goods only, and they were allowed to carry back the produce of the island. With this exception, and that of the annual *Nao* to Acapulco, the whole trade in cotton goods was put under the Company's monopoly; and the previous laws which allowed the import of muslins and other cotton fabrics into Spain by private inhabitants, were repealed, and all confiscated cotton goods were to be sold to the Company. Even the raw cotton of Manila was put under their monopoly. Their exports to the Philippine islands were exempted from all duties; and the Asiatic goods imported by them into Spain, were put on the same footing as Spanish merchandise, in regard to inland duties and duties on re-export to America. Raw silk and cotton were declared free from all import duties, which, on other articles, were limited to $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. The Company were allowed to ship half a million of dollars in specie in every vessel despatched for India: they were also permitted to trade from Manila to Lima and other ports of South America, to the extent of half a million of dollars annually, exempt from duties at Manila, and subject only to a charge of 13 per cent. on the goods landed in South America, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the specie taken as returns (these rates will appear high in Calcutta; yet they are but a third of what has been exacted on foreign licensed expeditions). The Company bound themselves to send two expeditions annually to Manila and China, and two to India, each to the amount of half a million of dollars, and to carry out, free of charge, all Artizans desirous of proceeding to Manila—not excepting

foreigners, if Catholics—also Botanists and other scientific persons whom Government might wish to send to those islands. They also agreed to reserve one-fifth of the homeward tonnage for the inhabitants of Manila, if applied for by them.

These were the principal conditions of the new Charter. Besides many other advantages, they promised the enjoyment of a close monopoly of the important trade in cotton goods for twenty-two years throughout the Spanish dominions, Mexico and Manila excepted, all which countries were without manufactures of their own: and no doubt the new shareholders congratulated themselves upon the bright prospect of large dividends. This prospect was very soon clouded, and in a few years not only their hopes of profit were gone, but all their immense capital was confiscated and wasted by wars and revolutions, and by the bad faith and bankrupt condition of the Government of Spain. In 1803 and 1804, four ships were fitted out at Cadiz, the *Gertrudis*, *Ifigenia*, *Princesa de Asturias*, and *Paz*, and despatched to their several destinations. The *Ifigenia* was the only one of them that ever returned. The *Princesa de Asturias* and another ship, the *Santo Domingo*, hearing of the war between England and France when on their return voyage, put into Maldonado, and were both captured by Sir Home Popham on the first expedition to Buenos Ayres. The Company also lost 600,000 dollars by shipwrecks in the China seas. In short, the tide of disaster had set in upon them, and it continued to rise rapidly until it overwhelmed them.

The breaking out of the war between England and Spain in 1804, and the news of their losses, induced the Directors of the Philippine Company to limit their trade to the annual *registro* from Lima to Manila. But distance afforded no security against such an enemy. The English captured two of their ships in the Pacific Ocean in 1806 and 1807, the *Pala* and *Principe de Asturias*, both richly laden, one of which they permitted to be ransomed for 450,000 dollars. The Company also lost 50,000 dollars by piracy in the China seas, and their ship *Neptune*, despatched from Callao in 1808, was wrecked among the Philippine Islands. Besides the two ships taken by Sir Home Popham's squadron in the River Plate, in 1806, as already mentioned, General Beresford made prize of 252,000 dollars belonging to the Company, which he found in the hands of their Agent Sarratea, at Buenos Ayres, and shipped off the

money for England. A large quantity of goods, the remnant of the two cargoes, was rescued from the grasp of the English by the prompt recovery of the place by Limers; but no part of the value ever returned to Spain. Limers himself, we believe, took a considerable sum, by way of loan, from the Agent for the extraordinary charges of his government, and the rest was finally confiscated by the Revolutionary Junta in 1812, whereby the Company sustained a further loss of 366,471 dollars according to their own estimate. They had also considerable property in goods at Lima at a much later period, the proceeds of which it is supposed might still be made available, if unremitted to Spain, as it is not known that a similar confiscation took place there.

In the mean time, the events in the Peninsula in 1808, had roused the spirit of the Spanish people to wage an unequal war with Napoleon, and as the contest proceeded, and the patriots lost ground, till at last the Government itself was besieged in the town of Cadiz, the financial difficulties of the Government increased from day to day, and every means was taken to raise money by loans and *donativos* from the corporations in the Colonies as well as in Spain. About eight millions of dollars were obtained in this way from Mexico alone. In every part of the Spanish dominions the feeling of devotion to *Fernando septimo* was so strong, when the news of his detention at Bayonne was first received, that persons of all classes came forward every where according to their means, with most liberal offers of money to support the French war; and in the first instance all the Corporations presented large donations, and afterwards yielded to the applications of Government for loans, until they had actually parted with their whole capital—sometimes even more, for money was borrowed on their credit to lend to the State. All the invested Church and Charity Funds which could be laid hold of in the Colonies, were surrendered: every public establishment or corporation in Mexico was absolutely ruined thereby. Of course the Philippine Company did not escape the general wick. The sums which they expended for Military Clothing in London amounted to 682,063 dollars: and the rest of their disposable capital was all given in the shape of loans to the state; which altogether from first to last, namely from 1798 to 1813, they estimate at 1,140,955 dollars lent to the Government in Spain, and 2,000,254 dollars in the Colonies, of which only 1,154,864 dollars were ever repaid.—*Calcutta Courier*.

THE REV. DR. CAREY.

We have to communicate intelligence to-day, which will be received with general lamentation, not only throughout India, but throughout the world. Dr. Carey has finished his pilgrimage on earth, having gently expired early last Monday morning. For several years past his health has been very infirm; and his strength has gradually sunk, until the weary wheels of nature stood still from mere debility, and not from disease. The peculiarly trying hot weather and rainy season of 1833, reduced him to such extreme weakness, that in September last he experienced a stroke of apoplexy, and, for some time after, his death was expected daily. It pleased God, however, to revive him for a little. During the past cold season, he could again take an evening and morning ride in his palanquin carriage, and spend much of the day reclining in an easy chair with a book in his hand or conversing cheerfully with any friend that called. As however the hot weather advanced, he sunk daily into still greater debility than before: he could take no nourishment: he lay helpless and speechless on his bed, until his skin was worn off his body, and death was a merciful relief. His dearest friends could not but rejoice that his sufferings were ended, although they mourn his loss to themselves and to mankind.

The career which Dr. Carey has run is worthy of most honourable notice. He was a man who stood prominently forward from the mass of the several generations of men with whom he lived; and both for his private and his public character he deserves to be had in lasting remembrance. He was the son of a poor man, and entered life with a very defective education, and assigned to a business nowhere in high estimation, and peculiarly despised in this country: he was a shoemaker. These disadvantages, however, could not repress the energy of his mind; and it soon appeared that Divine Providence had other work for him to do than that to which he seemed at first to have been consigned. A thirst for knowledge he manifested, in various ways, from his childhood; and just as he was coming to manhood, it pleased God to draw his heart to himself, which happy change in his character increased his pursuit of instruction. To understand the Word of God was the first object of his desire, and therefore he set himself to acquire a knowledge of the ancient languages in which it was written. Whilst he was yet labouring for his

daily bread with the awl, he sought acquaintance with grammars and dictionaries; and he never left them till those compiled by himself had gained, by universal consent, an honourable place amongst the monuments of human learning. He was soon after settled as pastor of a Church in Leicester.

In the mean time as he became more acquainted with the condition of the various nations of the earth, by reading the narratives of the voyagers and travellers, he felt great concern for the state of the heathen. So much was he affected thereby, that he resolved to leave all that was dear to him in his native land, for the purpose of preaching the gospel to the Heathen; and in 1792 a society was formed amongst his friends, and through his influence, at whose expense he came to Bengal with his family, and another Missionary, in the end of 1793.

Dr. Carey came to India in a Danish ship, without obtaining the consent of the Hon. Company. To have sought it would have been useless, since the Indian Government were at that time as opposed to the propagation of the Christian religion in India, as if they had thought their own faith to be false. When Dr. Carey came into Bengal, therefore, it was a principal object with him to conceal himself from the knowledge of Government; and for a little time he occupied himself in the cultivation of recently redeemed jungle lands near Takee, about forty miles east from Calcutta; and here he was exposed to much suffering. A few months afterwards, however, he was invited by the late Mr. Udny to take charge of an indigo factory, which he commenced between Malda and Dinapore; and his colleague obtained a similar situation. Through the kindness of their employer, too, they obtained formal permission from Government to continue in India. Dr. Carey continued thus situated from 1794 to the beginning of 1800; during which time he applied himself diligently to the study of the Bengallee language and then of the Sungskrit. He translated the scriptures into Bengallee, preached the gospel in it extensively, and supported several schools.

On the 10th of January, 1800, Dr. Carey came to Serampore and united with Dr. Marshman, Mr. Ward, and others, lately arrived from Europe, in forming the Mission which has since borne the name of this town. From the Serampore Government, and His Majesty the King of Denmark himself, Dr. Carey and his colleagues, from first to last, have received the most gracious protection and favour, with whatever jealousy they were in former days regarded by their own country-

men. In the first year of his residence at Serampore, Dr. Carey's translation of the New Testament was nearly all printed; and the first Christian converts from Hindooism in Bengal were baptized. The Christian Church which was then begun with a few individual believers in the gospel, has now branched into about twenty-four churches in different parts of India.

In 1801 Dr. Carey was chosen as Bengallee teacher in the newly instituted College of Fort William. He was afterwards appointed Professor of Sungskrit and Marhatta, and by this means he acquired an intimacy with learned pundits from all parts of India, through whom, in the course of years, he was enabled to translate the scriptures into all the principal languages of northern Hindoostan. For the students in the College, he had to compile grammars of the languages he taught them; and after many years he completed his voluminous Bengallee Dictionary. By means of these and other works, he became known throughout the world as an oriental scholar of the first eminence. He was not less celebrated as a man of science. Botany and Natural History he began to study long before he left England; and India opened to him a wide field of observation, which he examined with untiring assiduity from his first arrival, until his strength utterly failed him. In these pursuits, he was the coadjutor and personal friend of Roxburgh, Buchanan, Hardwicke, and Wallich, and the correspondent of several of the first men in Europe, with whom he was continually exchanging botanical treasures.

As a philanthropist Dr. Carey is entitled to a high rank. He sought and gained the prevention of infanticide at Gunga Saugur. He was amongst the first, if not the first, that engaged in seeking the abolition of suttees, and chiefly through his exertions the Marquis of Wellesley left to his successors in the government of India a minute declaring his conviction that suttees might and ought to be abolished. Had he continued in the Government, he would have abolished them. Dr. Carey also took an active part in attempting the establishment of a leper hospital in Calcutta. He was the founder of the Agricultural Society. And indeed scarcely any undertaking for the benefit of the country has been engaged in, of which he was not either a prime mover, or a zealous promoter.

It was however as a Christian, a Missionary, and a translator of the sacred scriptures, that Dr. Carey shone pre-eminently. Their obligations to him in these respects the people of India have yet in a great degree to learn. They

will however learn them; and future generations will arise to bless his name. All Bengalees at least may thank him for this: before his days, the Bengalee language was unknown, and had never been reduced to grammatical rule. Pundits would not write it, and there was scarcely a book in it worth reading. It is now rich, refined, and expressive; and scholarship in it is generally sought both by native and foreigners; and to Dr. Carey and the pundits whom he employed, and whose labours he directed, the change is principally owing.

Dr. Carey was born on the 17th August, 1771, and died on the 9th of June, 1834, full of years and honour. — *Samachur Durpun.*

WILL OF THE LATE DR. CAREY.

I, William Carey, Doctor of Divinity, residing at Serampore in the Province of Bengal, being in good health, and of sound mind, do make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following:

First. I utterly disclaim all or any right or title to the Premises at Serampore called the Mission Premises, and every part and parcel thereof, and do hereby declare that I never had, or supposed myself to have, any such right or title.

Secondly. I disclaim all right and title to the property belonging to my present wife Grace Carey, amounting to twenty-five thousand Rupees, more or less, which was settled upon her by a particular Deed, executed previously to my marriage with her.

Thirdly. I give and bequeath to the College of Serampore, the whole of my Museum, consisting of Minerals, Shells, Corals, Insects, and other natural curiosities, and a Hortus Siccus. Also the folio edition of Hortus Woburnensis, which was presented to me by Lord Hastings, Taylor's Hebrew Concordance, my collection of Bibles in Foreign languages, and all my Books in the Italian and German languages.

Fourthly. I desire that my wife, Grace Carey, will select from my Library whatever books in the English Language she wishes for, and keep them for her own use.

Fifthly. From the failure of funds to carry my former intentions into effect, I direct that my Library, with the exceptions above made, be sold by public auction, unless it, or any part of it, can be advantageously disposed of by private sale, and that from the proceeds one thousand five hundred rupees

be paid as a legacy to my son Jabez Carey, a like sum having heretofore been paid to my sons Felix and William.

Sixthly. It was my intention to have bequeathed a similar sum to my son Jonathan Carey, but God has so prospered him, that he is in no immediate want of it. I direct that if any thing remains it be given to my wife Grace Carey, to whom I also bequeath all my Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, and whatever other effects I may possess, for her proper use and behoof.

Seventhly. I direct that before every other thing, all my lawful debts may be paid; that my funeral be as plain as possible; that I be buried by the side of my second wife Charlotte Funitia Carey; and that the following inscription, and nothing more, may be cut on the stone which commemorates her, either above or below as there may be room; viz.

William Carey, born August 17th, 1761, Died——

“ A wretched, poor, and helpless worm,
“ On thy kind arms I fall.”

Eighthly. I hereby constitute and appoint my dear friends the Reverend William Robinson of Calcutta, and the Reverend John Mack of Serampore, Executors to this my last Will and Testament, and request them to perform all therein desired and ordered by me, to the utmost of their power.

Ninthly. I hereby declare this to be my last Will and Testament, and revoke all other Wills and Testaments of a date prior to this.

(Sd.) WILLIAM CAREY.

(Sd.) W. H. JONES.

SAMUEL MCINTOSH.

STRAITS' PRODUCE.

GAMBIER.—As Gambier appears likely to become a staple article of export from this settlement to England, it may be worth while to make a few observations on it.

Mr. Macculloch, in his valuable “ Dictionary of Commerce,” notices two kinds, the *Acacia Catechu*, and the *Uncaria Gambier*. The Gambier obtained from the former tree is commonly called catch, and is made extensively on the Malabar coast, in Pegu, and other places. The substance is obtained by boiling the heart of the tree for a few hours, when it hardens by cooling. The Gambier so well known here, is obtained by boiling the leaves of the *Uncaria Gambier*, a shrub

from 6 to 8 feet in height, and is prepared in large quantities on this island, and on the neighbouring one of *Bintang*. The quantity said to be exported from Rhio annually amounts to 80,000 piculs, most of which finds its way into Java, where we believe, it is used as a dye. It yields a good revenue to the Dutch Government, as the import duty in Java is 8 guilders per picul, if brought from a Dutch settlement, and by Dutch vessels; and 12 guilders, if by British vessels. That produced of late in this island, is estimated at about 20,000 piculs, in one year, and has hitherto been chiefly bought up by the Bugis, in their periodical visits to this port. It is likewise exported occasionally to Calcutta.

The method employed in preparing the extract is thus correctly related by Mr. Finlayson: "The leaves are collected three or four times a year; they are thrown into a large cauldron, the bottom of which is formed of iron, the upper part of bark, and boiled for five or six hours, until a strong decoction is obtained; the leaves are then withdrawn, and allowed to strain over the vessel, which is kept boiling for as many hours more, until the decoction is inspissated; it is then allowed to cool when the catechu subsides. The water is drawn off, a soft soapy substance remains, which is cut into large masses; these are further divided by a knife into small cubes, about an inch square, or into still smaller pieces, which are laid in frames to dry. This catechu has more of a granular uniform appearance than that of Bengal: it is perhaps, also, less pure."

In Mr. Macculloch's notice of Gambier, it appears from experiments made, that Gambier contains a large portion of tannin; one lb. according to Mr. Purkis being "equivalent to 7 or 8 lbs. of oak bark, for tanning leather." It appears also that the very heavy duty of £3 per cwt. has hitherto prevented its being extensively used in tanneries; but as that duty is now reduced to 1s. per cwt., we infer that Gambier will henceforth become a staple article of export to England from this settlement.

We observe that a large quantity was shipped on the two vessels which left for England since our last, and extensive purchases are still making for further shipment.

Should the result we anticipate take place, the advantages this settlement must derive will be extensive. A new impetus will be given to the Chinese, to plant the shrub more extensively than at present, and many portions of the island

now covered with jungle, will be made to bloom with cultivation. As the culture of the Gambier plant enlarges, so will the rearing of pepper vines increase; for it has invariably been found that pepper thrives better on this island, in the vicinity of Gambier plantations,—where the refuse of the boiled leaves are scattered about the stems—than in other spots. The quantity of pepper produced at present on the island may be estimated at eight to ten thousand piculs.

Dr. Bennett, who has visited this settlement, and whose writings, illustrative of natural history, we have at times quoted, published a few observations on Gambier, as cultivated in these parts, and calls it the *Gambier Nauclea*. He asserts that its medicinal properties are astringent, and it is considered useful in diarrhoea and dysentery, in gleet, cattarrhal affections, &c. The dose is usually from twelve grains to one drachm.

There are different qualities of the extract, the first and purest being white and brittle, having an earthy appearance, when rubbed between the fingers; (whence the name of Terra Japonica, as it was supposed at first to come from Japan,) and is formed into small round cakes. This kind is occasionally brought from Siac. The second quality is of a brownish yellow colour, and when broken, has a light brown earthy appearance; it is formed either into oblong cakes, or made into a solid cube form. The third quality contains more impurities than the preceding, and is sometimes formed into small circular cakes.—*Singapore Chronicle, May 1.*

SAGO.—Sago being a commodity, the preparation of which for consumption in Europe as well as India, is exclusively confined to this settlement if we mistake not, a few observations on the culture, mode of manufacture, and the places it is imported from in its crude state, may be interesting to many of our readers.

On consulting the pages of our *Commercial Register* for the last twelve months, during which period the importations have been extensive, we find that Sago-tamping is brought chiefly from *Apong* and *Manda*, the former an island forming the east bank of Brewer's Straits, and the latter lying between the Campar and Indrageree rivers in Sumatra. Large quantities arrive also from *Bungoran, Seantan, Rantow, Mukah, Tabong Timyie, Sarasson, Ketaman* and *Siac*, all of which, we believe, are situated on or close to the east coast of Sumatra. From *Borneo*, we likewise receive a considerable

quantity both of the tamping and of sago coarsely prepared. The total quantity reported during the last official year was 6401 pls. and 252,900 bundles; of which Borneo afforded 4872 pls. and 18,600 bundles, the rest being chiefly from the places above enumerated.

The sago tree is described by a previous writer on this subject, who published his essay in this paper in 1827, as being a species of palm, thriving best in low marshy situations, well watered, and shut out from, but at no great distance, from the sea. The soil best adapted is the flaccid mould chiefly composed of decayed vegetable matter, to the depth of several feet, and extremely pervious to water. Cutting down and burning the jungle is all the preparation required previous to planting, which is best done from the seed, a small black nut, about the size of a pullet's egg, and about 5 fathoms a pair. Plantations from suckers have been found not to be of such quick growth. From seven to ten years is the time necessary for the tree to arrive at full maturity, but the pith is generally extracted at the age of 6 or 7 years.

A plantation, after the above period, will yield a constant supply, as each tree is continually throwing out numerous suckers which in time supply the place of the trees cut down.

A good tree, when felled, will yield 40 to 50 tampings. The tamping is a rough measure made of the leaves of the tree, of a conical form, 20 to 30 inches in length, with a base of about 8 inches diameter, both ends of which are stuffed with the refuse pith to prevent the escape of the farina. A tamping generally holds 19 pounds, so that 7 of them will weigh about a picul.

The method of obtaining the pith or medulla is thus described by the writer above alluded to. When the time arrives for cutting down the trees, the tampings are prepared and left to dry; the trees are then felled and split into halves, by means of wedges. The pith is next scooped out with hoes made of the rind of the tree and carried to a temporary building at hand, the floor of which is raised and latticed so closely as just to allow the finer parts of the medulla, to pass through on being wetted with water and trodden with the feet. Hollowed trunks of trees are placed below to receive the wet farina.

The medulla is trampled until the water passes through clear of the farina, and the refuse is thrown away. The next day, the water covering the farina in the trunks beneath is

drawn off, and the tappings are filled with the wet sago, and left to strain; the refuse pith is then put on the broad open end, which is now closed, and the operation ceases. Sago thus made is obliged to be kept moist, or it will soon spoil. The tappings when brought here fetch 8 to 12 Drs. the 100, according to the demand.

Having noticed the culture of the tree, and the rude method of preparing the pith, as adopted by the semi-barbarous growers, previous to its undergoing the final process of a granulous refinement, we shall make a few observations on the method which the Chinese manufacturers here use in converting it into what is commonly called Pearl Sago.

The fresher the meal the better it is, requiring less labour, and affording superior sago. The raw material becomes sour in proportion to the time it has been extracted from the tree. The sago brought here from Borneo in large quantities, and sold per picul, (not the sago tapping) is incapable of being refined, and can only be used as it is.

The process of refining commences by opening the tapping, and taking out the sago flour for the purpose of purification, which is always done by water, and that must be of the purest kind, and totally free from all vegetable matter, as the sago would turn red a few months after having been manufactured.

The process is so well described by the writer we have alluded to that we shall copy his own words :

“ There are two ways however of cleansing the raw sago — the common method practised is sousing the contents of two or three tappings into a tub full of water, stirring it well about, leaving it for five or six hours to settle, and then pouring off the water; this repeated nine times, generally sweetens the flour, which is somewhat sour when even fresh imputed and clears it of all extraneous matter. The principal objection to its adoption is the waste of flour, which is necessarily carried away in pouring of the water and the loss of time in thus cleansing it, the process requiring three days, whereas the other method never occupies more than two days and is not subject to the same wastage, and is thus performed : — the Sago having water poured on it is strained through a cloth into an empty tub, and well stirred about, left to soak all day and night, next morning it is again stirred up, and gently poured off into troughs a foot wide, six inches deep, and ten feet long. Two of these troughs placed close to each other are used,

pouring a small quantity at a time first into one and then the other alternately; the time taken in pouring the water, saturated with the sago flour, into either of these troughs, allows the other to settle, the troughs are placed nearly horizontal and open at the end furthest from the operator, where a tub is placed to receive the water and refuse which is allowed to settle and given to pigs, &c. The whole of the fine flour subsides as the water passes gradually along the troughs, which receive a very thin coat of meal each time the water is poured into them, and the operation continues until the troughs are nearly full, when the flour is taken out and exposed for a few hours to the sun to dry previous to the process of sifting which it undergoes, after being broken in small pieces by a mallet; the sieve is made of bamboo and the openings for the flour to pass through longitudinal and very small—and instead of using it in the hand, which from its size, being about two feet square, would be very irksome, it is suspended at a convenient height from the ceiling and being drawn back and merely let go again, by striking against a beam placed opposite it for this purpose, the meal is driven through a little at a time and very finely sifted—if this time the meal is moist, which enables the next performer to granulate it, by simply putting the sifted meal in a bag about three feet long, one foot wide, and perhaps eighteen inches deep, suspended from the ceiling in the same manner as the sieve, and pulling the bag backwards and forwards—this operation is performed in about half an hour, the bag containing each time about sixty pounds of flour, and it is truly surprising to see how beautifully granulated this rude contrivance makes it—this done it undergoes another sifting, and all the coarse grains are returned to be remilled,—such then as has passed muster through the last sieve is baked for about half an hour, in large iron pans, placed over a pretty hot fire, each pan having a person to attend it, keeping the granulated sago constantly stirred, to prevent its being done unequally, or burning; about twenty pounds is put into a pan at a time—when properly baked it is sifted, the fine grains being separated from the coarse, and put up,—the first generally for exportation to Europe and India, and the latter, for sale at home. The manufacturers are invariably Chinese, and they take about three days to convert the raw into Pearl Sago; when it is cheap, they are induced to underbake it to save weight, in this case they are afraid to put it up in boxes, until there is a demand as it is liable to fermentation, from the

moisture remaining in it, and apt to turn red and coagulate.

Sago for exportation is packed in cases which contain somewhat more than a picul, and the cost is always included in the price given for the commodity. We have already mentioned that there are about ten Sago manufactories on the Island, which give employment to upwards of 200 Chinese. A number of carpenters are likewise constantly employed in making boxes.

The following is a close calculation of the quantity of Pearl Sago manufactured at this settlement and exported to various parts, during the last official year just ended :

17,030	pls. to	England.
1,700	„ „	Calcutta.
970		Bombay.
300		China and Manila.
150		Cape.
1,870		Hamburgh.
300		America.
260		Madras.
520		Sundry places, as Ceylon, Penang, Malacca, &c.

23,100 piculs.

The greater part of the coarse Borneo Sago imported in the same period, was exported to Malacca and Penang, where probably it is used as an article of food, as it is here by the poorer classes of natives.

As Sago has now become a staple article of our commerce, it may be well worth the attention of some enterprising individual to try whether the cultivation of the tree here would prove advantageous or not. There is abundance of low marshy land, composed of alluvial soil, and in the immediate vicinity of our rivers, which may answer the purpose, being apparently calculated for no other. A plantation once set, requires little more than being kept free from underwood, which may be done by the labour of one man.—*Ibid*, May 8.

CULTIVATION OF NUTMEGS AND CLOVES.—The cultivation of Nutmeg and Clove trees has for many years, occupied the attention of various enterprising individuals residing within the Straits settlements, who have embarked a large capital, and expended much labour in promoting plantations of these valuable trees. The case is pre-eminently so at

Prince of Wales Island, where according to competent authority, upwards of seven to eight hundred picu's of Cloves are annually produced. The quantity of Nutmegs collected, we have not heard stated, but we imagine it nearly equals that of Clove. On this point we must look for accurate information to our Penang contemporary, who would do well were he to publish an article on the resources of that island. Similar plantations were commenced on this island, soon after the formation of the settlement, and upwards of twelve, though mostly young, may now be seen in the vicinity of the town, and generally in a thriving condition. At Malacca also there are a few plantations, and from specimens of Nutmegs grown there, we think the latter superior to those produced here, but capital and energy seem wanting in order to raise any considerable quantity.

An intelligent correspondent residing at Penang, in writing to us on the subject observes: "Any remarks on the cultivation of spices will ultimately tend to do good, and the oftener that subject is brought to the notice of Government the better. There does not exist a single doubt, but that our three settlements with proper encouragement given by Government,—a reduction of rates chargeable on lands, &c. would supply, in a very few years, the whole continent of Europe with spices and do away with the Dutch monopoly to the Eastward. Although the extent of spices cultivated here appears little, the produce of last year (1833) in Cloves, I imagine, cannot be less than 700 pls. without the mother Cloves. Our possessions opposite Fort Cornwallis called Province Wellesley, is capable of producing any thing, both from the nature of the soil, climate, and advantage of situation, and spices are cultivated there also, although the plantations are in their infancy. The land-tax is considered extremely high, and consequently will not admit of the poorer classes of individuals cultivating to the extent and with the spirit that they otherwise would do; were the land rents modified to suit the means of the poor ryots. You ought to get some one to give you a leading article on Province Wellesley—it would be well worth your attention."

The latter remarks may be applied with equal truth to Singapore, where in an area of 270 square miles, (the estimated extent of the island, not including, upwards of 50 adjacent islets, subject to the settlement,) the heavy land-rents have admitted only of a few plantations being undertaken by per-

sons possessing capital. Were the rents modified to suit the means of the poorer orders, there exists not a doubt but that spice plantations would soon be commenced on the island to a great extent. The policy which imposed the present obnoxious rates, at best was very narrow and extremely injurious to our local prosperity.

The duty on foreign Nutmegs imported into Great Britain is 3s. 6d. per lb.—when brought from any British possession it is only 2s. 6d. The duty on Cloves, in like manner, is 3s. per lb. on foreign and 2s. on that brought from any English possession. The difference in these duties is certainly an encouragement to British planters, but a further protection should still be afforded, by levying the higher duties on all Nutmegs and Cloves, which are not actually produced in British possessions, though brought from them. This might be done by requiring a certificate of place of growth with each importation.

Since the reductions of duties on Nutmegs and Cloves, the consumption of both articles in Great Britain has greatly increased. In 1829 the quantity of Nutmegs retained for home consumption was 113,273½ lbs or nearly 855 pls. The Cloves entered for home consumption at present in Great Britain, amount to 60,000 lbs. or about 460 pls. a year, of which a part comes from Cayenne. If these quantities be correctly estimated, *Penang* alone produces even now, more than sufficient for the consumption of Great Britain, and in time when the plantations on this island are more matured, the total quantity produced in the Straits will go a great way towards supplying the demand on the continent of Europe also.

A valuable paper on the culture of spices, written by Mr. Lumsdaine some years ago, and which we re-publish in our present number may afford some useful hints to planters.

The mode of culture adopted in the different plantations is nearly the same. The beds of the trees are kept free from grass and noxious weeds by the hoe, and the plough is occasionally run along the interjacent spaces for the purpose of eradicating the lallang (*Andropogon caricosum*) which proves greatly obstructive to the operations of agriculture. The trees are generally manured with cow dung and burnt earth once a year in the rainy season, but the preparation of suitable composts and their mode of application are but imperfectly understood. The pruning knife is too sparingly used; very few of

the planters lop off the lower verticles of the Nutmeg trees or thin them of the unproductive and straggling branches.

The site of a plantation is an object of primary importance, and doubtless the alluvial grounds are entitled to preference from the acknowledged fertility of their soil and its appropriate organization and capability of retaining moisture independent of the advantage of water carriage. Several of the Nutmeg trees, of the importation of 1798 at Moco-Moco are placed in soil of this description, although never manured they are in the highest state of luxuriance and bear abundantly; and I have been informed by a gentleman recently arrived from that station, that the stem of one of them measures 38 inches in circumference. Some of the trees in my own experimental garden corroborate the truth of this assertion; one of these blossomed at the early age of 2 years ten months and a half, a degree of precocity ascribable solely to its proximity to the lake which forms the southern boundary. This was the first tree that blossomed of the importation of 1803, which consisted of upwards of 22,000 Nutmeg plants. Next to the alluvial deposits, virgin forest lands claim pre-eminence, their surface being clothed with a dark colored carbonized mould formed by the slow decay of falling leaves and mouldering trunks of trees; and next to these are to be ranked the open plains. Declivities are objectionable from the risk of the precipitation of the mould and manure into the subjacent ravines by the heavy torrents of rain that occasionally deluge the country. Above all, the plantation must be protected from the southerly and northerly winds by a skirting of lofty trees, and if Nature has not already made this provision, no time should be lost in belting the grounds with a double row of the *Cassuarina littorea* and *Cerbera manghas*, which are well adapted for this purpose. This precautionary measure will not only secure the planter against eventual loss from the falling off of the blossom and young fruit in heavy gales, but will prevent the up-rooting of the trees, a contingency to which they are liable from the slender hold their roots have of the soil. If the plantation is extensive, subsidiary rows of these trees may be planted at convenient distances. No large trees whatever should be suffered to grow among the spice trees, for these exclude the vivifying rays of the sun and arrest the descent of the salutary night dews, both of which are essential to the quality and quantity of the produce. They further rob the soil of its fecundity, and intermingle their roots with those

of the spice trees. It is true that by the protection they afford they prevent frequently the premature bursting of the husk occasioned by the sudden action of a hot sun upon it when saturated with rain; but the loss sustained in this way is not equal to the damage the spice trees suffer from these intruders. Extensive tracts of land are to be met with in the interior of the country well adapted for the cultivation of the Nutmegs and Cloves, and to these undoubted preference is due.

In originating a Nutmeg plantation, the first care of the cultivation is to select ripe nuts and to set them at the distance of a foot apart in a rich soil, merely covering them very lightly with mould. They are to be protected from the heat of the sun, occasionally weeded, and watered in dry weather every other day. The seedlings may be expected to appear in from 30 to 90 days, and when four feet high the healthiest and most luxuriant consisting of 3 or 4 verticel are to be removed in the commencement of the rains to the plantation previously cleared of trees and underwood by burning and grubbing up their roots, and placed in holes dug for their reception at the distance of 80 feet from each other, screening them from the heat of the sun and violence of the winds. It is a matter of essential importance that the ground be well opened and its cohesion broken, in order to admit of the free expansion of the roots of the tender plants, and that it be intimately mixed with burnt earth and cow manure, in the proportion of two thirds of the former to one third of the latter. The plants are to be set in rows as well for the sake of regularity, as for the more convenient traversing of the plough, which is now to be employed in clearing the intermediate spaces of lallang and other noxious grasses, carefully avoiding to trespass on the beds of the trees. They must be watered every other day in sultry weather, manured annually during the rains with four garden baskets full of the above mentioned compost to each tree, and protected from the sun until they attain the age of five years. They will now be sufficiently hardy to bear the sun, and from that age until their fifteenth year, the compost should consist of equal parts of cow dung and burnt earth, and from 3 to 12 baskets full will be required for each bearing tree, a lesser proportion being distributed to the males. From the power of habit the trees will after the 15th year require a more stimulating nutriment; the dung ought not therefore to be more than two or three months old, and the mixture should consist of two parts of it

to one of burnt earth, of which the suitable proportion will be from 12 to 16 baskets to each tree biennially. In all cases the prepared compost must be spread out in the sun for 3 or 4 days previously to its application, in order to destroy grubs and worms that may have lodged in it, and which might injure the roots of the plants.

In all plantations whether situated in forest land or in the plains, the necessity of manuring at stated intervals has been found indispensable, and is indeed identified with their prosperity. The proper mode of applying it is in a circular furrow in immediate contact with the extremities of the fibrous roots which may be called the absorbents of the plant. Where there is a scarcity of dung recourse may be had to the dregs remaining after the preparation of the oil from the fruit of the *Arachis Hypogœa* which in mixture with burnt earth, is a very stimulating manure; or composts may be formed from the decomposition of leaves or vegetable matter of any description. A very fertilizing and highly animalized liquid nutriment for plants is obtained by macerating human ardure in water in proper pits for 4 or 5 months and applying the fluid to the radical absorbents of the plants. Sea weed and many other articles may also be resorted to which will readily occur to the intelligent agriculturist.

During the progressive growth of the plantation, the beds of the trees are to be regularly weeded and the roots kept properly covered with the mould, for those have constant tendency to seek the surface; the growth of the lateral branches alone is to be encouraged, and all suckers or dead and unproductive branches are to be removed by the pruning knife, so as to thin the trees considerably and to admit of the descent of the night dews which are greatly contributive to their well being, especially during the dry and sultry weather; creepers are to be dislodged, and the lower verticles lopped off, with the view of establishing an unimpeded circulation of air. The conclusion of the great annual harvest is the fittest time for pruning the trees. After the eradication of the lalang, the growth of innoxious grasses is to be encouraged in the intervals between the trees, which will give the plantation the appearance of a park, and the plough is now to be abandoned.

The Nutmeg tree is monoœcious as well as dioœcious, but no means of discovering the sexes before the period of inflorescence are known. The relative proportion of male and female trees to each other is also undefined, and is indeed the

result of chance. Setting aside however all pretension to mathematical precision, the number of productive trees may be roundly estimated at two thirds of the whole cultivation. However presumptuous it may appear to arraign the operations of Nature, I cannot but think that, with reference to the genus *Myristica*, she has made a most unnecessary provision in the creation of so many male trees, since the monoecious plants are fully as susceptible of the rapturous impulse of conjugal bliss, and equally competent for the purposes of ardent and successful love. The number of male trees therefore necessary to be retained will depend entirely on that of the monoecious kind; all above this number being considered as superfluous should be cut down, and other trees planted in their stead. Were I indeed to originate a Nutmeg plantation now, I should either attempt to procure grafts on male stocks on such trees as produce the largest and best fruit, by the process of inarching, notwithstanding the speculative hypothesis of the graft partaking of the gradual and progressive decay of the parent tree, leaving a branch or two of the stock for the purpose of establishing a regular polygamy, by which means the plantation would consist of monoecious trees only; or I should place the young plants in the nursery at the distance of four feet from each other, and force them to an early discovery of their sex, by lifting them out of their beds once a year and replacing them in the same spot so as to check the growth of wood and viviparous branches. The sex might thus be ascertained on an average within the fourth year, and the trees removed to the plantation and systematically arranged, whereas in the usual mode of proceeding it is not ascertainable before the 7th year in general.

Upon an average the Nutmeg tree fruits at the age of 7 years, and increases in produce till the 15th year, when it is at its greatest productiveness. It is said to continue prolific for 70 or 80 years in the Moluccas, but our experience carries us no farther than 22 years and a half, all the trees of which age that have been properly managed, are still in the highest degree of vigour and fecundity; and for this reason no term for planting a succession of trees can as yet be fixed upon. Seven months in general elapse between the appearance of the blossom and ripening of the fruit, and the produce of one bearing tree with another under good cultivation may in the fifteenth year of the plantation be calculated at five pounds of Nutmegs, and a pound and quarter of Mace. I have observ-

ed however that some trees produce every year a great quantity of fruit, whilst other constantly give very little. It bears all the year round, but more plentifully in some months than in others. The great harvest may generally be looked for in the months of September, October, November and December, a small one in April, May and June. Like other fruit trees on this portion of Sumatra, I have remarked that it yields most abundantly every other year. The fruit having ripened, the outer integument bursts spontaneously, and is gathered by means of a hook attached to a long stick, and the Mace being cautiously stripped off, and flattened by the hands in single layers, is placed on mats for 3 or 4 days in the sun to dry. Some planters cut off the heels and dry the Mace in double blades, from an opinion that the insect is apt to breed in or about the heels, and that the double blade gives a better and more substantial appearance to the Mace. The former idea is entirely groundless, for if the article be properly cured, kept in tight packages, in a dry situation and exposed to the sun for 5 or 6 hours once a fortnight, there need be no apprehension of the insect; if it is not, it will assuredly be attached by it whether the heels be cut off or not again, the insect is much more likely to nestle within the fold of the double blade, and the fancied superiority of appearance has so little weight with the purchaser, as not to counterbalance the risk of probable deterioration and eventual loss. In damp and rainy weather the Mace should be dried by the heat of a charcoal fire carefully conducted, so as not to smoke it or blacken its surface.

The nuts liberated from their macy envelope are transported to the drying house, and deposited on an elevated stage of spilt neebongs placed at a sufficient distance from each other to admit of the heat, from a woudering fire beneath, without suffering even the smallest nuts to pass through. The heat should not exceed 140 of Fahrenheit, for a sudden inordinate degree of heat dries up the kernels of the nuts too rapidly, and its continued application produces fissures in them; or a fermentation is excited in them, which increases their volume so greatly as to fill up the whole cavity of the shell and to prevent them from rattling when put to this criterion of due preparation. The fire is lighted in the evening and kept up for the whole of the night. The smoking house is a brick building of a suitable size with a terraced roof, and the stage is placed at an elevation of ten feet from the ground, having three divi-

sions in it for the produce of different months. The nuts must be turned every second or third day, that they may all partake equally of the heat, and such as have undergone the smoking process for the period of 2 complete months and rattle freely in the shell are, to be cracked with wooden mallets, the worm eaten and shrivelled ones thrown out, and the good ones rubbed over simply with recently prepared well sitted dry lime. They are now to be regraded, and finally packed for transportation in tight casks, the insides of which have been smoked, cleaned, and covered with a coating of fresh water and lime. If packed in chests, the seams must be dammed to prevent the admission of air or water. There is no necessity for sorting them, as previously to their sale, they are classed into sizes in the Company's Ware-houses in London.

The mode generally practised in preparing Nutmegs for the market, is to dip them in a mixture of salt water and lime, and to spread them out on mats for 4 or 5 days in the shade to dry. I am however convinced from much experience that this is a pernicious practice, not only from the quantity of moisture imbibed in this process encouraging the breeding of insect and rendering the nuts liable to early decay, but from the heating quality of the mixture producing fissures and occasioning a great loss in the out turn; whereas by liming them simply in the dry way as I have recommended, the loss ought not to exceed 8 per cent. In May 1816 I made some experiments on this subject. I cracked a quantity of Nutmegs that had been smoke-dried for 2 months, and distributed them into four equal portions. I prepared the nuts of one parcel with a mixture of lime and salt water; those of the 2nd were rubbed over merely with fine well dried shell lime such as the natives use with their betel, although I have no doubt but that recently prepared and well sifted common lime would answer equally well; those of the third parcel were mixed unlimed with one third of weight of whole black pepper; and those of the fourth also unlimed with the same proportion of cloves. They were then put into separate boxes with sliding tops, and numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the order I have mentioned them. At the expiration of the first year they were all sound. After that of the second, I found 3 worm eaten nuts in No. 1 and two in No. 3. but those in Nos. 2 and 4 remained untouched. The injured nuts were allowed to remain, and after the lapse of the third year, five worm eaten ones were discovered

in No. 1, three in No. 3 and two in No. 4 those in No 2 being in their original state. Four years and four months have now elapsed since the commencement of experiments, and upon examining the several parcels the other day, the number of decayed nuts has not increased in Nos. 1, 3 and 4, those in No 2 are as good as the day they were put into the box. These experiments not only prove the superiority of liming in the dry way, but also the fact that the progress to general decay in a heap of Nutmegs, even after the insect has established itself, must be a work of years. In the shell they will keep for a great length of time. I have myself kept them in this state for six years, and when cracked they were found perfectly sound. From the report of the London brokers however, they will not answer in Europe on account of the heavy allowance for shells, which is one third of the weight; but the Chinese merchants are in the daily habit of exporting them to Penang and China, where they are in request. It is stated on the best authority, the unlimed or brown Nutmegs as the home dealers call them, mixed with Cloves as in experiment No. 4, are highly esteemed in England, and even preferred by some to the home produce; most probably for the greater facility of detecting the flaws in them in their naked state.

Although the Clove tree attains great perfection in the red mould of these districts, it is more partial to a less tenacious soil. Its cultivation has been established for many years in the West Indies and at Bourbon, and is of secondary importance only. The mother Cloves are planted in rich mould so as to reduce its tenacity; and to be cultivated in the same mode as the Nutmegs, only that when full grown they require less manure in the proportion of one third. They yield generally at the age of 6 years, and at that of 12 are in their highest state of bearing, when the average produce may be estimated at 6 or 7 pounds of marketable fruit each tree during the harvest, which takes place in the rainy months, but with us they have hitherto borne two crops in three years only. The fruit is terminal, and when of a reddish hue is plucked by the hand, so that the process of gathering it is tedious. It is then dried for several days on mats in the sun, until it breaks easily between the fingers, and assumes a dark brown color. It loses about 60 per cent. in drying. When past its prime the Clove tree has a ragged and uncombed appearance, and I am led to suppose that its existence is limited to 20

years, unless in very superior soil, in which it may drag out a protracted and unprofitable state of being to the period of perhaps 24 years. Hence it becomes necessary to plant a succession of seedlings when the old trees have attained eight years of age, and this octennial succession must be steadily kept in view.

17. With reference to the number of labourers, cattle and ploughs necessary for a plantation of 1000 Nutmeg or Clove trees after the ground has been thoroughly cleared of underwood and stumps of trees, I consider that 7 Chinese or active Bengalee labourers, 50 head of cattle and 2 ploughs would be sufficient for all the purpose of the cultivation, with the exception of collecting the Clove harvest, which being a very tedious process, would require an extra number of hands, and indeed the best plan would be to gather it in by contract.—*From a Paper by Mr. J. Lumsdaine in the Proceedings of the Agricultural Society, established in Sumatra, 1820.—Ibid, May 15.*

THE COORG CAMPAIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS TIMES.

Sir,—If you feel disposed to give insertion to this letter in your paper, I shall feel indebted to you. Should you however decline doing so, may I request you will have the goodness to return it to me. I entertain a peculiar aversion to any thing in the shape of anonymous productions. When a man adheres strictly to the truth, I can perceive no very substantial reason why he should not state it fearlessly, and attach his signature to the production. You will find my name, rank, and regiment affixed to the termination of this. All responsibility as to incorrectness in any portion of the information it may contain, rests solely with myself.

The hostilities which have been carried on against the Coorg Rajah have excited considerable interest, and I have, I believe, perused every account in the Madras papers which has had reference to them. No where however have I observed the slightest attempt made to give a really accurate statement of the proceedings of the northern column under Colonel G. Waugh, on (to us) the memorable third of the month when we met with that severe repulse at the stockade of Buk'h. There appears an evident impression that the less said of the disaster the better. Considerable responsibility must naturally rest on the shoulders of the person who may endeavour to

throw light upon this delicate affair. That burden I have expressed my willingness to take upon myself. That either error, oversight, or misapprehension of orders exists somewhere, is a supposition, I presume, not far from the actual truth. In one of the official notifications it has been stated that a disregard of, or a want of proper attention to, the orders of the Brigadier, on the part of a noble and brave old officer, (the much regretted Lieut.-Colonel Mill of H. M. 55th Regiment who fell on this occasion,) had been the means of bringing into action a greater number of those fine spirited fellows of H. M. 55th than exactly suited Colonel Waugh's intentions; and this circumstances having increased the casualties of the day, had unhappily crippled the gallant Colonel's means of carrying into execution, as rapidly as he could have wished, the orders of superior authority. I am aware that my own limited standing in the service—fifteen years—in some measure prohibits me from giving utterance to my sentiments, though I am neither without eyes to see, nor judgement to comprehend the oversights of that day—I sincerely desire that my motives for writing should not be liable to any misconstruction, and shall therefore sedulously avoid making reflections. My language, I hope, will be found, when speaking of my superiors, to be respectful. My object being simply to submit a correct and distinct detail of the proceedings of the northern column from day break to midnight of the third instant. I trust the introduction of the personal pronouns may be charitably remarked upon, as I narrate what principally occurred under my own observation. I shall strictly confine myself to truth and utterly defy contradiction. I have it in view to establish three facts. The first, that it was *not* the intention of the Brigadier that the stockade of Buk'h should have been assaulted in *front*, as unfortunately was the case, and that this was altogether owing either to the treachery or ignorance of the guides furnished to the two assaulting parties—from the circumstances that the guide attached to the assaulting party under my command, brought us intentionally directly close to the front of the outer barrier gate, ere a shot was fired—as did afterwards also the guide which accompanied the other and more powerful assaulting party under the command of Major Bird, of the 31st Regt. Light Infantry. Secondly, that only one reconnoitring party was sent out during the day previous to the attack on the stockade being made, thus its means of observation were very circumscribed, that a sufficiency of

time was not allowed it to perform so responsible a duty as that of reconnoitring an enemy's position, either with satisfaction to the mind of the officer commanding it, (that officer was myself) or with benefit to the service, it having been recalled by bugle within an hour and a quarter or considerably less time from its starting. Thirdly, I will dare to venture on the assertion that it was altogether impracticable for the guns *during the engagement* to have been brought any nearer to the barrier than they were, which distance was verging on, if not fully, three quarters of a mile, in consequence of which they were comparatively of little use, as the point they bore upon (even if they struck any portion of the works at all) must have been the extreme right of the stockade—the jungla being impervious, but few of the enemy could have been scragged by the guns, which, though actively enough employed, it is to be regretted were so with but little effect.

Personal considerations would probably actuate the minds of those who are sailing the ocean of life with prosperous breezes, to pause ere they ventured to delineate the acts of their superiors. I have had *breezes* enough, Heaven knows, during my military career, but confound them, they were the reverse of being prosperous ones!—Considerations of this nature have, therefore, but trival influence with me. So long as, by the mercy of Heaven, I am enabled conscientiously to perform my duty, and uphold my station as an officer, I have nothing to fear. I am however perfectly aware I have much less to hope for in the service. Frowns or threats have now but small effect upon my nerves, having been unhappily often plunged into hot water, in a military sense, even to its maddening heat—that this species of bath hath lost its novelty with me—should I on any occasion fail in the performance of that duty, I expect no mercy, for I would scorn to seek it. Mercy from man I spurn and loathe. It were a plant of Heavenly growth. Agony of mind hath taught me to seek it only in prayer to God above. But to my narrative. At day light on the morning of the third of April the column was under arms, with the hope of joining, before night fall, the eastern column under Col. Lindsay, C. B. Every officer was impressed more or less with the notion that it was likely to prove a day of hard fighting, having during the preceding evening heard so much regarding the stockade at Buk'h that the general anxiety to fall in with it was great, more particularly as its defences were represented as being of the first order. The

advance guard was this morning commanded by Major Bird of the 31st Light Infantry as field officer of the day, under whom it was my fortune to be Captain of the day, consequently my position was also with the advance. Heriot of H. M. 55th Regt was Adjutant of the day, he who so distinguished himself on the occasion of the assault, and was twice so severely wounded. The advance was composed of seventy men including non-commissioned of H. M. 55th Regt. under the command of Lieuts. Bailey and Molloy. A picket of sixty rank and file with one native officer, and a due proportion of non-commissioned of the 9th Regt. N. I. commanded by Ensign Robertson of that corps, together with a similar number of the 31st Regt. L. I. under the immediate control of Ensign Babington of the L. I., the pioneers were also with the advance. Instructions were given to me previous to our breaking ground, to cover and flank the advance with the Light Infantry—at the same time the Major stated to me that on our approach to the stockade of Buk'h he would entrust me with one half of the advance as an assaulting party, while he in person would command the other. It was with the highest satisfaction that while about 100 paces in front with the skirmishers I remarked the steady manner in which our men with young Babington conducted themselves; they evidently displayed an anxiety to amulate those admirable steady sepoys, the Rifle Company of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, who under Captain Scott and Lieutenant Kerr were engaged in flanking the column. Not a shadow of that precipitancy which had so marked their proceedings on the previous day was now observable amongst them—careful and stealthy as cats they *felt* every inch of their way—the jungle being sufficiently dense on either side to authorize their doing so, nor did they dream of firing till they had obtained a correct and steady aim. After the first two miles the road had almost entirely disappeared and you may judge of the labour of the pioneers, when I inform you, that it occupied a period of nearly two hours ere the guns could be brought the distance of half a mile. About 7 or 8 we were delighted to hear a very brisk and interesting cannonade from Col. Lindsay's column—this was his successful attack on Rumasawmy Kunnawye, which stockade he had carried by assault on both flanks with trifling loss. About half past 6 the column had arrived on the margin of a dense jungle, on the distant high grounds of which, it was understood, and by the guides asserted to be the case, that the stockade would be

fallen in with. It became necessary that a road should be made down a very deep declivity and across a range of paddy grounds, before the guns could be brought even to the skirts of the jungle, which in sober earnest was a confoundedly dense one, principally composed of large forest trees, sniping had ceased for some time when a smart fire was suddenly thrown in from a handful of Coorgs, who under cover of the jungle thought to have done considerable execution on the right of the advancing column; they were speedily dislodged by three rounds from the guns, and driven further back into their shelter by the rifles. It was now evident that an awful long time must, of necessity, elapse ere the guns could by possibility be brought across to the jungle. This was the golden moment for sending out a brace of reconnoitring parties. Had good information been obtained at this critical juncture, I may venture to say, that in all probability a very different result might have attended the evening's operation. Unhappily the hour and a half, which was consumed in effecting the passage of the guns, passed unheeded; our flankers and the rifles lay at their ease within the jungle, covering the working parties. Though we at that time knew nothing about it, the stockade was actually situated within a mile and a half of the spot which afforded the flankers such excellent cover. Its position was on the top of a range of heights of considerable elevation, inclining slightly to our left, thickly studded with jungle and magnificent teak trees even to their summit, affording splendid cover for reconnoitring. The guns having been got across, the skirmishers were drawn in; it was now half past 11. Major Bird having sent for me ordered me to form a reconnoitring party, sharp—the half of the advance fell in. I received minute instructions and started off with Baily of the 55th Regt. and Robertson of the 9th N. I. We had to make a considerable detour to our right with the hope that by penetrating the jungle in that direction we might hit upon some passage which would afford us an opportunity of viewing the left flank of the stockade, (as on starting we fronted it) or by better luck still fall on its rear. Fortune appeared at first propitious; we quickly fell in with a village evidently deserted but an hour or so previous to our arrival, as the domestic cattle and fowls were ranging about in abundance. We then hit upon a deep ravine, apparently leading in the direction of the object of our pursuit, our passage was much impeded by large trees having been felled and piled on each other every 20 paces across

this ravine. To remove the obstacles we had no means, consequently surmounted them by climbing over the best way we could; and were enjoying the expectation of an early brush at the stockade, when to our infinite chagrine we distinctly heard the field officer's bugles loudly sounding the re-call; so promptly was this obeyed, that in the hurry I suddenly disappeared beneath the earth, having fallen into an infernal sunken magazine or store-room, redolent with the vile effluvia oil, ghee and a thousand other villainous compounds, out of this I was lugged neck and crop by the men of the 55th, who heartily enjoyed my confusion. On rejoining the advance a few minutes breathing time was allowed, while a dram was issued to the Europeans. The two parties for the assaults were then told off; the advance guard being equally divided between Major Bird and myself. However as we were separating, a support was sent up from the column, it consisted of Capt. Baty of the 55th Regt. with five and twenty of his fine Light Company, and Lieutenants Gordon and Martin 3rd Light Infantry, with, I believe, a sub-division of their men; these parties both joined Major Bird. My instructions were shortly and explicitly given me by the Major. It was the decided and expressed intention of the Brigadier that the two assaulting parties should attack in flank, or if attainable in reverse, while the guns were to be brought to play on the front of the stockade. I mean the barrier. My party intending to attack the *left* of the enemy's works, I was directed not to penetrate the jungle very deeply to our right, but rather to skirt it and if possible to keep within hail of the field officer's bugles; it was therefore agreed between us that, in order to prevent our crossing fire with each other, that both parties should sound the bugles every ten minutes. Major Bird, I presume, did not at all intend to enter the thick of the jungle, his object being to wind round it, making a detour to his own left, hoping by this to fall in with the rear of the stockade. I was furnished with a guide who really possessed the confidence of the Brigadier, and I am inclined to suppose was also thought well of by the Deputy Assistant Qr. Mr. General, Capt. Simpson, who was at his post with the advance the whole day. We started in high spirits. I could plainly decipher delight and anticipation in the sunburnt countenances of the two fine young officers who accompanied me, Lieut. Bailey and Ensign Robertson; as also on each bronzed face of the gallant 55th with whom it is positively a pleasure to serve. The men

of the 9th kept up admirably, and turned out six volunteers of their grenadiers to flank the leading section of the Europeans. We proceeded steadily. The lads of the 55th cracking their jests with each other much to our entertainment. Supposing that we were rapidly approaching our destination, I was somewhat surprised at the guide suddenly leading us to a deep ravine, which terminated in a rugged narrow and exceedingly steep ascent, formed of large broken stones, evidently a high road to some place or other, thickly intersected every 10 or 15 yards with enormous large trees cut down and thrown directly across our way. The thought instantly flashed across my mind that our guide was intentionally deceiving us, and wilfully leading us to the very front of the stockade; this was neither in accordance with my wishes nor the orders I had received, as I had not a single pioneer nor a solitary scaling ladder with me. With a portion of former I ought, properly speaking, to have been furnished. I questioned the guide in every possible way; he having undertaken to lead me by a Bukhra-ke-rusta or sheep path; his reply at least was so plausible that I could scarcely withhold a portion of belief. "Should I lead you, said he, to the front of the thut or stockade, must I not be the first that the Coorgas will shoot? am I not in front with you?" This was specious reasoning. Notwithstanding I was perfectly correct in my supposition; the haremzaad was actually leading us direct to the very barrier "the gate of slaughter" as it has since been styled. At this moment finding the impediments to our progress greatly increase, I confess I was desirous of drawing off our party somewhat to the right into the deep and perfectly impervious jungle, for I expected every moment that a volley from the enemy among us would intimate our approximation to his stockade, but I verily believe the devil himself would have failed in persuading our gallant Europeans to diverge one yard either to the right or left. Nothing was left to us but scrambling over the impediments or crawling beneath them—for about half an hour we had altogether lost the sound of the field officer's bugle. We were within 100 paces from the outer barrier when it was reported to me that Major Bird's party was observed at a distance in the low grounds cutting his way and proceeding by the identical road which we had ascended. We hailed him with our bugle; he replied by directing us to halt till he had formed a junction with us; we joined; the Europeans were directed to fall back and give these

under Major Bird as commanding officer the *pas*. My own position was of course now with the leading section of the Europeans, of my own party. The whole rested for 3 or 4 minutes that the pioneers might come up. The men fell in, and down came the anticipated volley of musketry. Cheerful huzzas responded to the fire. Major Bird and Heriot instantly led on the leading sections which divided to the right and left, and rapidly commenced a roar of musketry along both breasts of the stockade; the action was carried on with spirit on both sides. The stockade itself was so inimitably masked that it was utterly impossible to distinguish scarcely an iota of the breast work although standing near to the barrier gate; a deep ditch within the barrier; a strong palisade without, with a glacis, covered the inner walls. I shall avoid entering very minutely into the particulars of the affair—they are on official record. After some considerable time had elapsed, and only about 8 or 10 pioneers had got up to the barrier gate, where they instantly received their death wounds. I observed Major Bird apparently extremely anxious that the pioneers should be sent up to him in order that the barrier might be forced. He walked down about ten paces calling out loudly for the aid required—it came not—methought I could decipher the feelings of a brave man anxious to get the assistance he stood so much in need of, yet fearing that a single retrograde step on his part might by possibility be misinterpreted by the Europeans or by his own men who were intermingled with them. Whether I rightly judged the Major's feelings on this occasion he best can say. He returned double quick, nor did I conceive I was wanting in my duty when I stepped out and asked him if he would allow me to go down the hill and exert myself in bringing up the pioneers he so much wanted. He instructed me to do so forthwith. Happily I passed through a pretty considerably smart fire unhit—the cross fire from both flanks of the stockade during the whole of the action concentrating on this pathway by which we had ascended. Having stumbled on a string of bodies laying on their faces apparently motionless, I imagined they were dead—it fortunately turned out otherwise. The picket of the 9th Regt. having lost their officer, young Robertson, who was shot through the head at the early part of the attack and died instantly, and having no confidence in their native officer whom I saw snug under cover, I should imagine became slightly confused for the moment and possibly somewhat disheartened at their loss. A few of them

recognized me, mentioned their loss and loudly called on me to have an officer of their Regt. sent up to them. The fire was so heavy that I had neither time nor inclination to parley, but mentioned to them I would return in a few minutes with pioneers, and I expected they would then follow me to the barrier. So long as young Robertson had been with them they intermingled in the action most freely with the men of the 81st and were equally as hotly engaged as the Light Infantry. Poor Robertson it was his maiden and his last. Having with some difficulty procured a handful of pioneers, some five and twenty or so, with two short ladders, I was hastily returning with them towards the barrier, when at no great distance from it I received a matchlock ball clean through the front part of my left wrist, striking my pistol out of my hand; the shock naturally caused me to stumble. In an instant I was seized by the legs and pulled down a declivity by some sepoy, and stowed away very comfortably under cover of a tree. Having bled profusely for more than half an hour, I naturally became dreadfully faint, though surrounded by sepoy who saw me bleeding, I could not obtain from them even a piece of rag to staunch the wound. The heat was intolerable, it was at this moment that a sepoy of the 9th threw me a cloth, with which I bandaged the wound and stopped the bleeding in a great measure. Having returned to the path-way I met Lieutenant Martin who had been knocked down, fortunately his life had been preserved by the ball actually lodging in the tin work of his pouch, which had got out of its proper place and shifted to the side of his lungs; the ball now remains in his pouch. He also had twice endeavoured to re-inspire the men of the 9th with confidence but without material success, their own officers they required and none else. Some time after this Martin being again with his own men was shot through both legs, he is however doing well. Before crawling down to have my wound dressed, I considered it right as the men of the 9th belonged to my party to endeavour to prevail on them to follow me towards the barrier many of them sprung up; my bandage having now opened the bleeding had freely recommenced. I fell from faintness, and a dizziness soon rendered every thing imperceptible to me. I got some water from one of my own sepoy which refreshed me beyond measure. By dint of crawling, ducking, and at times running, that I might avoid being potted, I got safe down to the column. While descending I met Colonel Mill steadily leading

on his men to the support of the assaulting party, as rapidly as I could give utterance I entreated of him to avoid as much as possible the high road, sheltering his men on the descent to his right; he took no notice of this really good advice, and consequently had not a few of his brave fellows placed *hors de combat* before it might be said they had even engaged in the action. The Colonel was perfectly regardless of his own safety, this I presume is a feeling only to be acquired by a long apprenticeship to danger. It is an enviable sensation procure it how you will. He had not been very long at the barrier gate when he appeared in depressed spirits at the sight of so many of his own brave soldiers falling so thick around him; he would listen to no advice, and refused to take even a momentary cover from the hot fire in which he stood as I understand by the side of Bird and Heriot. Heriot about this time received his first wound, being shot through the right leg he fell, and was being carried to the rear by his own men on their shoulders when he received a ball through his left arm which at the moment was laying across his heart. The ball glided off by his left side. Col. Mill was towards the termination of the combat shot directly through his lungs, the ball passing clean through his body; he sunk his head upon his chest called for two or three of his officers by name, spoke to them and died. Young Babington of the 31st Light Infantry, who had during the whole day displayed the highest zeal and intrepidity, was shot near the barrier gate by a jinjall ball entering his chest and passing through his body; he fell mortally wounded near to his commanding officer Major Bird, with whom he held some conversation, grasped his hand, and panting for breath said, "Farewell, I am dying." He expired in a few minutes; how the Major himself escaped is almost miraculous, exposed as he was to the whole brunt of this murderous fire, surrounded by the dying and the dead, he had for nearly four hours escaped unhit. At length he received a severe blow on the forehead, which knocked him over. Happily it was almost a spent ball by which he had been struck, and it fortunately has occasioned him no after material injury. Lieutenant Robertson who commanded the grenadiers of the 55th, received a handsome charge of small broken pieces of old iron in his right hip, which caused him to limp considerably, though even in limping, he still preserved that graceful gait for which he is so distinguished by the ladies. Captain Warren of the 55th was also wounded in the leg; the ball was extracted. The unex-

ample loss of H. M. 55th Regt. was distressing. I refer you to the official returns, 31 killed and 68 wounded out of 250 who were engaged, is indeed a sad proportion. The loss of our own corps, the Light Infantry, was also considerable. It was remarked that young Lieut. De Warene of the 55th when the ladders were brought up was seen using every possible exertion to fix them at the barrier with his own hands, while under a very heavy fire. Having been 4½ hours under this fire and very exertion that could possibly have been made by man to carry the position by assault having been attempted, though in vain. The field officer summoned a council of war when a retreat was decided upon. When with the column, my wound having been attended to, I had leisure to make to myself the following observations, viz. That the Brigadier was with the guns in front of the column during the whole engagement, consequently he could not have seen any portion of the stockade, also I remarked that it would have been impracticable to have brought the guns nearer to the barrier than they were, owing to the deep ravines and steep ascents. The brigade of guns was commanded on that occasion by an intrepid, fine and promising a young officer as ever breathed,—one whose heart beat high that day for distinction and whose gallant bearing and unremitting exertions on this as on every occasion during the Coorg service, secured to him the admiration of every officer of the column,—I allude to Lieutenant Timmins of the Madras Artillery. I answered a question put to me by Colonel Waugh to this effect, that the guns could not, I thought, be brought nearer in proper time—the distance of the guns from the barrier (the direction which I also pointed out to Colonel Waugh as being considerably to his right) was a good three quarters of a mile at a rough guess. Had our column been furnished with shells it could, I presume, without difficulty have shelled the Coorgs out; there was not one in the whole brigade. The enemy, as the retreat commenced, began firing the jungle around us. The retreat, though with some little confusion at first, was conducted admirably and almost as steadily as if on a parade ground, not even a solitary bullock was lost. It was covered by two companies of the 31st L. I. under Lieut. Briggs who with Lieut. Brett had been sent up as supports to Major Bird. Many endeavours were made by the enemy to annoy the retreating column, these attempts were speedily checked. Sniping continued smartly during the whole of the retreat which was a distance

of four miles, being the ground we started from in the morning where we arrived about 7 or 8 in the evening. Considerable apprehensions were entertained as to the probability of the enemy making a night attack on the camp. Had the Coorgs been an enterprising enemy they would certainly have attacked us, and decidedly at a great advantage from our ground being almost circumscribed with hills and jungle. The sepoys of both Regiments were not in the best of humours, the sentries in general in that state of nervous excitement that they appeared well disposed to fire on any who approached them either friend or foe. The night was pitchy dark, so in order to secure the less chance of any misadventure to myself, I thought proper to dispense with the services of an escort in going my rounds at night. There was some trifling sniping during the night, but no attack whatever was attempted on our position. I have brought you now to the hour of midnight of the 3d and take my leave by enclosing you a copy of the Brigade morning orders of the 4th, as they relate to the business of the preceding day.

Your obedient servant,

G. W. HUTCHISON, Capt. 31st Regt. L. I.

Camp Merkara, Coorg, May 2, 1834.

INSOLVENTS' COURT,—SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1834.

Four prisoners, viz. The Hon'ble Capt. Wm. Hamilton, Major F. J. Spiller, Lieut. W. Wymer, and Lieut. D. Wiggins were brought up for their discharge.

Hon'ble Capt. Hamilton examined by Mr. Turton. I am acquainted with Mr. Donnithorne, and was introduced to him by a relation of his in 1829. I had no previous acquaintance with him; I was then proceeding to England, being in a bad state of health; I never lived in his house; I occasionally dined but never slept there. I resided at Barfoot's Hotel. I dined oftener at Barfoot's than at Mr. Donnithorne's. I came down to Calcutta in August or September 1829. I received from my brother Lord Belhaven a letter to draw some money, but did not state it was for £1,500. I cannot state any particular sum. I destroyed Lord Belhaven's letter with some other papers, not supposing it would ever be of any use. I destroyed it either after I went home or before. I have no particular recollection of destroying the letter. I thought it of no consequence. I shewed that letter to Mr. Charles Mor-

gan of Mackintosh's house; I think he took a copy of that part allowing me to draw the money. I asked Mr. Donnithorne to endorse the bill along with my cousin Mr. Edward Marjoribanks. I was given to understand by Mr. Morgan, that if two persons endorsed the bill, it would be excepted. To the best of my knowledge Mr. Marjoribanks was at that time solvent. I never knew that he was not till after his death. I assigned no reason to Mr. Donnithorne to endorse the bill. I told Mr. Donnithorne to endorse the bill to enable me to get the money. I cannot say on how many bills I got Donnithorne's endorsement; I dare say I got it to two bills. I may have got it to three. I am quite sure I got it to two. I am not sure I did not get four. I don't think I ever had any thing to do with Messrs. Fergusson and Company; [looking at a protest] it appears to be a bill of mine, but it is not in my hand writing; I dare say I drew it. I was not an endorser of any bills on Messrs. Fergusson and Company. I don't believe I received the amount of the bill at all. I drew on Lord Belhaven to enable me to pay my debts and my passage home, I suppose I did receive value for that bill; the bill is drawn by me on Mr. Donnithorne. I never received a single sixpence from Messrs. Fergusson and Company. I frequently received money from Mr. Marjoribanks. I received that money (amount of the bill) from the hands of Mr. Morgan. Nine thousand rupees is admitted in my schedule to have been received from Mr. Donnithorne, this bill forms a part of the 9,000 Rs. Mr. Donnithorne never lent me any money, except by having paid the dishonored bills he had endorsed. I don't remember how many bills Mr. Donnithorne accepted. I calculate upon three bills, and if drawn, it must be for £300 each. I never thought it necessary to enquire what he paid. I wont swear that I did not draw 4 bills of £300. each; but swear that my schedule is true; to the best of my belief [looking at 3 bills] these bills were drawn by me, the first bill and these are different. I don't remember to what extent I drew through Messrs. Alexander and Company on Lord Belhaven. I drew other bills through friends on Lord Belhaven at the same time. I drew other bills, some in favor of Mr. Coull. This was before I drew on Mr. Donnithorne. I drew on Mr. Coull in 1828 and on Mr. Donnithorne in 1829. To the best of my knowledge I received Lord Belhaven's letter in 1827 at Almorah; I drew all the bills on the authority of that letter. I drew the other bills in

favor of Colonel Faithful, I drew in favor of him, and I dare say in favor of others also. The nature of my debt to Major Night is that he paid a debt for me. I drew in favor of Colonel Faithful in 1827. My debt to Captain Veysey is partly for a horse and partly for a bungalow rent. I drew in favor of Colonel Faithful at least 6,000 Rs. I drew in favor of Alexander and Company in 1829. Lord Belhaven paid Colonel Faithful's bill, but I don't know when; he paid about £900 for me; to Colonel Faithful, I think he paid £600. Lord Belhaven never complained of my drawing upon him; this I swear positively. I left Calcutta for England about the last week of Decemoer, 1829. My brother refused to accept of Mr. Coull's debt. I heard of it somewhere about May last year; I was then in London. Lord Belhaven told me that he had paid some, but owing to his misfortunes he was unable to pay any more. I never made any endeavours to take up the dishonored bills. Lord Belhaven told me to draw sufficient sums to free myself from debt in this country, pay my passage, and return to England, in bills for £300 each payable at intervals of one month; with reference to the bills of Messrs. Mackintosh and Alexander they were payable one month after each other. I did destroy Lord Belhaven's letter authorizing me to draw upon him in England; I think I destroyed it with my papers. I swear that all the bills I drew were on the authority of Lord Belhaven's letter; I did not think it necessary to state this in the bills. I did not consider these as gifts or loans, but partly my own. Lord Belhaven had a right to take mine, and considered I had a right upon his. The name of my agent was James Dundas, now John Dundas in St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, No. 29. Mr. James Dundas was my father's agent; my father died in 1814. I don't know what my father left me; he left a Will, but I never saw it; he left me something I know; what sums I have received I cannot give even a rough guess. I believe I was to receive the interest of £10,000. I never assigned over or mortgaged that interest under the will; I dare say Lord Belhaven has paid more than £10,000 for me. There was a legacy left me by my uncle Colonel Bailey for £2,000; I think I have received the whole; there were three other legacies from my three sisters, one of £1,500, and the others for £500 each. [Captain Hamilton at first refused to tell the names of the persons to whom he had made over the legacies, but upon Sir John Grant's observing that it was for him to

form an opinion with what candour Captain Hamilton would disclose his affairs he continued.] The whole of my sister's legacy of £1,500 I gave Mr. Paterson who was my brother's factor, (as a person who gathers rent is called in Scotland) till 1833; he had always been in the habit of procuring several little things for me. He might have paid it all away to old servants and others. I made over the money to Mr. Paterson in December 1830. I did not know that Mr. Donnithorne's bill was not honored in 1833. Lord Belhaven told me that owing to his misfortunes he could not at that time pass the bills I had drawn. I had then as I have now every reason to believe that at a future period Lord Belhaven would pay the bills, though not with Lord Belhaven's money. I have every reason to believe that Lady Belhaven will pay them out of her separate money. The other two legacies I spent and gave away in a similar manner to the last. The first legacy of £500 I first made over to a person by the name of Johnstone, I received the legacy in 1830, I made it over to Johnstone immediately after I got it. I placed it in his hands, and gave him instructions to keep it, and from time to time to pay it as I required; what had not been distributed, I placed in the hands of Mr. Jack, about £250 or £300. Mr. Jack is a farmer at Uddington; I gave him instructions to make small donations; it was all distributed in donations in about six months; I also drew upon him for hire of post chaises, &c. I never had an account from Mr. Jack, he was alive when I left Scotland. The third legacy of £500 I deposited and spent in the same way; Mr. Dundas may be in possession of some part. I had some other very small legacies left me, which I directed to be given to some of my relations. There was landed property left me under the will of Captain Bailey; but if I took it, I was to pay certain legacies from it; the whole property was sold by my consent; I had £2000; this was at the death of Colonel Bailey in 1816; Mrs. Bailey died in 1822 or 1823; the property was sold the year she died or the year following. I am Lord Belhaven's only brother, the family property is not entailed, a part of the property is. Lord Belhaven has no children, his Lordship was married in 1816, his age I think is about 42. I believe that if Lord Belhaven died to-morrow, I should not come in for a farthing; on Lord Belhaven's death I would be the nearest heir; my sister I think would come in before. Not an acre of my grandfather's land is entailed; and if I were to insert all these remote contingencies in my Schedule, I might have inserted half the county of Lanarkshire.

Mr. Smith, attorney for Messrs. Thacker and Company, the detaining creditors then examined Captain Hamilton regarding the purchases he had made and the bill drawn on account; after which, Mr. Strettell, attorney for Captain Hamilton, obtained leave to put a few questions to him regarding the nature of the misfortunes of Lord Belhaven. Captain Hamilton said that several years ago Lord Belhaven was advised by some of his friends to build a large Distillery which cost about £1,80,000. and kept up at enormous expence: his lordship never received half per cent on it, on the contrary it was the ruin of Lord Belhaven and of him also.

Captain Hamilton was then remanded for the amendment of his schedule, of one of the four bills endorsed by Mr. Donnithorne not having been included in the item noticed in his examination till next Saturday week.

Lieut. Wymer's case was called on, Mr. Macnaughten as assignee applied for the deduction of the one-third of the insolvent's pay for the benefit of his creditors, this was left for the future consideration of the Court and the Insolvent was discharged.

Lieut. Wiggins's case being called on, Mr. Collier appeared in behalf of some creditors, that a part of the insolvent's pay be deducted for the benefit of his creditors. Lieutenant Wiggins said, that his pay was only 109 Rs. 8 annas, out of which he could not pay a penny as he had to join his Regiment, which was as far off as Mhow, and had besides a variety of expences to incur.* This was left for the future consideration of the court, and the insolvent was discharged,

Major Spiller next got his discharge, after some observations by the Commissioner on the enormous amount of his debts which were upwards of 3½ lakhs of Rupees. The deduction of Major Spiller's pay being left as in the other cases, for the future consideration of the Court.—*India Gazette.*

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1834.

Agreeably to the order of the Court the *Hon'ble Captain William Hamilton* was again brought up for his discharge; he was remanded on the 7th instant to amend his schedule, which was done. The amended schedule being filed only the day before, Mr. Turton objected to the case proceeding, as he had no time to see the schedule, or to communicate with his

client on the subject. The learned Commissioner wished to defer the hearing on that ground, and imputed much blame both to the insolvent and his attorney for their delay in filing the amended schedule, which must have prevented opposing creditors from seeing the same or of availing themselves of any flaws. Mr. Turton said if the Court would go on with the case, he would take no advantage of that objection, but would go into the merits of it. The Court complied, but proceeded first with other cases of both Courts, that Mr. Turton might see the schedule, which however he was unable to do from his other engagements. On the case being resumed, the learned Counsel addressed the Court in opposition to the Insolvent's discharge: he said he was sorry he was placed in a situation where it was his duty to oppose a gentleman on such grounds. He drew the attention of the Court to the 57th and 58th sections of the Act. The first of these sections says: "In case it shall appear to the Court that any such Insolvent has fraudulently with intention to conceal the state of his or her affairs, or to defeat the objects of this Act, destroyed, or otherwise wilfully prevented, or purposely withheld the production of any book, paper, or writing, relating to such of his or her affairs as are subject to investigation under this Act; or keep or cause to be kept false books or made false entries in, or without entries, from, or wilfully altered or falsified any such book, paper, or writing; or that such Insolvent has fraudulently, with intent of diminishing the sum to be divided among his or her creditors, or of giving an undue preference to the said creditors, discharged or concealed any debt due to or from the said Insolvent; or made away with, charged, mortgaged, or concealed any part of his or her property, of what kind soever; then it shall and may be lawful for such Court to adjudge that such Insolvent shall be so discharged, and so entitled as aforesaid, so soon as he or she shall have been in custody, for such period, not exceeding three years in the whole, as the Court shall direct." The learned Counsel contended that the accounts of the giving away of the legacies left to the Insolvent, if credible, was a fraud on the creditors, and that they could have been made with no other intention, and to defeat the objects of the Act; for in the manner he has described the spending of the money and knowing his brother was unable to honor his drafts, the returning to India and taking the benefit of the Act, he must have contemplated. The drafts amounted to 40,000 rupees, nearly the amount of the legacies he received,

and which he lavished away; he opposed the Insolvent's discharge on this section on the ground of his having made away with these sums of money with the intention of defrauding his creditors, and defeating the objects of the Act by concealing a part of his property. The learned Counsel then read the 58th section. "In case it shall appear that such Insolvent shall have contracted any of the debts fraudulently, or by means of breach of trust, or by means of false pretences, or without having any reasonable or probable expectation at the time when contracted, of paying the same, &c. then it shall and may be lawful for such Court to adjudge that such Insolvent shall be so discharged, as soon as he shall have been in custody for a period not exceeding two years in the whole." He contended on behalf of Mr. Donnithorne, that from the Insolvent's own admission it appeared that the debt he contracted with Mr. Donnithorne was under false pretences. Though the fraud be not sufficient to indict a party, yet if credit was obtained under false pretences, it was enough to make it incumbent on the Court to remand the party under that clause. In looking at the circumstances of the case it appeared that Captain Hamilton received in 1827, a letter from his brother Lord Belhaven, which must have been in reply to one written by him in 1826, wherein according to his own account, he stated he was obliged to go to the Hills for the re-establishment of his health, and that his debts amounted to about £900; he received a reply from Lady Belhaven, that she was sorry to learn the bad state of his health, and that he should have resolved on going to the Hills instead of to Scotland for his recovery; Lord Belhaven wrote, authorizing him to draw the £900. This could not have authorized him to draw £9,000, for it was only a letter of credit to the amount of £900. And that it was a fraud on Captain Hamilton's part to use it afterwards as an existing letter of credit. In 1827 he drew at least 6,000 Rs, and in March or April 1828, he drew in favor of Mr. Coull for 6,000 Rs.; this was at least eighteen months prior to his making use of the letter with Mackintosh and Co., or obtaining Mr. Donnithorne's indorsement. Captain Hamilton had endeavoured to satisfy the Court that, on account of the losses his brother had met with, the draughts in 1829 were not honored, but the draughts drawn in favor of Mr. Coull eighteen months before were not honoured. Notwithstanding this, he came down in 1829, resided with Mr. Marjoribanks, through whose intervention he drew 12,000 Rs. from Alexander and Co., and

12,000 Rs. from Mackintosh and Co., and from Fergusson Co £300. How did Captain Hamilton obtain the endorsements from Mr. Donnithorne? He brought a letter of introduction to him and asked him to endorse his draughts on strength of a letter of credit that he had on his brother to a considerable amount. At this time he had no pretence for saying he had that letter of credit. Captain Hamilton in addition to his other statements said, that in 1829 he communicated with his brother Lord Belhaven, that his debts exceeded £900, and that he would be obliged to draw more, to this he received no reply. Was a person who received a letter of credit in 1827 for £900 and drew more the following year, justified in stating that he had an existing letter of credit, and getting people to endorse draughts to a considerable amount on the strength of it?—which was really a fraud. He had concealed from Mr. Donnithorne that he had drawn other drafts, and Alexander and Co. knew nothing of his having drawn in favor of Mackintosh and Co. He used that letter of credit as he thought proper, not only as an existing letter of credit, but as authorizing him to draw for more than it specified: if that was not a fraud, an obtaining money under false pretences, then there was no such thing as fraud which could constitute a criminal charge. The learned counsel contended that Captain Hamilton had brought himself under the 58th section of the Act, and that it was incumbent on the Court to commit him to jail for such a period as should teach others not to contract debts as they thought proper, without any prospects of liquidating them, and then apply for their discharge in that Court as a matter of course, with debts to the amount of forty or fifty thousand rupees without an anna to cover them. Captain Hamilton appeared to have drawn 39,000 Rs on a letter of credit written 3 years before the time it was drawn. A man who receives a letter of credit for £900 and uses it to the extent of 39,000 Rs. shewing it to each as an existing letter of credit, and saying nothing that he had drawn through others, was far from being honest. Captain Hamilton knew that the draft drawn in favor of Colonel Frith was paid, and probably guessed that the one drawn in favor of Mr. Cuill was not. What must have been his feelings when he wrote to his brother from Santipore telling him that his debts exceeded much what he had before stated, and that he should be forced to draw on him for a larger amount, and when he afterwards drew on that letter of credit? Must he not have known at the time that he repre-

sented that letter to Mr. Donnithorne that he had no prospects of repaying the money, when on the eve of his departure he drew from Alexander's, Mackintosh's and Thacker's nearly to the amount of 30,000 Rs. ? The learned Counsel wished to know if Captain Hamilton had any hope of paying these debts when he contracted them, not having been authorized by his brother to draw to any further extent after 1827. He should have told Mr. Donnithorne when he asked him to endorse his drafts, how much he had already drawn upon the letter of credit, and how much more he intended. It was a complete fraud. He did not say why the letter of credit was destroyed; he once said he knew not where it was; it then struck him, that it being of no further use, he had destroyed it with his other papers when he was going home. If the drafts were dishonored he would be made to shew on what authority he had drawn them; there was nothing to show that the draughts were drawn on any authority, though he had sworn that he drew them on the authority of Lord Belhaven. It was painful to see a gentleman swear that he drew on authority, and then acknowledge that he had not even the inference to do so, concealing the real facts from those who pledged their credit. When the draughts were dishonored, he did not endeavour to take them up. Three days after his arrival in England, he saw his brother, who told him, he could not honor some of his draughts. None of the draughts which Mr. Donnithorne endorsed he had reason to think was paid, and yet what was the account he gave of the legacies which he received in 1830 amounting to £2,500 ? [Captain Hamilton's evidence relating to the disposal of the legacies which appeared in our former report of this case, was read.] He first said the legacies were left to himself, but this was contradicted in the amended schedule, where they were entered thus:—"During the time that I was at home three legacies were left me by my three sisters. These were however left under directions that I should lay out and distribute them amongst poor people on the estate of the family. This I have done according to the directions of the Will." It was useless to think that any one could be permitted to come into Court without any excuse for spending legacies bequeathed to him, to retract by the insertion of such an item. If the mere oath of an Insolvent were sufficient to carry him through the Court in spite of every thing, very little confidence could be placed in the Act. During the time Captain Hamilton was in England, he received £2,500, and

had a sufficient sum, within very little, to meet all the draughts he had drawn when leaving this country. At Edinburgh when he passed himself as an Insolvent, he was making presents of large sums to different people. It was observed, that he expected to liquidate his debts out of his salary; he first exhibited debts to the amount of 48,000 rupees, which now came up to 68,000 rupees, which sum he expected to liquidate out of his salary. Such an assertion would not have been believed if sworn to by a Hindoo; no, nor from any other person. In reading the notes of Captain Hamilton's evidence it appeared that part of the legacies was spent in post chaise hire which was inconsistent with the insertion in the amended schedule, that the legacies were given away in charity. The legacy left by Colonel Bailey went to the Edinburgh Agent, this legacy as well as three others may or may not be spent. It appeared the Insolvent's intention was, to conceal his property, take the benefit of the Act, and go home enjoy his half pay and all that he could manage to save. No honest man would have disposed of these legacies in the way he had done, when he had such debts to pay. Not a word of the way the legacies were disposed of could be believed. It was far from his intention to press upon any man, but the man to be spared was not the man of education and rank, who should have paid those who have lost by him. The learned Counsel then contended that under the 58th section of the Act, the Insolvent should not be discharged without suffering such imprisonment as may be a warning to others not to contract debts when they have no prospects of paying the same.

Mr. Clarke addressed the Court on behalf of the Insolvent, which he said he did under some difficulty, not being present when his client was examined, upon which examination his learned friend's argument was founded, the falacy of which he would expose.

The Court offered to read the notes taken of the evidence.

Mr. Clarke returned thanks, and observed the argument advanced were not sufficiently weighty to give so much trouble. His learned friend depended more on oratory success than on the merits of his case, and had not left a stone unturned to oppose the Insolvent's discharge. He then adverted to the several objections of his friend, of notice not having been given, then that sufficient time was not given, and when these fail him he resorted to what he called "facts of

the case," a great deal of which were matters of conjecture. From the sections appealed to by his friend, the law would be seen, and from the examination of the Insolvent whether he had made himself obnoxious to the punishment imposed by those sections. He read the first section, and saw no evidence considering the Act as rigidly as penal statutes, that could warrant the Court in saying the Insolvent had made away or concealed any part of his property. All that could be said against his client was that his accounts were not kept clear, but that did not indicate that he made away with or concealed any part of his property. All his friend's argument amounted to this: that the Insolvent instead of paying his debts, squandered away the legacies left him. This was culpable conduct, and he would not vindicate it. But it was not the conduct cognizable in this section, which applied to those who conceal property, that after they are discharged, they may have the use of it. He then read the 58th section which said "if any Insolvent shall have contracted debts fraudulently, or by means of breach of trust, or by false pretences, or without having any reasonable or probable expectation at the time when contracted of paying the same, &c." This referred to the amount of the Insolvent's debts, and the probability he had of paying them. He then referred to Captain MacNaghten's case, the amount of whose debts was 1,38,407 Rs., and he had no assets, and nothing but his military pay to depend upon, and the prospects of future promotion in his profession. He opposed Captain MacNaghten on that ground, but the Court did not consider that he came under the 58th section of the Act as he had his profession open to him, and objection was over-ruled. The argument of his friend therefore was unavailing. He should not have had recourse to these arguments but for his friend's dogmatical assertions; and if asked how the Court would act, he would shew his friend how the Court did act. Respecting the drafts drawn, he could hardly extract from his friend whether the letter of credit was only for £900 or whether it was otherwise. If his friend meant the former, it was a conjecture, in which case, it is possible, that the letter was an open letter of credit.

The evidence of the Insolvent stating the letter received from Lord Belhaven authorizing him to draw as much as he required, to pay his debts and his passage home, was read by the Court.

Mr. Clarke here entered at great length into the details

of his friend's opposition, the sections of the Act under consideration, and in justification of his client's conduct in drawing drafts on the authority of his brother, and the probable means of his paying the same. In conclusion, he said, the Act of Parliament ought to be strictly construed, and to bring his client under the 57th section it must appear clearly to the Court that fraud was committed by him, and that he had no probability of paying to remand under the other.

Sir John Grant said he agreed entirely with the Counsel for the Insolvent who said that the 57th and 58th sections of the Act are to be considered as penal enactments and that they were consequently to be considered strictly: the words of the Act are that it shall and may be lawful for the Court &c., with regard to the length of imprisonment, they are to be considered as words authorizing the Court to inflict imprisonment not exceeding a certain period on an Insolvent for having violated certain rules therein specified. There was nothing to guide the Court as to the facts except the information of the Insolvent himself; the Court was bound to take it as it stood, comparing it as in all cases with what is credible, and what otherwise. The first objections made to the Insolvent's immediate discharge were, the ground in which it is insisted that the penalty of the Act should be inflicted on him under the 57th section. It then became necessary to see what the offences were mentioned in that 57th section which was read, and which could only refer, in this case to the Insolvent's having destroyed the letter he received from his brother authorizing him to make the drafts.

The opposing Counsel said he relied principally on the 58th section.

Sir John Grant continued: placed in the situation as he was, he was bound to give a candid opinion. That there was as much carelessness in the conduct of the Insolvent as well towards his own interest as that of those who lent him money, could not be denied: such carelessness on the part of any one was highly culpable. The letter being destroyed was an unfortunate circumstance, for if his affairs were confused, he might have been able to put it in the hands of those who were answerable for the payment of the drafts if not honoured. [The 57th section read.] There were no grounds to say that the Insolvent did fraudulently with intent to diminish the sum to be divided, or of giving an undue preference, conceal or make away with his property. It did not appear to the Court, however blameable it was considered for any one who is un-

able to pay his debts to lay out sums which he got without paying those debts—he did not however come within the words of this section nor were there any grounds to impute the same to the Insolvent. If the Commissioner did not err in his conclusion of the evidence, and did not misconstrue the statute, he saw no grounds under the 57th section, for refusing the Insolvent his discharge. With regard to inflicting punishment under the 58th section of the Act which related to the contracting of debts fraudulently. Breach of trust was not imputed to the Insolvent, but false pretence was. But it is my opinion, continued the Commissioner, and that is not a new opinion, for I have had occasion to consider that clause of the Act before, that false pretences in this penal clause, must receive the same interpretation as in any other penal statute. It remains to be seen whether this money was contracted fraudulently, which word embraces every description of what may be termed fraud, or whether contracted without any prospects on the part of the Insolvent to be able to pay it. I would desire it to be known, that so far as it depends on me, I shall never be of opinion that a person who has contracted debts heedlessly should be dealt with on the footing of one entitled to the full benefit of the Act. It is indispensably necessary that different views should be taken of the two cases. That the Act should have the full interpretation under a meaning of the Legislature, and that a difference should obtain between an honest debtor, and one that has thoughtlessly contracted debts without any prospects of paying them. That that is a degree of guilt amounting to fraud no one would assert; and when a direct fraud appears one may deserve under this Act a severe punishment. The Insolvent was charged with having used a letter which authorized him to draw to a certain amount, for drawing more than the letter authorized. [The Insolvent's evidence was read.] Mackintosh and Co. must have been aware of the nature of the letter and Mr. Donnithorne knew that they would accept the draft when endorsed. The Insolvent believed Mr. Marjoribanks to be a man of property. Mackintosh and Co. must have been aware of the contrary. By the evidence it appeared that the Insolvent had often drawn before on his brother who had honored other drafts drawn by him, and that he received no communication from his brother for drawing so much. The letter appeared to be a general letter, referring to no statement that he should require £900; Lady Belhaven replied to that, and his brother wrote to him authorizing

him to draw for such sums as might be necessary to pay off his debts and his passage home. Throughout these transactions there was a great confusion, as it appeared from the Insolvent's evidence. I say that the Insolvent has behaved with very great carelessness, but I cannot say that this proceeded on his part from fraudulent intentions, nor is a case made out that I could say that, in obtaining the credit from Mr. Donni-thorne he has behaved fraudulently. If the letter of credit were in the terms the insolvent has sworn to, he had good grounds for his expectations of being able to pay the money, and the said letter not being produced would not prevent the ultimate payment. I state my opinion for the satisfaction of the creditors, that if that letter has been fairly represented their claims may yet be enforced in a Court of Equity. It is a fair representation; and believing as I do his uncontradicted statement, I am bound to say, that I think the Insolvent entitled to the benefit of the Act.—*India Gazette.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

DR. BALANCE OF THE BANK OF BENGAL, THE 30TH JUNE, 1834.....		CR.	
Sa. Rs.		Sa. Rs.	A. P.
Cash and Government Securities,..	53,56,886	Bank Notes & Post-Bills out standing & Claims payable on demand,	1,57,99,260 7 11
Loans on Deposit Government Securities, &c.....	80,07,706		
Bills on Government discounted,.....	24,19,924	Suspence Account,..	1,91,938 4 9
Private Bills discounted,	35,70,959	Net Stock,	59,04,804 4 8
Advances for Indigo Purchasers of Pledged and Forfeit Securities,.....	5,72,049		
Doubtful Debts,.....	85,000		
Account of Credit on Deposit Securities,.....	7,96,382		
Advance for Legal Proceedings,.....	3,09,910		
Dead Stock,.....	3,235 15		
	1,19,947		
Sa. Rs..	2,12,35,409 0 10	Sa. Rs.	2,12,35,409 0 10

REMARKS.

The items of the foregoing Statement, which would appear to call for remark, are "Private Bills Discounted,"



“Advances for Indigo,” “Purchasers of Pledged and Forfeit Securities,” “Doubtful Debts,” and “Advance for Legal Proceedings.”

“PRIVATE BILLS DISCOUNTED.”—In this item is still included Sa. Rs. 14,63,515-6-4, being the balance of the principal amount of the acceptances, for which the Estates of Messieurs Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., Alexander and Co., Fergusson and Co., and Mackintosh and Co., are liable; and also the sum of Sa. Rs. 6,97,301-8-1 paid to the Government Loan Committee, with the consent of the Assignees of Messrs. Alexander and Co., in satisfaction of their debt, to Government, which was secured by mortgage of sundry real and other properties, valued at Sa. Rs. 13,64,000. These properties were primarily mortgaged to the Government, and secondarily to the Bank: and the Bank, with a view to a more ready sale, took them over, paying the Government the balance of their account.

The Assignees of Messrs. Alexander and Co. have agreed to an arrangement, subject to the sanction of the Insolvent Court, for the redemption or sale of all the properties of the Estate mortgaged to the Bank: and it is proposed that this arrangement shall have immediate effect. The monies to be realized from the sale or redemption will, in the first instance, be applied to the reimbursement of the sum, with interest, paid to the Government.

“ADVANCES FOR INDIGO” (*on the Pledged Factories of Messrs. Alexander and Co.*)—The amount of this item has been disbursed in advances for Indigo of the current season. The advances, with interest, will as stipulated, be re-paid on the completion of the arrangement already alluded to.

With regard to the advances for the last season (Sa. Rs. 3,79,330); it will be satisfactory to the Proprietors to learn, that, after the re-payment of the advances with interest, there was a surplus on the transaction of Sa. Rs. 1,55,012-8-1.

“PURCHASERS OF PLEDGED AND FORFEIT SECURITIES.”—This head of account was opened in reference to certain conditional sales of mortgaged property. All the sales, however, with the exception of one, have been cancelled, and Sa. Rs. 35,000, the sum of the item, is the balance of the amount, (Sa. Rs. 1,00,000), for which that sale was made: the title deeds of the property remaining with the Bank pending full payment of the purchase money.

“ DOUBTFUL DEBTS.”—The sum of Sa. Rs. 7,96,382-8-1, at which this item stands, was valued by the Directors, at the close of the half year just ended, at Sa. Rs. 400,051-14-5 only. Of the difference, Sa. Rs. 3,50,000 covered, as stated in the last Report, by forged Company’s Paper to the amount of Sa. Rs. 5,01,500, have been considered bad, in consequence of the affirmation, by the Privy Council, of the judgment of the Supreme Court, in the case of the forgeries by Rajkissore Dutt.

The profit of the Banking business of the past half year amounts to Sa. Rs. 2,54,804-4-2, which is at the rate of Sa. Rs. 10 3-0 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum upon the capital Stock. Besides this sum, the Directors have carried to credit under profit and loss Sa. Rs. 50,000, on account of old Bank notes outstanding for more than fifteen years. There is no reason to anticipate any diminution of the business for the half year ensuing; but the Directors having had to apply the above amount towards the loss incurred from the unlooked for issue of the Appeal referred to, can make no dividend for the half year, just closed.

The following Statement exhibits the profits of the nine half years ended by the 31st December last, the dividend made, and the amount written off against bad debts.

STATEMENT.

<i>Half years ended.</i>	<i>Amount of net Profit.</i>		<i>Rate of Dividend.</i>		<i>Amount of Dividend.</i>		<i>Written off to Bad Debts.</i>	
	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>	<i>A. P.</i>	<i>Per annum.</i>	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>	<i>Sa. Rs.</i>	<i>A. P.</i>		
31st Dec. 1821,....	296803	8 8	9 Per Ct.,	225000	71803	8 8		
30th June 1830,....	329258	3 5	8 Ditto,...	200000	129258	3 5		
31st Dec. 1830,....	312145	13 1	9 Ditto,...	225000	87145	13 1		
30th June 1831,....	233518	2 2	8 Ditto,...	200000	33518	2 2		
31st Dec. 1831,....	2169	3 6 7	7 Ditto,...	175000	41923	6 7		
30th June 1832,....	339945	7 5	8 Ditto,...	200000	139945	7 5		
31st Dec. 1832,....	321117	13 10	7 Ditto,...	175000	146117	13 10		
30th June 1833,....	248066	4 0	6 Ditto,...	150000	98066	4 0		
31st Dec. 1833,....	164138	14 10	6 Ditto,...	150000	14138	14 10		
Sa. Rs. 2461917 0 0				7 8 10$\frac{1}{2}$	1700000	761917 10 0		

“ ADVANCE FOR LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.”—The amount of this item was disbursed in the expences of the Appeal from the Supreme Court’s judgment in the forgery case. The appeal having been unsuccessful, the item will cease to appear as an asset.

By order of the Directors,

(Signed) G. UDNY, Secy. to the Bank.

1st July, 1834.

[Calcutta Courier.]

MUNNEE RAM SETH.

(Copy.)

To W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq.

Secretary to Government.

Honoured Sir,—I beg to bring to the notice of the Government that in the present state of affairs at Gwalior, nothing is more insecure than the property of merchants and others possessing capital. Of this fact you are yourself fully aware, and to you, my master Seth Munnee Ram, trusts to represent it to the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

The exertions Munnee Ram made to forward the views of the British Government at periods when financial arrangements were indispensable, but as difficult of formation as they were necessary, are well known to you: and without claiming an undue degree of merit it may be permitted to Munnee Ram Seth to look upon himself as entitled to some degree of consideration from the British Government at the present crisis of affairs.

The influence possessed by the British Government is paramount every where, yet if only for the very assistance Munnee Ram has given it he is in danger, he may and probably will, if not succoured, lose wealth, property, all that is dear to man, by the acts of lawless persons. To prevent such misfortune he desires me to solicit a note or duplicate of a note from the Government to the Resident at Gwalior to be delivered by himself to enable him, as he is in fact a British subject from his residence in Muttra, and a well-wisher to the British Government, at all times to claim protection in the event of outrage being attempted. All this I should have represented in person, but from the last two months I have been insépt* from sickness to go out of my house, I am therefore compelled to address you in writing.

I remain, honored Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) SHEWBUX ROY,

Gomastah of Seth Munnee Ram.

Calcutta, the 25th Nov. 1833.

* *Sic in MS.*—ED.

(Copy.)

To C. E. TREVELYAN, Esq. *Deputy Secretary*
to Government, *Political Department.*

Sir,—On the 25th November 1833, Shewbux, the superintendent of the kothie of Luckmeechund and Radakissen, had the honor to address Mr. Macnaghten, on the part of our Seth Munnee Ram, soliciting that he would obtain permission from the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, that a letter to the Resident at Gwalior might be written to desire that gentleman to afford to the Seth Munnee Ram some little countenance under the circumstance in which the latter was placed by the changes in a Government, which was by all natives considered to have been established and certain to continue under the auspices and protection of the British dominion. No reply was received from Mr. Macnaghten.

We are now sorry to be under the necessity of stating to you for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council and of the Honorable the Vice President in Council, that letters from Gwalior inform us that seeing the Maharaja not disposed to favor him our Sett Munnee Ram, who as you are aware superintended the revenue affairs of the Soobah of Gwalior, resigned his office on the 4th of the light side of the moon of Magh last; but the Maharaja nevertheless insisted on the Sett continuing to authenticate the official orders and to administer the affairs of the Soobah. The Sett declined, and on the 4th day of the dark side of the moon of Phagoon last the Maharaja ordered one thousand armed men to surround the Sett's house, to keep him in durance and not to allow him to eat unless he pays daily the sum of ten thousand rupees or consents to administer the affairs of the Soobah. Our Seth has no objection; he has offered to give every satisfactory explanation of accounts of receipts and disbursements of the Soobah which the Maharajah may in justice require, but this is not what is wanted: the object of this hard treatment is to extort from him his wealth by any and every means however harsh, however violent, however unjust.

Our Seth had been in durance for two days when his letter to us was dispatched, and he had already paid to his guards the sum of 20,000 Rs. for permission to eat and drink twice. What next will be demanded from him it is impossible to say: more favourable treatment he cannot expect unless some protection is afforded to him by the only power on earth which can give it.

We beg with great submission to bring to the recollection of Government that our Seth Munnee Ram directed Shewbux in November last, to communicate the certain consequences of his being left in an unprotected state by the British Government. He then predicted that loss of wealth was the least evil he should experience from the present ruling power of the country in which he now resides, and he pointed out the facile medium of affording him comparative security.

We beg to solicit that you will once more bring the Seth's case and his present unhappy circumstance to the notice of the Government. We are desirous to entreat that, as individuals cannot venture to represent the truth to Native princes, the Resident may be directed to ask from the Maharajah what he requires from our Seth. If accounts, they have been already submitted, and any explanation shall be willingly given. If money, whether under plea of embezzlement having been made or collections withheld, it shall be paid provided it be shewn on production of accounts before any European officer that the smallest fraction is due to the Maharajah. The Seth's release from imprisonment and indignity is urgently solicited.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servants.

(Signed) LUCHMEECHUND AND RADAKISSFN,
Bankers and Agents on the part of the
Seth Munne Ram.

Calcutta, 15th

1834.

(Copy.)

To C. E. TREVELLYAN, Esq., *Deputy Secretary*
to Government, Political Department.

Sir,—We humbly beg to represent to you for immediate communication to the Right Hon'ble the Vice President in Council the information we have received relating to our master the Seth Munnee Ram. We have through Mr. Macnaughten and through yourself pointed out to the English Government, first, the probability of his being persecuted if not protected. Secondly, that this evil had fallen upon him and, we now regret to say that our anticipations have been cruelly realized, as our letters from Gwalior inform us that the Seth has been taken into the presence of the Maharaja, after having been kept without drink and food for eight days, and three crores of rupees demanded from him by the Maharajah, in addition to other sums which he chooses to claim as alleged

embezzlements from the Soobah of Gwalior while under the Seth's management, and he has been tortured and beaten to compel him to pay this money. He cannot now have access to his people or his people to him. That death will be the end of this oppression and tyranny which he is suffering under, must now be apprehended. His banking establishments in Maharajah Scindia's country have all been confiscated.

We entreat that the Government will be pleased to recollect that in the year 1825, he and his predecessor Gocool Parakjee came forward with heavy loans to the British Government when few other monied men were willing to trust their capitals for the low rate of interest offered, in consequence of the embarrassments created by the Burmese war; that he has not since been backward in advancing money on loan whenever called on by the officers of the British Government: he has in fact, by affording facilities in this respect, brought down upon him the suspicion and ill-will of the native princes of the country. He foresaw the consequence to himself of all he proposed to do in becoming the vassal of the British Government, but hoped that he had secured its favour and protection in case of need and an asylum in its territories should he be brought to extremities.

When Baiza Baie was ejected from the throne of Gwalior, the Sett wished to depart from that scene of tyranny and to take refuge at Muttra, but at the British Resident's solicitations and entreaties he was induced to remain, trusting always in that officer's powers and the good-will of the British Government. He has by acquiescing in the Resident's wishes sacrificed himself. We entreat most humbly that some thing may be done, even at this late hour, in our Sett Munnee Ram's behalf by the British Government. We humbly beg to represent that if the man who is well known throughout India to be their devoted servant, is allowed to perish in tortures before the eyes of their own Resident, not only the Maharajah himself, but all the neighbouring princes will attribute the abstinence of the British Government from interfering to a want of power to prevent what no one will suppose it has not the wish to put a stop to.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servants,

(Sd) LUCHMERCHUND AND RADAKISEN.

Calcutta, March 25, 1834.

(Copy.)

Copy of order on the petition of Luchmeechund and Radakissen, dated 25th, and received 27th March, 1834.

The petitioner is to be informed that as Sett Munnee Ram is residing within the jurisdiction of the Gwalior Government, no cognisance can be taken of his case.

(Sd) C. E. TREVELYAN,
By order.

(A true copy)

(Sd.) C. E. TREVELYAN, *Depy. Sec. to Govt.*
April 7, 1834. [*India Gazette.*]

TRANSLATION OF A STATEMENT UNDER THE SIGNATURE OF MUNNEE RAM SETH.

After detailing the history of his connection with Gwalior, the services which he rendered to, and the consideration he experienced from Dowlut Rao Scindiah, who, it is stated, gave him before his death, an acquittance in full of all demands:—and after describing the manner in which he was subsequently treated by the Baiza Baie, from whom he in like manner continued to receive every mark of kindness and confidence, the Seth proceeds to state as follows :

On the day of the Baiza Baie's deposition, I followed her and remained in attendance on her. The people who remained behind in the *lushkur*, were sent for by the Maharajah, and mention having been made of me, orders were given by his Highness to summon me; and for this purpose a chobdar was sent to my *dookan*. My Goomashtah there, making some excuse for my absence, told the chobdar that I should make my appearance presently; and at the same time dispatched a *shootur sowar* to me to apprise me the summons from the Maharajah. On receiving this message, I reflected that I had left lakhs of Rupees behind me in my *dookan*, and had lakhs moreover owing to me by a variety of persons at Gwalior, all which I must lose if I did not return to the *lushkur*: but, however great the sacrifice, I determined to submit to it rather than run the risk of going back without in the first instance securing a *puckah* guarantee. Having formed this resolution I sent for my Goomashtah, who always remained in attendance on the Resident (agreeably to that officer's orders) desiring him to represent to Mr. Cavendish in my name that I had joined the Baiza Baie: that the Maharajah had summoned me: and that as the several British Representatives at Gwalior

had, in consequence of commendatory letters from the Supreme Government, invariably treated me as a *protégé*, I wished to be guided entirely by his (Mr. C.'s) advice, whether good or bad, in regard to returning to the *lushkur* or not. This was the message which I directed my Goomashtah to convey to the Resident and it was delivered accordingly. On hearing the representation, Mr. Cavendish observed,—“What? cannot the Seth come himself and state in person what you say you have been directed to communicate in his behalf? If he has any thing to say let him appear himself and state it before me.” After receiving this reply, the Goomashtah came and reported it to me; upon which we both proceeded together to the Residency, and waited on Mr. Cavendish, to whom I detailed the whole of my case, stating that after the death of the late Maharajah Dowlut Rao Scindiah, I wished to quit Gwalior, but that the Baiza Baie was unwilling to part with me, and that in consequence of her solicitations and assurances of favor and protection I was induced to remain: that now that Her Highness was about to leave the Gwalior territories, I was desirous of accompanying her, and could not obey the Maharajah's summons without the intervention of a guarantee on which I could depend, as the state of things in the *lushkur* had assumed a new aspect. I added that if he (Mr. C.) would take me by the hand and send me under a pledge from himself to the *lushkur*, I was ready to proceed thither; whilst on the other hand, if he thought it would be expedient for me to accompany the Baiza Baie, I would follow her fortunes; and I begged that, as I had thrown myself on him, he would favor me with his counsel in order that I might conform to it.—Mr. Cavendish replied: “In my opinion it is advisable and proper that you should go back to the *lushkur*: you are the well-wisher of the throne, and it becomes you to adhere to its occupant under all changes; and you may be sure that your pecuniary dealings with the Court, both as a Mahajun and in every other way, will continue exactly on the same footing under the Maharajah's rule as they have under that of the Baiza Baie. I (he added) will have you fully satisfied on all points: proceed at once to the *lushkur*; and in the meantime I will write a letter respecting you to the Maharajah who, as you will be acting by my bidding, will give you all the *dhurum kurum* pledges customary in Hindoostan.” Being thus counselled and assured by Mr. Cavendish, I went and waited on the Maharajah. His Highness manifested every disposition of kindness towards me, and said, addressing himself to me.

“ Sethjee, you have been from the first the well-wisher of the State of Gwalior, and the Resident moreover has written to me in your behalf: continue therefore, with the most perfect confidence to carry on business as heretofore. I here lay my hand on the throne and swear by all that's sacred, that as long as I live, you shall never experience any unfair or treacherous conduct from me. This is my solemn declaration, and from it I shall never deviate.”

The Seth then goes on to state how, under the above assurances, he carried on business for several months as usual, until all of a sudden, the Rajah at the instigation of certain interested persons, began to make arbitrary demands on him, which after the vain expostulation both with His Highness and the Resident, ended in his being subjected to every species of mal-treatment and privation, robbed and degraded, and ultimately cast into prison in the fortress; in which he is now confined under a threat of never being released.—*Delhi Gazette, June 11.*

MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE UNION BANK.

At a general half-yearly meeting of proprietors, made SPECIAL, and held at the Bank on Monday the 14th July 1834, Mr. Vint being called to the chair, the business of the meeting commenced by reading the following document.

Secretary's Report of the Union Bank's Operations from 1st January to 30th June inclusive.

The six months which have passed since the date of our last half yearly general meeting, bring to a close the fifth and final year of the period for which the Union Bank was originally established.

The present meeting is made SPECIAL, for the purpose of discussing the arrangements which shall appear necessary for giving effect in due form to your determination for extending the duration of the Bank to a further period: but the more immediate business of this Report is to lay before you the result of our last six months' operations. These exhibit a nett profit of Sa. Rs. 45,545, a little more than three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company; that is, at the rate of *six per cent.* per annum.

When compared with the same period of the preceding year (1833) this result shews a minute difference of Sa Rs. 1,255 in favor of 1834.

Taken together with the profits of the previous six months, the operations of the entire fifth year shew a result of nett pro-

fit of Sa. Rs. 1,00,371 15 11; which on a capital of Sa. Rs. 41,95,000 seems a fair return in a bank business resting hitherto chiefly upon discounts and loans; scarcely at all upon issue of paper. On a comparison too with other modes of investing small capitals, the Union Bank-stock holder appear to enjoy a better rate of interest than he could obtain easily elsewhere, on equally good security.

In the last half yearly Report you were apprized of the great fall in our circulation during 1833, after the dreadful failures and consequent mercantile depression, at the close of 1832, and in the early months of 1833. It was then stated to you, that the circulation had fallen to 2½ lacs of rupees; but that towards the latter end of 1833, (embraced in that Report) the circulation had rather shewn a tendency to rise again; and a hope was expressed that the increase would be progressive as alarm should abate and confidence revive. In this hope we have been disappointed, through several concurring causes. The failure of the two remaining old firms in December and January last contributed to this disappointment, not only by adding more or less to mercantile troubles for a time, but by depriving us of our two best and largest customers — always zealous in promoting the interests of the Bank, in which the offices of Chairman and Deputy indeed were filled at the time by members of those very houses.

In February the hostility of the Bank of Bengal commenced: a subject on which it is unnecessary to enlarge in this place, further than to note the degree of success which followed the more active measures then enforced to put down the circulation of your Bank. That success appears to have been small as far as relates to the diminishing of our average issues, which continue to range between two and three lacs. If we were to assume even half a lac, as the average diminution effected during the four months from March to June, the actual loss sustained would not amount to 1,000 rupees, supposing the nett profit from circulating notes — after deducting reserves of unproductive cash — to be 4 per cent. per annum. But the endeavour to proscribe our bank notes may have had a more considerable effect in *preventing* that *increase* of circulation, for which we hoped, but which has not been realized. How far this non-increase may be owing to that cause, how far to others, is a point not so easily settled, but on which we may be better able to pronounce at the end of ensuing six months.

The half year ending with June, you are aware from experience, is always the least profitable; not only because

certain charges of an *annual* nature, such as stamps, fees, &c. are brought to debit within this period; but more so because the first half of the year is the least busy. Large repaid advances then remain in coffer or in Company's paper at low interest; while the last six months of a year offer the best occasions for profitable use of funds at high interest, on the security of indigo and other staples, actually manufactured and consigned to the possession of the Bank, preparatory to shipment or sale.

It is for these reasons of course that in comparing the nett profits of half yearly periods, the corresponding six months of each year have to be taken; as in the beginning of the present Report has been done.

In this place it seems proper to mention, that the resolution, adopted unanimously at the special meeting on the 17th February last, for laying the proceedings and correspondence in the dispute with the Bank of Bengal before His Excellency the Governor General, has remained a dead letter. His Lordship's return to Bengal was then expected speedily to take place; and that expectation continued, as you are aware, for a long time to prevail. Had the resolution referred to the Governor General *in Council* or generally to the *Government*, your Directors would of course have submitted the papers to the Honorable the Vice President in Council. But as the resolution was not so worded, they have deemed it best to report the difficulty to this meeting.

Since the last half yearly Report was made to you, this Bank appears to have been attracting more business from the Mofussil. Not only individuals from a distance remit and deposit at interest, but the Bank of Agra has commenced exchange operations with us, which when matured are expected to prove mutually beneficial.

It only now remains in conclusion to inform you that the accounts of the Bank with all the insolvent firms have been finally and satisfactorily adjusted as anticipated; that the shares in your stock held by those firms have been disposed of to individuals; and that your Directors are not aware of any losses whatever, sustained or likely to be sustained by the Bank in any quarter, since the last half yearly Report; which in this particular was equally satisfactory.

Union Bank, June 30, 1834. J. YOUNG, *Secretary*.

The Report having been read it was moved by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Hastie, and carried unanimously,—

I. That the Report be approved and published.

The attention of the meeting was called to the sub-joined statement of the accounts of the Bank, which then lay on the table, and which had been some time open for the inspection of proprietors.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Dr.		THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNION BANK.				
June 30—To establishment and house rent from 1st January to this date.....				20301	0	0
To charges general, being for law charges, stamps, stationery, &c. &c.....				2074	13	11
To Dead Stock for amount written off for the half year.....				400	0	0
To balance due to the Trustees in silver.....	167781	0	7½			
In Bank of Bengal Notes..	351900	0	0			
				519681	0	7½
In Dead Stock				6000	0	0
In printed Bank Notes				11200	0	0
Realizable—Bills discounted.	1196162	15	11			
Loans or Deposits.....	917860	0	0			
Cash Account.....	257276	12	5			
Cash Credits.....	331420	0	0			
Salt Contributions.....	228800	0	0			
Agra Bank, Bank Note Account.....	10800	0	0			
Government 5 per cent. Paper	217500	0	0			
Ditto 4 per cent. ditto.....	509400	0	0			
At the Bank of Bengal.....	0	14	1			
In Suspence Account.....	15643	4	4			
In Dependencies.....	187760	0	11	3869623	15	8
				<u>Sa. Rs- 4408505 0 3½</u>		
Debts—Due on floating deposit Accounts.....	779338	11	1			
Due on fixed ditto.....	547847	9	1			
Due on Cash Credit ditto..	120363	4	0½			
Due on Bills payable.....	946300	0	0			
Due on Bank notes in circulation.. ..	344077	0	0			
Due on Dividend of July 1832	825	0	0			
Ditto ditto January 1833...	2175	0	0			
Ditto ditto July 1833	2700	0	0			
Ditto ditto January 1834....	5550	0	0	2718176	8	2½
				<u>1660328 8 1</u>		
				<u>Sa. Rs- 1684004 6 0</u>		
Shewing upon original subscription of.....	1495000	0	0			
A profit of (exclusive of Dividends paid).....	165328	8	1			
				<u>1660328 8 1</u>		

Cr. THE PROPRIETORS OF THE UNION BANK.							
July 1—By balance of Account rendered to 31st December 1833 being amount of subscription for 598 Shares in the Union Bank.				1495000	0	0	
Add amount of apparent profit to that date.....	164633	7	4	"	"	"	
Less Dividend paid to Proprietors.....	44850	0	0	119783	7	4	1614783 7 4
<hr/>							
June 30—By Discounts realized to this date.	40209	2	1				
Less approprable to the half year ending 1st December 1834.....	9267	10	9	30941	7	4	
<hr/>							
By Interest realized to this date.....	7840	9	1				
Add due on outstanding Loans.. ..	6662	3	4				
Ditto on Government Paper	22815	12	0				
Ditto on Cash Credit Bonds.	2336	7	7				
Ditto on Cash Account and Salt Chaurra	10665	10	10				
<hr/>							
	50320	10	10				
Less due on Deposits, Cash and Cash Credit Accounts.	12041	3	6	38279	7	4	69220 14 8
<hr/>							
				Sicca Rupees	1681004	6	0
<hr/>							

Errors excepted,
(Signed) A. H. SIM, Accountant.

Calcutta, June 30, 1834.

It was then moved by the Secretary, seconded by Mr. Carr, and carried unanimously,—

II. That the accounts now submitted are approved and passed by this meeting; and that the books be closed accordingly.

The next resolution was moved by Mr. Cockerell, seconded by Mr. W. R. Young, and carried unanimously.

III. That a half yearly dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, being seventy-five (75) Sa. Rs. per share be now declared.

The following Report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting was then read:—

Report of a Committee of Proprietors of the Union Bank appointed at a General Meeting, on the 15th January, to consider and report to the ensuing half yearly Meeting on the state of the Bank and the best means of continuing it with increased utility for a further period as resolved at the General Meeting of January aforesaid.

Your Committee having assembled on the 4th February and chosen Mr. Cockerell to be its Chairman, proceeded then and at successive adjourned sittings, to consider the subject referred by the General Meeting of Proprietors for discussion and report.

The wide scope given to the deliberations of your Committee, namely—to consider the “state of the institution and the best means of continuing it with increased utility” naturally led us to arrange the various points open to enquiry into the following heads.

I.—To consider whether any and what changes in the manner of conducting the ordinary business of the Bank ought to be recommended for the special sanction of the proprietary body, apart from such changes as the Directors have the power of adopting from time to time.

II.—What, if any, specific alterations in the articles of the deed of co-partnership might seem necessary under changes of circumstances since the original indenture was drawn up.

III.—Whether any and what changes were desirable in the general constitution of the Bank, as a corporate or joint stock institution.

The first and second heads under this arrangement embrace matters that require equally to be considered and settled, whether the Bank shall preserve its present form of a joint stock Company or shall assume that of a chartered corporation. The third and last head, embraces the distinct question of charter or no charter.

1st.—On the first of the above heads for consideration—namely, alterations in the nature of our business and the manner of carrying it on,—your Committee has not considered it necessary on the present occasion to recommend any authoritative interference on the part of the constituent body, with the detail functions of the executive.

Independent of the general objections to such a course, unless where circumstances arise of a nature to render interference indispensable, it is to be borne in mind that by the constitution of the Bank an easy remedy is always open to the speedy correction of any abuse by means of the half-yearly meetings of proprietors (which by adjournment may be made as frequent as the majority pleases) and by means of the powers vested in any seven proprietors (out of more than 200 actual holders of 600 shares) to call and adjourn special meetings. A reference to the proceedings, since the commencement of the Bank, shews that the facilities originally provided for modi-

fyng the rules and articles have not been a dead letter ; on the contrary indeed, these have been applied to various important matters by the proprietors at their meetings, in like manner as lesser changes have been adopted in the details of business from time to time by the Directors.

But although your Committee dissuade from frequent or minute interference on the part of the constituent body with an executive freely chosen, and of whom one-third vacate their seats every year, nevertheless the present occasion of reviewing the system generally, is a fitting one for recommending a modification in one or two rules of practice which seem to require relaxation or rather explanation ; and which, being formally laid down in the partnership articles, require therefore the formal sanction of the proprietors to modifications proposed.

The first of these is also the 1st article of the present deed, and this the Directors represent to be disadvantageous to the Bank.

The article in question prohibits the lending of money on security of *real* property ; a restriction, in the propriety of which there seems only one opinion. But it has been construed by some to restrain the Directors from additionally strengthening the Bank (in cases of apprehended loss) by taking subsequent securities of that description over and above the personal or other securities already in hand, upon which advances had originally been made to parties.

It seems impossible that any such intent, manifestly to the detriment of the Bank itself, could have been really contemplated by those who framed the first article. But since the doubt has been started, your Committee recommend that a few words of distinct explanation be added to the article as it previously stood.

Another restriction which your Committee recommend to be modified is, that, in article 3d, which taken literally restrains the Bank from doing any business out of Calcutta itself. Although there is no immediate likelihood of establishing Branch Banks, yet with reference to that possible contingency, and indeed to a description of business mutually beneficial which the Directors are trying as an experiment by desire of the Agri Bank, it seems expedient to add to the above article 3d, a clause explaining of the meaning which your Committee consider it expedient that the article in question be understood to bear.

The alterations in the above two points together with others to be noticed are added in the shape of proposed resolutions at the end of this Report.

2d.—On the second head of enquiry, namely, improvements to be suggested in the conditions and wording of the articles of partnership, your Committee have minutely revised the old deed under advice of your counsel on one or two points in particular, where it seemed expedient to leave no room for doubt or difference.

The few points on which any changes are suggested in the articles, follow this report in the shape of resolutions. We are assured by your law advisers that there is no occasion for any substituted deed or additional instrument whatever, on occasion of extending the duration of the Bank to a further period. Any resolutions adopted by two-thirds of *this* general half yearly meeting, (made SPECIAL for the purpose), and confirmed by two thirds of *another* general meeting (a month after,) SPECIALLY called for the purpose, do then become the law and constitution of this Bank, (under section 69 of our deed) in like manner as if they had been engrossed or executed with all the formalities of the original instrument. They are so many amendments enacted by the same authority, and in the same manner with the other modifications in the original provision, passed in the shape of resolutions at general meetings during the expired five years.

Some articles of the deed having become obsolete or superseded by alterations of subsequent date, may be considered and declared expunged. Such are sections 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, relating to the return of the promissory notes of the shareholders for the (2,508 Rs.) moiety of *original* subscription.

Section 27th. relating to shareholders departing from India, requires formal notice of intention, and security for payment of eventual calls, under penalty of forfeiture.

This rule in the present thriving condition of the Bank at least, is impolitic, if it has the effect of deterring individuals going home from leaving their capitals invested in our stock to the real benefit of both parties. It seems superfluous moreover; as the requisite consent of three Directors with their signatures and the Secretary's to every transfer, always gave the Bank a practical veto in any extreme case, against improper transfer and evasion; while a sufficient security for any contingent liabilities of absent members is found in the value of their shares.

Your Committee, under the advice of your counsels Mr. Turton and Mr. Dobbs, have framed a precautionary resolution which seems right and reasonable, extending (under sections 29 and 32,) your lien upon the shares of all proprietors *under engagements as individuals with the Bank*. At present their shares are only liable to the Bank for debts actually become due; they will hereafter be liable under the new clause for engagements and debts *likely* to become due, at the expiration of the remaining term for which a bill or bond has to run before it can be considered *legally* overdue.

The remaining modifications your Committee has to suggest in the partnership articles are insignificant, and relate chiefly to the reduced amount of subscribed capital and shares, number of Directors, &c. &c. with exception however, to one alteration in article 36, by which proprietors in future may hold *fifty* shares instead of *fifteen*, with votes in proportion. Your Committee is not aware of any valid objection now subsisting against allowing individuals to hold fifty shares. Fifty shares now represent 1,25,000 Rupees, which amount exceeds that of the 15 shares, originally contemplated by the deed (or 75,000, Rs) by 50,000. The real increased interest thus recommended is not quite double the old, being as 5 to 3 only :—but so far from wishing now to restrain, your Committee desire to encourage individuals, in enlarging the present paid-up capital of the Bank; as there seems a fair field for enlarged and profitable employment of funds in good and safe discount business. In consequence of this augmentation of shares, it seems proper to extend the number of votes, proportionately; the following scale is therefore recommended.

For 15 shares.....	Five votes.
For 20 ditto,.....	Six.
For 25 ditto,.....	Seven.
For 30 ditto,.....	Eight.
For 40 ditto,.....	Nine.
For 50 ditto,.....	Ten.

3d.—In regard to the third and last head of enquiry, touching the expediency of effecting any fundamental change in the constitution of the Company, the only question which had to be discussed was that of the charter, on which difference of individual opinion prevails in your Committee, as well as among the Directors, and in your own body; nor are we aware that any *new* or important light remains to be thrown on a question *so often* agitated. As the case now stands, the application for

a charter presented so far back as the year 1831 by desire of the proprietors, is still before Government; and the Directors have been since assured, on further urging the point, that a reference made to the Hon'ble Court of Directors still remains unanswered!

At your last half yearly meeting the state of this question was adverted to in the Director's Report, and it was suggested that if when the enlarged machinery for the Government of India came into operation (as it was then expected shortly to do) the majority of the proprietors should still desire a charter, a renewed application would have a better chance of success, unimpeded by the need for previous reference to England. That general meeting however did *not* come to any resolution on the subject of the charter, nor advert particularly to the notice taken of that question, in the Director's Reports: but it seems to have been understood that your Committee (then nominated) would again take up this important subject. Your Committee have done so, earnestly and diligently, and have finally determined that no recommendation on the subject of a charter be now made to the general meeting.

Your Committee observe that as the new Government has not yet been established, and may probably not be so for some time to come, no immediate opportunity presents itself for renewed application to obtain a charter. The question therefore does not appear to press urgently, and may perhaps more expediently be taken up at the next half yearly meeting of January 1835; unless a special meeting be called intermediately to determine this long pending matter.

On the general bearings of that question your Committee have little that is material to add to the brief statement of the main arguments on each side, contained in the Director's last half yearly report. To that statement perhaps may be added that no shareholder by the articles can sell out without the assenting signature of three Directors to the transfer; and further, that by one of the resolutions *above* recommended, under the II. head, the Bank has a lien on its proprietors' shares before any other creditor, not only in reference to actual debts due to the partnership, but to debts and responsibilities which the Directors might see cause to *apprehend*.

The following are the resolutions recommended by your Committee for adoption by the proprietary body:—

Resolved.—That the following modifications be made in the articles of indenture of the Union Bank, enumerated below,

to have effect from the expiration of the present period of five years.

ARTICLE 1. Add "*But that nothing in this article be interpreted to prevent the said Bank from taking any subsequent additional security of whatever sort which may be procurable, for the greater safety of the Bank, in cases where such precaution may appear necessary for better securing the realization of outstandings.*"

ARTICLE 3. Add "*Provided also that nothing herein contained shall restrain the said Company from transacting business as above at other places within the British territories in India, where it may seem advantageous to establish Branch Banks, or to do business with local Banks established within the same.*"

ARTICLES 4, 5, 13. Substitute for "*five millions*" the words "*two millions and five hundred thousand,*" and for "*five thousand*" the words "*two thousand and five hundred.*"

ARTICLES 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 may be considered as superseded.

ARTICLE 12. Substitute for "*five several promissory notes*" the words "*two thousand and five hundred sicca rupees per share.*"

ARTICLE 15. Add "*And it is further hereby provided that a list of the proprietors of the said Company shall be corrected on the first day of every month, and hung up in a conspicuous place in the Bank for general information.*"

ARTICLE 28. Insert between "*she*" and "*within*" the words "*or the Assignees or Trustees of him or her ;*" between "*shareholder*" and "*shall,*" the words "*or Assignee or Trustee.*"

Substitute for "*sold,*" the words "*considered liable to be sold.*"

ARTICLE 36. Substitute every where for "*fifteen*" the words "*fifty.*"

ARTICLE 41. Substitute for all that follows the word "*July,*"—the following words immediately after—"*in each year one third of the whole number twelve, namely, four Directors, shall relinquish their offices, such retiring Directors being those who have each served the longest time in the said office, since the period when each was last elected a Director.*"

ARTICLE 46. Substitute for "*seven*" Directors to constitute a meeting, "*six ;*" and for "*three*" to attend to daily business, "*two.*"

UNION BANK.

ARTICLE 51. Insert between the words "Company" and "shall," the words "*the Accountant, the Treasurer, and every person employed in the service of the Union Bank.*"

ARTICLE 53. Add "*And it shall be competent to the Directors of the said Company, and they are hereby empowered to authorize the endorsement on their behalf, of all bills and other paper for discount, and of all Government and other securities pledged for loans, to and by the Secretary to the said Bank in place of the Trustees.*"

ARTICLE 54. Insert between the words "them" and "shall" the words "*or of the Secretary to the Bank as empowered in the preceding section of this indenture.*"

ARTICLE 64. Add "*Provided always that on occasion of any great or special emergency, it shall be competent to the Directors of the said Company to summon an extraordinary meeting at such shorter notice as the case will admit.*"

ARTICLE 65. After the word "ten" (shares) strike out the words "*or more shares*" and insert these words—"*shares, five votes for fifteen shares, six votes for twenty shares, seven votes for twenty-five shares, eight votes for thirty shares, nine votes for forty shares, and ten votes for fifty shares.*"

Resolved,—In addition to the above alterations, that the provisions of the 29 and 32 sections of the deed of co-partnership be enlarged, and they are so enlarged hereby, as to include all liabilities which any shareholder, as drawer, maker, acceptor, or indorser, of any negotiable security, or as obliged of any bond, may be under, to the Bank; or any such security held by the Bank, and which, though they do not, at the time of the intended transfer or assignment, may eventually make him a debtor to the said Bank; unless notice of the transfer or assignment be given to the Directors of the said Bank before any of the said liabilities are incurred. And that it shall and may be lawful for the said Company to retain the share or shares of such shareholder, and to refuse to acknowledge any transfer or Assignment of such share or shares, so long as such liabilities continue; and it is further resolved that any debts, which may eventually arise from such liabilities, shall in respect of the share or shares of such shareholder be a charge on such share or shares; and such share or shares shall be held by the said Bank, subject thereto in the same manner as if such share or shares was or were formally pledged to the said Company; and in case such shareholder shall refuse or neglect to pay such debts to the said Company, or to give security, for

the space of one calendar month next after a requisition in writing shall be made to him in that behalf by the Secretary for the time being, for all such liabilities as shall be outstanding, it shall be lawful for the Directors of the said Company, for the time being, upon such liabilities becoming overdue to sell the share or shares of the shareholders so refusing or neglecting as aforesaid, to pay or secure his said debts as aforesaid, rendering a just account of the proceeds thereof, in the manner provided for, in and by the 23d article of the deed of co-partnership of the said Company : And it is further resolved, that no shareholder of the said Company, so long as any such liability, or any such debt arising therefrom, shall continue, shall be at liberty without the consent of the Directors, to transfer or assign his share or shares in the said Bank.

R. H. COCKERELL.
 H. M. PARKER.
 W. H. L. FRITH, Lt. Col.
 SAMUEL SMITH.
 A. DOBBS.
 WM. COBB HURRY.
 RADAMADUB BANORJEE.
 W. CARR.

A resolution was next moved by Mr. McLean and seconded by Mr. Dick extending the duration of the Bank for a farther period of ten years. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Hastie and seconded by Mr. J. W. Alexander, limiting the period to five years—but it was negatived by a large majority. The original resolution, with an addition made to it by Mr. Wight was then put and carried by a majority in the following form:—

IV.—That the Report of the Committee of Proprietors appointed to suggest arrangements for extending the duration of the Bank for a further term of years be approved, and that the Union Bank partnership be, and it hereby is, enlarged, in virtue of the 60th article of the original indentures, to a further term of ten years, from the first day of August next 1834, and that the said term of ten years limited for the duration of the co-partnership intended to be established, may at the expiration of the said period be, from time to time, enlarged to such further term, and in such manner as may be agreed upon by a majority of two-thirds of the votes of the shareholders at any special meeting to be convened for the purpose ; and that after

every such enlargement, the covenants, clauses, declarations, provisions and agreements, herein contained, and the rules and regulations made by virtue or in pursuance thereof, subject to the alterations and revocations in the next preceding article mentioned, shall be as binding and effectual on all the shareholders of the said Company, for such enlarged term or terms, as if such term or terms had been originally limited for the duration of the said Company.

It was moved by Mr. Dick, seconded by Captain Sewell, and carried unanimously :

V. That the various modifications in the several articles of the deed of partnership recommended by the Committee be adopted, under the provisions of article 68 of the indenture, and that another special meeting of proprietors be called on the 20th August, as therein provided, to confirm the same.

It was moved by Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Baboo Prosunnoo Coomar Tagore, and carried unanimously :

VI. That the modification of articles 29 and 32 of the co-partnership deed be adopted, and those articles are accordingly enlarged hereby in the manner and terms recommended in the resolution drawn up by the Bank Counsel and appended to the Committee's Report.

It was moved by Mr. Wight, seconded by Mr. Hastie, and carried unanimously :

VII. That the nomination, by the Directors of Mr. McLean to act as a Director in the room of Mr. Browne, (who had proceeded to England) during the past six months, is approved and confirmed.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of four new Directors in the room of Mr. Wm. Carr and Mr. Wm. Bruce whose periods of service had expired; and of Mr. Wm. Smithson and Mr. R. H. Browne who had proceeded to England, when the following gentlemen were elected :

Mr. ALEXANDER FRASER, firm of *Bruce, Shand and Co.*

Mr. JOHN McLEAN, of the firm of *Shedden and Co.*

Mr. JAMES FERGUSSON of *R. C. Jenkins and Co.*

Mr. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, merchant.

After which a vote of thanks to the Chairman was proposed by Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, seconded by Mr. J. Mackenzie, and carried unanimously.

The meeting then broke up.—*Bengal Hurkuru.*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

REPORT BY THE GENERAL COMMITTEE TO THE SECOND
MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE BENGAL
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The General Committee presumes that it will not be considered intrusive on its part, to offer to the Second monthly General Meeting a few observations on the affairs of the Chamber.

The institution is of too recent origin to have allowed time for the performance of much, or even for the development of its capabilities.

The several Committees have all exhibited an alacrity in their respective spheres, that augurs well for the increasing utility, and for the permanence of the association. Time will disclose what ameliorations should be introduced into their construction so as to facilitate their operations, and to render these productive of most benefit to the public.

The General Committee, as its especial prerogative, exercises a due supervision over the proceedings of the sub-divisions of the Chamber. The minor bye laws for the internal administration, and the graduation of the fees to be levied from parties, are submitted for its sanction; and all matters of importance, and of a public nature, have to be referred to it, for consideration, and for ulterior directions, before the subordinate departments carry them into execution:—thus keeping up among the whole members to whom you have delegated the charge of your affairs, an intimate knowledge of all that is transacting; and securing a wider contribution of information, besides providing a salutary and constitutional check to regulate the workings of the several divisions, stimulating emulation on the one hand, and on the other guiding it from wandering beyond its legitimate province.

The Committee of Management anticipating that, after having adjusted at the commencement the internal economy of the Chamber, but little might remain for it to perform; and being willing, from the zealous interest it takes in the institution, to labor to uphold it, and to advance its resources, has thought of promoting this object by making its services available; with the approbation of the General Committee, for the revision or preparation of statements of insurance averages, keeping a register for the same—a change which is recom-

mended too by considerations distinct from that of profit, such as its confessed usefulness, and its necessary tendency, by the application of fixed principles to the details of adjustment, to remove the discrepancies inherent in the varying and conflicting practice which now obtains. As that Committee proceeds, it will be ready to dedicate its spare time to contribute, in such other way as experience may suggest, to further the objects, and to augment the resources of the Chamber.

The Committee of Correspondence has been a good deal occupied on the sundry subjects referable to it, and in supplying the opinions elicited. This presents an extensive field, for the demonstration of its utility—defining rights—reconciling differences of practice—and gradually introducing a recognized standard of opinion. It has applied itself to obtain the removal of what the majority of this community have considered to be grievances; and it is endeavouring to compass an important desideratum, the establishment of uniformity in the dealings of the mercantile body. Other subjects of similar public importance will successively engage its attention, having undergone the examination of the General Committee; and their disposal, it is anticipated, will soon prove to you all, that this institution is well calculated to confer on the community essential services, which could not, by other ministration, be commanded. It has also placed itself in communication, with government; discharging a ceremony, in handing up a copy of your rules and regulation, and asserting a corporate function, in remonstrating against the observance of so many Hindoo holidays at the public offices. Both of the addresses have, as you will perceive by the official replies on the table, been received with courtesy and encouragement: and your political existence has been formally recognized.

The Committee of Arbitration, of course, will not be in regular requisition: and it is in the nature of things that resort to it should, in the beginning, be but hesitating and unfrequent. Confidence, which is of slow growth, must precede custom; but as that springs up, there can be no doubt that cases will be of tenor submitted to this tribunal, whose judgments, rising in authority as they diffuse general satisfaction, and obtainable so promptly and so cheaply, will, it is but reasonable to reckon, attract and bring into vogue a free recourse to it in all mercantile questions. This department of the Chamber it is deemed of moment to support and cherish, in consideration chiefly of the signal benefit it is fitted to yield, in composing feuds and in

preventing costly, vexatious, and protracted litigation; and, also, as furnishing an unobjectionable source for the improvement of your pecuniary means, concurring with the accumulation of fees incident to the references to the Committee of Correspondence, to enable you to diminish the monthly imposts. With a view to render this extra-judicial tribunal more popular, measures are in progress to obtain a modification of Rule No. 17, defining the functions of the Committee of Arbitration. It is proposed that parties be allowed to challenge any of its members, the temporary vacancies so produced being to be supplied by and from the General Committee. Only two cases have yet been brought (one of them very recently) before this Committee. That which has been decided, was appealed to the General Committee, which confirmed the award that had been pronounced; but it is understood that there are several other questions in preparation for submission to it.

The principle observed in assessing the references to the Chamber, is, that, in comparison with what is done, the fee shall be very moderate. Up to the present time the aggregate is only Sa. Rs. 137: but this affords no accurate data on which may be framed an estimate for the future, as time is wanted to shew whether or not these are to be reckoned as continuous, and susceptible of any and what progressive increase. The Committee does however look with sanguine confidence to that source of supply. It rests mainly with you to realize its hopes. If you give a hearty co-operation to render the establishment prosperous, the period may not be distant, when, by the regular influx of moderate fees, it shall be able to maintain itself without any monthly contributions.

At present, as the Committee is yet without the requisite experience to enable it to compute the productiveness of future contingencies, and as it desires to avoid all hazard of entailing disappointment, it does not feel warranted now in doing more than stating its expectation that, by the ensuing month, circumstances will authorize it to propose the reduction of the rule of monthly subscription to 10 rupees.

You need not be informed that, though on the whole, your numbers are extending, you are losing several by their departure from India: and you are aware that those dwelling in the interior are not required to contribute towards the current expenses of the Chamber. Unless there should be a considerable accession of subscribers, you are not to count on there being more than about 75 resident members. At present there

are 68, which at 10 Rs. each would make the monthly amount of subscription 680 Rs. not more than sufficient surely, if indeed, it is sufficient, to pay your establishment, office rent, the supplies of newspapers, prices current, and other periodicals for the public room, and to meet the expence, heretofore very heavy of printing and advertisements. So that it is the revenue derivable from fees, that you must look for the means of reducing, and it may be, of altogether dispensing with the collection of monthly subscriptions.

The books of the Proceedings of the Chamber are daily placed during the forenoon on the public table, for the inspection of the members; and nothing would be more gratifying to the Committee, to offer a better earnest of ultimate success, that all the members of the society would frequent the Chamber, and maintain a full acquaintance with all its operations.

R. H. COCKERELL, President.

Chamber of Commerce, June 2, 1834.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ESTABLISHED 31st MARCH 1834.

1st.—That such an association being intended to watch over and protect the general interests of Commerce, it is highly desirable not to recognise any principle of exclusion, and that all merchants or persons engaged in the general trade of Bengal, therefore, shall, upon payment of the Subscriptions and fees and signature of the Rules and Regulations, be admissible as Members in the manner hereafter described.

2nd.—That the Society shall be styled the “BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.”

3rd.—That the objects and duties of the Chamber shall be, generally, to receive and collect information on all matters of mercantile interest, bearing upon the removal of evils, the redress of grievances and the promotion of the common good. To communicate with authorities and with individual parties thereupon. To take such steps as may appear needful in furtherance of these views, which may be done more effectively by such an associated body. To receive references on matters of custom or usage in doubt or dispute, deciding on the same, and recording the decision made, for future guidance. To form by that and other means a Code of Practice, whereby the transaction of business by all engaged

in it may be simplified and facilitated: and finally (should it be practicable,) to arbitrate between disputants wishing to avoid litigation, and willing to refer to, and to abide by, the judgment of the Chamber.

4th.—That candidates for admission, proposed by one Member and seconded by another, shall be balloted for at the monthly General Meetings (as hereafter provided,) seven days notice being given by entry in a ballot-book to be kept for the purpose; and a majority of votes shall decide the election.

5th.—That voting by proxy not to be allowed, nor by Members whose subscriptions, fees, &c. are in arrear.

6th.—That the Chamber reserves to itself the power of expulsion in case of need, to be decided at a General Meeting of the Members by ballot (as hereafter provided.)

7th.—That all resident partners of any house of business joining the Chamber, be required to subscribe as individuals.

8th.—That, to provide a suitable establishment, and to defray the necessary current expenses, a fund be raised in the following manner, viz.:

I.—By an entrance fee payable by each Member on admission of Rs. 100.

II.—By a monthly subscription of 12 Rs. from each resident Member (subject hereafter to an increase or reduction as by a General Meeting may be deemed necessary.)

III.—By such fines and fees on references, &c. as the General Committee (hereafter provided) for the time being shall settle.

9th.—That a *residence* at Calcutta, for an entire month at any one time shall subject a Member to the said subscription, and on *absence* for 2 months shall in like manner exempt him therefrom.

10th.—That the business of the Chamber shall be conducted by a Committee; and for the more efficient discharge of its various duties, as well as for the better equalization of labour, the said Committee be made sufficiently numerous to admit of sub-division, and that it shall consist accordingly of 21 Members.

11th.—That for the more general representation of all interests, and all commercial establishments, as well as for the more equal distribution of duty, no two Members of the Committee shall belong to the same house, or be connected together in business.—And it shall be imperative on parties

elected to serve under penalty in case of refusal of double subscription for one year, when he shall be again eligible and in same manner liable to fine for non-service, unless in all cases a reason be assigned that is considered satisfactory to the General Committee for the time being.

12th.—That the Committee be elected by ballot, and at the expiration of one year, seven (7) Members shall go out by lot, and on the expiration of the second year seven more (of the original Members, of one year's standing,) and on the expiration of the third and of every succeeding year, at the annual Meetings (hereafter mentioned) the seven Committee men who have served longest shall go out by rotation, the vacancies thus occasioned being filled by election (as above.) That those going out be not re-eligible till after one year's expiration.—Other intermediate vacancies in the Committee shall be filled up at monthly General Meetings in the manner hereafter set forth.

13th.—That a *President* and *Vice-President* be chosen by ballot from the General Committee annually at the General Meetings (see Art. 27) re-eligible after one year's expiration.

14th.—That the *General Committee* be authorised to subdivide itself as follows, viz. :

I.—Into a "*Committee of Management*" of 7, a quorum to be 3.

II.—Into a "*Committee of Correspondence*" of 9, a quorum to be 5.

III.—Into a "*Committee of Arbitration*" of 5, a quorum to be 3.

15th.—That the *President* of the Chamber the *ex-officio* Chairman of the "*Committee of Management*," and that the said Committee do take charge of the internal affairs of the Chamber,—the controul of the establishment and expenditure,—the custody of the funds (under the restrictions of Art. 29) and the arrangement of Meetings, elections and so forth.

16th.—That the *Vice-President* be *ex-officio* Chairman of the "*Committee of Correspondence*," and that the said Committee shall receive and dispose of all communications and references to the Chamber on general points within the scope of its objects; shall investigate and report on all matters of a like nature brought before it, and settle, as far as it can, disputed questions of usage or right.

17th.—That the "*Committee of Arbitration*" shall appoint its own Chairman, and confine itself to the settlement

of differences between parties applying to it, as a Court of Reconciliation.

18th.—That the proceedings of the "*Committee of Management*" with the accounts of the Treasurer, are to be submitted to General half yearly Meetings (see art. 25); but not to be subject to the General Committee's confirmation.

19th.—That the proceedings of the "*Committee of Correspondence*" shall be submitted to the General Committee for approval and confirmation.

20th.—That the proceedings of the "*Committee of Arbitration*" shall be referred to the *General Committee* only in cases where either of the parties desire an appeal.

21st.—That the Chairmen of the respective Committees have casting votes.

22nd.—That the Records of the Chamber and the books of account be at all times open to the inspection of Members, under regulations and conditions to be arranged by the General Committee.

23rd.—That the General Committee duly elected be empowered to appoint subordinate office-bearers by ballot, the Chamber at large to have the right of displacing the same at the next following Monthly General Meeting, or at a special Meeting, (as provided for by art. 28.)

24th.—That Monthly General Meetings be held on the first Tuesday of every month, or on the next day after when that day falls on a Holiday.

I.—That an election of candidates take place at every such Meeting.

II.—That the proceedings of the "*Committee of Correspondence*" be laid on the table for the inspection of Members.

III.—That vacancies on the General Committee be filled up (as prescribed by art. 12.)

25th.—That on the sixth monthly or half yearly Meeting, and on every succeeding half yearly Meeting, the accounts of the Treasurer countersigned by the "*Committee of Management*" be submitted for inspection and approval, together with the proceedings of the Committee itself.

26th.—That at such half yearly Meetings (one month's previous notice being given) Rules may be framed, amended or revoked, as the majority of the Meeting, (and which shall not be less in number than a moiety of the Members then resident in Calcutta) shall determine.

27th.—That at the 12th Monthly or first *annual* General Meeting, and at every succeeding anniversary of the same, the Members of the Chamber shall elect (by ballot see art. 12,) Committee men to serve in lieu of those gone out by rotation; also a President and Vice-president.

28th.—That *Special* General Meetings when called by ten resident Members, with one week's notice of the objects of the requisition shall be held, at which Rules may be altered, revoked or (formed but of which *one month's* notice is necessary as by article 26), Members may by ballot (the majority being equal to half the Members resident in Calcutta) be ejected, Office-bearers suspended or displaced, and such other business transacted, (of which due notice shall have been given,) as it may be competent for a General Meeting to do by the Rules of the Chamber.

29th.—That the *Funds* of the Chamber, as realized, be deposited in the "Union Bank" available to the calls of the Treasurer by cheques countersigned by the President or Vice President for the time being, and on the Balance amounting to *One thousand* Rupees, the same shall be invested in Government Securities in the names of the President and Vice-President for the time being.

30th.—That funds arising from entrance fees shall, (if possible), be set apart as a *reserved fund* for permanent objects, such as the formation of a Library, the purchase of furniture, and so forth.

And that the produce of subscriptions, fees, fines, &c. only be applicable to meet the current expenses of the Establishment.

31st.—That a *Secretary* be appointed (see art. 23) on a monthly salary of 300 Rs. in the first instance, who shall act under directions from the Chairmen of the respective Committees, and take charge of the Correspondence, the records of proceedings, and the preparation of references; officiating as *Treasurer* in the collection of Subscriptions, fees, &c. the supervision of accounts, with such other duties as may hereafter be necessarily allotted to him. Daily attendance (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. to be required of him, and an entire abstinence from all private business.

32nd.—That in event of any question arising as to the construction or application of any of the foregoing Rules, the General Committee be empowered to decide the same, submitting the matter at the next Monthly General Meeting for approval.

33rd.—That the foregoing Rules when finally agreed to be printed for general use and guidance, an authenticated copy being subscribed to by each Member on admission, to be kept with the records of the Chamber, and another to be forwarded to the Secretary to Government, and to such other authorities abroad as it may appear desirable to make acquainted with the institution of the Chamber.

NEW BENGAL STEAM FUND.

Further Report of the Sub-Committee to the General Committee, of the New Bengal Steam Fund.

In continuation of the hasty report sent in by us on the ninth day of May, we have now to state to the General Committee the result of the further enquiries which we have thought it our duty to make.

We have directed our attention chiefly to three points;—the state of the engines and boilers on the departure of the vessel from Calcutta—the cause of the accident,—and the capability of the boilers to perform the next intended voyage.

Upon the first point we have little more to report than what must be already known to most of the members of the Committee, as forming the grounds on which they originally recommended and adopted the vessel as calculated to perform the voyage to Suez.

On the 30th of April 1833 she ceased to be employed as a Tug, for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. to have her closely examined, and, if necessary, thoroughly repaired, so as to enable them on sale to warrant her machinery and engines in complete order. She had some time previously been repaired by Messrs. Jessop and Company in consequence of an accident to the boiler, (the only one of importance she had ever met with;) and on examination in July 1833, the machinery and boilers were reported fully equal to two years' work; notwithstanding this the Trustees determined upon having any part of the boilers which were in the least deficient replaced with new copper, and the boilers made equally throughout; this was done with other minor repairs, under the superintendence of Mr. Dayus, our present principal Engineer, at an expence of Sa. Rs. 5,000, and when the vessel recommenced running in December 1833, there was no reason to doubt that she was in every way capable of performing any work for at least three years. No accident of any nature

whatever occurred to her during the short period that she was subsequently plying in the river, till the 1st of March 1834, when she was delivered over to the committee; at which time, deducting the periods she was under repair, she had only run three years and eight months from the time she was launched.

Her fitness for a sea going vessel is further confirmed by a report which was given by the Company's Surveyor in March 1833.

In March last she was taken into dock, when her boilers were further examined and cleaned. There is no foundation whatever for the surmise which has reached us that the spaces under the flues were not completely cleaned. The evidence fully establishes that whilst in dock the aft front mud holes were opened, and all mud sediment removed from the boilers and the flues, and water passed through the bottom of the boilers; no defect was then found in any part of the boilers or flues, and the blowing off pipes, and others connected with the former, were ascertained to be perfectly clear and open.

On her return and upon a minute examination, the bottoms of those flues in which the accident occurred, were found considerably thinner than the rest of the copper. It was in the immediate vicinity of this part of the boiler that the principal Engineer was employed when the repairs already spoken of were done: so near indeed that any defect must have betrayed itself while the surrounding work was going on, had it then existed. This matter will again be noticed; but we are fully satisfied by the evidence we have taken, and the reports which have been made, that the disproportionate weakness, now remarked in these plates, did not exist when the vessel left the river; that in point of fact the injured boiler was then in as good a state as the other boilers which are now certified by Messrs. Jessop and Co. as capable of lasting with proper care two or three years without requiring any repairs; and we have no hesitation in giving it as our opinion, after a very minute investigation into this branch of the enquiry, that the vessel went to sea in perfect order and fully capable of performing the voyage. No expence was spared to make her so in every respect; whatever was considered necessary or desirable for the use of the engines and machinery, together with duplicates of many parts most liable to wear, and spare apparatus, was supplied; and a changing pump was suggested; but considered unnecessary by the engineers with reference to the means of blowing off originally provided.

With regard to the cause of the accident, actual examination of the boilers and flues, and all the evidence which we have had it in our power to obtain, confirm the opinion we have already expressed in our former report, that the injury sustained in the larboard after boiler was solely attributable to the formation of salt in that boiler and the pipes connected with it.

When it is borne in mind that in proportion as salt is formed in a marine engine boiler, water is displaced from underneath the flues, and from the deep and narrow intermediate channels of the boiler, it will readily be understood that where the saline deposit comes extensively in contact with portions of the flues, it soon gets intensely heated and hardened by the flame of the furnaces drawing through them, leaving such portions then unprotected by a due supply of water, not less, or rather more, exposed to injury than they would have been if the same current of flame had been allowed to pass through the flues before water had been admitted to the boiler. An injury of this nature is familiarly known to every one in the case of an empty copper vessel accidentally left on a brisk fire; so situated it is known that in the course of a few hours it will be found diminished in thickness and ultimately partially rent or entirely burnt through.

The formation of salt may *possibly* have been occasioned by some accident stopping the blowing off pipes and connecting pipes; we cannot however suggest any as *probable*, and we feel compelled to report that in our opinion the formation of salt was occasioned by a want of regular and sufficient blowing off, at least with respect to the larboard after boiler, which, from the additional heat applied to it from the construction of the flues, required peculiar attention to the regularity of this operation.

The flame of four furnaces draws through part of each of the three after boilers,—but the larboard after boiler sustains this heat in a nearer stage, and consequently in more force, than any of the others; hence the generation of steam and concentration of the salt water proceed more rapidly in it than in any other of the boilers. This may not have been borne in mind by the Engineers; but, even were it not, we are fully satisfied that (as in the Chica and Masulipatam voyages of the vessel), regular blowing off would have prevented the accident.

We think it our duty to state to the committee that we have experienced insurmountable difficulty in getting any satis-

factory or consistent account upon this point from the Engineers. We have been in a great measure compelled to form our opinion upon statements so contradictory and conflicting that it is impossible to reconcile them; there is an evident reluctance in the principal Engineers, to endeavour to get rid of any portion of the blame which he knows must attach to him as the head, by accusing the 2nd Engineer of inattention or neglect on this point. He feels, as we cannot but feel also, that however any other Engineer may have neglected his order, the consequences rest with him alone. It is stated by all the Engineers that the orders of the principal Engineer were, that the blowing off should take place every six hours—we know no reason why this act should not have been confided to Mr. Lowder, the 2nd Engineer, of whose talents we have received from many quarters, and entertain ourselves, a high opinion. But whether it was so confided or not is left a matter of doubt, which in the discrepancies and contradictions that pervade the evidence, particularly that of the two junior engineers, we are unable to determine; we can only say we are satisfied that this was not done regularly every six hours.

We may here observe that, either the fourth or fifth day after leaving the Pilot, the principal engineer proposed stopping for some hours to screw down the engine packings. It may be considered unfortunate that this was done; for in that case he would have taken the opportunity of examining the boilers, which after the engines had ceased working might have been most efficaciously blown off; but in consideration of the delay which it would have created, and the state of the engines not absolutely requiring it, and there then existing no suspicion that salt was accumulating, or that any thing was wrong—the proposal was abandoned. It also appears that an interval of 24 hours in the middle of voyage occurred, during which Mr. Dayus considered it advisable not to blow off in consequence of the vessel being as he considered too much by the stern. It appears to us that this, which may have been the very principal cause of the accumulation of salt, proceeded from an unnecessary and ill-judged degree of caution; for it was fully demonstrated to us that the vessel never having been more by the stern at the utmost than one foot, the blowing might have taken place in any trim in which she was during the voyage; at least by blowing off more frequently and less at a time. We think it but fair to Mr. Dayus the chief engineer and Mr. Lowder the second to state, that they seem

throughout the voyage to have shown the utmost activity, zeal, and attention in every other department of their duty, and to be persons most fully competent to the respective situations which they fill. Mr. Dayus is confessedly amongst the best engineers of the port, and Mr. Lowder is fully competent to the entire management of the engines; nor can we refrain from noticing reports that have reached us of the injury being intentional to give the unequivocal declaration of our belief, that there is not the shadow of ground for an insinuation so injurious to the character of the engineers.

We have moreover much satisfaction in stating, that during the whole voyage the utmost harmony seems to have prevailed between the Commander, Officers, and Engineers; and that all being fully confident of the capability of the vessel to perform the voyage, all were alike anxious to promote its success.

From Captain Forth, the officers, and gunner, we have received with readiness every information they possessed.

In entering upon the third head to which we have directed our attention, we should perhaps apologise for having in some degree gone beyond the objects of our appointment; but we considered this so intimately connected with the other points which we have noticed, that we trust the Committee will not think our observations on this head useless. On a close examination of the flues of the larboard after boiler, subsequent to our last report, it was discovered, as we have noticed under the 1st head, that some of the plates of copper in the bottom of its flues were so reduced in thickness as not to be relied on. This rendered it necessary that this boiler should be taken out of the vessel and removed to Messrs. Jessop and Co. to be thoroughly repaired; these repairs are now in rapid progress. The Committee are aware that no part of the flues of bottom plates which were reduced in thickness gave away at the time of the accident: but suspicions having been suggested that injury of a similar nature might be found in the other boilers, the whole of them were closely examined at our request by various competent persons and among others by Messrs. Jessop and Co. who report them to be fit for two or three years work, in which they are fully confirmed by the boiler-makers and others who have examined them. On the best consideration therefore which we can give to the reports and opinions which we have received, we think the conviction we have already expressed fully warranted, that the thinness

of the plates of the flues in which the accident occurred, was, as before described, occasioned by the same cause which led to the rents in the angles of them—that is—by exposure to the action of the flame while the spaces under and between the flues were choked up with salt, and deprived of access to the water which otherwise would have carried off the excess of heat.

It is however to be remembered that so far from having been entirely burnt through, the bottom plates of the flues of the injured boiler, stiffened by their angle pieces, retained strength enough to resist a force that broke rivets and tore up plates unquestionably of sufficient size and thickness. On these grounds, and from what we know of the previous state of the boiler down to the time of the vessel quitting the river, and from the statements of the principal and 2d Engineer, both of whom were in charge of the engines from the time of her repair, we are of opinion that the thinness of the copper in the bottoms of the flues is fully accounted for by the accident which occurred, and any suspicions of further defects which the discovery of this one may have occasioned, are entirely dissipated by the result of the investigation to which it gave rise.

When the repairs now in progress shall be finished (and the rapidity with which they have hitherto proceeded confirms the hopes of their being completed in the stipulated period of two months) the whole of the boilers, according to the opinion of those best able to judge, will be equal to at least from two to three years' constant work, and of course in our judgment, fully competent for the two voyages for which the steamer is engaged by the committee.

It has already been mentioned that as ample means for blowing off the boilers had by their manner of construction been originally provided, the engineers previous to the departure of the vessel, naturally regarded the proposition for the introduction of a changing pump as involving an unnecessary expence. To obviate, however, the possibility of future accident of the nature that has occurred, a changing pump worked by one of the engines will now be attached to the boilers, and is in progress with the sanction of the committee.

This, by the regular removal of the more concentrated water, will render the blowing off through the pipes at the corners of the boilers (unless occasionally as matter of precaution) superfluous.

The boilers however will still be supplied with the same means of blowing off as heretofore, and we recommend that the strength of the salt water in them shall be regularly tried in every watch in the presence of the officer on duty by means of an Hydrometer, and entered in the log on the report of the engineer, to ascertain that no accident interferes with the working of the changing pump. In the very improbable event of its not acting, the ordinary mode of blowing off should again be resorted to, and be regularly performed every watch, in the presence of the officer of the watch, and entered in the log, or the reasons for omitting it, in case it should be deemed advisable by the principal engineer, shall be entered in lieu and he shall be responsible for such duty being regularly performed by himself or his subordinates in every watch, and the particulars of it being duly reported to the officer on duty, for the purpose of being by him entered in the log.

In addition to these precautions, a stop-cock will be fitted to one of the connecting pipes at the back of the boilers, so as to prevent the water from the starboard or larboard one passing to the other when the vessel makes a heavy roll. Of the necessity for this we are not fully convinced, but being suggested by some in whose opinion we have confidence, and the expence being inconsiderable, we are induced to recommend it as a precautionary measure.

The repairs to the boilers are at the expence of the assignees of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. and the cost of the changing pump and some other trifling additions which will not exceed a moderate amount will be defrayed by the committee. When the whole shall be completed, we know of no means which can be taken to render more secure the performance of the voyages intended; the engines, machinery, and boilers will be in perfect order.

We submit to the committee the evidence and the reports and documents which we had before us and, from which, the committee will in some degree be enabled to correct the judgment which we have formed.

(Signed)

J. PRINSEP,
W. J. FORBES,
T. M. M. TURTON,
J. KYD.

Calcutta, 18th June, 1834.

I fully concur in the above report except in one point which I would concede did it not appear to me to involve injustice to an individual. It is in effect said, that no disobedience of the orders of the chief engineer Mr. Dayus by Mr. Lowder the 2d engineer can relieve the former from the blame, which it is said, he himself knows must attach to him as the head engineer. This direct imputation of blame to Mr. Dayus results from the facts of the case. It is clear, that the formation of the salt arose from the want of sufficient blowing off, and that it was Mr. Dayus's duty and business to take care that so important a matter should be regularly attended to. Under these circumstances, however, painful it may be, we are warranted in directly imputing blame to Mr. Dayus, but I do not think we are justified in insinuating that blame may attach to Mr. Lowder the 2d engineer:—which I think is done in the following words. “There is an evident reluctance in the principal engineer to endeavour to get rid of any portion of the blame which he knows must attach to him as the head by accusing the 2d engineer of inattention or neglect. (On this point, he feels, as we cannot but feel also, that however any other engineer may have neglected his orders the consequences rest with him alone.”

It seems to me scarcely just thus to insinuate possible blame against Mr. Lowder in assuming the existence of reluctance on the part of Mr. Dayus to accuse him of neglect of his orders. For my part I see no such evident reluctance,—as I certainly see no inclination, but if such reluctance does exist which also presumes that Mr. Lowder did neglect Mr. Dayus's orders and thereby is in his degree responsible for the injury, Mr. Dayus ought to be told that such reluctance is wholly misplaced, and at variance with his duty. He is bound to make known to us such misconduct on the part of his subordinates in a matter so important as much as Capt. Forth would be to report misconduct in his officers. Such a course on the part of Mr. Dayus, if he has grounds for accusing Mr. Lowder, is, I think, imperiously called for in justice to Mr. Lowder. As the matter now stands there is no direct accusation against Mr. Lowder which he can fairly meet, but, as it appears to me, just that degree of insinuation of all others the most difficult to be repelled.

This being my feeling and having a high opinion of Mr. Lowder's activity, zeal, and devotion to his duty, I cannot

give my assent to the insinuation of possible blame which I consider is conveyed in the paragraph in question.

It may be proper that I should state the above memorandum is founded on the proceedings as they are recorded. Doubtless, much took place which from my infirmity I am necessarily ignorant of, and I by no means say, that I might not, had I heard all that passed, have seen reason to concur entirely. Indeed, as I stated before, I should not have hesitated to concede this point, did I not feel that it induced injustice to an individual as the matter came home to my breast.

C. B. GREENLAW.

I cannot allow this minute to pass without saying that in signing the report I meant not to insinuate but to express my opinion that Mr. Lowder had been guilty of neglect of the orders to blow off, which he agrees were given; and I signed the report because I thought, though Mr. Lowder is a most industrious, hard working, and talented young man, that his evidence shewed he was wholly unworthy of credit, and that Mr. Dayus did evince a marked reluctance to blame any one.

T. E. M. TURTON.

**PROCEEDINGS OF A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE
SUBSCRIBERS OF THE NEW BENGAL STEAM
FUND, HELD AT THE TOWN HALL, CALCUTTA,
THIS DAY, THE 5TH JULY, 1834.**

Lieut. Col. Beatson in the Chair.

The Secretary to the Committee having read the Report of the Committee, it was—

Proposed by Mr. McFarlan, seconded by Mr. Greenlaw—

That the Report now read be published and that a copy

be made available at the Secretary's Office), and that this Meeting be adjourned to the 2d day of August next, when the Report will be taken into consideration.

W. S. BEATSON, Chairman.

Town Hall, Calcutta, 5th July, 1834.

Report of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund to the Subscribers at a Meeting held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 6th July, 1884.

It is with feelings of no ordinary regret, that the Committee meet the Subscribers to the New Bengal Steam Fund on this occasion. They had fondly hoped, that, at this, the half-yearly meeting, they would have had to congratulate their constituents on the arrival of the *Forbes* in the River from Suez after a successful voyage. The causes which have led to the failure of their hopes, have been published in the several papers of the Presidency in the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to investigate them. Those Reports, together with the several Letters and Sub-Reports of different competent individuals on the boilers, are herewith laid upon the table, and submitted to the Subscribers at large for their information on the topics, which the Report embraces. Though concurring in the general sentiments expressed by the Sub-committee and adopting their views, the General Committee, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, have not thought it expedient to take any steps which might have interfered with the arrangements made for the immediate departure of the *Forbes*.

The failure having in no degree arisen from the inefficiency of the vessel herself, or that of her boilers or machinery, and the necessary expenditure for the three voyages, as well in regard to the vessel's hull and machinery, as the supply of the several Depots with coals, having unavoidably been incurred, the Committee have had no hesitation at once determining to prepare the vessel for her second voyage. They would have been glad if this could have been effected so as to have kept the periods of departure quarterly; but as this could not be done, they have fixed the earliest day for which they have assurance that she will be ready. The Committee will not conceal from the meeting, that their regret at the return of the *Forbes*, without completing the voyage, is greatly enhanced by the reflection that she had a clear road before her—that having nothing to fear either from opposing winds or seas, there was every prospect of her reaching Suez—before the strong northerly winds down the Red Sea set in—while for her return she would have had throughout a fair wind. The Committee would not disguise from themselves or the Subscribers, that the coming voyage is that on which the capabilities of the *Forbes* will be put to the severest test;

but they feel every confidence, if nothing beyond what they are prepared to expect shall occur, that she will be found fully equal to perform it and, that she will establish the practicality of maintaining Steam Communication with Europe throughout the year.

The measures which have been adopted to obtain the ulterior and permanent establishment of the Steam Communication are known to the Subscribers. It may not, however, be out of place to record them shortly in this report, at the suggestion of the Committee. His Excellency the Governor General has recommended to the Honourable the Court of Directors, to grant an annual premium of three lakhs of Rupees for five years, to parties engaging to maintain a communication by Steam between England and the three presidencies four times a year, the contractors receiving the postage and all other emoluments, conveying alone the public despatches to and from India for the above premium. The Committee have endeavoured to stimulate the Mercantile Community and influential individuals in Great Britain, connected with India or interested in Steam Navigation, generally, to unite in urging on His Majesty's Government and on the Honourable Court the adoption of His Lordship's recommendation, and they have themselves earnestly appealed to the same authorities in favor of it.

It is true, that the success of the first voyage of the *Forbes*, if she had been met by a Steamer on the other side of the Isthmus, would have tended greatly to promote the ulterior measure; and the failure is, therefore, on that account, also to be deplored. But when the Committee reflect on the vast importance of the measure; when they remember that as yet it can be scarcely considered to have engaged the serious attention of the Home Authorities; and above all, when they bear in mind the powerful recommendation of the Governor General, and the universally expressed wishes of the people of India, they cannot for a moment doubt the eventual establishment of a perfect and comprehensive communication.

The accounts also are laid on the table for the inspection of Subscribers. The total amount subscribed up to this date is Sa. Rs. 166,618-9-3, of which have been realized Sa. Rs. 155,826-0-10, leaving Sa. Rs. 10,180-8-5; from which is to be deducted on account of Hoondees and Bills on hand Sa. Rs. 207-12-6, and on account of difference between sicca rupees subscribed and sonat rupees paid Sa. Rs. 3385-8-3, minus Sa.

Rs. 74-1-8—Hoondean, leaving uncollected subscriptions from 194 Subscribers Sa. Rs. 6626 5 4 as per accompanying list market A*

To the collected sum is to be added the net amount interest, viz. Sa. Rs. 655—making a total of Sicca rupees 1,56,493-0-10. Of this sum there remains on this date Sicca rupees 45,183-13-3,† shewing an expenditure of Sicca rupees 1,11,309-3-7, the general disbursement of which may be stated as per margin;‡ but of this expenditure there is recoverable from Government on account of the hire, insurance and establishment of the steamer, about Sa. Rs. 22,000, including the insurance for three months from 1st July; which being added, to

* Unrealized,.....	Sa. Rs. 19180 8 8
Deduct Hoondee and Bill,.....	Sa. Rs. 292 12 6
Difference between Siccas and Sa. Rupees,.....	Sa. Rs. 2335 8 8
Minus Hoondean	74 1 8
	<u>3261 6 7</u>
	3554 3 1

Sa. Rs.

† Company's Paper, with interest,	Sa. Rs. 40,472 9 6
Cash,.....	4,704 3 9
	<u>Sa. Rs. 45,183 13 3</u>

‡ Advanced for Mr. Waghorn's passage, Sa. Rs.	4,000 0 0
Coals, 710 Tons, at Judda,.....	20,360
600 Socatra,	16,037
500 Galle,	10,000
Despatch of 85 Tons of Coal from, Bombay to Bahaimandel,	2,100
Expences of fitting the Forbes' Hull and Machinery, generally, for the whole number of voyages,	18,623 0 0
Expences incurred on, 1st voyage, including moiety of Insurance,	26,066 0 0
Moiety of Insurance from 1st July, for three months,.....	5,016 0 0
Printing Charges,	2,628 0 0
Secretary's office, including stationery, &c.	1,238 0 0
Paid Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., on account of Agent at Galle,.....	1,000 0 0
Advance on account to Agent at Juddah,..... Sa. Rs. 5	1,200 0 0
His Salary for four months,.....	800 0 0
Advanced to Capt. Ross,	1,050 0 0
	<u>Sa. Rs. 1,10,300 0 0</u>
Actual Expenditure	1,11,309 0 0
Expended on Sundries,..... Sa. Rs.	1,100 0 0

the above sum of Sa. Rs. 45,183, gives an assets of the Fund Sa. Rs. 67,183. From this sum there is payable Sa. Rs. 18,595,* leaving assets Sa. Rs. 48,588, with stock to the value of Sa. Rs. 1,000. Of the unpaid subscriptions, it is expected that Sa. Rs. 2,000 may be yet realized. It is to be remembered that the above expenditure covers nearly the whole of the demands on the Fund for the three voyages, the chief current expenditure, viz. on account of hire, insurance and the establishment of the Steamer bearing borne by Government, the Fund having to provide alone for the material required for the working of the machinery, --namely, oil, tallow, hemp, &c. for the shipping of the Coal at the several Depots which is the heaviest expence, and for the other trifling expenditure of the vessel.

By Order of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund,

C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Town Hall, Calcutta, 5th July, 1834.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MEETING AT MADRAS.

Proceedings of a Public Meeting of the Roman Catholic Community held on Monday evening the 2d June, 1834, by permission of Government and pursuant to the Sheriff's notice at Popkam's House in Black Town.

On the motion of Mr. D. Gomes, seconded by Mr. M. James, Mr. A. K. Bantleman was called to the chair. He opened the business of the evening by observing that the shortness of the notice he received, that he should have the honour of filling the chair which has been so kindly conceded, has certainly put it out of his power to be quite prepared for the occasion, he therefore would merely state to them the object of the meeting and would make but a few observations as they occurred to him.

Balance of Freight.			
To Juddah.....	Sa. Rs.	6,300	
Secotra.....		5,000	
Galle.....		2,483	
	Sh. Rs.	13,866	0 0
Estimated balance of Expenditure in sending 65 tons		1,800	0 0
of Coal to Habermundel.....			
Charges at Madras per accepted Bill.....		2,939	0 0
	Sa. Rs.	18,595	0 0

Gentlemen, continued the Chairman, the object of the present Meeting is to submit to you the result of the proceedings of a few zealous individuals, who took upon themselves to form an association for the purpose of devising some means, whereby to supply a want now very generally felt and most deeply lamented by a large portion of the Catholic community of this place. Gentlemen, the want I allude to, is no other than the want of English preachers to administer the comforts of religion to a body now become so numerous and forming such a large branch of the Catholic Church—in the very first beginning of christianity the author of our salvation,—that fountain of light and infinite wisdom saw the necessity of sending forth preachers to instruct his people in the truths of divine revelations and to communicate to them the graces of eternal life. The Catholic Church following the example of its Holy Founder have continued from time to time to send out Ministers to different parts of the globe, instructed in the languages of the people to whom they were sent to administer religious comfort; but, it is seriously to be lamented that this part of the world has for several years past been supplied with pastors whose want of the knowledge of the only languages with which the people of this country are conversant, have rendered their religious labours extremely circumscribed, if not altogether useless; and the Catholic community have been deprived of that inestimable blessing the hearing of the word of life preached to them in a known language. Gentlemen, you must all be fully convinced that though the blessed Sacraments are administered, and books of religious instructions distributed, yet the powers of declamation issuing from the pulpit are very often not less conducive to prepare the mind for receiving the impressions of truth, and turning towards the paths of righteousness—able and elegant preachers may by their excellent sermons make as much impression upon the minds of the flock committed to their pastoral care, as a Demostheness or a Cicero did on a whole nation by their persuasive orations. Gentlemen, it was a knowledge of all these facts that induced those few individuals, to whom I have already adverted, to take upon themselves the glorious burden of devising such means, as they deemed best for procuring English Ministers for the Catholic community of this place; and the result of the several meetings which they had, and repeated consultations which they held, with very respectable people, who could best advise them on the subject, has been a determination to memorialize the

British Parliament, with the sanction and support of the kind and liberal Government under whose auspices we now thrive, praying that the spiritual want which we now so much feel, may be supplied to us with the same kindness, as the spiritual wants of our Protestant brethren are attended to, knowing as we do, and which we will most boldly maintain, that we are not in the least behind hand with them in obedience, attachment, and every other good feelings towards the authorities under whom it has pleased Providence to place us in common with them." Gentlemen, in accordance then with the determination so formed, a Memorial has been prepared, which is about to be read and submitted to you. It is for you, gentlemen, to approve of and adopt it, and to join both hand and heart in forwarding the object contemplated. Gentlemen, there may be a few among us who may perhaps think that, we may fail of success, that our application may not be complied with;—but I must truly confess that I see no reason why we should despair. Gentlemen, the goodness of the cause we are embarking in will speak volumes for us, and procure us the powerful and irresistible advocacy of that powerful God who is able to turn the hearts of our superiors in our favour; every undertaking may have its difficulties at first, but perseverance will surmount them. It is for the want of perseverance, gentlemen, that many undertakings have failed. The road to Canaan is through the wilderness; and it is by perseverance alone that we must accomplish our journey and arrive at the promised land of milk and honey. We are bent, gentlemen, upon a goodly thing: Let us therefore not despair, but only look up to God for success and unceasingly exert all our endeavours towards the accomplishment of our object. Put, Gentlemen, why speak thus much. Happily for us, we are placed under the auspices of a truly generous and benevolent Government, who will undoubtedly countenance our application. Exert then, gentlemen, and let us not slumber in the dispondency of hopelessness. Let us seek, and we shall find, let us knock and it shall be opened unto us. Gentlemen, I believe I have said enough to awaken your feelings in favour of the business for which we have been this day assembled, and may God the controller of all human transactions prosper our proposed undertaking and crown us with the realization of our present hopes.

The Secretary having been requested to read the Memorial, the following was submitted for the adoption of the Meeting.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED,

The humble memorial of the undersigned Roman Catholic inhabitants of Madras, and the provinces subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George, in the East Indies.

Humbly Sheweth,—1.—That your memorialists are all of the Roman Catholic religion, professing and believing in one and the same faith.

2.—That many of your memorialists are persons of distinction, moving in the higher spheres of society, and feel the want about to be complained of, equally, with their brethren who walk in the humbler shades of life.

3.—That your memorialists have always been, and are at present steadfast in their allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain; and have invariably proved themselves faithful and loyal subjects, ever since the establishment of British rule in this quarter of the globe.

4.—That your memorialists have felt deeply and yet borne patiently, the extensive evils which have hitherto resulted from the want of a Catholic Priesthood well initiated into English literature, to afford religious instruction, and inculcate the principles of morality, into the minds of the numerous flock entrusted to their spiritual care.

5.—That the English language is, the only language sufficiently familiar to your memorialists, and is more commonly if not chiefly used by them, in all their public and private relationships.

6.—That the Catholic Priesthood of this place, is almost exclusively composed of Clergymen of the Italian and French nations, and of natives of Goa, (the metropolis of Portuguese India,) who speak Portuguese fluently, but who are not acquainted with the English language to any degree to enable them to extend the sphere of their spiritual usefulness to that large fold of Christians, which has been committed to their charge; and who now look up to your Honorable House for the realization of one of the most ardent wishes they have ever entertained.

7.—That a great portion of your humble memorialists is composed of East Indians, who living under the English Government, and knowing that one of the chief requisites in them for being enabled to aspire to offices which are to constitute the sources of their livelihood is, an acquaintance with the language of those under whose auspices they thrive, neglect the study of the Portuguese language, and make the English chiefly the medium of communication.

8.—That for the want of Ministers who can impart the comforts of religion, through the means of the only language which is so generally understood, numerous Catholics live in a state of irreligion; and, at the awful moment of death, quit this earthly abode without any of those spiritual graces, so necessary to their eternal salvation.

9.—That your memorialists though at present excluded from the enjoyment of similar privileges, view with pleasure and heartfelt gratitude, those acts of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Governments, which afford the means of moral and religious instruction to British subjects in India, who are of the Protestant and Presbyterian faith, through the channel of a well educated and well maintained English Clergy; and your memorialists go pregnant with the most sanguine hope that, the same benevolence and liberality which have induced those Governments to bestow such a blessing on one portion of their subjects, will also induce those to extend it to the other, who have done nothing to lower themselves in the scale of comparison, with their at present more favoured fellow subjects, or to forfeit their right to an equal share of indulgence and protection, from those whom they acknowledge as their legitimate rulers.

10.—That your memorialists in conclusion, beg to state that, the grievances they now complain of, have been witnessed and borne testimony to, by several European travellers of great knowledge and experience, who have visited India, and have always felt for the unhappy situation of the Catholic people in this part of the world, as regards their spiritual welfare.

11.—That your memorialists humbly pray therefore that your Honorable House will of its wanted liberality and justice be pleased to take your memorialists' case into due consideration, and to satisfy the want they at present so much feel and lament, by causing Roman Catholic Clergymen to be sent out from the United Kingdom, and maintained in India; thereby extending to your memorialists advantages similar to those al-

ready conceded to their Protestant and Presbyterian brethren, who are both together by far less numerous than your memorialists are.

And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray.

The 1st resolution, viz., "That the memorial now read be approved and adopted," was moved by Mr. M. Peryra, seconded by Mr. D. Gomes, and carried unanimously.

Mr. T. G. Clarke next addressed the chair. He commenced by observing that the resolution he shall now have the honor to submit to the meeting for adoption, was only put into his hands that morning. He came therefore before them not so fully prepared as he could wish. Indeed, Sir, proceeded this speaker, the object for which this meeting has been convened—as a true Catholic I declare it is paramount to the fleeting and transitory concerns of time—it has a reference to the happiness of man in this life and in that which is to come! Judge, then, Sir, what must be the state of my feelings, when I cannot do justice to this subject, commensurate to its vast magnitude and importance. I however feel satisfied so far, that you have anticipated the greater part of what I had to say on the subject, and it only now remains for me to congratulate the Catholic community on the prospect which the present proceedings offer, of their realizing at a no distant period the unanimous wish of the great body of the Catholic persuasion. The motion which has been put into my hands I can have no objection whatever, to propose to this assembly for adoption. The support of Government to our memorial may be fairly anticipated. Time was, Sir, when to be a Catholic was to be an outcast and a refuse of society. But the same principles which have produced those astonishing revolutions in the political sentiments of mankind, which are considered justly the glory and boast of the present age, have also chased from the haunts of civilization the spirit of intolerance and persecution; and, Sir, as an example of the triumph of principle over prejudice. I refer this meeting to that clause in the present Charter, which provides at the expense of the State, religious instruction for all sorts and denominations of Christians. I have never, Sir, taken any active interest in the political discussions of the times. I now step forward, purely in the advancement of religion, which is the paramount duty of every man to promote. But I have silently watched, Sir, the progress of political events, and I declare it as the honest conviction of my mind, that no country—no clime—no people in modern or ancient

times have lived and flourished under so liberal a rule as that of the Honorable East India Company. The same spirit and liberality pervade and give life to the whole machinery of Government both at home and abroad, and whatever others may say to damp the ardour of our expectations, this community which owes much to the administration under whose fostering care it has hitherto flourished, will support me when I assert that no reasonable request of ours—forming as we do a part of the great body of British Indian subjects—can meet with any other result than a hearty and cheerful compliance. Fully impressed, Sir, with these sentiments, I beg to propose—

2d.—That this meeting deems it incumbent on the Catholic community prior to the submission of their memorial to Parliament, that Government be respectfully solicited to give their undertaking that aid and support necessary to ensure success.”

The above resolution was seconded by Mr. J. D’Vaz, and unanimously carried.

On the motion of Mr. G. R. Mayers, seconded by Mr. E. D. Arachy, it was unanimously resolved,

3rd—That a Standing Committee be formed for the transaction of future business, and that, it be designed “The Catholic Memorial Committee.”

Mr. P. C. Cassin moved, seconded by Mr. Baptist, and unanimously resolved,

4th—That the Standing Committee consist of the following gentlemen, among whom a President and Secretary be chosen” ; viz.

Mr. A. K. Bantleman,
R. Scawen,
D. Gomes,
M. Pereyra,
P. D’Celes,
G. R. Mayers,

Mr. A. D’Silva,
,, T. G. Clarke,
E. Bilderbeck,
A. Defries,
L. D’Fries, and
F. D’Monte.

On the motion of Mr. A. Rodrigues, seconded by Mr. Texeira, it was unanimously resolved,

5th.—“That Mr. P. C. Cassin’s name be added among the Committee.”

Mr. F. D’Monte at this stage of the proceedings stepped forward and stated that, the proposed address to Government was ready for submission to the meeting. The address was put in and read.

On the motion of Mr. P. Paten, seconded by Mr. M. James, it was unanimously resolved,

6th—“That the Letter to Government be approved and adopted.”

On the motion of Mr. Rencontre, seconded by Mr. Gilles, it was unanimously resolved,

7th—“ That a deputation from among the Catholic body wait on H. Chamier, Esq. Chief Secretary, with the address to Government.”

On the motion of Mr. Texeira, seconded by Mr. D'Arachy it was unanimously resolved,

8th—“ That the following gentlemen be requested to wait on the Chief Secretary with reference to the last resolution :

Mr. A. K. Bantleman,	Mr. A. D'Silva,
R. Scawen,	„ B. Paten,
D. Gomes,	T. G. Clarke,
M. Pereyra,	P. C. Cassin,
P. D'Celes,	M. James, and
G. R. Mayers,	F. D'Monte.

On the motion of Mr. D'Rozario, seconded by Mr. Texeira, it was unanimously resolved,

9th.—“ That the thanks of this meeting be offered to those gentlemen, who prepared the Memorial, and who have voluntarily and zealously undertaken the cause of the Catholic community.”

On the motion of Mr. Santineer, seconded by Mr. D'Sena it was unanimously resolved,

10th —“ That the thanks of the meeting be proffered to Arthur Rowlandson, Esq. Sheriff of Madras, for his kindness in convening the same.”

On the the motion of Mr. F. D'Monte, seconded by Mr. T. G. Clarke, it was unanimously resolved,

11th.—“ That the thanks of the meeting be proffered to Messrs. Towend and Co. for their kindness in allowing it the use of their room.”

On the motion of Soondaroy Moodelly, (a highly respectable Native Catholic,) seconded by Mr. D. Gomes, it was unanimously resolved, and carried by acclamation, —

12.—“ That the thanks of the meeting be offered to Mr. A. K. Bantleman for his able conduct in the chair.—*Madras Herald, June 7.*

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING
HELD AT MUSSOORIE, RELATIVE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CITY AND GENERAL SEMINARY OF EDUCATION AT BUDRAJ.

The gentlemen residing at Mussoorie and Landour are earnestly solicited to attend a public meeting at the house of Major Oliver at Mussoorie, at 12 o'clock on the 19th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming a town, public seminary of education, and a club house at Budraj, for the general benefit of society at large. Plans and proceedings will be submitted at the meeting.

Mussoorie, 9th May, 1834.

In consequence of the above requisition a public meeting took place at the house occupied by Major Oliver on the 19th instant.

Colonel T. Young having taken the chair, a prospectus of a plan for the formation of a town and public seminary was laid before the meeting.

PROSPECTUS.

It is proposed that a general seminary of education be instituted at Budraj to be denominated the "United Service Institution." The reasons which render this mountain more eligible than others are, first, its vicinity to water carriage, its facility of ascent, and the advantage which it holds out for the settlement of artisans. The Jumna is navigable from near the base, the ascent is easy, and a carriage may be prepared such as to bring the produce of the plains in the course of six hours up to the place selected for the institution. The height of the mountain according to Captain Herbert is 7,500 feet, and the plain selected may be reckoned at 7,300. Iron works are now carried on at its foot near the ghaut, and large quantities of timber are annually exported from thence to the different stations on the banks of the Jumna. The rapid fall of the river also affords a power of manufactories beyond what may be required for a long period, while a road may be cut along the course of the Jumna by which the raw materials of the Hymalyas may be brought to this spot or to the plains. For the above purpose the first step appears to be to found an English town for officers and European artisans. The ground being taken, the portion for the institution to be first selected, the remainder intended for streets to be planned out and plac-

ed under the management of owners of allotments. The town to be named after Lord Brougham the ardent and indefatigable supporter of extended measures for the dissemination of knowledge and improvement. Each street as it is commenced, to receive the name of a distinguished living individual who may appear to have made the most important discoveries in the arts and sciences; the whole regulations of the new city to be vested in the owners of allotments at first as a general assembly; secondly, as separate committees; and as the number increases, through means of representatives.

The proprietors of the allotments shall agree under such penalties as may hereafter be determined on, to build a house of such materials, size, front, and form as may be settled on when planning out the streets, to be completed under certain penalties within a given time, or funds for the purpose of fulfilling the engagement secured in the hands of the building committee.

The same committee who will be appointed by the general assembly of owners of allotments, to be likewise agents for the sale or letting of houses and each owner, renter, or temporary resident within the township, shall sign an agreement to subject themselves to such regulations as the general assembly of proprietors may from time to time deem expedient. A register office to be established for all servants within the limits of the townships, as well as for the sale or transfer of standing property; also of births, deaths, and marriages. The proprietors in each street may form separate bodies for lighting and watering their respective divisions, the minority to be governed by the majority. Public works to be as speedily commenced, two of which may be mentioned as instances,— a United Service Club House and a Hospital for Infants.

In whatever way the funds are raised for the former, the first object should be to place it on such an economical plan as would induce the greater number of individuals to take advantage of it. The second is to make every individual pay a percentage over and above the actual expences, the proceeds of which fund should be applied to a Museum, Library, or other public purposes; in a word, to cause each institution to produce another. The Hospital for Infants to be established, if possible, during the present season, and such arrangements made through the aid of the medical officers at intermediate stations, that a child on being taken ill during the unhealthy months may be consigned to the charge of from one medical man to another

until its arrival by dawn at the sanatorium. This being intended as an English city a number of objects must be at once determined on, as these improvements which may be easy at the commencement will become daily more difficult with the increasing population and conflicting interest of the community. The first point would appear to be the expediency of teaching each child of a certain age, within the limits of the township, to read and write the English language; 2dly, the improvement of the servant will engage the attention of the assembly. In order that artisans may follow their business with advantage, it is indispensably necessary that these should possess honest assistance and that a reasonable quantity of works should be obtained at the least possible expense. For this purpose industry, honesty, and economy must be fostered from the first commencement of the city, and regulations enacted and persevered in, notwithstanding the numberless difficulties which will undoubtedly attend so important a reform. English or European artisans to be procured according to the extent of capital and advantages the situations hold out. Encouragement to be given so as to induce these to embark in their several pursuits, on condition of teaching their different trades to a certain number of apprentices, who shall be bound to serve them for definite periods. A board of trade to be established for the encouragement and protection of new trades and undertakings. The president of the council to draw up for public information a detail of the progress of the city, and of all regulations which the assembly may from time to time deem it necessary to enact. Assemblies or committees of proprietors to be public, and the attendance thereon of members considered paramount, compared with every other pursuit. A charter to be as soon as possible solicited from the Government, and such other assistance with regard to public roads, &c. as may be deemed advisable.

The public seminary of education to be, as far as possible, on the plan of that proposed by the Agra Committee in their report regarding the Military Orphan Institution. There should however be, as soon as possible, five boarding houses for the pupils. No. 1 for infants of both sexes, from birth till five years of age. Nos. 2 and 3 for male and female respectively under ten years of age. Nos. 4 and 5 for young men and young women respectively above ten years of age. The boarding masters and mistress to have the charge of food, clothing of the children, to watch over their morals, but saving to superintend the performance of their task, not to be

employed as teachers in the institution. The servants to speak the French and English languages. The control to be vested in shareholders; the executive management in the resident shareholders in the city, and a *Senatus Academicus*. The shareholders to contribute 120 Rs. by monthly instalments of 10 Rs; each proprietor, of allotment in the city possessing a vote, and each parent who may have a child at the institution shall for the time being possess shares for each child so sent for education, that is to say, the management of the institution shall, as far as possible, be placed under the parents of the pupils. An annual lottery to take place, the profits of which to be solely directed to the benefit of the institution. An urgent appeal to be likewise addressed on the above subjects to the Board of Control, soliciting that the Government may be authorized to aid us in promoting the above object, and to authorize the Government to pay such a salary as will induce one of the first scientific men in Great Britain to come out for the purpose of being at the head of the institution. The patronage to remain with the home Government, and the individual to be relieved every 5 years. This person besides being president of the *Senatus Academicus* to superintend all scientific enquiries in the Hymalya mountains, and with the assistance of the other officers to publish a report of the same annually for the information of the world.

Dr. Henderson here rose and addressed the meeting as follows:

Gentlemen,—You have already perused a rude outline of the means recommended for your consideration with a view to the formation of a town and public seminary of education at Budraj. The general details, which must afterwards require to be extensive and minute, will be gradually prepared as required, but there is one portion which demands your immediate attention, viz. the tenure of fixed or landed property; the leading principles on which I found my proposal are, first, unanimity is power; secondly, that that power is increased by concentration. In an enterprize like the present to commence aright is easy, but to commence on the contrary with a view of afterwards reforming, would evidently have the effect of raising obstacles in our path, to overcome which would speedily be found impracticable. My first proposal is by far the most important, forming the basis of liberty and opening a way for the correction of errors and for steady progressive improvement. I propose that the general assembly be supreme, and that the

votes in it be vested in the owners of the permanent houses. The vote to be inalienable from the estate, the privilege to remain however dormant, should a jury or arbitration determine that the individual was or had rendered himself unfitted for holding a place in the assembly. I here submit to you the rough outline or draft of an allotment tenure, and trust the certificate which binds the individual to submit in all cases while residing within the limits of the township, to abide by the decision and regulations of the general assembly, will meet with your approval and support, it is the only portion of the scheme which I should wish to remain permanent, all other portions I trust to see in a constant state of modification and improvement. Not only should owners of temporary leases be called on to enter into a similar agreement, but all others residing within the limits of the township should be required to register themselves under the same bond of union. With such a power what may we not accomplish, without it the whole scheme becomes almost as a vision, or at least, its accomplishment could scarce be anticipated within the brief span of human existence. The measure is easy at the commencement, and I trust, we shall be able to show the power that can emanate from a few combined in an enterprize from which general utility may be expected.

The second description of allotment for temporary or thatched houses requires likewise your attention. Were the ground permanently given way to individuals for the above purpose, it would interfere with regularity; concentration would not take place, and as before remarked in the ratio of concentration, so must be the power. Provisions increase in price in the inverse ratio of concentration, and the obstacles to manufacturing do the same, still on the other hand, temporary habitations may at the commencement of the town be for long extremely useful to the community, provided they be considered in all cases merely as temporary. In particular I would recommend them for the seminary, considering that every rupee expended on fixed buildings for that purpose as detracting from the power of placing the proposed institution on an independent and efficient foundation. Build I would say for the day, considering each house or apartment as necessarily to be removed when time has been allowed to shew the extent required. First, prepare the essential portions of an institution, and instead of expending money on buildings which would afterwards be found insufficient for your purpose, collect

teachers, pupils, books, or whatever is necessary for instruction, and when you are at length called on to erect permanent structures, you will find far less difficulty in collecting the capital required and completing your object than in raising your present temporary habitations, however rude and inadequate they may appear to be. When you have collected your pupils — when you can estimate exactly what rent you can afford to give for capital, will not Government come forward to lend you the amount that may be necessary, or will not capitalists be induced to invest their funds in erection of buildings, which would afford them an adequate and certain return for the amount invested ?

Recurring again to the object of temporary buildings as residences for the inhabitants. I propose that the owners should have no vote in the assembly, unless likewise possessed of an allotment in the regular streets ; that only leases of fifteen years be granted, but that should the ground not be required for public purposes, at the expiry of that period a further lease of fifteen years on the same terms may be granted, no renewal however of these leases should be valid until within six months of the expiry of the lease, for it is unjust that the present members of the general assembly should take from their successors the power of making such improvements as they may deem requisite, their information being improved by time.

The lease may be resumed for public purposes by the general assembly or their delegated authorities, within the term of fifteen years, on paying the value of the property which is to be assessed by arbitration, the individual being at liberty, should he dislike the valuation, to remove the materials. At the termination of the lease the materials to belong to the renter, and to be removed by him within two months, should he not have received a renewal of the lease ; otherwise to be sold for his benefit.

The building committee to prepare such terms for the fulfilment of the lease as from time to time may be deemed expedient.

Proposals of weekly markets, bazars, shops, factories, &c. will soon require minute attention ; but more particularly the regulations intended to be adopted with regard to trade.

The settlement of weights, measures, and currency must

likewise be speedily settled. Indeed the regulation with regard to the above ought to be as speedily as possible be made public for the merchants and tradesmen. Credit should be real, and neither doubtful or fictitious. In order to render the greatest quantity of capital available for commercial purpose, all impediments preventing its being applied direct, and not through the agency of a third party should be removed, adjustment of differences should be made easy, rapid, cheap, and certain. I repeat, credit should be real, not fictitious, the necessity of secrecy in trade is a prejudice requiring to be exploded. The solvency of a firm ought to be put to the test at any time under certain regulations. Books might be balanced yearly, and assessors elected who should declare on honor, annually that they consider the individual solvent or the contrary. With a certificate of insolvency, demands for cash payment which the individual could not with advantage comply with, without a sacrifice of property to the injury of his creditors; might be legally suspended; the creditor in such cases receiving adequate remuneration for the delay. In cases of insolvency, by proper regulations, accounts might be settled on the spot without references to the Supreme Court. Firms or trading bodies should only be answerable for the amount of their shares, but the managing partners should be liable to the other shareholders for the proper employment of their funds, and in cases of failure, such managing partners should require to be absolved by a jury before being considered free from this claim. Disputes of persons within the township should be settled by assessors or arbitration, and residents beyond the township should be able to claim the same privilege on assenting to abide by the decision, indeed this should be a preliminary agreement before opening accounts with persons beyond the township.

I now beg to submit to you a portion of the correspondence which has already passed on this subject. The letter from Colonel Young claims your first attention. I feel extremely anxious that we should possess a certain quantity of the ground at the highest ghaut of the Jumna, which I consider to be Nyhur. Boats come up to this place; the water is deep; but the stream contains a number of rocks and is in some places very rapid, requiring considerable care in the navigation. We also ought to possess a considerable portion of the Jumna above this, for factories; here no steam engines

a e called for, a power far beyond what will be necessary, is at command, and available at all seasons. This subject however must be submitted to a committee; and I trust Colonel Young will not delay putting us in possession of such ground as may be required, removing the doubts which might sometime hence arise from some expressions contained in his communication

Colonel Young's letter and the following draft of tenure were then submitted to the meeting.

Tanna Toongan, 4th May, 1834.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter under date the 28th ultimo, requiring a public document from me, such as will enable you and individuals combined with you to commence building and other operations, towards the completion of public spirited and praise worthy objects, of which you have favored me with an outline, and I beg to assure you in reply, that every assistance which in my public capacity I can afford shall be cheerfully granted.

At present I can only say that you possess the right exercised by others of taking in any quantity of ground which is not already occupied for the purpose of cultivation or as *gotes* or grazing land; should either of them come within the limits of your proposed boundary on the Budraj bill, it will be requisite for you to enter into a written agreement with the zumeendars to whom the land at present belongs, which should be sent to my office at Deyrah along with the zumeendar for the purpose of being registered. As known all the waste land in the Dhoon, of which the southern face of Budraj forms a part, belongs to Government, I have the power of letting it to you, on the moderate terms of the existing settlement (detailed in the margin) of which seven years are still unexpired. In consideration however of the laudable purposes for which the ground is required, the great advantages which its successful establishment would ensure to Government as well as to society at large, and calculating the heavy outlay which it would in its infancy entail on its public spirited originators, I should consider it my duty in forwarding your plans and wishes to Government, to recommend that a portion of ground sufficient for the purpose you propose, be granted in perpetuity either rent free or on very moderate terms. I expect to reach Deyrah about the 15th instant, when I shall be

happy to furnish you with any further information you may deem requisite.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
T. YOUNG, Lieut. Col. Agt.

1st year $\frac{1}{2}$ an anna per bazar catchee.

2nd year 1 anna.

3rd ditto $1\frac{1}{2}$ ditto.

4th ditto 2 ditto, at which it remains till the expiration of the settlement.

Draught of a tenure of allotment.

A. P. has signed and registered before us an agreement of which the following is a copy, and has received from us the allotment No. —, in ——— streets on the conditions hereafter detailed.

Copy of the agreement.

A. B. hereby binds himself, his heirs, executors, &c. to abide by the voice of the general assembly or their deputed authorities, in every thing connected with his property within the limits of the township, in every thing connected with his own conduct, while residing within the aforesaid limits, and that he shall consider it is his bounden duty to support the authority of the said assembly by every legal means, he also agrees that no transfer, temporary or permanent of the fixed property within the said limits shall take place, or be considered valid without the individual to whom the property may be intended to be transferred, having previously entered into a similar agreement.

Witness his signature,

A. B.

C. D. } Trustees for granting allotments.
E. F. }

Terms on which the allotment is granted.

A. B. his heirs and successors is to commence building a house on allotment No.—, street ———, with a front of the materials, size, &c. and in the situation pointed out in the plan furnished him by the allotment trustees on or before the ———, or deposit the sum of Rs. ———, before the ———, with the allotment trustees for the above purpose; otherwise the property to be forfeited.

2d.—A. B. is to have half finished the above house, furnishing a certificate from the allotment trustees to that effect, or to have deposited a sum with the allotment trustees for the

above purpose, otherwise to pay a fine of Rs. ———, and should the certificate not be furnished to the delegated authorities within three months from the above date, the grant to be forfeited and the materials sold for the benefit of the proprietor, deducting the above fine.

3d — A. B. is to have completed the above house, furnishing a certificate to that effect from the allotment trustees to authorities delegated from the assembly, or to have deposited a sum with the allotment trustees for the above purpose, within a period of ———, or to pay a fine of rupees ———.

An additional fine of rupees ——— shall be levied for every two months delay, and should any of these fines remain unpaid for four months, the building at the same time not having been completed the materials collected shall be sold for the benefit of the proprietor, the fines being previously collected from the produce of the estate.

4th.—A land rent of rupees ———, shall be paid.

5th.— A B. his heirs or successors possessing the above property, having previously entered into the agreement of which the above is a true copy, shall have one vote in his own person, at first as member of the general assembly while residing within the limits of the township, unless he be considered an unfit individual to sit in that assembly; when a jury of citizens may render the claim dormant until the property shall have passed into other hands, should however the general assembly at any time consider their numbers too large and agree to diminish them by the election of representatives. A. B. is to possess a vote for these, not subject to the previous limitation of lying dormant, but the representative chosen may, at any time be removed from the assembly by the above process; viz by a verdict of a jury of citizens duly elected by the authority of the general assembly.

6th.—In all matters connected with lighting the streets, bringing water, &c. the allotment to be subjected to the orders of the general assembly, or the delegated authority of a committee composed of the whole of representatives from the street owners.

Dr Henderson's letter to the Bishop of Calcutta was then read.

My Lord,—The subject on which I write will I feel assured, be considered as a sufficient apology for addressing you, and also for obtaining your powerful support and assistance. Our object is to establish a public seminary of education on

the mountains, beside the nearest navigable point of the Jumna, for the children of European officers, such as was proposed for the Orphan School some time since. The general outline of education will probably be the same as that recommended in the report of the Agra Committee, modified according to the means and circumstance at command. Different boarding masters to be attached, under persons whose business shall be to watch over the food, morals, cloathing, &c. of the children. The first boarding masters or mistress to be for infants from birth to 3 years of age, the 2d and 3d for boys and girls respectively under 10, and 4th and 5th, for young men and young women respectively above that age. The management to be lodged in shareholders, say of 120 rupces each; shares to be transferable: but individuals to possess a share for each child at the institution. Thus the power will be lodged in the father of families, the executive in a committee resident on the spot and a Senatus Academicus. The superintendent of the institution if possible to be a salaried servant of the Government; a man of science selected from the first class in England, as an instance I would mention Dalton. In an unexplored country like the Himalayah mountains, such an individual with proper assistance and support, would an hundred fold repay the expence which would be necessarily incurred.

Regarding religion I would propose that the pupils be brought up in the tenets of their fathers; those of the Church of England should consequently be considered as under your Lordship. The boarding masters to attend to whatever regulations in the subject you might judge expedient. Each sect however, in proportion to their numbers and the means at command, to be as soon as possible furnished with a pastor I am of course anxious to know whether I may expect the aid of the Government, not that I should ask for it at present, but that I might submit, step by step, the means it may be necessary to take for carrying the plan into execution.

Perhaps the Government might transfer the school for native doctors to this place; anatomy can only be studied with advantage in a cold climate while the hospital of Landour is available for practice. It is my desire to establish this season a hospital here for infants, for instance a child is dangerously ill during the unhealthy months at Cawnpore and is sent by dawk to hills; the Surgeon at Minpooree to receive it during the day, and in the same way Surgeons at Allyghur, Bodlandshire, Meerut, and Soharanpore to protect it until its arrival at

the hills. In this manner I conceive a large proportion of the mortality may be avoided. Pardon the abruptness of my communication, sanguine, and earnest in my pursuits I address myself to you, as one who will cast forms aside and enter with the same spirit into my views for the accomplishment of a noble object.

I remain, your Lordship's most obedient servant.

J. HENDERSON, *Surgeon.*

Budraj, near Landour, April 25, 1834.

The Revd. Mr. Proby then rose and addressed the meeting.

Mr. President,—Permit me to say a few words in answer to Doctor Henderson. Gentlemen,—I think, that is I am sure, the proposition by Doctor Henderson is very praiseworthy. I have been in the country nine years, and I intend to fix my residence for life here (loud cheers by Mr. Torrens.) Though I have many, that is some friends in England, the casualties of late have been very great. I like this country, having been 8 years in this country. I have a partiality for it, and if they would pay me, I should like to go to Budraj as it is all the same where I go, provided I am paid (Loud and repeated cheering.) The regulations proposed by Mr. Henderson appear very excellent, but some of them too deep for my comprehension. I am a very simple man, and have not given the subject that consideration which Mr. Henderson has. I do not see why these regulations should not be applied immediately to Mussoorie. (Loud cheering.)

Gentlemen, I have made out some memorandums regarding Budraj, which if you will allow me, I shall read to you (Hear, hear, by Mr. Torrens.)

Memorandums for Budraj.

A man cannot live in the wilderness on air, neither can he subsist on pleasant prospects without bread, the staff of life; I would therefore wish to know what a man is to do at Budraj. I have a bungalow at Mussoorie and none at Budraj. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. (Loud and general cheering.)

Gentlemen,—I do not wish that this meeting should disperse without doing some thing, and therefore I propose, for the benefit of Mussoorie, that a subscription be immediately opened to make pukka reservoirs for water.

Doctor Gray, Assistant Surgeon Deyrah, rose to state that he considered it very extraordinary that Mr. Henderson

in his letter to the Lord Bishop had not explained the whole of his plans, and trusted that that gentleman would be able to give a satisfactory explanation of his reasons for so doing.

Mr. Henderson replied that he had communicated only those parts of the scheme which were within the department of the Lord Bishop, further he had not deemed it necessary of expedient.

Mr. Gray then wished to know how it was possible to find inhabitants for the new city.

An officer stated in reply that that question appeared extraordinary. Since Mussoorie had been founded, that from personal inspection the ground was better suited than Mussoorie or Landour, that stone and water were procurable, and brick and mortar could be manufactured in an exactly similar manner to that adopted at Mussoorie.

Mr. Fraser remarked, you land-holders at Mussoorie have come here for the purpose of opposing this scheme because you dread the consequence of its success. I too am a land-holder, I come here to support it.

The Revd. Mr. Proby having now submitted his motion of thanks to the meeting, the chairman objected, until Mr. Henderson's proposition, regarding which the meeting was called, should be first decided on. Mr. Henderson's first proposition was then read.

Proposition No. 1 being put by Dr. Henderson, seconded by Major Oliver, no votes were given *pro* or *con*, on which Mr. Proby's amendment "That the meeting do vote on the feasibility of the plan as proposed by Dr. Henderson being put, the show of hands was 9 for and 16 against. The question as to the practicability of the undertaking being thus negatived, the further propositions were of course quashed.—*Mofussul Ukhbar, May 31.*

THE DURRUMTOLLAH BAZAR.

The want of a proper, cleanly, commodious and easily accessible Meat, Fish, and Vegetable Market in Calcutta; has been a subject of frequent and just complaint, but hitherto no plan of a feasible or plainly practicable character has been submitted for remedying the deficiency.

The locality of the present Market is allowed on all hands to be exceedingly inconvenient for the public in general, and it is well known to be kept in such a filthy state that but few

can venture to visit it, or walk through its disgusting lanes for the purpose of making up the day's bazar. This being notoriously the case, it is to be hoped that the following plan will be found to be sufficiently simple and practicable to meet with such general encouragement, as may secure to the Inhabitants of Calcutta an airy, clean, and conveniently situated Market. The circumstances of the times are such that it must be very desirable for most people to be able to choose their own bazar instead of entrusting the task to knavish Kansamahs who are generally in league with some of the Bazar Bunneahs and Sircars to cheat them. By attention on this head, there can be no doubt that a third at least of the daily expense to which families are put, through the roguery of their own Servants, would be saved. It is therefore proposed, in accordance with the wish expressed by several influential Members of Society, to circulate the following Prospectus for general consideration :—

Prospectus for Establishing a well Regulated Meat and Vegetable Market on the plan and principles of the celebrated new Market of St. John's, Liverpool, as far as applicable to this Country.

1st.—That in order to secure as much as possible the combination and good will of the European community to the success of the undertaking, it is proposed to divide the whole property, ground, buildings, &c. into shares and to diffuse the interest in the concern as extensively as possible to fix the amount of each share so low as Sicca Rupees 125.

2nd.—The situation of the Market would be that piece of ground at the corner of Durrumtollah Street and Chowringhee Road, which its central position between Calcutta and Chowringhee, and the great command of water it possesses from the large Tank and aqueduct, renders the most eligible spot perhaps in the whole city for such an establishment; it consists of 6 beegahs of ground on which are 3 ranges of godowns on the Durrumtollah road and a long range on the Chowringhee road including a small range just now building. The centre is occupied by a columned building for a Fish Market with one adjoining; one-half of which is on columns and is intended for Vegetable and Fruit stalls and half is made into godowns; 4 long ranges of thatched sheds with covered passages and well beaten mud floors for the Meat stalls, 2 long

double ranges of tiled houses for Rice Merchants, Fowl sellers, Moodies and the various other occupants of a Native Bazar, and contains in all 139 godowns and 6 small door shops varying in size from 15 by 9 to 6, feet square; 95 tiled godowns 18 feet by 9 to 7 feet by 6, 72 stalls for Buchers 8 feet by 8½, 24 stalls for Fowls, &c. 6 by 7½, Fish Market with terraced floor 71 feet by 63, Vegetable and Fruit market 71 feet by 33, and 4 Bakers houses each 24 feet by 14, and an upper room over the centre godowns for an Office.

3rd.—The property has been surveyed and valued by competent persons at Sicca Rupees 1,35,000 calculating original purchase money, the improvements and additions now in progress for the purposes of the Bazar, and first risk. This would make the number of subscribers necessary to fill up the scheme 1080, but the proprietor himself is willing to retain in his own hand 480 leaving 600 to be filled up.

4th.—That the management of the Bazar shall be entrusted to a Committee, chosen by the shareholders, assisted by a Clerk of the Market and proportionate native establishment to be determined upon hereafter by the Committee.

The present rent of the Bazar is about Sicca Rupees 500 per mensem from which are to be deducted the expenses of establishment and taxes. The former does not exceed 50 Rupees a month for the time being, but of course must be increased as the business extends; but the latter is very heavy 2,000 Rupees annally to Government together with the assessed taxes at 5 per cent. on the rents and ground rent tax to the Collector; these two latter are however charged in error as by the terms of the lease from the Company to the original founder of this Bazar, Mr. W. Smoult, it was evidently meant that the annual payment of Sicca Rupees 2,000 should exempt from further taxation and include all demands as to taxes, fines, duties, &c. the present proprietor has represented the case to the Board of Revenue and is assured from several quarters that his view of the matter is correct, and that either the lease will be given up and only the usual assessed taxes and ground rent charged as on other properties, or that these will be included in the stipulated annual Sum of Sicca Rupees 2,000.

Mr. Rowe the person employed in executing the building and arranging the drains, &c. of the Bazar says he will have every thing completed by the 1st September next, on which date the proprietorship of shares would commence and

by which time little fear is entertained but all the available shops and stalls will, if not actually engaged at least be well advanced towards it, and that the rent then might safely be averaged at 800 Rupees a month: but notwithstanding this the shareholders must not expect a clear return for their capital in the way of interest of money for the first year or two; the revenues of the Bazar for that period, will in a great degree be required by the management for establishing the undertaking on a firm footing; the immediate benefit resulting to the proprietors and society would be the possession of a well regulated and clean Market to obtain supplies from. When in full operation the monthly receipts may be reckoned upon at 1,200 Rupees which would then, besides attaining the object so long desired of a commodious and convenient Market, yield to each shareholder a good interest for the amount of his share. The common native system of advances has been steadily resisted (except on very particular occasions and then only with good and available security), but still inducements have been and must be held out to new tenants; such as foregoing rent for a few months, giving a small present when loss was clearly shown, &c. and it is proposed to pursue the same method hereafter, but these and other details must necessarily be left to the Committee of Management. The first thing to be done is to have the requisite number of shares filled up; when that is nearly done a Meeting of proprietors would be called, the Committee nominated and the other arrangements gone into.

Calcutta, 4th July, 1834.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 21st FEBRUARY, 1834.

The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

Moulavee Neemat Khan, Sudder Ameen Zillah Behar

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr W. M. Dillon, Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 1st or Moorshedabad Division for fifteen days, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 20th ultimo

Mr C. Macintyre, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the civil station of Akrah for one month, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 18th November last

The leave of absence granted to Mr. C. Madden, Assistant Surgeon of Futtehpore, for nine months, on medical certificate, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

3rd MARCH, 1834.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. G. A. Bushby, Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces, for one month, on private affairs

Mr C. F. Thompson, Civil and Session Judge of Cawnpore, for eighteen months, on medical certificate, to proceed to New South Wales.

10th MARCH, 1834

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. H. P. Russell, Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, for ten days, on private affairs.

Mr T. Louis, Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad, for one month, on private affairs.

17th MARCH, 1834.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr James Davidson to officiate as Collector of Allyghur.

Mr. Thomas Hoseason to officiate as a Magistrate of the town of Calcutta.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr A. Smith, Assistant Surgeon of the civil station of Jessore, for eight days, on private affairs

Mr John Colvin, M. D., Assistant Surgeon of the civil station of Goruckpore, for one month, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 28th January last, preparatory to his applying for permission to proceed to Europe on furlough.

24th MARCH, 1834.

The Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:

Mr S. F. Cuthbert to officiate as an additional Judge of Zillah Behar.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr T. Richardson, Magistrate of the 23-Purgunnahs and Superintendent of the Allypore Jail, for ten days, on medical certificate. Mr. A. F. Donnelly has been appointed to officiate as Magistrate of the 24-Purgunnahs and Superintendent of the Allypore Jail, during Mr. Richardson's absence.

Moulavee Abdoossumud, Principal Sudder Ameen at Midnapore, for one week.

The Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council is pleased to determine, that Gholam Abbas, late Darogah of the Town of Burdwan, who has been convicted and sentenced by the Session Judge of that district for bribery and extortion, shall under clause 3^d, section VI. Regulation XV(II). 1817, be declared incapable of serving Government in future in any public capacity.

31st MARCH, 1834.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. J. H. Patton to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Beerbhoom.

Mr. W. J. H. Money ditto as Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. C. Smith, Additional Judge of Chittagong, to the 11th instant, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 4th November last.

Mr W. St. Q. Quintin, Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Sarun, for 21 days, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 12th August last.

Captain R. Wroughton, Revenue Surveyor of Muttra, for 5 months, on Medical Certificate, to proceed to the Hills.

Moulavee Shoojaboddeen Ullee Khan, Principal Sudder Ameer of Sarun, from the 15th April to the 10th May next.

C. MACSWEEN, Secy. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 21TH FEBRUARY, 1834

Mr. H. T. Prinsep to officiate as Chief Secretary to Government, during the absence of Mr C Macsween from the Presidency on public duty.

Mr Nathaniel Smith embarked on furlough for Europe on board the private ship *Protector*. The vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 20th instant.

Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart., has obtained an extension of the leave granted to him under the Order of Government of the 10th instant, for a further period of fifteen days.

Mr. Sullivan J. Becher having exceeded the period within which, under the Orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, he ought to have qualified himself in the Native languages for the Public Service, has been ordered to return to England.

3D MARCH, 1834.

Mr. John Hunter, First Deputy Collector of Customs of Calcutta, is permitted to proceed to China for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for a period of eight months.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :

Mr R. Walker to officiate as First Deputy Collector of Customs during Mr. Hunter's absence.

Mr. A. F. Donnelly to officiate as Second Deputy Collector until the return of Mr. Bracken.

Mr. Robert Ellis Cunliffe, acting Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, is permitted to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health.

10TH MARCH, 1834.

Mr James B Ogilvy is appointed to officiate as an Assistant to the Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta until further orders

Mr. Charles Whitmore, Assistant under the Commissioner of the 16th or Chittagong Division, is permitted to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Mr. James Davidson, of the Civil Service, has reported his return from Europe by the private ship *Alfred*, which vessel reached the Sand Heads on the 28th ultimo.

17TH MARCH, 1834.

Mr. Robert Ellis Cunliffe embarked on sick certificate for Europe on board the *Roxburgh Castle*. The vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 15th instant.

Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart., has obtained an extension of the leave granted to him under the Orders of Government of the 21th ultimo for a further period, viz. the 15th proximo.

21TH MARCH, 1834.

Mr. Francis Anstruther Dalrymple, Writer, is permitted to proceed to Europe for the benefit of his health.

31ST MARCH, 1834.

Mr. C. F. Thompson embarked on board the private ship *Atlas*. The vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 22d instant.

Mr. Charles Whitmore embarked, on sick certificate, for Europe, on board the private ship *Zenobia*. The vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 22d instant.

Mr. T. Plowden, Salt Agent of the 21 Pergunnahs, has obtained leave to be absent from his office for a period of one month from this day, on account of private affairs.

The extension of leave of absence granted under the Orders of Government dated the 17th instant, to Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart., for a further period, viz. the 15th proximo, has been cancelled at his request from the 29th instant, the date on which he resumed charge of his office.

Mr. C. Macsween, Chief Secretary to Government, returned to the Presidency on the 27th instant.

Mr. J. Davidson, Assistant to the Governor General's Agent at Hazareebaugh, is appointed ex-officio a Deputy Opium Agent of the Behar Division.

H. T. PRINSEP, Sec. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, 27TH FEB. 1834.

Captain Thoresby made over charge of the Agency at Moorshedabad to Lieutenant Colonel Cobbe on the 18th instant

6TH MARCH, 1834

Captain F Jenkins received charge of the office of Agent to the Governor General on the North East Frontier, from Mr. Robertson, on the 28th Feb. 1834.

18TH MARCH, 1834.

Major Low received charge of the Lucknow Residency from Capt Paton on the 1st March 1834

Further extension of leave is granted to Dr. Ginders, from 7th March to 16th April, on account of ill health.

20TH MARCH, 1834

Mr. John Bay, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed by the Right Honourable the Governor General to be Resident at Indoor in the room of Mr. Martin.

25TH MARCH, 1834.

Mr Gorton made over charge of the Benares Agency to Mr G. Mainwaring on the 15th March.

Mr Assistant Surgeon Fullarton, of Goalpara, proceeded to England on the French ship *Victorine*, which vessel was left by the Pilot on the 18th March.

C. L. TRUFFLYAN, Depy. Secy. to the Govt.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ARCHDEACONRY OF CALCUTTA.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council having been pleased to notify the following preferments, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop has in accordance therewith granted his license to officiate to the respective parties, namely:

The Reverend Henry Pratt to officiate as Curate and Chaplain of the Church and Station of Benares, now temporarily filled by the Reverend William Smith; and

The Reverend Thomas Edward Allen, Chaplain of Hazareebang.

The Lord Bishop has also appointed the Reverend Henry Pratt, Surrogate at Benares for granting Marriage Licences

By order of the Lord Bishop, dated at Calcutta, this 28th day of February, 1834.

W. H. ABBOTT, Registrar.

Ecclesiastical Registry Office, 3, Chowringhee

FORT WILLIAM, ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT, 24TH FEB. 1834.

The Reverend A Macpherson embarked on furlough for Europe on board the private ship *Aliza*. The vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 15th instant

The Reverend Charles Rawlins embarked on furlough for Europe on board the private ship *Protector*. The vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 20th instant.

3D MARCH, 1834

The Rev Edward White, Joint District Chaplain at Cawnpore, is permitted to be absent from his station from the 20th ultimo to 20th of April next, for the purpose of visiting Nussereabad on urgent private affairs.

10TH MARCH, 1834.

The Rev T Dealty, Joint Chaplain at the Old Church, is permitted to be absent from his station for six weeks, commencing from the 26th ultimo

The Reverend F E Allen, District Chaplain at Hazareebaugh, is permitted, under medical certificate, to remain at the Presidency, for one month.

31ST MARCH, 1834

The Rev. Henry Hutton, District Chaplain at Dunt Dum, is permitted to be absent from his station from April 1st to May 1st

The leave of absence granted, under the Orders of Government dated the 10th instant, to the Rev. T. Dealty, Joint Chaplain at the Old Church, for six weeks, has been cancelled from the 27th instant, the date on which he resumed charge of his duties.

H. T. PRINSEP, Sec. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS
BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE-PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 1ST MARCH, 1834.

No. 69 of 1834.—Surgeon William Mitchelson, of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

No. 70 of 1834.—Captain William Henry Wake, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

6TH MARCH, 1834.

No. 71 of 1834.—The Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion :

21st Regt N. I. - Ensign Thomas James to be Lieut, from the 27th Feb 1834, vice C. Cook transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

The undermentioned Officer is brought on the effective strength of the Infantry on the Establishment, from the date expressed opposite to his name :

Infantry. - Ensign Thomas Charles Birch, from the 29th January 1834, in succession to Major A. Wright retired.

The following Medical Officer has obtained leave of absence in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 24th Feb 1834.

Assistant Surgeon C. Macintyre, attached to the civil station of Akyab, for one month, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 18th November last.

Erratum.—In General Orders No. 67, of the 27th Feb 1834, for Letter from Court of Directors "No. 92," read Letter "No. 93." The Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 72 of 1834.—The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :

Surgeon Joseph Langstaff, 2d Member, to be 1st Member of the Medical Board, and Surgeon John Swiney, M. D. 3d Member, to be 2d Member of the Medical Board, from the 25th Feb 1834, in succession to J. MacDowel retired.

Rank is assigned to the undermentioned Officers from the dates expressed opposite to their names :

Engineers.—2d-Lieutenants William Thomas Bunce, and Charles Lewis Spitta, 22d Dec, 1832.

Cavalry.—Cornet Arthur Wellington Chicheley Plowden, 1st Dec 1833.

Infantry.—Ensign Arbuthnot Dallas, 16th Sept. 1833; Ensign George Thomas Hamilton, Ensign Arthur Mitford Becher, and Ensign Frederick Davot Atkinson 20th Oct. 1833; Ensign Walter Stanhope Sherwill, 8th Jan. 1834, Ensign Clive Sewell Salmon, (not arrived,) and Ensign William Young Siddons, 10th Jan. 1834; Ensign James Thompson, 15th Jan. 1834.

Surgeon Charles Bransby Francis, of the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

Erratum. In General Orders No. 24, of the 22d January last, for "Assistant Apothecary Hugh Carroll to be Steward," read "to be Apothecary" and for "Assistant Apothecary Francis Valley to be Apothecary," read "to be Steward." The Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 73 of 1834.—Captain John Heyning Vanrenen, of the 25th Regt N. I., is permitted, at his own request, to proceed on furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, for three years, instead of to Europe, on account of his private affairs.

13TH MARCH, 1834.

No. 74 of 1834.—The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment :

Lieut. Norman Chester MacLeod, of the Corps of Engineers, to act as an Assistant Engineer to the Dehly Division, in the room of Lieut Fagan, on leave.

The undermentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Capt by Brevet, from the date expressed opposite to his name :

Captain Joseph Barnard Smith, of the 63d Regt. N. I., has returned to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Fort William, 7th March, 1834.

Captain James Johnston, of the 74th Regt. N. I. and Junior Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on account of his private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence, on medical certificate
Capt. James Colley Fodor, of the 46th Regt. N. I. and Sub Assistant Commissary General, from the 15th March to the 1st Dec. next, to visit the Hills North of Deylah

Capt. Robert Rush Margrave, of the 25th Regt. N. I. for two years, to proceed to Van Dieman's Land and the Cape of Good Hope.

Lieut. Thomas Walker, of the 1st Regt. N. I., and 2d in Command of the 4th Local Horse, for eight months, to proceed to Singapore and China.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Lieut. John Woodburn, of the 44th Regt. N. I., in General Orders No. 45, of the 10th March, 1833, is cancelled from the 17th ultimo.

The leave of absence to New South Wales, granted to Lieut. Thomas Lucas Egerton, of the 86th Regt. N. I., in General Orders No. 22, of the 23d January last, is cancelled at the request of that Officer.

Major John Grant, of the 63th Regt. N. I., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

No 75 of 1834 —The undermentioned Officers are brought on the effective strength of the Infantry on this Establishment, from the dates expressed opposite to their respective names

Infantry.—Ensign Thomas Tudor Tucker, 13th Feb. 1834, in succession to Lieut-Col P. Stirling retired.

Ensign Arbutnot Dallas, 13th Feb., 1834, in succession to Capt. R. B. Burton retired.

Lieut. Robert William Palin, of the 5th Regt. N. I., is permitted, at his own request, to resign the Service of the Honorable Company.

Conductor Thomas Martin, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, being declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on the Invalid pay of his rank.

20TH MARCH, 1834.

No 76 of 1834 —The Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments:

5th Regt. N. I.—Ensign John Bascombe Locke to be Lieutenant, from the 13th March 1834, vice R. W. Palin resigned.

66th Regt. N. I.—Captain Robert Delamain to be Major Lieutenant Thomas Lucas Egerton to be Captain of a company, and Ensign Henry Lancelot Bigge to be Lieutenant, from the 13th March 1834, in succession to J. Grant transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Assistant Surgeon John Wilkie, M. D., to officiate in medical charge of the civil station of Dinagepore, vice A. Smith appointed to the station of Jessore.

Captain Gavin Ralston Crawford, of the Regiment of Artillery, and Principal Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in the Saugor and Nerbuddah Territories, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Commissariat Department:
Acting Conductor J. Law to be Conductor, and Serjeant Major Joseph Vvall, of the 44th Regt. N. I. to be Sub Conductor, from the 13th March 1834, in succession to F. Martin transferred to the Pension Establishment.

No 79 of 1834 —Lieut. Bradshaw Yorke Reilly, of the Corps of Engineers, Executive Engineer of the 18th or Rappootana Division of Public Works, has leave of absence to visit the Presidency from the 25th March to the 25th Dec. 1834, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

The permission granted to Lieut Charles Ekins, of the 7th Regt L. C. in General Orders No 10, of the 10th Jan. last, to proceed to Europe on furlough, via Bombay, is cancelled

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Surgeon Thomas Eiskine Dempster, of the Medical Department, in General Orders No. 141, dated the 15th Sept. 1832, is cancelled from the 19th ultimo.

25TH MARCH, 1834.

No 80 of 1831.—The extension of the leave of absence granted to Lieut. Col. Adam Duffin, of the 2d Regt. Light Cavalry, as published in General Orders No. 64, of the 16th May last, is further prolonged to the 13th ultimo.

The following Medical Officers have obtained, in the Judicial and Revenue Department, under date the 17th instant, leave of absence from their stations:

Assistant Surgeon A. Smith, attached to the civil station of Jessore, for eight days, on private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon John Colvin, M. D., attached to the civil station of Gornackpore, for one month, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 28th January last, preparatory to his applying for permission to proceed to Europe on furlough

Private John Lawrence, late of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, is permitted to remain in India, and draw the modified rate of pension of ten (10*l.*) pence per diem, according to the terms of his service and discharge.

No. 81 of 1834 - It having been reported to Government that Ensign John Chetwood Thompson, of the 63d Regt. N. I., has left India without leave, that Officer is suspended from the Service of the Honorable Company, until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be made known.

No. 82 of 1831—The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to direct that the following modified form of Affidavit, to be subscribed to by the Executive Officers of the Department of Public Works, be published for general information and guidance:

FORM.

I, _____, Executive _____
 or _____, Division of the Department of Public Works do hereby make oath and solemnly swear, that from the _____ to the _____ of _____ 183, inclusive, I have not derived, nor will I derive, any profit or emolument whatsoever from my situation, either directly or indirectly, beyond such as have been duly authorized by Government and the regular salary, allowed me as Executive Officer, and that the rates charged by me for labor and materials were the lowest that could be obtained, with reference to quality.

Sworn before me, this _____ day of _____ 183.

Ex.

Divn. of Public Works.

Magistrate

No 83 of 1834.—The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that General Order No. 30, of the 29th January last, declaring Adjutants and Quarter Masters ineligible to the charge of Troops and Companies, be considered applicable to the Staff Officers of the European Brigades of Horse and Battalions of Foot Artillery, and the Hon'ble Company's European Regiment.

No. 84 of 1831.—The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the Material Equipment of Horse and Foot Artillery Batteries shall in future consist as follows:

Horse Artillery Troops.—Four R. P. 6 pounder brass guns with carriages; two R. P. 21 pounder brass howitzers with carriages; eight R. P. ammunition carriages with limbers; one store cart with limber.

Foot Artillery Batteries.—Four R. P. 9-pounder brass guns with carriages; two R. P. 21-pounder brass howitzers with carriages; six R. P. ammunition carriages with limbers; one store cart with limber.

J. SQUART, Depy. Secy. to Govt. Milly. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS**BY MAJOR GENERAL J. WATSON, C. B.***Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 1st March, 1834.*

The Delhi Garrison Order of the 31st ultimo, directing the undermentioned individuals, of the late Pioneer Corps, to do duty with the Sappers and Miners, is confirmed: Sergeants John Gordon Crouch and James Cooper
Tent Lascars Mattadeen, Goolamee, Tackoorie, and Jhollee.
Puckahies Mhosun and Fall Khan.

The following Promotions are made:

56th Regt N. I.—Jemadar Buctour Doobie to be Subadar, and Havildar Nundal to be Jemadar, from the 24th December 1833, vice Kunnie Doobie deceased.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Division Staff—Captain T. R. Fell, A. D. C. to Major General Sir J. W. Adams, K. C. B., from 3d May to 3d November, on private affairs.

2d Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery—Captain T. Croxton, from 15th February to 30th November, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah Dhoon, on medical certificate.

3d Troop 2d Brigade Horse Artillery—Captain G. G. Dennis, from 1st April to 30th November, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah Dhoon, on medical certificate.

49th Regt N. I.—Lieutenant H. Stone, from 1st February to 1st April, to remain at Dacca, on private affairs.

Nusseree Battalion Lieutenant and Adjutant C. O'Brien, from 15th February to 25th March, to remain at Loodianah, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 3d March, 1834.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 23d December last to Surgeon J. Eckford, of the 12th Regiment N. I., is cancelled at his request.

With reference to the Government General Orders No. 17, of the 6th ultimo, the Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to assign rank to the undermentioned Native Doctors, from the dates specified opposite to their names.

Shaikh Wauris Alee, Assistant Teacher to the Native Medical Institution, 1st January, 1826.

Parsun Sing, (now with the 13d Regt. N. I.) Assistant Teacher to the Native Medical Institution, 2d February, 1826.

Ram Bishwar Awusthee, Assistant Teacher to the Native Medical Institution, 1st January, 1828.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 4th March, 1834.

Lieutenant Colonel B. Roope's Regimental Order of the 26th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant J. Drummond to act as Adjutant to a Wing of the 19th N. I., proceeding by water to Benares on Escort duty, is confirmed.

Bombardier T. Ellis, of the 4th Company 5th Battalion Artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed a Laboratory Man in the Expense Magazine at Dum Dum, from the 1st instant, vice Speir removed to the Commissariat Department.

Gunner William Aislabe, of the Model Department at Dum Dum, is remanded to the Regiment of Artillery.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to direct, that the following General Order, which was issued to His Majesty's Regiments in India, on the 1st ultimo, be published to the Army:

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 1st February, 1831.***GENERAL ORDER.**

No 770 -- At a General Court Martial, held at Cawnpore on the 17th day of September, 1833, Private Robert Bruce Reid, of His Majesty's 16th Regiment of Light Dragoons, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge — "With having, at Cawnpore, on or about the 8th day of August 1833, feloniously and falsely made, or forged a certain paper, purporting to be a certificate of leave, signed by Captain Edward Guest, and Troop Sergeant Major Edward Little, of His Majesty's 16th Lancers, for him, the said Private Robert Bruce Reid, (therein styled Private Robert Reid) Private William Nicholson and Private John

Palmer, all of His Majesty's 16th Lancers, to receive from William Marshall, Merchant, of Cawnpore, six (6) dozen of Beer, which said false and forged paper is as follows :

MR. MARSHALL,

Privates Robert Reid, William Nicholson, and John Palmer to receive 6 dozen of Beer from your Establishment, the same to be paid by them jointly on the 15th of this month.

(Signed) EDWD GUEST, Captain
(Signed) E LITTLE, Tp. S. M.

Cawnpore, 9th August, 1848
With intent to defraud the said William Marshall.

2d Charge -- "With having, at the same time and place, feloniously offered, or uttered as true, the above paper, knowing the same to be false and forged, with the intention to defraud the said William Marshall."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :

Finding.—"The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Private Robert Bruce Reid, of His Majesty's 16th Regt. Light Dragoons, (Lancers) is guilty of the 1st charge alleged against him, with exception of the words 'feloniously' and 'with intent to defraud the said William Marshall,' of which it acquits him. Also that the prisoner is guilty of the 2d charge, with exception of the 'felonious uttering with the intention to defraud the said William Marshall,' of which it acquits him.

"The Court, under consideration of its not having been satisfactorily proved to it that the prisoner had not undergone a portion of the punishment awarded to him, by the Commanding Officer of his Regiment, for the same offence, and from its having been proved that the prisoner was released and performed his duty as a Soldier during two days, and was then a second time confined for the same offence, refrains from passing any further sentence on him"

Revised Finding -- "That, on the 1st Charge, he the prisoner, Private Robert Bruce Reid, of His Majesty's 16th Lancers, is guilty of having falsely made the paper set forth in the charge against him, but does acquit him of the whole and every other part of the same

"That, on the 2d charge, he is guilty of offering it as true, he knowing the same to be false, but does acquit him of all and every other part of it.

"The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the above extent does sentence him to solitary imprisonment for the space of one (1) calendar month, in such place as His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct."

Not confirmed,

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, Commander in Chief.

The prisoner is to be immediately released and directed to return to his duty.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) R TORRENS Colonel, Adjt Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

The Presidency Division Order of the 1st instant directing Assistant Surgeon C. Giffiths, attached to the 10th, to assume medical charge of a Wing of the 19th Regt. N. I., proceeding by water to Benares on Escort duty, is confirmed.

The Benares Division Order of the 23d ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon D. Butter, M. D., of the civil station of Ghazepore, to afford medical aid to the detachment of the 66th Regt. N. I., on duty at that post, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Thompson, is confirmed.

Bombardier Peter Doyle, of the 4th, and Gunner Alexander Mackay, of the 5th Battalion Artillery, are promoted to the rank of Sergeant, and transferred to the Town Major's List, for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Establishment of the Garrison of Fort William.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

7th Battalion Artillery—Colonel W. Hopper, from 1st March to 1st September, on medical certificate.

6th Regt. Light Cavalry—Captain R. L. Anstruther, from 10th March to 10th September, to visit Tirhoot, on medical certificate.

58th Regt. N. I.—Captain C. E. Davis, from 1st March to 1st June, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

Engineers—Supernumerary 2d Lieutenant L. Hill, from 25th March to 25th September, on private affairs.

Engineers—Supernumerary 2d Lieutenant J. Trail, from 2d March to 2d November, to visit Simla, and its vicinity, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 5th March, 1834.

The Major General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:

24th Regt N. I.—Lieutenant John Caulfield Hanynngton to be Adjutant, vice Sliger promoted.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Smith, who was directed in General Orders of the 11th January last to proceed to Benares and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon of that Division, is appointed to do duty with His Majesty's 3d Buffs at Ghazepore.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

3d Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery—Lieutenant J. Trower, from 5th March to 15th April, to proceed to the Sand Heads, on private affairs.

5th Battalion Artillery—2d Lieutenant R. R. Kinleside, from 1st March to 1st May, on private affairs to visit Berhampore.

50th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant F. Trimmer, from 1st March to 30th March, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Regt.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 6th March, 1834.

The Bangalore Station Order of the 15th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Innes, M. D., of the civil station, to perform the medical duties of the Hill Rangers, vice Webster proceeded on leave, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The appointment of Gunner Clowsley to be Chaplain's Clerk at Cawnpore which was notified in General Orders of the 3d ultimo, is to have effect from the 5th of December last, the date on which he entered on the duties of that situation.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 7th March, 1834.

The Major General Commanding the Forces is pleased to direct, that whenever an officer succeeds to the Command of a Division, District, Field Force, or Station, a report of the circumstance is to be made to Head Quarters.

The leave of absence granted to Ensign N. Palmer, of the 51th N. I. in General Orders of the 26th ult. is to commence from the 22d Feb. instead of the 3d March, as therein specified.

Conductor J. Smith, of the Ordnance Department, is posted to the Magazine of Fort Cornwallis, and will proceed to join by the earliest opportunity.

Private Edward McAleer, of the European Regt. is transferred as a Gunner to the Regt. of Artillery, and directed to be sent to join the 3d Troop 3d Brigade of Horse Artillery at Muttra.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 8th March, 1834.

The Cawnpore Division Order of the 25th ult. appointing Assistant Surgeon A. McKean to the medical charge of the 70th N. I. at Banda, vice Assistant Surgeon Agnew, of the 6th Light Cavalry, directed to rejoin his Regiment, is confirmed.

Captain T. Bolton's station Orders of the 19th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon A. Keir, M. D., to receive medical charge of the Detachment of the 47th Regt. N. I. and of the Troops at Secrora, and directing Lieut. H. Hunter, of the 58th Regt. N. I. to continue to act as Adjutant to the detachment at that Station, are confirmed.

The following removals and postings will take place in the Subordinate Medical Department.

Apothecary James Dick, lately attached to the Medical Depot at Agra, is appointed to the Hospital of His Majesty's 26th Foot at Meerut, vice O'Brien.

Apothecary John Douglas, from His Majesty's 88th Foot, to His Majesty's 3d Buffs, at Ghazepore.

Apothecary James Concaunon, from the 4th Battalion Artillery, to His Majesty's 38th Regt. at Berhampore, vice Douglas.

Apothecary Henry Watson to the 4th Battalion Artillery at Dum-Dum, vice Concaunon.

Apothecary Hugh Carroll to continue attached to the Convalescent Depot at Landour.

Apothecary Francis Pingault to the Garrison Hospital, Chunar.

Apothecary John Wilson to do duty with the 3d Brigade Horse Artillery at Cawnpore, during the absence on leave of Apothecary McDonald.

Assistant Apothecary Charles James Woodward to His Majesty's 38th Regt. at Berhampore.

Assistant Apothecary William George Carillon to the Artillery at Dum-Dum.

Assistant Apothecary John Harris Peter to the Artillery at Dum-Dum.

Assistant Apothecary John Silk to His Majesty's 16th Foot at Cawnpore.

Assistant Apothecary Samuel Slater to the General Hospital.

Assistant Apothecary James George Scott to the Artillery at Dinapore.

Assistant Apothecary Thomas Bean to the Artillery at Kurnaul.
 Assistant Apothecary Francis O'Sullivan to the General Hospital.
 Assistant Apothecary James Freame to His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons at Meerut.
 Assistant Apothecary George Bayley to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon at Meerut
 Assistant Apothecary Michael Maber to do duty at the General Hospital.
 Assistant Apothecary Abraham Beaton to the Artillery at Kurnaul
 Assistant Apothecary John Robison to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon at Meerut.
 Assistant Apothecary John Taylor to His Majesty's 26th Foot at Meerut.
 Steward James Bain to His Majesty's 16th Foot at Cawnpore.
 Steward Francis Valley to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon at Cawnpore.
 Steward William Bond to remain with the Artillery at Mhow.
 Steward George William Harding to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon at Benares.
 Steward David Nixon to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon at Cawnpore.
 Assistant Steward Richard Rivers to do duty at the General Hospital
 Assistant Steward John Bensley to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon at Cawnpore.
 Assistant Steward James Parnell to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon at Cawnpore.
 On the arrival of Apothecary Concannon at Behampore, Assistant Steward Edward Kew and Hospital Apprentice George Cockburn, now with His Majesty's 38th Foot, will proceed to the Presidency, and place themselves under the orders of the Officiating Superintending Surgeon.

The usual Annual Committees will assemble on the 1st proximo, at the Head Quarters of Divisions and Districts, for the examination of such Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Native Army, as may be deemed unfit for the active duties of a Soldier.

Circular Letter of 10th March 1830; G. O. 11th March 1832; and 3d para. G. O. 21st March 1833. The attention of Committees and of Commanding Officers is requested to the Letter and General Orders noted in the margin; and in transferring Men of Local Corps, Committees will be guided by Government General Orders No. 9, of the 2d May, No. 78, of 31st July 1828, and No. 17, of 16th January 1834; and they will also recollect, that the interdiction to the transfer of Commissioned and Non Commissioned Officers to the Pension Establishment no longer exists.

With reference to the 3d and 4th paragraphs of General Orders of the 11th March, 1832, no man whose claim to pension is doubtful, is to be struck off the strength of his corps, until the receipt of Orders regarding him from Head Quarters

The Pension Rolls required by the instructions circulated with the letter of the 10th March 1830, to be forwarded to the Fort Adjutant of Monghyr for Registry, will, in future, be transmitted to the Adjutant of Native Invalids at Allahabad for that purpose.

The General Officer Commanding the Presidency Division will exercise his discretion, with reference to the situation of the Cantonment from which the Men invalided may have come, in directing them to return to the Head Quarters of their Regiments, or in retaining them at Batackpore, under the charge of the Superintending and Pay Master of Native Pensioners, until finally transferred.

Cornet E. K. Money, of the 2d Light Cavalry, is removed from the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter Master to the Regiment.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 10th March, 1834.

Surgeon J. Eckford, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, will officiate as Superintending Surgeon at Allahabad, during the absence on leave of Superintending Surgeon Tweedie, and whilst Superintending Surgeon Smith may remain in charge of the Cawnpore Circle of Medical Superintendence, or until further orders.

This order is to have effect from the 1st instant, the date on which Superintending Surgeon Tweedie quitted the Cawnpore Division.

Quarter Master Sergeant George Black, of the Kemaon Local Battalion, is appointed Sergeant Major to that Corps, vice Grainger promoted to Sub-Conductor.

The following Non-Commissioned Officers of the late Corps of Pioneers are appointed Quarter Master Sergeants to the Corps specified opposite to their respective names, and directed to proceed and join:

Quarter Master Sergeant William Oman to the 68th Regt. N. I. at Mynpoorie, vice Rooney remanded to the European Regiment.

Quarter Master Sergeant James Cooper to the Rangurh Local Battalion, vice Hawthorne deceased.

Quartermaster Sergeant Robert Ross to the 11th Regt. N. I. at Chittagong, vice Buchanan appointed to the Department of Public Works.

Quartermaster Sergeant Edward Kavanagh, now doing duty with the Nusseree Battalion, to the Kemaon Local Battalion vice Black appointed Sergeant Major.

The undermentioned Hospital Apprentices, who were appointed in General Orders by the Commander in Chief, of the 16th June 1830, 19th December 1831, and 27th January 1833, having failed to report themselves to the Superintending Surgeon within whose Circle of Superintendence they are severally residing, are struck off the List of Subordinate Medical Servants, from this date :

George Francis Records, ———— O'Brien, James Ellis, Charles Ollenback, and John Howe

The following Individuals are appointed Hospital Apprentices, and directed to report themselves to the nearest Superintending Surgeon, who will direct them to do duty with the Hospital in which their services may be most required, and include them in their next Monthly Returns. Such of the Apprentices as do not report themselves within three months from this date, will be struck off.

Daniel Dutton, John Watkins, W. H. Byrne, John McClatchey William Watson, Henry Freeman, Henry Gordon, John Dunn, William Dudley Sault, Robert Collins, George Mylee, John Overitt, John Augustus Hyde Bachman, Samuel Valentine Foy, John Bonner Hauly, Thomas Suook, James Bowser, Hugh Callaghan, James Thompson, and James Giddens.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

1st Company 2d Battalion Artillery—1st Lieutenant J. R. Revell from 19th Feb. to 19th Feb. 1835, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

1st Regt. Light Cavalry—Cornet V. F. T. Furner, from 2d March to 1st Jan. 1835, in extension, to remain in the Hills, on medical certificate.

12th Regt N. I.—Lieutenant J. Remington, from 15th March to 15th May, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

5th Regt N. I.—Lieutenant D. Shaw, from 30th November 1833 to 4th February, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

72d Regt N. I.—Ensign G. H. Rose, from 5th March to 5th April, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea.

25th Regt N. I.—Surgeon J. Henderson, from 15th March to 31st Dec. 1835, to visit the Himalya Mountains, on medical certificate.

Subordinate Medical Department—Apothecary C. Fox, from 29th November 1833 to 15th June, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate, and to enable him to rejoin His Majesty's 16th Foot at Cawnpore.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 11th March, 1834.

The Dinapore Division Order of the 1st instant, directing the following removals of Native Doctors, is confirmed :

Persaud Sing, from the 56th Regt. N. I. to the Nepal Residency, vice Achumbeet Sing, from the latter to the former.

The following removals and postings of Medical Officers will take place :

Surgeon W. S. Chatters, M. D. (on furlough) from the 26th to the 30th Regt. N. I.

Surgeon B. Burt, M. D. (new promotion) to the 26th Regt. N. I.

Surgeon H. H. Wilson, (on furlough) from the 20th to the 46th Regt. N. I.

Surgeon J. Dalrymple (new promotion) to the 20th Regt. N. I.

Assistant Surgeon B. C. Sully, M. D. (on furlough) from the 47th to the 6th Regt. N. I.

Assistant Surgeon T. Clemishaw, at present in Medical charge of the 47th Regt. N. I., is posted to that corps.

Assistant Surgeon J. Barber is posted to the 12th Regt. N. I., and directed to join.

Assistant Surgeon R. B. Cumberland, who was appointed in Presidency Division Orders of the 20th Sept. last to the medical charge of the 34th Regt. N. I., is posted to that Corps.

Ensign F. Adams is, at his own request, removed from the 37th to the 24th Regt. N. I.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 12th March, 1834.

The Meerut Division Order of the 25th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon J. Murray, M. D., attached to the Horse Artillery at Meerut, to proceed to Agra, and do duty with His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, is confirmed.

The Benares Division Order of the 3d instant, directing Assistant Surgeon G. C. Rankin, of the 38th Regt. N. I., to receive medical charge of the Artillery at Secrole from Assistant Surgeon Esdaile, appointed to the civil station of Azimghur, is confirmed.

The Sirhind Division Order of the 27th ultimo, directing Quarter Master Sergeant William Oman, of the late Corps of Pioneers, to do duty with the 8th Regt. N. I., is confirmed.

A European General Court Martial is to be assembled at Meerut at such time as the Major General Commanding the Division may direct, for the trial of Veterinary Surgeon J. T. Hodgson, attached to the Hanger Stud, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

The Major General will nominate the President and Members, and the Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Division will conduct the proceedings.

Sub Conductor G. Grainger (new promotion) is posted to the Arsenal, Fort William, and directed to join without delay.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

10th Regiment Native Infantry—Captain J Swetenham, from 15th January to 20th February, in extension, to remain at Barrackpore, and enable him to rejoin.

Medical Department—Assistant Surgeon J. Wilkie, M. D., from 5th March to 8th April, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 13th March, 1834.

The following Promotions are made :

48th Regt. N. I.—Jemadar Emambuccus to be Subadar, and Havildar Suddhun to be Jemadar, from the 5th January 1831, vice Keerut Sing deceased.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

3d Regt. Light Cavalry—Lieut. H. Marsh, from 15th March to 15th Dec. on medical certificate, to visit the Hill Provinces North of Deyrah Dhoon.

5th Regt. Light Cavalry—Capt. W. Buckley, from 12th Feb. to 1st Nov. on medical certificate, to visit Simla.

20th Regt. N. I.—Ensign A. B. Morris, from 19th Feb. to 19th April, to remain at Bareilly, on medical certificate.

26th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Col. M. C. Webber, from 15th Feb. to 15th Dec., to visit Simla and its vicinity, on medical certificate

64th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. H. Burt, from 1st April to 1st Aug. to visit the Presidency for the purpose of appearing before the College of Examiners

69th Regt. N. I.—Ensign J. Clarke, from 5th March to 5th Jan. 1831, to visit Simla, on account of his health.

Brigade Staff—Capt H. Hay, Major of Brigade, Rohilkund, from 15th March to 15th Nov. on medical certificate, for the purpose of visiting the Hill Provinces in the vicinity of Mussoorie.

Brigade Staff—Brevet Major E. A. Campbell, Major of Brigade, Meerut, from 15th March to 15th Nov. on medical certificate, to visit the Hill Provinces North of Deyrah Dhoon.

4th Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery—2d-Lieut. A. Broome, from 1st March to 1st Dec., on medical certificate, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah.

1st Regt. Light Cavalry—Capt. G. R. Crommelin, from 1st March to 30th Nov. to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

Cavalry—Supernumerary Cornet E. Harvey, (doing duty with 1st Light Cavalry,) from 5th April to 5th Oct. to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

The Major General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment :

58th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. N. A. Parker to be Adjutant, vice Lumsdaine appointed Aid de-Camp to Brigadier General W. Richards, c. b.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

51st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master Y. Lamb, from 1st March to 15th May, in extension, for the purpose of joining his corps at Neemuch.

16th Regt. N. I.—Ensign G. H. Davidson, from 11th Feb. to 11th April, to remain at Dinapore, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 14th March, 1834.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

66th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. F. L. Egerton, from 13th March to 13th March 1835, to visit the Hills West of the Jumna, on medical certificate.

1st Brigade Horse Artillery—Assistant Surgeon W. E. Watson, from 1st April to 1st November, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

7th Regt. Light Cavalry—Lieut. D. Wiggins, from 1st March to 1st June, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs

8th Regt. Light Cavalry—Major F. J. Spiller, from 15th Jan. to 15th July, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

1st Regt. N. I.—Capt. R. H. Miles, from 15th to 1st Sept. to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough.

31st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. R. Menzies, from 22d March to 22d May, to visit Berhampore, on private affairs.

63d Regt N I - Capt. J. B. Smith, from 7th April to 7th August, to visit Berhampore, on private affairs, previous to rejoining his corps.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 15th March, 1834.

The Major General in Command of the Forces, with the sanction of Government, is pleased to grant to the Native Army the indulgence of leave of absence, from the 1st proximo, under the following restrictions and limitations. Where circumstances may prevent this indulgence from being granted to the full extent authorized, a report is to be made to Head-Quarters.

To the Troops stationed in Arracan and Assam, at Dacca and Chittagoug, leave is granted to the extent of 4 Native Officers and 24 Non Commissioned Officers per Regiment, and 15 Privates per troop or company;—to cease on the 1st January 1835.

To all other Corps in the Presidency Division, except those enumerated above, to Corps in the Saugor Division, in the Malwa, Meywar and Rajpootana Field Forces, and in the Sindind Division, leave is granted to the same number;—to cease on the 15th November next.

To the Hill Corps stationed at Subathoo, Deyrah, and in Kemaon, leave is to be granted to the same number;—to cease on the 15th December next.

To the Troops of the Line stationed in Kemaon, leave is to be granted to the same number, from the 15th October next to the 15th April 1835.

To the Corps stationed in the Dinapore, Benares and Cawnpore Divisions, at Allahabad, and in the Meerut Division, (excepting Kemaon) leave is granted to 3 Native Officers and 16 Non Commissioned Officers per Regiment, and 10 Privates per troop or company, until the 15th October next.

Commanding Officers will be careful that leave is granted with strict regard to priority of claims, and will limit the time granted to individuals, with reference to the distance of their homes, and the nature of their business, so as to allow as full a participation as possible in the indulgence.

Officers and men going on furlough are to be reminded of the penalties attached to the overstating of their leave, as well as the necessity of giving notice to their Regiments, if sickness should detain them at their homes.

The General Order of the 26th April 1810, containing precautionary directions to Native Troops when travelling to or from their Regiments, is to be particularly explained to the officers and men of every Regiment previous to their departure on leave.

The attention of Commanding Officers is directed to General Orders of the 19th ultimo, regulating the mode of granting the leave now authorized, as regards Non Commissioned Officers.

The Cawnpore Division Order of the 2d instant, directing, on the arrival of the 67th Regt at Secroa, Assst Surgeon A. Keir, M. D., now in medical charge of the troops at that station, to proceed to Futtchghur, and take medical charge of the 1st N. I., during the absence on leave of Surgeon J. S. Foke, is confirmed.

The Presidency Division Order of the 12th instant, appointing Lieut. J. J. Grant of His Majesty's 88th Regt of Foot, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate, and conduct the proceedings on the trial of Privates Bernard Coyle and Patrick Pendergiast, of His Majesty's 38th Foot, is confirmed.

The leave of absence, for three months, granted to Lieut. and Adjutant O. W. Span of the 53d Regt. N. I., in General Orders of the 20th Nov. 1833, is to commence from the 25th Jan. last, instead of the date therein specified.

The services of Hospital Apprentice John Linton being no longer required at the Lunatic Asylum, he is directed to join and do duty in the General Hospital.

Subadar Jyundur Sing, of the 58th Regt. N. I., having been pronounced unfit for further service by a Special Invaliding Committee, is to be transferred to the Pension Establishment from the 1st proximo.

Quarter Master Sergeant William Henry Crutchfield, of the 36th N. I., having been reduced to the ranks by the sentence of a Court Martial, is remanded to the Regt. of Artillery as a Gunner, and directed to rejoin the 3d company of the 1st battalion at Mhow.

Sergeant George Allsop, of the late Corps of Pioneers, now doing duty with the 36th Native Infantry, is appointed Quarter Master sergeant to that Regiment, vice Crutchfield.

Quarter Master Sergeant James Gray, of the 30th Regt N I. is removed to the Kemaon Local Battalion, vice Kavanagh, who is transferred from the latter to the former.

The following promotions are made :

2d Regt. N I.—Jemadar Sheick Hingan to be Subadar, from the 16th February 1834, vice Cheerunjee Oustee deceased.

Havildar Audin Sing to be Jemadar, from the 16th Feb. 1831, vice Sheikh Hingun promoted.

Mohur Sing, Suwar, of the 4th Local Horse, having been examined by a Special Medical Committee, and reported unfit for further service, is to be transferred to the Pension Establishment from the 1st proximo.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

35th Regt N. I. - Surgeon J. M. Todd, from 1st April to 1st August, in extension, to proceed on the river, and eventually to Cherra Ponjee, on medical certificate.

65th Regt. N. I. - Ensign C I Harrison, from 12th March to 12th Aug. to remain at the presidency, for the purpose of appearing before the College Examiners.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 17th March, 1834.

With reference to Government General Orders No. 170 of the 26th November, and General Orders by the Commander in Chief of the 2d Dec. last, the following abstract of the transfers of the Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates of the late Pioneer Corps, is published for the information of all concerned :

<i>Transferred to the</i>			Subdars	Jemadars	Havildars	Privates
Sappers and Miners,....	..	.....	5	28	27	30
1st Regiment Native Infantry,....	..	.....	0	0	0	0
3d ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
7th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
8th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
10th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
14th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
15th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
17th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
20th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
22d ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
23d ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
27th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
28th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
30th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
32d ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
36th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
39th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
40th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
42d ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
45th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
48th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
52d ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
53d ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
54th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
56th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
57th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
58th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
59th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
61st ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
62d ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
65th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
69th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
71st ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
74th ditto ditto,....	.....	.....	0	0	0	0
Political Agent at Subathoo,....	.....	.....	0	0	1	1
Pension Establishment,....	.....	.....	3	210	7	32

The Supernumerary Hindal, Tent Lascars and Bheesties, of the late Pioneer Corps, are to be accounted for in the 4th page of the Monthly Returns of the Corps with which they have been appointed to do duty; and Officers Commanding Corps of the Line at and above Allahabad, are directed to apply to the General Officers Commanding the Meerut and Subind Divisions, and the Officers Commanding the Malwah and Rajpootana Field Forces, for the transfer of men to fill vacancies that may occur in those grades.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 18th March, 1834.

The Artillery Division Order issued on the 1st instant by Major G. E. Gowan, appointing 2d Lieut. A. Hulsh, of the 4th Troop 3d Brigade, to act as Adjutant to the Meywar Division of Artillery, during the absence on leave of Lieut. Wilson, is confirmed.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :

30th Regt. N. I. — Lieut. D. Downes to be Adjutant, vice Laurence proceeded on furlough.

62d Regt. N. I. — Lieut. W. M. Ramsay to be Interpreter and Quarter Master

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to make the following removals and postings in the Medical Department :

Surgeon I. E. Dempster, from the 62d to the 50th Regt. N. I. at Barrackpore.

Surgeon G. Angus (on furlough) to the 24th Regt. N. I.

Assistant Surgeon A. Bryce, M. D., from the 50th Regt. N. I. to the 3d Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery at Dum Dum, vice Hait.

Assist. Surg. J. Menzies (on furlough) to the 2d Regt. N. I.

Assist. Surg. H. Donaldson, M. D., (on furlough) to the 15th Regt. N. I.

Assist. Surg. F. Furnell (on furlough) to the 17th Regt. N. I.

Assist. Surg. R. Fullarton, M. D., (on furlough) to the 20th Regt. N. I.

Assist. Surg. A. Thompson (on furlough) to the 21st Regt. N. I.

Assist. Surg. C. B. Handyside, M. D., (on furlough) to the 40th Regt. N. I.

Conductor I. Martin of the Invalid Pension Establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Monghyr.

supernumerary Ensign C. S. Salmon is, at his own request, directed to join and do duty with the 24th Regt. N. I. at Barrackpore.

Gunner Mathew Hensworth, laboratory man in the Expense Magazine, is promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

Gunner Robert Ross, laboratory man in the Cawnpore Magazine, is promoted to the rank of Sergeant.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

18th Regt. N. I. — Surg. H. F. Hough, from 24th March to 1st June to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

20th Regt. N. I. — Ensign C. Rattray, from 26th Feb. to 30th March, to remain at Bareilly on private affairs.

60th Regt. N. I. — Lieut. T. Riddell, from 15th April to 15th August, to visit Bareilly on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 19th March, 1834.

It having been recently brought to the notice of the Major General in Command of the Forces that certain Officers Commanding Corps, which moved in the course of the present relief, failed to comply with the General Order of the 25th Nov. 1809, and to report to the General Officer Commanding the Division to which they were proceeding, the date of their departure from their old stations, as well as their weekly progress, the Major General is pleased to call the attention of officers to this order, and to enjoin a more strict observance of its provisions in future.

Major D. Harriott's Regimental Order of the 1st instant, appointing Cornet A. Hall to act as Adjutant to the 5th L. C., vice Lieut. E. M. Blair permitted to resign the acting appointment, and during the absence on leave of Lieut. A. Wheatly, is confirmed.

The Major General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment :

5th Regt. L. C. — Cornet C. M. Gascoyne to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, from the 1st instant, vice Lieut. Bott permitted to resign the appointment.

Assist. Apothecary John Marshall is removed from His Majesty's 40th Regt. of Foot, and appointed to the Dispensary in the Garrison of Fort William.

Assist. Apothecary Samuel Slater is appointed to the Hospital of His Majesty's 49th Foot, vice Marshall.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 20th March, 1834.

Major J. Dunlop's Regimental Order of the 27th ultimo, appointing Ensign R. Shaw to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 23d Native Infantry, vice Platt promoted, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment :

6th Regt. Light Cavalry. — Cornet W. J. E. Boys to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Lieutenant Barton, who has been permitted to resign the appointment.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence :
Medical Department—Assistant Surgeon A. Gilmore, M. D., (late in medical charge of the Ramgurh Battalion,) from 7th March to 7th May, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 21st March, 1834.

The Kurnaul Station Orders of the 10th instant, directing all Reports of the station to be made to Lieutenant Colonel F. D. Stuart, of the 10th Regt. Light Cavalry, during Major General Sir J. W. Adams' absence on a tour of inspection, and appointing Lieutenant R. Cautley, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 10th Regiment Light Cavalry, to officiate as Station Staff are confirmed.

Sub Lieutenant and Deputy Commissary P. Allen, of the Ordnance Department, is directed to join the Magazine at Allahabad, to which he stands posted.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence :

7th Regiment Light Cavalry—Lieutenant C. Ekins, from 13th January to 13th May, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 22d March, 1834.

The Neemuch Station Order of the 1st instant, appointing Lieut. and Adjutant H. W. Burt, of the 46th Regt. N. I., to act as Major of Brigade to the Meywar Field Force, until the arrival of Lieut. Hamilton appointed to officiate, vice Dawkins is confirmed.

Col. J. Robertson's Regimental Order of the 1st instant, appointing Ensign J. F. Erskine to act as Adjutant to the 46th N. I., vice Burt, is confirmed.

The leave of absence, for ten months, granted in General Orders of the 13th instant, to Lieut. Col. M. C. Webber, of the 28th Regt. N. I., is to be considered as having commenced on the 4th instant, instead of the 15th ultimo.

Lieut. Col. W. B. Walker, of the Invalid Establishment, is appointed to the Command of the European Invalids at Chunar, and directed to join.

This cancels the appointment to that situation of Lieut. Col. C. H. Lloyd, announced in General Orders of the 1st ultimo.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment :

2d Regt. Light Cavalry.—Cornet J. S. G. Ryley to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. Lawrence, who has been permitted to resign the appointment.

Lieutenant A. Tucker, of the 9th Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter Master of the Corps.

Ensign J. S. Davidson, of the 72d Regt. N. I. having been declared by the College Examiners to be qualified for the duties of Interpreter, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

General Staff—Brigadier R. Patton, C. B., Commanding in Oude, from 15th March to 15th November, to proceed to Almorah, on medical certificate.

1st Battalion Artillery.—1st Lieutenant A. Cardew, from 25th March to 25th April, to visit Arrah, on private affairs.

5th Regiment L. C.—Assistant Surgeon A. Crighton, M. D., from 31st March to 30th September, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

10th Regt. N. I.—Ensign C. J. Richards, from 11th February to 11th May, to remain at Khyouk Phyou, in Arracan, on private affairs.

6th Regt. N. I.—Captain the Hon'ble W. Hamilton, from 17th March to 17th September, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

Hill Rangers—Assist. Surgeon W. B. Webster, from 31st March to 20th April, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 25th March, 1834.

To enable Commanding Officers to judge of the expediency of authorizing advances of pay, which are occasionally applied for, on account of small Guards and Escorts under the Command of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, the Major General is pleased to direct, that the date to which the men are paid, shall invariably be inserted in the Command certificates.

The Benares Division Order of the 11th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. Barber, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Assistant Garrison Surgeon at Chunar, is confirmed.

The Benares Division Order of the 15th instant, appointing Assistant Steward James Parnell to proceed to Cherra Poonjee with a party of sick men from the 1st company 1st battalion of Artillery, is confirmed.

The District Order by Brigadier W. Burgh, under date the 15th instant, appointing Captain S. L. Thornton, of the 13th Native Infantry, to act as Major of Brigade to the Troops serving in Rohilcund, during the absence on leave of Brigade Major Hay, is confirmed.

The Agra Garrison Order of the 15th instant, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. Murray, M. D., doing duty with his Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, to the medical charge of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry, consequent on the departure of Surgeon J. Henderson, on leave, is confirmed.

Sergeant Patrick Fleming, laboratory man in the Rajpootanah Magazine, is appointed Park Sergeant, vice Crawford deceased.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

2d Regiment Light Cavalry - Lieutenant Colonel A. Duffin, from 13th February to 15th March, to enable him to join his Regiment.

29th Regt. N. I. - Lieut. G. W. Williams from 15th April to 15th August, to visit Dinapore, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 26th March, 1834.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to appoint Colonel H. Thomson, of the 6th Regt. Light Cavalry, to the Command of the Troops in Oude, during the absence on leave of Brigadier Patton, C. B. or until further orders.

Pensioned Drummer Bucksey, who was transferred to the Invalid Pension Establishment in General Orders of the 28th December 1830, is permitted, with the sanction of Government, to reside and receive his stipend at Dinapore, instead of Monghyr.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

General Staff—Major General Sir J. W. Adams, K. C. B., Comd. Sirhind Division, from 15th April to 3d May, to visit Simla, on private affairs.

17th Regt. N. I. — Ensign J. S. D. Fulloch, from 21st March to 21st May, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

52d Regt. N. I. — Captain F. Auberjonois, from 15th March to 15th March 1835, to visit the Hill Provinces in the vicinity of Simla, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 27th March, 1834.

William Henry Ewart and Henry Coles are appointed Hospital Apprentices, to fill vacancies in the Subordinate Medical Department, occasioned by the death of Apprentice Henry Gordon and the resignation of Acting Assistant Apothecary J. W. Linton.

ERRATUM.—In General Orders of the 19th instant, removing Assistant Apothecary J. Marshall from H. M's 19th Foot, for "appointed to the Dispensary in the Garrison of Fort William," read "appointed to the General Hospital." The Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 29th March, 1834.

On the arrival at Cawnpore of the Detachment of Artillery Drafts under the command of Lieutenant C. E. Mills, Assistant Surgeon J. H. Dallas, M. D., now in medical charge of the party, will proceed to Saugor, and do duty under the Superintending Surgeon of that division.

Bombardier Harry Stanley, who was appointed an Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works, in Government General Orders No. 156, of the 31st Oct. last, is promoted to Sergeant.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

31th Regt. N. I. — Ensign E. Blenkinsop, from 24th March to 30th June, to visit Balasore, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 31st March, 1834.

The Meerut Division Order of the 20th instant, appointing Capt. J. Hewett, of the 59d Regt. N. I., to act as Major of Brigade to the Troops at Meerut, during the absence on leave of Brigade Major Campbell, or until further orders, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders of the 26th ultimo to Lieut. J. C. Lumsdaine, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General W. Richards, C. B., Commanding the Dinapore Division, is cancelled at his own request.

Sergeant Patrick Harrington, of the Arsenal, Fort William, having been examined and pronounced unfit for further active duty by a Special Medical Committee, is to be sent to join the Garrison Companies at Chunar.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased, with the sanction of Government to assign rank to the undermentioned Native Doctors, educated at the Native Medical Institution, from the dates specified opposite to their respective names :

Baence Singh, 27th May 1826
Hosain Bukhsh, 17th August 1826.

Baence Singh and Hosain Bukhsh are directed to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon at Saugor.

The undermentioned Pupils from the Native Medical Institution having been examined by the Medical Board, and found qualified, are admitted into the Service as Native Doctors, from the 28th February last, and disposed of as follow :

Chowry Lall, to do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at Dinapore.

Shahkh Yakee Bukhsh, to the establishment employed under Ensign Nicolson, Principal Assistant to the Governor General's Agent at Hazareebaugh.

Shahkh Ahmad Alee, to do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at Cawnpore.

By order of Major General Watson,

J. R. LUMLEY, Colonel, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

ORDER BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, THE 7TH APRIL, 1834.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. H. S. Ravenshaw, Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 1st or Meerut Division.

Mr. S. J. Beecher, ditto ditto of the 11th or Patna Division.

Mr. H. M. Elliott to officiate as a Deputy Collector in Meerut.

The order of the Commissioner of the 13th or Allipore Division, dated the 5th instant, directing Mr. A. F. Donnelly to resume charge of the office of Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs and Superintendent of the Allipore Jail, until further orders, has been approved.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. J. A. Pringle, Civil and Session Judge of Moorshedabad, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to sea. Mr. W. M. Dixon, Assistant under the Commissioner of the Moorshedabad Division, has been directed to receive charge from Mr. Pringle of the current duties of the Civil and Session Judge's office.

Mr. W. P. Okeden, Magistrate and Collector of the Southern Division of Moradabad, for 25 days, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 26th January last.

Mr. W. St. Q. Quintin, Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Sarun, for 3 months, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 6th ultimo.

Mr. W. F. Thompson, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Hurriah, for a fortnight, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 10th Feb. last.

14TH APRIL, 1834.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. R. Walpole, a Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at the Presidency, for eighteen months, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. H. Walters, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 16th or Chittagong Division, and Commissioner of Arrakan, for six weeks, on medical certificate. Mr. J. J. Harvey has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner during the absence of Mr. Walters, and Mr. G. A. C. Plowden to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong during Mr. Harvey's employment as Commissioner.

The Order of Mr. G. Stockwell, Commissioner of the 4th or Moradabad Division, directing Mr. R. K. Clarke to officiate as Collector and Magistrate of the Southern Division of Moradabad, until the return of Mr. Okeden, has been approved.

21ST APRIL, 1834.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. W. Cowell to officiate as an additional Judge of Zillah Bareilly.

Mr. A. Smeit to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Moorshedabad.

Mr. C. C. Jackson to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. D. Pringle, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Central Division of Cuttack, for a fortnight, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him by the Commissioner on the 17th ultimo.

Mr. C. C. Jackson, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moorshedabad, for a fortnight, on private affairs, in addition to the time allowed to join his station.

28TH APRIL, 1834.

The following officers have leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. N. J. Halhed, Special Commissioner under Regulation III, 1828, and officiating Judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut at the Presidency, for 18 months, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. C. Smith, additional Judge of Chittagong, for 6 weeks, on medical certificate.

Mr. J. A. Pringle, Civil and Session Judge of Moorshedabad, for 18 months, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. H. Walters, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 16th or Chittagong Division, and Commissioner of Arrakan, for 18 months, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. W. H. Martin, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Furreedpore, for 2 months, on medical certificate. The Commissioner of the 15th or Dacca Division will make arrangements for relieving Mr. Martin.

Mr. H. Keen, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, attached to the civil station of Moorshedabad, for 10 days, on private affairs.

C^o MACSWEEN, Secy to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 31st MARCH, 1834

Mr. G. H. Smith is appointed to officiate in charge of the Customs in the Northern Doab and Delhi Division.

7TH APRIL, 1834.

Mr. W. Bracken, head Assistant to the Collector of Calcutta Customs, has obtained an extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of Government of the 21st January last, for a period of ten days.

Mr. Edward Stirling is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough

Mr. F. A. Dalrymple embarked on sick certificate, for Europe, on board the private ship *Hindustan*. The vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 2d instant.

Mr. Sullivan J. Brecher having passed an examination on the 1st instant, and being reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the Native languages, the orders which were issued on the 24th February last for that gentleman's return to Europe are revoked.

Mr. H. S. Ravenshaw, Writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the Native languages.

14TH APRIL, 1834.

The extension of leave of absence granted under the Orders of Government of the 7th instant, to Mr. W. Bracken, Head Assistant to the Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta, for a period of ten days, has been cancelled at his request from the 7th instant, the date on which he resumed charge of his office.

28TH APRIL, 1834.

Mr. C. C. Jackson is appointed to officiate as Collector of Government Customs at Moorshedabad, until further orders.

Mr. Edward Stirling embarked on furlough for Europe on board the steamer *Forbes*. The vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 16th instant

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, 3D APRIL, 1834.

Captain D. Bruce resumed command of the Palace Guards at Delhi on the 10th March.

Assist Surgeon Spry, Civil Surgeon at Hutta, permitted to proceed to the Presidency for the purpose of applying for leave to proceed to sea on account of ill health.

10TH APRIL, 1834.

Cornet J. D. Macnaghten received charge of the Harowtee Agency from Mr. Wilkinson on the 8th March, 1834.

21ST APRIL, 1834.

Mr. John Bax received charge of the Residency at Indoor from Captain Robinson on the 8th instant.

On the 3d instant Major Edward John Honeywood was appointed Superintendent of the Mysoor Princes, in succession to Major Caldwell proceeded to Europe.

C. E. TREVELYAN, Depy. Secy. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, LAW DEPARTMENT, 28TH APRIL, 1834.

Mr. John Cochrane, Standing Counsel to the Hon'ble Company, is permitted to proceed to the Sand Heads, and to be absent from his office for three weeks, from the 27th instant, for the benefit of his health.

H. T. PRINSEP, Sec. to Govt.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

FORT WILLIAM, ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT, 7TH APRIL, 1834.

The Reverend T. E. Allen, District Chaplain at Hazareebaugh, has obtained an extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of Government of the 10th ultimo, for a further period of one month.

28TH APRIL, 1834.

The Reverend T. E. Allen, District Chaplain at Hazareebaugh, who, under the orders of the 7th instant, obtained an extension of leave for a further period of one month, reported his arrival at Hazareebaugh on the 21st instant.

H. T. PRINSEP, Sec. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 3D APRIL, 1834.

No. 85 of 1834.—The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments :

Assistant Surgeon Robert Barclay Duncan to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Agra.

Assistant Surgeon James Esdaile, M. D., to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Azimghur.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Taylor to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Mysore, retaining his present charge.

The following temporary Appointments are confirmed :

Lieutenant John Fordyce, of Artillery, and Lieutenant James Nathaniel Rind, of the 37th Regt N I, as Assistant Revenue Surveyors.

Major Edward John Honeywood, of the 7th Regt. Light Cavalry, as Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, in succession to Major Caldwell, proceeded to Europe.

Lieutenant Charles Digby Dawkins, of the 2d Regt. Light Cavalry in Command of the Governor General's Body Guard, vice Major Honeywood.

Lieutenant John Hamilton, of the 9th Regt. Light Cavalry, as a Major of Brigade on the Establishment, vice Lieutenant Dawkins.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following temporary Appointments :

Captain Charles Coventry, of the 32d Regt. N. I., to officiate as Deputy Pay Master at Nusseerabad, vice Captain J. Fagan, promoted to a Regimental Majority.

Assistant Surgeon William Brook O'Shaughnessy, M. D., to officiate in Medical Charge of the Civil Station of Gyah, until further Orders.

The following Promotion and Arrangement are made by the Vice President in Council :

70th Regt. N. I.—Supernumerary Lieut. Douglas Truscott Caddy is brought on the effective strength of the Regiment, from the 15th December, 1833, vice Lieut. J Robertson deceased.

Ensign Francis Jeffreys to be Lieut from the 13th March, 1834, vice Lieut. and Brevet Captain the Hon'ble P. C. Sinclair deceased.

The undermentioned Officer is brought on the effective strength of the Infantry on this Establishment, from the date expressed opposite to his name :

Infantry.—Ensign George Thomas Hamilton, from the 27th February, 1834, in succession to Lieut. C. Cook transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Subadar Mirza Munower Beg, of the 5th Regt. Light Cavalry, is promoted to the rank of Subadar Major in that Regt. from the 17th ultimo, vice Boedun Khan deceased.

3D APRIL, 1834.

No. 86 of 1834.—The Troop of Horse Artillery at Dum Dum being considered as permanently attached to the station, the separate Bazar Establishment of one Muttsuddee and one Weighman, hitherto drawn for it, in conformity with General Orders No. 40, of the 24th Feb. 1826, is to be discontinued from the 1st proximo.

10TH APRIL, 1834.

No. 87 of 1834.—Lieut. Alexander Webster, of the 43d Regiment N. I. is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. C. J. Lewis, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, in General Orders No. 27, of the 20th January last, is cancelled from the 26th ultimo.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. John Henry Warner, Executive Officer 4th Division of Public Works, in General Orders No.—of the 13th February last, is extended to the 15th instant.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Harpur Spry, Civil Surgeon at Hutta, has been permitted, in the Political Department, under date the 8d instant, to visit the Presidency, for the purpose of applying for leave to proceed to sea, on medical certificate.

No. 88 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in the Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon Donald Butter, M. D., to be Surgeon, from the 25th February 1833, vice McDowell retired.

No. 89 of 1834.—The following Officers have leave of absence :

Major M. Ramsay, of the 24th Regt. N. I Assist. Superintendent of Canals in the Western Provinces, to reside in the Hills, from the 15th March to the 15th Nov next, on medical certificate.

Lieut. B. Y. Reilly, of the Corps of Engineers, Executive Engineer of the 13th or Rajepootanah Division of Public Works, to reside in the hills, from the 25th April to the 1st July next, previously to visiting the Presidency, which he has been permitted to do in General Orders No. 79, of the 20th ultimo.

Lieut. Reilly will deliver over charge of the Division to Lieut. Fagan, of Engineers, as a temporary arrangement.

17TH APRIL, 1834.

No. 90 of 1834.—The undermentioned officers are brought on the effective strength of the Infantry on this establishment, from the dates expressed opposite to their names :

Infantry.—Ensign Arthur Mitford Becher, from the 13th March 1834, in succession to Major J. Grant transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Ensign Frederic Dayot Atkinson, from the 13th March 1834, in succession to Lieut. R. W. Palin resigned.

Ensign Walter Stanhope Sherwill, from the 13th March 1834, in succession to Lieut. and Brevet Capt. the Hon'ble P. C. Sinclair deceased.

The unexpired portion of the extension of six months' leave of absence granted by the Bombay Government, to Ensign Charles Arthur Morris, of the 39th Regt. Bengal N. I., to proceed thence to sea, confirmed by the Supreme Government in General Orders No. 156, of the 31st October 1833, is hereby cancelled from the 20th of February last, the date of that officer's return to Fort William.

Mr. Apothecary Peter O'Brien, of the Subordinate Medical Department, has been permitted by Government, in the General Department, to accept the situation of Head-Assistant to the Calcutta Native Hospital, in the room of Mr Mathew Barrett resigned.

No. 91 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, the date of which will be adjusted hereafter :

Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. Thomas Newton to be Colonel, vice Col. Goddard Richards deceased.

Major George Peter Wymer to be Lieut.-Col., vice Lieut.-Col. Thomas Newton promoted.

61st Regt N I.—Capt. William Gregory to be Major, Lieut. John Macdonald to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign James Charles Innes to be Lieut., in succession to G P Wymer promoted.

Capt John Jones, of the 46th Regt. N. I., and Lieut. John Loftus Tottenham, of the 3d Regt. Light Cavalry, have returned to their duty, on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors:—Date of arrival at Fort William, 15th April 1834.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough :

Lieut.-Col George Hunter, C B., of the 74th Regt. N. I., and Lieut. Charles Ekins, of the 7th Regt. L. C. on medical certificate.

Assist. Surgeon John Colvin, M. D., of the Medical Department, attached to the Civil Station of Goruckpore, on account of his private affairs.

No. 92 of 1834.—The Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment.

Veterinary Surgeon H. C. Hulse, attached to the 10th Regt. Light Cavalry, to officiate as Veterinary Surgeon to the Haupper Stud, during the absence of Veterinary Surgeon Lindsay, or until further orders.

24TH APRIL, 1834.

No. 94 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following paragraph of a Military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 96, dated the 23d October 1833, be published in General Orders :

“ Having taken into our consideration the rates of pay at present allowed to Members of the Medical Board and to Superintending Surgeons when on furlough to Europe, we have resolved that, from the date of this despatch, Members of our several Medical Boards be allowed to draw the pay of Colonels of Infantry, and Superintending Surgeons the pay of Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry, whilst on furlough under the Regulations of the Service.”

No 95 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following paragraphs (1 and 3) of a Military letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 98, dated the 6th November 1833, be published in General Orders :

Para. 1 " We have permitted Surgeon Walter Glass, late of your Establishment, to retire from the Service : his retirement takes effect from the 29th August 1833.

3 We have permitted Captain George Forster, of your Establishment, to remain twelve months longer in this country.

No 96 of 1834.—The Vice President in Council is pleased to direct that the following paras. (3 to 5) of a Military letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 97, dated the 6th Nov. 1833, the provisions of which are applicable to the three Presidencies, be published in General Orders :

Para. 3. " We direct that fees upon commissions granted by his Majesty to the Company's officers, shall be hereafter collected by, and credited to, Government in the same manner as the fees on Company's commissions are now collected and credited, and that the salary to be hereafter granted to the Military Secretary of the Commander in Chief, be two thousand two hundred and fifty Rupees, (2,250) per month, in lieu of fees and all other emoluments.

4. We observe a great discrepancy in the rates of fees levied from officers of the same rank at our several Presidencies, and that those rates in most instances materially exceed the rates paid by officers of corresponding rank in his Majesty's Service

5 We therefore direct that the fees on commissions to be hereafter paid by the Company's officers at all the Presidencies, be the same as those charged to his Majesty's officers of corresponding rank, and that one moiety of those fees be charged for the Company's and the other moiety for the King's commissions."

No 97 of 1834.—Under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, with reference to General Orders No. 198 A., of the 28th September, 1827, laying down a scale of pay and allowances for Veterinary Surgeons on this establishment, including those of his Majesty's Service, that the clause commencing with the words "but they &c" and ending with "individual" in paragraph 4, be cancelled. The Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 99 of 1834 —The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion :

67th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign George Isaac Hudson to be Lieutenant, from 18th April 1834, vice Lieutenant A. Kennedy deceased.

The undermentioned officer is brought on the effective strength of the Infantry on this establishment, from the date expressed opposite to his name :

Infantry.—Ensign Clare Sewell Salmon, from the 18th March 1834, vice Ensign E. H. Showers deceased.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant George Turner, of the 38th Regt. N. I., in General Orders No. 56, of the 6th April 1832, is extended to the 15th instant.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Ordnance Commissariat Department :

Sub-Conductor George Forrest to be acting Conductor, vice Luke Keelan promoted to full Conductor in General Order No. 50, of the 18th February last, in succession to Leith deceased.

No. 99 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following adjustment of rank :

Corps.	Rank and names.	To rank from.	In whose room.
Infantry.	Colonel T. Newton,	19th Oct. 1833.	Col. G. Richards deceased.
Ditto.	Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Wild,		
24th Regt. N	Major M. Ramsay,		
Ditto.	Captain A. S. Singer,		
Ditto.	Lieut. A. Q. Hopper,	17th Jan. 1834	Lieut. Colonel T. Taylor retired.
Infantry.	Lieut. Col. G. P. Wymer		
61st Regt. N. I	Major W. Gregory,		
Ditto.	Captain J. Macdonald,		
Ditto.	Lieutenant J. C. Innes,		

The leave of absence granted to Captain John Satchwell, Assistant Commissary General, in General Orders No. 27 of the 29th January last, is cancelled from the 25th ultimo.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY MAJOR GENERAL J. WATSON, C. B.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 2d April, 1834.

The Cawnpore Division Order of the 21st ultimo, appointing Captain J. C. C. Gray, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate to a European General Court Martial ordered to be assembled at Cawnpore, for the trial of Private George Macdonald, of His Majesty's 16th Foot, or such other Prisoners as may be brought before it, is confirmed.

The Regimental Order by Lieut. Col. T. D. Stenart, Commanding the 10th Light Cavalry, under date the 18th ultimo, appointing Lieut. T. F. B. Beatson to act as Adjutant to that Corps, is confirmed.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to make the following promotions:

5th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Jemadar Mahobnt Sing to be Subadar, and Havildar Shaiq Boodou to be Jemadar, from the 17th March 1834, in succession to Boodun Khan deceased.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Engineers.—2d-Lieut. G. H. Fagan, (attached to the Delhi Division Department of Public Works,) from 20th March to 20th Sept. to visit Neemuch, on private affairs.

Right Wing European Regt.—Lieut. C. Jordan, from 15th April to 5th September, to visit Dacca, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 4th April, 1834.

Lieut. J. Hamilton, of the 9th Regt. Light Cavalry, who has been appointed a Brigade Major on the Establishment, in Government General Orders No. 85, of the 3d instant, is posted to the Meywar Field Force.

Capt. W. Glasgow of the Invalid Establishment, is permitted to reside at Serampore, and draw his allowances from the Presidency Pay Office.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 5th April, 1834.

Lieut. F. Wallace, of the Invalid Establishment, is permitted, until further orders, to reside at Baitool, and draw his allowances from the Benares Pay Office.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

European Invalids—Lieut. Col. W. B. Walker, from 15th Feb. to 1st August, in execution, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate

Engineers—Lieut. J. R. Oldfield, (attached to the 13th division Department of Public Works,) from 5th March to 5th March 1835, to visit Simlah, on medical certificate

28th Regt N. I.—Surgeon B. Burt, M. D., from 20th March to 20th April, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs.

Subordinate Medical Department.—Assist. Apothecary W. Brookes, Foot Artillery, Cawnpore, from 15th April to 15th October, to visit the presidency, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 7th April, 1834.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to direct that the following General Order which was issued to His Majesty's Regiments in India on the 4th instant, be published to the Army:

Calcutta, 4th April, 1834.

GENERAL ORDER.

No 785—At a General Court Martial reassembled at Secrole, Benares, on Thursday, the 13th day of February 1834, Ensign Conyngham Montgomery, of His Majesty's 3d Regt. (or Buffs) was arraigned on the following Charge:—

Charge.—“ Ensign Conyngham Montgomery, of His Majesty's 3d Regt (or Buffs) placed in arrest and charged

“ With conduct disgraceful to an Officer, in having been drunk on duty under arms, on the evening of the 2d of December 1833, at Berhampore, on occasion of the parade of the Regiment for the inspection of the Major General Commanding the Division.”

— Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—“ The Court, upon the evidence before it, finds the prisoner Ensign Conyngham Montgomery, of His Majesty's 3d (or Buffs) Regt. guilty of the charge preferred against him

Sentence.—"The Court sentences the prisoner Ensign Conyngham Montgomery, of His Majesty's 3d (or Buffs) Regt. to be cashiered."

(Approved.)

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, Commander in Chief.

Ensign Conyngham Montgomery is to be struck off the strength of His Majesty's 3d (Buffs) Regt. on the day on which the sentence of the General Court Martial shall be made known to him.

By order of his Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief,

(Signed) R. TORRENS, Col. Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 8th April, 1834.

Major J Grant, of the Invalid Establishment, is appointed to the Command of the European Invalids at Chunar, during the absence on leave of Lieut.-Col. W. B Walker.

Major Stirling, on being relieved, will re join his own Regt., the 74th N. I. at Mizapore.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to make the following Appointments :

10th Regt. Light Cavalry.—Lieut. T. F. B. Beatson to be Adjutant vice Mellish resigned

Arriacan Local Battalion.—Lieut. J. H. Tilson, of the 66th Regt. N. I. (at present serving with the Arriacan Local Battalion,) to be Adjutant, vice Duff deceased.

Ensign G. H. Davidson, of the 16th, is, at his own request, removed to the 72d Regt. N. I., as junior of his rank.

Assistant Surgeon W Rait, proceeding to Cawnpore in Medical charge of a Detachment of His Majesty's Troops, is directed, on his arrival there, to place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon of the Cawnpore Division.

Apothecary John Douglas is removed from His Majesty's 3d Buffs, and directed to continue doing duty with the 2d Brigade Horse Artillery, during the absence of Apothecary D McDonald, or untill further orders.

Apothecary Charles Fox is removed from His Majesty's 16th Foot, and posted to His Majesty's 3d Buffs at Ghazepore, vice Douglas.

Apothecary John Wilson, who was directed to do duty with the 2d Brigade Horse Artillery in General Orders of the 8th ultimo, is posted to His Majesty's 16th Foot at Cawnpore vice Fox

Assistant Apothecary John Silk is removed from His Majesty's 16th Foot, and directed to join and do duty with the 2d Brigade Horse Artillery at Cawnpore.

Assistant Apothecary Charles Permien is removed from the Artillery, and posted to His Majesty's 16th Foot at Cawnpore, vice Silk.

Steward James Bain is removed from His Majesty's 16th Foot, and directed to join and do duty with the 2d Brigade Horse Artillery at Cawnpore.

Steward David Nixon is posted to his Majesty's 16th Foot, vice Bain.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 9th April, 1834.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to direct that the following General Order which was issued to His Majesty's Regiments in India on the 5th instant, be published to the Army :

Calcutta, 8th April, 1834.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 787 —At a General Court Martial, assembled at Agra on the 13th day of January, 1834, Bugler Michael Sale, No. 218, of No. 2 or Captain Barker's Company, H. M. 13th Light Infantry, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st charge—"First instance. For ill treating Goopie, camp follower, on the morning of the 14th of October, 1833.

"Second instance. For making use of highly abusive language to Lance Serjeant McEntyre, when in the execution of his duty, on the same day.

2d charge.—"For mutinous conduct, as set forth in the following instances :

"First instance. In having struck Serjt. Henry Haslem, of No. 6 or Capt. Tronson's Company, H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, a violent blow on the head when in the execution of his duty, on the morning of the 14th of October 1833, and made use of highly abusive language to the said Serjeant.

"Second instance. For having struck Serjeant John Hallisay, of No. 4 or Capt. Fothergill's Company, H. M.'s 13th Light Infantry, a violent blow on the head, when in the execution of his duty as Serjeant of the Main Barrack Guard, on the morning of the 14th October, 1833."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision :—

Opinion—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution on each charge together with what the prisoner has brought forward in his defence, are of opinion, that he is guilty of the first instance

of the first charge; that he is guilty of the second instance of the first charge; that he is guilty of the first instance of the second charge; with the exception of the words 'violent on the head, and when in the execution of his duty;' that he is guilty of the second instance of the second charge.

Sentence.—"The Court having found the prisoner Bugler Michael Sale, No. 218, of No. 2 or Captain Barker's Company, His Majesty's 18th Light Infantry, guilty of the first charge in both instances; guilty of the second charge in both instances, with the exception of the words 'violent on the head,' and 'when in the execution of his duty;' in the first instance of the second charge, which being in direct breach of the Articles of War; do, by virtue thereof, sentence him, the prisoner Bugler Michael Sale, No. 218, of No. 2 or Captain Barker's Company, His Majesty's 18th Light Infantry, to suffer solitary confinement for the term of twelve calendar months."

Approved,

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Genl. in Command of the Forces.

REMARKS BY THE MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES.

In consideration of the prisoner's long confinement, and of the improper and irritating conduct pursued towards him, while taking to the Guard room, the Major General in command of the Forces remits the punishment.

By order of Major General Watson,

(Signed) R. TORRENS, Col. Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

By order of Major General Watson,

J. R. LUMLEY, Col. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 9th April, 1854.

The Regimental Order by Lieut. Col. G. Cooper, commanding the 31th N. I. dated the 2d instant, appointing Lieut. W. Gibb, of that corps, to act as Adj. to the 4 companies of the Regt. proceeding on escort duty with treasure, is confirmed.

The Major General in command of the Forces is pleased to make the following promotion:

7th Regt. N. I.—Havildar Meeran Sing to be Jemadar, from the 17th March 1851, vice Gugraj Sing deceased.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 10th April, 1854.

Sergeant Joseph Dutton, of the Pension Establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his stipend at Moughyr, instead of at Benares.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

55th Regt. N. I.—Capt. J. Scott, from 1st April to 10th May, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs.

33d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. P. Mainwaring, (attached to the Sylhet Light Infantry, from 25th April to 25th May,) in extension, to remain at the Presidency, for the purpose of appearing before the Examiners of the College of Fort William.

31th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. A. Ramsay, from 1st March to 15th August, to remain at Barrilly, on medical certificate.

56th Regt. N. I.—Ensign C. D. Bailey, from 27th Jan. to 1st May, to remain at the Presidency, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the College of Fort William.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 11th April, 1854.

The Sirhind Division Order of the 27th ultimo, directing Lieut. J. F. Bradford, of the 1st Light Cavalry, to continue to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 9th Regt. Light Cavalry, is confirmed.

A European General Court Martial will assemble at Meerut at such time as Major General the Honorable J. Ramsay, commanding that Division, may direct for the trial of Lieut.-Col. John Hunter, of the 56th Regt. N. I., lately commanding the 71st Regt. N. I., and all such prisoners as may be brought before it.

Brigadier B. Cartwright is appointed President, and Major General Ramsay will be pleased to nominate the Members, and direct the Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Division to conduct the proceedings.

The officer commanding the Sirhind Division will be pleased to detach, on Major General the Honorable J. Ramsay's requisition, such number of field officers and Captains as the Major General may judge necessary to complete the Court.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

44th. Regt. N. I.—Surgeon J. Duncan, from 25th March to 1st July, to remain at Cawnpore, on medical certificate. N. B. This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders of the 26th December last, to enable him to rejoin his corps.

3d Regt. N. I.—Surgeon-W. Grime, from 1st April to 1st September, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to submitting an application for leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

6th Regt. Light Cavalry—Corporal G. Scott, from 1st April to 1st January 1835, to visit the Hill Provinces North of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

4th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. P. Meares, from 20th March to 5th November, to visit the Hills in the vicinity of Simla, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 11th April, 1834.

The Major General in command of the forces is pleased to direct, that the following General Order, which was issued to His Majesty's Regiments in India, on the 9th instant, be published to the Army:

Calcutta, 9th April, 1834.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 788.—At a General Court Martial, assembled at Meerut on the 13th day of January 1834, Private John Green, of Captain John Jenkins's Troop, His Majesty's 11th Regt. of Light Dragoons, was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—"For highly unsoldier-like conduct, in drawing his sword, and attempting to injure Lance Corporal Frederick Meredith, by making several cuts at him, when in the execution of his duty, on or about 5 o'clock on the evening of the 6th instant—being in breach of the 11th Article of War, and subversive of good discipline."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The Court having duly weighed the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that the prisoner is guilty of the crime laid to his charge, with the exception of the words 'attempting to injure,' of which it acquits him."

Sentence.—"The Court having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the crime laid to his charge, sentences him, Private John Green, of H. M.'s 11th Regt. of Dragoons, to suffer solitary imprisonment for the period of six (6) calendar months, at which time and place as His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct."

Approved; but in consideration of the prisoner's length of confinement, remit the punishment awarded.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Gen. in Command of the Forces.

Before the same Court Martial, on the 20th Jan. 1834, Private Patrick Crowe, of No. 6 (or Capt. J. Pigott's) Company, H. M.'s 26th (or Cameronian) Regt. was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For mutinous conduct, in having, at Meerut Barracks, on the 18th of December 1833, seized a stone or brick, and violently, and with malicious intent, struck Color Sergeant Thomas Calder, he being in the execution of his office, whereby the Sergeant was severely cut in the head; the same being contrary to the Mutiny Act and the Articles of War."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The Court having duly weighed the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he is guilty of the crime laid to his charge."

Sentence.—"The Court having found the Prisoner guilty of the crime of which he is charged, sentences him, Private Patrick Crowe, of His Majesty's 26th (or Cameronian) Regiment, to suffer solitary imprisonment for the period of eighteen (18) calendar months, at such time and place as His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct."

Approved: the imprisonment to be calculated from the date of the Sentence.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Gen. in Command of the Forces.

By order of Major General Watson,

(Signed) R. TORRENS, Col., Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 12th April, 1834.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to direct, that the following General Order, which was issued to His Majesty's Regiments in India, on the 10th instant, be published to the Army:

Calcutta, 10th April, 1834.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 789.—At a General Court Martial, assembled at Agra on the 12th day of January 1834, Private Robert Scott, No. 124, of No. 7 or Captain Sutherland's Company, His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For unsoldier like conduct, in having been asleep on his post between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of the 21st October 1833."

Upon which charge the Court come to the following decision :

Finding.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of the Prosecution, together with the Prisoner's defence, are of opinion, that he, the Prisoner, Private Robert Scott, No. 124, of No. 7 or Captain Sutherland's Company, His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, is guilty of the charge preferred against him which being in breach of the Articles of War, do sentence him, the Prisoner Private Robert Scott, No. 124, of No. 7 or Capt. Sutherland's Company, His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, to suffer solitary confinement for the term of (6) six calendar months."

Approved : the punishment remitted.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Genl. in Command of the Forces.

By order of Major General Watson,

(Signed) R. TORRENS, Col. Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

By order of Major General Watson,

J. R. LUMLEY, Col., Adj. Genl. of the Army.

The Battalion Order issued by Lieut. Col. J. A. Biggs, Commanding the 2d Battalion of Artillery, under date the 28th ultimo, appointing 1st Lieut. W. O. Young to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Battalion is confirmed as to a temporary arrangement.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 15th April, 1834

The Dinapore Station Order of the 7th instant, directing Major J. Thomson, of the 81st Regt. N. I., to remain at Dinapore, pending the dissolution of the European General Court Martial, of which he is President, is confirmed.

The leave of absence, for four months, granted to Lieut.-Col. G. Hunter, C. B., of the 7th Regt. N. I., is to have effect from the 11th ultimo, instead of the date specified in General Orders of the 26th Feb. last.

Lieut. C. Griffin, of the 81st Regt. N. I. is permitted to visit Simla, instead of the Hill Provinces North of Deyrah, as notified in General Orders of the 4th Jan. last.

Assist. Surgeon C. McCurdy, now at the General Hospital, is appointed to the medical charge of a detachment of his Majesty's 38th Foot, proceeding from Fort William to Berhampore by water; and after performing this duty, he will proceed to Agra, and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon of that circle.

Mr. McCurdy is directed to report himself to the Brigade Major King's troops in Fort William.

That part of General Orders of the 8th ultimo, posting Assistant Apothecary F. O'Sullivan, on his promotion, to the General Hospital, is cancelled, and that individual will continue as heretofore attached to the Dispensary in the Garrison of Fort William.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

65th Regt. N. I.—Assistant Surgeon M. Richardson, M. D., from 15th March to 15th December, to visit the Hill Provinces North of Deyrah Dhoon, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 16th April, 1834.

The Meerut Division Order of the 27th ultimo, directing the undermentioned Staff Sergeant, Native Doctor, Lascars and Puckalle, late of the 2d company of Pioneers, to do duty with the corps specified opposite to their respective names, is confirmed :

Sergeant Robert Ross, with the 71st Regt. N. I., Meerut.

Peerboccus, Native Doctor, with the Sirmoor Battalion, Deyrah Dhoon.

Buxollah Khan, Lascar, with the 39th Regt. N. I., Delhi.

Buldee, Lascar, with the 62d Regt. N. I. Loodianah.

Reslie, Puckalle, with the 1st Regt. Light Cavalry, Meerut.

The Dinapore Division Order of the 6th instant, appointing Lieut. and Adjutant T. Lysaght, of the European Regt., to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate General to a Court Martial ordered to assemble at that station is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted to Captain R. L. Austruther, of the 6th Regt. Light Cavalry, in General Orders of the 4th ultimo, is cancelled at his request.

Assistant Surgeon M. McN. Rind is appointed to the medical charge of the 65th Regt. N. I. at Mhow, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon M. Richardson, M. D., or until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 17th April, 1834.

Assistant Surgeon D. MacNab, M. D., is removed from 22d, and posted to the 3d Regt. N. I. at Nussereabad.

Assistant Surgeon James Bruce, at present attached to the 57th N. I., is posted to the 28th Regt., and directed to join that corps at Agra.

Assistant Surgeon J. Murray, M. D., on being relieved from the medical charge of the 28th Regt. will rejoin the 1st Brigade Horse Artillery at Meerut.

The Major General in command of the Forces is pleased to make the following promotions:

88th Regt. N. I.—Jemadar Pulwan Sing to be Subadar, from the 26th March 1834, vice Subadar Loia Thakoor Persad deceased.

Havildar Butee Dooby to be Jemadar, from the 26th March 1834, vice Jemadar Pulwan Sing promoted.

Jemadar Ramasur Sing to be Subadar, from the 1st April 1834, vice Subadar Jyndur Sing invalided.

Havildar Ramsawuck Sookul to be Jemadar, from the 1st April 1834, vice Jemadar Ramasur Sing promoted.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

68d Regt. N. I.—Captain N. Lewis, from the 15th June to 30th October, to visit Bauleah, on private affairs.

The Major General in command of the Forces is pleased to direct, that the following General Order, which was issued to His Majesty's Regiments in India on the 11th inst., be published to the Army:

Calcutta, 11th April, 1834.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 700.—At a General Court Martial, assembled at Berhampore on Tuesday the 4th day of March, 1834, Private John McCormick, No. 5 company His Majesty's 38th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge: viz.

Charge.—"With having, when paraded with a drill squad, at Ghazee-pore, on the morning of the 23d of Nov. 1833, struck, with his firelock, Drill Corporal Anker, of the same Regt., his superior officer, in the execution of his office; in breach of the articles of war."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Private John McCormick, of No. 5 company, His Majesty's 38th Regt., is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—"The Court sentence the prisoner Private John McCormick, of No. 5, company, His Majesty's 38th Regt. to suffer solitary imprisonment for the space of (12) calendar months, in such place as the authority confirming this sentence shall be pleased to direct."

Approved: the imprisonment to be calculated from the date of the sentence.

(Sgd.) JAMES WATSON, Maj. Genl. in command of the Forces.

Before the same Court Martial, on the same day, Private George Traine, No. 964, of H. M. 38th Regt. was tried on the following charge: viz.

Charge.—"With having, on the 31st of Dec. 1833, in camp at Quilwar Ghaut, repeatedly struck Serjt. Wm. Horton, of H. M. 38th Regt. his superior officer, in the execution of his office; in breach of the articles of war."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—"The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Private George Traine, No. 964, of His Majesty's 38th Regt., is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—"The Court sentence the prisoner Private George Traine, No. 964, of His Majesty's 38th Regt., to be transported to New South Wales for the period of seven years."

Confirmed,

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Maj. Gen. in command of the Forces.

The prisoner Private George Traine is to be sent to Calcutta, under a suitable escort, to be delivered into the charge of the Town Major of Fort William, for the purpose of being made over to the civil power.

Before the same Court Martial, on the 5th day of March 1834, private Peter Ferrick, of Capt. Matthews's company, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, was tried on the following charge: viz.

Charge.—"With having, on the 2d of Jan. 1834, in camp at Munneah, struck Sergeant John Cox, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, his superior officer in the execution of his office; in breach of the articles of war."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner private Peter Ferrick, of Captain Matthews's company, His Majesty's 38th Regiment, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—"The Court sentence the prisoner Private Peter Ferrick, of Capt. Matthews's company, His Majesty's 38th Regiment, to suffer solitary imprisonment for the space of 12 calendar months, in such place as the authority confirming this sentence shall be pleased to direct.

Approved: but I remit six months of the imprisonment awarded.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Maj. Genl. in command of the Forces.

Before the same Court Martial, on the 5th day of March 1834, private Charles Jennens, of the light company of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, was tried on the following charge: viz.

Charge—"With disgraceful and highly insubordinate conduct, in having gone about the officers' quarters, at Ghazepore, on the 22d of Dec. 1833, with a loaded firelock, in search of Capt. Lowth, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, with intent to take his life; and in saying to Capt. Lowth, when on the way to the guard, on the same occasion, that 'it was a good job that he had not met him a little sooner, or he would have made him a corpse,' or words to that effect."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The Court, upon evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner private Charles Jennens, of the light company of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, is guilty of the charge preferred against him; but the Court find, that the offence was not committed on the 22d of December, but on the 22d of November 1833.

Sentence.—"The Court sentence the prisoner private Charles Jennens, of the light company, His Majesty's 38th Regt., to suffer solitary imprisonment for the period of two years, in such place as the authority confirming this sentence shall be pleased to direct."

Approved; reducing the solitary imprisonment to one year.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Maj. Genl. in command of the Forces.

By order of Major General Watson,

(Signed) R. TORRENS, Col., Adjt. Gen. H. M. Forces in India.

By order of Major General Watson.

J. R. LUMLEY, Col., Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

The Major General in command of the Forces is pleased to direct, that the following General Order, which was issued to His Majesty's Regiments in India, on the 12th instant, be published to the Army.

Calcutta, 12th April, 1834.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 791.—At a General Court Martial, re-assembled on the 17th day of January 1834, Lance Corporal Charles James Swan, of Captain Blundell's troop, His Majesty's 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons, was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge—"For highly unsoldier-like conduct, in refusing to obey the lawful command of his superior officer, Sergeant John Gore, of the same regiment and troop, on or about (9) nine o'clock on the night of the 25th instant, in the barrack room, and following up disobedience, by striking the said Sergeant Gore a violent blow with his fist, Sergeant Gore being then and there in the execution of his office; being in breach of the 11th and 12th articles of war, and subversive of good order."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The Court having duly weighed the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he is guilty of the crime laid to his charge.

Sentence.—"The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the crime laid to his charge, sentences him, Lance Corporal James Swan, of His Majesty's 11th Regt. of Dragoons, to suffer solitary imprisonment for the period of twelve (12) calendar months, at such time and place as His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct."

Approved: the imprisonment to be calculated from the date of sentence.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Maj. Gen. in command of the Forces.

By order of Major General Watson,

(Signed) R. TORRENS, Col. Adjt. Gen. H. M. Forces in India.

By order of Major General Watson,

J. R. LUMLEY, Col. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 16th April, 1834.

The suspension from rank and pay for 12 months, to which Lieut. Samuel Bolleau Good, of the 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry, was sentenced by a General Court Martial, having expired, he is directed to return to his duty.

The Major General in command of the Forces is pleased to make the following removals and postings:

Colonel (Brigadier General) J. N. Smith from the 40th to the 50th Regt. N. I.
Colonel T. Newton (new promotion) to the 40th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Col. G. H. Cave (on furlough) from the 61st to the 40th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Col. G. P. Wymer, (new promotion) to the 61st Regt. N. I.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

3d Local Horse—Cornet E. I. Robinson, (2d in command,) from 15th April to 15th Jan. 1835, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

Nusseree Battalion—Lieut. and Adjutant C. O'Brien, from 25th March to 20th April, in extension, to remain at Loodianah, on medical certificate.

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 19th April, 1834. **

The Major General in command of the Forces is pleased to make the following promotion :

23d Regiment Native Infantry.—Havildar Meer Peer Allee to be Jemadar, from the 26th February 1834, vice Rambuccas deceased.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

12th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. S. Hodgson, from 15th May to 15th August, to visit Futtehgush and its vicinity, on private affairs.

15th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master W. Hunter, from 15th April to 1st December, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah Dhoon, on medical certificate.

33d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master R. T. Sandeman, from 6th May to 6th August, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

65th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. E. Jackson, from 1st May to 31st October, to visit Benhres, on private affairs.

The Major General in command of the Forces is pleased to direct, that the following General Order, which was issued to His Majesty's Regiments in India, on the 16th instant, be published to the Army :

Calcutta, 15th April, 1834.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 793.—At a General Court Martial, assembled at Barrackpore on Monday, the 10th day of February, 1834, Private Christopher Kelly, of His Majesty's 44th Regt. was arraigned on the following charge :—

Charge.—" Private Christopher Kelly, of Captain Ainsworth's company, His Majesty's 44th Regt. confined and charged with disgraceful conduct, in having, near Patna, on the 3d of January 1834, grossly and indecently assaulted Mrs. Mary Anne Fitzgerald, wife of Private Matthew Fitzgerald, of Brevet Major Kitson's company, His Majesty's 44th Regiment, in breach of the articles of war "

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :—

Finding.—" The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Private Christopher Kelly, of Captain Ainsworth's company, His Majesty's 44th Regiment, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—" The Court sentence the prisoner Private Christopher Kelly, of Captain Ainsworth's company, His Majesty's 44th Regt. to suffer solitary imprisonment for (9) nine calendar months, in such place as His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief shall be pleased to direct."

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Maj. Gen. in command of the Forces.

By order of Major General Watson.

(Signed) R. TORRENS, Col., Adj. Gen. H. M. Forces in India.

The Major General in command of the Forces is pleased to direct that the following General Order, which was issued to His Majesty's Regiments in India on the 17th inst., be published to the Army :

Calcutta, 17th April, 1834.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 795.—At a General Court Martial, assembled at Meerut on the 3d day of March 1834, Private Thomas Clarkson, of Capt. M. White's troop, His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, was arraigned on the following charges :—

First.—" For highly unsoldier-like conduct, in striking his superior officer, Lance Corporal McEwen, of the same troop, a violent blow with his fist, when in the execution of his office, on the evening of the 5th instant.

Secondly.—" Being drunk for stable on the evening of the 5th February 1834,—this being the eighth time within the last twelve months, thereby constituting an act of habitual drunkenness—the previous instances being as follows; viz. on or about the 7th February 1833, the 8th February, 5th April, 4th October, 6th October, 8th November and 2d December 1833.

" The whole being in breach of the 11th and 51st articles of war, and subversive of good order."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision :

Finding —“ The Court having duly weighed the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he is guilty of both the charges exhibited against him, and sentence him, Private Thomas Clarkson, of Captain M. White's troop, His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, to suffer solitary imprisonment for a period of (7) seven months; and further, to forfeit his liquor money for a period of (6) six months.”

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Genl. in command of the Forces.

By order of Major General Watson,

(Signed) R. TORRENS, Col. Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 21st April, 1834.

The Major General in command of the Forces is pleased to direct that the following General Order which was issued to His Majesty's Regiments in India on the 18th instant, be published to the Army :

Calcutta, 18th April, 1834.

GENERAL ORDER.

No 796 — At a General Court Martial re-assembled at Berhampore on Monday the 17th day of March, 1834, Private Bernard Coyle, of H. M.'s 38th Regt. was arraigned on the following charge :—

Charge.—“ For unsoldier-like conduct, in striking Serjt. George Moss, of the same Regt. a violent blow on the face, on the evening of the 23d inst. ; Serjt. Moss being his superior officer, in the execution of his office.”

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :

Finding —“ The Court upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Private Bernard Coyle, of No. 1 company, H. M.'s 38th Regt. is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—“ The Court sentence the prisoner Private Bernard Coyle, of No. 1 company, His Majesty's 38th Regiment, to suffer solitary imprisonment for the period of 2 years, in such place as the authority confirming this sentence shall be pleased to direct.”

Approved: the imprisonment reduced to one year, calculated from the date of the sentence.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Genl. in command of the Forces.

Before the same Court, on the same day, Private Patrick Prendergast, of the Light Company, His Majesty's 38th Regt., was arraigned on the following charge :—

Charge.—“ For unsoldier like conduct, in striking Sergeant Joseph Davis, of the same Regt., a violent blow on the head on the night of the 7th of March 1834; Sergeant Davis being his superior officer, in the execution of his office.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :

Finding —“ The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion that the prisoner Private Patrick Prendergast of the Light Company, His Majesty's 38th Regiment, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—“ The Court sentence the prisoner Private Patrick Prendergast to suffer solitary imprisonment for the period of (2) two years, in such place as the authority confirming this sentence shall be pleased to direct.”

Approved: the imprisonment reduced to one year.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major General in command of the Forces.

By order of Major General Watson,

(Signed) R. TORRENS, Colonel, Adjt. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

By order of Major General Watson,

J. R. LUMLEY, Col. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 22d April, 1834.

Ensign C. L. Edwards is, at his own request, removed from the 24th, and posted to the 70th Regt. N. I. at Bandah, as junior of his rank.

Assist. Apothecary James Freame is removed from His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, and directed to remain and do duty with the 5th Battalion of Artillery at Agra.

Assistant Apothecary George Bayley, now doing duty at Meerut, is appointed to the Hospital of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, vice Freame.

Private McGovern, of the European Regiment, having been sent to the Lunatic Asylum, in consequence of his being in a state of mental derangement, is to be struck off the strength of his corps, and placed on the Town Major's list.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 23d April, 1834.

The Sirhinde Division Order of the 8th inst., directing Assistant Surgeon H. Maclean, of the Mhairwarra Local Battalion, to continue in medical charge of the Nusserie Battalion, during the indisposition of Surgeon J. G. Gerard, is confirmed.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 24th April, 1834.

Lieut. G. W. Williams, of the 29th Regt. N. I., has permission to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, instead of Dinapore, for the period specified in General Orders of the 25th ultimo.

Conductor E. Treston is, at his own request, removed from the Magazine at Agra, and appointed to the Delhi Magazine.

Sergeant Patrick Daly, Laboratory Man in the Arsenal of Fort William is transferred to the Army Commissariat Department, vice Rea promoted to Sub Conductor.

Staff Sergeant Edmond McGuire, of the 1st Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, is transferred to the Town Major's List, and appointed Cooper and Wheelwright to the Agency for Gun Carriages at Futtehgurh.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

3d Regt. L. C.—Lieut. G. A. Brownlow, from 20th June to 20th December, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

52d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. Darby, from 30th April to 30th Sept., to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for furlough.

Ordnance Department.—Conductor E. Treston, from 1st May to 1st September, to remain at Agra, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 25th April, 1834.

The Major General in Command of the Forces finds occasion to direct, that the copies of Division and Station Orders, as well as all other Documents transmitted to Head Quarters, shall be written in a clear legible manner, and that 3 lines shall not be comprised in a less space than one inch. Care is also to be taken, that the usual margin of about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the breadth of the sheet be invariably preserved.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Division Staff—Lieut. D. Ramsay, A. D. C. to Major General the Hon. J. Ramsay, from 16th April to 16th Oct. to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

21st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. Carr, from 15th June to 15th Dec. to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.—N. B This cancels from the 4th instant, the leave granted to Lieut. Carr in General Orders of the 10th February last.

71st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. W. McGeorge, from 7th July to 1st Oct. in extension, to enable him to join his Corps at Meerut.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to notify for general information, that European soldiers transferred to the pension establishment, and permitted to remain and draw their Stipends in India, are not entitled to be provided with tonnage at the public expense, for their conveyance to the stations at which they may be desirous of residing.

The Sirhind Division Order of the 10th instant, directing Colonel W. C. Faithfull, C. B., of the 49th Regt. N. I., to proceed to Kurnaul, and assume command of that station and of the Sirhind Division, from the 18th instant, is confirmed.

Captain G. Thomson, of the 40th Regt. N. I., is permitted to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate, instead of the Hills North of Deyrah, for the period authorized in General Orders of the 21st February last.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. C. Jordan, of the European Regt., in General Orders of the 2d instant, is cancelled at his request.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

21st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. O. Lomer, from 30th April to 1st December, in extension, to remain at Landour, on medical certificate.

26th Regt. N. I.—Surgeon B. Burt, M. D., from 20th April to 1st June, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 28th April, 1834.

The Major General in command of the forces is pleased to direct, that the following General Order, which was issued to His Majesty's Regiments in India, on the 14th instant, be published to the Army:

Calcutta, 14th April, 1834.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 792.—At a General Court Martial, assembled at Agra on the 13th day of January 1834, Private Patrick Murray, No. 679, of No. 6 or Captain Tronson's Company, His Majesty's 13th Regt. of Light Infantry, was arraigned on the following charges:

1st.—“For highly unsoldier like and disgraceful conduct, in having, at Agra, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th October 1833, in the Barrack of the 13th Light Infantry, stolen, or aided and abetted in stealing, from Neeka Mull, a Native Cloth Merchant, a quantity of Handkerchiefs, the property of the said Neeka Mull.

2d.—“For having, on the occasion, and at the time as set forth in the first charge, violently assaulted and maltreated Neeka Mull, Native Cloth Merchant.”

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision :

Opinion.—“ The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution, together with the Prisoner's silence on his defence, are of opinion, that he, the Prisoner Private Patrick Murray, No. 679, of No. 6 or Captain Trouson's Company, His Majesty's 15th Light Infantry, is not guilty of the 1st charge ; that he is guilty of the 2d charge.

Sentence.—“ The Court having found the Prisoner Guilty of the second Charge, do Sentence him; the Prisoner Private Patrick Murray, His Majesty's 15th Light Infantry, to suffer solitary confinement for the term of six Calendar months.”

Approved : the imprisonment to be calculated from the date of the sentence.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Maj.-Gen. in command of the Forces.

By order of Major General Watson,

(Signed) R. TORRENS, Col. Adj. Gen. H. M. Forces in India.

By order of Major General Watson,

J. R. LUMLEY, Col. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Lieut. Colonel P. LeFevre's Regimental Order of the 14th instant. appointing Lieut. J. T. Gordon to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 15th N. I., during the absence on sick leave of Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master W. Hunter, is confirmed.

The undermentioned officers having been pronounced qualified in Persia and Hindoostanee by District Committees, are exempted from further examination, except that by the Examiners of the College of Fort William, which they are expected to undergo whenever they may visit the Presidency :

Lieut. J. J. Hamilton, 36th Regt. N. I.

Ensign F. E. Voyle, 39th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. H. Hollings, 66th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. J. Chilcott, 74th Regt. N. I.

Ensign D. T. Pollock, 74th Regt. N. I.

Conductor B. Murphy is removed from the Expense Magazine at Dum Dum to the Arsenal of Fort William, vice Conductor J. Smith removed to the Magazine at Fort Cornwallis, and directed to join.

The Major General in command of the Forces is pleased to sanction an exchange of stations between acting Conductor G. Forrest and Sub-Conductor C. Stout, the former is accordingly appointed to the Arsenal of Fort William, and the latter to the Magazine at Agra.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :

41st Regt. N. I.,—Lieutenant J. Cumberlege, from 12th April to 2nd May, to visit Benares and Mirzapore, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 29th April, 1834.

The Loodianah Station Order of the 21st February last, directing Assistant Surgeon W. L. McGregor, M. D., of the 4th troop 2d brigade Horse Artillery, to afford medical aid to the 49th Regt. N. I., during the absence on duty of Surgeon A. Murray, M. D., is confirmed.

The Major General in command of the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment :

25th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. Miller to be Adjutant, vice Wilson proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Assistant Surgeon H. Maclean, of the Mhairwarra Local Battalion, now doing duty with the Nusseree Battalion, is directed to afford medical aid to the Civil and Military officers and their families residing at Simla, during the present season.

Assistant Surgeon A. Gilmore, M. D., is directed, at the expiration of his present leave, to proceed to Meerut, and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at that station.

Sergeant Thomas Toulminge, attached to the Gun Powder Agency at Ishapore, is remanded to the Artillery, and directed to join the Head Quarters of the Regiment at Dum Dum.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

3d Battalion Artillery—1st Lieut. H. Sanders, from 17th April 1834 to 17th January 1835, to proceed to the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

Artillery—Supernumerary 2d Lieut. T. J. W. Hungerford, attached to the 2d Co. 4th battalion, from 1st May to 1st November, to proceed to Allahabad and Agra, on medical certificate.

6th Regt.—Light Cavalry—Lieut. W. H. Hall, from 1st May to 31st October, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

2d Regt. N. I.—Captain H. W. Farrington, from 30th April to 15th July, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate.

By order of Major General Watson,

J. R. LUMLEY, Colonel, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, THE 5TH MAY, 1884.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :

Mr J. P. Grant, appointed to officiate as an Assistant to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial and Revenue Department.

Mr T. J. C. Plowden, ditto as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Meerut.

Mr R. H. P. Clarke, ditto ditto of Cawnpore.

Lieut J Anderson, of the Corps of Engineers, ditto as an Assistant Superintendent of Roads in the Coal Division of the Dehlee and Allahabad Road

Lieut. A. C. Rainey, 25th Regt. N. I., ditto as a junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Arrakan.

The order of Mr. P. E. Patton, Commissioner of the 13th or Bauleah Division, directing Mr. G. U. Yule, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Dinapore, to proceed to Rungpore for the purpose of relieving Mr T. P. Marten from the charge of the current duties of the Civil and Session Judge's office at that station, is approved.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :

Mr. A. Dick, Civil and Session Judge of Midnapore, for one month, on medical certificate. Mr Dick will make over charge of the current duties of the office to any junior Assistant who may be at the station, or to Mr. D. J. Money.

Mr. D. Pringle, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Central Division of Cuttack, for 15 days, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 21st ultimo.

Mr. C. Todd, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of the Southern Division of Mooradabad, from 15th May to 15th October 1884, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Hills.

Cazee Mahomed Ally, Principal Sudder Ameen at Tipperah, for fifteen days.

The order of Mr. R. Lowther, Commissioner of the 8th or Allahabad Division, granting leave of absence to Mr. Colin Mackenzie, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cownpore, for eight months, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Hills, is confirmed.

The order of Mr. T. A. Shaw, Judge of Chittagong, granting leave of absence for two months to Rae Pursanauth, Principal Sudder Ameen at Chittagong, on medical certificate, is confirmed.

8TH MAY, 1884.

Lieut. James Awdry, of the 55th Regt. N. I., appointed to officiate as an Assistant under Capt. T. Wilkinson, Agent to the Governor General, under Regulation XIII, 1883.

12TH MAY, 1884.

The following Officers has obtained leave of absence from his stations :

Mr. H. Atherton, Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 3d or Furruckabad division, from 1st May to 15th December, 1884, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Hills.

19TH MAY, 1884.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments :

Mr. H. Atherton, Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 5th or Bareilly Division.

Lieut. A. Cunningham of the Corps of Engineers, to be an Assistant to the Executive Officer of the 5th Division.

Mr C. R. Barwell to officiate as Special Commissioner under Regulation III, 1829, for the Division of Calcutta.

Mr. S. T. Cutlibert to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Behar.

The following Officers has obtained leave of absence from their Stations :

Mr W. Dent, Civil and Session Judge of Behar, for three months, on medical certificate

Mr. R. Trotter, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Behar, ordinarily stationed at Sherghotty, for six weeks, on medical certificate.

26TH MAY, 1884.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :

Mr. F. O. Wells, Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs, Superintendent of the Allipore Jail and a Magistrate of Calcutta.

Mr. J. Maherly, an Assistant under the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 1st or Meerut Division.

Mr. G. D. Wilkins, ditto ditto 12th or Moughyr Division.

Mr. J. B. Ogilvy to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Behar, ordinarily stationed at Sherghotty.

Mr. H. W. Torrens to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Meerut.

The following Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :

Mr. T. C. Plowden, Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Seharunpore, for two months, on medical certificate.

Mr. F. H. Brett, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Civil Station of Moradabad, for two months, on private affairs.

The leave of absence, for one month, granted to Captain J. H. Simmonds, Revenue Surveyor at Azimgurh, on the 1st February last, is cancelled at his request.

C. MACSWEEN, Sec. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 12TH MAY, 1834.

Mr. George Alexander, Deputy Secretary to Government in the General Department, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for 18 months.

Mr. G. M. Batten to officiate as Deputy Secretary to Government in the General Department, from the date of Mr. Alexander's embarkation, until further Orders.

26TH MAY, 1834.

Messrs J. Maberly and G. D. Wilkins, writers, have been reported qualified for the Public Service by proficiency in two of the Native Languages.

Mr. Thomas Church has reported his having assumed charge of the Incorporated Settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, on the 18th ultimo, in accordance with his appointment dated the 1st February last.

H. T. PRINSEP, Sec. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, 1ST MAY, 1834.

Mr. H. S. Græme, Resident at Nagpoor, embarked for England on the ship *Zenobia*, from Fort Saint George, on the 12th April last.

8TH MAY, 1834.

Lieut.-Col. W. Morrison, C. B., has been appointed by the Governor General to be sole Commissioner for the Government of the territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

Major N. Alves assumed charge of the office of the Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana and Commissioner of Ajmer from Lieut. Col. Speirs on the 18th April, 1834.

15TH MAY, 1834.

Lieut.-Col. Lockett to be Resident at Nagpur, in succession to Mr. Græme.

Major N. Alves to be Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana and Commissioner for Ajmer.

22D MAY, 1834.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General was pleased, on the 14th ultimo, to appoint Mr. J. A. Casamajor, of the Madras Civil Service, to be Resident at Travancore.

C. E. FREVELYAN, Deputy Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 3D MAY, 1834.

Mr. F. Macnaghten, Government Agent, is permitted to be absent from his office for a period of ten days, from the 5th instant—Mr. Dorin will conduct the duties of the Government Agency Office during Mr. Macnaghten's absence.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, LAW DEPARTMENT, 19TH MAY, 1834.

Mr. John Cochrane, Standing Counsel to the Hon'ble Company, reported his return from the leave granted on the 29th ultimo, and resumed the duties of his office on the 17th instant.

H. T. PRINSEP, Sec. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, 1ST MAY, 1834

No. 100 of 1834 —The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion and alteration of rank :

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon James Duncan to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon Walter Glass, M. D., retired, with rank from the 25th Feb 1831, vice Surgeon J. McDowell retired.

*Alteration of Rank—Surgeon B. Burt, M. D., to rank from 26th August 1833, vice W. Glass, M. D., retired.

Surgeon J. Dalrymple, ditto 20th September 1833, vice G. Waddell, M. D. deceased.

Surgeon D. Butter, M. D., ditto 1st Feb. 1831, vice C. Robinson retired.

The undermentioned officers of Artillery and Infantry are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their respective names :

Regiment of Artillery.

1st Lieut. William John Macvittle.....	6th April 1834.
1st Lieut. William Richard Maidman.....	7th ditto ditto.
1st Lieut. Henry Rutherford.....	9th ditto ditto.
1st Lieut. Archdale Wilson.....	10th ditto ditto.
1st Lieut. Philip Jackson.....	11th ditto ditto.
1st Lieut. David Ewart.....	13th ditto ditto.
1st Lieut. Augustus Abbott.....	16th ditto ditto.
1st Lieut. Peter Arnold Torckler.....	17th ditto ditto.
1st Lieut. George Simson Lawrenson..	18th ditto ditto.
1st Lieut. Proby Thomas Cantley.....	19th ditto ditto.
1st Lieut. Charles McMorrie.....	20th ditto ditto.
1st Lieut. Charles Grant.....	22d ditto ditto.
1st Lieut. Hubert Garbett.....	23d ditto ditto.
1st Lieut. Charles Dallas.....	27th ditto ditto.
1st Lieut. Richard Horsford.....	29th ditto ditto.

21st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Charles Farmer, from 17th April, 1834.

41st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. William Hamilton Halford, from 11th ditto ditto.

48th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Frederick Coape Smith, from 17th ditto ditto.

Apothecary Daniel Hodgkinson is appointed to the Medical Depot at Agra, vice Apothecary O'Brien permitted to accept the situation of Head Assistant to the Native Hospital at Calcutta.

No. 101 of 1834 —The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :

Lieut. John Nixon Sharp, of the Corps of Engineers, to be an Assistant to the Executive Engineer of the 6th or Allahabad Division of Public Works.

The appointment of Lieut. Robert Samuel Master, of the Corps of Engineers, to be an Assistant in the Department of Public Works, in General Orders No. 194 of the 27th December last, is to have retrospective effect from the 15th October last.

The following promotions are made in the Subordinate Medical Department :

Hospital Apprentice Thomas Nulty to be Assistant Apothecary, from the 16th April, 1834, vice J. Freame deceased.

Hospital Apprentice Marcus Hackerdon to be Assistant Apothecary, from the 18th April, 1834, vice C. J. Woodward deceased.

7TH MAY, 1834.

No. 102 of 1834.—Assistant Surgeon Henry Harpur Spry, attached to the civil station of Saugor, Huttra, and Rehly, under the Political Agency of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate.

8TH MAY, 1834.

No. 103 of 1834 —The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions :

Infantry.—Major William White Moore to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 30th April 1834, vice Lieut.-Col T. C. Watson, deceased.

12th Regt. N. I.—Captain Ivie Campbell to be Major, Lieut. William Andrew Ludlow to be Captain of a company, and Ensign John Richard Abbott to be Lieutenant: from the 30th April, 1834, in succession to Major W. W. Moore promoted.

No. 104 of 1834.—The following temporary appointments were made in the Judicial Department :

5th May, 1834.—Lieut. John Anderson, of the Corps of Engineers, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of the Coal Division, Delhi and Allahabad Road, in the room of Mr. J. O. Becket, resigned.

Ensign Arthur Crowe Rainey, of the 25th Regt. N. I. to officiate, until further orders, as a Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Amacan, in the room of Lieut. Mackintosh, deceased.

8th May, 1834.—Lieut. James Awdry, of the 55th Regt. N. I. to officiate, until further orders, as an Assistant under Capt. Wilkinson, Agent to the Governor General, under the provision of Regulation XIII. 1834.

10TH MAY, 1834.

No. 105 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President and Deputy Governor has been pleased to nominate Capt. Louis Saunders Bird, of the 24th Regt. N. I. to officiate as Fort Adjutant of Fort William, vice Rowe, so long as his Corps may form a part of the troops furnishing the Garrison Guards, or until further orders.

15TH MAY, 1834.

No. 106 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

81st Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. Robert Menzies to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign William Phillip Hampton to be Lieut. from the 8th May, 1834, in succession to J. W. Rowe deceased.

The undermentioned Officer is brought on the effective strength of the Infantry on this Establishment, from the date expressed opposite to his name :

Infantry.

Ensign William Young Siddons, from the 10th April, 1834, in succession to Lieut. A. Kennedy deceased.

No 107 of 1834.—Capt James Gouldhawke, of the Invalid Establishment, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, for one year, without pay, on account of his private affairs.

Capt. William Foley, of the 10th Regt. N. I., Sub Assistant Commissary General, has leave of absence from his Station, from the 20th April to the 1st August next, to visit the Presidency, on medical certificate.

19TH MAY, 1834

No. 108 of 1834.—The pay, batta, and other allowances for April 1834, of the troops at the Presidency, and at the other stations of the Army, will be issued on or after Tuesday, the 10th proximo.

22D MAY, 1834.

No. 110 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alteration of Rank :

Infantry.—Lieut. Col. William Nott to be Col, from 13th Jan. 1831, vice Col. P. Littlejohn, deceased.

Major Hugh Morrieson to be Lieut.-Col, vice Lieut. Col W. Nott promoted, with rank from the 30th April 1831, vice Lieut.-Col. T. C. Watson, deceased.

47th Regt N. I.—Captain William Martin to be Major, Lieut. William Abraham Smith to be Captain of a Company; and Ensign Henry Hinchman to be Lieut., from the 30th of April 1834, in succession to Major H. Morrieson, promoted.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. G. P. Wymer.—61st N. I. : Major W. Gregory, Captain J. Macdonald, and Lieut. J. C. Innes, to rank from the 13th January 1834, in the room of Lieut.-Col. W. Nott, promoted.

Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. W. W. Moore.—12th N. I. : Major J Campbell, Captain W A. Ludlow, and Lieut. J. B. Abbott, to rank from the 17th January 1834, in the room of Lieut.-Col. T. Taylor retired.

No. 111 of 1834.—The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions :

66th N. I.—Lieut. George Farmer to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign John Macdonald to be Lieutenant, from the 5th May, 1834, in succession to Capt. J. S. Browne, deceased

The following appointment was made in the Political Department under date the 15th instant :

Lieut.-Col. Abraham Lockett, of the 59th N. I. to be Resident at Nagpore, in succession to Mr. Graeme.

Lieut. George Griffiths, of the 18th N. I. is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the 20th May, 1834.

The undermentioned Officer is brought on the effective strength of the Infantry on this Establishment, from the date expressed opposite to his name :

Infantry. — Ensign James Thompson, 16th April 1834, in succession to Colonel G. Richards, deceased.

1st Lieutenant Julius Brockman Backhouse, of the Regiment of Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of his private affairs.

The following Students of the Native Medical Institution, are admitted to the Service as Native Doctors, to fill existing vacancies: Shakh Gholam, Alee, Lala Jhubboo Lul, Noor Khan, Mohammad Ibraheem, and Hosain Buksh.

No. 112 of 1834. — Native Doctor Chedi Gbir, whose services are no longer required with the Grand Trigonometrical Survey, is permitted to accept the situation of Head Native Doctor to the City Dispensary of Moradabad.

No. 113 of 1834. — The following students of the Native Medical Institution are admitted to the Service as Native Doctors, to fill existing vacancies :

Devi Lal; Brij Lal Singh; Bhowany Dheer; and Shaik Jan Moolummud.

20th May, 1834

No. 114 of 1834 — The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :

Brigadier Alexander Duncra, to the General Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brigadier General from the 3d instant, in succession to Major General Sir J. W. Adams, K. C. B., whose tour on the Staff expired on that date.

No. 115 of 1834. — I. Major General Sir J. W. Adams, K. C. B, whose tour on the General Staff has expired having relinquished the Command of the Sirhind Division of the Army, the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council cannot allow the occasion to pass without some expression of the sense entertained by the Government of the merits evinced by that distinguished officer throughout an uninterrupted service of fifty three years' duration

2. For his brilliant achievements in the field, Sir J. Adams has received, in addition to the acknowledgments of the Government, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and, from his gracious Sovereign, the honors of the order of the Bath, first as a Companion, and afterwards as a Knight Commander.

3. In discharging the less imposing, but not less arduous duties which, in time of peace, devolve on an officer exercising an important command, Sir J. Adams has uniformly entitled himself to the confidence and approbation of the Government, and has conciliated the regard, while he has ensured the respect of his brethren in arms. He will ever be regarded as one of those who have been most conspicuous in the Indian Service, and have conferred additional honor on that Noble Army whose heroic exploits and zealous devotion have added a splendid empire to the dominions of their country.

No. 116 of 1834. — The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council was pleased, in the Judicial Department, under date the 19th instant, to appoint Lieut. Alexander Cunningham, of the corps of Engineers, to be an Assist. to the executive officer of the 5th division department of public works

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors

Captain Thomas McKenzie Campbell, of the 29th Regt. N. I. : date of arrival at Fort William, 24th May, 1834

Assistant Surgeon William Miller Buchanan, M. D., of the Medical Department: ditto, 24th May, 1834.

No. 117 of 1834. — The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions :

68th Regt N. I. — Lieut Edward Jackson, (deceased,) to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Robert Molesworth Gurnell to be Lieut, from the 13th May, 1834, in succession to Captain G. H. M Dalby, deceased

Lieut Christopher Simson Maling to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Stephen Nitton to be Lieut., from the 23d May, 1834, in succession to Captain E. Jackson, deceased.

Captain George Dempster Johnstone, of the 25th Regt. N. I., has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors: date of arrival at Fort William, 28th May, 1834.

The following appointment is made in the Ordnance Commissariat Department: Sub-Conductor Gerard Irvine to be Acting Conductor, vice J. Law, promoted to full Conductor in General Orders, No. 78, dated the 20th March last, in succession to J. Martin, transferred to the pension establishment.

Mr. John Duncan is appointed an Assistant Overseer in the department of public works, on the salary allowed for that rank, and attached to the 2d division, vice Mr. Riley, who did not avail himself of the appointment.

J. STUART, Depy. Secy. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY MAJOR GENERAL J. WATSON, C. B.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 1st May, 1834

The Cawnpore Division Order of the 19th ultimo, directing Supernumerary 2d Lieut J. C. Phillips to do duty with the 3d Battalion of Artillery at Cawnpore, is confirmed.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 2d May, 1834.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

3th Regt N. I.—Ensign J. G. Gaitskell, from 16th April to 25th November, to proceed to Simla, on medical certificate.

22d Regt. N. I.—Captain G. Templer, from 10th May to 10th August, in extension, to remain at Goruckpore, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 3d May, 1834.

ERRATUM—In General Orders of the 25th ultimo, prescribing rules for the preparation of public documents for Head-Quarters, for “ $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the breadth of the sheet,” read “ $\frac{1}{2}$ th of the breadth of the page.”

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:

2d Company 1st Battalion Artillery—2d Lieut. R. Smyth, from 27th April to 27th June, to visit Tirhoot, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 5th May, 1834.

The Major General in command of the Forces is pleased to direct, that the following General Order, which was issued to His Majesty's Regiments in India on the 2d instant, be published to the Army:

Calcutta, 2d May, 1834.

GENERAL ORDER.

No 797—At a General Court Martial, assembled at Secrole, Benares, on Thursday, the 20th day of February 1834, Captain John Whittam, of His Majesty's 3d Regiment, (or Buffs) was arraigned on the following Charge:—

Charge.—“With conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having been intoxicated, or considerably under the influence of liquor, so as to expose himself in the eyes of the men of the Regiment, on duty under arms, on the march of the Regiment from Suckree towards Gungapersard, on the morning of the 17th of December 1833.”

Finding.—“The Court, upon the evidence before it, finds the prisoner Captain John Whittam, of His Majesty's 3d Regiment, (or Buffs) guilty of being considerably under the influence of liquor, so as to expose himself in the eyes of the men of the Regiment, on duty under arms, on the march of the Regiment from Suckree towards Gungapersard, on the morning of the 17th December, 1833, but acquits him of the rest of the charge.”

Sentence.—“The Court having found the prisoner Captain John Whittam, of His Majesty's 3d Regiment, (or Buffs) guilty of so much of the charge as stated above, sentences him to be cashiered.”

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK, Commander in Chief.

Captain Whittam will be struck off the strength of His Majesty's 3d (Buffs) Regiment on the day his sentence shall be made known to him.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

(Signed) R. TORRENS, Col. Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

By order of Major General Watson,

J. R. LUMLEY, Col. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 6th May, 1834.

The Major General in command of the Forces is pleased to direct that the following General Order, which was issued to His Majesty's Regiments in India on the 5th inst., be published to the Army :

Calcutta, 5th May, 1831.

GENERAL ORDER

No. 798.—At a General Court Martial, re-assembled at Secrole, Benares, on Wednesday the 12th day of February, 1831, Private Richard Shields, of His Majesty's 3d Regiment, (or Buffs) was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"With having, on the 1st of November, 1833, at Berhampore, struck with his clenched fist Color Sergeant Donald Morrison, of the same company; a violent blow, without the slightest provocation, when in the execution of his duty."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :

Finding.—"The Court, upon the evidence before it, finds the prisoner Private Richard Shields, of His Majesty's 3d Regiment, (or Buffs) guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—"The Court sentence the prisoner Private Richard Shield, of His Majesty's 3d Regiment, (or Buffs) to suffer solitary imprisonment for the period of eight (8) calendar months in such place as His Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief may be pleased to appoint."

Not confirmed,

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Maj. Genl. in command of the Forces.

REMARKS BY THE MAJOR GENERAL IN COMMAND OF THE FORCES.

It appears by the proceedings that Captain Stewart, the Captain of the prisoner's company, sat as a Member of the Court; that he was challenged by the prisoner, who submitted that Captain Stewart had previously examined the witnesses on both sides, and had expressed a wish that the prisoner should be tried by a General Court Martial instead of a district one: this is not denied; but the Court overruled the objection, considering that Captain Stewart had only performed his duty in the examination.

The prisoner's challenge was no imputation against the integrity of Captain Stewart, but implied that such an examination might bring him to the Court with *pre formed* opinions, and that his expressed wish for a General Court Martial on the prisoner, instead of a district one, that is, for a Court of the highest powers of punishment, was an indication of Captain Stewart's opinion of his guilt, inasmuch as it contemplated the extent of his punishment.

I concur with the prisoner; and admitting the force of the objection, cannot confirm the sentence of a Court thus constituted.

By order of Major General Watson,

(Sd) R. FORRENS, Col., Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 7th May, 1834.

The Major General in command of the Forces is pleased to direct, that the following General Order, which was issued to His Majesty's Regiments in India on the 6th instant, be published to the Army :

Calcutta, 6th May, 1831.

GENERAL ORDER.

No 799.—At a General Court Martial held in continuation at Berhampore on the 29th March, 1834, Private James Prior, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For unsoldier-like conduct, in striking Sergeant Major Richard Whitehead, 78d Regt. N. I., a blow on the head, at Berhampore, on the 11th March, 1834, the Sergeant Major being his superior officer, in the execution of his office."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :

Opinion.—"The Court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Private James Prior, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, is guilty of the charge preferred against him; but the Court find, that the offence was not committed on the 11th, but on the 10th of March 1834.

Sentence.—"The Court sentence the prisoner Private James Prior, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, to suffer solitary imprisonment for the period of (2) two years, in such place as the authority confirming this sentence shall be pleased to direct."

Approved: the solitary imprisonment reduced to eight months.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Maj. Genl. in command of the Forces.

Before the same Court, on the same day, Private William Moors, His Majesty's 38th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For unsoldier like conduct, on the evening of the 18th inst. in striking Corporal Wm. Nicklison several blows, his superior officer, in the execution of his office."

Berhampore, 20th March, 1834.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :

Finding.—"The Court upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Private William Moors, of the 3d company, His Majesty's 38th Regiment, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—"The Court sentence the prisoner private William Moors, of No. 3 company, His Majesty's 38th Regt, to suffer solitary imprisonment for the period of twelve calendar months, in such place as the authority confirming this sentence shall be pleased to direct."

Approved: the solitary imprisonment reduced to eight months.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Maj. Genl. in command of the Forces.

Before the same Court, on the 21st March 1834, Private John Ashcroft, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For unsoldier-like conduct, on the evening of the 18th instant, in striking Sergeant T. McGuire, of the same Regt, his superior officer, in the execution of his office."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :

Finding.—"The Court upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner Private John Ashcroft, of No. 4 company, His Majesty's 38th Regt. is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—"The Court sentence the prisoner Private John Ashcroft, of No. 4 company, His Majesty's 38th regiment, to suffer solitary imprisonment for the period of (18) eighteen calendar months, in such place as the authority confirming this sentence shall be pleased to direct."

Approved: the solitary imprisonment reduced to eight months.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Maj. Genl. in command of the Forces.

By order of Major General Watson,

(Signed) R TORRENS, Col. Adj. Genl. H. M. Forces in India.

By order of Major General Watson,

J. R. LUMLEY, Col. Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 8th May, 1834.

The rules laid down in General Orders by the Commander in Chief of the 9th June 1832, and in the memorandum published in General Orders of the 25th of the same month, having been attended with inconvenience, are revoked, under instructions from the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief; and the Major General in command of the forces is pleased to direct, that, in future, the proceedings of all General Courts Martial shall be transmitted, sealed, by the Deputy Judge Advocate General, or person officiating as such, to the Judge Advocate General, agreeably to the instructions contained in General Orders by the Commander in Chief of the 7th April, 1834.

All Casualty Rolls of European Non-Commissioned officers or soldiers intended for the Adjutant General's office, are to be prepared according to the form laid down in General Orders by the Commander in Chief of the 16th October last, with the substitution of the words "*Term of service,*" for "*Term of Contracted Service,*" in the sixteenth column.

Assistant Apothecary Thomas Nulty (new promotion) is directed to join and do duty at the General Hospital, until further orders.

Assistant Apothecary Marcus Hackerdon, (new promotion) will continue at Meerut, and do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon, until further orders.

Hospital Apprentices James Sheels and John Burns, at present attached to His Majesty's 44th Foot, having been reported unfit for the Service from their dissolute and disorderly habits, are to be struck off the strength of the Subordinate Medical department, from the date of the publication of this Order at Chinsurah.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

26th R. N. I.—Ensign T. H. Hunter, from 15th January to 30th March, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Regiment at Hussingabad.

1st Regt. Light Cavalry—Assistant Surgeon G. Anderson, from 15th April to 15th Oct., to visit Musoorie, on medical certificate.

2d Brigade Horse Artillery—Brevet Captain W. R. Maidman, from 1st March to 31st August, to visit Calcutta, on urgent private affairs. N. B.—This cancels the leave granted to Captain Maidman, in General Orders of the 12th December last.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 9th May, 1834.

Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief, the Major General Commanding the Forces directs, that all applications for Regimental Staff Appointments in the Honorable Company's Service be addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The Meerut Division Order of the 23d ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon T. Scott, on being relieved from the medical charge of the 40th Regt. N. I., to proceed to Agra, and place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at that Station, is confirmed.

The Dinapore Division Order of the 29th ult., appointing Shaikh Asmat Allee, Native Doctor, to 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to fill a vacancy, is confirmed.

The Presidency Division Order of the 25th ult., directing Assistant Apothecary J. Marshall to act as Assistant Apothecary and Assistant Steward to a Detachment of His Majesty's 38th Foot, proceeding from Fort William to Berhampore, is confirmed.

Assistant Apothecary J. Marshall is posted to the Hospital of His Majesty's 38th Foot, vice Woodward deceased.

Sub Conductor Joseph Vyall, lately promoted, is posted to the Arsenal, and directed to join.

Corporal George Faichnie, Laboratory man in the Delhi Magazine, is promoted to Sergeant.

Gunner John Fitzpatrick, of the Invalid Veteran Company, is permitted to reside at Mirzapore, and draw his pay from the Benares Pay Office.

Shaik Hussan Ali, late a patient in the Insane Hospital at Benares, and formerly a Sepoy in the 33d Regt. N. I., is transferred to the Pension Establishment, from the 1st instant.

The Cawnpore Division Order of the 28th ultimo, sanctioning an exchange of situations between Shaikh Tegh Allee and Kaley Khan (2d) Native Doctors, by which the former is appointed to do duty with the 6th Regt. Light Cavalry at Cawnpore, and the latter is posted to the 58th Regt. N. I. at Sultanpore, Oude, is confirmed.

The leave of absence granted to Capt. E. Marshall, of the 71st Regt. N. I., in General Orders of the 10th Feb. last, is cancelled, from the 15th instant, at his request.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

Infantry—Unposted Ensign S. W. Buller doing duty with 14th N. I., from 20th April to 20th Dec., to visit the Hills North of Deyrah Dhoon, on medical certificate.

1st Local Horse—Local Lieut. and Adjutant J. Skinner, from 1st May to 31st Oct., to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 10th May, 1834.

The Sangor Division Order of the 26th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon J. H. Dallas, M. D., to do duty, on his arrival at Bakool, with the 18th Regt. N. I., is confirmed.

The leave of absence, for six months, granted to Lieut. J. Sismore, of the 23d Regt. N. I., in General Orders of the 26th Feb. 1833, is to be considered as having commenced on the 23d, instead of the 15th March 1833, and ended on the 22d, instead of the 15th September last.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

20th Regt. N. I.—Ensign A. B. Morris, from 20th April to 20th November, in extension, to visit the Hills North of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

27th Regt. N. I.—Major R. Fernie, from 15th May to 20th November, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

61st Regt. N. I.—Ensign W. H. Ryves, from 1st March to 5th April, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

36th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. T. F. Flemming, from 1st May to 15th December, to remain at Benares, on medical certificate, and to enable him to rejoin.

61st Regt. N. I.—Capt. R. Stewart, from the 20th June to 20th Dec., to visit the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 12th May, 1834.

Ensign C. E. Goad, of the 45th, is removed to the 67th Regt. N. I. at his own request.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to make the following Promotions :

6th Regiment Native Infantry.—Jemadar Gyadeen Pattuck to be Subadar, and Havildar Dyahiam Opudea to be Jemadar, from the 14th March 1834, vice Girwai Sing, deceased.

Shaik Jaffer Ally, Trooper, 5th Light Cavalry, having been pronounced a Malingerer by a special Medical Committee, is to be discharged the service, from the date of the publication of this Order at Muttra.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :

40th Regt N. I.—Ensign J. T. Wilcox, from 20th May to 25th October, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on private affairs.

Ramguth Local Battalion.—Local Lieut. R. Dring, from 1st May to 1st July, to visit Calcutta, on urgent private affairs.

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Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 15th May, 1834.

At a European General Court Martial, re-assembled at Dinapore on the 9th day of March 1834, of which Major J. Thomson, 81st N. I. is President, Private Edward Seitchfield, of the European Regt. was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"With highly unsoldier like conduct as follows :

"With malingering, in having, at Dinapore, between the fifteenth (15th) day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three (1833) and the fifth (5th) day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, (1834) feigned that he was suffering under paralysis, and aberration of mind ; such being mere pretence for the purpose of evading the performance of his duty as a soldier."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court have maturely weighed and considered the evidence produced on the part of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support of it, is of opinion, that he, Private Edward Seitchfield, European Regiment, is guilty of all and every part of the charge preferred against him, and do therefore sentence him to suffer imprisonment for six (6) calendar months."

Approved; the imprisonment to have effect from the date of the sentence.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Genl. in Command of the Forces.

—

At a European General Court Martial, assembled at Secrole, Benares, on Monday the 2d day of February, 1834, of which Lieut. Col. W. Noit, 38th Regt. N. I., is President, Gunner Patrick O'Brien, of the 1st company 1st battalion of Artillery, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"With having, in the Military cantonment of Sultaupore, Benares, on the night of the first (1st) or morning of the second (2d) day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirtyfour, (1834) unlawfully, wilfully and maliciously poisoned and murdered Julia O'Brien, camp follower, and wife, or reputed wife of the said Gunner Patrick O'Brien, by unlawfully, wilfully and maliciously administering to her opium, which caused her death at the time and place aforesaid "

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :

Finding.—"The Court, upon the evidence before it, finds the prisoner Gunner Patrick O'Brien, of the first (1st) company first (1st) battalion of Artillery, not guilty of the charge preferred against him, and acquits him accordingly."

Confirmed.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Genl. in Command of the Forces.

The prisoner to be released and to return to his duty.

By order of Major General Watson.

J. R. LUMLEY, Col. Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

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Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 16th May, 1834.

At a European General Court Martial, assembled at Saugor on Monday the 3d day of March, 1834, of which Major D. Dowie, 2d Regt. N. I., is President, Park Sergeant Thomas Smith, of the Ordnance Department, attached to the Saugor Magazine, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"With manslaughter, in having, at Saugor, on the evening of the 16th of January 1834, feloniously and wilfully killed Futteea, a native camp-follower, by striking and beating him repeatedly with his hands, and pushing him violently against a wall, of which striking, beating, and pushing, the said Futteea then and there immediately died."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :

Finding.—"The Court having maturely considered the evidence before it, is of opinion, that the prisoner Park Sergeant Thomas Smith, of the Ordnance Department, Saugor Magazine, is guilty of manslaughter, in the manner and instances mentioned in the charge, with the exception of the following ' and pushing him violently against a wall,' of which excepted instance the Court acquits him.

Sentence.—"The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above mentioned, sentences him, Park Sergeant Thomas Smith, Ordnance Department, Saugor Magazine, to receive a punishment of imprisonment for the period of three (3) Calendar months, in such place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief, or Officer Commanding the Forces, may direct."

Recommendation of the Court.—"From the alleviating circumstances apparent in this case, the Court strongly recommends the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Commander in Chief, or officer commanding the forces."

Approved: the imprisonment to be calculated from the date of the Sentence.

(Signed) JAMES WATSON, Major Gen. in command of the Forces.
 Park Sergeant Smith is to undergo the imprisonment awarded at Saugor.

The following removals and postings are made in the Regt. of Artillery:
 1st Lieut. G. H. Dyke, from the 4th Company 6th, to the 4th Company 8d Battalion, vice G. H. Swinley, from the latter to the former.

Pensioned Havildar Dhamoo is permitted to reside and draw his Pension at Barrackpore, instead of Chittagong, and Pensioned Sepoy Sanoolah at Chittagong, instead of Barrackpore.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 17th May, 1834.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to make the following removals and postings:

Lieut. Col. T. Murray, (on Furlough) from the 12th to the 53d Regt. N. I.

Lieut. Col. W. W. Moore (new promotion) to the 12th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Hodgson, from the 49th to the 68th Regt. N. I.

Lieutenant Colonel C. R. Skardon, from the 68th to the 40th Regt. N. I.

Under the orders of Government, the following individuals are to be struck off the Town Major's List, being present with their Corps, and considered available for Regimental duty whenever required:

Sergeant Joseph Hannagan, Head Writer, Assl. Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Artillery; Sergeant William Deare, 1st Asst ditto ditto ditto. Sergeant J. S. Tait, 2d Asst. ditto ditto ditto. Gunner Francis Moore, 8d Asst ditto ditto ditto. Sergeants Richard Molloy and Henry Speare, Writers in the Office of the Select Committee of Artillery Officers.

Meer Koodrut Alee, Native Doctor, attached to the 65th Native Infantry, having been reported unfit for his situation, is to be discharged the Service, from the date of the publication of this Order at Mhow.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

9th Regt. N. I. - Major J. Fagan, from 22d April to 15th Nov., to remain at Nusserebad, for the purpose of adjusting the accounts connected with his late appointment of Deputy Pay Master.

63d Regt. N. I. - Lieut. and Adjutant R. Houghton, from 30th April to 30th Oct., to proceed on the river and eventually to the Presidency, on medical certificate, preparatory to applying for leave to sea.

67th Regt. N. I. - Ensign C. E. Goad, from 30th April to 31st May, to remain at Agra, on medical certificate.

European Regt. - Lieut. Intr. and Qr. Master J. G. Gerrard, from 1st June to 31st July, to visit Bhaugulpore and Purneah, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 19th May, 1834.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to direct, that no Native Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier shall, on any occasion, be discharged from the Service after having suffered Corporal punishment, until he shall be reported thoroughly recovered from the effects of it by the medical officer of the Regiment.

With reference to General Orders by the Commander in Chief, of the 21th Sept. 1829, the Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to direct, that in all cases of suicide, the opinion of Courts of Inquest, as to the sanity or insanity of the individuals, be invariably recorded.

The Major General in Command of the Forces is pleased to direct, that the following General Order, which was issued to His Majesty's Regiments in India, on the 17th Inst., be published to the Army:

Calcutta, 17th May, 1834.

GENERAL ORDER.

No. 803.—At a General Court Martial, held at Barrackpore on Tuesday the 22d day of April 1834, private Patrick Byrne, of Captain Alsworth's Company, His Majesty's 44th Regiment, was arraigned on the following Charge:

1st.—"With having been drunk and riotous in Barracks at Chinsurah, on the 2d of April 1834, and struck Private Garret Comerford, and Sergeant Edward Behan, of His Majesty's 44th Regiment: this being the fifth instance of drunkenness since the 1st of May 1833 inclusive, and thereby constituting an act of habitual drunkenness—the previous instances having taken place as follows; viz.

1st May 1833—Drunk on evening Parade.
 12th June 1833—Drunk at the Commanding Officer's Quarters.
 17th July 1833.—Drunk and striking private Starr, and drunk and making a noise at dinner hour.

21st November 1833—Drunk and absent from Parade,
 2d.—“ With unsoldier like and insubordinate conduct at Chinsurah on the 13th of April 1834, while a Prisoner in the Guard, in having on the first Charge being read to him by Regimental Sergeant Major, snatched the Copy of the Charge out of the Sergeant Major's hand, and torn it to pieces, saying, ‘ I will have a General Court Martial, and you may go and tell the Commanding Officer I have torn up the Charge,’ or words to that effect.”

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision :

Finding.—“ The Court, upon the evidence before them, and the Prisoner's plea of guilty, are of opinion, that the prisoner Private Patrick Byrne, of Captain Ainsworth's Company, His Majesty's 44th Regiment, is

“ On the first charge, guilty.

“ On the second charge, guilty.

Sentence.—“ The Court sentence the Prisoner Private Patrick Byrne, of Captain Ainsworth's Company, His Majesty's 44th Regiment, to be deprived of the allowance in lieu of Beer or Liqueur, for the period of (12) twelve months; and further to suffer solitary imprisonment for period of (6) six calendar months, in such place as the authority confirming this sentence shall be pleased to direct.”

Approved and Confirmed,

(Sd.) JAMES WATSON, Maj. Gen. in command of the Forces.

By order of Major General Watson,

(Sd.) R. TORRENS, Col., Adjt. Gen. H. M. Forces in India.

By order of Major General Watson,

J. R. LUMLEY, Colonel, Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

The Mhow Station Order of the 20th September last, appointing Lieutenant W. Macgeorge, of the 71st Regt. N. I., to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate at a European General Court Martial, is confirmed.

The General Order of the 24th ultimo removing Conductor E. Treston from the Magazine at Agra to that at Delhi, is, at the recommendation of the Military Board, cancelled; and he will accordingly continue permanent Conductor in the Agra Magazine. This cancels the leave granted to Mr. Treston in General Orders of the 24th ultimo.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

15th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master W. Hunter, from 15th April to 20th December, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.—N. B. This cancels the leave granted to Lieut. Hunter, in General Orders of the 19th ultimo.

80th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. C. R. Brown, from 2d May to 2d September, to visit Delhi, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 26th May, 1834.

The Presidency Division Order of the 12th instant, directing Assistant Apothecary John Pitts, of His Majesty's 44th Foot, to act as Apothecary, in the room of Apothecary Hodgkinson, appointed to the Medical Depot at Agra, is confirmed.

The District Order by Brigadier J. Tombs, Commanding the Rajpootanah Field Force, directing Gubun Chund Patuck, Native Doctor, invalided from the 1st May, to continue to do duty with the 32d Regt. N. I., is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon G. C. Rankin, at present attached to the 35th Regt. N. I. is directed to proceed to Cawnpore, and do duty under the Superintending Surgeon at that station.

Surgeon J. F. Royle (on furlough) is removed from the 36th, and posted to the 26th Regt. N. I. Surgeon E. Burt, M. D. is removed from the latter, and posted to the former Corps, which he will join forthwith at Benares.

The leave of absence granted to Lieut. G. H. Fagan, of the Corps of Engineers, in General Orders of the 2d ultimo, is cancelled from the 28th of April, at his request.

The Major General in command of the forces is pleased to make the following promotion.

7th Battalion of Artillery.—Havildar Adjem Khan to be Jewadar, from the 22nd April 1834, vice ~~Surgeon~~ Allie, deceased.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :

41st Regt. N. I.—Capt. G. Wilson, from 15th May to 15th September, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs.

70th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Adj. P. Harris, from 15th May to 15th November, in extension, to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate.
 20th Regt. N. I.—Ensign C. A. Morris, from 15th May to 1st August, to remain at the Presidency, on medical certificate.
 18th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Interpreter and Quarter Master C. Brown, from 2d June to 15th December, in extension, to remain at Jubbulpore, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 21st May, 1854.

It is to be considered as a Standing Order, that the Brigadier or Officer commanding the Troops at Delhi shall have his Quarters in the cantonment.

The attention of Commanding Officers is called to the General Orders by the Commander in Chief, of the 10th January last, and it is to be distinctly understood, that, with exception to periodical Reports and Returns, all documents whatever from Commanding Officers of Regiments, &c. are to be transmitted through the prescribed channel of Officers commanding stations, brigades, and divisions.

The nature of any emergencies rendering a deviation from this Order necessary, is to be fully explained in transmitting an application direct.

Brigadier J. Tomb's District Order of the 3d instant, appointing Sudhia, Lascar, late of the 1st Company of Pioneers, and now doing duty with the 3d N. I. to the 4th Regt. Light Cavalry, from the 1st instant, to fill a vacancy, is confirmed.

The services of Lieut. H. Vetch, of the 54th N. I. being no longer required with the Assam Light Infantry, that officer will proceed and join the Regiment to which he belongs at Nusseerabad.

The leave of absence granted to Cornet R. J. Hawthorne, of the 7th Regt. Light Cavalry, in General Orders of the 26th February last, is cancelled at his own request.

The Major General in command of the forces is pleased to make the following Appointment.

85th Regiment Native Infantry.—There being no qualified Officer present, Ensign R. G. George, of the 11th Regt. N. I., to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master, during the absence of Lieut. J. Awdry, on civil employ.

By order of Major General Watson,

J. R. LUMLEY, Colonel, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

ORDERS BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT, 2D JUNE, 1834.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. D. Pringle, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Central Division of Cuttack, to the 6th instant, on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 5th ultimo.

Mr. H. W. Fortens, Head Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Meerut, for one month, on private affairs.

The order of Mr. A. Campbell, Commissioner of Circuit of the 5th or Bareilly Division, directing Mr. D. Timins to assume charge of the offices of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pilibheet, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. W. R. Timins, is approved.

9th JUNE, 1834.

Rule to enable Civil Servants on leave of absence within the limits of the Presidency to obtain remittance bills for their salary on the treasuries nearest to their places of residence.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct that, Collectors or other officers in charge of public treasuries shall, on the application of Covenanted Civil Officers of Government, on leave of absence within the limits of the Presidency, authorized to draw their pay from any such public treasuries, grant remittance bills for the amount of the allowances of such absent officers upon the Revenue Treasuries nearest the place at which they may reside on leave, the bill so granted being, however, restricted to the net amount of pay due, i. e. minus the several deductions which may be made by the Civil Auditor in favor of Government or on account of funds &c. which are to be credited in the accounts in which the allowances may be chargeable to Government, viz. those of the divisions or sillahs to which the officers on leave stand appointed.

The bills granted under this rule to officers who may be on leave on account of private affairs, will be subjected to a premium of one per cent. Bills granted to officers who may be absent on medical certificate, will be exempted from such premium.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. T. A. Shaw Civil and Session Judge of Rungpore.

Mr. A. W. Begbie to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the 7th or Hanneerpote division.

Mr. J. Lewis ditto as Civil and Session Judge of Chittagong.

Mr. W. Crawford ditto as Magistrate and Collector of the Southern division of Bundelcund.

Mr. C. Rury ditto as Magistrate and Collector of Rajeshahye.

Mr. J. C. Dick ditto as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patna.

The order of the officiating Commissioner of Circuit of the 12th or Monghyr division, directing Mr. H. C. Hamilton to assume charge of the office of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Monghyr from Mr. F. O. Wells, is approved.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:

Mr. C. Smith, additional Judge of Chittagong, for 18 months, on medical certificate, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. R. Barlow, Civil and Session Judge of Rajeshahye, for one month, on private affairs. Mr. W. H. Elliott has been directed to relieve Mr. Barlow from the current duties of the office of Civil and Session Judge.

Mr. H. C. Tucker, assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Azimgurh, for two months, on private affairs.

The leave of absence for one week granted by the Judge of Jessore to Harnarain Ghose, the principal Sudder Ameen of that district, is approved.

16TH JUNE, 1834.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their Stations:

Mr. J. Morris, Civil and Session Judge of Shshabad, for one month, on medical certificate. Mr. Morris has been authorized to make over charge of the current duties of his offices to a junior assistant.

Mr. R. Macan, Officiating Civil and Session Judge of Bundelcund, for three months, on ditto. Mr. Macan has been authorized to make over charge of the current duties of his offices to Mr. H. C. Halkett.

Mr. W. St. Quintin Quintin, head assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Sarun, for one month, on ditto, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 7th April last.

Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Ghazepore, for one month, on ditto.

Mr. G. N. Cheek, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Civil Station of Burdwan, for three months on private affairs.

23D JUNE, 1834.

Mr. H. T. Owen to be Magistrate and Collector of Allyghur. Mr. Owen will continue to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Cawnpore until further orders.

Mr. James Davidson to officiate as Magistrate as well as Collector of Allyghur.

Mr. D. C. Smyth to officiate as a Judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at the Presidency.

Mr. H. W. Toirens to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Meerut.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :

Mr. J. Curtis, officiating additional Judge of Burdwan, for ten days, on private affairs.

Mr. J. W. Templer, additional Judge of Tirhoot, for two months, on medical certificate.

Mr. A. H. Trench, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Mozuffernuggur, from 19th June to 1st November next, on medical certificate.

The leave of absence for one month granted to Mr. R. Barlow, Civil and Session Judge of Rajeshabaye, under date the 7th instant, is cancelled at that officer's request.

30TH JUNE, 1834.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :

Mr. D. Pringle to officiate, until further orders, as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Monghyr.

The following officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :

Mr. E. J. Harrington, Civil and Session Judge of Ghazepore, to remain at the Presidency, for two months, on medical certificate.

Mr. R. Hampton, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Ghazepore, for six months, on private affairs.

Mr. W. L. M. Toone, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Patna, for one month, to visit the Presidency, on private affairs.

C. MACSWEEN, Secy. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 2D JUNE, 1834.

Mr. J. B. Ogilvy is appointed to officiate as Deputy Opium Agent in Behar, ordinarily stationed at Sheerghatree, during the absence of Mr. R. Trotter, or until further orders. The appointment is to take effect from the 26th ultimo.

16TH JUNE, 1834.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments :

Mr. W. P. Palmer to be Superintendent of the Salt Golabs at Sulkea.

Mr. S. G. Palmer to be First Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, Superintendent of Sulkea Salt Chowkies, and Collector of Calcutta Stamps.

23RD JUNE, 1834.

Mr. A. C. Bidwell is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Collector of Customs at Calcutta, until Mr. Donnelly's return or till further orders.

Mr. Edmund Ford Radcliffe has reported his arrival as a Writer on this Establishment on the 17th instant.

30TH JUNE, 1834.

Mr. H. Palmer is appointed second Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, Superintendent of the Western Salt Chokies, and Assistant to the Superintendent of Stamps.

Mr. George Alexander embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, on the private ship *Bussorah Merchant*. The vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 19th instant.

Mr. G. M. Batten took charge of the duty of officiating Deputy Secretary to Government, in the General Department, on the 17th instant, the date of Mr. Alexander's embarkation.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, 5TH JUNE, 1834.

On the 17th May, the Right Honorable the Governor General was pleased to appoint Lieut.-Col. Cubbon to be sole Commissioner for the Government of the territories of H. H. the Rajah of Mysore, in succession to Lieut. Col. Morison, c. s.

ECCLESIASTICAL.**FORT WILLIAM, ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT, 16TH JUNE, 1834.**

The Reverend James Charles, Junior Minister of St. Andrew's Church, is permitted, under medical certificate, to be absent from the Presidency for six weeks, commencing from the 20th instant.

The Reverend George William Crawford, late a Chaplain on this Establishment, has been permitted by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to resign the Company's Service. His resignation takes effect from the 11th June 1833.

H. I. PRINSEP. Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS**BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.**

FORT WILLIAM, 5TH JUNE, 1834.

No. 118 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments:

49th Regt. N. I.—Ensign John Bunce to be Lieut. from the 23d May 1834, vice Lieut. G. Byron, deceased.

Lieut. John Handcock Low, of the 39th Regt. N. I. to be a Junior Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in the Sangor and Nerbudda Territories.

2d Lieut. Henry Marion Durand, of the Corps of Engineers, to be Assistant Superintendent Feroze Shah's Canal, in succession to Major Ramsay, rendered ineligible by his promotion to a Regimental Majority, and consequently placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief.

Assistant Surgeon James Richard Brien, of the 25th Regt. N. I., to officiate as Civil Surgeon at Akyab, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon MacIntyre, or until further orders.

Lieut. Henry Roche Osborne, of the 54th Regt. N. I., is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from the 29th May 1834.

Lieutenant James Remington, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

The permission granted by the acting Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, to Assistant Surgeon John James Boswell, of the Bengal Establishment, attached to the medical duties of the settlement of Malacca, to proceed thence to Europe on furlough, on account of his health, is confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon F. H. Brett, attached to the civil station of Moradabad, has obtained, in the Judicial and Revenue Department, on the 26th ultimo, leave of absence for two months, on private affairs.

Captain James Gouldhawk, of the Invalid Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service of the Honorable Company, on the pension of his rank, from the date of sailing of the ship on which he may embark for Europe.

The Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion:

Subordinate Ordnance Commissariat Department.—Acting Conductor George Forrest, to be Conductor, and Serjeant Henry Michell, of the Arsenal Establishment, to be Sub Conductor: from the 26th May 1834, in succession to Conductor G. Orton, deceased.

Subordinate Medical Department.—Hospital Apprentice James Hefferan to be Assistant Apothecary, from the 28th May 1834, vice Assistant Apothecary J. Marshall, deceased.

The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers are appointed Assistant Overseers in the Department of Public Works, on the salaries allowed for that rank, and placed under Captain G. Thomson, of Engineers, Superintendent of Roads from Bancoorah to Benares:

Quarter Master Serjeant R. Handcock, of the 56th Regt. N. I.
Serjeant D. Ryan, of the Town Major's Department.

No. 119 of 1834.—In consideration of the faithful services of Soobadar Major Bowanny Deen, late of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, extending to the long period of 56 years, during which he was repeatedly, and once dangerously, wounded, the Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased, as a mark of the favor of Government, to grant to that meritorious veteran the additional invalid pay of a Soobadar, and to continue to him for life the brevet pay of his rank, from the date of his transfer to the Invalid Establishment.

10TH JUNE, 1834.

No. 120 of 1834.—Lieut. James Stanley Harris, of the 30th N. I. is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate.

12TH JUNE, 1834.

No. 121 of 1834.—The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following paragraphs of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, No 1, dated the 15th January 1834, be published in General Orders:

“ Para. 2. Surgeon T. S. Child, of your establishment, has been permitted to remain six months longer in this country.

3. We have granted Lieut. J. Poett, of your establishment, an extension of his furlough for the space of six months.

4. We have permitted Major Henry C Sandys, late of your establishment, to retire from the Company's Service. His retirement takes effect from the 6th Nov. 1832.”

No. 122 of 1834. — The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:

15th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. John Evans to be Capt. of a company, and Ensign William Pitt Robbins to be Lieut.; from the 31st May 1834, in succession to Capt. A. H. Wood deceased.

27th Regt. N. I.—Ensign Walter Richard Baines to be Lieut., from the 22d May 1834, vice Lieut. A. B. Ogilby deceased.

62d Regt. N. I.—Ensign Charles Edward Grant to be Lieut., from the 23d May 1834, vice Lieut. A. Horne deceased.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough:—
Capt Robert Henry Miles, of the 1st Regt. N. I., and Lieut. John Dixon Nash, of the 33d Regt N. I., on medical certificate.

Captain Robert Menzies, of the 31st Regt. N. I., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Invalid Establishment from the 1st instant.

Conductor John Sperrin, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, has returned to his duty on this establishment, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Fort William, 9th June 1834.

Gunner John Miller, of the 2d battalion of Artillery, is admitted to the benefits of the pension sanctioned by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, and General Orders dated 5th February 1820, subject to the confirmation of the Honorable the Court of Directors, with permission to receive his stipend in Europe. The Gunner is entitled to one shilling (1s.) per diem.

The undermentioned Native Doctors are placed at the disposal of the Major General in Command of the Forces:

Kunhora Lant Dhoby, Shaikh Moorad Bukhsh, Brij Lant Singh, Shaikh Ian Moohammad, Shaikh Gholam Alee, Hosain Bukhsh, Lant Jhubboo Lant, and Noor Khan.

No. 123 of 1834.—Imaum Bukhsh, Native Doctor, attached to the establishment of the Commissioner in Arracan, is appointed Native Doctor to the civil station of Futtehpore, vice Deenah discharged.

No. 124 of 1834.—In consideration of the gallant and faithful services of Subadar Major Kisnah Ram, late of the Pioneer Corps, the Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to sanction the brevet pay of his rank being continued to him, from the date of his transfer to the Invalid Establishment.

Mohammad Ibrahim is appointed Native Doctor to the Commissioner in Arracan, vice Imaum Bukhsh transferred to the civil station of Futtehpore.

18TH JUNE, 1834.

No. 125 of 1834. The Pay, Batta, and other Allowances for May 1834, of the Troops at the Presidency, and at the other Stations of the Army, will be issued on or after Thursday the 14th proximo.

19TH JUNN, 1834.

No 126 of 1834.—The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Paragraph of Letter, No. 113, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, in the Military Department under date the 17th Dec. 1833, be published in General Orders:

" Having determined upon sending some Cadets of Infantry direct to your Presidency, we take the earliest opportunity of apprising you, that we have deemed it expedient that some general principle as to their rank should be established, to protect the interests of those who are pursuing their Studies at the Company's Military Seminary; we have accordingly Resolved,

That those Cadets who may pass their Public Examination at the Seminary on the 13th of December, instant, do take rank of all the direct Cadets on the present season 1833, although the latter may have actually sailed for their respective destinations prior to the 13th December, provided the said Seminary Cadets embark and sail for their destinations within three months of passing their Examination as abovementioned, And in order to preserve to the Seminary Cadets a due advantage of rank over the Cadets appointed direct for India at any future period, we have further Resolved.

That all direct Cadets appointed or sworn in before the Committee for passing Military Appointments between the 10th of March and the 10th of June, or between the 10th of September and 10th of December, (or the days fixed on for the Public Examinations,) do rank after the Seminary Cadets, who may pass their said Examinations, provided the latter sail for their destination within three months from the date of their passing such Examinations."

No. 127 of 1834.—The Honourable the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extracts from Letters from the Honourable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, Nos. 109, 112, 114, and 115, dated the 4th, 17th, 20th, and 27th December 1833, also Nos. 4 and 6, dated the 22d and 29th January, 1834, be published in General Orders:

Letter No. 109, dated 4th December, 1833.

" Para. 2 Lieutenant Edmund Houside, of your Establishment, has been permitted to remain six months longer in this country "

Letter No. 112, dated 17th December, 1833.

" Para. 2. We have permitted Captain James P. Macdougall, late of your Establishment, to retire from the Company's Service. His retirement takes effect from the 12th June 1833."

Letter No 114, dated 20th December, 1833.

" Para 1. We have appointed Mr. William Kelly Wolleu, now at your Presidency, a Cadet of Infantry on your Establishment, provided he is not the Son of Parents of whom either one or both are of pure unmixed Native extraction; that he is not under the age of sixteen or above twenty two years, or exceptionable in any other respect.

" 2 On your being satisfied as to the above particulars, we direct you to admit him a Cadet of Infantry, and administer to him the usual Oath of Fidelity to the Company. His Order of Rank will be forwarded to you at an early opportunity."

Letter No. 115, dated 27th December, 1833.

" Para 2 We have permitted Lieut. E. C. Archbold to return to his duty on your Establishment overland vi^m Egypt: This officer has been informed that his Pay will commence only from the period of joining his Regt. or reaching the Presidency to which he belongs "

Letter No. 4, dated 22d January, 1834.

" Para. 2. The undermentioned Officers, belonging to your Establishment, have been permitted to remain, in this country for the further periods stated against their respective names:

Surgeon William Hamilton, six months.

Lieutenant A. C. Diwar, until May next.

" 3. Lieutenant Joseph Griene, late of your Establishment, having informed us that he is precluded by ill health from ever returning to India, we have considered him to have resigned the Service: You will accordingly remove his name from the Army List from the 23d November 1833 "

Letter No. 6, dated 29th January, 1834.

" Para. 1. We have appointed Mr. Henry Fortens Dantell, (now abroad) a Cadet of Infantry on your Establishment, provided he is not the Son of Parents of whom either one or both are of pure unmixed Native extraction, and that he is not under the age of sixteen or above twenty two years, or exceptionable in any other respect.

" 2 Upon your being satisfied as to the above particulars, we direct you to admit him a Cadet of Infantry, and administer to him the usual Oath of Fidelity to the Company.

" 3. His Order of Rank will be forwarded at an early opportunity."

No. 128 of 1834.—The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to confirm the following Appointment:

Assistant Surgeon James Steel, M. D., to the Medical charge of the Civil Station of Gornuckpoie, vice Assistant Surgeon J. Colvin, proceeded to Europe on Furlough.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors: Captain Benjamin Trarrell Phillips, of the 7th Regt. Light Cavalry, date of arrival at Fort William, 10th Junr 1834.

Lieutenant John Joseph Poett, of the 27th Regt. N. I., ditto 16th June 1834.

Assistant Surgeon William Scott, of the Medical Department, ditto 13th Junr 1834.

Mr. William Christopher Lloyd is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors as a Cadet of Infantry on the Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign; date of arrival at Fort William 10th June 1834.

The following promotions made by the Right Honorable the Governor General, are published in General Orders:

Calcutta Native Militia—Jemadar Shaik Rudjbulle and Auland Rhaout to be Subadars, from the 1st May 1834, vice Subadars Pertanb Sing and Kewal Sing invalided.

Havildar Deendial Sing and Soha Mantoo to be Jemadars, from the 1st May 1834 in succession to Jemadars Shaik Rudjbulle and Auland Rhaout promoted.

No. 129 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations of rank:

Regt. of Artillery.—6th Lieutenant Zachary Mudge Mallock to be 1st Lieutenant, from the 7th June 1834, vice 1st Lieut F. E. Sage deceased.

28th Regt. N. I.—Capt. John Thornton Lewis (retired) to be Major, from the 6th Nov. 1832, vice Major H. C. Sandys retired.

Capt. Christopher Dixon Wilkinson to be Major, Lieut. John Assey Fairhead to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Peter Nicolson to be Lieutenant, from the 26th June, 1833, in succession to Major J. T. Lewis retired.

Ensign George Neville Clayton Hall (deceased) to be Lieutenant from the 6th Nov 1832, vice Lieut H. C. Boileau promoted.

3rd Regt. N. I.—Lieut. William Saurin to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Wm. Barnabas Legard to be Lieutenant, from the 1st June, 1834, in succession to Capt. R. Menzies transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

ALTERATION OF RANK.

28th Regt. N. I.—Capt. H. C. Boileau to rank from the 6th Nov. 1832, vice Capt. J. T. Lewis promoted.

Lieut. I. D. Martin to rank from 24th March, 1833, vice Lieut. G. N. C. Hall deceased.

Lieut. Anthony Highmore Jellicoe, of the 55th Regt. N. I. is promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from 10th June 1834.

The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to the rank of 2d Lieutenant and Ensign respectively.

Artillery.—Mr George Penice, date of arrival at Fort William 16th June 1834.

Infantry.—The Hon'ble Robert Barlow Palmer Byng, d. Ho 16th, June 1834.

No. 130 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to direct, that the following paragraphs of letters Nos. 105 and 108, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under dates the 19th and 27th November 1833, be published in General Orders:

Letter No. 105, dated 19th November, 1833.

" Para. 1. The undermentioned officers, belonging to your establishment, have been permitted to remain in this country for the further periods stated against their respective names:—

Lieutenant-colonel Thomas Barron, six months.

Lieutenant colonel J. Nesbitt, until January next.

Capt F. M. Campbell, until December next.

Letter No. 108, dated 27th November, 1833.

" Para 2. The undermentioned officers, belonging to your establishment, have been permitted to remain in this country for the further periods stated against their respective names:—

Lieut J. Hotham, six months.

Lieut. William James, three months, from the 16th Oct. last.

3. We have granted Surg. A Henderson, of your establishment, another year's leave of absence.

4. We have permitted Lieut.-Col. Philip C. Gilman, late of your establishment, to retire from the Company's service. His retirement takes effect from the 28th Sept. 1831.

No. 131 of 1831.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotion:

16th Regt. N. I.—Ensign Robert Steward to be Lieut., from the 4th June 1831, vice Lieut. W. G. McConuell deceased.

Assistant Surgeon G. N. Cheek, attached to the civil station of Burdwan, has obtained leave of absence in the Judicial Department, under date the 16th instant, for three months, on private affairs. Mr. Cheek is not to quit Burdwan till relieved by the medical officer who may be appointed to act for him during his absence from the station.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Captain Alexander Wright, of the Invalid Establishment, in General Orders No. 134, of the 27th August 1832, is cancelled from the 30th ultimo.

—
FORT WILLIAM, 26TH JUNE, 1834.

No. 132 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alteration of rank:

Infantry.—Major Henry Burney to be Lieut.-Col., vice Lieut. Col. P. C. Gilman retired, with rank from the 30th April 1834, vice Lieut. Col. T. C. Watson deceased.

25th Regt. N. I.—Capt. Henry Digby Coxé to be Major, Lieut. Frederick Beven Rocke Oldfield to be Captain of a company, and Ensign Arthur Crowe Rainey to be Lieutenant, from the 30th April 1834, in succession to Major H. Burney promoted.

Alteration of Rank.

27th N. I.—Lieut. Col. A. Roberts, Major C. Savage retired, and Capt. W. Grant. To rank from 24th Sept. 1831, vice Lieut. Col. P. C. Gilman retired.

51st N. I.—Lieut.-Col. G. Hawes, Major J. Trelawney, and Capt. J. T. Somerville. Ditto 3d November, 1831, vice Lieut. Col. A. Stewart promoted.

37th N. I.—Lieut. Col. C. A. G. Wallington, Major J. Herring, Capt. W. S. Prole, and Lieut. M. T. White invalided. Ditto 4th April 1832, vice Lieut.-Col. P. T. Comyn deceased.

15th N. I.—Lieut.-Col. R. I. Dickson retired, Major R. Mackenzie and Capt. Z. H. Turton. Ditto 3d May 1832, vice Lieut. Col. J. L. Gale deceased.

31st N. I.—Lieut.-Col. A. Shuldharn, Major J. Thomson, and Capt. J. W. Rowe deceased. Ditto 14th May 1832, vice Lieut.-Col. W. Skene retired.

56th N. I.—Lieut.-Col. A. Hardy, Major G. R. Pemberton, and Capt. D. L. Richardson invalided. Ditto 25th June, 1832, vice Lieut.-Col. W. R. Gilbert promoted.

3d N. I.—Lieut.-Col. T. Oliver, Major S. D. Riley, and Captain D. Downing. Ditto 1st Oct. 1832, vice Lt. Col. C. J. Doveton deceased.

39th N. I.—Lt.-Col. T. Palmer, Major F. Grant, Capt. W. Clifford, and Lieut. G. Pengree. Ditto 15th Oct. 1832, vice Lt.-Col. T. P. Smith promoted.

17th N. I.—Lieut.-Col. S. Hawthorne, Major J. W. Jones, deceased, Captain D. P. Wood, and Lieut. R. McKean. Ditto 29th Oct. 1832, vice Lt.-Col. A. T. Watson deceased.

11th N. I.—Lieut. Col. D. G. Scott, Major R. Benson, and Captain J. R. Birrell. Ditto 14th Nov 1832, vice Lieut. Col. G. Engleheart retired.

1st N. I.—Lt. Col. B. Sismore, Major P. Teulon retired, and Capt. J. Corfield. Ditto 1st Dec. 1832, vice Lt.-Col. J. C. B. Parke retired.

18th N. I.—Lt.-Col. T. A. Cobbe, Major R. Ross, Captain C. Gale, and Lieut. W. Hore. Ditto 9th Jan. 1833, vice Lt.-Col. J. Ward retired.

33d N. I.—Lt. Col. H. Hall, Major C. D'O. Aplin deceased, Capt. G. Irvine, and Lieut. J. Macadam. Ditto 10th Jan 1833, vice Lieut. Col. J. Robertson promoted.

10th N. I.—Lieut.-Col. T. Maddock, Major D. Pringle, Capt. W. Foley, and Lieut. F. Samler. Ditto 4th Feb. 1833, vice Lt. Col. R. L. Dickson retired.

52d N. I.—Lieut.-Col. D. Presgrave, Major G. Kingston, and Capt. T. P. Ellis. Ditto 14th March 1833, vice Lieut.-Col. W. H. Wood promoted.

41th N. I.—Lieut. Col. T. J. Anquetil, Major O. Stubbs, Capt. T. Des Voeux, and Lieut. H. Abbott. Ditto 20th April, 1833, vice Lieut.-Col. R. T. Seyer deceased.

47th N. I.—Lieut. Col. T. Dundas, Major R. W. Pogoan, Capt. J. S. Winfield, and Lieut. D. Pott. Ditto 14th June, 1833, vice Lieut.-Col. W. C. Baddeley, C. B., promoted.

36th N. I.—Lieut. Col. H. L. White, Major C. Godby, Capt. H. Lloyd, and Lieut. C. U. Tripp. Ditto 29th Aug. 1833, vice Lieut.-Col. E. H. Simpson promoted.

46th N. I.—Lieut. Col. A. Speirs, Major A. Horsburgh, Capt. W. Brownlow, and Lieut. H. S. Grimes. Ditto 15th Sept. 1833, vice Lieut.-Col. W. W. Davis deceased.

9th N. I.—Lieut. Col. M. C. Paul, Major J. Fagan, Capt. J. Woodburn, and Lieut. L. P. D. Eld. Ditto 19th Sept. 1833, vice Lieut. Col. C. Frye deceased.

Ditto—Capt. W. Beckett, and Lieut. H. St. J. Lucas. Ditto 25th Sept. 1833 vice Capt. J. D. Herbert deceased.

21st N. I.—Lieut. Col. C. F. Wild, Major M. Ramsay, Capt. A. S. Singer, and Lieut. A. Q. Hopper. Ditto 26th Sept. 1833, vice Lieut. Col. S. P. Bishop deceased

61st N. I.—Lieut. Col. G. P. Wymer, Major W. Gregory, Capt. J. Macdonald, and Lieut. J. C. Innes. Ditto 19th Oct. 1833, vice Lieut. Col. T. Newton promoted

12th N. I.—Lieut. Col. W. W. Moore, Major J. Campbell, Captain W. A. Ludlow, and Lieut. J. R. Abbott. Ditto 13th Jan. 1834, vice Lieut. Col. W. Nott promoted

57th N. I. Lt.-Col. H. Morrison, Major A. Martin, Captain W. A. Smith, and Lieut. H. Henchman. Ditto 17th Jan. 1834, vice Lieut.-Col. T. Taylor retired.

No. 133 of 1834.—The Honorable the Vice President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alteration of rank :

21st Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Charles Farmer to be Captain of a company, from the 12th June, 1833, vice J. P. Macdougall retired. This cancels the rank of Captain by brevet assigned to Lieut. Farmer, in General Orders No. 100, of the 1st ultimo.

Ensign Richard Lowry to be Lieut, vice Lieut. C. Farmer promoted, with rank from the 27th Feb. 1834, vice Lieut. C. Cook invalided.

Alteration of Rank.—Lieut. F. James to rank from the 12th June 1833, vice Lieut. C. Farmer promoted.

43d Regt. N. I.—Supernumerary Lieut. Osborne Campbell is brought on the effective strength of the Regt. in the room of Lieut. H. Mackintosh deceased, 3d April 1834

The following promotions are made in the Subordinate Ordnance Commissariat Department :

Acting Conductor Gerard Irvine to be Conductor, and Serjeant Major Joseph Wilson, of the 4th Regt. N. I. to be Sub Conductor. From the 29th May 1834, in succession to Conductor W. Thorpe deceased.

No. 134 of 1834.—The Hon'ble the Vice President in Council is pleased to assign rank to the undermentioned officer from the date expressed opposite to his name :

Artillery.—2d Lieut. Geo. Penrice, 16th June, 1834.

Lieut.-Col Geo. D'Aguilar, of the Invalid Establishment, Regulating Officer of Invalid Tannahs in the Districts of Bhargulpore and Tirhoot, has two months' leave of absence, from the 14th inst., on private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon F. H. Brett is removed from his situation of Civil Assistant Surgeon of Moradabad, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Quaiteer Master Sergeant John Rooney, of the 68th Regt N. I., is appointed an Assistant Overseer in the Department of Public Works on the salary allowed for that rank, and attached to the 2d division, instead of Mr. J. Duncan, appointed in General Orders No. 117 of the 29th ultimo.

The appointment of Station Staff at Ghazepore is abolished at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

J. STUART, Depy. Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

SHIPPING REGISTER,

FOR APRIL, 1834.

ARRIVALS.

- March* 27 Ship *Fame*, J. Richardson, from Ceylon 28th February.
— French ditto *Egide*, Le Cour, from Bourbon 31st January.
— H. C. steamer *Ganges*, W. Warden, from Moulmein (date not mentioned.)
— Ditto *Diana*, W. Lindquest, from ditto (date not mentioned.)
28 Bark *Vesper*, J. Attwood, from the Mauritius 1st February, and Madras 19th March.
29 Bark *Will Watch*, Wm. Barrington, from Singapore 18th February, Malacca (date not mentioned,) and Penang 4th March.
30 Ship *Pearl*, J. Sanders, from the Mauritius 9th Feb.
— Burmese schooner *Chas. Stuart*, D. Ross, from Rangoon 14th March.
31 Bark *Sophia*, J. Bluett, from Madras 23d March.
— Brig *Jessy*, J. Auld, from Madras 21st March.
— Brig *Harding*, J. Thornton, from London 19th June, Cape of Good Hope 27th October, the Mauritius 7th February, and Madras 22d March.
— Ship *Hydroose*, Nacoda, from Bombay 9th, Cannanore 27th, and Tellicherry 31st January.
- April* 2 Brig *Belhaven*, M. Crawford, from Madras 28th February, and Coringa 27th March.
6 Schooner *Independence*, J. Bowman, from Chittagong 18th March.
9 Bark *Sylph*, R. Wallace, from China 26th February, and Singapore 12th March.
10 Bark *Resource*, R. Smith, from Madras 9th March and Coringa 4th April.
11 Brig *Concordia*, J. Ewers, from Moulmein 1st March, and last from Amherst.
13 French brig *Nestor*, A. Thibault, from Bordeaux 30th October, and Madras 3d April.
— French ship *Admiral Hugon*, Lefrancois, from Bourbon 31st January.
— Brig *Cecilia*, P. Roy, from Singapore 11th March, and Penang 23d ditto.
— Schooner *Bassein Merchant*, J. Donahoy, from Rangoon 9th February, and Moulmein 2d March.
14 Ship *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, G. Richardson, from London 13th November, Cape of Good Hope 25th January; and Madras 6th April. •

- 15 Bark *Haidee*, J. Taylor, from Madras (date not mentioned) and Coringa 9th April.
 — Schooner *Mary*, J. Daniels, from Rangoon 26th March.
 17 Ship *Argyle*, A. McDonald, from Point Pedro 6th April.
 19 Brig *Harriet*, G. Solomon, from Penang 10th March.
 21 H. C. steamer *Ganges*, W. Warden, from Chittagoug 17th April.
 22 Bark *Anne*, J. Tindale, from London 18th November.
 — Bark *Red Rover*, Wm. Clifton, from China 14th March, Singapore (date not mentioned,) and Madras 14th April.
 — American ship *Edward*, John Land, from Philadelphia 2d November, Batavia 1st, and Singapore 21st March, and Madras 15th April.
 23 Schooner *Sweet*, G. Robinson, from Moulmein 22d March.
 25 Bark *Betsey*, G. S. Jones, from Rangoon 10th April.
 — Ditto *Phœnix*, A. Hane, from Coringa 19th ditto.
 — Ship *Ceres*, J. Blanpied, from the Mauritius 25th Feb.
 26 Bark *Virginia*, J. Hullock, from Vizigapatam 22d April.
 — Bark *Skimmer*, J. Randall, from China 13th March, and Singapore 2d April.
 27 Ship *John Bannerman*, John Watt, from Bombay 14th March, and Cochin 26th ditto and Madras 20th April.
 — Schooner *Young Rover*, J. Baker, from Moulmein (date not mentioned.)

DEPARTURES.

- March* 24 Ship *Hindostan*, G. J. Redman, for London.
 31 Bark *Sterling*, John Burnett, for the Mauritius.
April 3 Bark *Resolution*, G. Jellicoe, for Arracan and Madras.
 — Ship *Java*, J. Todd, for the Mauritius.
 4 French ship *Victoire et Lise*, C. Villebogard, for Bourbon.
 5 Ship *Edward*, R. Heaviside, for the Isle of France.
 11 Ship *Mulgrave*, J. Coulson, for London.
 — Ship *Waterloo*, John Cow, for ditto.
 — American ship *Margaret*, W. Stotesbury, for Philadelphia.
 — Ditto ship *Gibraltar*, W. Foster, for Boston.
 — French ship *Egide*, Le Cour, for Nantes.
 13 Soap *Indian Oak*, W. Worthington, for the Mauritius.
 — Ditto *Emerald*, John Johnson, for Liverpool.
 — Bark *Isabella Robertson*, J. Hudson, for China.
 14 Bark *Emily Jane*, Boothby, for China.
 15 Ship *Earl of Eldon*, John Burnett, for Bombay.
 16 Ship *Wm. Wilson*, J. H. Miller, for the Mauritius.
 — Ship *Indiana*, J. Webster, for Hobart Town.

- 18 Bark *Will Watch*, W. Barrington, for Penang and Singapore.
 — Brig *George and Mary*, J. Roberts, for the Mauritius.
 — Ship *Ann*, J. Adler, for ditto.
 20 Ship *Alfred*, R. Tapley, for London.
 21 Bark *Burrell*, J. Metcalfe, for Rangoon.
 23 Ship *General Hewett*, J. Bankier, for London.
 26 Bark *Agnes*, P. Holmes, for Singapore and China.
 — Brig *Hardings*, J. Thornton, for the Mauritius.
 27 Ship *Ruby*, W. Warden, for Singapore and China.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone for London:—Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Tottenham, Miss Golightly, Captain Jones, 46th N. I., Lieut. Tottenham, 3d Light N. Cavalry, Lieut. Turner, 38th N. I., Messrs. Osborne, Barrister, Wetson, Merchant, Henry Smith, and Edward Smith. *From Madras*:—Mr. Harding, Merchant and Mr. Mooratt, Banker.

Per Vesper, from Madras:—Alexander Steuart, Esq. and Oliver Sproule, Esq. Surgeons R. N.

Per bark Fame, from Ceylon:—Mr. Edward Smith, late Commander, and 2 lascars part of the crew.

Per H. C. steamer Diana:—Mrs. Lindquest; Mrs. Stone; Captain Dobson, Country Service; 1 Corporal, 3 Privates, H. M. Regt.; and 1 European Convict.

Per H. C. steamer Ganges:—Sir Charles and Lady D'Oxley; Rev. Mr. Dealtry; C. Macsween, Esq. Chief Sec. to Govt.; Mr. Harding; and Mr. Hoff.

Per bark Will Watch, from Singapore:—W. S. Quinton, Esq., B. C. Service; and J. Hamilton, Esq., Merchant.

Per Pearl:—Mr. Dominick Lawgras; Mr. Edward Friend, Ship Master; and Mr. John Robinson.

Per Chas. Stuart:—E. W. C. Hessian, Esq., Surgeon; A. J. Camarats, Esq. and Mogul Aga Sahab, Merchants.

Per Admiral Hugon, from Bourbon:—Monsr. Graudidier, Merchant; and Monsr. Rousshus, Law Officer.

Per Nestor, from Madras:—Mr. Groves, Missionary.

Per Sophia, from Madras:—Mrs. Beaddock and 2 children; R. Walpole, Esq., Civil Service; Lieut. Beaddock; and Mr. P. Dwyer.

Per H. C. Steamer Ganges, from Chittagong:—Mr. Walters, Misses Smith and Walters, H. Walters, Esq., Commissioner; C. Smith, Esq. C. S.; G. Harding, Esq., S. Crawford, Esq., K. McKenzie, Esq.; and 2 Masters Walters.

Per Sylph, from China:—Captain W. Warden; and T. Goldsworthy, Esq. *From Singapore*:—W. Crane, Esq.; and Mr. Joseph Jacob.

Per brig Belhaven, from Vizagapatam:—Rev. Mr. Ailsahie,

Per Edward, from Singapore:—C. Jamieson, Esq. Merchant.

Per Virginia from Coringa:—J. B. Miller, Esq., Merchant.

Per John Bannerman, from Bombay:—Master Sutherland.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Emily Jane, for China:—Morieson, Esq.; J. Goblett, Esq.; and J. B. Higginson, Esq.

Per Indiana:—Mrs. Learmouth; Miss Learmouth; James Learmouth, Esq.; John Livingston, Esq.; James Livingston, Esq.; Fergusson, Esq.; Fergusson, Esq.; Burt, Esq.; W. G. Chieue, Esq.; Captain Margrave, B. A.; and James Watson, Esq.

Per Emerald:—Masters Hinder and Wall.

Per Waterloo, for London:—Doctor Francis; Captain Johnson; Doctor Sprole, R. N.; Miss Ambrose; Masters Ambrose and Tattle.

Per Isabella Robertson, for China:—Francis Mendes, Esq.; L. Pereira, Esq. and—Avilick, Esq.

Per General Hewett, for London:—Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Pringle and 2 children, Col. Hunter, and Lieut. Webster.

Per Enchantress, for London:—Mr. Mathew Boyd.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(WHERE THE PLACE IS NOT MENTIONED, CALCUTTA IS TO BE UNDERSTOOD.)

1833

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 7 At Malacca, Robert Diggles, Esq., to Eliza, only daughter of Samuel Garling, Esq., Resident Councillor at Malacca.

Dec. 26 At the Mission Chapel Singapore, Charles Ross Mackenzie, 46th Regiment M. N. I., to Rachel Rhoda, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Beighton, Protestant Missionary.

1834

Feb. 8 At Goa, Mr. R. Morgan, son of the late Captain R. Morgan, I. N. late Master Attendant of Bombay, to Senhora Donna Luiza Flor Texeira De Boamonde, daughter of the late Captain Joze Agostinho Delfim De Boamonde, of the Portuguese Military Service.

March 2 At Buxar, Quarter Master Serjeant Thomas Cox, 18th Regt. N. I., to Miss Maria Thomas, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Thomas, Storekeeper and Overseer, Stud Department, Ghazepore.

II At Trichinopoly, Samuel Philips, Esq., H. M. 54th Regt., to Anne Malvina, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Byrn, of the Madras Army.

At Secunderabad, Mr. Senior Assistant Apothecary Augustin Greated Wilson, to Miss Frances Maria Williams, daughter of the late Capt. Raymond Williams, of the 25th Regiment Light Dragoons.

- 12 At Poonah, David Dempster Chadwick, Ensign in the 8th Regt. N. I., on this Establishment, to Miss Caroline Wilhelmina Stokoe, second daughter of Thomas Wellden Stokoe, Esq. of the Bombay Military Establishment, third son of the late William Stokoe, Esq., of West Acomb, near Hexham, Northumberland.
- 13 At Joypore, the Rev. Edward White, A. M., Joint District Chaplain of Cawnpore, to Barbara, the second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Biggs, Commanding Artillery, Rajpootana.
- 17 At Jaunpore, William Mathews, Esq., to Miss Eliza Allen, sister of the late J. J. Forbes, Esq., M.D.H.C.S.
- 18 At Trichinopoly, Mr. C. R. McMahon, son of the late B. McMahon, Esq., of the Madras Medical Establishment, to Maria, daughter of D. A. Rebe, Esq.
- At Meerutt, John R. Holden Rose, Esq., of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, to Emilia Hall Jackson, eldest daughter of the late Major J. N. Jackson, C. B.
- 21 At Madras, Rowland Wensley Chitfield, Esq., to Gertrude Trevor, youngest daughter of George P. Tyler, Esq., Madras Civil Service.
- 26 At Dinapore, Ambrose Cardew, Lieutenant Artillery, to Emma Maria, second daughter of J. Marshall, Esq. Superintending Surgeon.
- 31 At Cawnpore, Mr. John Law Turnbull, to Amelia, third daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Greenway.
- April* 3 Captain John Scott, 55th Regt. N. I., to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Captain G. Hunter, Bengal Commissariat.
- 7 Mr. Conductor Edward Townsend, Department of Public Works, Berhampore Division, to Miss Maria Campbell Hamilton.
- 9 Mr. E. Goodall, junior, to Miss C. Somerville, second daughter of the late Captain James Somerville, of Commercolly.
- Mr. E. C. Kemp, to Miss Esther Charlotte Davis.
- 10 Alfred Oram, Esq., Indigo-planter, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late R. B. Lloyd, Esq., one of the Commissioners of the Court of Requests.
- 15 Mr. William Vant Hart, to Miss Lavenia Henrietta Rodrigues.
- 19 At the Principal Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Edward Robert, to Miss Elizabeth Julian.
- 21 At the Cathedral, Patrick Chiene, Esq., 34th Regt. N. I., to Eliza, daughter of the late Lieut. Cunningham, of the Bengal Army.
- 22 Mr. C. Owen, to Miss Letitia Mildred Maclean.
- George Templer Graham, Lieut. Artillery, to Miss Frances Margaret Golightly.

1834

BIRTHS.

- Jan.* 10 A Macao, the lady of John C. Whiteman, Esq., of a daughter.
 14 At Singapore, the lady of Lieutenant Alexander John Begbie, Madras Artillery, of a son.
- Feb.* 1 At Macao, the lady of Thomas R. College, Esq. of a son.
 11 At Canton, the lady of James N. Damell, Esq., of a son.
 22 At Sultanpore, Mrs. A. K. Agnew, of a son.
 23 At Cawnpore, Mrs. Webster, of H. M. 16th Lancers, of a daughter.
 24 A Campong Glam, the lady of Captain H. Prior, 23d Light Infantry, Commanding the Troops at Singapore, of a daughter.
 26 At Singapore, on board the *Hannah*, the lady of Captain Jackson, Commander of the said ship, of a son.
 28 At Dharwar, the lady of Archibald Spens, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.
- March* 1 On the river towards Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. John Bruce, of His Majesty's 16th Foot, of a daughter.
 5 At Trichinopoly, the wife of Captain Walch, 54th Regiment, of a son.
 7 At Madras, the wife of the Rev. Edward Dent, of a daughter.
 — At A-ka, the wife of Mr. Assist. Apothecary Spratt, of a daughter.
 — At Mominabad, the lady of Captain Strange, H. H. the Nizam's Cavalry, of a son and heir.
 9 At Madras, the lady of J. F. Thomas, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.
 — At Macao, the lady of J. B. Thornhill, Esq., of a son.
 17 At Meerut, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel J. P. Boileau, Horse Artillery, of a son.
 — At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Captain Ley, of the Artillery, of a daughter.
 21 At Kamptee, the lady of Captain J. F. Bird, 22d Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
 — At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Duffin, Commanding 2d Light Cavalry, of a son.
 22 At Madras, the lady of Captain Keighly, Judge Advocate General of the Army, of a son.
 23 At Madras, the lady of T. O'Neill, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.
 — At Ghazeepore, the wife of Assistant Apothecary Simmonds, of a daughter.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of John Dempster, Esq. Acting Surgeon H. M. 16th Regt. of Foot, of a son.
 24 At Hurnee, Mrs. James Scott, of Bancote, of a daughter.
 26 At Ghuprah, the lady of W. A. Pringle, Esq. of a son.
 — Emily, the wife of Charles Brownlow, Esq. of a son.

- 26 In the Fort of Bombay, the lady of Commander Houghton, India Navy, of a son.
- 27 At Bombay, the lady of W. C. Bruce, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.
- 29 At Bolundshuhut, the lady of G. M. Bird, Esq. C. S., of a daughter.
- 30 Mrs. J. Patten, of a daughter.
- Apr 1* At the H. C. Botanic Gardens, Mrs. F. S. Bruce, of a daughter.
- 2 At Singapore, the lady of Andrew Anderson, Esq., of a daughter.
- Mrs. John Gray, of a daughter.
- 3 At Mahabuleswar Hills, the lady of Major Havelock, His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, of a daughter.
- 4 At Palaveram, the lady of Lieutenant Richard Harlock, 29th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
- At Madras, the lady of Captain John Monson Boyes, 38th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, of a daughter.
- 5 At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Sibley, His Majesty's 26th Regt., of a daughter.
- At Dinapore, the lady of John DeFountain, Esq., 56th Regt. N. I., of a son.
- 6 At Hawul Bagh, the lady of Lieut. Chas. Campbell, Commanding Kumaon Local Battalion, of a son.
- 7 In Chowringhee, the lady of Ross D. Mangles, Esq., of a daughter.
- 9 The wife of Mr. J. J. Hyppolite, of a son.
- 10 The Wife of Mr. W. Barrett, of a son.
- Mrs. Roe, wife of Captain R. A. J. Roe, of a daughter.
- Mrs. W. G. McCarthy, of a daughter.
- 12 At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. C. H. Naylor, 8th N. I., of a son.
- 13 At Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the lady of T. J. Dashwood, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.
- Mrs. M. Locken, wife of Mr. R. Locken, of the H. C. Bengal Marine, of a son.
- 14 At Allahabad, Mrs. T. Davis, of a son.
- Mrs. J. Wells, wife of Mr. Mate Pilot Wells, of a daughter.
- The wife of Mr. Richard Deefholts, of a son.
- 15 Mrs. Mark D'Cruze, of a son.
- The lady of J. B. Ogilvy, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.
- 18 The lady of Johannes Awdall, Esq., of a daughter.
- 24 The wife of Mr. W. Dickson, of a son.

1853

DEATHS.

- Dec.* 7 At Bercoolen, James Grant, Esq., of that place; deeply and sincerely regretted.
- 16 At the Cape of Good Hope, P. Y. Lindsay, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, second son of the Lord Bishop of Kildare

1834

- Jan. 2** At Singapore, at the house of J. S. Clark, Esq., Alexander Page, Esq., late of Calcutta.
- No date* At Sea, of a fever contracted at Muscat, Captain Frank Gore Willock, R. N.
- Feb. 8** At Campong Glam, Hester Sophia, the beloved wife of Captain H. Prior, of the 23^d Light Infantry, Commanding the Troops at Singapore.
- 13** At Sea, shortly after leaving Batavia harbour, Captain Mackie, late Commander of the brig *Lucy*.
- 23** At Horsloe, Archibald, son of Lieut. A. Woodburn, 25th Regt. N. I., aged 6 weeks and 2 days
- March 3** At Poonah, John Burnett, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 30 years.
- 5** In camp at Rajapoor, Budget Priscilla Jones, the only daughter of Mr. Assistant Apothecary John Jones, of the Superintending Surgeon's Department, Northern Division, aged 2 years, 6 months and 13 days; deeply regretted by her disconsolate father and mother.
- 6** At Trichinopoly, Henry Boyce, the infant son of Captain Welch, 54th Regiment.
- 9** At Dharwar, Ensign William Claudius Erskine, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, from the effects of a fall from his horse, which he had whilst hunting near that place the day before.
- 13** At Banda, Brevet Captain the Hon'ble Patrick Campbell Sinclair, of the 70th N. I.
- 17** Mr. Joseph De Monte, aged 65 years, late an assistant in the Police Office.
- 20** At Cawnpore, Charlotta, the infant daughter of Lieut. and Riding Master Webster, of the 16th Lancers; much regretted by her dear parents.
- 23** At Cannanore, Henry Lubben, Esq., in the 34th year of his age; deeply lamented by his afflicted brother.
- Mrs. Ann Nichols, widow of the late Captain G. Nichols, of the Country Service, aged 37 years.
- 25** At Dum-Dum, Mr John Watson, Assistant Commissary, aged 62 years, 8 months and 25 days.
- At Ghazeepeer, William Henry, the eldest son M. Ferrier, Esq., aged 3 years, 3 months and 25 days.
- Nazareth, the infant son of Mr. G. F. Bowbear, aged 8 days.
- 26** At Akyab, in Arracan, J. Duff, Esq., Adjutant Arracan Local Battalion, aged 34 years.
- At Cawnpore, H. Wardroper, Esq., Lieutenant of His Majesty's 16th or Queen's Lancers; most deeply and sincerely lamented.
- 31** Mrs. Mary Neries, aged 40 years.
- At Lucknow, the infant daughter of Lieutenant Macfitie, Artillery, aged 5 months and 18 days.

- 31 Mrs. Elizabeth Shillingford, widow of the late James Shillingford, Esq., aged 27 years and 10 months.
- April* 1 Master George May, son of Captain John Frederick May, 72d Regiment Native Infantry, aged 8 years.
- 3 Mrs. T. Paul, senior, aged 47 years.
- At Akynab, of jungle fever, Lieutenant Henry Muckintosh, 43d N. I., Junior Assistant to the Commissioner of Arracan.
- 4 Mrs. Emelia Budge, widow of Mr. Nicholas Budge, aged 53 years.
- 5 Thomas Richardson, Esq., Magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs, aged 34 years.
- 6 Mr. Wm. Samuel Elias, aged 22 years.
- Mr. Abraham Matthew, aged 90 years.
- 10 At Cawnpore, Lieut. Archibald, Kennedy 67th Native Infantry.
- 11 Ann, the lady of Edward Mullins, Esq., aged 50 years. No wife could be more worthy, no mother more affectionate.
- 12 Mr. Jones Hammond, 1st Officer of the American ship *Margaret*, aged 25 years.
- 13 Master George Thomas Boyd, son of Mr. George Boyd, aged 3 years.
- 18 At Berhampore, Mr. Charles James Woodward, Apothecary H. C. Subordinate Medical Establishment.
- 19 At Chinsurah, Mrs. Feliciana D'Gruze, the wife of Mr. M. DeCruze, aged 20 years.
- 22 Mr. Charles Gooderham.
- Mrs. Mary Miller.
- Mrs. Chill, widow of the late Conductor Chill.
- 23 Master H. H. Gill, son of Mr. Gill, aged 1 year, 6 months, and 1 day.
- 25 John Robert Fitzpatrick, Esq. aged 17 years, 4 months and 15 days.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES,

UP TO APRIL 28, 1834.

<i>Estates of</i>	<i>Executors, Administrators, &c.</i>
Benson, George (Major).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Coombs, John (Surgeon).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Croft, Rezina (late of Howrah.)	S. Damzen, executor.
Gregory, Thoroose (late of Dacca.).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Lardner, Thomas.....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Macdonald, Sir John, K. C. B. (General).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Melhuish, John, (Chemist and Druggist).....	H. O. Melhuish, administratrix.
Ricauts, Goddard (Colonel).....	W. Blunt, executor.
Richardson, Thomas, (Civil Servant).....	E. A. Richardson, administratrix.
Richardson, James (late of Great Britain).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Saunders, Wm. Tower (Civil Servant).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Watson, John (Assistant Com. Ord.)	Aun Watson, executrix.
Warren, Wm. Warren (late of Tancoot).....	J. W. Yule, J. Howell, and H. Hill, executors.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,—APRIL 28, 1834.

	TO BUY.	TO SELL.
Remittable Loan, 6 per Cent.....	24 0 a	23 0 Prem.
Old 5 per Cent. {	1st Class. 1 8 a	
	2d Class. 0 12 a	
	3d Class. 0 4 a	0 0
Second or Middle 5 per Cent. Loan.....	3 0 a	0 4 Prem.
New 3d 5 per Cent. Loan.....	3 0 a	2 8 "
4 per Cent. Loan.....	0 8 a	1 0 Disc.
Bank of Bengal Shares.. Sa. Rs. 3,200		Prem. 3,100

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....	6 0
Ditto on Government and Salary Bills,.....	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	4 0
Do. on open accounts, the Bank lending on Deposit Security	5 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 9½	Government Bills, 12 months' date, per Sa. Rs.	1 10
1 11	Other Public Bills, per Sa. Rs.	2 1
2s 1d a 2s 2½d	Private Bills, 6 months' sight, 2s 3d a 2s 4d	

PRICES OF BULLION.

	TO BUY.	TO SELL.
Dollars, per 100 Sa. Rs.	209 12	208 8
Sovereigns, each	10 10	10 8
Guineas, ditto	11 0	10 12
Old Gold Mohurs, ditto	17 9	17 8
New Gold Mohurs, ditto	16 11	16 5

SHIPPING REGISTER,

FOR MAY, 1834.

ARRIVALS.

- April* 30 Bark *Indus*, Wm. Hagart, from Glasgow 25th November, and Land's End 11th December.
- May* , 2 Brig *Westoe*, J. Scurr, from the Mauritius 26th December, and Solomon's Island 5th April.
- 6 Bark *Dalla Merchant*, James Weir, from Rangoon 15th April.
- 7 Ship *General Gascoyne*, J. Fisher, from the Isle of France 23d February, Madras 14th April, and Coringa 3d May.
- 8 Steamer *Forbes*, J. M. Forth, from Madras 1st May.
- Ship *Carnatic*, D. Proodfoot, from Coringa 4th May.
- Brig *Minerva*, L. Esteve, from Canada 30th April.
- 10 Ship *John Adam*, J. Roche, from Point de Galle 11th, and Tromalee 19th April, and Point Pedro 3d May.
- Ditto *Spartan*, J. Webb, from Point Pedro 30th April, and Madras 3d May.
- Ditto *Captain Cook*, W. Thompson, from Point Pedro 1st, and Madras 3d May.
- 17 Bark *Water Witch*, A. Henderson, from China 27th March, and Singapore 14th April.
- 18 French ship *Bord-lais*, Le Porte, from Bordeaux 10th September, Mauritius and Bourbon (dates not mentioned.)
- Ship *Adelaide*, R. D. Guthrie, from the Isle of France 19th April.
- 21 Bark *Bengal*, D. Ritchie, from Glasgow 28th January and Madeira 20th February.
- Ditto *Crown*, J. Cowman, from Liverpool 26th December.
- Ditto *Addingham*, J. Sedgwick, from the Mauritius (date not mentioned,) and Coringa 12th May.
- Ship *John MacLellen*, D. McDonald, from Greenock 13th December.
- 23 Bark *William Thompson*, J. Wight, from the Mauritius 3d April, and Point Pedro 8th May.
- 24 Bark *Herculean*, M. King, from Liverpool 13th Dec.
- Ditto *Austen*, J. Ricketts, from China 31st March, Singapore (date not mentioned) and Acheen 13th May.
- Ditto *Westmoreland*, J. Brigstock, from Point Pedro 13th ditto.
- Ditto *Tancred*, P. Blues, from Ceylon 5th ditto.
- 27 Bark *Swallow*, W. Adam, from Madras 18th May.

- 28 Ship *Heroine*, R. McCarthy, from Madras 4th May,
'and Gogoolapully 20th ditto
— H. C. brig *Henry Meriton*, from Madras 22d May.
29 Schooner *Syeed Khan*, J. P. Griffith, from London 10th
February.
— Ship *Princess Vittoria*, J. Bisset, from Sydney 4th
March.
— Ship *Nusrat Shaw*, J. Pierse, from Bombay 7th May.
— Ship *Aurora*, D. Dawson, from Penang 8th May.

DEPARTURES.

- April* 27 Ship *Ruby*, W. Warden, for Singapore and China.
28 Bark *Sophia*, J. Bluett, for Akyab.
30 Ship *Alexander*, W. Sanderson, for the Mauritius.
— Bark *Vesper*, T. T. Attwood, for the Mauritius.
— French brig *Sirius*, T. F. Grillet, for Bourbon.
May 4 Bark *Red Rover*, Wm. Clifton, for China.
— Brig *Belhaven*, M. Crawford, for China.
5 Brig *Harriet*, G. Solomon, for Penang.
— Schooner *Charles Stewart*, D. Ross, for Moulmein.
— Bark *Edina*, J. Norris, for Moulmein.
7 Bark *Sylph*, R. Wallace, for China.
11 Ship *Ceres*, J. Blampied, for Isle of France.
— Brig *Cecelia*, P. Roy, for the Straits and Malacca.
13 Ship *Elizabeth*, C. Blenkensop, for Bombay.
— American ship *Eclipse*, A. Perry, for Salem.
13 H. C. C. ship *General Palmer*, W. Thomas, for London.
— Ship *Argyle*, McDonald, for Madras.
15 American brig *Apthorp*, H. G. Bridges, for New York.
16 Brig *Richard Bell*, J. Wurdle, for China.
— Schooner *Young Rover* J. Baker, for Moulmein.
18 Ship *Parsee*, E. McKellar, for London.
21 Bark *Ann*, J. Tindale, for London.
25 French ship *Victoire et Lisse*, C. Vellehogard, for Bor-
deaux.
27 French ship *Admiral Hugon*, Lefrancois, for Bourbon.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

- Per General Gascoyne, from Isle of France*:—Lient. Hopper.
Per Spartan, from Madras:—Mrs. Taylor and infant child,
Mr. M. G. Muchin, and Mr. D. W. Hill.
Per Young Rover, from Moulmein:—C. J. Sutherland, Esq.,
J. Tomlin, Esq., F. P. L. Chamber, Esq., Messrs. T. Bently and J.
Bently, Mariners, and T. Aratoon, Armenian.
Per Bengal, from Glasgow:—Mrs. J. Thompson, Miss
Graham, Captain Campbell, 29th N. I., Dr. W. Buchanan, Cornet
W. Waugh, 16th Lancers, Mr. M. Campbell, and Mr. Thos.
Urquhart.

Per John MacLellen, from Greenock:—Mrs. Bowie and Mr. Andrew Bowie.

Per Herculean, from Liverpool:—William Mitchell, Esq.

Per bark Austen, from China:—Mrs. Ricketts and child; and Mrs. Lathrop.

Per Tancred, from Ceylon:—Mr. J. D. Brand.

Per Swallow, from Madras:—Mrs. Adam, Capt. Johnstone, R. N. Infantry, Lieut. Scate, Madras Artillery, Lieut. Bower, ditto Infantry, G. Adam, Esq. and J. Dowell, Esq. Merchants.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Cecelia, for Singapore:—Messrs. J. Blackburn and Farquhar.

Per Parsee:—Mrs. Colvin, A. Colvin, Esq., Dr. John Colvin, Montefiore Joseph, Esq., and two children.

Per bark Vesper, for the Mauritius:—Pringle, Esq. Civil Service.

Per ship Bolton, for the Cape:—Mrs. Halhead, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. McGeage, Mrs. Ekins, Miss Reddish, N. Hudson, Esq. Civil Service, and R. Wallpole, Esq. Civil Service.—*For London*: Lieut. Ekins, Bengal Cavalry, Lieut. Southhall, H. M. 38th Regiment, and six children.

Per Ann:—Mr. G. R. Richardson, R. H. McNees, Esq. and child.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(WHERE THE PLACE IS NOT MENTIONED, CALCUTTA IS TO BE UNDERSTOOD.)

1834

MARRIAGES.

- April 9* At Madras, Mr. Charles Stewart, Assistant Apothecary, to Mrs. Jane Orton, only daughter of the late Mr. Griffin Orton, Livery Stable-keeper.
- 11 At Tripassore, Acting Staff Serjeant Major Samuel Hilton, to Mrs. Sarah Ince, widow of the late Mr. Silvester Ince.
- 12 At Poona, Mr. Robert Xavier Murphy, Mahratta Interpreter and Translator to the Supreme Court, to Charlotte Bellew, only daughter of Mr. John Bellew, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, on this establishment.
- 15 At Trichinopoly, Mr. Edward Jarrett Jones, Missionary, S. P. G. F. to Charlotte Eliza, daughter of the Rev. D. S. Greyvogel.
- Lieut. William Cautis, of the 15th Regt. N. I., to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Capt. O'Connell, Commissary of Ordnance.

- 16 Mr. Clark Cater, to Miss Margaret Eliza Brady.
- 18 At Madras, Lieut. R. S. Dobbs, 9th Regt. N. I., to Jane Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Robert Cathcart, Esq., of Durham, North Britain.
- Mr. J. H. Taylor, of the Herald Office, to Miss Catherine Kelly.
- 19 At Bombay, Mr. Robt. Walter, to Miss Anne Blowers.
- 21 At Mullye, Capt. Ninian Lewis, of the 63d Regt. N. I., to Eliza Mary Anna, eldest daughter of Captain Reynolds, of the same Regt.
- 22 At Futtehghur, Sergeant John Convey, 2d troop 2d brigade Horse Artillery, to Miss Frances Farrel, of Etawah.
- 23 At Bombay, Richard Spooner, Esq., Civil Service, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of L. Hathway, Esq., Surgeon of the Artillery.
- 25 At Delhi, Mr. E. Kinsey, to Miss Eliza McPherson.
- 26 Mr. George Bowers, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hobson.
- Mr. M. Gonsalves, to Miss Anna Gomes.
- 29 At Dinapore, Lieut. R. Smyth, Artillery, to Ann, fourth daughter of James Gibbon, Esq.
- Mr. W. F. Gomes, head gardener of the H. C. Botanical Garden, to Miss Pamela Fenwick.
- May* 6 At Cawnpore, Lieut. Thomas Bradridge Studdy, of the 8th Regt. of Light Cavalry, to Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of William Bishop, of Grey's Wood, Haslemere, and North Bank, Regent's Park.
- 13 Mr. J. H. Hatton, to Miss Anna Williams.
- 21 Mr. James Fordyce, to Miss Caroline Williams.
- 24 Mr. William Price, to Miss Amelia Sophia Pritchard.
- 26 Capt. Sutton, H. M.'s 49th Regiment, to Miss Sarah Louisa Barnes.

1834

BIRTHS.

- Jan.* 22 At Wynhurch, Cape of Good Hope, the lady of Captain E. Willoughby, Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, of a daughter.
- 24 At Campung Glam, the lady of Capt. Henry Prior, of the 23d Light Infantry, Commanding the Troops at Singapore, of a daughter.
- March* 17 At Port Louis, Mauritius, the lady of Wm. Ainslie, junior, Esq. of a son.
- 21 At Bangalore, the wife of Mr. J. Hamnett, of the Ordnance Department, of a daughter.
- April* 6 At Rhio, the lady of M. A. Borgen, Esq. Master Attendant, of a son.
- 9 At Byculla, Mrs. A. W. Elliott, of a son.
- 11 At Madras, the lady of Lieut. E. Willis, 28th N. I., of a daughter.

- 13 At Surat, the lady of Captain Brucks, Indian Navy, senior Naval Officer on the station, of a son.
 — At Vepery, the wife of Mr. J. O'Hara, of a son.
 — At Allahabad, Mrs. William Johnson, of a son.
 17 At Madras, Mrs. Catherine Purcell, wife of Mr. J. A. Purcell, senior Asst. Apothecary, of a son.
 — At Muttra, the lady of Capt. W. Martin, 57th Regt. N. I., of a son.
 18 At Surat, the lady of J. Vibart, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter.
 — At Aurungabad, the lady of Captain George Twemlow, Bengal Artillery, of a daughter.
 20 At Simla, the lady of Lieut. Chester, of a son.
 — At Kurnaul, the wife of Overseer John Shaw, D. P. Works, of a son.
 — At Bellary, Mrs. George S. F. Ross, of a son.
 21 At Bogwangolah, Mrs. Charles Rose, of a son.
 — At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. P. Hammond, Artillery, of a son.
 — At Ootacamund, the lady of Capt. Lawe, of the Engineers, of a son.
 22 The wife of Mr. John Christon, of a daughter.
 23 At Bellary, the lady of Lieutenant Lawford, Engineers, of a daughter.
 25 At Randal Lodge, Bombay, the lady of J. H. Dunster-ville, Esq. 12th Regt. N. I., of a daughter, still-born.
 — The lady of W. T. Dawes, Esq., of a still-born son.
 26 Mrs. Jacob Hoff, of a son.
 — The lady of F. O. Wells, Esq., of a daughter.
 27 At Delhi, the lady of Captain Ramsay, Brigade Major, of a son.
 28 At Benares, the lady of Lieut. C. I. Lewis, D. A. C. G., of a daughter.
 — At Malcolm Peyt, Bombay, the lady of Ensign J. Morphey Browne, Bombay European Regt., of a son.
 29 At Sea, on board the *Isadora*, the lady of Lieut. John Grimes, of the 8th Regt. N. I., of a son.
 — At Bancoorah, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Shuldham, Commanding 31st Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Wm. Ashmore, of a daughter.
 — The lady of G. M. Batten, Esq. C. S., of a daughter.
- May*
- 1 At Gya, the lady of D. W. Fraser, Esq. of a daughter.
 — At Bombay, the lady of H. B. Turner, Esq., of a son.
 2 At Bombay, Mrs. J. H. Reel, of a daughter.
 3 At Bheundy, the lady of Capt. Farrell, 6th N. I., of a daughter.
 5 At Meerutt, Mrs. G. P. Lumley, of a son.
 — At Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of Lieut. R. P. Pooni father, 31 Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

- 6 At Dacca, Mrs. George Dixon, of a daughter.
 8 At Delhi, the wife of Mr. E. Parsons, of a still-born son.
 — At Chunar, the lady of Assistant Surgeon Barber, of a daughter.
 9 Mrs. R. S. Strickland, of a son.
 — Mrs. A. Fleming, of a son.
 10 Mrs. J. D'Santos, of a daughter.
 — At Burdwan, the lady of Henry Millett, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.
 11 At Madras, the lady of John Carnac Morris, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.
 12 At Bancoorah, the lady of J. W. Ricketts, Esq., of a son.
 13 In Fort William, the wife of Garrison Pay Serjeant Gray, of a son.
 — At Boolandshuhar, the lady of Capt. Rd. Wilcox, of a daughter.
 14 The lady of John Farley Leith, Esq., Barister at Law, of a son.
 15 At Baraset, the lady of Richard Herbert Mytton, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.
 18 At Purneah, the lady of F. Gouldsbury, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.
 21 At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Van Heythuysen, of a son.
 22 Mrs. James Dufholts, of a son.
 25 Mrs. James Ogilvie, of a daughter.
 26 At Cossipore, the lady of Major G. Hutchinson, of the Engineers, of a daughter.
 27 The lady of Captain A. B. Clapperton, officiating First Assistant Master Attendant, of a daughter.
 (No date) Mrs. R. Gordon, of a son.
 (No date) At Benares, at the house of R. Bernard, Esq., the lady of R. Taylor, Esq., of twins.

1834

DEATHS.

- Jan. 16 At Maderia, Isabella, wife of Capt. David Ewart, of Artillery, and daughter of the late Major Richard Hodgson, of this establishment, aged 23.
 24 At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. G. Templer, 22d Regt. N. I.
 Feb. 8 At Campang Glam, the beloved wife of Capt. H. Prior, 23d Light Infantry.
 March 5 At Batavia, at the house of Richard Melbourn, Esq., Pidara Tjins, William John Greig, Esq., of Lerwick, Shetland, nephew to John Deans, Esq., late of this city, of a lingering consumption, at the early age of
 ● 22 years.
 20 At Penang, Mr. George Yonge, aged 35 years.

- April* 2 At Stony River, killed whilst on a reconnoitring party, at the 25th year of his age, Lieutenant James Andrew Erskine, His Majesty's 48th Regiment, deeply and sincerely lamented both by the officers and men.
- 3 At Mhow, Nicholas Joseph, second son of Nicholas Rielly, Qr.-Mr. Serjt. 16th Regt. N. I.; aged 5 years, 2 months and 24 days.
- At Somanaphett, Ensign C. D. Babington, of the 31st Regt. N. I.
- At Somanaphett, Ensign J. Robertson, of the 9th Regt. N. I.
- At Madras, whilst serving with an advance party from Colonel Jackson's force on the N. W. Coorg Frontier, Ensign David Johnston, of the 51st Regiment Native Infantry, Acting Quarter Master to the 40th Regiment.
- 5 At Shekarpoor, Ensign David MacDuff Bridges, of the 2d Regt. N. I.
- In Camp at Kimedya, Lieut. J. P. Power, of Engineers.
- 10 At Bolaram, the wife of Mr. Sub-Assistant Surgeon Joseph Vital, Nizam's Service; aged 23 years and 6 months.
- 13 At Secunderabad, William Nerhudda, son of Qr. Master Serjeant and Anne Swinscoe, H. M. 45th Regt. aged 2 years and 1 month.
- 15 At Allahabad, Samuel Willoughby, the fourth son of Mr. J. Horn, aged 1 year, 8 months and 11 days.
- At Camp Dubhaee, Sarah Julia, the infant daughter of C. C. Foy, Sub-Assistant Surveyor, aged 10 months.
- 16 At Lucknow, Henrietta, youngest daughter of Serjeant Major Knight, 22d Regt. aged 6 years and 4 months.
- 25 At Kavel, the wife of Mr. Charles Marshall, Clerk of St. Thomas's Church, aged 27 years.
- 26 At Berhampore, Major George Macarthey Greville, of His Majesty's 38th Regt.
- At Bellary, Letitia Mary, only child of Lieut. John Horner, H. M. 55th Regt.; aged 2 years and 4 months.
- 27 At Kamptee, Lieut. C. Messiter, of the 22d Regt. N. I.
- 28 Thos. Lockier, Esq., formerly of the Honorable East India Company's Naval Service.
- 30 At Dacca, Lieut.-Col. Watson, late Commanding 53d Regt. N. I.; most deeply and deservedly regretted by the Officers and men under his command, as well as by that society, of which he was a distinguished ornament.
- May* 1 Mrs. Maria McNees, wife of Mr. R. K. McNees; aged 19 years.

- 2 Mrs. Elizabeth Susanna Shippey, aged 25 years, 6 months and 12 days.
- 3 Mr. William Montgomery, son of Mr. James Montgomery.
- At Dacca, John Hollow Esq., aged 80 years. Sincerely lamented by his family and friends.
- 4 Mr. Alexander Moreiro, proprietor of the East Indian Press, aged 49 years and 2 months.
- Mr. John Bryce Melville, nephew of the Revd. D. Bryce, aged 25 years; much and sincerely regretted.
- At Akyah, William Angelo, son of Capt. W. Limonds, commanding at that place, aged 2 years, 3 months and 26 days.
- 6 Virginia Adelaide, the infant daughter of Mr. Thomas Victor, aged 1 year, 9 months and 15 days.
- At Trichinopoly, W. Valemine, Esq., aged 37 years; leaving a disconsolate widow and 4 children to bemoan their irretrievable loss.
- 7 Mrs. Catherine Walker, wife of Mr. William Walker, Provisioner, aged 30 years.
- At Bombay, Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Mr. Sub-Conductor Trenn, Commissariat Department, aged 1 year.
- 8 Miss Eliza Gould, daughter of the late Mr. R. Gould, Auctioneer, aged 28 years.
- 9 Miss Margaret Victoria Vauquelin, daughter of the late Mr. John Vauquelin, aged 13 years, 8 months and 19 days.
- Miss Anna Irene Strettell, daughter of Charles George Strettell, Esq., Attorney at Law, aged 2 years and 2 months.
- In Loudon Buildings, aged 13 years and upwards, Henry Leach, of the *Englishman* establishment, eldest son of Garrison Serjeant-Major Leach. He was an intelligent and industrious lad, and is much regretted by his employer.
- 10 Monsieur Frederic Detours, Avocat; aged 27 years.
- At Madras, Mary Ann, the infant daughter of Serjeant-Major J. Davis, of the late Carnatic Ordnance Artificers, aged 13 months and 10 days.
- 12 Mrs. Caroline Lydia Wood, wife of Capt. W. P. Wood, of the Country Service; aged 23 years, 5 months and 3 days.
- William Macleod, Esq., Attorney at Law; aged 43 years and 8 months.
- At the Sand Heads, on board the *Asseerghur* pilot brig, Mr. Mathew William Newcomb, H. C. Marine; aged 22 years; deeply and sincerely regretted.

- 14 At the Goolie Bazar, Richard, son of Mr. R. Haviland, Commissariat Department; aged 4 years and 6 months.
 — Miss Mary Dogherty, of the European Female Orphan Asylum, aged 13 years.
- 15 Miss Charlotte Robam; aged 19 years, 4 months and 19 days.
 — Mr. Bartholomew Hunt Daunt, of the Court of Requests, aged 28 years.
 — Mr. Richard Crockford, of the Police Establishment, aged 41 years.
- 16 Miss Agnes Disandt, daughter of D. Disandt, Esq., Assistant to Messrs. Lyall, Matheson and Co. aged 4 months and 3 days.
 — Mrs. Sophia Brampton, aged 38 years.
- 17 At Benares, Georgiana, daughter of Mr. William Rawstorne, aged 13 years.
- 18 At Howrah, James McNeight, Esq., aged 56 years.
- 19 The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D'Souza; aged 5 months.
 — Mr. Jaques Conolley; aged 40 years.
- 20 Mrs. Elizabeth Kiernander, the wife of Mr. J. Kiernander, aged 27 years, 6 months, and 1 day.
 — Mrs. Luisa DeRozario; aged 45 years.
 — William Thompson, Esq., late of the ship *Captain Cook*.
- 21 Mr. Thomas Maudsley Hartshorn, Engineer; aged 43 years, 7 months, and 11 days.
 — Mr. Thomas Walker, of the ship *Royal George*; aged 27 years.
 — Lucy Ellen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carbery, of Government Place, East; aged 16 months and 7 days.
 — Of pulmonary consumption, Carrol Humphry, Esq., M. D., of Albany, New York, and Surgeon of the American ship *Edward*; aged 31 years.
 — Mrs. Mary Atkins, relict of the late Mr. Robert Atkins, of the Honorable Company's Marine; aged 61 years.
- 22 Miss Henrietta Grace Coles, daughter of Mr. C. G. Coles, aged 1 year, 1 month, and 21 days.
 — Captain James Browne Moore, formerly a Branch Pilot H. C. M. S.; aged 61 years.
- 23 Mr. John Taylor, proprietor of the Billard Rooms in Cossitollah, aged 30 years and 4 months.
 — Mr. John Peter Marques, son of Mr. John Isaac Marques, aged 5 months and 11 days.
- 24 Mrs. Mary Hartshorn, aged 46 years, 7 months, and 11 days.

- 24 Miss Matilda Hamilton, a ward of the Erce School,
aged 12 years, 10 months, and 24 days.
- Mr. Frederick Cheltham, aged 38 years.
- Mr. Thomas John Wood, Accountant of the General
Post Office, aged 53 years.
- At Malacca, Miss Minass, leaving her friends and a
betrothed lover to deplore her loss.
- 26 Mrs. Sophia S. P. Bagram, the relict of the late S. P.
Bagram, Esq., aged 26 years.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES,

UP TO MAY 29, 1834.

<i>Estates of</i>	<i>Executors, Administrators, &c.</i>
Ahmuty, R (Civil Service.)....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Aplin, C. D'O. (Major.).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Bogle, George... ..	Registrar Supreme Court.
Boughter, S. E. (Spinster.)....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Browne, M. W. (Colouel.).....	Clements Brown, as constituted attorney of A. A. Browne, sole administrator.
Burchell, W. J (Indigo Planter.)	Wm. Carr, administrator.
Davidson, A. S.....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Delamotte, D. (Civil Service.)..	T. Watkins, as constituted attorney of P. Delamotte, executor.
Dowdeswell, W. (formerly of Ewell.)	Registrar Supreme Court.
Gibson, Susanah (Widow.).....	George Lamb and Matilda his wife, administrator and administratrix.
Hardy, Betty (Widow.).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Hodges, Eliza (Widow.).	Registrar Supreme Court.
Lindsay, P. Y. (Civil Service.).	R. E. Blaney, as constituted attorney of Mrs. H. E. Lindsay, executrix.
Low, James (Major.).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Macdonald, A. (Indigo Planter.)	Registrar Supreme Court.
Marcus, Mary (Widow.).	R. Kelsall, J. Williams, and Elizabeth Pereira, executors and executrix.
Michie, J. (Mariner.)... ..	Registrar Supreme Court.
Odell, J. C. (Major.).....	J. Herring and W. H. Halford, executors.
Richardson, T. (Civil Service.)..	R. D. Mangles, executor.
Ridge, C. J. (Captain.).....	D. Macintyre, as constituted attorney of J. Ainge and W. Gunner, executors.
Ridge, E. J. (Captain.).....	D. Macintyre, as constituted attorney of T. J. Ridge, executor.
Robertson, D. (Mariner.).....	T. Anderson, executor.
Rowe, J. W. (Captain.).....	Harriet Meredith, administratrix.
Sreemutty Bhedhoomoney Dossee (Widow.).....	Sreemutty Chooneemoney Dossee and Sreemutty Rungonmonee Dossee, executrices.
Wellesley, Gerald (Civil Service.).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Wynne, R. O. (Civil Service.)..	Registrar Supreme Court.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,—MAY 29, 1834.

	TO BUY.	TO SELL.
Remittable Loan, 6 per Cent.....	21 0 a	20 0 Prem.
Old 5 per Cent. {	1 6 a	0 14 „
	0 10 a	0 4 „
	0 0 a	0 0 „
Second or Middle 5 per Cent. Loan..	3 0 a	0 4 Prem.
New or 3d 5 per Cent. Loan	2 12 a	2 4 „
4 per Cent. Loan.....	0 8 a	1 0 Discr.
Bank of Bengal Shares.. Sa. Rs. 3,200		Prem. 3,100

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....	7 0
Ditto on Government and Salary Bills,.....	5 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	5 7
Do. on open accounts, the Bank lending on Deposit Security	5 8

COURSE OF FXCHANGE.

	CALCUTTA.		[SELL.]
BUY.] 1 9½	Government Bills, 12 months' date, per Sa. Rs.		1 10
1 11	Other Public Bills, per Sa. Rs.		2 1
2s 1d a 2s 2½d	Private Bills, 6 months' sight, 2s 3d a 2s 4d		

PRICES OF BULLION.

	TO BUY.	TO SELL.
Dollars, per 100 Sa. Rs.	209 12	208 8
Sovereigns, each	10 10	10 8
Guineas, ditto	11 0	10 12
Old Gold Mohurs, ditto	17 9	17 8
New Gold Mohurs, ditto	16 11	16 5

SHIPPING REGISTER,

FOR JUNE, 1834.

ARRIVALS.

- May 31** Bark *Tan O'Shanter*, William Coyde, from Ceylon 18th May.
— Bark *Cashmere Merchant*, W. Tingate, from Covelong 26th May.
- June 1** Bark *Ann*, J. M. Bridwell, from Bombay 9th May and Madras 25th ditto,
6 Bark *Research*, A. Ogilvie, from Madras 9th, and Vernee 28th May.
7 Bark *Peking*, R. Edwards, from Madras 16th, and Ennore 30th May.
8 Ship *Roberts*, Henry Wake, from Portsmouth 7th February, Madras 25th and Ennore 31st May.
— Ditto *Marlon*, J. Richards, from Covelong 31st May.
— Bark *Donna Garmolita*, C. Gray, from Ennore 2d June.
10 Ship *Golconda*, W. H. Bell, from Madras 28th May and Ekapelly 4th June.
— Bark *Penslope*, P. Hutchinson, from the Mauritius 8th April and Ceylon 2d June.
11 Bark *Ganges*, J. Burgess, from Madras 30th May and Ennore 4th June.
— Ditto *Gallardon*, W. Allen, from Mananum 3d June.
12 Schooner *Elizabeth*, T. K. Morefudsen, from Moulmein 16th and Amherst 24th May.
14 Ship *Lord Lyndoch*, William Johnston, from Ekapelly 7th June.
— Brig *Euphrasia*, J. Lenepren, from the Mauritius 26th April and Covelong 5th June.
15 H. C. G. ship *Baraga*, P. J. Reeves, from London 1st and Plymouth 5th February.
16 Ship *Winscales*, G. Fisher, from Liverpool 1st Feb.
— Bark *Thetis*, C. Clark, from China 19th April and Singapore 22d May.
— Bark *Hindoo*, J. Anker, from Liverpool 5th February.
17 Sloop *Wase*, Fiedala, from Madras 21st May.
— Ship *Drengan*, J. Mackenzie, from Madras 4th, and Ennore 11th June.
— Schooner *Asteron*, R. Richardson, from Moulmein 2d June.
19 Ship *Fattle Raheman*, Hagee Jaffer, from Bombay 26th May.
— Brig *Janot*, J. Lotch, from Covelong 11th June.
— Bark *Lord of the Isles*, G. Higon, from London 6th December and Falmouth 9th February.
— Ship *Ettes*, Ed. Follins, from Point Pedro 8th June and Madras 12th June.

- 21 Ship *Layton*, G. Wade, from Madras 14th June.
 — Brig *Ramchund Parson*, Nacoda, from Bombay 14th May.
 23 Bark *Edmont*, John Seager, from Madras 3d, Coringa 16th and Visagapatam 18th June.
 25 Ship *Thatta*, W. H. Biden, from Chittagong 16th June.
 26 Ship *Blakely*, Thomas Jackson, from Liverpool 11th March.
 — Barque *Falcon*, D. Ovenstone, from China 8th May and Singapore 5th June.
 27 Ship *La Belle Alliance*, Charles Arkcoll, from London 9th February, Cape of Good Hope (date not mentioned,) and Madras 21st June.
 — Ship *King William the Fourth*, E. D. O. Eales, from Bombay 7th June.
 28 Ship *Asia*, G. K. Bathie, from London 11th March and Madras 22d June.
 30 Ship *Competitor*, G. B. Brock, from Rangoon 13th June.
 — Schooner *Charles Stuart*, D. Ross, from Rangoon 14th June.

DEPARTURES.

- May* 31 Brig *Jessy*, Jas. Auld, from Penang.
 — Bark *Phoenix*, A. Baine, for Moulmein.
June 2 Bark *Prinsep*, J. Fergusson, for Madras.
 6 Brig *Harriet*, G. Soloman, for Penang.
 9 French ship *Bordelais*, M. Laporte, for Bourbon
 11 Ship *Bussorah Merchant*, J. Moncrief, for London.
 — Bark *Ann*, J. Tuidle, for ditto.
 — ditto *Water Witch*, A. Henderson, for Singapore and China.
 12 Ship *Royal George*, W. Wilson, for London.
 17 Bark *Swallow*, W. Adam, for Madras.
 18 Bark *Nestor*, A. Thibault, for China.
 23 Bark *Crown*, J. Cowman, for Liverpool.
 — Bark *Haidee*, J. Randle, for Singapore.
 26 Bark *Skimmer*, J. R. Gillan, for Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.
 27 Bark *Addingham*, J. Sedgwick, for the Mauritius.
 — ditto *Tancred*, R. R. Williams, for ditto.
 — ditto *Research*, A. Ogilvie, for Masulipatam and Madras.
 29 Bark *Donna Carmelita*, C. Gray, for Penang.
 — Ditto *Resource*, R. Smith, for Penang and Singapore.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

*Per H. C. C. ship Barossa, from London:—*Mrs. Place, C. Radcliffe, Esq., Writer; Lieut. Poett, commanding recruits; Mr. Place, Engineer; Hon'ble R. Byng, Mr. Wiggins and Mr. Penrice, Cadets; 50 H. C. recruits, 3 women and 3 children.

Per Roberts, from London:—Mrs. Phillips; Mrs. Touissant; Miss Mary Touissant; Miss Margaret Touissant; Captain B. Phillips, N. Cavalry; Mr. Fras. Touissant; Mr. Wm. Lloyd, Cadet; Mr. Wm. Scott, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Wm. White, Surgeon H. M. 16th Lancers; Mr. J. W. Grant Free Merchant; Mr. Wagratriber; and Mr. J. Spearing, Conductor. *From Madras*:—Dr. D. Stewart, M. D., Assistant Surgeon from the Cape; and Mr. Grant, Free Merchant, per ship *Claudine*.

Per Donna Carmelita:—Captain D. Wilson, Country Service; and an Armenian Priest.

Per Marion:—Mr. John Lyster, Country Service.

Per Ganges, from Madras:—Henry Spooner, Esq.; Dr. McIntire; and Mr. Frederick Hawkins.

Per Gaillardon, from the Mauritius:—Monsr. Grollier. *From Marcanum*:—Capt. G. B. Taylor and Master Taylor.

Per bark Research from Madras:—Mr. White, Mariner; and Mr. Wells, Merchant.

Per schooner Attaram, from Moulmein:—Mr. Sohn Darwood.

Per Falcon, from Singapore:—Mrs. D. L. Richardson and child.

• • *Per ship La Belle Alliance, from London*:—Dr. Dumbar, Assistant Surgeon; Dr. Campbell, ditto H. M. 49th; and Mr. Cochran. *From the Cape of Good Hope*:—Mrs. Col. Fagan, Mrs. Ross, Miss Fagan, Major Ross, Mr. Harrington, Civil Service, and Mr. Fagan, Cornet Light Cavalry. *From Madras*:—Miss Mareipit, Ensign Blagrove and Mr. Martiu,

Per ship Asia, from London:—Mrs. Perceval Alleyn, Misses H. M. Macaulay, Catherine Haldaue, Elizabeth Curtis, and Dorothy Curtis, Rowan Ronald, Esq., Messrs. James Curtis; J. T. Daycock, J. W. Carnagie, and W. Morrison, Cadets. *From Madras*:—F. Bathie, Esq. and Mr. H. F. Sildons, Madras Cavalry.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Royal George, for London:—Mrs. Major Webb and 2 children; Captain Laird; Lieutenants Harris and Remington, and Lieut. I. Bates, commanding troops; 83 troops 2 women, and 3 children.

Per ship General Gaseoyne, for China:—Mrs. Younghusband, Joseph Younghusband, Esq., and G. Jessop, Esq.

Per Indus, for Liverpool:—Mrs. Ronald, Miss Dann, Captain Goldhawke, and Mr. Montgomery.

Per ship Bussorah Merchant, for London:—Lieut. Backhouse. *For the Cape*: Mrs. Walter and 3 children; Mrs. Alexander;—Walter, Esq., George Alexander, Esq., and C. Smith, Esq., Civil Service; J. Miller, Esq.; and Major Barlow.

Per Henry Meriton, for Khyouk Phyo:—Captain Foley,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(WHERE THE PLACE IS NOT MENTIONED, CALCUTTA IS TO BE UNDERSTOOD.)

1834

MARRIAGES.

- May* 6 At Malacca, by the Honorable S. Garling, Esq., Resident Councillor, the Revd. Charles Gutzlaff, to Miss Mary Wanstall.
- 12 At Mussoorie, Lieut. E. T. Tierney, 28th Regt. N. I., to Miss Christiana Clarke, niece of Major Ramsay.
- 15 At the Vepery Church, Mr. F. Pope, of the Military Pay Office, to Miss J. U. Deweltz.
- At Madras, Captain John Reid Brown, 6th Regiment Light Cavalry, to Margaret Mary, eldest daughter; and at the same time and place. Henry James Nicholls, Esq., 25th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to Ann Lilly, youngest daughter of the late Captain David Inverarity.
- 19 At Bombay, John Skinner, Esq. to Mary Gavin Elizabeth, second daughter of Hope Stewart, Esq., of Balmachin, Perthshire.
- 20 At Bangalore, Lieut. Frederick Chalmers, Assistant to the Commissioner for Mysore, to Eliza Sarah, fourth daughter of the late Revd. R. Smyth, Chaplain on this establishment.
- 23 At Futtighur, Mr. John Fitzpatrick, senior Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, to Margaret Isabella, third daughter of the late Mr. John Markling, H. C. Marine.
- 26 At Bombay, Nicolao Fernandes, junior, Esq., to Miss Anna Pulqueria Pereira, eldest daughter of Joseph Antonio Pereira, Esq.
- 27 At Purneah, Mr. William Noney, of the Judge's Office, to Miss Charlotte Morley.
- Mr. John Chertham Robertson, to Miss Harriet Taylor.
- Mr. John Andrews, to Miss Jane Cockburn.
- 28 L. M. DeSouza, Esq., of Bombay, to Miss Julia Clementina Dias.
- At Purneah, Mr. Thomas Mackenzie, to Miss Charlotte Thomas.
- At Purneah, Mr. Lewis D'Rozario, to Miss Dorothea Thomas.
- 30 At Purneah, (Nautpore), James Kilwick, Esq., to Miss Alice Sager.
- At Purneah, Mr. Joseph Francis D'Cruze, to Miss Mary Magdeline Noney.
- 31 At Purneah, Thomas Chapman, Esq., M.D., Assistant Surgeon, to Miss M. A. Palmer, daughter of Charles Palmer, Esq., of the same place.

- June* 2 At the Catholic Church in Durrumtollah, John Lack-
steen, Esq., to Olivia Adeline, only daughter of the
late Charles Edward Pinto, Esq.
- 3 At the Cathedral, Mr. Gent. Aviet, junior, to Miss Jane
Eliza Wigrey, daughter of Capt. Charles F. Wigrey.
- At St. John's Cathedral, Serjeant Hugh S. Ross, of
H. M.'s 49th Regt. to Mary Eliza Butter, a ward
of the E. F. O. Asylum.
- 5 At Berhampore, Miss Meik, eldest daughter of James
Meik, Esq. late of the Medical Board, Bengal, to Cap-
tain F. Boyd, of the Commissariat Department.
- At Lolarum, Capt. Alexander Adam, Commanding 7th
Regt. Nizam's I., to Mary Anne, widow of the late
Captain Puget, Madras European Regt.
- 9 Mr. William Skinner, to Miss Ann Gillespie.
- 10 At Madras, James Martin Jollie, Esq., to Catherine
Alicia Wilson, fourth daughter of the late John
Ewart, Esq., of Mullock, Galloway, N. B.
- 11 At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. William Morley, of
Moorshedabad, to Miss Charlotte MacNeclance.
- 12 At Madras, Mr. P. H. Shaw, to Miss Anne Gunn.
- 14 Mr. Francis Myers, to Miss Frances Eleanor Frederick.
- 16 At the Cathedral, Mr. Frederick C. Blost, to Ellen, se-
cond daughter of the late Captain W. DeCluzen, of
the Bengal Army.
- 17 At Berhampore, Mr. George Roots, to Mrs. Maria
Rose.
- 25 At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Henry Turner, of Edin-
burgh, Surveyor to the Canal Department, to Miss
Frederica Mullins, of Tranquebar.

1834

BIRTHS.

- April* 8 At Moulmein, the lady of Lieutenant Nott, His Ma-
jesty's 41st (or Welch) Regiment, of a daughter.
- 10 A Deesa, the lady of Capt. J. W. Watson, H. A. of a
daughter.
- 27 At Penang, the lady of J. W. Maillardet, Esq., Madras
Medical Service, of a daughter.
- At Baroda, the lady of Lieut. H. N. Ramsay, of a son.
- May* 8 At Singapore, Mrs. Annetta Melony, of a daughter.
- 11 At Cannanore, the lady of the Reverend J. C. Street,
Chaplain, of a son.
- 12 At Bhowndy, the lady of Lieut. Carstairs, 6th Regt. N.
I., of a daughter.
- At Bellary, the lady of James Smith, Esq., Garrison
Surgeon, of a son.
- 14 At Mussoorie, the lady of Major R. E. Chambers, 9th
Light Cavalry, of a daughter.
- 15 At Kotagherry, the lady of G. D. Drury, Esq., of a
daughter.

- May** 16 At Poonah, the lady of Capt. George Jervis, of the Engineers, of a daughter.
- 17 At Lucknow Cantonments, the lady of Major C. J. C. Davidson, Engineers, Superintending Engineer of Canals in the Service of His Majesty the King of Oudh, of a son.
- 19 At Meerut, the lady of Revd. J. Whiting, of a son.
- 23 At Kamptee, the lady of Captain T. A. Duke, Madras European Regiment, of a daughter.
- At Madras, the lady of Dr. Campbell, Depot Surgeon of Poonamallee, of a daughter, who expired shortly after.
- 25 At Singapore, the lady of Captain W. S. Wilson, of the *Platina*, of a son.
- 26 At Mussoorie, the lady of M. Richardson, Esq. M. D., Assistant Surgeon, 65th Regt. N. I., of a daughter, *still born*.
- 30 At Bangalore, the lady of Captain Augustus Clarke, Assistant to the Commissioner in Mysore, of a daughter.
- 31 At Agra, the wife of Mr. George Edward Pool, Assistant Apothecary H. M. 18th Light Infantry, of a daughter.
- At Russapuglah, Mrs. Robert Browne, of a son.
- June** 1 At Dacca, Mr. George Wise, of a son.
- 5 At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. J. E. Persons, 11th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
- At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. S. R. Hicks, of the 35th Regt, N. I., of a son.
- 6 At Madras, the lady of D. Elliot, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.
- At Benares, the lady of R. N. Burnard, Esq., Civil Assistant Surgeon, of a daughter.
- 11 Mrs. W Blackburn, of a daughter.
- At Bareilly, the lady of William J. Conolly, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.
- 15 Mrs. John Culloden, of a daughter.
- Mrs. William Philips, of a daughter.
- 18 At Hooghly, the lady of T. A. Wise, Esq. M. D. of a son.
- At Rampore Bauleah, the lady of R. Barlow, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.
- At Monghyr, the lady of J. F. D'Oyly, Esq., of a son.
- 21 At Allypoor, the widow of the late Jas. Duff, Esq., of a son.
- 22 Mrs. J. W. Jolly, of a son.
- The lady of William Turner, Esq. of a daughter.
- 23 At Burdwan, the lady of A. Lang, Esq. Civil Service, of a daughter,
- 25 Mrs. John Wood, of a son.

DEATHS.

1834

- Jan.* 26 At sea, Charlotte Maria, the beloved wife of Captain Vernon, Pay Master H M. 38th Regt., aged 23 years.
- Feb.* 2 At the Cape of Good Hope, Mary Anne, youngest daughter of Dr. John Murray, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, aged 15 months.
- March* 22 At the Cape of Good Hope, Major George Jones, of the 32d Regt. N. I.
- April* 18 At Saugor, Mrs. Harriett McGlone, wife of Mr. Assistant Apothecary J. McGlone; aged 15 years.
- 21 At Singapore, Jessy Hay, daughter of Capt. D. L. Richardson, of the Bengal Army; aged 2 years and 7 months.
- 30 At Allahabad, Matilda Arrabella, daughter of Serjeant L. Reid, of the Ordnance Department.
- May* 5 At Ootacamund, Neilgherry Hills, Anne Boyd, the infant daughter of Captain McNeill, of the 6th Light Cavalry, aged 9 months and 5 days.
- 9 At Bellary, Mary Theodora, the beloved wife of Anthony Edward Angelo, Esq., Madras Civil Service, aged 30 years, and 8 months.
- 11 At Koorahalacottah, (Cuddapah District,) while on Survey, William Abraham Gillon, the only beloved son of Mr. A. Gillon, Sub-Assistant Surveyor of the 1st Division, aged 1 year and 22 days.
- 13 At Ootacamund, in the Neilgherry Hills, Capt. George Henry Milford Dalby, of the 68th Regt. Bengal N. I., Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military Department.
- 16 At Cuddapah. Lieut. and Adj. G. B. Marshall, of the 17th Regt. N. I.
- At Mangalore, Lieut. W. B. Dickinson, of the 40th Regt. N. I.
- At Madras, the infant daughter of Mr. R. Newbrigg.
- 17 At Moobarrie Bagh, Delhi, the infant daughter of Lieutenant J. Brind, of Artillery, aged 2 months and 8 days.
- 18 At Bombay, in Rampart Row, aged 27 days, John Pascal, the infant son of John Pascal Larkins, Esq.
- 19 At Saugor, Serjeant Samuel Gunton, Laboratory Man, Saugor Magazine, aged 43 years,
- 20 At Colar, 2d Lieut. R. Henderson, of Engineers.
- At Berhampore, the infant daughter of Mr. John Marshall Rose, aged 5 months.
- At Dharwar, Caroline Charlotte, infant daughter of E. H. Townsend, Esq., Civil Service, aged 11 months.
- 21 At Allahabad, Matthew Johnson, son of Mr. W. Thorpe, Conductor of Ordnance.

- May* 23 At Seetapore, Lieut. George Byron, 48th Regt. N. I.
 — At Secrole, Benares, Lieut. E. Jackson, of the 68th Regt. N. I.
 — At Bara, on his way from Loodiana to Simla, on medical certificate, Lieut. A. Horne, 62d Regt. N. I., in the 25th years of his age.
 — At Benares, of apoplexy, at the residence of Major G. W. Moseley, 38th Regt. N. I.; aged 29 years and 5 months.
 — At Barr, on his way to Siela, Lieut. Alexander Hoone, 62d Regt. N. I., aged 29 years.
 25 Mr. John Aris, late an Assistant to Messrs. Cruttenden and Co., aged 33 years.
 26 At Bombay, James Seton, Esq., of the Civil Service.
 — At Purneah, John William, the infant son of Mr. William Botelho, aged 4 months.
 — At Madras, Robert Cathcart, Esq., Acting Sub-Collector of Ganjam.
 27 At Purneah, Mrs. H. Botelho, wife of Mr. William Botelho, aged 21 years and 8 months
 — At Moalmynce, in the 24th year of his age, Lieutenant Amelius Fry, His Majesty's 41st or Welch Regiment.
 27 At Trichinopoly, Henry William, son of the late W. Valentine, Esq., aged 6 years, 10 months and 18 days.
 28 At Bellary, Captain C. Grant, of the Artillery.
 — At Muttra, Mrs. Catherine Wren, the widow of the late Riding Master Wren, aged 50 years.
 — At Etawah, William Cracroft, eldest son of J. C. Wilson, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged 3 years, 6 months and 29 days.
 — At Almora, John William, son of Lieut. Glasfurd, Engineers; aged 2 years and 9 months.
 — At Allahabad, of Cholera, Thomas, son of Mr. J. Tresham, Conductor of Ordnance.
 — At Berhampore, Mr. John Marshall, Assistant Apothecary, aged 26 years and 8 months.
 — At Allahabad, Edward Elson, son of Mr. A. Bethune, Sub-Conductor of Ordnance.
 — At his residence in the Conductor's Barracks, of cholera, George Orton, Conductor Ordnance Department, aged 42 years.
 — Mr. Alexander Urquhart, aged 36 years,
 29 At Allahabad, of cholera, Mr. William Thorpe, Conductor of Ordnance.
 — At Allahabad, Charles, son of Mr. D. Smith, of the Medical Department.
 — Mr. John McFarlane, aged 20 years.
 — Samuel Prattinton Stary, Esq., Attorney at Law, aged 37 years, and 9 months.

- May** 29 Mr. John David, aged 17 years and 5 months.
 — Miss Mary Bird, sister of R. M. Bird, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged 47 years.
 — Masters Peter and Francis, the only sons of Mr. P. Dissent, the former aged 4 years, 7 months and 9 days, the latter 3 years, 3 months and 13 days.
 — Mr. Thomas Hodgson, aged 21 years.
 — Mr. William Whoole, aged 32 years.
 31 Master Walter Charles Brown Williams, son of Mr. Walter Williams, aged 1 year and 16 days.
 — Mr. John Lloyd, Chief Officer of the brig *Westoe*, aged 27 years.
 — Mr. Richard Kaberry, of the ship *Princess Victoria*, aged 22 years.
 — In Fort William, Captain James Sutton, H. M.'s 49th Regt., aged 38 years.
 — In Fort William, Captain Henry Mausell, H. M. 39th Regt., A. D. C. to the Governor General; aged 40 years.
 — At Futtehgurb, Ensign John William Tomkins, 1st Regt. N. I.
 — At Humeerpoor, R. M. Tilgman, Esq., of the Civil Service.
 — At Cawnpore, Captain Andrew Hunter Wood, of the 15th Regt. N. I.; aged 44.
 — At Futtehgurb, Ensign J. W. Tomkins, of the 1st Regt. N. I.
- June** 1 At Gazeepore, Helen Sophia, daughter of Capt. Carmac, H. M. 3d Buffs, aged 6 months.
 — David Mills, Esq. Watch-maker, aged 69 years.
 — Theodosia Evelina Hill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hill, aged 2 years and 7 months.
 — Mr. W. A. Young, of the H. C. Marine, aged 20 years, 10 months and 2 days.
 — At Allipore, Lavinia Josephine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bowser, aged 1 year and 10 months.
 2 Mrs. Isabella D'Costa, aged 63 years.
 — David, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Baker, aged 1 year and 7 months.
 — Mr. James Barrett, late of Sooterkin's Lane, aged 34 years and 6 months.
 3 Mr. George Maslin, of the H. C. Marine, aged 29 years.
 — Capt. Joseph Scurr, Commander of the brig *Westoe*, aged 27 years.
 — Mr. Michael McManns, Chief Officer of the bark *Ann*, aged 34 years.
 — Miss Mary Elizabeth Woollen, daughter of William Woollen, Esq., aged 9 months.

- June 4** Mrs. Agnes Harrison, relict of the late Mr. John Harrison, aged 36 years and 8 months.
- Mrs. Betsey Roberts, aged 25 years.
- Mrs. Maria Higgins, widow of the late Mr. Higgins, aged 24 years.
- Miss Sarah Edwards, aged 36 years.
- Mrs. Louisa Gordon, wife of Mr. A. Gordon, junior, aged 37 years.
- At the military station of Mhow, in Malwah, Lieut. William George McConnell, of the 16th Regt., Bengal N. I.
- At Secunderabad, William Russell, youngest son of Troop Quarter Master Mr. Doyle, of the Horse Artillery, aged 13 months and 8 days.
- 5** At Barrackpore, Amelia Jane, the infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. Hampton, 50th Regt. N. I., aged 11 months and 15 days.
- At Secunderabad, Susan Roberts, infant daughter of the late R. T. Cox, of the 12th N. I.
- 6** At Bombay, Eliza Sophia, the infant daughter of Lieut. J. E. Persons, 11th Regt. N. I.
- 7** At Meerut, in the 28th year of his age, Lieut. T. E. Sage, of the Horse Artillery.
- Mr. Hugh Percy Moses, late Chief Officer of the *Water Witch*, aged 30 years.
- 8** Mrs. Mary Thomas Jessop, the lady of George Jessop, Esq., aged 29 years, 2 months and 22 days.
- At Berhampore, Margaret, the beloved wife of Serjeant Major Litchfield, H. M.'s 38th Regt.
- Capt. Blues, Commander of the barque *Tancred*; aged 40 years.
- 9** The Revd. William Carey, D. D., aged 72 years, 9 months and 21 days.
- At the General Hospital, Captain Wm. Allen, of the barque *Bright Planet*, aged 35 years.
- At Madras, Ensign J. Goolden, doing duty with the 9th Regt. N. I.
- 11** Mr. Hugh Wray, Indigo-planter; aged 45 years.
- 12** At Cherra Poonjee, the infant son of Capt. Havelock, of H. M. 13th Foot.
- 13** H. M. Sterndale, Esq.; aged 40 years.
- 16** Charles Hodgkinson, the infant son of Mr. William Ryland, of the Government Agency Office; aged 1 year, 5 months and 11 days.
- 17** Mrs. Ann Meiselbach, lady of the late Col. Frederick Meiselbach, of the Mahratta Service, aged 49 years and 9 months.
- 21** Mr. Anthony Francis Passeur, late a Pensioner in the Secret and Political Department, aged 64 years.

- June* 22 At Dacca, Henrietta Maria, the infant daughter of Lieut. Ommanney, Engineers, aged 9 months and 16 days.
- 23 Agnese Jeannette, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Blackburn.
- 24 At Fairlie Place, William, the infant son of W. F. Fergusson, Esq., aged 9 months and 23 days.
- 26 At Serampore, Felix, the second son of Mr. Jabez Carey, of Serampore; aged 11 years 8 months, and 6 days.
- 27 At Chowringhee, the infant daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Sewell, aged 10 months and 22 days.
- 28 William Brae, the infant son of C. L. Pinto, Esq., aged 5 months and 18 days.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, — JUNE 30, 1834.

	TO BUY.	TO SELL.
Remittable Loan, 6 per Cent.	22 0 a	21 0 Prem.
Old 5 per Cent. {	1 6 a	0 14 „
	2d Class.	0 10 a 0 4 „
	3d Class.	0 0 a 0 0 „
Second or Middle 5 per Cent. Loan.	3 0 a	0 2 Prem.
New or 3d 5 per Cent. Loan	2 12 a	2 4 „
4 per Cent. Loan.	0 8 a	1 0 Disc.
Bank of Bengal Shares.. Sa. Rs. 3,100		Prem. 3,000

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	7 0
Ditto on Government and Salary Bills,	5 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.	5 7
Do. on open accounts, the Bank lending on Deposit Security	5 8

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.]	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.
1 9½	Government Bills, 12 months' date, per Sa. Rs.	1 10
1 11	Other Public Bills, per Sa. Rs.	2 1
2s 1d a 2s 2½d	Private Bills, 6 months' sight, 2s 3d a 2s 4d	

PRICES OF BULLION.

	TO BUY.	TO SELL.
Dollars, per 100 Sa. Rs.	209 12	208 8
Sovereigns, each	10 10	10 8
Guineas, ditto	11 0	10 12
Old Gold Mohurs, ditto	17 9	17 8
New Gold Mohurs, ditto	16 11	16 5

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

<i>Estates of</i>	<i>Executors, Administrators, &c.</i>
Allen, W. (Mariner).....	P. Foster and W. P. Wood, executors.
Atkins, R. (Mariner).....	Anna Atkins, spinster, daughter and next of kin, administratrix.
Bagram, S. S. P. (Widow)....	C. A. Cavorke, executor.
Bhangbut Dutt, (Shroff).....	Govinchunker Dutt and Chintamoney Dutt, executors.
Brenan, A. (Major).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Broughton, R. (Lieut. Col.)....	J. Cowie, as constituted attorney of W. Nicoll, executor.
Cornish, M.....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Dalby, G. H. M. (Capt.).....	A. Beattie and R. J. H. Birch, executors.
Davidson, A. S. (Indigo Planter)	W. H. Smoult, administrator.
Duff, J. (Local Lieut).....	H. A. Boscawen, executor.
Gibson, S. (Widow).....	G. Lamb & Matilda his wife, administrator and administratrix.
Hollier, Mary.....	G. Denton, executor.
Jackson, W. (Serjeant).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Jokā, Sophia, (Widow).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Joyramain Dutt.....	Chooney Dossee, administratrix.
Kassindal Nagasaw,.....	Ramchunder Mittre, executor.
Mackinzie, J (Lieut. Col.).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Meer Abdool Hye.....	Meer Abdool Nazir, administrator.
Meiselbach, A. (Widow).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Mills, D. (Watch-maker).....	R. Lyall and D. Andrew, executors.
Moises, H. P. (Mariner).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Muspratt, J. P. (Merchant)....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Nicolle, P. (Colonel).....	Registrar of the Supreme Court, as the constituted attorney of J. DeV. L. Bisson and H. Godfray, executors.
Ortan, G. (Conductor).....	T. Lithgow and W. Coles, executors.
Phipps, W. F. (Lieut.).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Ryder, C. (Major).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Sayer, George (Rear-admiral)..	Registrar Supreme Court.
Scott, Mary (Widow).....	J. Cowie, as constituted attorney of H. S. Turner and T. J. Turner, executors.
Scott, Wm. (Colonel).....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Stacy, S. P. (Attorney).....	N. B. E. Bailie, executor.
Strickland, C. J.....	R. S. Strickland, executor.
Taylor John (Hotel-keeper)....	Registrar Supreme Court.
Watson, T. C. (Lieut. Col.)....	Sally Watson, executrix.
Wilson, E. P. (Brigadier).....	Jane Wilson, L. R. Stacy, and C. Mattley, executors and executrix.
Wood, J. T.....	M. A. Wood, administratrix.

SHIPPING REGISTER,

FOR JULY, 1834.

ARRIVALS.

- | | | |
|------|----|---|
| June | 30 | Ship <i>Competitor</i> , G. B. Brook, from Rangoon 13th June. |
| | — | Schooner <i>Charles Stuart</i> , D. Ross, from ditto 14th ditto. |
| July | 3 | Bark <i>Patriot King</i> , James Clarke, from Liverpool 11th March. |
| | — | Ditto <i>Frankland</i> , O. Edwards, from ditto 5th February. |
| | — | Ship <i>Edmonstone</i> , M. McDougall, from Bombay 11th June. |
| | 5 | Brig <i>Yare</i> , H. W. Fawcett, from Isle of France 22d May. |
| | — | Bark <i>Edna</i> , J. Norris, from Moulmein 21st June. |
| | — | Brig <i>Daphne</i> , R. Todd, from London 14th March, and Point Pedro 26th June. |
| | 6 | Ship <i>Neptunc</i> , A. Broadhurst, from London 16th March, and Madras 30th June |
| | — | Ditto <i>Dunvegan Castle</i> , R. Laws, from London 11th March and Portsmouth 13th ditto. |
| | 7 | Ship <i>Recovery</i> , Thomas Wellbank, from London 9th Feb. Madras (date not mentioned,) and Ennore 29th June. |
| | — | Bark <i>Burrell</i> , J. Metcalf, from Rangoon 20th June. |
| | 9 | Brig <i>Lady Normanby</i> , J. Teasdale, from London 5th December, and the Mauritius 5th June. |
| | 10 | Brig <i>Mary</i> , J. Morton, from Bombay 19th June. |
| | 11 | Bark <i>Exporter</i> , R. Anwyle, from the Mauritius 29th May, Hambentottee 23d June, and Madras 2d July. |
| | — | Schooner <i>Young Rover</i> , J. Lyons, from Moulmein 22d June. |
| | — | Ship <i>Orwell</i> , James Dalrymple, from London 14th March and Madras 4th July. |
| | 15 | Brig <i>Ripley</i> , Richard Lloyd, from Liverpool 1st March. |
| | 16 | Brig <i>Welcome</i> , C. Castles, from Greenock 14th March. |
| | — | Ship <i>Andromache</i> , J. Andrews, from London 11th February, Portsmouth 11th March, and Madras 8th July |

- July* 16 Bark *Lonach*, W. Leppon, from Madras 29th June.
 — Bark *Broad Oak*, M. Hubbuck, from Liverpool 14th March.
 — Ship *Majestic*, A. Lawson, from Bombay 25th June.
 18 Ship *Allerton*, E. Gill, from Madras 11th July.
 20 Bark *Sophia*, J. Bluett, from Penang 30th June.
 21 Ship *King William*, W. Steward, from Bombay 25th June.
 — French Brig *Agenor*, LeClerc, from Marseilles 27th December, and Madras 13th June.
 22 Ship *City of Edinburgh*, D. Frazer, from London 23d November, Cape of Good Hope 16th May, and Madras 12th July.
 — Brig *Thomas Dougal*, D. K. Brown, from Ennore 13th ditto.
 23 Bark *Abgarris*, W. D. Lange, from Bombay 27th June.
 — Brig *Hind*, R. Watt, from Sydney 25th May
 28 Brig *Pumie*, C. A. Harris, from London 27th January and Mauritius 23d June.
 — Brig *Lady Hayes*, J. Burnett, from Sydney 3d April, Sourabay a 5th June, Singapore 21st ditto, and Penang 4th July.
 — Ship *Forth*, C. Robinson, from China 1st June, and Singapore 6th July.
 — Bark *Helvellyn*, W. B. Boadle, from Bourbon 4th June, and Mauritius 7th ditto.
 — French ship *Casimir*, P. Saliz, from Bordeaux 19th April, Cape de Verde 8th May, Pondicherry 16th July and Madras 23th ditto.
 29 Ship *Mary Ann Webb*, W. Viner, from Liverpool 13th April.
 — Bark *St. Leonard*, J. W. Gurr, from Liverpool 12th March.
 — Ship *Argyle*, A. McDonald, from Ennore 19th July.
 30 Ship *Shahool Hamid*, E. Dumonts, from Bombay 27th June, and Madras 22d July.
 — Brig *Kate*, John Young, from the Mauritius 17th June, and Ceylon 18th July.

DEPARTURES.

- July* 1 Schooner *Syed Khan*, J. P. Griffith, for China.
 2 Bark *Resource*, A. Ogilvie, for Masulipatam.
 4 Ship *Hydross*, W. Hughes, for Madras.

- July 4 Bark *Virginia*, J. Hullock, for Singapore and China.
 6 Bark *Herculean*, H. King, for Liverpool.
 7 Brig *Westoe*, J. Pielse, for the Mauritius.
 9 Brig *Euphrasia*, J. Leneyveu, for the Mauritius.
 12 Bark *Ann*, J. M. Budwell, for Moulmein.
 15 Ship *Blakely*, Thos. Jackson, for the Mauritius.
 16 Bark *Thetis*, C. Clarke, for Singapore and China.
 17 Bark *Austen*, J. Rickett, for Singapore and China.
 19 American ship *Edward*, John Land, for Philadelphia.
 20 Ship *Fattle Rohoman*, C. D. Rice, for Madras.
 21 Bark *Betsey*, G. S. Jones, for ditto.
 — Bark *Dalla Merchant*, James Weir, for Singapore.
 22 Ship *Golconda*, W. H. Bell, for China.
 23 Brig *Janet*, J. Leitch, for the Mauritius.
 25 Brig *Lady Normanby*, J. Teasdale, for the Mauritius.
 27 Ship *Winscales*, G. Fisher, for Liverpool.
 — Bark *Hindoo*, J. Askew, for ditto.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Neptune, from London:—Mrs. Udny, Misses E. Udny, J. Oake, L. Law, W. Law, and C. Leycester: Capt. Wm. Hope, Master Attendant; Revd. J. H. Rudd, Mr. M. F. Sandys, S. Ingram, Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 16th Regt., Lieuts. J. Lomax, H. M. 16th Regt., C. Graham, 55th B. N. Infantry, Ensign J. Elliot, 64th ditto, Mr. George Martin, Writer, Messrs. G. Oakes, G. Law, Cadets J. Chambers, S. Goad, and C. Hazett.

Per Dunreagan Castle, from London:—Mrs. Wyatt, Mrs. McQuhae, Mrs. Hobson, Misses Stephens, Wyatt, Hoggan, Muston, J. Muston, L. McQuhae, and McQuhae, H. Moor, Esq. Civil Service, Lieut. Bristow, H. M. 38th Regt., Mr. Smith, Country Service, Cadets Dodgson, Scott, Grimes, and Douglas, Messrs. Wyatt, Hudson, Wollen, W. McQuhae, and H. McQuhae.

Per brig Yare:—Mrs. Fawcett.

Per ship Andromache, from Portsmouth:—Mrs. Corrie and Mrs. Sheil, Misses Andrews, Aubert, Corrie, and L. Corrie; B. Roberts, Esq., J. Richards, Esq., Capt. J. Finnis, 51st Regt., I, Lieut. Sheil, and Ensign Cruise, H. M. 49th Regt., Ensign Sawyer, 3d Buffs; Ensign Thomas, 31st Regt., Mr. Sward, Cadet, and Mr. Aubert.

Per Recovery:—Lieut. Col. Nisbett, Bengal Army.

Per Aburris:—Mr. J. J. Black, Mariner; and Captain T. S. Rogers, died on the 3d instant.

Per ship Orwell, from London:—Misses S. A. Carnegie, M. A. Roxburgh, C. Mackenzie, P. Mackenzie, J. Mackenzie, and H. Mackenzie; Mr. J. B. Forrestt, Cornet 11th Light Dragoons; Messrs W. Egerton, R. A. Trotter, and D. Bristow, Cadets; Mr. Charles Mackenzie, Master F. Mackenzie; Captain Fairer, for China; Mr. John Morgan, carpenter, for Singapore. *From Madras*. S. J. Young, J. Johnstone, J. E. Arbuthnot, and—Scott, Esqrs. Civil Service; Mr. J. Tardwell, merchant.

Per City of Edinburgh, from London:—Mr. McDonnald, Civil Service; Messrs. Chas. Davidson and McDonnell, Assistant Surgeons; Mr. C. Pine, H. M. 26th Regt. Mr. E. N. Croft, Cadet; Messrs Sims, Harris, and Grange. *From the Cape of Good Hope*:—Messrs. Davidson and Williams; Mr. Wyatt Civil Service; Col Cheap, Bengal Engineers; and Capt. Williams, H. M. 16th Lancers.

Per bark Sophia:—C. F. Durnaine, Esq., Mr. Jackson, country service; Messrs. Wilkins, chief officer, and Springer, 2d ditto, of the late bark *Edward and Eliza*, and Master Magnie.

Per King William:—Mrs. Steward.

Per ship Forth:—Mr. Robinson, Miss Huttman, Capt. Imty, 50th N. I., Lieut. Walker, 1st N. I. and Mr. Turner.

Per French ship Casimir:—Mrs. Pechers, and infant child; Messrs. Pechers, C. Geraud, Valmels, and Essandie, merchants.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, for London:—Mrs. Watson and 5 children; Lieut. and Mrs. Cornish, Lieut. and Mrs. Lyons, A. Sconce, Esq., Civil Service; Capts. Paterson, Miles and Urtham, Lieuts. Rogers and Hay, and Major Purves and 2 children. *For the Cape*:—Major Pattle and Lieut. Macintyre.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(WHERE THE PLACE IS NOT MENTIONED, CALCUTTA IS TO BE UNDERSTOOD.)

1834

MARRIAGES.

April 6 In the English Church, Cape Town, J. H. Jackson, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, to Miss Catharina Johanna Rabe.

19 In the English Church, Cape Town, M. Ross, Esq., Captain of the 5th Regt. Madras N. I., to Miss Emma Amelia Seigruhu.

- April* 25 At the Cape of Good Hope, Lieut. John Hill, 24th Regt. N. I. and Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to Jane, second daughter of William Proctor, Esq., of Drooge Flie.
- May* 31 At Bolarum, S. A. G. Young, Esq., of the Madras Medical Establishment, to Miss Hannah Higginson.
- June* 11 At St Andrew's Church, Vepery, Mr. Charles La Rive, of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, to Miss Jane Armstrong.
- 13 At Ghazecpore, Mr. W Nowall, of Shahabad, to Miss Ellinor Maria Myles.
- 16 At Agra, Charles Elliott Goad, Esq., 67th Regt. N. I., to Harriett, youngest daughter of the late Bernard Reilly, Esq., Bengal Medical Service.
- 17 At Agra, Lieut. F. B. Boileau, Horse Artillery, to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Major Durie, H. M. 11th Light Dragoons.
- 26 At Mhow, in Malwah, Augustus Master, Esq., Adjutant of the 7th Regt. of Light Cavalry, to Mary Anne, daughter of Colonel James Kennedy, Commanding the Corps.
- 20 Mr Joseph Rodrigues, Assistant in the Military Department, to Miss Margaret DeSilva.
- Mr. Moses Simeon, to Catherine Maria, the third daughter of Jacob Evoob, Esq.
- July* 1 Mr. A. G. Aviet, the fourth son of Mr. Gentloom Aviet, senior, to Miss S. A. David, the second daughter of the late Mr. A. M. David.
- 3 Mr. Richard Parmer to Miss Elizabeth Balfour
- 5 At Chandernagore, Mr Samuel Hawkesworth, to Miss Caroline Phillips, the eldest daughter of Mr. Julian Phillips.
- At Madras, William Douglas, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, to Caroline, eldest daughter of J. Hare, Esq.
- 7 Lieut. Henry Siddons, of the Bengal Engineers, to Harriot Emma, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs G. J Siddons.
- 8 At Madras, Robert Cole, Esq., to Frances, the second daughter of Capt. Gray, late of H. M.'s 30th Foot.
- 10 At Madras, Mr. T. D. W Clark, to Miss Margaret Reynolds.

- July* 12 At Chinsurah, F. Montrossor Wade, Esq., H. M. 44th Regt, to Fanny, daughter of the late Captain Gordon, 20th Regt. B. N. I., and granddaughter to D. A. Overbeck, Esq., of the same place.
- Mr. John D'Costa, to Miss Amelia Pereira.
- 15 Daniel Jones, S. P. G. Missionary, to Miss Grace Templeton.
- Mr. Thomas Linton, to Mrs. Mary Ann Foote.
- Robert Henry Shuttleworth Reid, Esq. merchant, to Miss Jane Drummond.
- At Goruckpore, Captain Joseph Leverton Revell, 7th Regt., to Louisa, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Charles Wale Lamborn, Bengal Army.
- 19 At the Cathedral, Mr. M. Payne, to Mrs. E. Clements.
- 23 At the Cathedral, Henry Carne Tucker, Esq. C. S., eldest son of Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Portland Place, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Roxburgh.
- 26 Mr. John Robeiro, to Miss Rose Ann Damzen.
- Mr. Charles Augustus Hudson, to Miss Matilda Angelica Gomes.

1834

BIRTHS.

- June* 8 At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Harris, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General Ceded Districts, of a son.
- 10 At Mandavie, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Pottinger, of a son.
- At Mynpoorie, the lady of T. R. Davidson, Esq. of a son.
- 11 At Coel, the lady of Edmund Tritton, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.
- 19 At Meerut, Mrs. J. T. Hodgson, of a son.
- At Nusseerabad, the wife of Lieut. David Shaw, of the 54th Regt N. I. of a daughter.
- 20 At Muttra, the lady of Capt. Cheape, Major of Brigade, of a daughter.
- 21 At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. J. D. Taylor, H. M. 13th Light Infantry, of a son and heir.
- At Chicacole, the lady of Lieut. and Quarter Master John Merritt, of the 41st Regt., of a daughter.

- June* 21 At Madras, Mrs. Caroline Jones, wife of Mr. Edward Jones, of Cuddapah, of a daughter
 — Mrs. King, of a daughter.
 22 At Boolundshuhur, the lady of Mathew Tierney, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.
 23 Mrs. Thos. Bason, of a daughter.
 25 At Meerut, Mrs. E. F. Greenway, of a son.
 26 At Poona, the lady of Capt. Charles Waddington, Engineers, of a son
 27 At Secundrabad, the lady of Capt. Westrop Watkins, of a daughter.
 30 Mrs. Joseph Young, of a son
 — The lady of Longueville Clarke, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Dapoolie, the lady of Alexander Duncan, Esq., Surgeon, of a daughter.
- July* 1 At Madras, the lady of John Smith, Esq. Captain 2d Light Cavalry, of a son.
 — At Madras, the lady of T. Oakes, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Benares, the lady of J. Row, Esq. Surgeon 73d N. I., of a son.
 — At Rajahmundry, the lady of Capt. J. Garnault, 47th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.
 2 At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. Wemyss, 9th Cavalry, of a son.
 4 At Meerut, the Lady of Captain Roebuck, of a daughter.
 — At Mhow, the lady of Lieutenant W. C. Carleton, 36th N. I. of a daughter.
 6 At Bangalore, Eliza, the wife of Mr. Henry Foster, of a son.
 — At Berhampore, the lady of J. D. Herklots, Esq., of a son.
 7 Mrs. Charles Francis, of a son.
 8 Mrs. J. P. Hains, of a son.
 — At Meerut, Mrs. C. Billings, of a daughter.
 — At Madras, the wife of Serjeant W. Taylor, of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, of a son.
 9 Mrs. C. M. Hollingberry, of a son.
 — Mrs. T. Black, of a son.
 10 At Neemuch, the lady of Brigadier Fagan, C. B. Commanding the Meywar Field Force, of a daughter.

- July* 11 Mrs. Elizabeth Stark, the wife of Mr. John Stark,
of a son
- 14 At Humeerpoor, the wife of E. Currie, Esq., C. S.,
of a son.
- At Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. Conductor Wm.
Raynor, of a daughter.
- 15 Mrs. G. R. Gardener, of a son.
- 17 Mrs. J. T. Pearson, of a son.
- 18 At Muttra, the wife of Mr. Assistant Apothecary
D. W. Taylor, of a son.
- Mr. Duff, wife of the Revd. Alexander Duff,
of a son.
- 19 Mrs. G. H. Poole, of a daughter.
- At Mozufferpore, the lady of J. E. Wilkinson, Esq.,
of the Civil Service, of a son.
- 23 The lady of C. R. Barwell, Esq., of a son.
- 24 Mrs. H. Smith, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

- 1834
March 9 At the Cape of Good Hope, Mary, the wife of
William Carstairs, Esq., Staff Surgeon, Poona;
aged 25 years.
- 29 At the Cape of Good Hope, William Howard
Peach, Esq., late of Felix Place, Cuttack.
- April* 5 At Khyouk Phyou, Captain John Swinton Brown,
of the 66th Regt. N. I. and officiating junior
assistant to the Superintendent of Arrakan.
- 25 Mr. Charles John Clarke Towers, late of the Cal-
cutta Conservancy Office, and son of J. Towers,
Esq., of Pinkney's Green, Berkshire; aged 22
years and 8 months.
- May* 18 At Modeepore, Miss Catherine Robinson, the young-
est daughter of the late William Robinson, Esq.
- 27 At Berhampore, Lieut. and Adj. A. M. Glas, 49th
Regt. N. I.
- 31 At Madras, Capt. James Corrie, formerly of H.
M.'s 89th Regt., and latterly Commanding the
2d Regt. of His Highness the Nizam's Infantry.
- June* 5 At Neemuch, Charlotte, the much beloved wife of
Bazar Serjeant John Herdon, aged 27 years and
5 months.
- 7 At Kurnaul, Mr. Richard Lockington, merchant,
aged 22 years, 11 months and 19 days, the only
son of Richard Lockington, Conductor of Ord-
nance-Invalid Establishment.

- June* 7 At Trichinopoly, Mrs. D. Ross, aged 69 years.
 — At Poondy, Ensign and Adjutant C. H. Frith, of the 21st Regt. N. I.
 12 At Madras, Joseph William Rodgers, late chief officer of the ship *Mookbar*, aged 20 years and 12 days.
 13 At Dharwar. Lieut. Edmond Peroy Prett, 5th Regt. Bombay N. I.
 14 At Surar, aged 7 months, Frederick William Cazalet, the infant son of William Parsons, Esq., Medical Establishment.
 15 At Black Town, in Jones' Street, Mr. Thomas D'Souza, Assistant to the Head Accountant in the Military Paymaster's Office, aged 37 years and 11 months.
 16 At Kissengunge, Purneah, George James, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. George Pratt, aged 5 years and 11 months.
 18 At Masulipatam, in his 12th year, Joseph Samuel, only son of Commissariat Staff Serjeant Wood.
 19 At Madras, James Martin Jollie, Esq., aged 33 years.
 — At Agra, Mr. Robert Roote, English writer in the Office of the Adjutant 9th Regt. N. I.
 20 At Ootacamund, Neilgherries, on the 28th June, George Mackenzie, only son of H. M. Blair, Esq., aged 2 years and 9 months.
 21 At Datnaghur Factory, Jessore, Miss Octavie Deveria, infant daughter of T. Deveria, Esq. indigo-planter; aged 8 days.
 22 At Bancoorah, Mr. F. Greenwald, Band Master, 31 Regt. N. I.
 23 At Vizagapatam, the lady of Adjutant Hobart, of the C. E. V. B., daughter of the Rev. George Armstrong, Chancellor of Ross, in the diocess of that Cork, and niece of J. Besnard, Esq., late Mayor of that City, Ireland.
 25 At Pondicherry, the lady of A. DeBabick, Esq. Barrister of the Royal Court at Pondicherry.
 — At Dacca, Charles Dowcett, Esq.; aged 46 years and 6 months.
 26 At Mazagong, Margaret, the wife of Mr. Joseph Ball.

- June 27 At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. Conway, c. z.
 — At Allyghur; Agnes Eliza, the infant daughter of Lieut. A. De Fountain, 40th Regt., aged 1 year and 3 months.
 — At Secundrabad, the infant daughter of Captain Westrop Watkins.
 28 At Secundrabad, Catherine Amelia, the beloved wife of Captain Westrop Watkins, aged 21 years, 1 month and 19 days.
 (No date) At Chinsurah, Edward Henry Hardwick, the beloved son of Colonel G. D'Aguilar; aged 2 years, 7 months and 15 days.
 (No date) Edward John, youngest son of William Jackson, Esq., Attorney at Law; aged eleven months.
- July 2 Samuel Jones, Esq., Deputy Register in the General Department, aged 61 years and 23 days.
 — At Vizagapatam, W. Mason, Esq., Collector and Magistrate of that district.
 3 At Meerutt, Ensign A. H. Barnard, of his Majesty's 26th Regiment.
 — At Bombay, the wife of John Graham, Esq., Assistant Post Master.
 — On board the *Hind*, Capt. T. S. Rogers.
 4 Mrs. M. A. Crawford, wife of Mr. Thomas Crawford, aged 38 years.
 — At sea, on board the *Bussorah Merchant*, John Birkmyre Miller, Esq. lately of the firm of Messrs. Cockerell and Co. of Calcutta.
 5 At Madras, in child birth, in her nine-teenth year, Julia, the beloved wife of Mr. Assistant Apothecary John Forsyth, Garrison Hospital.
 — In the Fort, Bombay, Matilda, the wife of Mr. H. St. Amour, of the Pilot Service; aged 19 years.
 — At Colabah, (Bombay Presidency) Frances Margaret Barker, youngest child of the Rev. Joseph Laurie, senior Chaplain of the Scotch Church.
 6 William Hudson, Esq., Miniature Painter, aged 54 years, 8 months and 19 days.
 9 At Dum Dum, James, the infant son of Sergt. S. Cleary, of the Artillery; aged 1 year and 15 days.
 — Mrs. Charlotte Hand, wife of Mr. Robert Hand, Master Pilot, aged 29 years.

- July* 9 Mr. William Collins, a Tavern-keeper; aged 35 years.
- Mr. James Henry Lewis, Honorable Company's Marine; aged 28 years.
- At Nozolly, the infant daughter of Mr. William Jackson, Superintendent in the Bulloah Agency; aged 4 months and 5 days.
- 11 At Howrah, Mr. John Thomas Bagley, Master in the H. C. Marine, aged 39 years.
- 12 At the General Hospital, Serjeant Hendrick Must, of the Expense Magazine attached to the Arsenal of Fort William; aged 57 years.
- 13 Anne Eliza, the second daughter of Mr. W. Ryland, of the Government Agency Office. aged 3 years, 6 months and 4 days.
- 15 Master Alexander Horatio Aldwell, son of Mr. Alexander Aldwell, aged 1 year, 3 months and 16 days.
- Adam Gordon, Esq., junior, aged 46 years, 1 month and 28 days.
- 16 Mr. Charles Been Boyce, Master Pilot, H. C. Pilot Establishment; aged 37 years and 11 months.
- 17 The infant daughter of Mr. Thomas Watkins, of Kidderpore; aged 1 year, 8 months and 19 days.
- At the Catgarrah Factory, Catchatoor Isaac Malchus, Esq., aged 38 years, 7 months and 19 days.
- At Serampore, Mr. Adam Gordon, senior, aged 73 years, 7 months and 13 days
- 18 Mr. William Charles Abbott. aged 16 years.
- At Kidderpore, Miss Caroline Hughes, aged 12 years.
- 20 Mr. William Cowen Nicholson, of the ship *Hindoo*, aged 20 years.
- Mrs. Elizabeth Abro, the wife of Mr. T. Abro, Assistant to the Government Lithographic Office; aged 20 years, 3 months and 7 days.
- Mr. Alexander McDonald, Engineer, aged 30 years, 6 months and 6 days.
- 21 Miss Denezia D'Souza, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Lawrence D'Souza; aged 14 years, 8 months and 16 days.
- Master Samuel Alexander Cohen, Grillard, son of Mr. Charles Grillard; aged 8 years and 15 days.

- 21 George Maxwell Batten, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 26 years.
- Mr. Thomas Eastman, aged 36 years.
- 22 At Serampore, Miss Marianne Trevor; aged 20 years and 29 days.
- 23 Harriet Jane Wall, the infant daughter of Mr. Richard Wall, Master in the Pilot Service, aged 2 years and 8 months.
- 24 Miss Caroline Rodrigues, aged 18 years and 4 months.
- 25 George Andrew, the infant son of F. Harris, Esq. Indigo planter, aged 8 months and 20 days.
- John Porteous, Esq., of Bansbariah, aged 30 years.
- Master Charles Adolphus Timms, aged 2 years, 5 months and 23 days.
- 26 Mrs. Betsey Bark, widow, aged 60 years.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

UP TO JULY 30, 1834.

<i>Estates of</i>	<i>Executors, Administrators, &c.</i>
Bagley, J. T. (Master Pilqt.)	Registrar Supreme Court.
Barlow, A.	Registrar Supreme Court.
Batten, G. M.	Dwarkanath Tagore, administrator, as bond creditor.
Beehee Khanum.	Registrar Supreme Court.
Beehee Sydee.	Registrar Supreme Court.
Breggs, Anna	C. Braggs, administrator.
Broughton, R. (Lieut. Col.)	J. Cowie administrator, as constituted attorney of Wm. Nicholl, executor.
Cotes Wm. (Merchant.)	Registrar Supreme Court.
Davis, Sam	Registrar Supreme Court.
Eas'man, T.	J. N. Vant Hart, executor.
Gordon, Adam.	Rev. W. Robinson, J. G. Phillips and R. Gordon, executors.
Johannes, Bagram (writer.)	Registrar Supreme Court.
Jones, Sam.	P. Jones, executrix.
Karr, A. S.	Registrar Supreme Court.
Krisen Ghose,	Colly Doss Ghose, administrator.
Lish, J. W.	Registrar Supreme Court.
Malchus, C. J. (Indigo planter)	H. C. J. Malchus, executrix.
Marshall, Sir Dyson, (Lieut.-General)	Registrar Supreme Court.
McHarg, J. (Captain.)	Registrar Supreme Court.
Meer Abdool Hye	Registrar Supreme Court.
Miller, J. B. (Merchant.)	J. Allan and R. C. Paton, executors.
Peach, W. H.	S. H. Boileau, executor.
Perron, Chas. (General.)	Registrar Supreme Court.
Sanson Joseph.	Registrar Supreme Court.
Scott, Mary, (Widow.)	J. Cowie administrator, as constituted attorney of H. S. Turner and T. J. Turner, executors.
Smith, H. B. (Captain)	Registrar Supreme Court.
Teema Rao Kalra	Registrar Supreme Court.
Wakerell, Harriet.	Registrar Supreme Court.
White, Elizabeth.	Registrar Supreme Court.
Wingrave, J. H. (Lieut.)	Registrar Supreme Court.
Yule, Wm. (Colonel.)	Registrar Supreme Court.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,—JULY 30, 1924.

	TO BUY.	TO SELL.
Remittable Loan, 6 per Cent.	24 8 a	23 8 Prem.
Old 6 per Cent. {	1st Class.....	1 8 a 1 0 "
	2d Class.....	0 10 a 0 4 "
	3d Class.	0 0 a 0 0 "
Second or Middle 5 per Cent. Loan..	3 8 a	0 4 Prem.
New or 3d 5 per Cent. Loan	3 0 a	2 8 "
4 per Cent. Loan.....	0 8 a	0 1 Disc.
Bank of Bengal Shares.. Sa. Rs. 1,600		Prem. 1,400

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,.....	7 0
Ditto on Government and Salary Bills,.....	5 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	5 7
Do. on open accounts, the Bank lending on Deposit Security	5 8

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	CALCUTTA.	[SELL.]
Government Bills, 12 months' date, per Sa. Rs.	1 10	
Other Public Bills, per Sa. Rs.	2 1	
Private Bills, 6 months' sight, 2s 3d a 2s 4d		

PRICES OF BULLION.

	TO BUY.	TO SELL.
Dollars, per 100 Sa. Rs.	209 12	208 8
Sovereigns, each	10 10	10 8
Guineas, ditto	11 0	10 12
Old Gold Mohurs, ditto	17 9	17 8
New Gold Mohurs, ditto	16 11	16 5

