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# The Days of John Company

Selections from Calcutta Gazette

1824-1832

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# The Days of John Company

## Selections from Calcutta Gazette

### 1824—1832

[V. 63]

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The Days of John Company  
Selections from Calcutta Gazette

1821-1832

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## Foreword

I AM happy to commend this volume of SELECTIONS from the *Calcutta Gazette* for the period 1824—32. The *Gazette* ceased to be a chronicle of current events from 1832. Till then, as previous similar collections by such eminent scholars as Seton-Carr and Sandemann would go to indicate, the *Gazette* was not merely a publication of official notifications, but had served as an organ of public opinion. The period under review covers a very important chapter of India's social and economic life. These were the days of Rammohan Roy, Derozio, David Hare, Horace Wilson, Alexander Duff and Radha Kanta Deb. It was during this time that British commercial interests, fresh from industrial revolution, began to extend their clutches over the indigenous industries. Whereas introduction of western education and abolition of *sati* had their revolutionary effects on social life of the country, the gradual extinction of India's export trade on the other hand brought in its trail ruin to millions of India's artisans. To a student of history a record of such momentous events would certainly be of immense benefit. I believe, a word of gratitude is, therefore, due to Shri Anil Chandra Das Gupta, who has spared no pains in collecting all this valuable information, keeping in step with his predecessors.

BHUPATI MAJUMDAR





## Preface

THE sixth and final volume of SELECTIONS from the *Government Gazette* (*Calcutta Gazette*) covers the period from January 1824 to March 1832. From April 1832 the *Gazette* ceased to be a newspaper, the official weekly *Calcutta Gazette* and the biweekly *Calcutta Courier* without official character taking its place. The publication of this volume therefore marks the end of a series.

These eight years were a formative period in the history of Bengal. On March 1, 1824, the foundation-stone of the new Hindu College building was laid. The Hindu College, founded in 1817, moved from its premises in Bowbazar to Pataldanga Square. On December 26, 1831, died young Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, for sometime a distinguished teacher of English Literature and History in the Hindu College. In a beautiful sonnet addressed to the students of the Hindu College Derozio wrote :

What joyance rains upon me when I see  
Fame, in the mirror of futurity,  
Weaving the chaplets you are yet to gain,  
And then I feel I have not lived in vain.

(*Gazette*, Dec. 29, 1831)

It was an age of remarkable activity. There was perfect accord between the European and Indian leaders in Calcutta about the necessity of imparting western education to Indian students. The ground was prepared for the triumph of western education in March 1835. The good work done during these years has been overlooked and too much attention has been focussed on the minute of Macaulay. The aggressive form which Anglicism later assumed under Macaulay's leadership was absent during these years. But it was a period of steady diffusion of European learning—"freshening April showers of early Knowledge". The Hindu College had 450 students. Their receptivity was amazing. But it would be a mistake to think of them as a set of denationalised westerners. The first protest against Mill's attempt to prove in his *History of British India* that the Hindus were not a civilised people was made by a student of the Hindu College—Cassinath Ghosh. The *Gazette* of February 14, 1828, contains an abstract from his *Remarks on some passages in Mill's history*. He had little difficulty in exposing the hollowness of some of the opinions of Mill on the Hindu system of chronology, the

caste system and the ancient system of judicature in India. He also exposed some of the irrelevancy of the illustrations of Mill. The *Gazette* commented:

"When Mr. Mill wrote his *History of British India* he very probably never suspected that the pages of his work would be critically examined by a Hindu, distinguished for his acquirements in the English language—and familiar with the classical and recondite teaching of the West. For this sudden revolution in the intellectual qualities of the natives of this country we are mainly indebted to the establishment of the Anglo-Hindu College".

Missionary propaganda was brisk. The Serampore College, the institution of Carey and Marshman, was founded "to diffuse the light of divine revelation as widely as possible in India" (*Gazette*, May 27, 1824). They were not in a hurry. They wanted Indian scholars to retain all their religious opinions till they could be convinced that they were not worth retaining. Joseph Boden, Colonel in the East India Company's service, left the whole of his property to the University of Oxford for the promotion of the knowledge of the Sanskrit language because "a more general and intimate knowledge of the Sanskrit language will be a means of enabling his countrymen to proceed in the conversion of the natives of India to the Christian religion by disseminating a knowledge of the sacred scriptures amongst them more effectively than all other means whatsoever" (*Gazette*, June 13, 1831). But what do we actually find? In 1852 a return was drawn up of the number of "students of English" who had embraced Christianity. The number was about seventy. Of them one-third consisted of those who had received instructions in Government institutions and two-thirds were converted by missionary effort.

The spirit of this age of intellectual ferment was embodied in Rammohan Roy. A description by the *Times* of the dinner given by the East India Company to Rammohan Roy was reproduced in the *Gazette* of November 10, 1831. We cannot refrain from quoting two extracts:—

"Like the bee which suck the choicest sweets from the flowers of the garden, the Brahmin collected from the boundless stores of knowledge, to which from the travel and study he had access, the richest intellectual treasures."

"It was rather curious to see the Brahmin surrounded by hearty feeders upon the turtle and venison and champagne testing nothing but rice and cold water".

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In his case admiration for Western knowledge did not lead to psychological displacement. This is broadly true of the generation to which he belonged.

"Suttee" was prohibited. "Thuggee" was suppressed. The Pindari had been crushed about a decade before. All this was to the credit of British rule in India. Lord Hastings's eyes were "kindled with benevolent exultation when he spoke of the devastated regions, where the ground was cut up by the hoofs of the Pindari horse, the yellow grain waved and the peasant pursued his peaceful avocation assured of perfect security" (*Gazette*, July 29, 1830). This volume also contains some papers relating to a disturbance in the Barasat district under Titu Mian (*Gazette*, November 21, 1831). Titu Mian and his followers have been described as "equally opposed to Christians and Hindus and it may be supposed to every system of government but their own." This is not perhaps a wrong label. But we will not be surprised if some people now describe it as one of those smaller tremors leading ultimately to the great upheaval of 1857 or even as a precursor of India's "Freedom movement". This is the current coin. According to a distinguished English historian, "tell a story without attributing any motive and they will be readily supplied by others from a common stock".

On the debit side of British rule in India during these years we should note their inability to bridle the agrarian revolution for which they were responsible. Those who made the Decennial settlement permanent intended to pass some laws for the protection of the ryots. But the intention was ineffective. Regulations II of 1819 and III of 1828 prove that the Government was ready to assert its own rights and secure more land revenue even at the risk of alarming the zamindars whose security was sought to be ensured. Legislative energy appears to have been there but so far as the ryots were concerned the Government appeared to be indifferent. This led to the disintegration of the pre-existing relationship between the landlord and the ryot and efforts to evolve a new relationship were not made until 1859.

The Indigo planters, "the greatest profligates the sun had ever seen", had already done much to sink the English character in Indian eyes (*Gazette*, April 26, 1830). But Bentinck was perhaps inclined to agree with the view that every indigo factory was "the centre of a circle of improvement". In the field of external commerce there was over-trading with all its bad consequences. The exchange rate which was



2s. 6d. in 1819 was 1s. 11d. in 1828. Indigo was an over-produce and trade was seriously overdone. The Palmer & Co. failed on January 4, 1830. Bentinck could not save the agency houses. The beginning of the end of the Agency House system of British trade and finance in India is noticeable during this period. On the ruins of this system a new organisation of British Capital, the managing agency system, took shape. In 1829, British merchants and others (including Rammohan Roy and Dwarkanath Tagore) requested the Sheriff to convene a meeting for the purpose of petitioning the Parliament to throw open the China and India trade and to provide for the unfettered application of British skill, capital and industry to the commercial and agricultural resources of India. The Calcutta Trades Association was founded in 1830 (*Gazette*, September 2, 1830). The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1834. A new age of British commercial and industrial enterprise was to begin in India.

Shri Anil Chandra Das Gupta has collected from a mass of papers very valuable materials for students of history. The selection has been very judicious. New light has been thrown on a formative period of India's history.

NARENDRA KRISHNA SINHA

## Editor's Note

ON March 4, 1784, was published the first number of a Weekly Newspaper from 37 Larkins Lane, Calcutta. The Weekly was designated *The Calcutta Gazette and Oriental Advertiser* and was published under the sanction and authority of the Governor-General in Council, who had in an order, dated February 9, 1784, permitted Francis Gladwin to publish the Weekly and had also at the same time directed "all Heads of Offices to issue all such Advertisements and Publications as may be ordered on the part of the Honorable Company, through the channel of his paper". The *Gazette* continued to be published under the designation *The Calcutta Gazette and Oriental Advertiser* till August, 1791; but from September, 1791, to May, 1815, the *Gazette* was called simply *The Calcutta Gazette*. The *Gazette* assumed the title of *The Government Gazette* in June, 1815, and was published under this title till March, 1832. In April, 1832, the *Gazette* reassumed the title of *The Calcutta Gazette*.

From March, 1784, to March, 1832, the *Gazette* was published as a newspaper containing official as well as unofficial information and it is only in April, 1832, that it assumed its present official form. The different numbers of the *Gazette* of this period give interesting information relating to the administration of the East India Company and the social life, customs and manners of the people. News Reports, Editorial Articles, Weather Reports, Market Reports and Shipping Intelligence were regular features of the *Gazette* during this period. Letters from correspondents on various topics as well as poems were also regularly published. For local news, it depended on its own staff as well as on the reports published in other local contemporary newspapers. News were also extracted from Bombay, Madras and Penang papers. For European news, the *Gazette* had to depend on European papers and European Newspaper Extracts were published in detail in special supplements to the *Gazette*. Bengali and Persian translations of Government Notifications usually found place in the *Gazette*, the Bengali translations being sometimes prefaced with such devotional expressions as Shri Shri Durga and Shri Shri Krishnaji.

In 1864, a volume of "Selections" from the *Calcutta Gazette* covering the period 1784-88, compiled by W. S. Seton-Carr, was published from the Military Orphan Press, Calcutta, by the Record Commission, Government of India. This was followed by the publication of four more volumes of

"Selections" from the *Gazette*, covering the period from 1789 to 1823. The second and third volumes were compiled by Seton-Carr and the fourth and fifth by Hugh Sandemann. In the Preface to the fifth volume of the "Selections", published in 1869, Hugh Sandemann indicated that a sixth and final volume would be published covering the period January, 1824—March, 1832. For some reason or other this did not materialise and the present volume is an attempt at fulfilling the task contemplated by Sandemann and completing the series.

This volume contains selected extracts of Official Notifications, Editorial Articles and News Reports, and Advertisements published in the *Gazette* during January, 1824 to March, 1832. A few extracts from the *Gazette* of the period 1816—23, taken from the fifth volume of "Selections" have been incorporated in this volume as Appendix. Extracts relating to each year form a separate Chapter arranged under the heads (i) Official, (ii) Editorial and (iii) Advertisement. The extracts have been serially numbered and the serial numbers of the extracts are noted, within brackets, in the Table of Contents as also at the end of the extracts.

Although for about seventeen years during 1815—32 the *Gazette* bore the name of *Government Gazette* the present volume has been entitled "Selections from the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1824—1832". In this I have followed in the footsteps of Hugh Sandemann who in order to maintaining the uniformity of the series retained the name given by his predecessor, W. S. Seton-Carr. I have also followed him in retaining the spellings and punctuations as they occur in the originals.

Shri A. Mitra, i.c.s., Registrar-General, India, entrusted me with the task of compiling this volume in March, 1958, when he was Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department, Government of West Bengal. I am deeply grateful to him for affording me this opportunity. I am also grateful to Shri S. Mukherjee, Superintendent, West Bengal Government Press, Shri B. B. Banerjee, Superintendent, West Bengal Stationery Office, and Shri B. C. Kundu, Deputy Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department, for their encouragement and for providing me with necessary facilities to undertake the work. My grateful thanks are also due to Shri Benoy Ghose, Rockefeller Research Fellow, Calcutta University, and Member, West Bengal Regional Records Survey Committee, who very kindly helped me with various



useful suggestions while I was engaged in compiling this volume. I also wish to express my thanks to Shri Satyabrata Sarkar, Shri Subal Dutta, Shri Amal Chatterji, Shri Brajagopal Pal, Shri Sridam Chandra Karmaker, Shri Sudhangshu Sinha and Shri Bijon Banerjee of West Bengal Government Press and West Bengal Stationery Office for their willing and valuable assistance and to Shri A. Chakravorty, Librarian, West Bengal Secretariat Library, for kindly lending me the original volumes of the *Gazette*.

The Foreword and the Preface so kindly contributed by Shri Bhupati Majumdar, Minister, Commerce and Industries and Tribal Welfare, West Bengal, and Dr. Narendra Krishna Sinha, Asutosh Professor of Medieval and Modern History, Calcutta University, and Secretary, West Bengal Regional Records Survey Committee, have added greatly to the prestige and value of this compilation. My labours are amply rewarded by their kind words of appreciation for which I am grateful to them.



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#### XXXVI

# CHAPTER I

## 1824 Extracts

# CHAPTER I

## 1824 EXTRACTS

## CHAPTER I—1824

### Official

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1824

Fort William

General Department, February 5, 1824

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Copy of an advertisement received from the Government of Fort St. George, be published for general information.

### PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

Fort St. George, the 9th January, 1824

The Honorable the Governor in Council being desirous of affording further encouragement to the importation of Rice at this Presidency, in consequence of a failure of the rains of the late Monsoon—Notice is hereby given, that a Bounty of Thirty Madras Rupees per Madras Garce will be paid on all Rice (of the description of Cargo Rice of good quality) that may be imported at Fort St. George from the Territories subject to the Government of Bengal or from the provinces of Malabar and Canara, from the 10th of February to 1st of June next.

The bounty will be paid on demand, at the General Treasury, in Fort St. George, on the production of a Certificate from the Collector of Sea Customs, specifying the quality which the Importer or party applying, is entitled to claim payment for.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

(Signed)

E. WOOD,  
Chief Secretary.

(A true copy)

E. WOOD,  
Chief Secretary.

(Signed)

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON,  
Secretary to the Govt. (1)



THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1824

**Thirty-first Lottery  
for the Improvement  
of the**

**City of Calcutta**

Established by Government and  
conducted by the Superintendent  
under the immediate directions of the  
Lottery Committee

Capital Prize 1,00,000 Sa.Rs.

Scheme

of the

31st Calcutta Lottery

1 Prize of	...	...	1,00,000
1 Ditto of	...	...	60,000
1 Ditto of	...	...	40,000
1 Ditto of	...	...	30,000
1 Ditto of	...	...	20,000
6 Ditto of 10,000 each	...	...	60,000
10 Ditto of 5,000 each	...	...	50,000
15 Ditto of 2,000 each	...	...	30,000
35 Ditto of 1,000 each	...	...	35,000
50 Ditto of 500 each	...	...	25,000
1200 Ditto of 125 each	...	...	1,50,000
1321 Prizes			
4679 Blanks.			
6000 Tickets at 100 Rs. each, 6,00,000(2)			

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1824

**Government Advertisements**

**Fort William**

Judicial Department, 11th March, 1824

Notification by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor  
General in Council.

Whereas inconvenience has been experienced from the indefinite  
manner in which applications are made by British Subjects for  
licenses to reside in the interior of the country; and Whereas the

Rules published in the Government Gazette of the 12th May and the 22nd December, 1814 on the subject have not been clearly understood, and require amendment; the following Revised Rules are to be in future observed on all occasions of that nature.

That the application specify the age of the applicant, and the country of which he is a native, and the jillah or city in which he may be desirous of residing.

That the Baptismal name or names of the parties be written at full length.

That information be uniformly furnished, whether the person, by whom the application may be made, has obtained a license from the Honorable the Court of Directors for residing in India or otherwise, and that the month and year of his arrival in this country, the name of the Ship on which he arrived, and of the Commander of such Ship be distinctly specified.

That the applicant do uniformly state whether he was employed on Board such Ship as an Officer or Seaman, or was entered in any other capacity in the role of the Ship's Company, and that he further state in what manner he has been employed, and at what place or places he has resided since his arrival.

That applications of the above descriptions be made direct to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department by the individuals concerned, and not through the medium of any other persons.

Should any of the applications, which may hereafter be received be substantially defective with respect to any of the above points they will be returned to the applicants by the Secretary, and no further orders will be passed on the applications, until corrected letters containing all the required particulars shall have been received.

W. B. BAYLEY,  
Chief Secretary to Government (3)

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1824

Fort William

LOTTERY OFFICE

The 29th March, 1824

Notice is hereby given, that the Tickets in the Thirty-First Lottery, were this day put up for Sale by Public Auction, in the Town Hall, and purchased by Mr. John Vallente, for Sicca Rupees Six Lacks and Sixty Thousand.

F. NEPEAN,  
Secretary to the Lottery Committee (4)

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1824

**Shakespearian Rope Bridges**

PUBLIC Authorities at Out Posts requiring to be furnished with Rope Bridges of Tension and Suspension, are hereby solicited to transmit to the Superintendent General, a Section of the Channel of the Mountain Torrent, or Water Course, over which the Bridge is intended to be thrown. The nature of the Banks, whether high or low, and also the soil on either side, should be particularly explained.

It is further requested, that all local available materials for constructing such Bridges may be particularized, with the cost of each. Any additional information on the subject will be most acceptable.

COLLIN SHAKESPEAR,  
Superintendent, General. (5)

General Post Office  
May 4, 1824.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1824

**Government Advertisements**

NOTICE is hereby given, that Silver Bullion will be received at the Calcutta Mint, until further notification, at it's intrinsic value by Assay, without any deduction for charge of coinage, the value to be paid in Bills on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, twelve months after date, at the Exchange of 1s. 11d. per Sicca Rupee.

H. WOOD, Acct. Gen.  
JAS. BARWELL, S.T. (6)

Fort William,  
the 15th December, 1824.

Fort Willam, the 15th December, 1824

NOTICE is hereby given, that Government Bills on the Hon'ble the Court of Directors at the Exchange of 1s. 11d. the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable 12 months after date, will be issued at the discretion of the Government Agents for such sums (not being less in amount than 1,000 Rupees,) as may be paid into the General Treasury.

H. WOOD, Acct. Gen.  
JAS. BARWELL, S.T. (7)

## Editorial

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1824

### Benevolent Institution

On Tuesday, the 23rd ultimo, the children educated in this Town by the Benevolent Institution, were examined by Dr. Marshman, the Secretary; in the presence of a numerous and highly respectable Company. After the Boys had been examined in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography; some of the eldest of them recited various pieces which they had committed to memory; and read a chapter in Bengalee, in a manner highly pleasing. A number of them then gave an account of the books they had in the course of the year taken out of the small Juvenile Library, provided for the use of the School, and perused. Pleased with the improvement made by these youths, and the prospect it presented of their future usefulness in life, the Company then proceeded to the Girl's School Room. Here the table was covered with specimens of their Needle Work, which the ladies present appeared to contemplate with peculiar delight, as affording to these poor Girls, not only the means of being useful in their family circles, but of saving them from destruction by enabling them to support themselves, should they be left destitute. Their progress in reading and writing was afterwards examined, and appeared to augment the general satisfaction. Afterwards all the children having assembled in the large School Room, they sung the Eighth of "Watts; Songs for Children;" and the Reverend James Hill, offered up a highly appropriate Prayer for the Children, their Instructors, and the Patrons and Supporters of the Institution.

The general appearance of these poor Children, about two hundred and fifty in number, of whom between eighty and ninety were girls, was such as highly to gratify the mind. Although they could merely be said to be clothed, their cleanly appearance particularly that of the Girls, (which exceeded that of any former year) and the cheerfulness and animation visible in their countenances, seemed almost insensibly to fill the Company with pleasure and delight. The Lady to whom the Children have been indebted this year, as well as so many preceding years, for supplies of clothing, honored the Examination with her Company, and manifested a deep interest in the improvement of the Children. (8)

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1824

### The Caramnasa Portable Rope Bridge of Tension and Suspension

On Wednesday evening the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL, Lady AHMERST, and the Honorable Miss AMHERST,



and suite, honoured Cossipore with their presence to inspect the several Rope Bridges invented and constructed by Mr. COLIN SHAKESPEAR, the Post Master General. His Lordship arrived at Cossipore at 5 O'Clock, when a variety of experiments were made to prove the strength and stability of these Bridges.

That for the Caramnassa River, just finished, exhibits the very extraordinary spectacle of an Arch extending 320 feet between the points of Suspension. (being just the double of the original Beraí Bridge) and yet the roadway forms an ellipse. The light appearance and simplicity of this structure is singularly beautiful. Its strength is quite astonishing. The standards are united by a Gothic Arch. The symmetry and harmony of the Radiating gays, projecting land-wise, produce a very happy effect, the angles being equal with the standards, the pressure on them is therefore perpendicular. There is no drag downwards consequently no pier heads or abutments are requisite. The Main transom rollers will recede and be fixed at twenty-one feet from the margin of the River. (9)

Lady AHMERST was At Home to a large and fashionable party last Thursday evening, and the merry dance was kept up with great animation till after two o'clock. (10)

#### MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1824

**The Durbar.**—A Durbar was held at the Government House on Saturday last, the 7th instant. The Right Honourable the Governor General entered the State Apartment at half past 10 attended by the whole of his Staff. The several Natives in attendance were then introduced to his Lordship in succession by the Acting Persian Secretary, Mr. STIRLING. Khelats were conferred on the following individuals, viz.

Koonwur Bhoop . . . . . Kashmat Sing of the family of the late Maharajah Kulian Singh, on their first presentation.

Agha Mohummad Mohsin Beg, bearer of a letter from the Prince of Persia, Hoseyn Ali Mirza, on his first presentation.

Moonshee Mungle Sing, Acting Vakeel of the Rajah of Bharatpur, on the occasion of the accession of Maha Rajah Baldeo Sing to the Musnud.

Sheo Rao, Vokeel of the Chief of Jalown (Bala Rao Govind) on his appointment, also on the occasion of his presentation of articles of presents from his employer for the Governor General.

Koonwar Hurinath Roy, Son of the late Rajah Lok Nath Roy, and Grandson of Kantoo Baboo, Dewan of Mr. Hastings, on his presentation. Radhakant Deb, son of Gopee Mohun Deb, the adopted Son of Rajah Nabkishen, on his first presentation.



Saud, Son of Suede, Commander of the Ship *Rehmonce*, and the bearer of presents for the Right Hon'ble the Governor General on the part of the Chief of Bushire, on his presentation.

Baboo Hurreenauth Mullick, on the occasion of the Rajah of Burdwan's receiving a *Khellat* as an especial mark of favor from the British Government for the relief afforded by him to the sufferers by the late Inundation.

Debnauth Roy, Vokeel on the part of the Rajah of Cooch Behar on his presenting articles of *Putturchin*, from his principal. Moonshi Lootf Ali, the Vokeel of Rajah Chutter Singh, of Durbhungor in Tirhoot, on his appointment.

Ramdhun Banerjee, Vokeel of the Rajah of Tiperah, on his appointment.

Mirza Hossein Ali, Vokeel of Nawab Shuhahrut Ali Khan, on his appointment.

The whole of the Body Guard, with the Band of His Majesty's 13th Regiment, attended in the Anti-chamber according to custom.

N.B.—Rao Balevunt Rao, the Vakeel of Dowlat Rao Sindhia, was invested at this Durbar with the *Khellat*, forwarded for him by his Highness the Maha Rajah. (11)

#### MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1824

##### New Hindoo College

At about 4 o'clock, P.M. yesterday, the fraternity of Free Masons, in and about Calcutta met at the old Hindoo College, Bowbazar for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of the new college.

Each Lodge being opened by its respective officers brother Patton arranged the procession, which about 5 o'clock began to move on towards the site of the new foundation in Potuldunga-Square, Each Lodge being preceded by its Tyler and Banner.

The crowd of Natives and Europeans that flanked the streets, was dense in the extreme. Carriages and Buggies blocked up all avenues to Potuldunga-Square, excepting that through which the Brethren moved, which was guarded by Constables and Soldiers, who kept off the multitude from pressing too much.

The music on entering the area, drew up on the East after passing the Pedestal, and continued to play the Apprentice's tune, until all the Lodges had taken their place in square on the West, South and North Sides. The Provincial Grand Lodge halted on the East of the stone, and the P. G. Master took his seat at the Pedestal, supported by the Deputy P. G. M. Grand Chaplain, and Sen G. Deacon on his

right, and P. G. Wardens and other Grand Officers on his left; the Cups, Square, and other implements of the Craft, were then placed on the table; the Bible, Square and Compasses resting on the Pedestal. The Reverend Brother Bryce then advancing offered up a solemn prayer to the great Architect of the Universe. At this juncture the scene had truly a sublime character. In the Square area stood the Brethren of the mystic Institution in their badges and jewels of ceremony listening bare-headed to the impressive invocation going on. As far as the eye could reach, it met Tiers above Tiers of human faces, the house tops in every direction being crowded to cramming by the natives anxious to have a view of the imposing scene. Behind the Brethren standing in square might be seen many Ladies and gentlemen of the first respectability.

After the prayer, the coins were deposited, after which a silver plate, bearing the following inscription was deposited by R. W. Brother Blacqueire, Deputy Grand Master.

In The Reign

Of his most Gracious Majesty George the  
Fourth, under the auspices of the Right  
Honourable William Pitt Amherst,

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

of the

British Possessions

In India

The Foundation Stone of this Edifice,

The Hindu COLLEGE of Calcutta,

Was laid by

John Pascal Larkins, Esq.

Provincial Grand Master of the Fraternity of

Free Masons in Bengal,

Amidst the Acclamations

Of all ranks of the native population of

This City

In the presence

of a numerous Assembly of the Fraternity

and

Of the President and Members of

The Committee of General Instruction

On the 25th day of February, 1824.

and the Era of Masonry 5824,

which may God prosper:

Planned by B. Buxton, Lieut. Bengal Engineers.

Constructed by William Burn and James

Mackintosh.

After Brother BLAQUIRE had duly placed the mortar, the R. W. Grand Master advanced and the stone suspended by pullys was lowered into its place, and anointed with corn, oil and wine in the usual manner. Observes our Brother of the Hurkaru:

"Thus ended the ceremony, and after its conclusion, the worshipful Grand Master addressed the assembled thousands to nearly the following effect:—

"Gentlemen—In the name of the fraternity of Free and accepted masons, and for myself individually I beg to return you our thanks for your presence on this occasion. Although the ceremony just gone through, and the stone thus laid are only incipient of the building which will arise from it, yet I view it with much pleasure, as the fore-runner of Education in India, a country which it must be admitted is still in a state of unsocial ignorance. It was the remark of one, than whom, perhaps, a more profound statesman never existed, that if the English had left India at the time to which he referred, they would have left behind them few traces of their greatness, but this could not be said now, for whereas the English name was now known in India, Education was also known, and it was the avowed merit of the Government who thus were spreading knowledge throughout the empire, that no proselytism was attempted. They conveyed knowledge, which was wealth and power, to the millions under their rule, and left the rest to follow in the usual course of events. Indeed so convinced were the respectable portion of the native community of this fact, that many men of wealth and rank among them had come forward, unsolicited, and assisted them in their work, and he wished also to include them in the thanks he had just offered to the gentlemen present. The Speaker then reverted to the exertions of the Lottery Committee, and to the paternal feeling of the Government who had devoted such large sums to the improvement of the City, independent of their arising from the Lottery, some of the members of that Committee were present, and he beg to return his individual thanks to them for their able conduct in a very unthankful office, and one of them in particular who was present (Mr. Harington) he remarked was peculiarly entitled to the thanks of the Community. He then returned his thanks to the fraternity of Masons, for the manner in which they had always come forward on every public occasion, and with this concluded."

Mr. Harington in reply remarked, that he did not come prepared to speak, nor should he have done so now but for the compliment which had just been paid him by the worshipful Grand Master. He did so, however, in a few words, and then sat down.

Baboo Ram Mohun Thakoor then came forward, and stated briefly the high sense entertained by the native population of the honour done them by the Right Worshipful the Grand Master.

This concluded the business of the day, and perhaps a scene was never witnessed which conveyed a more gratifying appearance of perfect union between the European and Native population of this City. Every house in the neighbourhood was covered with spectators, and as the procession moved from the ground and universal clapping of hands proclaimed the delight with which the spectacle had been viewed, and the feeling which it created in the minds of those present.

There was something very gratifying in the burst of approbation which the vast crowd of spectators expressed by a loud clapping of hands. It evinced a momentary touch of enthusiasm, which we were not prepared to expect, and which indicated a deeper sympathy with the interesting business of the juncture and its philanthropic scope and tendency than many present, might perhaps have calculated on. The Band at the conclusion struck up the National Anthem of God Save the King. The Lodges afterwards commenced their filing off at the East Corner, thus passing the anointed stone. The junior Lodge led off, and on the whole having cleared the square the Brethren halted, opened ranks facing inwards; the Provincial Grand Lodge then passed up the centre followed the other Lodges according to seniority successively. They all then (band leading and playing a masonic march,) returned to the place of Assembly in reverse order from what they had set out. Each Lodge then drew up and received in square the thanks of the R.W.P.G. Master for their attendance and conduct. All then dispersed the sheds of twilight, having umbered into night over the City of palaces.—India Gazette, February, '26. (12)

#### MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1824

**Chowringhee Theatre.**—On Friday last Macbeth was repeated, and the representation was, in many respects superior to the last. The character of Macbeth was again admirable, and the musical part conducted with the finest effect. The GOVERNOR GENERAL and Lady AMHERST honoured the Theatre with their presence. (13)

#### MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1824

##### Mrs. J. Shakespear's At Home

*From a Correspondent.*—We must all acknowledge that Calcutta has within the last year made very important progress in the system of entertaining fashionable parties; for the introduction of Fancy Dresses has no doubt added largely to the splendor of Balls and At Homes. Their richness and variety are every way pleasing, and the coup d'œil of a splendid mansion, peopled by crowds in the costume



of every nation, flitting about in all directions, cannot possibly fail to be highly gratifying to the individuals who eagerly compose the assembly. (14)

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1824

**Distressed Settlers In South Africa**

Proceedings of the Meeting held at the New Committee Room, contiguous to the old Church, for the relief of Cape Settlers. On Monday, the 2nd instant, at the time and place mentioned in the public notice, a respectable company of Gentlemen, assembled to consider the case of the South African Settlers. The following extract (of a letter from Rev. Dr. Phillip) was read:—

“I have taken the liberty of sending you a few copies of our report, respecting the condition of the unfortunate emigrants lately landed in South-Africa. We have done what was in our power to relieve their distress, but the surplus and increasing misery which exists has forced us to appeal to the friends of humanity in different parts of the Globe for their relief, and there is no quarter to which we look with more confidence than to India. The Society for the relief of the distressed settlers, owes its continuance, if not its existence, to the liberality of Indian Gentlemen, and I am confident that those Gentlemen in India who know the condition of the Settlers, will be ready to come forward and to bring their friends with them on the present occasion. I have to add that I have this day (1st November, 1823) received letters from Albany, stating that the last hopes of the poor Settlers have swept away by rain and tempest. Their situation is at this moment indescribable. The harvest may be said to be totally lost. It is feared that the greater part of the Cattle have perished; a great proportion of their houses have been swept away, and the respectable individual from whom I have this information informs me that they are surrounded with desolation and famine.” (15)

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 10, 1824

*From the Asiatic Journal for January*

**New Organisation of the India Army**

By the present organisation of the Indian Army, every two regiments of native cavalry have but one Colonel, and each regiment of native infantry is composed of two battalions, commanded by one Colonel. By the new organisation, each regiment of cavalry will have its own colonel; and each regiment of infantry will be divided into two regiments, with a colonel to each. By this arrangement,



forty Lieut. Colonels of cavalry and infantry on the Bengal establishment will obtain regiments; viz., four additional ones to the cavalry; thirty-two to the infantry; and four to the four irregular regiments of infantry, which are to be officered on the regular establishment.

We understand that orders have been sent out to the Governor-General to the following effect:—

The Company's army on the Bengal Establishment is to consist of eight regiments of light native cavalry, three brigades of horse artillery, five battalions of artillery, one corps of artillery Golandauze, one corps of engineers, two regiments of European infantry, and sixty-four regiments of native infantry, including four new regiments; each regiment of infantry is to be officered by one colonel, one Lieut. Colonel, one Major, five Captains, ten Lieutenants and five ensigns. Each Brigade of horse artillery, each battalion of foot artillery, the corps of Golandauzee, and each regiment of cavalry, is to have the same number of ranks of European officers as in regiment of infantry. The engineer corps to have two colonels, two Lieut. Colonels, two Majors, ten Captains, twenty Lieuts, and ten ensigns. Those Colonels who were on the senior list, and those who now hold regiments, are to continue in the enjoyment of the full off-reckonings of two corps as at present; the new Colonels and Lieut. Colonels, Commandants of regiments, are to succeed to off-reckonings as vacancies occur among the Colonels of regiments; every such vacancy will occasion the succession of the two senior new colonels to a half or one share each. The Lieut. Colonels who now stand first for promotion, and those who may succeed to half shares, within two years from the date of the arrangement are to receive from the Company an equivalent to the difference between full and half shares from the period when, under other circumstances, they would have been entitled to full shares. Casualties occurring among the General Officers on the retired off-reckoning fund list, and among those who are now on the senior list, are not to cause promotion after the new arrangement has been carried into execution; those two lists will become extinct on the demise of all the General Officers enrolled thereon.

All Colonels of regiments, and Lieut. Colonels Commandant, not entitled to off-reckonings, will be permitted to come to Europe, and to remain there on the full pay of Colonel, succeeding to off-reckonings in their turn; and those who chuse to remain in India will be allowed Colonel's pay, Batta, and other fixed allowances, until they succeed to off-reckonings.

Every officer in the actual command of the regiment, doing duty with it, whatever rank he holds, is to receive 400 rupees per month in addition to his other allowances during the period of his command.

The arrangement is to take place from the date of its promulgation in general orders in India, and the Madras and Bombay armies are to be reformed on the same principle as the above. Each battalion to constitute a regiment. (16)

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1824

**Serampore College.**—The Fourth Report relative to the Serampore College for the year 1823, has just been published. From this interesting document we copy the following paragraphs, illustrative of the objects embraced by that institution, and the success of its operations.

The Committee for conducting Serampore College frankly acknowledge, that its grand and ultimate object is, to diffuse the light of Divine Revelation as widely as possible in India. It aims at this, however, through means congenial with the nature of the human mind, as well as consistent with the dictates of revelation. It sanctions no means which have the most distant approach to deception. While the contrary course must totally fail in bringing heathens to that holiness of heart and life without which Christianity itself brings no salvation, since the God of truth will never acknowledge falsehood as his work; the effect of this course is, that it creates confidence even before Divine Revelation shines fully on the soul, and does all within the reach of human power, towards facilitating its entrance into the mind. The precepts of Menu, the tenets of Mahomet, and the doctrines of Divine Revelation are laid open to the native youth who study in Serampore College, precisely as they are; as well as the state of the various nations of the world,—its age,—its history both ancient and modern,—the size and figure of the earth, the laws of the heavenly bodies, the composition of natural substances—all these are laid open to them without the least disguise or mis-representation. Thus in the work of enlightening the native mind, there are no after disclosures to dread. The worst is experienced in the beginning, when mutual knowledge is in its most imperfect state; and every future step serves to diminish fear, and to inspire the native mind with increased confidence and delight.

Nor are any means employed which have the most distant approach to coercion. While the language of many collegiate bodies is, "Declare that in religion you already think precisely as we do, or here the gates of knowledge are for ever barred against you," the language of this is, "Retain all your religious opinions till you are convinced they are not worth retaining. Only examine things for yourself as far as you can pursue the research without offending your own conscience." Hence, while the native Christian youths in the College, whether their parents were Brahmauns or Shoodras, eat all

from one table, convinced that "nothing which entereth the mouth defileth the man": the Brahmun youth in whom there is not this knowledge, is requested to eat nothing and to do nothing, which he deems contrary to his ideas of right and wrong respecting caste; and should he retain all these mistaken ideas till his mind be filled with knowledge, after years of studies he departs with no other injury done to his caste, than that of being practically taught by the example of youths around him equal to himself in knowledge and virtue; that it is really nothing, that God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth; and that to every class of men truth and love comprehend all virtue.

Chemical Lectures.—The course of chemical lectures which is it was intended to give in Serampore College, commenced in the beginning of December. As the grand object of them is the diffusion among the natives of a species of knowledge which lays open the real nature of the material objects they so blindly worship, the most respectable natives in Serampore and its neighbourhood have been invited to attend the course free of all expense, as well as the Students and Pandits of the College and those connected with the Serampore establishment. The course has also been favoured with the Company of gentlemen from Barackpore, and of a few from Calcutta. The lectures have been delivered in English; and although the imperfect manner in which that language is understood by the opulent natives in Serampore and its neighbourhood, has prevented their entering into the minutiae of the science, they could not mistake the language of the experiments made on those objects they have for so many ages been accustomed to worship, when they saw them decomposed and formed again at pleasure of man; nor afterwards forbear making these facts the subject of general conversation among themselves. On the days succeeding the lectures, wonderful were the things they repeated to each other respecting what they had seen. Even the Steam Engine although it has been in operation for four years does not cease to draw crowds of natives to inspect it from week to week, who, passing on the river from various parts of the country, leave their boats, quietly inspect it at leisure, and depart convinced that all knowledge was not engrossed by their fore-fathers, to whose ideas they have hitherto so tenaciously adhered.

Present number of students.—The number of youths on the College foundation as stated in the last report was, 35 studying in the College and 15 in the preparatory School. The number this year is somewhat increased. Those now in the College amount to Forty, and native Christian Children and youths in the preparatory school waiting for admission, are eighteen, of whom two or three are above 15 years of age. Besides the Christian youths in that school however, there are two, the sons of respectable native neighbours, one about



twelve and the other nearly eighteen, who have attended closely in the past year, reading the course of books prescribed for the Preparatory School, among which are of course the sacred Scriptures, in the hope of ultimately obtaining admission into the college.

In the course of the last year, indeed, no less than thirty children the sons of native neighbours, have obtained permission to attend this school and pursue the course of studies it prescribes; while others have been rejected, as the Committee, in the present state of their finances, could not hold out to them even a distant prospect of being admitted into the college.

Of the Forty now studying in the college, Rung-Row, the brahmun youth from Delhi, placed on the college funds by Chaptain Gowan, with his two Mussalman companions, has obtained permission of the Committee to re-visit his relatives near that City.

Should he as he is now Twenty-four, or either of his companions, enter on some useful line of life there, instead of returning, the time they have spent in Serampore college will not have been lost; the impression of what they heard and saw at Serampore at that mature age, will be never so obliterated as to lead them precisely in their former state of mind.

**Annual Examination.**—On Monday, January 5th, the annual examination of the students in Serampore college, was held in the lowered hall in the presence of His Excellency the Hon'ble Colonel Krefting, Governor of Serampore, and the other members of the Danish Government in their settlement, a number of ladies and gentlemen from Serampore and Barackpore, and several from Calcutta. There were also present the Pandits in the college and those attached to the Serampore establishment, with a number of the respectable native inhabitants of Serampore. Besides the students in the college, the children and youths in the Preparatory School were seated round the hall, to the number of nearly eighty youths and children. The Examination, which commenced about eleven, was conducted by Dr. Carey the president, assisted by the Secretary Dr. Marshman, professor Mack, and Mr. Williamson, the English tutor. The proficiency of the younger students in their grammatical studies was first ascertained. Twenty were examined in the Moogdhubodha, of whom sixteen were the children of native Christian parents, and four Brahmun youths. Of these several who had applied the whole year, had committed to memory the better half of that Grammar which among the Brahmuns in general occupies their sons for three or four years. Others who had applied only part of the year, appeared to have advanced with a pace equally vigorous. Thus a sight was presented to the surrounding Pandits, which they had never before

witnessed; that of a number of Shudra Youths, hitherto prohibited even to touch the Mooghdhubodha or to hear one of its Sutras read, in the study of it excelling their own sons of the same standing.

To these succeeded the class which had been studying Geography, and the Solar System. These, to the number sixteen were examined in the meaning of the rules containing the Newtonian System, which they had committed to memory to the extent of thirty pages. They were then asked questions relative to the facts and definitions these contained, their answers to which filled the audience with pleasure. Afterwards they were exercised in the map of Asia, and manifested a ready acquaintance with its countries, rivers, and principal cities. Some of them then produced their books for mapping, which exhibited a pleasing degree of neatness and accuracy. The six Astronomical Students were then examined on the Newtonian System, which they have now added to their own. This was followed by various questions respecting the earth's motion round the Sun,—the tropics—and the real geography of the earth; after which they were requested to explain the meaning of the terms they used.

The English class to the amount of nine, were then examined in the Grammar, and the New Testament. From the latter they were desired to translate certain passages into Bengalee, which they did with much readiness. From the Grammar they were requested to give in equivalent Bengalee phrases, the meaning of various persons and tenses, in which they manifested equal facility. The eldest of them, one of the Christian students who had studied Sungskrita, was then directed to a passage in Isaiah in the Sungskrita version of the Scriptures, which they had not previously read. This he rendered into both Bengalee and English, with an accuracy that spoke at once to the feelings of the audience.

His Excellency, Col. Krefting then presented the students who have been examined, with various books, as a testimony of approbation. Among these, copies of the late Mr. Ellerton's excellent Dialogues were presented to some of the younger students; copies of the Pilgrim's Progress in Bengalee to others more advanced and to each of the English students a copy of Johnson's Dictionary Abridged, in Bengalee. The president, Dr. Carey, then addressed them in Bengalee on the value and excellence of knowledge, as expanding and enriching their minds, and leading ultimately to the knowledge of God and eternal salvation after which he offered up a short and appropriate prayer. This assemblage of Native youths from Krishnagur, Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Dinagepore, and Rungpore on the one hand, and Jessore, Fureedpore, Dacca and Chittagong on the other as well as from Serampore and Calcutta, all pressing forward regardless of the distinctions of caste in cultivating the highest



knowledge India can boast, and uniting therewith those just ideas of the solar system and the earth of past ages and events, of the nature and properties of material objects, and above all of God their Creator, Redeemer, and Judge, which enlightened the most favoured parts of the Western world, naturally filled the minds of those present with hope and delight, who looked forward to the effect of this infant Institution in the course of years, should it be crowned with the Divine blessing. (17)

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1824

Last night in an Official Extra we had the pleasure to announce the fall of Rangoon, and the occupation of the Town by the Expedition under the Command of Sir A. CAMPBELL.

We understand that eighty-one pieces of Artillery, many serviceable, and some unserviceable, with six hundred stand of arms, were taken at Rangoon. (18)

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1824

**Calcutta Crammar School.**—Yesterday morning the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta favoured with his presence a Calcutta Grammar School of the Indo-British Institution in Park Street, of which his Lordship has been pleased to accept the office of Visitor. The Reverend William MORTON the Chaplain, accompanied his Lordship, who was received by the whole of the managers of the Institution, assembled for that gratifying and flattering purpose. After viewing the different apartments, Refectory, Dormitories, etc., his Lordship condescendingly proceeded to an examination of several of the classes including Latin, French, Geography, on the Maps and Globes, and Astronomy, in all of which the pupils acquitted themselves highly to their own credit and that of their instructors, and, as he was pleased distinctly to express, to his Lordship's satisfaction. The books examined in were Virgil and Cornelius Nepos in Latin, and Telemaque in French; books which of themselves furnish evidence of a progress by no means tardy during a period of only twelve months from the opening of the Institution. It was indeed a highly gratifying and truly interesting spectacle, which was presented by about eighty Indo-British youths under a course of solid instruction, preparatory, we trust, to filling hereafter, with honor and happiness to themselves and advantage to society, their respective situations in life; a result attributable in no small degree to the disinterested zeal and enlightened liberality of those Indo-British Gentlemen, who have founded, and hitherto, as far as its own returns have been inadequate to the heavy expenditure, supported the Institution. We trust a

new Era has commenced in relation to that increasingly large and important part of the Indian Community, and that the establishment in Park Street will obtain—as it is more known, and the advantages derivable from it to individual youth and society at large, more distinctly marked—the increasing attention and liberal support of the enlightened population of the city of palaces. By being placed under the patronage of the first Ecclesiastical Dignitary in this country, a guarantee is afforded for its stability, regularity and extension. Conducted upon principles strictly accordant with those of similar Institutions in England, it must obtain the respect of reflecting men, and will communicate with augmented efficiency, the incalculable benefit of solid education to its peoples. Nor while the advancement of the literary character of the Institution is unremittingly and successfully attended to, is the moral and religious instruction of the youth under its fostering care neglected. A clergyman has been appointed as Chaplain, by whom Divine Service according to the order of the Established Charge is conducted, and a discourse delivered every Sunday fore-noon; and on the Wednesday morning in every week, the peoples are individually catechised and instructed, encouraged or rebuked as may be required. In thus laying a foundation of moral and religious principle it is not to be doubted that the superstructure of a life conformable will follow, and that talents elicited and fostered by useful literature, will receive a direction by which they may be rendered subservient to the most important ends of civil society.—*India Gazette.* (19)

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, 1824

#### Dawk Travelling

To The Editor of the *Scotsman in the East.*

Sir,

I left Calcutta the other day, by dawk, full well warned of all the impediments I might expect to meet with ere I reached my destination; and I had little hope of escaping either being torn to pieces by tygers or drowned in some mountain torrent; however thanks to our Hon. Masters, I have escaped dangers both by flood and field. The first impediment I met with, was the Berye river, over which the Sakesperian bridge exultingly towers, and like the rainbow seems to say, the floods shall never destroy that again. I looked and wondered, and looked again, and after being delighted with the elegant, ariel, pretty arch, I crossed over it in my palanquin, feeling not a little at my ease in looking down on the green, black and gloomy, torrent rolling below me and threatening destruction to every thing within its reach.

I was fortunate in getting over the road at four miles per hour, as far as the Damodur river about 40 miles at which west of Chass I laid my account of being detained probably a day if not more, as the rain had swollen the river to a great depth; besides I had heard to my comfort that a Gentleman two days before had been detained, on the banks of this river 36 hours. I arrived, and with anxious fear, about twelve (midnight) and asked was there much water in the river? Yes, replied the native, quite full, fifteen feet water and current eight miles an hour. This was a sad damper, but what was my delight on being told that the boat was ready, for I had never heard of a boat here before, I was lifted into a nice Platform boat, and with bearers, bhangies and several passengers: we pushed off and reached the opposite bank about a quarter of a mile in width, in a few minutes, where there was another boat ready for passengers from the westward.

I then got on smoothly to the next obstacle, called I think, the Goose-berry or Gosye-turee river, where, I saw another rainbow stretched from bank to bank—by a span new Shakesperian bridge, as clean, neat and tight as a company's ship coming into Port after a long voyage (for you must know they always get fresh pointed before they approach Pilot's water) so over this bridge I walked and looked at the river below me, which I verily believe ran at the rate of 15 miles an hour: need I say more to prove the value of this invention?

As every difficulty in travelling Dawk on the New Road during the rains appears now to be removed (or nearly so,) I think it a duty in me to inform you of pro bono publico, and with my best thanks to those who may be employed in so much conducing to the convenience of travellers.

I am, your obedient servant,  
DRY BONES.

Dinapore, May 31, 1824.

P.S.—I halted at several of the Government Bunglows, which are most comfortable, but some furniture is sadly wanted, and a cook, a sine qua non. (20)

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1824

**Supreme Court**

Calcutta, Tuesday, June 15, 1824

The Supreme Court opened this morning, upon which occasion the following gentlemen were summoned on the Grand Jury:—

C. Sweedland, Esq.—Foreman.

J. C. C. Sutherland	W. Limand
J. Calder	J. Smith
W. H. Cakes	G. Udny, junr.
F. Macnaghten	S. Fraser
J. Dorin	C. F. Hunter
E. Ravenshaw	W. Storm
H. Sargent	D. Canningham
J. Abbott	D. Hunter
J. Ashburner	D. MacDonald
C. J. Blagrove	W. Meiville
W. T. Beeby	J. Reddall
J. Cullan	W. Prinsep
J. Collie	D. H. Renny
T. R. Davidson	H. Cook
P. Deedes	J. H. Burlow
W. Earl	J. Thomason, and
W. H. Hobhouse	F. Nepean, Esqrs.
W. S. Laprimaudaye	



Sir F. Macnaghten proceeded then to address the Grand Jury, nearly to the following effect:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, I am not aware that much of your time will be occupied on this occasion. It would be perhaps my duty rather to direct you to proceed to business at once, than to occupy your time by addressing you to any length. It is the duty of the Court to make your business as light as possible. Hitherto there has been a great delay in laying information before you, but probably there is nothing in this worthy of your present attention. I believe that on this occasion the clerk of the crown has with some trouble to himself, got all the informations drawn up ready for you. There may be reasons why this cannot always be done, but I will not allow the neglect of others to delay the business of the Grand Jury, who on the last occasion of their being summoned were put to some trouble. Some conferences took place on these matters, but in future I would not recommend you to concede anything to those who ought to have their informations ready to be led before you when they are required.

Since I have addressed you at all, gentlemen, I would call your attention to a case likely to come before you, which is the first of the kind which has ever come before this Court, and on account of its novelty, I would draw your attention to it. A man has been indicted for returning from transportation. This person was convicted of a capital offence, for which he might, without doubt have been sentenced to be hanged, but he was transported. He returned from his transportation and his apprehension was occasioned by his being detected in the commission of a theft immediately after his return. He will be brought before you for this offence as well as on three charges of felony. I consider this case as a most important and serious one, and I declare that I have my doubts whether this man ought to be tried for returning from transportation. The act of Parliament says, that "If any man who has been transported, shall return to any place within the Company's territories, he shall suffer death without benefit of clergy." But it so happens that persons have been transported from this country to Bencoolen, a place within the Company's territories and I doubt whether he can be tried for returning to a place out of which he was not transported. You must be convinced, gentlemen of the necessity of abiding by the letter of penal statutes, for if this was not done, such statutes, may be extended or abridged according to the will of those who have the power of dispensing them. It is true that many people have been transported to Bencoolen, who are there yet, and whose return to this place would be of no advantage to its society, but if they did come back here, there was no obstacle in the way of sending them back to Bencoolen with such instructions as should effectually



prevent their escape again, and I think that the Court in future could with much advantage transport such people to Ceylon, which is out of the Company's territories and to which this objection does not apply. It is unquestionable that many lives have been and are spared in this country, which would be forfeited at home, and taking all the circumstances of this case into consideration, I should think it would be as well, if you find a true bill against this man, to send the case home for the opinion of the proper authorities.

Another subject, which I would call to your attention, is perhaps even of more importance than the preceding one. I mean that of forgery, which, from all I can learn, is increasing in this country, and I know myself that of late, such cases have frequently been brought forward in this Court. One case will come before you, gentlemen, in which the party is charged with having altered a note so as to make it for hundred rupees instead of for ten. To what extent this system was carried on I do not know, but it must be obvious to every one that there are great temptations to commit this crime, as well as that all the attention and vigilance are inadequate to prevent it. I trust that I shall not be misunderstood, for no one has a greater horror of too frequent capital punishments than I have, but when I consider the offence and the difficulty of detecting it, I think that something like punishment should be inflicted on it. A native of this country, or an European, who has made a large sum of money by forgery, and who for this offence is transported to New South Wales, is better off there with money thus obtained than he is in this country in a state of poverty,—and this is a strong inducement to go on with the crime. The Grand Jury, on a former occasion, in consequence of a suggestion of mine, made a representation on the subject of the inadequacy of punishment to this offence in this country, and pointed out the evil of allowing a person, although clearly guilty of this offence, to put in bail, go at large, and transverse from one station to another. Now it would be better to sentence persons of this kind to imprisonment in the house of correction for a term of years, there to be kept to hard labour than to transport them. It does seem to me that this would be preferable mode of punishment, and the Grand Jury, being of the same opinion, sent home a representation to that effect. My only view in addressing you on the subject, is to put it to you whether you think it worthwhile to renew the representation to which I have referred.

Another subject to which I would also draw your attention is the very important one. Within a short time three persons have been convicted in this court of crimes more barbarous, than any which in England, have been punished with death under Lord Ellenborough's Act. This Act does not extend to this country and the persons who committed these crimes, it is well-known, are just

such as did not mind being sent to jail, which is the only punishment the court can at present inflict. This is really doing nothing, but if instead of being allowed to be at their ease in jail, these people had been committed to hard labour in the house of correction, it would go further to prevent these crimes in future. Gentlemen, this is all with which I shall trouble you, and in conclusion I can only say that if you think fit to renew these representations I shall be happy to render you any assistance in my power.—Hurk. (21)

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1824

**Public Institutions.**—We are glad to find that the history, design, and present state of the Religious, Benevolent, and Charitable Institutions, founded by the British in Calcutta, is preparing for publication.

The inhabitants of this City have long been celebrated for their liberality and munificence, and for the various associations which they have from time to time formed and established for the public good; but no record of them exists, within reach, excepting the brief notices contained in the Annual Directories. The present work, promises to afford ample and important details, intimately mixed up with the credit and character of our Countrymen in the East, and therefore it cannot fail to be generally interesting. (22)

THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1824

**New Mahommedan College.**—On Thursday last, the Fifteenth day of July, the foundation stone of the New Madrissa was laid with the usual imposing ceremonies of Masonry. The necessary preparations having been made at the spot, the different Lodges of Calcutta assembled at the Grand Lodge, number 38, Park Street, where they were marshalled by the Grand Marshall, and whence they proceeded to the ground.

The phials containing the usual coins having been deposited in the recesses prepared for them, the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, read aloud the Inscription on the Silver Plate.

BY THE BLESSING OF ALMIGHTY GOD.

In the reign  
of His Most Gracious Majesty George the Fourth  
under the Auspices of the Right Honorable  
WILLIAM PITT AMHERST,  
Governor-General

of the  
British Possessions  
In India,

JOHN PASCAL LARKINS, Esquire,  
Provincial Grand Master of the Fraternity  
of Free Masons in  
Bengal  
Laid

The Foundation Stone of this Edifice  
the Mahommedan College of  
Calcutta,

Amidst the Acclamations of a vast  
Concourse of the Native Population  
of this City,

In the presence  
of a Numerous Assembly of the Fraternity,  
and  
of the President and Members of the  
Committee of General Instruction,  
on the 15th day of July in the year  
of Our Lord 1824 and of the Era of  
Masonry 5824

Planned and Constructed  
by

William Burn, James Mackintosh,  
and William Kemp.

Having finished—the Deputy Provincial Grand Master proceeded to the North Side of the Stone, and, having placed the Silver Plate in the Square over the Phials, and covered it with a sheet of Copper,—laid the Cement. Having reported the same, the Provincial Grand Master rose from his Seat, and approached the Stone on the East

Side, supported by the Grand Officers. He then ordered the Stone to be lowered, by the three regular stops, into its place; which was done in accordance with rules and ceremonies observed on similar occasions.

The Provincial Grand Wardens, who stood on the West Side of the Stone, then successively handed the Square, Level and Plumb to the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, who gave them to the Provincial Grand Master, who, having tried the Stone by them, returned them to the Deputy.

The Golden Mallet, was then handed to the Provincial Grand Master, who, giving therewith three knocks on the Stone, said, "May the Grand Architect of Universe grant a blessing on the stone, which we have now laid and by His providence enable us to finish this and every other work undertaken for the benefit of mankind, or embellishment of the City."

#### SOLEMN MUSIC

The Silver Cups were then delivered to the Wardens, and by them to the Deputy Provincial Grand Master, and by him to the Provincial Grand Master, who having poured the Corn, Wine, and Oil, contained therein upon the stone, said:

"May the All Bounteous Author of Nature bless this City with abundance of Corn, Wine, and Oil, and with all the necessities conveniences, and comforts of life, and may the same Almighty Power preserve the City from decay to latest posterity".

#### MUSIC

The Provincial Grand Master returned to his throne,—and took his seat while the music continued; on its concluding he arose and thus addressed the Spectators.

Gentlemen of Calcutta and of the Native Community.

"During the period I have had the honor of presiding over the Masonic Institutions on this Side of India, I have frequently been called upon to officiate on such occasions as the present, and I have on each occasion had good reason to congratulate not only myself, but those who have been associated with me, in these most interesting undertakings, and I shall, I assure you consider the part I have had to perform in these ceremonies, as amongst some of the most pleasing recollections of my life."

"A few months only have elapsed, since my Brethren and myself had the honor of meeting you for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of a College dedicated to the moral and intellectual improvement



of that portion of our native subjects, who are devoted to the Religion of Brahma: and we are now assembled to perform a similar ceremony, for the same purposes under the same consideration for the Professors of the Mahomedan Faith. Although it would certainly be more gratifying to us to see the great object of instruction in the fundamental principles of the Moral and Physical Sciences carried on under one roof without distinction as to religious opinions, yet as such a consummation, however devoutly to be desired, cannot, under existing circumstances be expected, you will still rejoice with me in the prospect afforded us of beholding the steady march of instruction among the Native population, and their approach to that state of amelioration, to which the efforts now making for their improvement must necessarily lead.

It is the fashion amongst certain classes in our own country to stigmatise the Native Inhabitants of this, as a degraded and oppressed people,—in both cases in relation to the Government and its European subjects. Is not I would ask, the ceremony in which we are now and have on former occasions been engaged, perfecting, as it does a system for the Elevation in the moral scale of that population, and supported, as it is, by the active and benevolent aid of the Government a palpable refutation of the foul charge? When was there ever an instance known of the oppressor enlightening the minds of the oppressed; could he take a more effectual method to destroy his power, particularly when that power wholly derives its superiority from the Moral and Scientific attainments of its possessors?

You will, I am persuaded, agree with me, that the charge is altogether at variance with truth; and that so far from the native inhabitants being oppressed either by the Government or its European subjects, that nothing is nearer the heart and anxious desire of both, than that they may be raised from the state of moral degradation into which the greater mass of the people confessedly are sunk; and that being so raised they may be enabled to judge, of, and duly to appreciate the advantages which, under a just, free, and enlightened Government, it is their privilege to enjoy in common with ourselves.

But not further to dwell on that subject, I shall proceed, as it may reasonably be expected of me, to say something of the origin, progress, and present state of the Institution to which the ceremony of this evening has been exclusively directed.

The Mahomeddan Maddrissa was founded by Warren Hastings in the year 1784, principally, but not exclusively, for the instruction of young students in Mahomedan Law—and it would appear, from the documents to which I have had access, that it was for a considerable time, entirely supported at the expense of, and superintended by, that distinguished individual. Before, however, Mr. Hastings

left India, the Government, approving highly of the object and principles of the establishment, relieved Mr. Hastings of this burthen upon his private means; and, adopting the Madrissa as a Government Institution, set aside an Endowment of Lands in a neighbouring Pergunnah, exclusively for its support.

“While Mr. Hastings was in India, this object of his benevolence “this child” I may say, of his adoption; had the benefit of his fostering care and superintendence, but when he retired from the Country, and from the Government, that superintendence must have ceased and the usual consequences of neglect ensued; for by a report made in 1791 by a Gentleman, specially deputed to visit the Institution, it was found to be in a state of complete disorganisation. In consequence of this report a series of regulations for the good order and better Government of the College was framed, and a committee of superintendence was nominated to give effect to them. The Committee however was composed of Gentlemen who, with all the desire and inclination in the world to promote the interests of the Institution were without the means and the leisure, to obtain the information necessary, to enable them to exercise an efficient control over its proceedings, and in consequence it continued, as it had long been, under the superintendence of the Native Head Preceptor, until 1818, when a further enquiry into the objects and proceedings of the establishment took place, which led in the following year to the introduction of an improved system of management, by the appointment of a Secretary to the Committee, with authority to exercise a personal control over the details of the Madrissa.

From this period, not only was the system of management changed, but the sphere of duty and course of study importantly enlarged—the consequences to the Institution have been most beneficial, and in nothing more so than its having diffused an improved spirit both among the professors and the students; and here gentlemen, I gladly seize the opportunity, afforded me of saying that the Institution is not more indebted to the advantages to which I have just alluded—viz.—the introduction of an improved system—than to the preserving exertions, eminent ability, the extensive acquirements and conciliatory manners, of its Learned Superintendent Dr. Lumsden.

Among the many acts which distinguish that part of Mr. Hastings invaluable life which was passed in the service of his Country in India, none perhaps exceeded in wisdom of conception and benevolence of design, the establishment of the Mohammedan Madrissa; for as the decline of Learning had accompanied that of the Mughul Empire in India, Mr. Hastings saw the necessity of making some effort for the revival of literature; and of endeavouring, not only to promote, by such an Institution as this, the growth and extension of liberal knowledge, but to rear up a successive stock of men possessing

respectable acquirements, in the Science of Jurisprudence; and higher qualifications than those at that time employed in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the country. "That wealth and knowledge had long been on the decline, amongst the Mohammedan subjects of the British Government, cannot have escaped the observation of any one, in the slightest degree acquainted with the history of our dominion in this country; and to their ignorance and extreme poverty must be ascribed, the want of public Schools, and the absence, I may say, of the means of private tuition. If this be a correct statement of the present condition of the Mohammedans, are not we, who may be said to have been instrumental in reducing them to it,—are not we, who boast of our wealth, our energies, and our numerous Benevolent Institutions and who boast more over of having conferred so many benefits on, and done so much for other countries, in duty bound to do a common act of justice, to discharge a debt of gratitude to the Inhabitants of this? And if we acknowledge, as a favoured nation, pre-eminent obligations to the Almighty Architect of the Universe—if we acknowledge, as a favoured people, and the accumulation of earthly blessings, which none, I may say, have enjoyed in the same degree, if we acknowledge all this, let the sincerity of our acknowledgements manifest itself in our "as freely giving, as we have freely received".

No part of the world perhaps has been so stationary in the morals as Asia,—there have been repeated revolutions in its various Governments, repeated changes in its political relations, but no actual ones in the moral condition of its numerous population, nothing to mark their advancement, or decline in the scale of civilization.

But thanks to the Founders and supporters of this and similar Institutions, the dawn of a brighter day has burst upon the benighted nations of India; sensible of the advantages which we experience from the diffusion of knowledge—we are at length exerting ourselves, in every possible way, to spread its light and influence among those who have become subject to us, either by the fortune of war, or the accession of a willing allegiance, and if the Government of India has been committed to us in trust for the benefit of the Governed, let us not abuse the trust. Let us neither suppose, nor act in any way to favour such a supposition, that the natives of India were suffered to fall into their present condition, that we might neglect and despise them."

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Committee of Public Instruction.

Having so recently addressed you, and on a similar occasion, must be my apology for having so little to say to you on the present. It has been peculiarly gratifying to my Brethren, and myself to have assisted at, and witnessed, the ceremony of this evening; and



sincerely do we hope that on the foundation stone which has just been laid, an Edifice may rise an order, harmony and beauty—may it be ornamental to the metropolis and beneficial to those, and not to those only, who may receive, instruction within its walls; and may the Institution, Gentlemen, as we have persuaded it will while it has the advantage of your Superintendence, fulfil the sanguine hopes of the Community, the benevolent intentions of the Local Government, and the just expectations of the Legislature."

Right Worshipful Masters, Wardens and Brethren.

I persuade myself, from the flattering attention with which you have heard me, and the becoming seriousness with which you regarded the Ceremony, that you view the occasion as one of more than ordinary interest. We have had the gratification of adding this evening another stone to the Grand Arch of Moral Improvement—and as endeavours, which we pray may be blessed in the end, should be commenced with appeals for the same blessing—let us implore the Almighty Architect of the Universe to bless the structure which is about to be raised for the diffusion of knowledge. Let us implore his blessing also on the Government, which thus does its part in promoting the happiness of the millions subject to its rule—on the Committee of public Instruction,—and on those whose duty it may be or is, to afford instruction to those under them, in this and all other Seminaries of useful learning. On the people for whose benefit this is intended, and lastly, on the fraternity which has thus afforded its glad concurrence in this interesting ceremony."

At the close of this address, which was delivered with much feeling, and during which the Provincial Grand Master was evidently labouring under great inconvenience from the strong breeze which was the precursor of a North-Wester, J. H. Harington, Esq., President of the Committee of Public Instruction, addressed the Provincial Grand Master as follows:

Right Worshipful Grand Master

The Committee of Public Instruction desire me to express to you and to the Gentlemen who have assisted you in laying the foundation of a New Edifice for the Calcutta Madrisa, their cordial thanks for our attendance and for the satisfactory manner in which you have performed this solemnity.

They further desire me to inform you that they will have great pleasure in communicating to the Right Honorable the Governor-General your very able discharge of the trust committed to you by His Lordship on this interesting occasion.

It cannot be necessary to offer any lengthened remarks upon the nature and objects of the Madrisa in addition to what you have so fully stated in your discourse, but as, on a recent similar occurrence



it was, I believe expected that I should say something on the part of the Committee, whom I had the honor to represent, exclusive of the acknowledgement to which I then confined myself, I feel it incumbent on me to occupy your time for a few moments.

The existing Moosulman College was as you have mentioned, founded by Mr. Hastings above forty years since. Its primary object (as explained in a public minute recorded by the Founder) was to provide the means of liberal education for the Sons of respectable Mohammedans, who, under the Political revolutions that are taking place in the Government of India, might want the resources which they formerly enjoyed for the maintenance and tuition of their families. Another object, and perhaps the first in importance, was to furnish the requisite instruction to a certain number of Maulavies, or learned Mohammedans, who might fill the station of Law Officers in the Local Courts of Judicature.

Both these objects have been obtained in a considerable degree, if not to the fullest extent anticipated. Several youngmen, who received their education in this College, have subsequently distinguished themselves as Public Officers, especially in the Law Department, and if there have been obstacles, from unforeseen circumstances, which for a time impeded the success of the Institution, these are now removed. Experience has taught the best mode of conducting the affairs and studies of the Madrissa, partly under Native, partly under European Superintendents; and the reforms which have been introduced by the present learned Superintendent, Dr. Lumsden, promised to be attended with the most beneficial results.

The late public Examination which shewed a considerable advancement in every branch of ordinary study, and a very creditable commencement in Mathematics, has indeed already evinced a material improvement in the College; and the measures in contemplation, when the building of which you have now laid the foundation, shall be completed for adding an elementary school or class, with a view to provide more effectually against existing defects in the means of education for the youngmen of the Mohammedan persuasion will, it is hoped, render the instruction given to the students in the Madrissa more efficient than it has ever yet been; or could be in the building hitherto appropriated to it.

I will only add that arrangements have been sanctioned for enabling such of the students as may desire it, to acquire a conversance with the English language—that a Native translator, capable of translating English books into Arabic and Persian, has been attached to the College; and that it is proposed by the Committee of Public Instruction, in accordance with the benignant desire of Government to promote the diffusion of European knowledge among

the whole of its native subjects, to adopt all practicable means of introducing amongst the teachers and students of the Madrisa, a test for English Science and literature."

The national Anthem of God Save the King concluded the Ceremony, after which the Lodges retired in reverse order, the Grand Lodge leading.—JOHN BULL. (23)

#### MONDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1824

**The Epidemic.**—The Epidemic fever which we adverted to lately continues to prevail throughout Calcutta, and it is supposed that already about three-fourths of the population, both European and Native, have been affected by it.—The disease is attended with intense headache, violent pains in the limbs, and red inflammatory patches all over the body. When these symptoms, which generally last three or four days, are removed, extreme languor and debility remain for some time. Whole families are suffering under the complaint together, and in many houses scarcely a servant left to wait upon the sick. Fortunately no fatal cases have occurred, at least not one has come within our knowledge. Nearly three-fourths of our Press Establishment are laid-up with the same disease; and a few days ago, in one public office in town, only three assistants out of forty-five, were able to attend to their duty. (24)

#### MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, 1824

##### **The Epidemic Fever**

We are happy in having it in our power to say that the Epidemic fever which has for the past three or four weeks prevailed so extensively throughout Calcutta, and its neighbourhood, is now disappearing. At least new cases have become, we understand, comparatively few. At Barrackpore, however a great number of cases have, we understand, recently occurred, and four of the Military Surgeons are said to be unable to do their duty at that station. In Calcutta relapses have been frequent, often to the third time, without any apparently exciting cause. The effects of the disease are very extraordinary, and more painful than is usually experienced on occasions of more dangerous indisposition. There seems to be a dislocation of the whole system, and the prostration of strength is so sudden and intense, that the powers of locomotion are almost totally withdrawn for many days after the fever is removed. (25)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1824

We observe that Capt. J. B. SEELY has published a work entitled "The Wonders of Elora; or a Narrative of a Journey to the Temples and Dwellings excavated out of a mountain of Granite, and extending upwards of a mile and a quarter, at Elora in the East Indies. From the public papers it appears that this book has been presented to His Majesty by Mr. W. Wynn, and that the court of Directors had subscribed for 40 copies. The following account of it is from the Literary Gazette of the first and eighth of May.

That no separate and detailed description of the extraordinary Cavern-Temples at Elora has been given to the Public, would be matter of astonishment were they situated in any other quarter of the earth except India. But though the antiquities of that country are as likely to throw light upon the early history of Mankind as those of even Egypt and Persia, the same fatality which has divested its modern vicissitudes of interest, seems to have marked its ancient records as unworthy of investigation. Of late, however, a better spirit has sprung up and Britain has begun to attach that consequence to India which its measureless importance claims. We are therefore well pleased to see the present volume; for, though written in a rambling sort of fashion as a straightforward soldier might be expected to express himself, it contains many curious facts, and supplies a more circumstantial account of Elora than any which we have met with in the Eastern philosophical publications.

Elora is situated about 260 miles from Bombay, 650 miles from Madras and above thousand miles from Calcutta. Captain Seely travelled to it from the first mentioned presidency: and his route, including Poona, Ahmednuggur, Toka, Aurungabad, and Daulatabad, is not the least agreeable portion of his volume. Indeed it is that from which we must chiefly take our illustrative selections; for the details respecting the Caverns are so interwoven with plans and plates, that we find it impossible to convey any idea of them to our readers by literary extracts.

The author possessed one essential quality, that of enthusiasm in his pursuit:

"I may err in my Judgment (he says) but it is my humble opinion, that no monuments of antiquity in the known world are comparable to the Caves of Elora, whether we consider their unknown origin, their stupendous size, the beauty of their architectural ornaments, or the vast number of statues and emblems, all hewn and fashioned out of the solid rock. In publishing this work, therefore, so far from imposing upon the public, I hope and trust that I am rendering a service to the antiquary, and contributing to the amusement and instruction of the general reader".



Agreeing with him, let us pass on to copy one or two short passages which may serve to display his manner of treating the principal subject.

"Bruce's emotions were not more vivid or tumultuous on first beholding the springs of the Nile, than mine were on reaching the temples of Elora. I at once rushed into the wonders and glories of this immortal works; but it is totally impossible to describe the feelings of admiration and awe excited on the mind upon first beholding this stupendous excavation.

"On a close approach to the temples, the eye and imagination are bewildered with the variety of interesting objects that present themselves on every side. The feelings are interested to a degree of awe, wonder, and delight, that at first is painful, and it is a long time before they become sufficiently sobered and calm to contemplate with any attention the surrounding wonders. The death like stillness of the place, the solitude of the adjoining plains, the romantic beauty of the country, and the mountain itself perforated in every part, all tend to impress the mind of the stranger with feelings quite new, and far different from those felt in viewing magnificent edifices amidst the busy haunts of man. Everything here invites the mind to contemplation, and every surrounding object reminds it of a remote period, and a mighty people, who were in a state of high civilisation, whilst the natives of our own lands, were barbarious, living in woods and winds.

"How many ideas rush into the mind of an inquisitive and thoughtful man at the moment I am now describing. How much delightful narrative might a more able pen than mine give utterance to on the occasion. I will, however, (though lacking the glowing descriptive power of some of our modern writers) put the first view in plain language to the readers' imagination.

"Conceive the burst of surprise at suddenly coming upon a stupendous temple, within a large open court, hewn out of the solid rock, with all its parts perfect and beautiful, standing proudly alone upon its native bed, and detached from the neighbouring mountain by a spacious area all round, nearly 250 ft. deep, and 150 ft. broad: this unrivalled fane rearing its rocky head to a height of nearly 100 ft.—its length about 145 ft. by 62 broad—having well formed door-ways, windows, staircases to its upper floor, containing fine large rooms of a smooth and polished surface, regularly devided by rows of pillars: the whole bulk of this immense block of isolated excavation being upwards of 500 ft. in circumference, and extraordinary as it may appear, having beyond its areas three handsome galleries of figure, or varandahs, supported by regular pillars in compartments hewn of the boundary scarp, containing 42 curious gigantic figures of



the Hindoo mythology—the whole three galleries in continuity, enclosing the areas, and occupying the almost incredible space of nearly 420 ft. of excavated rock, being upon the average, about 13 ft. 2 inches broad all round, and in height 14 ft. and a half while, positively, above these again are excavated fine large rooms. Within the court, and opposite these galleries, or virandahs, stand Keylas the Proud wonderfully towering in hoary majesty, a mighty fabric of rock, surpassed by no relic of antiquity in the known world.

“This brief outline will impart to the reader some ideas of the wonders of Elora. And if these temples do not excite in the mind emotions of astonishment and delight, I have quite misunderstood my own feelings. To build the Pantheon, the Parthenon at Athens, St. Peter’s at Rome, our own St. Paul’s or a Fonthill Abbey, is a task of science and labour, but we understand how it is done, how it proceeds, and how it is finished, but to conceive for a moment a body of men, however numerous, with a spirit, however invincible, and resources however great, attack a solid mountain of rock, in most parts hundred feet high, and excavating, by the slow process of the chisel, a temple like the one I have faintly described, with its galleries or Pantheon, its vast area, and indescribable mass of sculpture and carving in endless profusion—the work appears beyond belief, and the mind is bewildered in amazement.

“I think the caverned temples of Elora far surpass, in labour, design, etc., any of the ancient buildings that have impressed our minds with admiration; nor do I think they yield the palm of superiority to anything we are told of in Egypt.

“Nothing can be more romantic and interesting than the view down the great Hall, or into the large rooms excavated in the Northern and Southern sides of the mountain facing you; or, if you wish to quit this gloomy grandeur, only cross the bridges through the small rooms, to the balcony over the gate-way, and there is the open country, with beautiful nature robed in all the luxuriance and richness of oriental verdure.

“At the time these astonishing works were began, the country, far and wide, must have enjoyed a profound peace; its resources too must have been great to have permitted such vast undertakings; and the people happy and contented who could, for purposes of religion, labour unremittingly for a series of years, in the completion of these temples. It is, indeed, not unreasonable to conclude they had their origin before the followers of Mahomet ravaged and disturbed the tranquillity of India, then inhabited by a race purely Hindoo; Long, probably, antecedent to the invasion by Alexander or Selucus. (26)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1824

As considerable public anxiety will naturally have been felt regarding the events which have recently occurred at Barrackpore, we are authorized to state the following particulars. Symptoms of insubordination had manifested themselves for some days in the forty seventh Regiment of Native Infantry at that station under orders to proceed to Chittagong. On Monday morning a large proportion of the Crops refused to obey their Officers, and conducted themselves in the most outrageous manner. Notwithstanding sufficient time was allowed them for reflection, and every effort made to induce them to return to their duty, they continued on Tuesday morning in a state of open mutiny which it became indispensably necessary to put down by the employment of force. In consequence at an early hour the Battalion of His Majesty's Royal Regiment, and some Artillery from Dum Dum, took up a position in the rear of their quarters, while His Majesty's forty-seventh Regiment, the Body Guard, and the 62nd Regiment of Native Infantry, formed in line on their left. Colonel Nicol, Colonel Stevenson, and Captain Macan, were then sent by His Excellency the Commander in Chief to order the munitinious to ground their arms. These they refused to do. Two signal guns were immediately fired as previously concerted, and the Artillery opened upon their rear. They then fled in various directions, and were pursued by the King's Regiments and the Body Guard. A considerable number were killed, and many prisoners taken, for the trial of whom a Court Martial was immediately convened. The 26th and 62nd Regiments of Native Infantry, which were also under marching orders, behaved throughout the morning with the most perfect steadiness, and by the accounts received Yesterday it appears that tranquillity has been completely re-established, and that the severe example which it has been necessary to make has produced its proper effect.

Two of the Body Guards were unfortunately killed by a shot from one of our guns but no other casualty occurred among the Troops employed on the occasion. (27)

### Advertisement

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1824

Just Published at the Serampore Press, and to be had also of MESSRS. THACKER and CO. St. Andrew's Library.

REPLY TO  
RAMMOHUN ROY  
ON THE ATONEMENT pp. 98.  
PRICE TWO RUPEES. (28)

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1824

**Musical Instruments and Music**

JUST LANDED FROM THE ASIA,  
FOR SALE.

At F. BURKINGYOUNG'S  
MUSICAL WARE-ROOM

Flutes, from W. H. Potter, with Nicolson's patent plugs; Ditto from Nicolson, Clementi and Monzani; Patent 6 Key'd Bugles, Clarinets, Flageolets, Guitars, Violins, Violencellos; Ditto Bows Pedal Harps, Harp, Guitar, Violin, and Violoncello Strings; Brass Mutes; Music Paper, of sizes, and a choice selection of Vocal and Instrumental Music, of every description.

Also, a few of those delightful Instruments, the Angelica or Musical Glasses, (every Glass of which is ground in perfect Tune, and never varies with the climate,) with Books of Instruction.

Instruments—Repaired and Exchanged, and lent on Hire. (29)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1824

Lately Issued from the Press of Bissonauth

**Day Printer**

A BOOK entitled CHANDEE, by the late COBEKUN KUN, carefully corrected and Revised by RAMJOY BIDDAY SAUGUR, Bhytahcharjee, Printed in 8vo. Size, containing about 470 Pages, embellished with 5 beautiful Plates, and bound in Calf—Price Sa Rs. 8—May be had on application to RAMCHAND GHOSE and TARRYNEYCHURN CHUND, No. 86, Radh Bazar. (30)

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1824

**The Scotsman in the East**

**Notice.**—The Public are respectfully informed that on the 1st proximo, a New Daily Paper under the above designation will be issued from the Press, established at No. 4, Bankshall Street, and that it will be conducted on those approved principles which give value to the best Paper extant, THE SCOTSMAN, or EDINBURGH POLITICAL AND Literary Journal.

The SCOTSMAN IN THE EAST will consist of four quarto sheets, and will be so arranged as to admit of the introduction into the first and second, of European and Foreign Politics, Literature, Science and Miscellaneous matter. The third or Asiatic Sheet, will

contain Political Intelligence of every kind, and all Communications of a local nature. The fourth or last sheet will be dedicated to Advertisements, together with Commercial Matter, and Domestic Occurrences, and can be bound up to conjunction with the other sheets as a portion of the SCOTSMAN IN THE EAST, rendering this paper a complete Record for all useful purposes.

Extra copies of the Asiatic Sheet will be printed on English Paper made up into monthly numbers, and sold at the rate of Four Rupees to Subscribers, and Six Rupees to Non-Subscribers. (31)

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1824

### Hindu Astronomy

A HISTORICAL View of the HINDU ASTRONOMY, from the earliest dawn of that Science in India, down to the present time. In two parts.

#### PART I

Containing the ancient Astronomy.

#### PART II

The modern Astronomy, with an explanation of the apparent cause of its introduction, and the various impositions that followed. To which are added,

1. Hindu Tables of Equations, &c. for calculating the true Heliocentric and Geocentric places of the planets, &c.

2. Remarks on the Chinese Astronomy, proving from their Lunar Mansions, that the Science is much more modern among them than is generally believed. The names of their Constellations are added with the Stars in each.

3. Translations of certain Hieroglyphics, which hitherto have been called, (though erroneously) the zodiacs of Dendera, in Egypt.

By the late John Bentley, Member of the Asiatic Society.

Subscribers to the above work are respectfully informed their copies are now ready for delivery by W. Thacker and Co., St. Andrew's Library, Price 20 Rs. each.

N.B.—The Subscription List not having been entirely filled up before the Author's decease, a few copies of this interesting work remain unappropriated and may be had at the Subscription Price. (32)

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1824

INDIGO SEED, warranted the growth of 1823-24, at 5 Rupees per Maund, deliverable at Bogwangolah, Apply to Mr. J. Rose. (33)



THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1824

**Notice**

MR. J. HARTLEY respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has taken into his Cabinet Concern SUMBOO-CHUNDER PAUL, the Nephew and first Partner of late ROGONOT PAUL and CO. and that the Business will be conducted under the Firm of HARTLEY and CO. in future.

Mr. H. takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks for the very liberal support he has received since commencing Business on his own account, and trusts that by continued attention, the Firm of HARTLEY and CO. will experience the same.

No. 20, Cossitollah.

May 1, 1824. (34)

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1824

**Parental**

**Academic Institution**

THE Parents, Guardians, and Friends connected with this Institution, are hereby respectfully informed that Mr. JOHN PEARSON, late of the University of Glasgow, has entered upon his duties as Head Master of the School.

JOHN. W. RICKETTS,  
Secretary, P.A.I.

Wellington Square, No. 12  
20th May, 1824.

(35)

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1824

**Aerated Magnesia Water**

MESSRS. BATHGATE and Co. have the pleasure to inform their friends and the Public, that they have on hand a supply of the above Cooling Beverage, which is now in general use in England as an Antacid, and likewise as a remedy in Calculous and Gouty Complaints; and also a small quantity of the Artificial Harrowagate and Dinsdal Sulphureous Water, strongly recommended by Dr. ARMSTRONG, as a remedy in Chronic Inflammations and Congestions of the Liver, which occur so frequently in warm climates. (36)

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1824

**Soda Water**

In Pints, at 5 Rupees per dozen, exclusive of bottle—Seven Rs. bottles included.

MESSRS. BATHGATE AND Co. beg the Public, that they can now be supplied with the above article, prepared from Europe Materials, under their own immediate inspection in the most improved Machines ever sent to this Country.

Dispensary, No. 5, Old Court House St., Calcutta. (37)

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1824

Just published, and may be had at the Serampore Press

VOLUME II

OF  
THE FLORA INDICA  
or

DESCRIPTIONS OF INDIAN PLANTS

Octavo, pp. 594,—Price, 16 Rs. (38)

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1824

For Sale

AT THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE PRESS

FOR READY MONEY

NEW TYPES,—English, (Double-Pica body) Great Primer, and Minion.

SECOND-HAND TYPES,—Long Primer, Burgeoise, and Small Pica.

OLD TYPES,—Long Primer, Burgeoise, and English. (39)

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1824

For Private Sale

THE PROPERTY OF

R. MITFORD, Esq.

A MALE ELEPHANT, height 8 feet 9 inches, aged about 25 or 30 years, caught in the year 1817, and has ever since been in the possession of the Proprietor, and used invariably by him as his Sporting Elephant, is bold, steady, remarkably handsome, and carries himself superbly.

A FEMALE ELEPHANT, height 8 feet 1½ inches, caught late in the year of 1822. She is one of the most splendid Female Elephants in India, and is considered to be perfect owing to her having been with young; she has been used as an Attendant Elephant, but broken

in for the Pad, is extremely docile, tractable, and promises to be a superb Sporting Animal. She has a handsome young Male by her side.

These Elephants stand and will be deliverable at Dacca, where further particulars may be known by letters being addressed to Mr. WEGUELIN.

PRICE, 2,000 Rs. each. (40)

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1824

**Snuff**

AN INVOICE JUST OPENED

At W. Bell's,

GENUINE Rose Macouba SNUFF, per pint bottle 10 Rs. Princes Mixture,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. leaden.

Canister,	... 7 Rs.
Rudiman's Mixture, Do.	
Compbell Brown's Mixture, Do.	
Violet Strawsburgh, Do.	} At 6 Rupees per Canister.
Tobacco DeExtrenne, Do.	
Do. DeBureau, Do.	
Hardham's Genuine, Do.	

(41)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1824

**Notice**

THE Friends of a young Gentleman now in India, wish to purchase for him a Commission in one of H. M.'s Regiments—a liberal consideration will be given.—A Junior Officer wishing to retire from the Army may find this a favourable opportunity.

September 3, 1824. (42)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1824

**Notice**

The arrangement by which the "SCOTSMAN" Newspaper is published at the Press of the Calcutta Journal Office, will cease to have effect from 1st Proximo.

Persons desirous of purchasing all the Properties of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL are requested to address their Tenders to MR. ROZARIO, on the Premises. Particulars may be learnt on application to him.

15th September, 1824. (43)

## Advertisement

## NATIVE HOSPITAL

The 17th November, 1824

In Submitting these ACCOUNTS and STATEMENTS to the Public, the Governors feel much gratification in pointing out to their notice the increased number of Patients to whom this charitable and useful Institution has afforded relief in the course of the past year.

In consideration of the very essential and liberal Support afforded to this Institution by the late Mr. Joseph Barretto, the Subscribers have deemed it proper to appoint his son Mr. Joseph Barretto, (at present on his return to India) a Governor of the Native Hospital, in lieu of his late Father.

Subscriptions continue to be received by the Proprietors of the Bank of Hindoostan, to enable the Governors to extend to the Natives of this City, the benefits afforded by this Benevolent Institution.

By order of the Governors,

G. DACOSTA,  
Sec., Nat. Hospital.

STATEMENT OF THE FUNDS OF THE NATIVE HOSPITAL FROM THE 1<sup>ST</sup> SEPTEMBER 1823, TO THE 31<sup>ST</sup> AUGUST 1824, BEING THE 30<sup>TH</sup> YEAR SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSTITUTION.

	1823.			1824.		
	August 31 <sup>st</sup>	To Disbursements from the 1 <sup>st</sup> September 1823 to this day,	By Balance this day	August 31 <sup>st</sup>	Amount received from the 1 <sup>st</sup> September, 1823 to this day.	By Balance this day
TO BALANCE.						
	Rs. a. p.					
Company's Paper	..	1,27,600	0 0			
Cash	..	3,488	1 1			
	Sicca Rupees			Sicca Rupees		
	.. 1,31,088 1 1			.. 1,54,441 7 6		

## Account of Stock belonging to the Institution.

	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
Houses and Grounds, cost	..	..	..	..	1,27,600	0 0
Company's paper	..	..	..	..	43,898	5 6
Cash ..	..	..	..	..	3,488	1 1
	Sicca Rupees			Sicca Rupees		
	.. 1,74,986 6 7			.. 1,74,986 6 7		



REGISTER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO THE BENEFITS OF THE NATIVE HOSPITAL FROM 1 ST SEPTEMBER 1823 TO 31ST AUGUST 1824.

Abcess	..	..	..	5	Injury of the Head and Skull	..	8
Asthma	..	..	..	1	Leprosy	..	1
Cholera Morbus	..	..	..	23	Locked Jaw	..	6
Consumption	..	..	..	1	Mortification	..	2
Contusion	..	..	..	42	Poison	..	9
Dropsy ..	..	..	..	1	Polypus	..	1
Dysentery	..	..	..	4	Rheumatism	..	2
Fever ..	..	..	..	12	Rupture	..	2
Fractures, compound and simple	..	..	..	61	Scalded and Burnt	..	7
Hernia ..	..	..	..	2	Strictures	..	2
Hydrophobia	..	..	..	2	Ulcers of various kinds	..	28
Ileus ..	..	..	..	1	Wounds from various causes	..	85
Inflammation	..	..	..	1			
House Patients	..	..	..	309	Total	..	41,166
Out Patients	..	..	..	40,379			
Inoculated for the Cowpox	..	..	..	478	Relieved and Discharged	..	40,831
House Patients	..	..	..	21	House Patients Died	..	49
Out Patients	..	..	..	265	Remain under cure	..	286
					Total	..	41,166

	1794-5	1795-6	1796-7	1797-8	1798-9	1799-1800	1801-1	1801-2	1802-3	1803-4	1804-5	1805-6	1806-7	1807-8	1808-9
House Patients ..	..	115	199	228	188	202	201	232	222	198	218	228	220	218	237
Out Patients ..	..	101	221	297	428	471	624	1792	2,223	3,681	4,433	2,755	2,874	2,903	3,882
Inoculated for the Cowpox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,070	1,461	1,347	1,286	620	628
Total ..	216	426	495	616	673	825	2,024	2,445	4,949	6,112	4,328	4,380	3,741	4,794	7,078

	1809-10	1810-11	1811-12	1812-13	1813-14	1814-15	1815-16	1816-17	1817-18	1818-19	1819-20	1820-21	1821-22	1822-23	1823-24
House Patients ..	..	243	226	256	255	284	251	331	376	459	368	396	310	296	309
Out Patients ..	..	8,106	6,503	10,896	12,094	13,705	12,924	14,724	15,484	19,448	22,600	27,369	28,227	31,271	38,889
Inoculated for the Cowpox ..	..	577	587	612	533	574	578	584	671	504	609	518	600	555	527
Total ..	8,926	7,376	11,764	12,882	14,563	13,753	15,659	16,531	20,411	23,568	28,193	29,137	32,122	39,721	41,166

NATIVE HOSPITAL,  
The 1st September 1824.

G. DACOSTA,  
Sec., Nat. Hospital. (44)



CHAPTER II  
1825 Extracts





## CHAPTER II—1825

### Official

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1825

#### Government Advertisements

##### FORT WILLIAM

Territorial Department, the 3rd March, 1825

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application has been made by Mr. J. M. Heath, of the Madras Civil Service, to obtain exclusive right of establishing Iron Works similar to those in Europe, in the Company's territories in India, during the remaining term of the Charter; and that all Persons who may consider their interests likely to be injured by the operation of such an exclusive privilege, are at liberty to represent the same, and to shew cause why the Application should not be complied with, either by Letter or Urzee, addressed to the Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department: such representations, if received on or before the first day of June next ensuing, will be duly considered, and forwarded to the Authorities in England.

It is to be understood, that by the exclusive privilege in question, it is not proposed to prevent the Natives of India from manufacturing Iron in the mode which has hitherto been in use among them; but only to prevent the Establishment of Iron Works similar to those in Europe, by any Person, Native or European, other than the Grantee, during the term above specified.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZEE,  
Secy. to the Govt. (45)

## শ্রীশ্রীদুর্গা প্রত্নলকর্তা

ইশতেহার দেওয়া যাইতেছে—

যে মাসদরাজ গবরনরমেন্ট মোতালকের সিবিলসরবেণ্টে শ্রীযুত মে হিএথসাহেব সম্প্রতি দরখাস্ত করিয়াছেন যে বিলাতের গঠনের ন্যায় লৌহ ভারতবর্ষের মধ্যে প্রস্তুত করিবার কারণ কোম্পানী বাহাদুরের চারটরের বকরীকাল পূর্ণ হওন পর্যন্ত নিতান্ত ভার ও অধিকার তাহাকেই দেওয়া যায় অতএব ঐ সাহেবকে এরূপ নিতান্ত ভার দেওয়াতে বাহারদিগের স্বীয় উপার্জনীয় লভ্যতে ক্ষতি বোধ হইবেক তাহারদিগকে উচিত হয় যে তাহার বিবরণ এবং ঐ সাহেবের দরখাস্ত গ্রাহ্য নাহওনের তাহারদের আপত্তির কারণ লিপিম্বারা আগামী হুন মাসের ১ পহিলা তারিখ পর্যন্ত মালের দফতরের সকরটের শ্রীযুত মে হোশ্ট মেকেজী সাহেব বাহাদুরের নিকট প্রকাশ করেন তবে তাহার উত্তম রূপে বিবেচনা হইয়া বিলাতে সাহেব লোকের নিকট পাঠান যাইবেক এবং সকলের জ্ঞাপনার্থে লেখা যাইতেছে যে ঐ সাহেবকে এপ্রকার নিতান্ত ভার প্রদান করণে এতদ্দেশে যে প্রকার অপব্যস্ত লৌহের গঠন হইয়া আসিতেছে তাহার ব্যরণ হইবেক না কেবল পূর্বোক্ত কাল পর্যন্ত বিলাতীয় নিশ্চিনের মত লৌহ প্রস্তুত করিতে ঐ সাহেব ব্যতিরেকে এদেশীয় কিস্মা অন্য কোন বিলাতীয় লোক পারিবেক না ইতি বিমর্জিব হুঙ্গম গবরনর জানেরেল সাহেব বাহাদুর তারিখ ৩ মার্চ সন ১৮২৫ সাল ইঙ্গরেজী মোতাবেক ২১ ফাল্গুন সন ১২০১ সাল বাঙ্গলা—

True Translation

A. STIRLING,  
Persian Secy. to Govt. (45)

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1825

**Discovery of an hitherto unknown Rock in the China Seas**

THE following information relative to an hitherto unknown Rock in the China Seas, in the direct tract to and from China by Gaspar's Straits, derived from a Letter received from Captain G. Welstead, Commanding the Honorable Company's Ship, General Harris, is published by Order of the Marine Board for general information.

The Rock is situated in Lat.  $00^{\circ}32'$  N. and Long.  $107^{\circ}55'30''$  E.—This Captain Welstead considers as approximating very near to the truth.

Immediately on touching, the Ship was wore to the Northward, and hove to; the following bearings were well taken, viz. The Peak and Direction Island Lat  $28^{\circ}$  E.

The Peak on the highest of the Sambelans N.  $36^{\circ}$  W. The Southern extreme of the Sambelan Islands N.  $48^{\circ}$  W. Distant from Palo Jarrang, the Southernmost of the Sambelan group, about 7 or 8 Ls. and from Direction Island 6 or 7 Ls.

The General Harris was standing to the S.-E. with light winds from the Southward, near Mid. Channel, between the Sambelan Islands and Direction Island, when she struck, and grazed over a Coral Bank, with three or four slight shocks. The three fathom mark of the lead line was under water at the time, and on measuring the line, it was found to give 22 feet. In the act of wearing had  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fms. and immediately after 6, 12, and 20 fms. as before. The boats were lowered and attempts made to discover the spot without effect, having nothing less than 16 fms. water. The boats were recalled after an hour's search, in consequence of threatening weather.

There was at the time a very considerable swell; but no Breakers nor Rollers. The Rocks were clearly visible.

No notice is taken of this Shoal in any of the Charts, but in Horsburgh's Directions, it is stated, that the Hillsborough had soundings in 7 fms. with Direction Island bearing S. S. E. about 7 leagues-adding, "which is probably not dangerous." This bearing very nearly corresponds with that of the General Harris, and it is therefore evident that this Coral Shoal is growing—rendering it necessary for all large Ships to avoid it.

Captain Welstead considers it either a single Rock or a narrow ridge of small extent.

Marine Board,  
the 16th of May, 1825.

R. SAUNDERS,  
Secretary. (46)



THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1825

**Government Advertisements**

**FORT WILLIAM**

Foreign Department, the 19th May, 1825.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the late Treaty concluded between Great Britain and the United Netherlands, the Town and Settlement of Chinsurah were formally delivered over to the British Authority on the 7th of the present Month.

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON,  
Secy. to the Govt. (47)

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1825

**Late Sheriff's Sales**

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday, the Second day of June next, precisely at the hour of 12 O'Clock at noon, Robert McClintock, Esq., late Sheriff of Calcutta, will put up to Public Sale, at the Lower Verandah of the Court House, near the entrance into the Sheriff's Office, by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias in his hands against Nilmoney Seat and Muddenmohan Seat,—

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Defendants, Nilmoney Seat and Muddenmohun Seat, of, in, and to all those two undivided Fourth Parts or Shares of, and in all that Upper-roomed Brick-built Messuage, Tenement, or Family DWELLING HOUSE, situate and being in Jorasunko in Sootanooty, in the Town of Calcutta, and the Piece or Parcel of LAND whereon the same is erected and built, containing, by estimation, Fifteen Cottahs, be the same a little more or less, heretofore the Property of Huttoo Seat, and now or late in the occupation of the Said Defendants Muddenmohun Seat and Nilmoney Seat, and Kistnopersaud Seat, and Gungapersaud Seat, some or one of them.

The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office. (48)

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1825

**Late Sheriff's Sales**

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday, the Second day of June next, precisely at the hour of 12 O'Clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to Public Sale, at the Lower Verandah of the Court House, near the entrance into the Sheriff's Office, by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias in his hands against Hurrymohun Bose,—

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Defendant, of, in, and to all that Half Part or Share of, and in a certain Upper-roomed Messuage, or Family DWELLING HOUSE, and Seven Cottahs of GROUND, more or less, on which the said Messuage stands, with the Appurtenances thereof, situate, lying and being at Sootanooty in Baug Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, and bounded in manner following, that is to say, on the North by the Honorable Company's Street, on the South by the House and Premises of Ramchunder Gangooly, on the East by the said Street, and on the West by the House and Premises of Samboochunder Mookerjee.

The Conditions of Sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office. (49)

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1825

**Government Advertisements**

**FORT WILLIAM**

General Department, 12th May, 1825

WITH reference to the Advertisement published by Government under date the 16th May, 1822, offering pecuniary rewards for high proficiency in the native languages to members of the Civil Service, the Governor-General in Council directs, that the following extract from a Public General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, bearing the date 12th January, 1825, be published for the information of the parties concerned.

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 12th January, 1825.

12. In our letter, dated 27th December, 1822, we directed you to discontinue the practice of granting pecuniary rewards for proficiency in the native languages to Civil Servants, who have left the College, and shall not have attained the rank of Senior Merchant. You now request us to reconsider these Orders, the execution of

which you have, in the meantime, suspended. We have accordingly, taken the subject again into our most mature consideration, but we cannot see any ground for reversing our former decision.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON,  
Secy. to the Govt. (50)

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1825

**Government Advertisements**

**FORT WILLIAM**

General Department, 9th June, 1825

THE following Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, bearing date, the 26th of January, 1825, is published for the information of those whom it may concern:—

2. Some instances having occurred of our Covenanted Servants becoming Partners for a time, in Mercantile Houses, and being permitted afterwards to resume their Rank in our Service, we deem it expedient direct, that in the event of any of our Servants in future entering into Mercantile Partnerships or firms, whether the said Partnerships Trade as Principals or act for others, as Agents or Factors, such Servants shall be considered to have finally quitted our Service; and we further direct, that every case of the above description which hereafter occurs shall be immediately reported to us, in order that we may determine whether the party shall be permitted to remain in India.

3. With respect to those of our Servants, who may have already entered into Mercantile Partnerships or Firms, you are directed to communicate to them Copies of the present Orders, and to acquaint them, that if they do not drop those connexions within the period of three years from the date of such communication, they will be considered, at the expiration of that period, as having quitted our Service.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON,  
Secy. to the Govt. (51)

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1825

Government Advertisements

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Fort William, the 8th July, 1825

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Advertisement, published by the Government of Fort St. George, be republished for general information:

1.—Notice is hereby given, that proposals in Madras Rupees will be received for renting the Chank Fishery on the Coast of the district of Tinnevely, for one, or two, or three years, to commence on or about the 15th September, 1825, or sooner, if the rent be sold, either at the Office of the Board of Revenue in Fort St. George, or at the Office of the Collector of Tinnevely at the Town of Tinnevely.

2.—Proposals will be received, at the Office of the Board of Revenue, up to 25th July, 1825.

3.—Proposals will be received at the Office of the Collector of Tinnevely up to 31st July, 1825.

4.—A public bidding for the rent shall take place on the 2nd August at the Office of the Collector.

5.—The name of the purchaser of the rent shall be made known at the Office of the Collector on the 10th September, and the validity of all Security must be established on the day previous to that date.

6.—Each proposal shall be accompanied by a distinct reference for Security, and the absence of reference shall cause the proposal to be rejected.

7.—The Board of Revenue will communicate the proposals received at Madras to the Collector of Tinnevely, who is directed not to make public any unsuccessful proposals.

8.—No person will be allowed to purchase the rent, who is in arrears to the Government, and, on proof of any collusion for evading this condition, the contract shall be void.

9.—In the event of a Pearl Fishery occurring at Mannar, the usual remittance of P. N. Pagodas 3,000 or Rs. 8,750, will be made to the renter for that year, and in the event of a Peari Fishery occurring on the Coast of Tinnevely, the usual remission of P. N. Pagodas 1,000 or Rs. 2,916-10-8 will be made for that year.

10.—The Fishery usually commences about the 15th of September; for the information of persons at a distance from the Station, it may be useful to state, that the necessary Vessels, and all their hands and equipments may be engaged in the neighbourhood of the Fishery—and that the Chank must be landed and pay duty before it can be exported from the coast of Tinnevely.



11.—Persons offering for the rent, are to bind themselves under a penalty of one thousand and seven hundred and fifty Rupees, (1,750) Annually, to keep a part all the Chanks which may prove to be under the third size, and to throw them back into the Sea upon the Chank Banks in the manner which has been hitherto customary in that respect. The size of the third sort of Chank may be ascertained on application to the Collector.

By order of the Board of Revenue,

(Signed) J. DENT, Secy.

A true Copy.

(Signed) J. MACLEOD, Secy. to Govt.

Fort St. George, 13th June, 1825.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE,  
Secy. to the Govt. (52)

### Editorial

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1825

#### Calcutta Press

Our two last numbers have been so occupied by important intelligence from Rangoon, that we have had no opportunity till now of noticing a Proposal, which appeared in the *Hurkaru* of the first instant, to publish a volume, annually, entitled, "The spirit of the Calcutta Press". The Proposal is as follows:

Having of late reflected a good deal on the state of our press, and laid some, but not all, of those reflections before our readers, it has occurred to us that a good mode of enabling every one to judge of its proficiency and especially of letting the people of England perceive how it is succeeding, and thus to enable them to judge how far it deserves their strenuous endeavours in its behalf, would be to collect a volume of examples from every periodical publication among us, and give them to the world under the title of the "Spirit of the Calcutta Press". Our readers are aware of a very excellent volume of a similar nature which is occasionally published at home, and called the "Spirit of the Public Journals", and we are willing to be answerable for the Calcutta volume being

more varied and impartial in its selections, if we cannot succeed in making it so good as the London one in point of ability. No doubt it would be entertaining, and our object being *bona fide* what we have stated, we should take care that the price would do no more than completely cover the expenses of the publication, while the trouble of collecting and collating (and it would doubtless be trouble enough), we should willingly and gratuitously take upon ourselves. Notwithstanding our squabbles, we are entirely inclined to give our contemporaries credit for entertaining as sincere a desire as we do, to advance the Press which is under their guidance, and under that conviction we are quite sure that the projected work will receive their unanimous engagement and support; while we cannot imagine any of them having so low an opinion of his own publication as to be desirous of avoiding any degree of contrast or comparison into which such a selection would necessarily bring him. Our plan, as far as it is yet digested, is to refer to the last year's publications only, but not to confine our selections to writings on any particular subject, nor yet to editorial productions; but to include everything worthy of notice, whether of a grave or humorous description, and whether the composition of a conductor or a correspondent. By these means, we think we could not fail to form a volume calculated, from its variety, to please every kind of reader, and at the same time so arranged as not to be in its cost inconvenient to anyone. As it must be obvious, however, that we cannot prudently commence such an undertaking without being first assured of its paying necessary expenses, and being generally approved, we shall pause, after this notice, and the usual advertisements, until we see whether subscribers are inclined to come forward, as until we receive a hundred names at least, it would be absurd to proceed with the undertaking: It is almost impossible to state the price of the volume until we can form some idea of what will be its size, but we should not suppose that it would exceed a gold mohur, nor yet that it could well fall below that sum, if printed, as it shall be, in the first style of Calcutta Excellence. Its success will, we think, be the most infallible criterion by which to judge of the interest which the Indian Public really take in the affairs of its own press, for its very nature must obviate all objections that might otherwise arise from party malevolence; as every reader would be sure of finding the choicest contents of his favourite Paper, Magazine, &c. and something which relates to every subject which we suppose, or know, to be capable of exciting interest. Of course, we shall be open to all suggestions, as our desire is to form a collection, which we need not be ashamed to transmit to England, and we therefore leave the Public to come forward or not just as their zeal or their judgments may dictate. We shall feel obliged to our contemporaries, if they will

insert this article, and offer any remarks of their own on the reasonableness, or otherwise of our projected measure, so that, at all events, the public may be sure of being made acquainted with the plan, and the share which they are considered almost bound to take in its advancement. We shall be ready enough to give up the conduct of the work to any of our brethren (no one, however, but an editor could manage it, we think) or to receive their assistance, but we shall not affect to say that we consider any of them more capable of performing it satisfactorily than we are ourselves, and we are not sure that they all possess the same advantages—leaving judgment and ability entirely out of the question. We can only say, that we believe such compilation more calculated than anything else, to attract to the state and merits of the Indian Press, the beneficial attention of the People of England.

We willingly give all the publicity in our power to the plan in question, upon the persuasion that it is likely to be productive of much interest and amusement. The editor, we observe, intends to commence with the past year, but we would recommend, either as a preliminary or as an auxiliary undertaking, a select compilation from all accessible publications, periodical or otherwise, since the dawn of Literature in this country; avoiding always everything of a personal nature. Such a work would be a curious depository of the practical history of the Press in India. (53)

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1825

#### Supreme Court

Calcutta, Friday, 7th January, 1825

The Supreme Court opened this morning at the time specified, when the following Gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors.

GEORGE CHESTER, Esq., Foreman.

Thomas Barlow,	George James Gordon,
Joseph Dorin,	William Limond,
Charles Stuart,	George Ballard,
Henry Sargent,	Edward Barnett,
William Brodie,	William Moore,
Stephen Laprimaudaye,	James Dewar,
Thomas McKenzie,	John Gilmore,
William Boyd,	William Sutton,
George Udny, Junior,	J. Fleming Martin Reid,
Richard Hunter,	David Benry Renny,
	W. Fairlie Clark, Esqrs.



The Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten then proceeded to address them. He said he was sorry to observe that some Gentlemen who were summoned on the Grand Jury have not attended; which neglect would detain other Gentlemen of the number of those absent, from their respective duties. The Court, it would appear, have not done its duty on former occasions, in not levying that fine which imposed on those, who did not attend. He would, however, see, that in future, it was levied and that the attendance of all persons summoned to sit should be enforced.

He did not apprehend that the Jury would be long detained on the present occasion. There were some cases in the Calendar of a disagreeable nature. There was one which the Coroner's Inquest brought in as Man-slaughter and it could not amount to anything more. The act was sudden and the deceased received but one blow. There was another of a China man, for murder on the high seas. It was at one time doubtful whether that Court could take cognizance of crimes committed on the high seas; but the 33 of the late King has sufficiently proved the commensurability of its jurisdiction. The case, however, was one, which was unequalled by any that ever came before his Lordship. It did not appear that the prisoner had received any provocation whatever from the deceased, or that the parties were even known to each other; but that he lost his life in consequence of the two stabs he received, was placed beyond doubt. There was an act of Parliament which stated that in all cases of murder being committed by men of insane minds, the Criminal was to be imprisoned for life, and the peculiar circumstances of the case, he alluded to would appear during the investigation. He would call the attention of the Gentlemen, to the many Robberies which were committed of late in Calcutta. The case which would come before their notice, was that of a Burgler, who came armed with a knife into a person's house, who, on attempting to secure him, received several wounds. In his Lordship's opinion, the Calcutta Police was not sufficiently numerous; and it appeared to him equally as necessary for the native part of it to watch during the day, as in the night. He did not mean to attach any blame to the Magistrate; on the contrary, they appeared to him sufficiently vigilant with their present establishment; but he would repeat his declaration, that it was not numerous enough, and he could not order a man for execution unless there was every precaution used by the Police to prevent the commission of the crime, he had alluded to. He would not take up the time of the Jury longer than by saying a few words on the case of a woman, who was cut and mangled in a cruel manner by the partner of her life. In England, those offences which are tried here as Assault would meet with death, and crimes of this description ought not altogether to be suffered to pass with impunity. Every



gentleman composing former Juries seem to lament with him the inadequacy of the punishment in these cases; confinement was nearly nominal—in fact it was no punishment at all. He had applied for a remedy in this case, but no notice was taken of his application, although it was then three years since he did so; and the gentlemen of the Jury might conceive it a duty they owed to the Public to express their sentiments on this subject after the examination.—  
**HURKARU (54)**

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1825

**Bombay**

An act of piracy of rather a novel kind occurred a few days since to the Northward, on board a Battellah belonging to a Banyan merchant of this place, bound from Billamore to Surat. It appears, from the report of the Tindall, that as the vessel was leaving the former place, three persons came on board and requested a passage, each having a small bundle, apparently containing clothes. On their arrival off Damaun, the three men, who had concealed weapons in their bundels, armed themselves, and after wounding the Tindall and one or two others, forced the crew and passengers below, where they were secured. They then took the boat to Craunshee Bunder and offered the Cargo for sale, but their manner of trading having excited suspicions among the Merchants, a report was made to the Rajah, who sent off a party to seize them, and subsequently confined them in irons, until the owner could be sent for to investigate the business.—GAZETTE, Decr. 22. (55)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1825

**Government Sanskrit College**

On Saturday, the 15th instant, the public distribution of the Prizes, gained by the Students of the Government Sanskrit College, took place at the College of Fort William. The previous examinations had occupied seven days in Grammar, Literature, Rhetoric, Logic, Theology and Law, and were conducted chiefly by the Secretary, Captain Price, with the assistance of Mr. Macnaghten, Mr. Sutherland, and Mr. Wilson, and those Gentlemen were much pleased with the progress of the Students, considering that the College, has been scarcely one year in existence. A Hindu College has never been known before in Bengal, and it is owing to the liberal encouragement of the English Government, that it is now established. It cannot fail to be productive of the very greatest benefit to the Hindus. The Gentlemen of the Committee of Public Education, Mr. Harington, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Stirling,

Mr. Wilson, Dr. Lumsden and Captain Price were present, as were several native gentlemen and learned Pundits, besides the Pundits of the College. Capt. Price, the Secretary, by desire of the Gentlemen of the Committee, read an address, in Sanskrit, to the Pupils and Pundits of the College, explaining to them that the College was established for the preservation and encouragement of learning amongst the Hindus; commending also the diligence of some of the teachers, particularly, Sri Huranatha Terkabhushana and Sri Jaya Gopala Terkalankara, the teachers of the Grammar and Poetry classes. The Prizes were then distributed to the scholars, and the meeting was dissolved. This is the first public meeting of the Students of the Sanskrit College, and it gave satisfaction to all who witnessed it, affording a promise of beneficial results of the first importance to the welfare and happiness of the Hindu population.

#### List of the Students, Candidates for Prizes.

1824. GRAMMAR, PANINI. Rs.

Jan. 1.—Rituraj, very considerable progress and proficiency	...	...	16
Jan. 1.—Ramsahai, considerable progress and proficiency	...	...	12

#### FIRST MUGDHABODHA GRAMMAR CLASS

Jan. 1.—Nilmani, considerable progress and proficiency	...	...	12
Jan. 1.—Harihara, considerable progress and very considerable proficiency	...	...	12
July 23.—Sivchandra Sen, considerable progress and proficiency	...	...	8
And for Nagree writing	...	...	4
Jan. 1.—Govindchandra, considerable progress and proficiency	...	...	8
Jan. 1.—Madhavaram, considerable progress and proficiency	...	...	8
July 23.—Kashinatha, considerable progress and proficiency	...	...	8
July 23.—Nava Krishna Sen, considerable progress and proficiency	...	...	8
Jan. 5.—Tara Kant, Out Student, considerable progress and proficiency	...	...	8
July 1.—Bhuvana Mohana, Out Student, considerable progress and very considerable proficiency	...	...	12

1824.	Rs.
July 1.—Nimayacharana, Out Student, considerable progress and moderate proficiency ... ..	8
Jan. 5.—Madhavarama, Out Student, considerable progress and moderate proficiency ... ..	8
Aug. 2.—Nava Kanta, Out Student, moderate progress and considerable proficiency ... ..	8

#### SECOND MUGDHABODHA GRAMMAR CLASS

Jan. 1.—Radhanatha, 1st, considerable progress and proficiency ... ..	10
Jan. 1.—Radhanatha, 2nd, moderate progress, considerable proficiency for his age ... ..	8
July 16.—Krishnananda, considerable progress and proficiency ... ..	8

#### SAHITYA OR BELLES LETTERS

July 23.—Madhusudana Gupta, considerable progress and very considerable proficiency ... ..	16
Jan. 1.—Ramchand, considerable progress and proficiency ... ..	16
Jan. 1.—Isanachandra, considerable progress, moderate proficiency ... ..	8
And for Nagree writing ... ..	4
Jan. 1.—Iswarachandra, considerable progress and proficiency ... ..	12
Jan. 1.—Akhilachandra, considerable proficiency, moderate progress ... ..	8
And for Nagree writing ... ..	4
Jan. 1.—Durgadasa, moderate progress and proficiency ... ..	8
For Nagree writing ... ..	4
Jan. 1.—Durgapresada, moderate progress, considerable proficiency ... ..	8

#### ALANKARA OR RHETORIC

Jan. 1.—Anandachandra, very considerable progress and proficiency ... ..	32
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#### SMRITI OR LAW

Jan. 1.—Bharatadeva, moderate progress, considerable proficiency ... ..	16
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1824. NYAYA OR LOGIC Rs.

Jan. 1.—Badanachandra, considerable progress and proficiency	...	...	16
Jan. 1.—Durgadasa, moderate progress, considerable proficiency	...	...	12
Jan. 1.—Ramdhana, considerable progress and proficiency	...	...	12

VEDANTA OR THEOLOGY

July 23.—Umakanta, moderate progress, considerable proficiency	...	...	16
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Sicca Rupees ... 350

(56)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1825

Appeal to the Public

A British public, to whom an appeal has never been made in vain, is now entreated to commiserate the misfortunes of an individual, who has been plunged from a state of affluence to the severest want and privation.

Nursing Row, formerly an agent for Tellinga vessels and a Merchant in this settlement, has met with various disasters that have entirely ruined his fortunes and left him no subsistence for his family, but such eleemosynary donations as the friends of humanity may bestow.

His property, to a considerable amount, has been lost by the wreck of a vessel bound to Madras, and two individuals, who were indebted to him, have departed to another country; another person also for whom he had been bound as security has absconded, and unless the amount of the bond (8,000 Rs.) be paid (which Nursing Row has not the means of doing), the unfortunate man will be thrown into prison—and a numerous family, of which he is the sole support, will be consigned to starvation and death. The famine that afflicted the Deccan last year, moreover, compelled Nursing Row to mortgage his house and paternal lands—so that his destitute family have not a roof to shelter them from the inclemencies of the weather.

The friends of Humanity are therefore requested to contribute their mite, and forward it to Messrs. Thomas Payne and Co., who have kindly condescended to receive the same for the benefit of Nursing Row. (57)



THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1825

**Vidyalaya or Anglo-Indian College**

Saturday, the 22nd January, 1825

The annual examination of, and distribution of Prizes to, the Students of the Vidyalaya or Anglo-Indian College, took place this morning at the Town Hall. J. H. Harington, Esq., the President of the General Committee of Public Instruction, and several Gentlemen, European and Native, were present. The Examination was conducted by the Secretary to the General Committee, Mr. Wilson, in Reading, Parsing, Geography, Astronomy, and other Sciences.

On this occasion, it was mentioned that Baboo Kasicant Ghosal, son of Baboo Kalisankara Ghosal, who was also present, had placed at the disposal of the Committee of Public Instruction, 20,000 Rupees, to be applied to any such purposes, connected with native education, as the Committee might think proper.

The benefits of the Institution have been hitherto confined by the want of adequate resources; but now that it has become an object of the munificence of the Government, there is every reason to hope it will be more extensively useful; a better feeling has also of late been manifested by the respectable Hindus, and they now willingly pay for the Education of their children. From private funds, therefore, as well as Public Patronage, this College seems likely to flourish, and ultimately to diffuse a knowledge of the English Language, and Sciences, throughout a considerable proportion of the most respectable classes of the Hindu Community in Bengal. The chief want now consists, we understand, in a proper supply of books, and this want will no doubt be supplied in due time, by those upon whose interest in the subject of native Education, the College may rely.

The Prizes distributed on this occasion, we shall lay before our readers at a future opportunity.—JOHN BULL. (58)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1825

**Correspondence**

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

Sir,—I have often reflected, with surprise, that among the various subjects chosen by Newspaper Correspondents, scarce any writer has touched on that important one, the private debts of such vast numbers of the servants employed by the Honorable Company.

Debt must surely be an evil in every country; and it is not very honorable in any; but in India, it is tolerated in a very extraordinary degree. If a young fellow can maintain a certain appearance, it matters not how:—he will be admitted, countenanced, and if necessary, protected and patronized: while on the other hand, those of a more sedate and sober character, those who, depending solely on those means which their place and station give them, have no desire to appear in a sphere beyond it, may be tolerated in the mass, but most assuredly will never be, in the same degree, noticed and distinguished, whatever may be their merit—I speak here, Sir, of the spirit that pervades Indian Society generally; not of any particular body.

Now, setting aside the squalor of this practice, so far as it regards good morals and decorum, it is a real cruelty; as it tends directly, to create a spirit of extravagance and ostentation among our young men, destructive to their interests, and totally inconsistent with those views with which they leave their country and relations.

Much blame has been attached to our young men themselves; in my opinion very unjustly; it has been said, that they plunge into every expence and extravagance on their first arrival in the country; that they seem to think they have nothing to do but to attend to their pleasures in the new fairy land; and that they are sure to lay at that time, a foundation for all those evils under which half the service, especially the civil branch of it, groan; and for which they can never afterwards extricate themselves.—All this is, no doubt, true; and for the best of all possible reasons; they cannot avoid it, without exposing themselves to the open contempt and ridicule of their companions, and to the misery of finding themselves placed below them in the ranks of Society; a situation which it requires more resolution and philosophy to bear, than even the best of their seniors are found on trial to possess. Why should any particular season dispose our young men to excess or extravagance? They left England with the best intentions; and these they preserved until their arrival, when they found them frustrated. Why was this? Simply owing to the scene before them.

But it may be said that these young gentlemen had every warning; they received the best of advice, not only from their relations at home, but from those friends to whom they were recommended in India. This is also true; but to the sage advisers of this country, I shall only reply, that I wish their practice and example were as wholesome as their precepts. Young men naturally look to the example of those who have gone before them; especially if these be men of rank, influence, and apparent riches; if they find that their practice has ever been, and still continues to be, at

direct variance, with the advice, they are giving, they very naturally, perhaps justly, look on that advice as the effusions of real vanity and affected wisdom; and of course treat it as *Vox et præterea nihil*.—But when they also find, that by adhering to these wise maxims, they become utterly insignificant, what possible blame, I should be glad to know, can be attached to them? It is the natural course of things.

To say that this ostentatious mode of living is necessary, or of the least use in India (which some people do say) is about as reasonable as it would be to aver, that the spirit is inherent in the air or climate. The advocates for it ground their arguments on the character of the natives, and on the necessity we are under of paying a degree of deference to their opinions and prejudices. "It is necessary," say they, "since the natives consider every gentleman of the service as a member of government, that such men should support their character and authority, by a superior expence and splendor;" but their authority is sufficiently firm to stand, without such a support; and with their character (always supposing a certain degree of decorum) I humbly apprehend the natives have nothing to do: that will always be best shewn by our incorruptible integrity, our unbiassed justice, and our indefatigable application.

The example of Alexander, too, has been sometimes cited—Alexander, it is said, when he conquered Persia, found it necessary to adopt the Asiatic manners and dress; and urged all his officers to do so likewise. But Alexander most probably intended to have made Persia the seat of his empire: the form of the government would have remained nearly on the same footing: there would have been simply a change of dynasty; and Greece must inevitably have become subject to the dominion of Persia—the smaller state must ever be swallowed up by the greater, as all history proves. But we are in other circumstances; we are not yet settlers; and it is generally admitted to be the interest of England that we should never become so. The natives are, have been, and ever will be, a separate race; nor will any circumstance of assimilation remove the contempt which the great body of them entertain for us, as individuals, while we retain the greater part of our present manners and customs.

The truth is, Sir, that these and similar arguments are merely a cloak, held up to screen vast numbers from the shame they would feel, in acknowledging at once, that this ridiculous vapouring, this ostentatious mummary, is in reality, a source of the utmost gratification and delight to them. But after all, where is the necessity for an appeal to natives at all; our society is now so large that we form a nation by ourselves; we need neither imitate or court them; our power is now so great and our authority so well established, that we require only



honesty and uprightness, which the natives can and will only appreciate, to render India a scene of happiness in itself, and a source of inexhaustible wealth to England.

To point out some of the immediate causes of debt, as well as some other evils which spring from the present way of life in India, may perhaps be the business of a future letter.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

PETER ADAMSON (59)

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1825

In the Asiatic Journal for September, the proceedings at the India House on the 23rd of July, respecting the Press, are published at great length.

The following document is not given in any other report that we have seen:

Mr. R. Jackson.—“I am desirous, in common with many other Proprietors, of knowing what opinion the Court of Directors conveyed to India relative to Mr. Buckingham’s removal. I wish therefore, that the Chairman would, if he sees no objection to such a proceeding, communicate to the Court what that opinion was.” (Hear!)

The Chairman.—“I can have no objection to a compliance with the request of the Learned Proprietor. The clerk shall read a copy of the letter in which the Court of Directors have expressed their opinion of Mr. Adam’s conduct.”

The clerk then read the following letter:

Public Department, 30th July, 1823.

“Our Governor-General in Council at Fort William in Bengal.

“Para. 1. We have received your despatches in the General Department, dated the 15th and 20th February last.

“2. In the first of these despatches you acquaint us that Mr. James S. Buckingham having, in the judgment of the Governor-General in Council, forfeited his claim to the countenance and protection of the Supreme Government, you had declared his license to reside in India to be void from and after the 15th April last.

“3. We take the earliest opportunity of conveying to you our decided approbation of this proceeding, considering the offensive and mischievous character of many of the articles which have appeared for some years past in the journal of which Mr. Buckingham was the editor, the frequent admonitions and warnings which he has received,



and his obstinacy, notwithstanding the forbearance that has been extended to him, in persisting in a course which had on many occasions drawn upon him the displeasure of Government, we think you fully justified in revoking his license. We feel, at the same time, no hesitation in assuring you of our most strenuous and cordial support in whatever legal measures you may adopt in the exercise of your discretion, for the purpose of restraining the licentiousness of the press in India, from which if unchecked, the most dangerous consequences are to be apprehended."

Mr. Hume—"Permit me to ask, whether the letter which has just been read, is the only one which has been written upon the subject by the Court of Directors."

The Chairman answered, that it was. (60)

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1825

**Plan of a proposed Agency, for the consideration of the Civil and Military servants of the Honourable East India Company, and others stated—by John Crotter, Esq., Senior, Bengal Civil Service.**

From the period that Commerce underwent the changes incident to the opening of the Indian Trade, and the restoration of Peace in Europe—it has occurred to me, that eminent advantages might arise, to the Civil and Military Services of the East India Company, from the Establishment of an Agency—to be constituted of Members of their own Body, for the Management of their own Concerns.

A moment, therefore, like the present, when Government are about to relieve their Civil Servants from their pecuniary embarrassment, must be deemed propitious for submitting such a proposition to their consideration.

\* \* \* \* \*

The business of the Calcutta Establishment will be confined to Banking—the accommodating Members of the Service, and others—on the principle of the Scotch Banks with open cash accounts—(on the responsibility of two respectable Sureties) the Management of Estates—the purchase and sale of Government Securities—the disposal of goods consigned by European and other Correspondents, the purchase and sale of bullion or real property as advantageous opportunities may offer—the discounting of unexceptionable Bills, and the granting of Loans on real or collateral Securities—the effecting of Life-Sea-or River Insurances—the Agency of any Persons who may be in the Service of His Majesty or the East India Company or attached to any of His Majesty's Supreme Courts in India or elsewhere—and of such Persons resident in Great Britain as may desire to invest any part of their Property in the Securities of the Bengal Government.

All the Profits—Benefits and Advantages arising out of the Concern in any of the ways above enumerated shall (the charges of management only deducted) be divided periodically among the Proprietors or Constituents for the time being—according to their respective Share of Stock. The Dividends (after the first five years) it is proposed to make twice in each year. The Shares or Certificates of the Amounts which each individual may subscribe towards the formation of the common Stock shall be assignable and transferrable in the same way, as similar securities in the Capital Stock of the Bank of Bengal.

For the secure Deposit of the general Funds of the Institution, it is proposed to invest these Monies in 4 per cent. Stock in such portions as they may be subscribed and as the Banking Establishment to be attached to the Institution will through the circulation of its own Notes—the construction of a well regulated Wheel for Mercantile Discount and the sums accruing monthly from Savings—place the Directors generally in command of considerable resources for meeting Current Demands—the original Capital will not be encroached on, to a larger extent than employment may from time to time be found practicable, and at no period shall the outstanding amount exceed a safe proportion of the common principal—whatever it may ultimately prove.

So entirely confined as this Establishment will be to Banking—Insurance and Agency Operations, the Service must be satisfied that no more risk can arise to the Funds to be employed than attaches itself to the most strict and eminent Banking and Insurance Houses in London and it is, therefore, presumed that it cannot fail to receive the Patronage and Support of a Discerning Service.

From the high Character of those Houses in London—proposed as the correspondents of the Establishment in this Country—it is to be expected that their influence will eventually throw considerable business into the projected Institution and from the connection with them that many residents in Great Britain will gladly avail themselves of so secure and respectable a channel, for conducting the Management of such Funds as they may be desirous of investing in India.

Hitherto the Government Agents at Calcutta have conducted a good deal of business of this description but, without any disparagement to them—I may say—not entirely to the satisfaction of their Employer. The separate obligation these Officers have individually to discharge in their Public Capacity renders them ill adapted to act as Trustees for the investment of property in Securities which it is publicly their duty to uphold at the highest prices. In other respects, too, these Officers are unable to concern the Interests of their private Constituents. They can only invest in Company's Securities and I

submit, without a discretionary power is granted to the Manager, in these matters, to meet contingencies not to be foreseen at the great distance between Great Britain and India (and which Government in justice to their resident Creditors could not allow their Agents to exercise) that Absentees expose themselves to very considerable disadvantages in entrusting their Property to such restricted hands—however respectable.

In the projected Establishment—a prominent difficulty apparently lies in the manner of commencing it and in determining in what way the Directors shall be chosen. Both of these difficulties however, may be overcome, provided the proposition receives the approbation and the promised support of a Majority of the Hon'ble Company's Civil and Military Services on the Bengal Establishment above the respective Ranks of Factor's and Lieutenants and that they signify their willingness to subscribe—on loan to the establishment—for the period of five years—a sum, collectively which shall be equal to the proposed Stock of 1,40,00,000 Rupees, and out of the Principal or Interest accruing from it, in Government or other securities to allow to the Projector and any two others whom he may select, with the Approbation of the Service from amongst the Civil or Military Branches, or eventually both—Sicca Rupees Two Lacs and Ten Thousand per Annum, to defray every expense of Management in India. If this proposition is approved, the experiment may be made for the above period and, at the expiration thereof, the Funds may be divided, and the further continuance or dissolution of the Co-partnership decided on.

The above sum continues a charge of one and a half per cent. on the Common Stock of the Establishment—but all the Profits and Benefits and Advantages arising out of the Concern, in Excess of that Sum, are, during the above period, to accumulate and be divided amongst the Proprietors for the time being at the expiration of the aforesaid term. A dividend, however, equal to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. shall be made in each year for the accommodation of the Proprietors, as it may accrue on their Company's or other Stock, or at the option of the Share Holder he may receive his Company's full interest of 4—making the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. expenses, a charge from the Principal deposited.

The only objections I have heard started to this Plan are, that it would preclude the Proprietors from the power of converting his securities during the Loan (if circumstances should suggest it) and tie up his Funds, for an inconveniently long period. But for the removal of the first objection it will of course be the duty of the Managers to attend, and either to transfer, sell out or re-invest the Proceeds of the Original Stock to the best advantage, and as effectually as the Proprietor could himself do if in personal Possession whilst



a recollection of the shares or certificates of the amount subscribed being negotiable on the same terms as any Bank Stock throws this latter exception entirely to the ground.

A more important question is, how far the prospective advantages likely to arise from the employment of the Funds of the establishment in the contemplated way will compensate for the charge of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the Indian Management.

On this subject, however, I offer no opinion—but let those who entertain doubts, on this point, inquire, of persons conversant in these matters—whether they think, if two per cent may not be made on Banking operations—one half on Sea Insurances—one half on Life Insurance—two on general agency, the disposal of Property—the administration and Remittance of estates—and one on the sale of consignments belonging to European correspondents. If so these rates in the aggregate, will produce 6 per cent. which added to the Company's interest of 4 makes 10 and less the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  on account of management, leaves a clear  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to the Proprietor or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  more than he can now obtain in any public security and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  more than, I understand, some of the Calcutta Agency Houses propose to allow for fixed balances in the ensuing year.

Say, however, that a Proprietor does ONLY REALIZE 6 per cent. and let me ask if this is not a desirable accession to the income of any Servant now contemplating a return to his native country. The above computation promises him, on the reduced rate an addition of exactly 50 per cent. to his present income, and independently of the influence which such an institution may be expected to produce on the acceleration of promotion the nomination of the Directors will occasion, at once, a vacancy in 3 principal appointments in the Service.

It is perhaps, too, not the least laudable part of the intended establishment that it proposes to tender to the Managers of the Civil Fund the option of transferring to it the Funds at their disposal, with a view to the amelioration of the condition of the Widows and Orphans who are dependant upon it for their maintenance and support.

I am perfectly aware of the extensive arrangements which the proposed Plan will embrace but they may, I think, be compassed with the greater facility than many suppose. That all the Service would now support it by the transfer of Property out of the hands of their present Agents, I am not so unreasonable as to suppose. A small portion, however, amongst the Senior Branches, may easily subscribe the projected Capital, and the Establishment once formed and supported by Houses of the first influence at home would have every good reason to anticipate that the majority of Gentlemen afterwards entering the Civil or Military Services, of the East India Company, would



not only become Constituents of the Calcutta Establishment but that they would see the very great advantages likely to result ultimately to themselves from employing it in every possible way.

If, however, the Scheme is supposed to embrace too much the remedy is of easy application. Let a limited number resolve themselves into a Joint Stock Association beginning with Banking in its several branches, Insurances and common Agency as above and leave them to enlarge the sphere of their operations as the experiment may be attended with success. The great primary object is to erect and set the machinery in motion and having once done so, I expect it will be able to carry its own recommendation to the World; but till then objections will be as endless, as they are now frivolous. (61)

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1825

### Correspondence

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

SIR,

In your last Thursday's paper, I was glad to perceive the Advertisement of the 2d Government Lottery for 1825—yet I could not help being displeased at the Plan, in consequence of the augmentation of little Prizes therein, and I question not, Mr. Editor, you will conclude that I have just grounds for it, when I tell you the reason, which is, that in the last half score Lotteries I can seldom catch anything better than one or two of these little fishes, instead of a large one. In the present Lottery, after the fourteen hundred Tickets are drawn out, the average number of Prizes to Blanks will be One to Thirty-three, and, in consequence of this vast difference, I am induced to suggest the annexed Plan which I hope may be taken into favourable consideration by the Gentlemen of the Lottery Committee.

### Proposed Plan for 1825

1 Prize of	..	..	..	..	1,00,000
1 ditto,	..	..	..	..	50,000
2 ditto, 20,000 Rupees each	..	..	..	..	40,000
6 ditto, 10,000 ditto	..	..	..	..	60,000
6 ditto, 5,000 ditto	..	..	..	..	30,000
10 ditto, 2,000 ditto	..	..	..	..	20,000
25 ditto, 1,000 ditto	..	..	..	..	25,000
50 ditto, 500 ditto	..	..	..	..	25,000
120 ditto, 250 ditto	..	..	..	..	30,000
1,200 ditto, 100 ditto	..	..	..	..	1,20,000
1,421 Prizes	..	..	..	..	5,00,000
4,579 Blanks, for the benefit of the Lottery	..	..	..	..	1,00,000
6,000 Tickets,	..	..	..	Total Sa. Rs.	6,00,000

The object of the above plan is evident—as the advantage to be derived from it by the Public is certainly very great—for after the twelve hundred Tickets of small Prizes are drawn out, their numbers will then be, in proportion to the Blanks, One to Twenty-One—a reduction of twelve Blanks to each Prize.

I remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Ishapore, 25th April, 1825.

PROJECTOR. (62)

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1825

### Native Female Education

*Proceedings of a Meeting of Subscribers and Friends to the "Ladies' Society for Native Female Education in Calcutta and its vicinity," held at the Town Hall, Thursday, the 28th April, 1825.*

The meeting being assembled, according to a public notice, soon after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Honorable Mr. Harrington having been requested to take the Chair, he expressed his regret that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, both of whom had taken a warm interest in the cause of Native Female Education, were absent from the Presidency; and that it had consequently fallen to a person so little competent as himself to supply the place, on the present occasion. He had, however, consented to take the Chair, in their absence, from a sincere desire to contribute all the aid in his power towards the accomplishment of the benevolent and praiseworthy design of the Ladies' Society for Native Female Education in Calcutta, and its vicinity.

The Chairman then proceeded to state the nature and origin of this Society, as described in the Resolutions passed on the formation of the Society in March 1824. from which the following is an extract:—

1. "That the Education of Native Females is an object highly desirable and worthy of the best exertions of all who wish well to the happiness and prosperity of India."

2. "That the system introduced into this country by Mrs. Wilson, and which has been pursued by her under the patronage of the Church Missionary Society, with a degree of success which could hardly have been anticipated by those who were aware of the Novelty and apparent difficulty: the undertaking is capable of an extension and improvement, only limited by the want of sufficient funds for its prosecution, on a scale commensurable to its object."

3. "That there are at present 24 Schools, attended, on an average, by 400 pupils, that females of the most respectable caste have both sent their daughters, and in some instances, have themselves, expressed anxiety to obtain instruction, and that the system of instruction pursued has met the expressed concurrence and approbation of some of the most distinguished among the Native Gentry and religious instructors."

4. That in order to render Mrs. Wilson's labors yet more effectual, and to meet the feelings of the respectable Natives of India, by rendering the establishment more exclusively Female, it is expedient that the affairs and government of these Schools, now existing or hereafter to be established in connexion with them, in Calcutta and its vicinity, be placed under the superintendence and control of a certain number of Lady Patronesses and Visitors, who may be inclined to give a portion of their time to this interesting and laudable object; and it being understood that the Church Missionary Society are willing to relinquish the entire management and direction of the Female Schools in Calcutta and its vicinity to a Committee of such a description, the following ladies hereby undertake that office under the designation of

"The Ladies Society for Native Female Education in Calcutta and its Vicinity."

#### PATRONESS

The Right Honourable Lady Amherst

#### VICE PATRONESSES

Mrs. Heber	Mrs. Lushington.
Mrs. W. Fendall,	Mrs. Ballard,
Mrs. H. Shakespear,	Mrs. Harrington, and
Mrs. Fendall,	Mrs. Newton.

#### COMMITTEE

Mrs. Thomason.	Mrs. Corrie.
Mrs. Chesney,	Mrs. Hutchinson,
Mrs. Laprimaudaye,	Miss Laprimaudaye,
Mrs. Parish,	Miss Blechynden,
Mrs. Gisborne,	Miss Turner, and
Mrs. Griffin,	Miss Vos.
Mrs. Hovenden.	

Secretary: Mrs. Ellerton,

Treasurer: G. Ballard.

\* \* \* \* \*

7. That a General Meeting of the Friends of the Institution be held once a year, at such time, and place, as may be hereafter determined on, of which timely notice shall be given; when the proceedings of the Committee shall be laid before the subscribers, and Specimens produced of the Proficiency of the Female Children educated under their direction.

The Chairman stated the present meeting to have been convened in pursuance of the last resolution above cited, the latter part of which had been already carried into effect at the examination of the Children in December last, when Specimens of their Proficiency were exhibited; but it was then considered too early a period for submitting a Report of the Proceedings of the Committee.

The Report, however, has now been prepared, and would be read to the Meeting.

This Report was accordingly read by the Rev. Mr. Wilson; and the following Resolutions were afterwards unanimously adopted. Several of the Gentlemen, who moved and seconded them, addressed the Meeting fully and eloquently on the subjects of them.

1st Resolution, moved by George Money, Esq., and Seconded by the Rev. William Brown.

"That this meeting has received the highest gratification from the Report which has been read, of the proceedings of the Ladies' Society for Native Female Education in Calcutta and its vicinity, since the Institution of that Society in March 1824, and the Ladies be requested to allow this Report to be printed and circulated for general information."

2d Resolution, moved by Henry Money, Esq., seconded by M. Gisborn, Esq.

"That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Right Honorable Lady Amherst, Patroness of the Society, to the Vice Patronesses and Ladies of the Committee, to the Secretary, and to the Ladies who have more immediately superintended the Schools, for their respective exertions in the advancement of Native Female Education, and that they be solicited to continue the same, in prosecution of their laudable undertaking."

3d Resolution, moved by H. Shakespear, Esq., seconded by W. B. Bayley, Esq.

"That the thanks of the meeting be also given to the Ladies in Europe and India, whose benevolence has supplied rewards for the female pupils, as well as pecuniary contributions towards the expense of the schools, an encouragement to increased activity in support of Native Female Education, which cannot fail of producing the most beneficial effects."



4th Resolution, moved by the Rev. W. Crawford, seconded by C. W. Breitzcke, Esq.

"That, adverting to the rapid success which has attended the system of education adopted in the schools, under the superintendence of Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Reichardt, this meeting, with sentiments of gratitude to the Divine Author of all good, hails the animating prospect of extending the efficient means of Native Female Education in this country; and with a view to this interesting object cordially approves the intended establishment of a Central School, where instruction may be given on a more enlarged scale, as soon as the requisite funds shall be raised for that purpose."

5th Resolution, moved by Dr. Mellis, and seconded by S. Laprimaudaye, Esq.

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Treasurer, and the other Gentlemen who have kindly undertaken to be Trustees for the Central School, and that a separate collection be made for the expense of constructing the School."

The proceedings of the meeting were then closed, with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, moved by W. B. Bayley, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Wilson; and, it being understood that several persons who are disposed to contribute towards the establishment of a Central School, had not been able to attend the Meeting, it was agreed to circulate a copy of these proceedings, with a Book for the reception of donations to the funds required for the construction of a Central School.

(Signed) J. H. HARRINGTON. (63)

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1825

### The Burrampooter

The late operations to the eastward have already added materially to our knowledge of the countries in that direction, and will lead to the most important improvements in their geography. Among the objects of the first interest is the real source of the Burrampooter, which there is reason to think, will require a correction very analogous to that made in the origin of the Ganges, and which by cutting off several hundred miles of a singularly and improbably devious course will be found much nearer to the plains, through which it flows, than has hitherto been imagined. The Burrampooter has been identified with the San-po which the Chinese geographers traced through great Tibbet, running from west to east. They lost it on its turn to the south, but the Jesuit Missionaries very justly concluded, that it must

pour its waters into the Bay of Bengal. In conformity with this notion, M. DANVILLE was disposed to think it the same with the River of Ava, or Irrawaddy. He was probably in the right. Major RENNELL, however, connected the San-po at its bend with the Burrampooter, in consequence of his tracing its course in 1765, from the east, and not as before represented from the north. The enquiries to which this discovery led, furnished him with an account of its general course to within 100 miles of the place where DU HALDE left the San-po; on which he adds. "I could no longer doubt that the Burrampooter and San-po are one and the same River" and to this was added the positive assurances of Assamese, that their River came from the north-west, through the Bootan mountains. The Ava River Major RENNELL identifies with the Now Kian River of Yunnan.

The connexion of the San-po and Burrampooter is, however, upon Major RENNELL's own showing, entirely conjectural, and it does not follow that because the streams were traced to within 100 miles of each other, they were the same. At any rate, if the same, we must conclude that the Burrampooter, after flowing many hundred miles, must be a deep broad and stately stream, unless we can imagine any such diversion of its waters as would amount indeed to the different direction of the main River, whilst the Burrampooter was only an inconsiderable branch. The San-po where left by the Chinese, is called a very large River and the name itself, San-po is said to imply The River, par excellence. How happens it then upon entering Assam to have lost all claim to such a character, and to be little more than a hill torrent with only three or four feet of water in its greatest depth. Such at least appears to be the case by the following communication from Lieut. BURLTON. The width is rather considerable it is true, but not sufficient to authorise the idea that the stream has travelled some 6 or 7 hundred miles.

Lieutenant BURLTON's letter, is dated "on the River Burrampooter. N. Latitude  $27^{\circ}54'$  E. Longitude  $95^{\circ}24'$  March 31st 1825." He reports that he had that day got as high up the River as it was navigable, the bed of the River was a complete mass of rocks, with only a depth of 3 or 4 feet of water in the deepest part, the rapidity of the current was also so great that no boat could track against it, putting the danger of striking on the rocks out of the question. He considers it as about the size of the Kullung River, and the extreme banks as being not more than 600 yards apart. Lieut. BURLTON regrets that he could not proceed further either by land or water. It was represented to be at least 10 days' journey to the Bramah Koond, and he had but a few days' provisions left. What he had learnt respecting the course of the River above was, "that it runs easterly till it reaches the lowest range of mountains (Lieutenant BURLTON could see this

range, and supposed it to be about 50 miles distant), where it falls from a perpendicular height of about 120 feet, and forms a large bottomless Bay, which is called Bramah Koond". Above the low range are some high mountains, which are covered with snow, and from the narrowness of the water, he imagined that the source of the Burrampooter must be there, as it seemed very improbable, such a small body of water could run the distance it is represented or supposed to do. From what the Natives said respecting the Seeree Serhit or Irrawuddy, Lieutenant BURLTON was inclined to think that that River rises at the same place. (64)

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1825

**Circular**

The Editor of the Government Gazette Newspaper is earnestly requested by Mr. Kennaway, to give conspicuous insertion to the following:

**NOTICE**

Having heard from many quarters that the most cruel slanders have been propagated in Calcutta, and thence over the rest of India, in consequence of my having received a wound, I do hereby, upon my honor declare that it was purely accidental and caused by a pistol going off in my own hand, through that negligence which has in numerous instances been attended with similar and even more fatal effects; I should not make this announcement, were it not that the malice of some unknown person has connected the circumstance with the reputation of several people, both ladies and gentlemen, for whom, I, in common with all who know them, have a most sincere and unaffected esteem, and who were till this day utterly ignorant of the before-mentioned accident. I, therefore, publicly, and on my honor, pronounce the whole of these reports to be scandalous, false, cruel, cowardly, and malicious, and shall hereafter hold responsible any person whomsoever, that I may hear of as having repeated them, unless such person put me in possession of his informant's name, in order that, if possible, the original inventor of the base and groundless calumny may be discovered, and held up to that scorn and detestation, which every such diabolical spirit deserves.

WILLIAM RICHARD KENNAWAY. (65)

Garden Reach, May 12, 1825.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1825

In our report of the proceedings of the Asiatic Society on Thursday last, we gave some account of Leh, the capital of Ladakh, and now offer a further description of that place from the fifth number of the Quarterly Oriental Magazine lately published. It appears that in the



year 1812, MEER IZZET ULLAH, a servant of the enterprising and enlightened traveller Mr. MOORCROFT, was despatched on a preparatory tour of those countries which Mr. MOORCROFT purposed to visit at a favourable period. In this tour he travelled from Delhi to Cashmeer, from Cashmeer to Tibet, from Tibet to Yarkend, from Yarkend to Cashghar, thence to the Frontiers of China, and back to Kokan, from Kokan to Samarkand, thence to Bokhara, Balkh and Khulm, and from Khulm to Cabul by way of Bamian, whence he returned to the Plains of Hindoostan; and having kept a journal, the following is a translation from his account of Tibet:

LEI is a populous city, the capital of Tibet, and always intended by that term or Tibet, when it is applied to the city. It is situated about a cos from the right bank of the Sampo; the road to it is good: there are several villages in the intermediate space between it and the last stage situated on the side of the river. The people of the place call the country Ladagh. In Cashmeer it is named Buten, and in Persian and Turkish it is called Tibet, the word Tibet signifying in Turki, Shawl-wool, which is procured here most abundantly and of the finest quality. A sort of barely resembling wheat, grows between Metayin and Diriras: cotton also grows there. Beyond Diriras wheat and barley both occur but no cotton: the wheat is not reaped there till the end of December, but about Lei it is gathered in October: there is but one harvest in the year: very fine turnips are cultivated at Lei. Rice and jawar, and chenna are never sown. From Matayin to Lei the water is bad, and engenders asthma and Goitre, the later in Hindi is called Gilher; it does not seem prevalent however in the town of Lei, but shortness of breath is very general. I was affected in this way very severely, in consequence of which I abstained from drinking the water and drank tea only, when the complaint speedily left me. The water of the Sanpo is good, and along the valley formed by its course on the heights bounding it, wherever the springs that supply the river arise, villages are met with. The people of Tibet eat chiefly Talfan, that is, Setu (the meal of parched grain), boiling it with meat so as to form a thick kind of broth. Men of rank eat rice. They all wear a coarse cloth made of sheep's wool, and the poorer classes in the winter wrap themselves in the skin. They wear very high black caps falling over one year; shoes of undressed hide within which they sew woollen cloth that comes up to the middle of the leg: their hair is plaited like that of women, and falls down in a braid behind: they shave the beard and preserve the moustachies: the lower part of the tunic is like that of the kaba (it is straight and scanty) whilst the upper part or vest, is full (and folded); It is all in one piece. The jama or tunic is made of black or coloured woollen cloth. (pattu)—the women wear turquoises, emeralds, and pearls wove with their hair. The country yields but little produce so much that owing



to the scanty soil and crop, the poorer people have the revolting practice of one woman being married to several brothers, the children being all supported by the elder. This usage is contrary to the established religion. It is also allowable here for the eldest son, if he pleases, to exclude his own father from the possession of the property, and to cut off the other sons from any share. The revenue of Lei is five thousand Kharwars of Cashmeer. The Cashmeer Kharwar is equal to sixteen Tereks. The Ruler has no claim to any part of the crops but derives his income from a tax on the head of each house: he levies one or two rupees a year according to the ground, but this is not determined by the begah or jerib, but the land is divided according to the water, that is, they calculate the proportion of water\*required daily for a mill or half a mill, and then estimate the daily consumption of it in the irrigation of the land in that ratio.

The houses are of stone of unburnt brick: the beams are of poplar wood: the dwellings are of three or four stories, and Lei contains a thousand such: the population consists of Tibetans, and of Cashmeerians: the Mohammedans are of both the Shia and Shunni persuasions. Merchandise pays duty so much a load, and four rupees are charged on a load of shawl wool when exported to Cashmeer: no duty is levied on it when imported into Tibet from other countries: a duty of four rupees is charged on every terek weight of Cashmeer shawls, when exported to Yarkand: eight hundred horseloads of shawl wool go annually hence to Cashmeer, each horse-load weight about 28 tereks: the wool is obtained from the hide of the goat, but is distinct from the hair; the original wool of Toos is yielded by a kind of deer. Tea also pays a small duty. Shawl-wool comes to Lei from Rodek and Cha-yin Than, the former lies east by south from Lei, and is a dependancy of it. Cha-yin Than is the name of a district, the chief city of which is named Gerduk. It is fifteen stages east of Lei and belongs to Lassa.—Lassa is a celebrated city east of Lei two months journey: the chief of it is the chief of the Lamas: his name is not known: he has been obliged within the last fifteen or twenty years to appeal to the power of Khatai to protect him against the encroachments of the Gorkhas.

There is one Mosque in Lei, to the Imam of which every load of merchandise pays one Jud. It was founded by Ibrahim Khan, one of the Nobles of the Moghul Court, at a time, when the Calmaks had got possession of the city, and the Raja of Tibet had recourse to the Sultan of Mahmoud Khan. The Hakims of Cashmeer still address the Raja of Tibet by that designation, but Hindoostan for succour. Ibrahim Khan who was sent to his assistance, defeated the Calmaks and restored the Raja, who in consequence adopted the Mohammedan faith, and signed a treaty acknowledging himself a vassal of the Empire. He was honoured with the title of Rajah Akabet, the Raja

in a short time returned to his original faith: he continued to profess indeed a sort of subordination to the Governor of Cashmeer but paid tribute no longer. He coins Jud in the name of Mahmoud Shah; four Juds make one rupee. The Raja of Lei sends annually a contribution or charitable donation to the Guru Lama of Lassa. The Hakim of Cashmeer takes care to be on good terms with the Raja of Tibet, because the shawl-wool comes from thence, and if the intercourse were interrupted, the weavers of Cashmeer would be out of employ, by which he would lose a duty of ten lakhs a year. If this were not in his way, the country might be easily overrun, as the people are a very spiritless race. I did not meet one individual armed during the whole of my stay, although they keep guns and other weapons in their houses. Murder and robbery, violence and bloodshed are unknown: when two Tibetans quarrel the one who finds his anger becoming outrageous chokes himself by filling his mouth with clay, or it is not unusual for either to bare his head and present it to his opponent, exclaiming "strike," because in fact, whoever gives the first blow is subject to a fine of three Rupees, or six Rupees if blood be drawn. If one strike another with a sword he is tied to a large stone, and a plaster is applied to the wounded man at the expense of the aggressor, according to his circumstances. If the wounded man die, the murderer is thrown into the river with a heavy stone tied round his waist. In short they are a very mild race, disposed to offer injury to no one and are free from religious intolerance. They marry their daughters to Mohammedans and do not object to their adopting the faith of their husbands: if the women wish they are at any time allowed to resume the faith of Tibet. Four or five hundred mounted men might plunder the whole country. The gun-powder made here is very famous. Mines of sulphur are found about three stages from Lei. Saltpetre is also produced by the soil, and excellent charcoal is abundantly prepared from a sort of timber that grows upon the mountains, the Persian name of which I am not acquainted with, and I have no opportunity of seeing the wool.

When a son is born to the Raja, the Raja abdicates, and the Ministers govern in the name of the Prince. There are three principal Officers of Government. One is a Kalun (or Ghelum) who acts as deputy. The second is Chaghut, the Treasurer or Steward. The third is the Muaghten, or Commander of the Troops. At this time the Kalun is perfect master of the supreme authority, and the Raja takes no part in the affairs of state; the name of Raja is Chhatendruj. Every person in this country makes one of his sons a Lama, that is to say, one who forsakes the world. Lama in Tibeti means 'road or way,' and Lameh he who shews the way. The females of this order bear the name Chumeh, the meaning of which I do not know; neither the Lama nor Chumeh ever marry. The Lamas

are the spiritual preceptors of the other classes of People. I cannot offer any account of the religion of the country, not understanding the language nor meeting with any Lama of intelligence enough to explain it. I was also advised not to make any particular enquiries upon the subject, as my proceedings were regarded with some jealousy by the chief authorities. I could only therefore pick up such accounts as the Mohammedan residents of the place were able to give me. The national faith is called Buddah, acknowledging God and the Prophets. The temples of their idols are not constructed for their religious worship, but for the preservation of the statues of their most eminent teachers and Lamas, the sight of which is proper. Accordingly when any Lama or person of that description dies, they carve his image upon the tomb in which his ashes after the body is burnt are buried. Some of the images are said to represent some Prophet, still living in the mountains and deserts. From this it appears, that the Prophet is no other than Khajeh Khizr (Elias). Some say that these are images of a Prophet who was taken up to heaven and is still alive, and these are therefore representations of Hazret Isa (Jesus). They have books which they consider scriptural, and which contain moral doctrines and religious prayers, and enjoin the constant practice of devotion, truth and clemency. Thus they say, If any one take from you your cloak give him your vest also, and if he strike you one blow bid him strike another. The Adoration of idols is prohibited. With exception of burning the dead, the usages of these people are very conformable to those of Chiristians. They hold the flesh of horses and camels to be unlawful food, but eat goats, sheep and kine. It is also unlawful to espouse more than one wife. Their chief festivals are held when the sun is farthest off, as on the 25th of December, and their new year begins at the same period at that of the Christian era. When taking an oath, they invoke the Kanja Sum, that is to say the Triple God. Kanja meaning God and Sum three, and they say that God is one; that of the other two, one is his Prophet and other his Word, and that the union of the three in their form of oath, refers only to one God. There is likewise an obvious affinity between the Lamas of Tibet and the Monks of Christian countries, as for instance, sometime before my arrival, there was a Lama who had never slept in his whole life. An old man told me, he recollected having heard that many loads of the Gospel had formerly arrived in Tibet, but that no one copy had reached them entire, in consequence of which the custom of burying the dead and other unchristian practices were suffered still to subsist. At Lassa, however, the chief seat of the religion, the dead are not burnt but buried. They acknowledge also that their religious books were originally in some foreign language from which they were translated into the ancient dialect of Tibet. Such of the originals as yet remain are no longer understood by any one. I was not able to procure



a single page of these books. The people here have a printed as well as a written character. Their months have no separate appellations, but are distinguished as first, second, third, &c. The years are reckoned after the Turk manner, comprehending a cycle of 12 years, each being named after an animal, as the Suchkan II, Daud II, or the year of the Cat, the Cow, &c. The language of Tibet has much in common with the dialects of Turkestan and Cashmeer: it abounds with nasals like the latter, whilst in articulation and accent it resembles Turkish, the hard kaf and ghain, and shin and che often occur. The dogs of Tibet are twice as large as those of Hindoostan, they have large heads and long coats, and are very strong and fierce, and are said to be a match for a lion. The cow of this country has a bushy tail which forms the chownri used in Hindoostan, it is of low stature, but is strong and sure footed, and is much used as a beast of burden in mountainous and difficult roads. The crow (or raven) is large and black. I saw very few of the celebrated Tibet ponies: the breed is originally from Zaishkar, a part of Tibet, ten or fifteen stages from Lei: the price varies from 20 to 70 rupees. They are very fleet, and sure of foot, and cross the loftiest passes with ease; they feed them with hay, or if they wish to make them fat, they give them the grass called Rushkeh, fresh if it be spring weather, but dry at other seasons. A horse eats one joud of rushkeh a day. Instead of gram they give the horses barley. (66)

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1825

Correspondence

MR. TROTTER'S AGENCY

To the Editor of the *Calcutta Govt. Gazette*.

SIR,

It is with uncommon reluctance that I take up my pen on the present occasion, because it is to expose one of the most glaring misrepresentations, ever published in a newspaper, of a plain fact, which is moreover matter of history. It is impossible that the writer could have intended to deceive; but he surely ought to have paused before he held up to scorn and infamy, the sacred character of the great Lord Clive.

Who could have read the letter of a "Free Merchant," published in the *John Bull* of the 4th instant, being at all conversant with the history of India, without amazement?—We are told by this writer, forsooth, "that the history of India presents the grossest instances of corruption and oppression in commercial transactions exercised by persons in authority, and for the benefit of a Joint Stock Company.



Has he (a servant to the Company) never heard of the famous or rather infamous Co-partnership of which Clive, Sumner, Carnac, Verelst, and Sykes were the Managing Committee?"—"Did he never hear of the Deed of Indemnity, dated in October 1765, whereby Lord Clive and the Gentlemen of the Committee and Council engage not to obey the orders of the Court of Directors, should they disapprove of the 'Exclusive Trading Company,' under a penalty of £300,000 sterling, and yet they were all honorable men,"—In "Mill's History" and "Bolts' Considerations, a scene of jobbing and corruptions arising from this Co-partnership is displayed, not less destructive to the interests of the Indian people than to the India Company."

Here is a description; and here is a warning held up against Mr. Trotter's scheme.—But let us see what the facts of the case are, which this "Free Merchant" has so egregiously perverted.

Your readers are aware, that prior to the year 1765, the India Company obtained a Firmann from the Emperor, authorising them to trade free from duties—that at this time they had little or no territory, but that the whole of these provinces were under the native Government of the Nabab of Bengal.

The Company's Servants had scarcely any regular allowances, but the whole of them, including the Governor himself, compensated themselves by trading.

The inland trade in Salt, Beetle-nut, and Tobacco, was the principal source of their profits, but it was ample, and was grasped at, not only by the Servants of the Company, but by adventurers of all descriptions, who went themselves, and sent their Gomashthahs, all over the Country.

The consequence was, that scenes of extortion and oppression arose which even the Native Government and the Governor of the Company could not check, and which in fact gave rise to the massacres at Patna and elsewhere, and was nearly losing, and would ultimately have lost, India to England.

Lord Clive, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Hastings (who was then a young Servant) and many other upright and distinguished Servants of Government saw this. His Lordship went to England, represented the danger of such promiscuous trade of utter oppression, and returned to India, with the powers to put an end to it—which he did, by the Institution of a Company or Body to conduct it, tangible, and over whom the Government might have a positive control.

It is this Institution to which a "Free Merchant" alludes—But as he has extracted his information from the work of Mr. Bolts, one of the most notorious of all the "Martyrs" to the cause of freedom,

which Government has ever been compelled to banish from India, it is not to be wondered at, nor indeed much to be regretted that he has stumbled in following such a guide.

"When, says Mr. Bolts, the Right Honourable Robert Lord Clive, proposed returning to Bengal, as Governor of the East India Company's Settlements, he wrote a letter to the Court of Directors, containing such sentiments as were best calculated to obtain their concurrence with the proprietors in his appointment and future views. Among other things, he gave them his opinion that it was the encroachments made upon the Nabob's prescriptive rights, by the Governor and Council, and the rest of the Servants in Bengal trading in the articles of Salt, Beetle-nut and Tobacco, which had greatly contributed to hasten and bring on the trouble with the Nabob Cossim Ally Khawn. That, therefore, as the trading in Salt, Beetle-nut and Tobacco had been one cause of the disputes which then had subsisted, his Lordship hoped those articles would be restored to the Nabob, and the Company's Servants absolutely forbid to trade in them. This would be striking at the root of the evil, tend to restore that economy which was so necessary in the service of the Company, and serve to prevent the sudden acquisition of fortunes that had of late taken place, and which, if not put a stop to, the Company's affairs must greatly suffer. And his Lordship promised, as a means to alleviate in some measure the dissatisfaction that such restrictions upon the Commercial advantages of the Company's Servants might occasion in them, that he would not engage in any kind of trade himself, but leave all Commercial advantages (the Governor's portion of which used to be always very considerable) to the Servants, to be divided among themselves."

And the orders which the Court of Directors were pleased to give upon the subject of this trade, in their letter, dated the 1st June 1764, were the following:

"You are hereby ordered and directed, as soon after the receipt of this as may be convenient, to consult the Nabob, as to the manner of carrying on the inland trade in Salt, Beetle-nut and Tobacco, and the other articles produced and consumed in the country, which may be most to his satisfaction and advantage, the interest of the Company, and likewise of the Company's Servants.

"You are, therefore, to form a proper and equitable plan for carrying on the said trade, and transmit the same to us, accompanied by such explanations, observations and remarks, as may enable us to give our sentiments and directions thereupon in a full and explicit manner.

"In doing this, as before observed, you are to have a particular regard to the interest and entire satisfaction of the Nabob, both with

respect to his revenues and a proper support of his Government; in short this plan must be settled with his free will and consent, and in such a manner as not to afford any just grounds of complaint."

"At a Select Committee held at Fort William, the 10th August 1765.

"Present.

"William Brightwell Sumner, Esq. President and Harry Verelst, Esq.

"In conformity to the Honorable Company's Orders, contained in their letter of the 1st June 1764, the Committee now proceed to take under their consideration the subject of the inland trade in the articles of Salt, Beetle-nut and Tobacco, the same having frequently been discoursed of at former meetings; and Mr. Sumner having lately collected the opinions of the absent members at large on every circumstance; it is now agreed and resolved, that the following plan for conducting this trade shall be carried into execution, the Committee esteeming the same the most correspondent to the Company's order and conducive to the ends which they have in view, when they require that the trade shall be put upon such a footing as may appear most equitable for the benefit of their Servants least liable to produce disputes with the country Government, and wherein their own interests and that of the Nabob shall, at the same time, be properly attended to and considered.

"First,—That the whole trade shall be carried on by an exclusive Company formed for that purpose, and consisting of all those who may be deemed justly entitled to a share. That a proper fund shall be raised by a loan at interest for the supply and support of the same, and that it shall commence in the month of September ensuing, or as soon after as may be found most convenient.

Secondly,—That the Salt, Beetle-nut and Tobacco produced in or imported into Bengal, shall be purchased by this established Company, and public advertisements shall be issued, strictly prohibiting all other persons whatsoever, who are dependent on our Government, to deal in those articles.

Thirdly,—That application shall be made to the Nabob to issue the like prohibition to all his officers and subjects of the districts where any quantity of either of those articles is manufactured or produced."

Then follow Regulations for purchasing Salt, &c. which may be omitted.

"That by this means not only the frequent oppressions the inhabitants of the country have suffered, by Europeans having permission to traverse to every place for the sale of those commodities, will be



put a stop to; but by thus reserving to the Natives and Merchants, a competent share of the profits both in the purchase and sale, we may hope for the good effect of removing the general odium that has prevailed from our seeking to deprive them of every part of that trade.

10thly,—That the Honorable Company shall either share in this trade, as proprietors or receive an annual duty upon, as may appear to be most for their interest, when considered with their other engagements and demands at this presidency.

“11thly,—That the Nabob shall, in like manner, be considered as may be judged most proper, either as a proprietor, or by an annual nuzzeranah, to be computed upon inspecting a statement of his duties on Salt in former years.

“12thly,—That the manner in which the Honorable Company and the Nabob shall be considered, being once determined, the remainder of this trade shall be divided amongst the Company's Servants arranged under certain classes, and each class to share a certain proportion of the Capital Stock.

“13thly,—That a Committee of Trade shall be appointed to receive the management of this plan and prosecute the same in all its branches, and that they shall be immediately authorised to take measures for raising the funds at interest, and to receive proposals and settle the contracts.

“Mr. Sumner acquaints the Committee, that being apprised of the intention contained in the 3rd and 9th Regulations, he desired Mr. Sykes, when he lately went up to Murshedabad, to apply to the Nabob for the necessary Perwanahs for authorising and facilitating this trade, and that he has accordingly received from that Gentleman Perwanahs for this purpose, being one hundred and six in number, the same he now presents to the Committee, together with several papers of information which he has collected, regarding the produce of the different districts, and the conditions that Salt can be contracted for.

“Ordered, that they be delivered over to the Committee of Trade for their guidance.

“Taking now into consideration the appointment of this Committee of Trade, the Select Committee are of opinion, that it should be composed of two Members of their body and two Gentlemen of the Council.”

Thus far being settled, publications were made in different Languages, and posted up in several parts of the town, of one of which the following is a true copy: ADVERTISEMENT.

“The Honourable the Court of Directors having thought proper to



send out particular orders for limiting the inland trade, in the articles of Salt, Beetle-nut and Tobacco, the same is now to be carried on, in conformity to those orders, by a public society of proprietors, to be formed for that purpose, and an exclusive right to the trade of those articles will be vested in this Society, by an authority derived from the Company and from the Nabob; all manner of persons dependent upon the Honourable Company's Government are hereby strictly prohibited from dealing in any respect, directly or indirectly, in the articles of Salt, Beetle-nut or Tobacco, from the date hereof, that is to say, that they shall not enter into any new engagements, unless as contractors, either for the purchase or sale of those articles, with the Society of Trade.

Shortly after, another Select Committee was held.

"At a Select Committee held at Fort William, the 18th September, 1765.

"Present,

"The Right Honourable Lord Clive, *President*.

"William Brightwell Sumner,

"John Carnac.

"Harry Verelst, and

"Francis Sykes, Esquires.

Resuming the consideration of the Plan for carrying on the inland trade, in order to determine with respect to the Company and the classes of proprietors, the Committee are unanimously of opinion, that whatever surplus Monies the Company may find themselves possessed of, after discharging their several demands at this Presidency, the same will be employed more to their benefit and advantage in supplying largely that valuable branch of their commerce, the China-trade, and in assisting the wants of their other settlements and that it will be more for their interest to be considered as superior of this trade and receive a handsome duty upon it, than to be engaged as proprietors in the Stock. Bestowing therefore all due attention to the circumstance of the Company's being at the same time the head and masters of our Service, and now come into the place of the Country Government by his Majesty's Royal Grant of the Dewannee, it is agreed, that the inland trade of the above articles shall be subject to a duty to the Company, after the following rates, which are calculated according to the best judgment we can form of the value of the trade in general, and the advantage which may be expected to accrue from it to the proprietors:

"On Salt, thirty-five per cent. valuing the hundred maunds at the rate of ninety Arcot Rupees, and in consideration hereof the present callary duty to be abolished.

"On Beetle-nut, ten per cent. on the prime cost.

"On Tobacco, twenty-five per cent. on prime cost.

"By this calculation we hope may be produced a clear revenue to the Company of at least one hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum; and if it appear, upon further experience of the trade, that the profits will admit of an increase in these rates of duties, we hereby resolve, that a fair and impartial representation of the same shall be made, to our Honourable Masters, in order to receive their directions, as it is our fixed determination to render them all possible satisfaction in this point.

"With respect to the proprietors it is agreed and resolved, that they shall be arranged into three classes: that each class shall be entitled to so many shares in the stock, and that a certain capital stock shall be agreed upon, in order to ascertain the value of each share.

"According to this scheme it is agreed that class the first shall consist of the Governor, five shares; the second, three shares; the General, three shares; ten Gentlemen of the Council, each two shares; twenty shares; two Colonels, each two shares, four shares; in all thirty-five shares for the first class." And so the other classes are arranged including other servants.

The private reasons which were assigned for this establishment by Lord Clive, in his separate letter upon the subject to the Court of Directors are as follow:

Par. 16. "The necessity of rewarding the superior Servants, both Civil and Military, is obvious, since the large investment required by the Company makes it impossible for individuals who perform their duty to acquire any thing considerable by private trade. The means of regulating this reward have frequently employed my attention, and after the most mature deliberation I have found none so convenient, proper, or equitable as the trade in Salt. If you grant a commission upon the revenues the sum will not only be large but known to the world. The allowance being publicly ascertained every man's proportion will, at all times, be the occasion of much discourse, envy and jealousy. The great will interfere in your appointments, and noblemen will perpetually solicit you to provide for the younger branches of their families. A commission upon your investment, whether upon the provision in Bengal or the sales in Europe, is liable to the same objections. But if you allow your servants the liberty of benefiting themselves by the trade in Salt, the following conveniences will result.

Par. 17. Imo. "An advance of four hundred thousand or five hundred thousand pounds is required for carrying on the trade. If it be carried on by your servants, the advance and the risk will be their's: if it be carried on by you, the money must be advanced out of the treasury at your risk, and you will consequently have the less species to send home."

Par. 18. ado. "It is very easy to proportion it in such a manner that your servants shall not gain to a larger amount than they are in justice and equity entitled to."

Par. 19. 3to. "By the bringing it to Calcutta and Dacca and by the loss of boats, by the failure of contractors and many other accidents, the profits must always be precarious and uncertain, and consequently unknown except to the few who may take the trouble to investigate the matter."

Par. 20. 4to. "It will be looked upon as a profit arising from trade and not from the pockets of the Company, which might be urged, if rewards were given out of the Revenues. But here you can assert that this indulgence, the only equitable one you have to grant, is in consideration of the large investments ordered, which, if complied with, must swallow up the trade of individuals; and indeed, if this indulgence be properly proportioned, all those servants, who by their age and standing are entitled to emoluments, would have no reason to complain, even were they altogether excluded from every article of trade which can interfere with the Company's investments."

Par. 22. "It is an erroneous opinion, that Salt was formerly an open trade, it ever was and ever must be a monopoly. Some great favourite or favourites always had the whole in their own hands, for which he not only paid an annual Peschush, or acknowledgment in money to the Subah but likewise gave considerable presents both in money; and curiosities to him and to his Ministers. But the native can have no just cause of complaint, provided they be furnished with this article more reasonably than formerly, which will certainly be the case, if the plan sent home by the Cruttenden be adopted with a few amendments."

And in the General Letter from the Select Committee of Calcutta to the Court of Directors, dated the 30th September, 1765, signed by the Right Honourable Lord Clive, William Brightwell Sumner, John Carnac, Harry Verelst and Francis Sykes, Esquires, after a more mature consideration of this business, they gave their sentiments in the following words:

Par. 32. "By consulting our proceedings of the 10th August and 18th September, 1765, you will be able to judge of the progress we have made in carrying your orders into execution relative to the trade

in Salt, Beetle-nut and Tobacco.—This subject we have considered with all the attention possible, and regard to your interest and the good of the service. We found, that to remove the inconveniences of a free trade, prevent the oppressions daily committed, save this valuable article of commerce from ruin, and diffuse the benefits resulting, indiscriminately, among all your servants entitled to dustacks, it was necessary to vest the whole in an exclusive Company."

The Capital Stock appointed by the Select Committee to be raised for carrying on this trade, originally was Current Rupees, 24,22,333-5-4, or, at 26 pence for Current Rupees 2,62,420 Sterling; which were divided into  $56\frac{1}{2}$  shares of 43,000 Current Rupees each share, and the profits which might arise were appointed to be proportionately distributed as follows:—

Person shares each.	Total shares.	Capital Stock.
To the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Clive,	155 215,000	
William Brightwell Summer, Esq. ..	133 129,000	
General Carnac ..	133 129,000	
To ten Counsellors and two Colonels ..	12 224 10,32,000	
		15,05,00,000
To Chaplain, Senior and Junior Merchants and Lieut. Colonels. ..	18 $\frac{3}{4}$ 12	5,16,00,000
To Factors, Majors and Surgeons ..	28 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,01,33,354
Persons.	61 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ct. Rs. 24,22,33,354

The Court of Directors prohibited this Trade and directed, that "Whatever Government may be established, or whatever unforeseen occurrences may arise, it is our resolution to prohibit, and we do absolutely forbid this trade in Salt, Beetle-nut and Tobacco."

"At a Select Committee, held the 2nd Sept. 1766.

"Present, The Right Honourable Lord Clive, President;

"Brigadier General Carnac, and

"Harry Verelst, Esquire."



After mentioning that the Court of Directors had recommended to his Lordship, to consider of a plan for settling the Salt Trade, his Lordship proceeds in his minute as follows: "By all their letters of last year, and by several of this, the Directors still seemed inclined to wait for our representation, but by their letter of the 19th February last, by the Lord Camden, they positively forbid their servants to have any concern whatsoever in this Trade. At that time indeed they could not have had the least idea of the favourable change in the affairs of these Provinces, whereby the interest of the Nabob with regard to Salt is no longer immediately concerned. When we first took this important matter into consideration, I joined in opinion with the rest of the Committee, that if the trade could be put upon such a footing, that the Nabob should receive more than had been received by any of his predecessors, the Company be amply considered, the natives become purchasers upon terms full as reasonable as in former times, the servants might be indulged in the privilege, under such certain rules and restrictions as would make the Trade carry with it as little as possible the odious form of a monopoly. These points having been settled I consented to the plan laid down last year; my absence from the Presidency, the multiplicity of affair then in agitation, where in the peace and tranquillity of the Provinces, the interest of the Company, and the honour of the Nation were more immediately concerned, prevented my paying that attention I could have wished to that important object. Although by the acquisition of the Dewannee, the whole of the duties, belong to the Company, and by the diligence and zeal of the members of the Committee of Trade, many useful reformatations had taken place, yet from my observations against Europeans for the monopoly of trade in general, I find that the industrious native is still deprived of that share, to which he has an undoubted and more natural right; nor is it yet upon that equitable footing which justice as well as humanity would incline this Committee to establish. A few weeks more must bring us the final resolution of the Court of Directors, in answer to our dispatches by the Admiral Stevens, and if, notwithstanding the present situation of their affairs, they should think proper to repeat their orders per Lord Camden, it will be our duty to obey them, and I am persuaded they will be obeyed by this Committee: but if, on the contrary, upon receipt of our representations, they should change their sentiments, and approve of the regulations we have already made, no time should be lost on our part in establishing the mode of carrying on the trade in future. The confidence which the Directors have been pleased particularly to express in my endeavours to settle, upon an equitable plan, that trade which has been the source of so many evils, cannot but promote my zeal for the cause, and make me anxiously wish to see every regulations, that you may join within in thinking necessary to take place.

"The Company's duties I beg leave to propose, should be increased; The servants still receive a reasonable share of emolument, and the term upon which the natives are finally to be concerned advantageously fixed.

"1st. That all Salt provided by the Society of Trade shall be sold at Calcutta, and at other places where it is made, and nowhere else.

"2nd. That the price of Salt shall not exceed two rupees per maund, or 200 for 100 maunds.

"3rd. That the Salt shall be sold to the natives only, who are to transport it to every part of Bengal, Bahar and Orissa, and to have the whole profits arising from the sale thereof, and that no Company's Servant, Free Merchant, or European shall be concerned in that article directly, nor indirectly.

"4th. That the Calcutta and black Merchants shall be limited to a certain proportion of purchase, but that no Banyans or Servants whatever belonging to any European shall be included or have any concern therein.

"5th. That every endeavour be made use of to encourage the Substantial Merchant either to come down, in person to the place where the Salt is provided, or to send their Agents, in order to purchase or transport their Salt to the different places of sale.

"6th. That a certain price be fixed for the sale of every maund of Salt, at every town, market, or village, where the Salt is sold, according to the distance and former custom.

"7th. That if Salt be sold at any of the Bazars or Markets for one Cowry above the stipulated price, the vender shall not only forfeit all the Salt there found in his possession, but be liable to a forfeit of one thousand rupees for every hundred maunds of Salt so sold; and the money so forfeited shall go, one half to the informer and one half to the Government.

"8th. That the Ministers at Murshedabad and Patna have copies sent them of the new regulations, and that they be desired to apply to the Nabob to make the same known throughout the three provinces; and that every Fowzdar, &c. see that they be put in execution, upon pain of being dismissed from their employments.

"9th. This business being entirely commercial, I propose that in the instrument of agreement for next year, it shall be provided that the Society of Trade be answerable to the Board for their conduct; that the Board may either make new regulations, or amend those made by the Society of Trade, as they see fit, and that, in case of necessity the Select Committee shall have power to control the whole.

"10th. That a duty of 50 per cent. be paid to the Company upon all the Salt provided on their own lands, and 50 per cent. to the Government upon all the Salt provided upon the lands of the Government, and 15 per cent. upon Beetle: which duties will in fact be brought to the Company's credit, which, according to the present state of the Salt Trade will produce the Company from 12 to 13 lacs of rupees per annum.

"The prohibition of a free inland trade, however disagreeable to individuals, must now take place and be confined to imports, and exports, and their immediate returns shall be made only to the Presidency, or to one or other of the establishment factories. The Company are Sovereigns in India: and they have declared, that the trade carried on for these four years past is an usurpation, not only of their prerogative, but of the privileges of the natives, and repugnant to the express and repeated orders of the Court of Directors. The indulgence however in the trade of Salt upon the footing, I hope it will now be established, should, in my opinion, obviate all complaints; since it seems to be the most equitable modus between the Company and their Servants, and at the same time a distribution of natural right to the people of the country. Considering that the late great advantages of unlimited trade are cut off, I cannot imagine the Court of Directors will deny their Servants this share of benefit as a recompence for their care and assistance in the management of the important concerns of these provinces. On the other hand, I would have the Servants look upon these emoluments as a gift from the hands of their employers offered to them annually in reward of their fidelity, and which will certainly be withhold from them, if ever their authority should be resisted, and discontent and rapacity take place of gratitude and moderation.

"His Lordship's minute being read and maturely considered the regulations therein specified were unanimously approved."

The following is the Bond which a "Free Merchant," tells us "whereby Lord Clive, and the Gentlemen of the Committee engage not to obey the orders of the Court of Directors, should they disapprove, of the Exclusive Trading Company, under a penalty of £300,000 Sterling.

This indenture, made the——day of October, in the fifth year of the reign of, &c. and in the year of our Lord 1765, between the Right Honourable Robert Lord Clive, Baron of Plassey, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Knight Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, and President and Governor of Fort William at Bengal, in the East Indies. William Brightwell Sumner. Brigadier General John Carnac, Charles Stafford Playdell, Harry Verelst, Francis Sykes, John Cartier, Randolp Marriott, Hugh Watts, Ascanius William



Semor, Samuel Middleton, Ralph Leycester, and George Gray, being the Council of Fort William aforesaid, Esquires, for and on behalf of the Court of Directors of the Honourable the United East India Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, on the one part, and the said William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester, and George Gray, being a Committee nominated, constituted and appointed by the proprietors entitled to the exclusive joint trade of Salt, Beetle-nut and Tobacco, produced and to be produced in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar and Orissa, for the better conducting, managing and carrying on the said trade, on the other part. Whereas in and by a certain deed or instrument in writing, bearing date the 18th day of September, 1765, and made or mentioned to be made between the said proprietors to the said joint trade on the one part, and the above named William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester, and George Gray on the other part, it is witnessed, among other things, that in order for the better carrying on and managing the said joint trade in a beneficial manner, and most for the benefit and advantage of the said proprietors, it was and is agreed by and between the parties in the said deed mentioned, that the said exclusive joint trade and merchandize should, from and after the 18th day of September, 1765, be conducted, managed, transacted, and carried on, by them the said William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester and George Gray, constituting a Committee for the management thereof, but with the proper monies and at the joint risk and hazard, and for the joint account, use and benefit of all the said Proprietors, their several and respective Executors and Administrators in the several proportions therein set forth. And it was and is also farther agreed, by and between the said parties that the form and signature under which the said exclusive Joint Trade and Merchandize should be conducted and carried on, should be the Sign Manual of them the said William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester and Geo. Gray, and their Successors for the time being constituting a committee as aforesaid, together with the Seal of the Society of Trade, with full power and authority to the said William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester and George Gray and their Successors, to use the same, from the said 18th day of September, 1765, until the said exclusive Joint Trade and Merchandize should cease, and be no longer carried on for the use of the said proprietors, as in and by the said deed, reference being thereunto had, will more fully and at large appear. Now this Indenture Witnesseth that in consideration of the said William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester and George Gray, taking upon themselves the sole management and conduction of said Joint Trade, on behalf of said Proprietors, and having laid out and expended large sums of money to carry on the same, and in order to enforce the execution of all and every covenants,



clauses, grants, articles and agreements in the before-recited deed mentioned and contained, as the same are therein respectively expressed; and also, in consideration of the duties or customs that shall or may arise or accrue by the reason of the carrying on the said exclusive Joint Trade of Salt, Beetle-nut and Tobacco, according to the true intent and meaning of the said hereinbefore recited deed, to be paid to them the said Robert Lord Clive, William Brightwell Sumner, John Carnac, Charles Stafford Playdell, Harry Verelst, Francis Sykes, John Cartier, Randolph Marriott, Hugh Watts, Ascanius William Senior, Samuel Middleton, Ralph Leycester and George Gray, as President and Council of Fort William aforesaid, for and on account of the said Honorable the United East India Company, by them the said William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester, and George Gray, and their Successors, constituting a committee as aforesaid, for and on account of the Proprietors entitled to the said exclusive Joint Trade and Merchandize in the proportions hereafter mentioned, that is to say, 35 per cent. on Salt, each 100 maunds to be valued and reckoned at 90 Rupees; the sum of 10 per cent. upon Beetle-nut, to be valued and reckoned at prime cost; and the sum of 25 per cent. on Tobacco, to be valued and reckoned at the prime cost; and also, that the said Joint Trade and Merchandize may not cease or be dissolved before the expiration of the term in the said recited deed mentioned, or any hinderance or stoppage be put the same, the said Robert Lord Clive, as President, and the said William Brightwell Sumner, John Carnac, Charles Stafford Playdell, Harry Verelst, Francis Sykes, John Cartier, Randolph Marriott, Hugh Watts, Ascanius William Senior, Samuel Middleton, Ralph Leycester and George Gray, as Council of Fort William aforesaid, for or on behalf of the said Court of Directors of the Honorable the United East India Company aforesaid, do hereby, for themselves and their successors, their Executors and Administrators, covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester and George Gray, and their successors, their Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, that provided any order or direction should issue or be made by the said Court of Directors in England, thereby ordering and directing the said exclusive Joint Trade and Merchandize to be dissolved or put to an end, or that may hinder and stop the carrying on the same or any part thereof, or contain any thing contrary to the covenants, clauses, grants, articles or agreements in the said before-recited deed mentioned and contained, or any of them, so that the same may thereby become void and of none effect, then, and in that case, they the said Robert Lord Clive, as President, William Brightwell Sumner, John Carnac, Charles Stafford Playdell, Harry Verelst, Francis Sykes, John Cartier, Randolph Marriott, Hugh Watts, Ascanius William Senior, Samuel Middleton, Ralph Leycester and

George Gray, as Council of Fort William, aforesaid shall and will, well and truly, save harmless and keep indemnified them the said William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester, and George Gray, and all the proprietors entitled or to be entitled to the said Joint Trade, and their successors, their executors and administrators; and shall and will (notwithstanding any order or direction to be issued to the contrary as aforesaid, keep up, continue and enforced, or cause to be kept up continued and enforced the said exclusive Joint Trade and Merchandize for the term of one year, to commence from the 18th day of September, 1765, and expire on the 18th day of September, 1766, according to the true intent and meaning of the said beforecited deed and of all the parties thereto, as if the said order and direction had never been made or issued. And further, that the said Robert Lord Clive, William Brightwell Sumner, John Carnac, Charles Stafford Playdell, Harry Verelst, Francis Sykes, John Cartier, Randolph Marriott, Hugh Watts, Ascanius William Senior, Samuel Middleton, Ralph Leycester and George Gray, and their Successors, as President and Council aforesaid, shall and will allow unto them the said William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester and George Gray and their Successors constituting a Committee as aforesaid full and sufficient time after the expiration of the said term of one year as aforesaid, to sell, vend, and dispose of all such goods and merchandize belonging to the said Joint Trade and Concern as shall at the time remain on their hands unsold and not disposed of; and also to collect and gather in all such sum or sums of money, as shall be any ways due or owing unto them the said William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester and George Gray, or their successors, on account of the said proprietors and joint Trade aforesaid, and to settle and adjust all Books and Accounts belonging to and concerning the same. And the said William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester, and George Gray, do hereby for themselves and the rest of the proprietors entitled to the said exclusive joint Trade and Merchandize of Salt, Beetle-nut and Tobacco, as aforesaid, and their successors, covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said Robert Lord Clive, William Brightwell Sumner, John Carnac, Charles Stafford Playdell, Harry Verelst, Francis Sykes, John Cartier, Randolph Marriott, Hugh Watts, Ascanius William Senior, Samuel Middleton, Ralph Leycester and George Gray, as President and Council of Fort William aforesaid, and their successors for their time being, that said William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester and George Gray, constituting a Committee as aforesaid and their successors from time to time, shall and will, well and truly, pay and discharge the duties and customs of the said articles of Salt, Beetle-nut and Tobacco, at and after the rate hereinbefore mentioned and expressed of and concerning the same to the

Right Honourable the President and Council of Fort William aforesaid and their successors, or to whom they shall from time to time direct and appoint to receive the same. And they the said Robert Lord Clive, John Carnac, Charles Stafford Playdell, Francis Sykes, Randolph Marriott, Hugh Watts, Ascanius William Senior, Samuel Middleton, Ralph Leycester and George Gray, do hereby bind and oblige themselves, and their successors, their Executors and Administrators, jointly unto them the said William Brightwell Sumner, Harry Verelst, Ralph Leycester and George Gray, on behalf of themselves and the said Proprietors in the penal sum of three hundred thousand pounds sterling, for the true and faithful observing, performing, fulfilling, and keeping all and every the covenants herein contained, and which on their parts and behalfs are or ought to be performed, observed, fulfilled and kept as aforesaid."

This is the Bond which a Free Merchant has told us was in 1765, entered into by the Governor Lord Clive and the Company's Servants engaged in Trade, "not to obey the orders of the Company."—But who is there so stupid as not to see that the Bond proceeds, and is founded on the impossibility of disobeying the Company? For it contemplates orders being received from the Company, which must be charged to put an end to a trade undertaken with the concurrence of the Supreme Government, by individuals, on their own risk, requiring advances to the amount of several hundred thousand pounds to be made to Molungees and others for the manufacture of Salt; and it stipulates under a penalty of £300,000, to permit the Traders who have thus laid out their own Capital to trade for one year to sell their stock and to collect balances. In fact, it is a security granted by the Company, that they will not ruin those Servants to whom Government granted this trade instead of Salaries, by depriving them of it, after their fortunes were embarked in it before they got their returns!!!

It is seldom, that so gross a misrepresentation has been palmed upon the public, as that given by a "Free Merchant." Of these transactions, so far from this Company, or "Agency of that day" as it is termed, being "not less destructive to the interest of the Indian people than to the India Company," as this writer states, it was actually established for the very purpose of protecting the India people from a system of tyranny, oppression and barbarity, to which they had been for years subjected by the barefaced atrocity of individual Traders and Free Merchants, such as Messrs. Ivie, Chevalier, Bolts, &c. as well as others, whose rapacity in carrying on this very trade in Salt, Beetle-nut and Tobacco is alluded to in the paper before us and described by Governor Vansittart as a disgrace to our country. But the perpetrators of which at that period set the Company at defiance paid no duties to the Nabob, granted their own dustucks,



declaring that as the King of Dehly had granted privileges and immunities to the Company as "the English"—that they were English and were accordingly as well entitled to such privileges as the Company.

So far therefore from the Institution of a Joint Stock Company for Trade, being inimical to the welfare, interests or happiness of the people of India, we have here the opinion of Lord Clive, Mr. Verelst and many other distinguished men in its favor. We find that this Joint Stock Company was most especially and expressly formed for the very purpose of protecting the native from the injustice, tyranny and oppression of individual Traders. (67)

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1825

### Course of the Burrumpooter

In our paper of the 9th ultimo, we offered some observations on the course of the Burrumpooter, founded on an extract from a letter from Lieutenant Burlton who had traced that river as far as it was navigable. The following communication respecting the Burrumpooter and the country adjacent, is from another source.

Quitting the mouth of the Dikho river, which runs to Rangpore and Ghurgong, the course of the Burrumpooter upwards is in a northerly direction, gradually inclining to east for a considerable distance, having on its left bank, deep jungle of high trees, marking the sites of former populous villages, laid waste by the Burmese and Singphos.

On the right bank is the Mojoutee or Island formed by the two branches of the river, which separating at this point unite at Sotal Paat, near Maura Mookh; on it are also found the remains of villages, of which Ruttunpore alone is thinly inhabited.

After a certain space the mouth of the Booree Dheeing river appears, which runs to Borhath, Digglee ghaut, and Joypoor, on the road to the Ava Territory, and furnishes water carriage thus far, thence it strikes into the heart of the Singphoh country, and finally unites with the Now Dheeing not far from Beesa-gong, also on the Burmese route, continuing on the left bank, which is every where covered by deep forest jungle, the mouth of the Dibooroo nullah presents itself, marking the boundary of Assam proper, from the tributary territory and tribe of the Moraus or Mowamareeahs.

The limits of this tract are bounded on the south by the Booree Dheeing river, on the west by a line drawn between that stream and the mouth of the Dibooroo, on the north by the Burrumpooter or Luhit, and on the east by a line drawn from the Dheeing to a point



opposite the Seddeea district. The inhabited portions are on the banks of the Dibooroo, which takes its rise near the S.E. angle and intersects diagonally the entire tract. The inhabitants are Hindoos, worshipping Vishnoo alone and are subject to one chief, called the Burrseeaputtee, whose present place of residence in Rungagor, a point nearly central. He has successfully maintained his independence, and defended his country from ravage, during all the late convulsions, as well from the Burmese as the Singphos, and all the neighbouring predatory tribes. He has thoroughly embraced our interests, and seems well deserving of confidence.

Returning to the right bank from the head of the Mojoulee, the river pursues a tract now quite barren, desolate, and covered with trees and jungle, until it draws near the first line of hills, and enters on the country peopled by the tribe of Meerees, a nearly barbarous hill-race, rudely armed with bows and arrows, and differing altogether in language, appearance, and habits, from the inhabitants of Assam proper. They have some villages on the bank, of which the first visible is Motgong, and shortly after Meereegong. They are very expert in the management of the bow, and make use of a deadly vegetable poison to arm their arrows, which grows in the hills of the Abor and Meeshmee tribes, and is much prized. They use it also to kill wild animals; the flesh of which is not rendered unwholesome by its operation. The Meerees are in the interest of the Seddeea Gohein, and opposed to the Singphos.

Soon after passing Meereegong (still on the right bank), the river washes Sillanee Mookh, so called from the numerous stones and fragments of rock, washed down from the hills by the Dihong and Dibong rivers, which soon after empty themselves into the Luhit; these rise and flow from perceptible openings in the high chain of hills to the northward, and considerably contribute to the mass of the river, which after passing their mouths diminishes materially in bulk and importance.

After a further space we reach the mouth of the Koondeel Nulla, on which is situated the Town of Seddeea, in the district of the same name.

This district is also properly tributary to Assam, but now nearly laid waste, and inhabited principally by refugee Khangtis and Mulooks, driven by the Singphos from their original countries to the south-east. It is governed by the Seddeea Khaw, a Gohein; a Khangti prince, claiming the same descent from the God Indra, with the Rajahs of Assam; the chiefs of the Mowamareeahs, Moonkoong, Shaum, &c. &c. &c. He worships the Hindoo deities according to the Assamese heresy, but has abandoned all prejudices, except in abstaining from the flesh of cows. He appears to have no force, but has been enabled

to make a stand against the Singphos by means of his auxiliaries the Meerees, Abors, and other Hill tribes: he is accused, however, with justice, of having contributed in no small proportion to the plunder of Assam along the line of his frontier.

Returning to the left bank opposite Seddeea, where ends the Mowamareeah country, commences that of the Singphos, marked, if possible, by even deeper jungle, and further on, we reach the entrance of the Now Dheeing river which intersects it flowing from the south-east hills (on the opposite side of which lies the Khangti country), and throwing off the Booree Dheeing (before-mentioned) in its course.—The Theinga Nulla also runs through the Singpho country.

The Singpho States, which were formerly tributary to Assam, now occupy the entire space bounded by the south and south east hills, on the north by the Luhit, and west by a meridian line, drawn from Seddeea to this hills, excluding Theokh and Makoom, and cutting the Deepung Nulla.

They are divided into twelve district and independent Villages or Cantons (of which Beesagong is the most powerful), governed by their chiefs called Ghaee Gaum, and acting separately, in concert, or adversely, as circumstances or inclination may dictate.

They are professedly Bhuddists, but have no repugnance to taking the lives of animals, which the former never personally resort to, unless driven to necessity. Their native arms are the Dhow, a short square-ended sword, with an oblong wooden shield, and the bow, but they are partial to Musquets, of which they have a few, but are almost entirely ignorant of the use of them.

The lofty lines of hills extending along the north west, north, and east, are inhabited by the Abors and Meeshmees, populous tribes, differing little in character from the Meerees and others of the mountain race, of whom I have hitherto been able to gain but little information.

But the object of greatest interest to topographical science is, a clear and distinct opening in the lower lofty ranges bearing due east, behind which is pointed out by all ranks and classes, the Bruhma-khoond, or reservoir, whence flows the Burrumpooter, and distant from hence not more than forty or fifty miles—six days' journey.

It was formerly, in more tranquil times, a place of very extensive pilgrimage, and is still held by all Hindoos, in universal sanctity.

The stream is described as taking its rise from a circular basin, or well, in the side of the mountain, beneath the snowy region, while behind, and above it, rise stupendous ranges of impracticable transit.

Having been favoured with a sight of the Geographical Sketch of the tract above-described, we shall endeavour to make the direction of the Burrumpooter more intelligible by adverting to the latitude and longitude of some of the places mentioned in tracing its course upwards. The Burrumpooter, from the mouth of the Dikho river to the Theinga Nulla, presents an outline, from left to right, similar to about three-fifths of an arch-Dikho being in north latitude about  $27^{\circ} 2''$ , longitude about  $94^{\circ} 10''$  and the Theinga Nulla in latitude  $27^{\circ} 45''$ , longitude  $95^{\circ} 24''$ .

The eastern extremity of the Mojoulee in this chart is placed in latitude about  $27^{\circ} 20''$ —and longitude  $94^{\circ} 24''$ , and in the map in Hamilton's Hindoostan, the eastern part is in latitude  $27^{\circ} 20''$  and longitude  $95^{\circ} 30''$ . But the Mojoulee of the present chart appears to be an island of little more than 20 miles long by four wide, between the bifurcation of the Burrumpooter, whilst the Majuli island of Hamilton extends about two degrees from east to west, and is formed between the Burrampooter and Dihing rivers. Now as the Booree Dheeing, or Dihing River, in the chart before us, branches off from the Burrampooter at about latitude  $27^{\circ} 24''$ , longitude  $94^{\circ} 25''$  and runs to the eastward, leaving between it and the Burrampooter a tract of country extending about 40 to 50 miles by 100, inhabited by the Mowamareeahs and Singphos, it is probable that this is the true Majuli, noted in Hamilton's map. The eastern extremity of the Mojaulee in this chart, and the western extremity of Hamilton's Majuli are within a short distance of each other. The Booree Dheeing river is in the northern boundary of Assam proper.

The Dihong and Dibong rivers, rising in the hills to the north, empty themselves into the Burrumpooter in latitude  $27^{\circ} 50''$ , longitude  $95^{\circ} 6''$ . Beyond the Theinga Nulla the Burrumpooter has not been traced on the present survey, but the opening in the mountains to the Bruhmakhoond the source of the Burrumpooter, seen in the distance, is laid down about 50 miles due east from the river at Theinga Nulla, and in latitude  $27^{\circ} 45''$ , longitude  $96^{\circ}$ . Arrowsmith places the portion of the Burrumpooter above-described about a degree and a half of latitude further south than the present account.

On a future occasion we hope to be able to give a more complete report, and a Map of the course of the Burrampooter through the countries northward of Assam. (68)

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1825

#### The Nagahs

It may be remembered by our readers that the Sepoys of the Chittagong Provincial Battalion, who escaped from Ava, and returned to our Provinces through the tract of country occupied by this wild



tribe, were hospitably received by them.—The Nagahs accommodated them in their houses, gave them food, shewed them the road, and even made rafts, and on these accompanied them to the British Camp at Banskandy, there seeing them safely delivered over to their friends. Of this tribe the following is an account:

The Nagahs appear to be a free, independent, and very active race of people; their villages are situated on, or near the summits of the hills, and are generally small, containing from 50 to about 130 huts, some few may have more; each village has two headmen, the duty of one of these is to take care of the lands and cultivation: he is considered the chief personage;—the other has control over the population either in war or in working parties; in all our agreements with the Nagahs for Coolies, this second in command was the organ of communication, the other though present did not interfere excepting when applied to: in matters of importance they form a council consisting of these Chiefs, and all the old men of the village, who are in any way remarkable for their sagacity. Generally speaking, each village is independent of its neighbours; there are, however, instances where several, in a measure, acknowledge the authority of one Chief or Rajah, but he has little power over them. The produce of their hills is chiefly Cotton, Chillies, Ginger, wild Tyme, Bees Wax, Elephant's Teeth, and excellent kind of Yam, which they call Kuchoo, and very superior Paun leaf, some of these articles they carry to the plains to barter for others which they require either for their own use or for the purpose of trading; their Paun leaf is much prized in Cachar. When the proper season of the year arrives, which is about the end of October or beginning of November, they come from their villages in parties of from 30 to 100, laden with such articles as they have collected for traffic—their manner of carrying these is the same as porters, coal and salt carriers adopt in Scotland; viz. a large basket reaching from the back of the head to the end of the back bone, large at the top and narrowing as it descends—in these they pack the cotton and bulky articles, whilst they have one or two of smaller size attached to the large one to hold their chillies or dried fish. The baskets are made of bamboos or rattans very neatly worked and fastened by the bark of a tree, their substitute for a leather belt passing over the forehead and another across the chest, so that they can shift the weight at pleasure and relieve themselves—the burthens weigh from 30 to 35 seers, and with these they travel over their hills nearly the whole day, their line of march is in single or Indian file, the front and rear men being what they term warriors, they are considered as the guard, at the same time almost every man has a spear in his hand, and a Dow in his basket, the first to assist them in getting up and down the hills, the latter to cut their firewood—they are extremely expert in using it either as a hatchet or a knife.



On one of these parties reaching Banskandy they pay a tax in kind of about 5 per cent. to the Rajah of Cachar, they receive in exchange for their articles, fowls, kids, rice, dogs, salt, and beetle-nuts; these latter they carry to Munnipoor and barter for cloth, rice and salt.

The Nagahs are not a warlike people, although they have many quarrels amongst each other, one village against another, and frequently upon a more extensive scale. Their mode of fighting, as they exhibited it for our amusement, was by lying in ambush in the jungle or behind a tree, and as their supposed enemy passed, they threw their spears; if the weapons took effect they rushed upon the fallen foe and cut off their heads; but if they missed their object they fled into a thicker part of the wood, they must, however, occasionally meet and fight hand to hand, when they are obliged to flee before a pursuing enemy they obstruct the narrow path through the jungle by sticking small bamboo-spikes about 6 inches in length, called Kumanchees; they always go armed with these, having a case of them attached to their waists. They are very expert and extremely quick, in placing these Kumanchees in the ground to the best advantage. In the time of war they guard the paths to their villages by these—it is quite impossible to pass or go over them with naked feet—they will even penetrate a good shoe—the enemy must sit quietly down and lift them before he can advance. They also protect themselves from wild beasts by these Kumanchees—a large fire is made, round which they arrange themselves, and then they form a circle of these spikes towards the country, so that no animal can come near them—an Elephant or a Tiger is stopped immediately—if the latter should make a spring he falls into the midst of the Spikes.

They are much addicted to spirituous liquors; in their own villages, they make a spirit of a very inferior kind, and they drink freely of it. On testing the Rum which we gave them, they appeared at first surprised at its strength—those who were cautious took little, others drank it as they would have done their own; we saw a man take at one draft a bottle of Rum, and in about two minutes after he drank a quarter of another bottle—this overpowered him for a few minutes—we were uneasy about him, lest it might cause his death, but in about half an hour the man was quite well, ate his dinner and went on his journey—he came again in a few days and asked for more; this was the son of the Aquee Chief; the Chief himself was said to be one of the strongest men in the hills, that even now at his advanced age, he can travel from Aquee to Banskandy with a maund and a half weight on his back.

Their mode of signifying friendship is, by the two contracting parties hooking the fore-fingers of their right hands and pulling against each other, embracing as in other parts of India and putting their fore-heads together; the Chiefs of Simvelong or Seebelong

having contracted friendship with us, assured us that if the Burmese come to punish them for their having formed such an alliance they would die for us; that if at any time, we wanted them they would instantly obey the summons.

These people will do more from good and kind words, than by any other means—from this a native of Hindoostan or Bengal does not know how to manage them—they only try to intimidate and use such means as they know would succeed with themselves or their country-men—persuasion and kind open behaviour form no part of their art. It was curious to observe the Bengalees making bargains with the Nagahs, the former parting with rice for the dried fish of the latter—the Naghas were perfectly aware of the attempts of the Bengalees to overreach them, but instead of getting in a passion, or shewing any symptoms of anger, they laughed heartily at them, and either gave in a little or stoutly adhered to their own ideas of just Barter as it appeared to suit their own convenience. They seem to have a great abhorrence of idleness for even after a fatiguing day's labour, instead of being listless and inactive as we have been accustomed to see natives of other parts of the country, they always found something to do. The cooking of their dinners was no plea for remaining inactive, they sat at the fire-side watching the boiling of the rice, at the same time, they were busy making baskets or preparing the bark of trees as a substitute for ropes or leather straps, &c. They are very expert in making huts, and the rapidity as well as neatness with which they construct them, is very surprising—they will finish a house before an equal number of Bengalees could have collected the requisite materials.

In making agreements they take time to consider, and they consult amongst themselves; but after they have come to a decision and enter into terms, they adhere to them. To give one instance of their dislike to idleness, it may be mentioned that we had agreed with a party to assist in carrying the grain from Jiree Nullah to Noorgshie, they were to be with us on a certain day from which their pay was to commence, Rs. 3 (three rupees) per mensem and food. They were true to their time of coming, but having waited about a couple of days, and seeing we were not in a state sufficiently forward to require their aid, they all went to their houses without saying a word to any of our people. We thought they had run away, as many of the other coolies have done, but in two days more we were undeceived, for they all returned to see if we then wanted their assistance. On being asked why they had gone away, they freely answered, they could not afford to sit idle, and they saw we did not want them at that time, they had therefore gone to work in their village—they never asked for pay as they had not done any work. Their houses and villages are remarkably neat and

clean—they will eat from the hand of an European, meat, bread, sugar, or whatever may be given—their mark of respect, on coming into your presence, is to sit down after having put the forehead to the ground as a salam. The women work the same as the men, but the men are very attentive, kind, and gentle to the females, quite unlike any natives I have seen in other parts of India. They amuse themselves by dancing, they also dance to entertain strangers; these dances resemble quadrilled and reels—they follow regular figures as in our dances, keep excellent time and have considerable grace, ease, and style—the men sing whilst the women dance, or whilst they dance together, there is much modesty in the young women—it required persuasion to induce them to dance before us, and it was very pleasing to see the manner in which the men prevailed on them to overcome their shyness, it was done in the most winning good mannered style imaginable—no French or English Beau could have acquitted himself in a more becoming manner—the girls seemed to be accustomed to this treatment, and were playful and tardy in allowing themselves to be persuaded. (69)

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1825

**For the Calcutta Government Gazette**

Sir,

It is a remarkable fact, that there is not in existence at the present day, a single public journal of genuine honesty and independence; those newspapers which profess to be so in the most pre-eminent degree, being notoriously the most partial and corrupt of all. I mention no names, but I could make out a list that would astonish the unreflecting reader. Particular interests are always espoused, and the dignity of literature is debased by the low cunning which is perpetually seeking for filthy gain. I have long looked anxiously round in the hope of seeing some one start up of liberal and inflexibly just principles—one, duly impressed with the credit of directing the current of public opinion on all questions that affect the comforts, the interests, the advantages, and the liberties of mankind. Such a man is rarely to be found—and much less common than a black swan, for I have seen many in India.

• • • • •  
Your faithful servant,

HERBERT CHAGGS. (70)

Calcutta, June 30, 1825.



MONDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1825

**Benares**

On the 11th of March last, Mr. BROOKE, Agent to the Governor-General at Benares, invested Kali Sanker Ghosal, in public Durbar, with a Khelaat, composed of the following articles, on the occasion of his receiving from the British Government, the Titles of Raja and Bahadoor, viz. Seven Parcheks, Jigah and Sirpech, Pearl Necklace, a frienged Palankeen. (71)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1825

**Benevolent Institution**

The tenth report of this Institution, the laudable objects of which are fully detailed in Mr. LUSHINGTON'S work, has just been printed.

The following extracts will shew the progress that has been made, and that further contribution are necessary to carry on the charity according to its original plan.

*The two Schools at Calcutta.*—These two Schools, the Managers feel happy in saying, continue to be conducted highly to their satisfaction. At the close of 1824, the number of children in the School for boys, amounted to hundred and sixty one; and the number of children in that for Girls, was ninety-six, forming in the whole a total of Two Hundred and Fifty-seven. Of these, sixteen were descended from British parents, either on one or both side; ninety-five were Portuguese; three were Armenians; twenty-one Hindoos; six Mussulmans; ten Chinese; and four Malay youths. Thus the Institution is still, as it has been from the beginning, an asylum in which youth of all nations and all religions may take refuge; and while no condition is imposed on them beside those of regular attendance and quiet behaviour, they have an opportunity of obtaining that knowledge which may open to them, the path to useful life.

*The School at Dacca.*—The Managers of the Institution feel happy in adding, that in these three years past this branch of the Institution has given the most pleasing proofs of its efficiency and utility. At the Examination of it which have been annually held in that city, in the presence of the principal Gentlemen residing there, the highest satisfaction has been expressed with the progress of the pupils in the various branches of learning which they have pursued, as has been mentioned in the Reports of the Dacca Auxiliary Society.



*The School at Chittagong.*—In the two first years of the past three, this School flourished in a very high degree. At the annual examination of it held in these two years, the principal gentlemen at Chittagong, who honored it with their presence, expressed their approbation of the progress made by the children in the most decided manner.

*The Serampore School.*—The Committee mention with regret that the involved state of the Institution has constrained them to discontinue the School at Serampore, at least for the present. The Institution being so deeply embarrassed, and the Committee having no alternative but that of discontinuing this School, or one of those at Dacca or Chittagong, the two latter appeared so highly impotrant, that to preserve them, they have discontinued that at Serampore. They humbly hope that the benevolence of the public, will so interest itself on behalf of this Institution, which has been the means of fitting for useful life so great a number of Indigent Christian children, for whose relief no other means whatever is now in existence as to prevent the extinction of any one of the Four Schools still remaining on the Institution.

*State of the Funds.*—It is with the deepest concern that the Committee now submit to the public the state of the Funds. To the debt of 2,685 Rupees on the Institution when the last Report was published, is now added nearly Eight Thousand Rupees more, making the present debt Ten Thousand Four Hundred and Seventy-one Rupees; a sum which would have been increased had not the Committee discontinued the School at Serampore. Still the expenditure will not appear great if compared with the number of poor Christian children educated by the Institution. The Schools in Calcutta and at Chittagong alone contained above Four Hundred, so that the monthly expenditure, 720 Rupees, brings the expense of each child's tuition to something less than a Rupee and Twelve Annas monthly. And when it is considered that this covers the expense of European Teachers, paper, books, and rewards, it is not easy to say how an indigent Christian child can be instructed in English, Writing, and Arithmetic so as to open his way to useful life, at a less monthly expense. It seems distressing therefore, that these children should be abandoned to ignorance and vice when so small a sum will rescue them from ruin. Yet this must be the case unless the public generously consider the circumstances of the Institution.

In former years the public liberality was fully equal to its support; but time, which gradually works so great a change in Indian society, has in these three or four years past, removed many of its warmest friends to their native land, and some to that "from whence no traveller returns." Still however the ranks of Indian society are renewed with those who certainly do not fall behind their

predecessors in the career of benevolence; and this encourages the Committee to hope that nothing will be necessary to interest them in this Institution beyond this simple recital of its state and circumstances. Indeed while every benevolent mind must rejoice at the efforts now making to enlighten the minds of the Natives, it must be obvious that the indigent Christian child has a still stronger claim on our benevolence; and a claim which if neglected, may in a great measure frustrate our chief object in pouring instruction on the minds of the Natives, as this must enable them the more quickly to discern the state of these children, and their beholding Christian youths more deeply sunk in ignorance and vice than themselves, cannot but tend to neutralize the efforts made to recommend Christianity to their notice. (72)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1825

#### Nautches

We have been requested to insert the following paragraph:—

A splendid Festival will be celebrated at Baboo Rooploll Mullick's Mansion, Chitpore Road, on the evenings of the 25th, 26th and 27th instant. There will be an English Band, Nautches, &c. in a style superior to every thing of the kind before given in this settlement.—Tickets are soon to be distributed to the Baboo's friends, and to such Ladies and Gentlemen as may be desirous of honoring the Baboo with their company. (73)

#### Advertisement

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1825

ON SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF JANUARY

WILL BE PUBLISHED,

CONSIDERATIONS

ON THE

HINDOO LAW,

As it is current in Bengal.

BY THE HONORABLE

SIR F. W. MACNAGHTEN, KNT.

One of His Majesty's Justices of the Supreme  
Court of Judicature in Bengal.

ONE VOLUME QUARTO, CONTAINING NEARLY SIX  
HUNDRED PAGES.

Price Sa. Rs. Thirty-two.

The Copy-Right of the Treatise has been kindly presented by

Sir FRANCIS MACNAGHTEN, to the Proprietors of the Serampore Press. Application to be made to Mr. THACKER, St. Andrew's Library, or at the Serampore Press. An early application is recommended, as only a limited number of Copies have been printed. (74)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1825

**The Weekly Cleaner**

**A SUNDAY PAPER**

Established on the 31st October, 1824

Price 3 Rs. per Month.

The publication of this Paper is undertaken chiefly with a view of meeting the convenience of those Gentlemen whose numerous avocations may not admit of their enjoying an attentive or undivided perusal of the Daily Newspapers, circulated throughout Calcutta and its environs, and particularly for those residing in the Mofussil, who may not have an opportunity of seeing all the Papers, and who can, for a trifling sum obtain the news of the whole week. It contains topics, the most useful, interesting, and entertaining, selected from the several Journals issued at this and the sister Presidencies, and is always blended with some original matter. The Periodical is published every Sunday morning, in a quarto size, and is printed on good paper with a legible type. The number of pages is never less than eight, and it always increases with the influx of interesting intelligence.

\* \* \* \* \*

Applications for this Paper addressed to Mr. P. CRICHTON, Mirror Press, No. 76, Doomtollah Street, will meet with every attention.

Calcutta, 13th February, 1825. (75)

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1825

**The Columbian Press Gazette**

AN anxiety on the part of the Proprietors to extend the Utility and increase the Patronage of this Paper, induces them to submit the following proposal, with deference and respect to the Public, in the hope that they will be pleased to aid them in providing more

effectually for their Entertainment, a regular supply of all the local News, &c. Twice a week, for the small sum of ONE RUPEE monthly; viz.

In addition to the Advertiser, which will be distributed gratis, as usual, (twice a week), they intend to publish Half a Sheet every Tuesday and a whole Sheet every Friday, containing all the Local News that may have transpired in the intervening periods; but whenever the Proprietors may be in possession of any News, which they may deem of sufficient interest, it will be immediately announced in an Extra Gazette, and furnished to Subscribers only. Should this Paper meet with the encouragement the Proprietors anticipate, they will issue a Whole Sheet on each of the Days above-named, and admit the favour of Correspondence, &c. The advantages offered by such a Paper, as will furnish all the News of the week on Tuesdays and Fridays, for only One Rupee per Month, must be sufficiently obvious to those whose avocations will not admit of their perusing a Daily Paper, or who think the expense too great; while to all such as reside in the MOFUSSIL, the advantages held out are still greater, and to whom it will be forwarded (by order) together with the Advertiser, at the expense of Single Postage.

It is intended to carry the above Plan into effect (if encouraged) in the first week of June next.

Orders addressed to the Printer of the Columbian Press, 16, Cossitollah, will be strictly attended to.

Columbian Press, 16, Cossitollah, May, 1825. (76)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1825

#### Bazar To Let

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Deputy Governor and General Management of the ORPHAN SOCIETY are disposed to let out on Lease for three years, from the 1st day of August next, the BUILDINGS, HUTS, and GROUNDS, situated on the left Bank of Tolly's Nullah at Kidderpore, belonging to the Orphan Society, and commonly called the ORPHAN GUNGE—Proposals for the same will be received by the Secretary, at his Office, till Tuesday, the 30th proximo—The fullest information as to the nature of the Farm



will be given, but no one need make a personal application, or send in proposals who cannot give the most ample and satisfactory Security.

By Order of the General Management,

WAL. HOVENDEN,  
Secy. M.O.S.

Orphan Society's Office;  
Kidderpore, 27th July, 1825. (77)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1825

**The Columbian Press Gazette**

AFTER being established three months, The *Columbian Press Gazette* has now 520 Subscribers on its list, a circulation, we believe, fully equal to that of any Paper of this Presidency, the Editor ventures again therefore, to recommend it to the attention of Subscribers in the Mofussil. It may seem that having attained such a circulation as that described, it is superfluous and unreasonable to call for additional support, the fact, however, is, that by far the greater part of these Subscribers reside in town. (78)

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5, 1825

**Beautiful Oil Paintings**

IN handsome Gold Frames (being the remainder of our INVESTMENT OF PICTURES)—received on Saturday; may be seen at our Rooms.

PENGELLY, MORTIMER AND CO. (79)

## CHAPTER III

### 1826 Extracts

# CHAPTER III

## 1850-1859

## CHAPTER III 1826

### Official

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1826

#### Government Advertisements

##### Bank of Bengal

January, 5, 1826.

THE PROPRIETORS of the BANK of BENGAL are hereby informed, that the Thirty-fourth Half-year's Dividend will be paid at the Bank, to-morrow, the 5th Instant, at the rate of Sicca Rupees 13 1 7 2/10 per cent. per Annum, or Sicca Rupees 655 for each Share.

Published by Order of the Directors.

C. T. GLASS, *Secretary.* (80)

#### General Post Office Notices

##### DAK BANGHYS TO MADRAS AND HYDRABAD

NOTICE is hereby given, that the prescribed limitations authorized by the Madras Government for the Size and Weight of Private Parcels for transmission by Dak Banghy are as follows; viz. Not to exceed in measurement 9 Cubic Inches, or 729 solid inches, nor in weight 7 lbs.; and that, in consequence, Parcels in future sent to the General Post Office for conveyance by Dak Banghy to that Presidency, or to Hydrabad, must be made up conformably thereto, as in cases where they exceed the limitation specified, they will be liable to rejection, unless satisfactory reasons are assigned for an unavoidable deviation from the Rule.

COLIN SHAKESPEAR,

Post Master General. (81)

General Post Office, 9th January, 1826.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1826

#### Government Advertisements

##### FORT WILLIAM,

General Department, Jan. 19, 1826

ADVERTING to the inconvenience likely to arise both to the Government and to the Members of the Civil Service, from the withdrawing of applications for Furlough after they have been granted, the



Governor General in Council has been pleased to determine, that henceforward, any Civil Servant who shall withdraw his application for Furlough after the same has been granted, shall be considered to have enjoyed one year of the term allowed for that indulgence; unless the Government, on any case submitted to it, shall be satisfied that strong and sufficient reasons, which could not be foreseen when the application for Furlough was made, have prevented its being carried into effect.

Individuals, desirous of proceeding on Furlough are hereby apprized, that applications for Furlough only are, in the first instance, to be addressed to the Secretary to the Government in the General Department; and that, on affirmative answer having been received, the usual forms, with regard to relief from the charge of Office, and Certificates from the Offices of Account, which are prescribed in the case of Civil Servants returning to Europe, are to be observed in the Department in which the Party is officially employed.

The Rules above referred to having been fulfilled, application is to be made to the Secretary to the Government in the General Department, for the Certificate of permission to proceed on Furlough, prescribed in the first part of the 32d Paragraph of the Printed Dispatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 8th of December, 1824, and for the usual License to be received on board the Ship in which the applicant may intend to proceed; specifying the name of the Ship, and the time fixed for her departure from Bengal. Civil Servants proceeding on Certificate of ill health will also furnish themselves with the Certificate from the Managers of the Civil Fund, required by the dispatch above quoted; and will transmit a duplicate of such Certificate to the Secretary to the Government in the General Department.

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON, Chief Secy. to the Govt. (82)

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1826

### Advertisements

#### NAUTICAL INFORMATION

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Sunken Rock has been discovered off the N. W. end of the Island of Ramree, in the fair way between that Island and the Terribles—The Rock has but 2½ Fathoms on it, and is steep too all round.—The Brig Guide passed over the Rock drawing only one foot more than the Depth, and immediately

after two very heavy Rollers broke under her Stern.—It does not appear that the Sea breaks at any time on the Rock, and the Rollers were probably occasioned by the Passage of the Brig over it. It is not unlikely that there may be other Sunken Rocks between the Terribles and the Island of Ramree. Ships are, therefore, recommended to pass outside the Terribles.

By Order of the Marine Board.

J. TROTTER, Secretary. (83)

Marine Board, the 15th February, 1826.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1826

**Government Advertisements**

NOTICE is hereby given, that a New Double Range of Godowns has been completed on the Southern side of the Sea Custom House Premises, which will be Let out to the Mercantile Public, from the First day of April, proximo, for the purpose of Storing Goods, intended for Exportation by Sea. These New Godowns correspond in number and size with those in the Old Double Range on the Northern side of the Premises, used for Storing Goods on Importation by Sea—and the Rent therefore will be the same; viz. Sa. Rs. 85 per month for each of the four larger, and Sa. Rs. 50 per month for each of the twelve smaller Godowns.

The following are considered to be Conditions included in the act of taking possession: Fifteen days notice to be given previously to quitting any Godown, in failure of which, payment of Rent for that period to be made. The Renters to be at the expence of repairing Locks, Bolts, Bars, Hooks, Staples, Hinges, and Weather-hooks; which as also Doors and Venitian Windows, are to be left, or put into good order, before any Godown be given up.

Applications to be made in writing to the Undersigned.

Calcutta Govt. Sea Custom House,  
the 4th March, 1826.

G. J. SIDDONS,  
Collector of Sea Custom.

N.B. The Sea Custom House itself being about to undergo repair, three of the smaller Godowns in the New Double Range will be required for the Office Establishment till that work shall have been completed. Further notice will be given when these reserved Godowns can be let out to Merchants.

G. J. S.,  
C. S. C. (84)

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1826

**Ceylon Government Advertisement**

HIS Excellency the Governor having considered it expedient to discontinue the Cashing of the Treasury Notes of the Government of Ceylon by the Agents at the several Presidencies of India. Notice is hereby given, for general Information, that directions have been transmitted to the respective Agents at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, accordingly, to take effect from and after the 15th May next.

By His Excellency's Command

Chief Secretary's Office;  
Colombo, 4th April, 1826.

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,  
Chief Sec. to Govt. (85)

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1826

**Government Advertisements**

FORT WILLIAM

General Department, the 11th May, 1826

THE following Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, bearing date, the 30th of December, 1825, is published for the information of the Honorable Company's Servants on this Establishment:—

"We feel it incumbent on us, from a regard to the Public interest, to issue, in a Circular to our Indian Governments, our positive prohibition against any Person in our Service, either Civil, Naval, or Military, Surgeons and Chaplains included, connecting himself with any Newspaper or other Periodical Journal (unless devoted exclusively to Literary and Scientific objects), whether as Editor, Sole Proprietor, or Sharer in the Property.

"This Order we shall enforce, if necessary, by dismissing from our Service those who may contravene it. And in regard to such as may have already formed connexions of this sort, we desire they may be immediately warned, that if the connexions are not dropped within Six Months after notice so given, they shall be held liable to the consequences of a breach of this prohibition, which you will publicly promulgate for the information of our Servants. You will also report to us the names of the parties to whom this injunction may apply.

Published by Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON,  
Chief Sec. to the Govt. (86)

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14, 1826

FORT WILLIAM

General Department, the 4th of August, 1826

IT having come to the knowledge of Government, that Europeans are in the habit of visiting the Upper Provinces in the prosecution of Commercial Speculations, or for the temporary purpose of disposing of Investments of Goods, without having obtained the previous permission of Government to proceed to the interior, Notice is hereby given, that instructions will be issued to the Magistrates of the several Districts brodering on the Rivers to stop all Europeans, whether British-born subjects or otherwise, and Americans, not being in the Service of His Majesty or in the Civil or Military Service or employment of the Honorable Company, who may be found in the Interior, at a distance of Ten Miles from the Presidency, and unprovided with a Passport.

Applications for Passports are to be made in writing to the Secretary to Government in the General Department, and are to contain the following particulars:—1st the name and occupation of the person applying; 2d time of his arrival in India, and whether with or without a License from the Court of Directors; 3d, the place or places to which the Individual may be desirous of proceeding; and 4thly, the general object of his journey.

By Command of the Right Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,

C. LUSHINGTON.

Chief Secy. to the Govt. (87)

### Editorial

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1826

Supreme Court

Calcutta, Saturday, January 7, 1826.

The first Session of Oyer and Terminer commenced this morning when the following gentlemen were chosen as Grand Jurors:

EDMUND MOLONY, ESQ., Foreman.

Hugh Forbes, Esq.	Charles Blaney, Esq.
William Patrick, Esq.	Mathew Gisborne, Esq.
James Cullen, Esq.	G. Udney, Junior, Esq.
W. Fairlie Fergusson, Esq.	Charles Morley, Esq.
N. Alexander, Esq.	William Sutton, Esq.
K. Ross McKenzie, Esq.	S. Laprimaudaye, Esq.
D. H. Renny, Esq.	J. O'Brien Tandy, Esq.
William Moore, Esq.	William Melville, Esq.
John Reddall, Esq.	Richard Hunter, Esq.
W. Thomas Beeby, Esq.	D. M. Naghten Lindell, Esq.
James Thomason, Esq.	Edward Deedes, Esq.



The Chief Justice addressed the gentlemen of the Grand Jury at great length; but the noise and bustle which generally accompany the proceedings of the first day of term, rendered it almost impossible to hear his Lordship distinctly, much less to give a faithful report of his speech. There were few cases, he said, in the present calendar which required any observations from him. There was one of return from transportation. On a former occasion some doubts had been started as to its being an offence by Act of Parliament; but on reference to the Act, there did not appear to his Lordship any difficulties that may not be met by the Indictment. But they were not to reject the Indictment on any supposition of this nature; if they were satisfied that the identity of the person was sufficiently established, they ought to find the bill against him.

There was another case of a more serious nature, that of a man charged with rape; and the depositions presented a scene of the most disgusting and abandoned conduct. The subject for the consideration of the Grand Jury was not whether it was moral crime, but whether it was committed in the manner that the law recognized to constitute the crime of rape. There was no evidence of the person having sustained any injury; and if they thought that the intercourse took place with the consent of the Girl they would do rightly not to bring the matter before the Court at all. (88)

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1826

The Meeting at the Town-Hall on Saturday last, for the distribution of prizes to the Scholars of the Anglo Indian College, was numerously attended, both by European and Native Visitors, and offered much gratification to those who take an interest in the dissemination of real knowledge amongst the Native Community. The Members of the Committee of Public Instruction were present on the occasion. The President, the Honorable Mr. HARRINGTON, opened the proceedings by reading extracts from the Visitor's report of the late examination, which gave a favourable view of the progress of the Students during the past year, in the command of the English Language, Arithmetic, and Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and bore testimony to the diligence and attentiveness of the Pupils and Preceptors.—The President then addressed to the Students, and to the Native Managers present, some observation on the important objects of the Institution, and intimated the disposition of the Government, to give it every reasonable encouragement, as long as the Members of the Native Society evinced their sense of the benefits to be derived from it, and an inclination to co-operate for its advantage. The Honorable the President, also noticed the purposed appropriation

of the munificent grant of Maharaja Raja BAIDYANATH RAI, and other similar donations to the endowment of scholarships in the Institutions under the control of the Committee, in order to enable such scholars as have not the means of protracting their studies to maturity, to remain for a longer period in the College.

The classes were then called up in succession, and the boys to whom prizes had been previously awarded, being selected from the rest, gave short specimens of their acquirements: the accuracy with which even the youngest explained in Bengali, the meaning of their English lessons, was highly satisfactory—the first class underwent a more particular examination, and besides reading and explaining their lessons, afforded ready and correct replies to various questions in History, Geography, and the different branches of Philosophy, as Mechanics, Optics, Hydraulics, &c. They also submitted specimens of original composition in Essays 'On the advantage of Education,' one of the best of which was read by its author: some poetical recitations concluded the examination: the prizes were distributed, as the examination proceeded, by the Honorable the President; they consisted entirely of Books; those of the two Senior Classes were the following:

ATULA CHANDRA GANGULI,	Elegant Extracts, Prose, Todd's Dictionary, and Pope's Iliad.
CASSIPERSAD GHOSA,	Todd's Dictionary, Ferguson's Lectures, and Pope's Odyssey.
HARISCHUNDER DOSS,	Todd's Dictionary, Blair's Grammar of Philosophy and Telemachus.
KRISHNADHON MITR,	Todd's Dictionary and Arabian Nights.
DEBNARAIN MUKHERJEE,	Walker's Dictionary, Blair's Grammar, and Dryden's Virgil.
KRISHNA HURREE NANDEE,	Walker's Dictionary, Blair's Grammar, and Percy Anecdotes, 1 Vol.
RUSSIKLALL SHEN,	Brown's Dictionary, Blair's Grammar, and Percy Anecdotes, 1 Vol.
RUSSIK KRISHNO MULLICK,	Bengali Dictionary, Blair's Grammar, and Pocket Dictionary.
AVINASHACHUNDRA GANGULI,	Bengali Dictionary, Blair's Grammar, and Goldsmith's England.
HARISHCHUNDRA MITRA,	Popular Geography and Pocket Dictionary.

At the conclusion of the examination the Honorable the President expressed his satisfaction, and that of the general Committee, with the state of the College, and urged upon the Native Gentlemen present, and the Students, the importance of the pursuits in which they were engaged, recommending particularly to the latter, to persevere in a course they had so well begun, and to qualify themselves by perfecting the elementary knowledge they had acquired to become useful servants of the public and respectable Members of the Society. The importance of education, he observed, appeared to be duly appreciated by themselves in the Essays they had written on the subject, and it remained for them to exhibit a practical illustration of the justice of the principles they had advocated. Baboo PRASANNAKUMAR THAKOOR, then rose, and on the part of the Native Managers, expressed their participation of the sentiments of the President, and returned their thanks to the Visitor of the College, to the general Committee and to the Government, for the interest taken by them in the prosperity of the Institution—The Meeting then adjourned. (89)

#### MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1826

**Coroner's Inquest.**—On Tuesday last, an Inquest was held on the body of one John Williams, who died suddenly at the Police. He had been found in a state of intoxication on Saturday, and had assaulted a boy; in consequence of which, he was confined at the Town Guard on that day, and brought up on Monday morning.

Doctor Jacobus Vos deposed, that he had examined the body of a man at the Police on the 16th instant, and after discovering no external marks of violence, he opened the body. All the internal parts were in a sound state; the stomach was quite empty; and as no cause for his death appeared, he is of opinion that the man died of what is termed serious apoplexy, which disorder sometimes leaves no traces of disease.

The first witness called was Paschoal D'Souza; I am a Cook, and reside in Geree Baboo's Lane; I knew John Williams who lodged at my house; on Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, the deceased returned and commenced a row, breaking things, &c.; and betrayed a disposition to strike the people of the house; on which I went and informed Sergeant McCann, who directed me to go to the Thanadar of his division, on whose reporting the case, he would have him taken up; I did so, and the Thanadar sent two Peons, and had him taken up; I did not see him after that till he was dead, when the Chowkedars came up he struggled, and at the Thannah he wished to strike me; he did not strike the Chowkedars; the deceased was in the constant habit of getting drunk, and was rather quarrelsome when he was not sober. In reply to the Jury; the deceased was a sailor, and whenever he returned from a voyage he used to live with me; he was a Caffree.



Roheem Bux called; I am the Naib of the Town Guard; at half-past 10 o'clock on Saturday night, he was brought to the Town Guard in a state of intoxication; he was brought there by two Chowkedars, and kept till 11 o'clock on Monday; he remained quiet after he was put in, and made no complaint against the Chowkedars; he was let out in the compound in the morning to get his victuals, as is customary with Prisoners;—he was sober at the time; some of the Mahomedan prisoners gave him some dol and rice boiled; he kept a part of it and ate it in the afternoon; he was locked up again at six; he got nothing to eat on Monday; the rules of the Town Guard prohibit the prisoners from eating any thing the day they are taken to the Police; he made no complaint; had he asked for his breakfast he would not have got it; when a man is remanded to the Town Guard he gets his dinner at five O'clock of that evening; he was seized with a tremor at the Police; it was reported to Dr. Vos, who was sitting with Mr. Andrew, and he went down, and attempted to bleed him.

The Jury declared, he had died by the visitation of God.

—Hurkaru. (99)

#### THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1826

We observe that the Government of Bombay, has established a School for Native Doctors upon a plan similar to that instituted at this Presidency. The object is to educate Native Doctors for the Civil and Military Branches of the Service. The class composing it is to consist of not less than 20 Students, who are placed under the Superintendence of a Medical Officer under the immediate control of the Board. Mr. Assistant Surgeon Maclenman has been appointed Superintendent. (91)

We have extracted from the 8th number of the Quarterly Oriental Magazine and Review, just published, the following extracts, relative to Balkh, Khulm and Kunduz: they are taken from the Journal of Mir Izzet Ullah, the agent and precursor of Mr. MOORCROFT, in those countries: this journal, which it appears is now concluded, affords more information regarding Western Tibet and Turkestan, than any publication since the days of Marco Polo. A great part of Izzet Ullah's route indeed has never been traversed by any European, and the Native descriptions, on which alone in consequence the Geography of this part of Asia depends, are much too concise and inexact to be considered unexceptionable guides.

BALKH, a celebrated city entitled Um al Bildan, the mother of cities: for one cos the city is uninhabited: the rest is occupied to the extent of about three thousand houses by Uzbeks, Tajiks, and descendants of the Afghans: a large castle of unburnt brick is on the skirt of the city: the Bazar is spacious and is frequented on Saturdays and



Wednesdays, several of the tombs of illustrious men, two or three Colleges, and as many baths are yet remaining. There are also twelve canals still open of the eighteen which the city possessed. Nejeh Ullah Khan is the governor on the part of the King of Cabul, but the real governor is Khalich Ali Khan: the city yields an annual revenue of 30,000 Rupees, of which one-third goes to the Governor, one-third to the old dependants of the former governments, and the rest to the Uzbeks in the vicinity. The duty of the old servants is to take care of the fort, whilst the Uzbeks are bound to perform military service when required. The Wali of Balkh is one of the sons of Mir Khalich Ali; his duty is to protect the people. The air of Balkh is very bad, and is said to be very dangerous in the hot season, bringing on fever. Wheat is sold at one Rupee for two Delhi maunds. Turcoman and Uzbek Horses are cheaper here than at Khulm: fruit is also cheaper, Balkh is considered to be the place where Ali is interred and it is now a place of great resort. It is said, that before the time of Jangez Khan, it was well known that the tomb of Ali was at Balkh, but after his reign the place fell into ruin and the memory of the circumstance was almost lost: at length Sultan Hosein Mirza was directed to the spot, and erected a lofty building with a dome on it; which is the shrine that has since become so famous. The people here assert, that many blind and crazy individuals are annually restored to the use of their faculties by the blessing of the saint.

**KHULM:** Khulm is the capital of Mir Khalich Ali Khan—From Balkh to Khulm the southern road is over mountains. Khulm has a cool climate, and is a pleasant and populous place: many Hindus of Shikarpur are settled here and carry on trade, for it is the great emporium between Balkh and Kabul, and only those articles, which do not find a sale at Khulm, are forwarded on the remainder of the road to those places—Khulm is also sometimes called Tash Kurghan, the latter being the old, the former the new city: all the houses are built of unburnt brick and topped with cupolas—the clay of which the bricks are made is very tenacious, and the houses are very substantial: running water is abundant, and it often flows through the houses; fruits of all kinds abound and the melons are particularly excellent. The Turcomans bring their horses here for sale and the horses about Khulm are also sought for from other countries, being large and swift; but they do not bear work like those of the Turcomans. Horses here sale for 5 to 10 Tonaans each, or 100 to 200 Rupees, and the horses of the first price would sell for 400 rupees in Hindustan. The Turcoman horses sell for from 200 to 1,000 rupees. It is 11 stages from Khulm to Sheher Sebz—and no part of the road is subject to Bokhara. It belongs to the country of the Kobadians, on the right bank of the Amu—which is subject to two rulers, one is Mural Alik of the Uwaili branch of the Uzbeks—the other is Dost Mohammed Beg of the Ilan-li of the Dermenah tribe.

There are three stages to the Kobadian country, or Chatrabad: the ferry of Auvachek, on the left bank of the Amu, and the Kobadian. From the Kobadian to Sheher Sebz are 8 stages—or Ki Ki, Sherabad, Derbend Chakchak, Buzghah Khane, Lig-dilli, Ek kabal. To this last place the road runs through the state of Hisar, the ruler of which is Sayro Be—the last stage is Sheher Sebz—the Government of Neaz Khuli Be, who is independent of Bokhara.

Urgenj is 14 days from Khulm: part of the road is through Bokhara.

Heart is 17 stages from Khulm.

The territory of Khulm extends eastward two stages of the confines of Kunduz—to the west four stages to Mustijarak—southwards six stages to Andoh, and northwards two stages to the Sihon—the ruler is Mir Khalich Ali Khan, he is 60 years of age, of goodly person and florid countenance—he wears the Uzbeki costume—he holds his court in public with little or no ceremony and receives complaints and decides causes, which depend upon his judgment: if a legal opinion is necessary, he refers them to the Cazi. Thieves are not at first punished with death; but they are suspended with ropes to an iron stake in a wall in the market place, and are kept there on bazar days, so that they may be seen, and noted by the people, and may be put to public shame—if after this they are convicted of stealing, they are punished capitally. The *lex talionis* is in force for personal violence. The Mir himself walks through the Bazar on market days, and inspects the goods and weights.

Mir Khalich Ali divides his time between two residences, one in the north, and one in the south of the city; they are built on high ground of unbaked bricks and pebbles—the space between them is occupied by the dwelling of the Uzbeks; but there is no house within gunshot of either:—the houses of Khulm are about 8,000 in number—the town is enclosed by mountains on the south, south-west and east—the country is open to the north and north-west. The road to the south bending towards Cabul, was formerly rendered dangerous by the people of Dehrangi, a tribe of the Hazarehs of the Shia religion, about ten marches from Khulm; but in 1812 the Mir marched against them, defeated them in an engagement, and made a great number of prisoners, some of whom he kept and others he sold as slaves.

The Mir has thirteen sons, the eldest of whom Ahmed Beg, about 20 years old was the Governor of Imak, and the title of Wali of Balkh was given him by Mahmud Shah of Cabul with the grant of one of the Canals of Balkh which yielded 7,000 rupees a year—he died in 1812, under strong suspicions of having been poisoned. The Mir's second son is Baba Beg, Governor of Begti Arik—the third Kulimadar Beg, Governor of Derrah Yuset—the other sons are all young—the force of

the Mir is about 12,000 horse, half armed with lances and half with matchlocks—he reviews them every year, and keeps an accurate muster roll of the men and their appointment—they are paid by grants of land.

The Governor of Balkh is Nejib Ullah Khan, Afghan—he is appointed by the king of Cabul—The Canals of Balkh are of great celebrity—and among them cultivation and population extend. Each is assigned to some chief by the king of Cabul, but several of them are in possession of Mir Khalich Ali Khan or his dependant—and in fact the Governor of Balkh is so only in name; the Mir being entirely master of both Khulm and Balkh which he professes to hold under the Cabul monarch. The Canals of Balkh come from Ali bend—a place abounding with springs amongst the mountains, two days march to the west of Bat Bamyan.

KUNDUZ is a city of celebrity—the chief is Khan Murad Beg, the nephew of Mir Khalich Ali Khan—it was formerly subject to the chief of Kattaghan; but his power has been diminished by the progress of Mir Khalich Ali—rice of Kunduz is famous—the river Bengi runs from Khanehabad, past Kunduz, and the city is between it, and the river of Akserai—many springs rise in this district, the river of Talikan rises from three springs—one is in Kunduz, the second at Mian Sheher, the third Terishk—which form three valleys—the branches of Kunduz and Mian Sheher unite; at the latter place, on the borders of a district named Weref, through which runs the third branch and joins the united streams at a day's march from their confluence, it is then called the river of Talikan, and unites with the Bengi after flowing through Talikan near Khajeh Chengal, it then flows near Khaneabad, whence a canal has been made from it to the city of Kunduz—the river of Talikan joins the river of Akserai near Aurak. (92)

We have much satisfaction in giving insertion to the Fourth Report of the SCHOOL SOCIETY; we fully believe, that this Society has been the instrument of much good, not only directly by the instruction it has communicated, but still more indirectly by the feeling of interest in education it has awakened amongst the Natives, and by the universal impression it has produced amongst the most enlightened of them, that the ancient system of teaching was radically bad, and is beneficially set aside—the temper and discretion with which the measures of the Society have been uniformly prosecuted, have fully succeeded, we are well informed, in acquiring the confidence of the Natives generally, and the Report itself furnishes proof of the zealous co-operation of several of the most respectable. Like all institutions of the nature, however, established in Calcutta, the School Society's proceedings are hampered by insufficiency of funds, the liberal patronage under which it started, fading, with the novelty of the project—it is indebted to its continuance up to the present period even, to the seasonable support of



Government, but now that its objects are better known, and its utility established by experience, we should think that an appeal to the public would not be wholly ineffectual.

The objects and views of the Calcutta School Society, together with the measures that had been adopted for promoting them prior to the last general meeting have been already so fully explained in the former reports, that it is hoped a repetition of them here will be unnecessary.

This report, therefore need only embrace the plans and operations of the Society since the above period; in detailing which, your Committee have followed the same method with regard to the different departments as was observed in the preceding Report.

It must be evident to everyone who has at all considered the subject, that the progress of a society having for its object the improvement of the education of so large a population, must be very gradual; particularly in a country like this, where the advantages of a good education have hitherto been so little appreciated, and where the habits of the people have always offered so great an obstacle to the introduction of any new system among them. On this account, the Society has not only had to afford the means of instruction but to impress upon the minds of the natives in general, and particularly the school masters, their employers, and pupils, the great utility of education, and the advantages to be derived from the methods proposed for its improvement. Your Committee, therefore, hope, that the Society and the public in general, will not look for that great improvement which might be expected in Great Britain, where the value of knowledge is so universally known; but that they will consider this steady progress already made, as affording such satisfactory assurances of success, as will encourage the further generous support of the community at large.

The exertions of the Society have, as heretofore, been chiefly directed to the improvement of the indigenous school of Calcutta, which are generally attached to the houses of the principal native inhabitants.

The rules of the Society, which were approved and sanctioned by the Government, have been strictly adhered to in every respect; and every thing has been cautiously avoided which might in any manner interfere with the religious prejudices of the native, or in any other way give offence. By these means the Society continues to enjoy the full confidence and approbation of the native population of Calcutta, and particularly of the most respectable part of it, who readily allow the Pandits and agents free access to their houses, to superintend and instruct the teachers, and examine the pupils of the schools. It may be worthy of remark, that the native gentlemen in whose houses the schools are held, have their own children educated in them, a circumstance alone sufficient to prove the high estimation in which the measures for their amelioration are held by the native community in general.



### Regular School Department

The first in order is the department of Regular Schools; but under this head your Committee have very little to communicate. It has already been fully explained in the former Reports, that in consequence of the very limited state of the Society's funds, they had, from necessity, relinquished the management of the whole of the regular schools, except the one in Arpooly, which was entrusted to the charge of a member of your Committee, under whose care it still continues to prosper.

In this school there are about 170 boys learning Bengalee, under the tuition of a Pandit and three native school masters and there is an English school attached to it, in which about 70 of the most forward pupils are instructed in English language.

The boys are promoted to the English department in this school in proportion to their attention and proficiency in Bengalee, and are obliged to attend the Bengali school in the morning and evening; on which account they continue much longer at the study of their native language than they otherwise would do; and by attaining a better knowledge of it, they set a good example to the pupils of the indigenous schools in the neighbourhood.

Several boys have been at different times admitted into this school from the indigenous schools, with the consent of their school master; and some have been selected for the Hindoo College as a reward for their good behaviour.

### Indigenous Department

From time immemorial, it has been the custom of all the principal native of this country to employ a Bengalee teacher to instruct their children in their own houses: and these teachers are usually allowed to take in as many respectable children as they can collect in the neighbourhood, who pay them a small fee for their education. These are what are generally meant by the indigenous schools; and it necessarily becomes a very desirable object to improve them: for as all the children of the first respectability are instructed in them, their influence and example are of the utmost consequence in producing similar improvement among the other schools in the country.

Your Committee, therefore, have great pleasure in stating, that almost the whole of this description of schools that have acquired consequence from the number of their pupils, are now under the patronage of the Society, and readily receive any books or instructions that are offered to them.

Education was, however, formerly so little attended to in this country among the generality of people, that even in these schools, it was seldom thought necessary to teach the children more than a little arithmetic to enable them to calculate the price of articles, measure of ground, interest of money, &c. and to write so as to keep an account, or write a letter, without any attention to orthography or grammar. For this reason, and the very small remuneration allowed to the teachers, no person of abilities would accept the situation, and hence in general these seminaries are very defective: to remedy this, the labours of your Committee have been mainly directed, and not without success.

Your native Secretary, Baboo Radhakant Deb, at the conclusion of his report to the General Committee as to the public examination of 1824, suggested the propriety of appointing some Pundits to visit the schools from time to time, to examine the boys, explain the lessons, and instruct the Gooroos in the proper method of teaching. This was taken into consideration by your Committee, and after a full deliberation, the following arrangements were made:

It will be recollected, that the indigenous schools under the management of the Society, are classed into four divisions, and that each division is immediately under the superintendence of a respectable native gentleman in the district. There is also a Superintendent Sircar to each, whose duty it is to visit the schools as frequently as possible. but when the number of the schools is considered, the distance they are from each other, and that they are only held in the morning and evening, it will be obvious that it is impossible that one Sircar could visit sufficiently often or stay long enough at each, to be of much service. One Pundit has therefore been allowed to each division, and he and the Sircar are separately obliged to attend four different schools every day, two in the morning, and two in the evening, which allows them to stay at least one hour at each school; during which time it is their duty to explain to the teachers any parts of the lessons they do not properly understand, and to examine such of the boys as they think proper in their different acquirements. By these means thirty-two schools are examined daily in the four divisions.

Every one of the Pundits and Sircars keeps a separate register, made out according to the form No. 1, in the Appendix, which contains the day of the month, the time of going to and leaving each school, the names of the boys examined, the page and place of the book in which they were examined in reading, writing, spelling, and the names of the school master, in his own handwriting.

These registers are delivered to the head Pundit, who, as well as the head Sircar, often visits the schools, and enquires into the different circumstances according to the register, and then submits them, with his observations on them, to the Native and European Secretary every week; and, in order to prevent any collusion between the schoolmasters

and the visiting Pundits and Sircars, their destinations are frequently changed by the Secretary, without their prior knowledge. In this manner a general supervision has, for some time past, been regularly maintained among the indigenous schools, much more strictly than was formerly in the power of the Society, and which has already caused a considerable change for the better.

The number of schools in this department now under the patronage of the Society, are only about ten more than at the time of last Report: but they are more efficient, on account of several small schools, in which the teachers were either very ignorant, or did not properly exert themselves, having been exchanged for larger schools, by which the influence of the Society is extended with but little additional expense, except for the new schools.

It will no doubt afford pleasure to the friends of the Society to learn, that there is no longer any difficulty in persuading the Gooroos to receive books and instructions; but that, on the contrary, they frequently themselves apply for them, and consider it a favour, if granted to them.

The periodical examinations of these schools are still continued very nearly in the same manner as explained in the former Reports, at the houses of the different superintending Baboos, Woomanundun Thacoor, Ramchunder Ghose, Hurrochunder Ghose, and Doorgachurn Dutt, to whom the thanks of the Society are eminently due for their steady exertions in its behalf.

It may, however, be proper to mention one small alteration, which has been adopted with regard to the selection of the boys for these examinations. Formerly the schoolmasters were allowed to bring any three or four of the boys that they thought proper, and it was frequently found that they had prepared them for the purpose. This, it is obvious, would not afford a just criterion to judge of the proficiency of the school: it was therefore determined to take promiscuously from each, by lots, four or five boys, and to allow the masters to bring about two only, which occasions a larger number to be examined, and exhibits a much better specimen of the whole.

Since, the last Report, there has been one public, and five private examinations. For an account of the first of these, and the private ones that took place prior to it, your Committee think they cannot do better than to insert the satisfactory report which they were furnished with by their valuable native Secretary, Baboo Radhakant Deb, and feel confident the perusal of the remarks in it will afford very great satisfaction to all the friends of native education in this country.

At the other private examinations which have occurred since the above public one, there has been nothing very material to notice: the proficiency of the pupils was such as might reasonably be expected,



when it is considered that a great many of them were very young, and from the lower classes of the schools.

It is, however, very gratifying to observe the great eagerness with which the boys attend these examinations, and particularly those of the higher ranks.

Your Committee embrace this opportunity of offering their most grateful thanks to the different European and native gentlemen, who have so kindly afforded their assistance at these examinations, and without whose aid it would have been impossible to examine so large a number of boys with sufficient care.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have the pleasure to send you the following condensed report of the last examinations of the boys belonging to the indigenous schools of four divisions under the patronage of the Calcutta School Society, for the information of our Committee.

From the 16th to 19th June last, 264 boys from 75 schools of four divisions, were examined in Reading, Writing, Spelling, the Meaning of Words, Arithmetic, and Geography, at the houses of the superintending Baboos, Doorgachurn Dutt, Ramchunder Ghose, Woomanundun Thakoor, and Hurrochunder Ghose; and the sum of 443-2-2, Rupees were expended as gratuity to the teachers and other charges; from the 26th to 29th September, 316 boys from 76 schools of the four divisions were examined as usual, and the sum of 440-7-6 Rupees were expended; and from the 19th to 22nd March, 367 boys from 85 schools were examined, and 40 Rs. 13 As. 7 Gs. expended for sweetmeats, paper, &c. making in all the sum of Sa. Rs. 924-6-15 laid out. 697 small prize-books were also awarded to the pupils, exclusive of the 516 copies delivered to the Gooroos, and 49 to individuals.

At the last-mentioned private examination, a small number of the advanced boys from all the divisions, amounting to 155 (being as many as it was supposed could be examined in the time allowed for that purpose), were selected, which was chiefly done by lottery, to secure the fairer view of the general progress of the schools from which they were chosen; and tickets of admittance to the public examination were also given them, in order to avoid confusion.

On Wednesday, the 28th April last, at half-past 3 o'clock, at the house of my father, was held the fourth annual examination of the above-mentioned boys, before the Honourable Sir Anthony Buler, J. P. Larkins, Esq., W. C. Blaqueire, Esq., Dr. Hare, Major Beacon and many other respectable European and native gentlemen, the friends of education, who attended the ceremony, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather.



The above-mentioned boys, together with those paid for by the Society in the Hindoo College, a few from the school in Arpooly, and some from the Society's elementary school, altogether about 215, were arranged in six divisions. Of these, the first was examined in Reading with the meanings of the difficult words occurring in the lesson; the second in General Geography, as contained in several numbers of the Instructive Copy Books; the third in Spelling, with the meaning of the words; the fourth in Arithmetic; the fifth and the sixth (who were from the Hindoo College, and the select pupils in the Arpooly and preparatory school of the Society) in English. The correctness of pronunciation and spelling, and the knowledge of the meaning and grammatical construction of what they read, was evident in almost all, and was very gratifying to those who honoured the examination with their presence.

Afterwards the sweetmeats and prize-books were distributed among the boys, and the business of the day concluded at 9 o'clock at night; and the gratuities to the teachers were paid by Gourmohon Pundit on the following day. On this occasion, the sum of 589 Rs. 3 As, and 315 valuable books were distributed, exclusive of those at the private examinations above alluded to, as per account in charge of the Pundit.

I have great satisfaction in saying, that our countrymen are convinced of the advantage derived by their children from our Society and that the indigenous schoolmasters and the parents of boys, who were first alarmed, and refused to receive our school books, are now anxious to come under the control of the Society and that at the commencement of the institutions, I persuaded 16 or 17 Gooroos only to use our reading books, and to give examination thereon at my house, on the 2nd June 1819, pledging myself there should not be introduced any religious matter therein; and then I divided all the schools, amounting to 166 in Calcutta, into four divisions, and named four Baboos (the present superintendents) to take care of them, of which 85 schools are at present under the patronage of our Society, and the remaining masters are about to be joined with them; and 30 small schools have been since abolished, on account of the number of free schools which have been established in Calcutta.

In concluding this, I beg leave to suggest, that a few Pundits may be employed to take charge of a certain number of schools each, and to correct the reading and writing of the boys, and explain to them the true intent of the works, and so forth, which is, I think, very desirable, and will add much to our credit, and to the benefit of the students.

I remain,

My dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

RADHAKANT DEB. (93)

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1826

**Native Papers.**—The Sambat Caumudi informs us that the annual pilgrimage to Saugor this year has been more numerous attended than usual, the mildness of the weather, and the comparative security of the island having tempted many additional visitors—the principal days, when bathing in the sea is of peculiar efficacy, occurred on the 12th and 13th instant. (94)

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 6, 1826

**Benares.**—We learn from a Correspondent that a splendid party was lately given to the European Gentlemen of the settlement by Raja Kalisanker Gosal, at his residence at Durga Kund in honour of the reduction of Bhurtpore. The road leading to the Raja's residence was brilliantly illuminated for half a mile. Mr. Brooke and General Price, with most of the Gentlemen of the station, sat down to an elegant dinner, with an abundant supply of choice wines: a nautch and a display of fireworks completed the evening's entertainment.

Raja Kalisanker Gosal is the son of the late Baboo Jaynarayan Gosal of whom honourable mention is made, in the proceedings of the Church Missionary Society, having contributed liberally to the endowment of the Native School at Benares founded by them: he was also a considerable benefactor to the Native Hospital at that city. His son is treading in the same honourable path, having presented last year, a donation of 20,000 Rupees to the Education Committee, and having recently contributed 60,000 Rupees to the New Asylum for the Blind instituted at Benares. (95)

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1826

**Native Papers: Calcutta.**—On Saturday, the 1st of Phalgun (February the 11th), Baboo Swarup Chandra Mullik solemnized the worship of the Goddess Sinhavahini (Durga riding on the Lion), with great magnificence. The ceremonies commenced by the release of several persons who were in prison for petty debts; they then proceeded to bathe in the Ganges, and were presented with new raiment; they were next conducted to the Baboo's house, where they were well fed and dismissed with a rupee each, to pay their expences home. The Baboo then distributed pieces of cloth amongst the Vaishnavas. About ten o'clock in the morning he went in state to the house of Raj Raichandra Mullik, with a numerous train, carrying poles covered with scarlet cloth, silver sticks, maces, chowries, flags and other insignia, and accompanied by bands of European and Native musicians and Bengali singers, who chanted the names and praises of the deities Sinhavahini

and Krishna, with the images of whom the procession returned. The images being conveyed to the house of Swarup Chandra Mullik, were placed upon thrones, in a spacious hall, the Goddess on a throne of gold, the God on one of silver. Worship was offered to them, and fine clothes, broad cloth, shawls, and jewels, dedicated to them. An entertainment was then given to the Gosains and Brahmans, and presents made to them of shawls, broad cloth, and money. In the evening, money was distributed to the beggars, and the festivities of the day were closed with a nautch, at which all the best performers were collected. The house was splendidly illuminated; and a vast concourse of people was assembled: the party did not break up till day-break.—*Samachar Chandrika.* (96)

#### MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1826

**Native Papers:** *Fair of Gorachand.*—Within the last fifty years there have appeared among the Muselmans of this country several persons of great sanctity, such as Darap Khan, Sasubi Khan, Ekdil Shah, Jummah Shah, Gorachand, and others, by the virtue of whose holiness, resignation and kindly disposition, individuals have been recovered from fevers and other dangerous maladies, and infirm and barren women have borne living offspring. A fair is annually held in honour of one of these saints, named Gorachand Shah, at the village Balanda, lying on the borders of the district Bangady, of which some account is here given.

The assemblage of people this year continued from the 10th to the 12th of Phalguna; the pilgrims amounted to nearly fifty thousand, and a fair and market were held at the place, as a number of traders brought thither various descriptions of goods for sale. Some of the pilgrims stayed one day, some two, and others three days: they offered worship to Gorachand Shah, made house to him and presented articles of food to him for the fulfilment of their desires, and sacrificed cocks, goats, and other animals in honour of him.

The history and sanctity of Shah Gorachand are narrated variously by his followers. Some say he was one of the twenty-four martyrs or Shahids, and appeared at the village of Balanda having been commissioned by the deity. However this may be, it is certain that before his arrival at the village, one of his companions, by name Mir Khan, came and established a sort of religious dome in a neighbouring village, at which the Shah afterwards abode; in consequence of some disagreement between them, the latter left the dwelling of Mir Khan, and repaired to Balanda: here he went to the house of a cowherd, and asked for some milk; the wife of the cowherd, gave it to him, in return for which he imparted to them pious instructions and disappeared.



The Cowherd, whose family are now the followers of the Mohammedan faith, agreeably to the instructions of the Shah, established a religious house there, which is held to be the shrine of the founder of the sect.

The Shah disappeared on the 12th Phalgun, and on this account a fair takes place in honour of him on that day every year. Considerable endowments of land have been granted in the name of the saint, by means of which his priests have grown opulent, and they also receive much money every year by the presents given by the pilgrims, from one pice to ten rupees—*Samachar Chandrika*. (97)

**Robbery.**—On the 3rd of Phalguna, on Monday, a robbery was committed at the house of a rich Kayastha, by name Krishnamohana Sirkar, in a village called Kaikala, the particulars of which are as follows:

At midnight, a body of robbers, about one hundred in number, being well armed, entered the village, and proceeded to the house of the said Kayastha. When they arrived at the outer gate of his house with a terrible outcry, a Choukidar, named Chhedama, opposed them; which having highly provoked the robbers, they handed him in such a manner that he was left for dead on the ground. They then broke open the gate and entered the house; and commanded the females of the family to shew them where their goods, money and other property lay. Being intimidated by their meanaces, the women shewed them what they had in the house, and the robbers having thus easily possessed themselves of the whole property of the Kayastha, were returning to their haunts, when other Choukidars being informed of the circumstance, assembled and attacked them. The banditti were, however, too strong for them, and after beating and wounding many of them severely, the robbers made their escape. On the day following the Darogas of the neighbouring Thannas, and the Nazir of Hooghly, repaired to the spot and instituted an enquiry into the transaction: we learn that two of the gang have been arrested.—*Timira Nazak*. (98)

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1826

#### Native Papers

A new Native Journal in the Hindi Language and Deva Nagri character, to be entitled the *Udanta Martanda*, is about to appear for the benefit of people from the Western provinces.—*Sambad Kaumudi*. (99)

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1826

We have authority to state, that the circumstance published in the *Hurkaru* of the 4th, and repeated in the *Columbian* of the 7th instant, of a Reporter having, on the 3rd instant, been prohibited from making



notes in a cause under hearing, in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, cannot, upon strict inquiry, be ascertained to have actually occurred; and that if it did occur, the Reporter alluded to might, when prohibited by the Native officers, have appealed to the Judges presiding in the cause, when permission would undoubtedly have been granted, there being no general rule against making notes, and no special prohibition in the case then pending and the Court being, by express Regulation, an open Court, where, of course, any one may employ himself in writing notes, or otherwise without impediment or molestation, so long as he demeaned himself with decorum, and does nothing to disturb the order or interrupt the business of the Court. (100)

**Native Papers:** *Akhara Gan.*—Rival Musicians. On Saturday, the 20th Chaitra (1st April), at ten o'clock in the evening, Govindachandra Bandopadhyaya with his party from Guranhatta, and Moharchand Bosu, with his associates from Bagh-Bazar, held a trial of musical skill at the house of Baboo Gooroooprasad Bose's, which was fitted up with great elegance and attended by a large and respectable assembly. Each party performed three pieces, one relating to the goddess Bhavani, another of the ludicross class, and the third called Prabhati or the morning song. This musical competition lasted, till 7 the next morning, when the goddess of the arts cast a favourable glance upon the Guranhatta band. They accordingly returned home in a kind of procession with the Dhole or drum before them.

After this the spectators, who were numerous, both invited and uninvited returned to their respective residences, well satisfied with the night's entertainment. (101)

**Celebration of the Dole Jatra.**—On Tuesday, the 16th Chaitra, Baboo Sarupachandra Mallika celebrated the festival of the Dole Jatra at his house with great magnificence; a short account of the presents that were given on the occasion, and of the grand procession that marched through the city, previous to the bonfire, is as follows:

#### OF THE PRESENTS MADE

Four or five days before the festival, Golden ornaments, Clothes, and eatables were distributed to all the sanctuaries of the Gods, in Kharda, Kancharapara, Sriramapura and other places; the females of the Goswamis and the Brahmanas were each presented with one golden armlet, a Sari, a packet of Turmeric, and one of Vermilion, and a dish of Sweetmeats, and one of red powder: to the Goswamis were given two golden armlets, and to the Brahmanas one golden bracelet and two rings, and also one pair of pink cloths to each; and all the dependants of the Babu as also his Sircars, the Coolies that were employed on the occasion, the drivers of Hackries, Singers, Songstresses, and all other people, were each presented with one piece of pink cloth.

# PROCESSION THROUGH THE CITY

The Procession began with two bands, then two hackries of Avira, (or red powder) one of Rangmasalas or Flambeaux, Bhasties bearing rose water, bells, flags, mounted on silver sticks, Panjas or torches fixed on iron nails; masked people, English and Native Musicians, people bearing lanterns of glass and talc, persons holding flambeaux, two parties of Singers, one of Bengalis, one of Uriyas, one of Chowaras, one of Romani or Hindustani bearers, one of persons bearing butter pots, one of Vrajavasis, one of volunteers, one of personifications of female friends, one of Sakhis, or female companions of Krishna, one of females chanting the names of the deity, and of the persons in the Jatra, or dramatic personification of the associates of Krishna. They were followed by sepoys, sentinels, sergeants, persons bearing torches with silver handles, a party of singers and a party of Vaishnavas. After these, supported on filit pillars, came a platform on which was placed a Salagrama on a golden throne, decorated with pearls and precious stones; and about the Salagrama was a large fan of gold, a velvet umbrella, a Mala with a row of pearls hanging at the end of it, Peacock chowries, cow-tails, with gold and silver handles, golden and silver Sticks and several Goswamis and Brahamanas. This was followed by the Babus with their relations, who proceeding in this manner from Tulabazar lane, went to the main road, whence they directed their march through Paturghata, and came to the strand; here they set fire to the bamboo covered with straw (that was laid there for that purpose) and afterwards returning home, dismissed the different parties that accompanied them with presents of small sums of money.

On the day of Dolejatra, the Babu celebrated the frolics of the festival with his friends and relations, three sets of singers were retained and the entertainment continued till midnight: a shawl and sum of money were given to each of the singers: he also gave a pair of shawls, two hundred rupees and a pair of silk cloths, to the goldsmith who constructed the seat of the god, one shawl to the Carpenter, one to the Khoftagar, and one to each of the two tailors—*Samachar Chandrika*. (102)

The first number of a new Periodical Publication, the *Indian Magazine*, has just made its appearance. It is the work we believe, of young and inexperienced writers, educated chiefly, if not entirely in this country. Under these circumstances, we are disposed to allow it considerable merit, and to deal leniently with its defects. It would be as well, however, in future numbers to lower the tone of pretension, which several of the papers assume and it will be absolutely necessary to exclude all communications that outrage decorum: pictures of low excess can offer neither amusement nor instruction. The Magazine is, we think, most successful in its poetical department. (103)

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1826

To Correspondents

We are sorry that we cannot sympathise with the Young Gentleman from Dacca, who thinks interdiction from the Hooka, as great a grievance as to be put upon short commons. On the contrary, we think his parents perfectly in the right. (104)

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1826

**Fatal Accident.**—Two or three evenings ago, about 6 o'clock a gentleman in a Buggy drove against one of the Coolies employed on the new central road. The man was knocked down, and so much injured that he died on the spot. The driver passed on without enquiry into the mischief he had done.

We have every reason to credit this, which has been sent to us, as the simple report of a distressing occurrence. The person in the Buggy, we conclude, thought it impossible he could have seriously hurt the man, and therefore only, paused not to make any enquiry into the injury which he unintentionally committed. But, we trust the occurrence may excite some little circumspection in others, and that the lives of our fellow creatures may not be imperilled by the careless manner, in which vehicles of every kind are driven along the public roads. It is very common, we know, to attribute the accidents of this description, to the headlessness of the Natives themselves, to the stupidity with which they run into danger, and the tardiness with which they escape from it, but these very defects in the Native character, should impose more cautiousness upon Europeans, and it becomes them to be more careful, in proportion, as the Native are more helpless. No man would think it an excuse for running over a child, that it had not sense nor activity enough to get out of the way; and we do not see why imbecility of a similar stamp, the result of education, habit, or constitution, should fail to screen a person of maturer years, or be thought an adequate reason for laming him, or putting a period to his existence. (105)

The second number of the *Indian Magazine*, we are happy to find, bears testimony, that our comments on the first were taken in good part. In pointing out defects, in such an undertaking, we are influenced by no desire to throw merit into shade or to emblazon imperfection, and we have too idolatrous a veneration for intellect to take any pleasure in bringing its humblest efforts into disrepute. The blemishes to which we formerly alluded, were of a different stamp, and we should not now advert to them, unless it were to notice, that the present number is wholly free from every thing of the kind. It is not free from faults; it would be extraordinary if it were; but we will not now comment upon them further, than to say, that we would rather see the work establish its own character, than trouble itself, just yet, with the characters of its contemporaries. (106)



MONDAY EVENING, MAY 8, 1826

**Cholera.**—The prevailing disease at this season is the Cholera Morbus, and there is reason to apprehend, that its destructiveness may increase—some time ago Small Pox was very frequent, but in a very mild form, and none affected died. Should the Cholera proceed, as it has commenced, and the favour of Providence not alleviate its severity, or if it do not yield to some other malady, or lose not its fatal character, the minds of men will labour under very alarming apprehensions. The disease is not confined to the city, but extends to the villages. People suffer also very generally from the unusual brackishness of the water this year. It is impossible to predict the consequences of a much longer protracted want of rain. (107)

**Sudden Death.**—On Sunday last, in Ahiritola, Gourmohan Misr, aged 32, the son of Ganganarayan Misr, having gone to bed in perfect health, woke about eleven o'clock, with very uneasy sensations, and much oppressed by heat. Having desired his wife to fan him, he turned to rest, but in so doing passed from bodily existence. This should be a warning to all, not to spend the early years of a perishable life in deferring the cultivation of piety to the period of old age.—*Sambad Kaumudi*. (108)

#### Correspondence

To the Editor of the Calcutta Govt. Gazette.

Sir,—A Native Infantry Officer writing in your Gazette, on certain points in the management of the Madras Native Regiments, certainly, with considerable information on the subject, decidedly approves of the system of excluding all low caste men from the Madras Army.

For my own part, I think very differently of this measure, which, though nearly of thirty years standing, has only lately been enforced, and it appears to me to be grounded on entirely erroneous notion.

On the Bengal Establishment, low caste men are very properly excluded from the Army, because they appear there to have been always employed in no other but the lowest offices. But in the territories composing the Madras Presidency, the case is very different. There, those we call Pariahs, and other similar low caste men—such as Pullars, Behdars, Telingas, Chucklers, &c. had been generally employed as Soldiers, in their several countries, as their regular occupation; and they seem to have formed the bulk of the Infantry in every State that kept on foot any considerable Army. There is, to be sure, a regular fighting high caste Hindoo, equivalent to the Hindoostanny Rajapoot, and the cultivators of the ground are also reckoned regular fighting men; but the former are in very small number, and the latter cannot in general, afford many Soldiers.



The troops of the Southern Poligars, who resisted us more vigorously and with smaller numbers than any other power, were mostly Pariahs and Chucklers; and so far were the above low caste people from being in a state of degradation, that they had Chiefs and persons in authority of their own class—and even Rajahs like those once of Bellary and Chitteldrong, who reigned over a considerable extent of territory. The admission of these castes into the Madras Army, therefore, was perfectly natural; and the idea of any degradation arising from it is more fanciful than real; since it has never deterred the highest caste Bramins and Rajapoots in Hindoostan from flocking to our ranks, and standing in the same file with the Southern Pariah.

The rejection of all those people from our Ranks seems a peculiar hardship. From a period as far back as we can trace, they—with the Native Christians\* whom we have, in deference to the Hindoos, chased and laid under the same disabilities as Pariahs—seem to have formed, till lately, about one-fourth of our army, and I am convinced it is owing to them, that we have been enabled to keep all the other castes in it so completely under command; and hence given to the Madras Sepoys that fine tone, and that perfection in their discipline and tactics for which they have always been so distinguished.

And for whom do we reject those natural born Soldiers of the Peninsula?—not for the regular Hindoo fighting caste people—or the cultivators already mentioned, whose numbers, in the army, we cannot increase—but for Bunyas, handicraftsmen, artisans, manufacturers, and twenty others, reckoned good caste Hindoos, the mere refuse of their trade, who were never brought up to the idea of being Soldiers, and besides, being litigious and quarrelsome, are, in general, cowardly, and utterly unfit for Sepoys. Yet it is for such characters that we have deprived ourselves of the services of a smart, active and enterprising race of men; and left to destitution and contempt, numbers, whose fathers and grandfathers have served us faithfully from the first dawn of our power. It is true those who have claims of this kind are always enlisted, when made known to Headquarters, but few, under the public discouragement given them, like to bring their claims to notice, and many cannot get them represented even which they do.

It is the notion of an Officer of the most distinguished talents and qualifications, that the Madras Sepoys were all originally high caste

\*Native Christians have long unjustly laboured under a most unfavourable character; but having seen much of considerable communities of them, I can declare, that they are far above all other Hindoos in morals and general behaviour, as well as in industrious habits. To them, the untimely death of our late Reverend Bishop is a grievous loss, as it is to us all: for most likely, he would have corrected our notions in regard to these Christians, and held up their character to our reflection and edification.

men: but twenty years ago, I knew several Native Officers who were Pariahs and Behdars, and had been then forty years in the Service: and it is not likely they would have been advanced to such rank, if there had not been others of the same class before them to push them on. I have been told also, by many old Native Officers, that there were Pariahs in the Service, as far back as they knew or had heard tell off; so it is most likely that the distinguished character alluded to is in this instance mistaken.

But your Correspondent, though he admits the low castes to possess the chief qualifications of a Soldier, yet attributes to them, in reference to the Madras Pioneers, certain failings, by which I understand him to mean, the vices arising from drinking; but the Pioneers, both in peace and war, have such a distressingly laborious life, that in them this is not to be wondered at, but it by no means applies to the different circumstances of a regular Regiment. It is notorious, indeed, that twenty years ago, drunkenness was unknown, notwithstanding the large proportion of Pariahs then in our army, and that now, when there are scarcely any, it is only kept under by a rigid discipline, and other means of discouragement.

There are many other points of view that may be taken on this subject, all militating seriously against this deference paid to caste, which it is not, however, my present purpose to consider; but I think the sooner we return to our old system of mingling all castes in our ranks together, without any particular distinction, the better. We should not depress the regular castes, but neither ought we to show them any exclusive favour, and even if we should never stand in need of the despised lower-classes, there seems no necessity for allying ourselves with a barbarous system, which is giving way before increasing knowledge and civilization, in preference to building up our dominion on the moral and intellectual improvement of the millions committed to our care.

Having trespassed at such length, I shall say little more for the present. Your Correspondent, however, seems to attach some consequence to the Madras Sepoys being permitted to claim their discharge; but the truth is, no such claim is admitted. Discharge, on the contrary, is generally resorted to by Commandants, as a severe punishment. It is very seldom asked for, and when solicited by individuals inheriting land, will always be given; but if applied for, from disappointment in promotion, or some temporary feeling of disgust, instead of being coaxed, they are pretty sure to get a lesson or two, to teach them a little better sense, or if they are not worth retaining in the Corps, they are taken at their word.

I am, Sir,  
Your obdt. humble Servant,  
INDEX. (109)

Belgaum, 18th April, 1826.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1826

On Thursday morning last, the first stone of the New Building for the Female Central School, was laid by the Right Honourable Lady Amherst: notwithstanding the ceremony took place at a very early hour, a considerable concourse of Spectators, both European and Native, assembled. The site of this School is in the South East corner of the New Square of Hedone in Simuliah, on the Central Road, which runs from Park Street, through Kalinga, Wellington Square, and Patal Danga, to the Circular Road, on which line will be found several testimonials of the interest taken both by the Government and Individuals in the business of Native Education, in the Madressa, the Hindu College, and now the Female Central School. The erection of this latter building, is at the expense of the Ladies Society for Native Female Education, and 10,000 Rupees were voted last year for the purchase of the ground. The existence of such an edifice, will give a character of permanence to the institution of Female Schools, on which their ultimate utility must depend. (110)

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1826

We are glad to find that the leading Members of the Native community of Calcutta, have discovered the fairest path to distinction, and exhibit a desire of establishing their reputation upon the benefits which they render to their country. A splendid instance of this public spirit has recently occurred in the case of the two Sons of the late Maharaja Sookmoy, Raja Shih Chunder Rai Behader, and Raja Nersinh Chunder Rai Behader, whose presentation at the Durbar, we noticed in our last. These gentlemen have, with a magnificence which does them infinite credit, presented a Lac and Four Thousand Rupees for distribution amongst several of the principal Institutions of Calcutta, founded for the purposes of Charity or Education. A part is appropriated to the construction of Thirteen Staging Bungalows, with as many Public Serais, upon the road between Benares and Cawnpore, which are to be connected with the long range from Calcutta, that the Post Master has been authorised to construct, and the advantages of which have been so sensibly and extensively felt. (111)

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1826

It seems rather superfluous to tell our Readers, that the rains have set in, as the last two days experience must have rendered them as wise on this head as ourselves—their occurrence so early in the year,



although unusual, is not unprecedented, and the Annual Registers record what many in Calcutta must remember, the setting in of the rains of 1809, on the 10th May, with extreme violence. It rained three days and nights, with little or no intermission, and the season proved proportionately severe. There is little doubt, we apprehend, that the late extreme heat and the heavy rain, by which it is succeeded, will be detrimental to the crop of Indigo this season. (112)

#### MONDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1826

**Native Papers:** *Sharks caught.*—On Thursday, the 6th of Jyestha, the Fishermen, at Soora Bazar Ghaut, found a Shark in their net, and a few days before, another had been caught at Meghadang Ghaut. We mention this to put persons, who bathe on the Ganges, upon their guard. (113)

**Murder.**—We learn that a person of the Tili caste, of Vakunthapur, in Rajhat Thana, Zillah Hooghly, had contracted an unlawful intimacy with the wife of a Tanti, of the same place. The Tanti suspecting their intercourse, resolved to ascertain the truth, and with that view, pretended to his wife to go to a village, at some distance, where he said, he should remain there a day or two: his wife considering this a favourable opportunity, sent for her lover, who repaired accordingly to the Tanti's house. At midnight the offended husband, who had been hid in a place close by, knocked at the door. The woman having secreted her gallant in a corner of the house, opened the door. The Tanti immediately on entering, without uttering a word took an axe in his hand, and began his search, when finding the Tili, he fell upon him like a tiger, and laid him dead on the spot. Then taking away all the ornaments of his wife putting them in a cloth, belonging to the murdered man he went to the Thana, and said, that having caught a thief in his house, he had put him to death. The Thanadar, however, after enquiry, doubted the truth of his assertions, and sent off both the husband and wife to Hooghly, where they remain in confinement.—*Timiranasak.* (114)

#### THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1826

We are happy to learn, that the pressure upon the Money Market in Calcutta, has within the last day or two been much alleviated, and that appearances indicate a speedy return to a balance, between the demand for and supply of cash. We are not disposed to consider the temporary scarcity of money here, as analogous to that which has prevailed at home. In England, there has been a run upon credit, which being staked too deeply in ventures of uncertain and remote return, was compelled to collect resources at any cost, and often without success. Here a certain sum of money has been wanted for a transient purpose,



as Indigo advances, or the purchase of Opium, and it was not to be procured to the amount required, as it was not in the market. The primary cause of this deficiency, is the reduced importation of Bullion, which there is no doubt, has been for the last three or four years greatly contracted: at the same time, the public exigences have compelled the Government to become a competitor to an unusual extent, for the quantity imported, and the demand has augmented, whilst the supply diminished. That there has been also a drain of bullion, for the expenditure of the Upper Provinces, may be admitted, but we question, whether it has been extraordinary, or more than should at all times be calculated on. The Western Provinces depend upon Calcutta, chiefly, for their supply, and when we consider the course of trade, the extent and improved condition of the population and the propensity of the Natives to hoard money, or convert it into ornaments, we need not be surprised at the existence of a great and growing market for bullion, in Upper Hindustan. This demand alone is sufficient, we think, to keep the Money Market of Calcutta always at a low level, and when the decrease of the importation, and the public deductions from its amount, are considered, we conceive that the insufficiency of disposable cash to meet the demand upon it for Mercantile purchases, is very satisfactorily accounted for. The Charter of the Bank necessarily restricts its power of being serviceable in these cases, and its issues cannot keep pace with the want of accommodation, when a scarcity of money prevails. As however, the public expenditure will speedily return to its ordinary scale in tranquil times, and supplies of Bullion from one quarter, or other, may be looked for, we cannot doubt that the mercantile community will soon cease to suffer any inconvenience. In the meantime, we understand arrangements are under the consideration of Government for affording them adequate assistance. (115)

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

In Calcutta, the Society has 13 Bengalee and 1 English school. In the former there are 812 boys in daily attendance, who are instructed in the elementary books published by the School Book Society, besides which they read portions of the Christian Scriptures, and are instructed in a Christian Catechism, compiled by the Rev. Mr. Reichard. The later school is regularly attended by about 50 youths, among whom, there are 5 Native Christian boys, whose attendance being more regular, they make greater progress than the other scholars, both in their Bengalee and English studies. Besides superintending these Schools, the Missionaries are occupied three or four evenings in the week in preaching to and conversing with such Natives as choose to attend at the two Bungalow Chapels connected with the Society, the number of whom amounts some times to 200 persons, and is generally from 70 to 80. The spirit of enquiry, and the apparent seriousness which many of their

hearers manifest, is very encouraging to the Missionaries. The number of persons who have been baptized within the last 12 months is 15, of whom 8 are adults and 7 infants. There are now 8 Native Christian Families residing upon the Missionary premises in Mirzapore; for whom a thatched Chapel was erected last year, in which morning and evening worship in Bengalee is daily maintained, and the Lord's Supper administered every second Sunday in the month. A puckah Chapel is now erecting upon the premises for the use of the Missionary establishment and the neighbourhood. Another station connected with the Society is Burdwan, in which the Rev. Mr. Perowne superintends a Central School for imparting instruction in English, and, with the help of an assistant, 15 Schools established in the neighbouring villages. The former School contains 59 boys, whose conduct and progress in religious and general knowledge affords much satisfaction to Mr. Perowne; the latter contains about 1,100 children from about 150 villages. As a proof of the progress which some of the boys in the Central School have made, it is mentioned in an extract from a letter from the Rev. F. Thomason, who, shortly before his departure for England, visited Burdwan, that Mr. Perowne was about to employ three boys in translating an Epitome of Robinson Crusoe, which, when finished, will be offered to the School Book Society. There is a Chapel on the Missionary premises, in which Divine Service is regularly performed twice every Sunday, and Family Worship maintained every morning and evening throughout the week, which is attended by 20 boys from the Central School. The inhabitants of a village, called Pala, applied some time ago, of their own accord, to Mr. Perowne for instruction in the Christian religion, in consequence of which a small Chapel has been erected there in which Divine Worship is celebrated on Tuesday evenings. A similar Chapel has since been erected in another village, and since that another in a third village. The average attendance at each of these Chapels is not less than 100 persons, often 150 or 200. Mr. Perowne has been requested to attend and instruct the adult villagers in three of the village School houses; but he is unable to meet all these calls upon his personal labour. Another station connected with the Society is Culna, with reference to which, however, as it has been but lately occupied, the Committee only report that the Rev. Mr. Darr, the Missionary appointed to that station, has established there and in the neighbouring villages 9 Schools, containing nearly 1,000 boys and girls. Of Gorruckpore, another station, it is said, that the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson labours with great zeal and diligence in that quarter. About 30 Native Christians have been led through the kindness of individuals there to settle in Gorruckpore, who regularly attend Mr. Wilkinson's ministry. In a School kept on the Mission premises, there are about 30 scholars, whose progress is reported to be very respectable. Mrs. Wilkinson superintends a Native Female School. With reference to Benares, it is reported, that the Rev. Mr. Morris who has laboured here

for several years past, having agreed to remove to Muzefferpore, to improve the opening for Missionary labour which presented itself there, the care of this Mission has devolved on the Rev. Mr. Adlington who was assisted in the School Departments by Mr. Stewart. Besides his ministerial labours, Mr. Adlington is engaged in superintending Joy Narain Ghossul's Charity School, which contains 130 boys, and 6 native boys' Schols, containing about 240 scholars, with a girls' School of about 15. Of the former School it is said, that it begins to manifest its utility by several of the youths educated there having obtained situations which will render them comfortable in circumstances, and raise them in the scale of Society far above what they would have otherwise obtained.—In Chunar, the Rev. Mr. Bowley and Geenwood labour. The Society has six Schools at this station—one for English, one for Persian, one for Ordoo or Hindoostanee, one for Nagree Hinduwee, and two for Kythee Hinduwee. The average number in attendance in all the schools is 180. Besides his usual ministrations in the Church, Mr. Bowley has, since his return, opened a Chapel in the midst of the Native Town, where he is attended on the evenings he officiates, by a considerable number of Natives of respectability who would not, for fear of incurring reproach, enter the Church, and is heard with much attention.

In Cawnpore, through the kindness of the General Commanding and other friends, a Chapel has been erected, in which a congregation consisting of about 30 Native Christians, regularly assembles for Divine worship. A Native Catechist is employed to read prayers and the scriptures to them, who is at present superintended by the Rev. Abdool Mussee, Fyz Mussee has kept up the usual services in the Society's Premises. In Meerut, the Rev. Mr. Fisher, the Chaplain of the station, is labouring, as far as his more immediate duties will allow, to promote the conversion of the heathen. (116)

#### MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1826

We have hitherto omitted to notice the appearance of a New Paper, in Calcutta, which has recently started, and the name of which the *Udanta Martanda*, the Sun of Intelligence, ought to have saved it from neglect: it is, however, entitled to notice as being the first publication of the kind addressed to the people of Hindustan, being written in an easy dialect of Hindi, and printed in the Deva Nagari character. It is principally intended for the use of the Up-Country traders, who are settled in Calcutta, and have caught some of that attic inquisitiveness, which characterises English Society. It will be some time, we apprehend, before the people of the western provinces, will acquire a taste for Newspaper literature. (117)



MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, 1826

**Native Papers.**—Some days ago, two of the Chowkidars who were stationed at Amtar Thana, observed a number of Molunghis bringing a parcel of Salt, and stopped them to question them by what means they had procured it; but the Molunghis resisted them, and an affray ensued, on which one of the Chowkidars made off, but the other was seized, and beaten so violently that he died of blows.—*Timira Nasak.* (118)

On Thursday last, the Dasahara, Baboo Moti Lal Mullick celebrated the consecration of his tutelary idol in his New Mansion—he made presents of Shawls and Gold Armlets to the Brahmans of his own tribe. To the forty-five houses of the Nityanandi and other Gosains, he presented various Articles of dress, furniture, plate and jewels, and similar donations to other sacred families. To his Guru, or spiritual preceptor, he gave a house worth 2,500 Rupees, and a like sum in Money, besides a diamond ring, a pearl necklace, and shawls. He also distributed two Rupees a piece to the Brahmans, and one Rupee to all other poor individuals, fifty thousand of whom are said to have attended.—*Samachar Chandrika.* (119)

#### Supreme Court

Calcutta; Thursday, June 15, 1826

At the opening of the Supreme Court this morning, James Minchen, Esq. was sworn in Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown.

The following Gentlemen were chosen as Grand Jurors for the present Sessions:

George Saunders, Esquire, Foreman.

Charles Morley, Esq.	Chs. Crawford Parks, Esq.
William Melville, Esq.	Joseph Dorin, Esq.
Hugh Alex. Hickey, Esq.	William Patrick, Esq.
William Chalmers, Esq.	James Cullen, Esq.
Edward Deedes, Esq.	Charles Blaney, Esq.
Edward Trotter, Esq.	William Sutton, Esq.
Wm. Thos. Beeby, Esq.	William Carr, Esq.
John Allan, Esq.	Edward Barnett, Esq.
Joseph Willis, Esq.	Wm. Stuart Smith, Esq.
Duncan McNaught Liddell, Esq.	J. William Paxton, Esq.
Geo. James Gordon, Esq.	Kenneth Ross McKenzie, Esq.

After the Grand Jury had chosen their foreman, the HONORABLE SIR JOHN FRANKS addressed them to the following purport. He said that when he considered how populous the City of Calcutta was, and how small the state of the Calendar was in comparison to it, he thought there was some cause of congratulating the gentlemen of the



Grand Jury. In a Country so extensive, if they expected a total absence of crime they must also expect a regeneration of mankind. Human nature in its present state was too apt to be led away by the impulse of passion, and to be guided entirely by those feelings which predominated.

His Lordship was sorry, however, that though the Calendar of the present Sessions was small, there were some serious cases in it. There were no less than five cases of Assault, some of which were accompanied with aggravating circumstances. Three of the five, he thought, would require the serious attention of the gentlemen of the Jury: they concerned the subjects of the Empire of China. In some of those cases, words were used which indicated the existence of a party spirit among that class of society, and a desire to criminate each other. It was impossible they could persist long in maintaining such a feeling; and the Jury ought not to find a true bill unless they were convinced, after the most patient and scrutinizing enquiry, of the truth of the several charges.

There were cases of another description. There were two for forgery. One was for counterfeiting a Bill of Exchange on a respectable House of Agency in Calcutta. Another was for altering a Lottery Ticket.

There was also a case of Robbery in the house of a native subject by a European which would require serious attention. There was also one of greater enormity where a person was charged with the wilful murder of another.

The Gentlemen of the Grand Jury would enquire into these several cases, and would not allow any case on slight grounds to go before a common jury. If they were satisfied that in every case the facts were such as to warrant a Petty Jury in giving a verdict, they would of course find the bill.

It being Native Holiday, no case of importance was heard, and the Court adjourned till Friday, (this day).—*Hurkaru*, June 16. (120)

#### MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1826

##### Correspondence

(From Native Papers)

To the Editor of the *Chandrika*

The subject of burning the bodies of the dead has been so much discussed in the *Chandrika* and other Bengalee Newspapers, that little remains to a full representation of all the difficulties experienced on this subject, and it is chiefly necessary to suggest how they may be obviated. Though many people do not die, at the same moment, yet some are dying every day, whose relations or those who bear their

corpses, think of the trouble they undergo, only at the time, and afterwards speedily forget it. Thus the evil complained of is common to all the Hindu population of this city; some of whom have already felt, and others will have to feel its consequences, particularly the friends of such as die in the rainy season.

There are, it is estimated, above two hundred thousand Hindus resident in this city. The monthly mortality is perhaps about three hundred, and ten corpses on an average are burnt daily at Kasi Mitra's Ghaut; sometimes the number burnt is twenty or twenty-five, and when Cholera Morbus prevails, it is increased to twice, thrice or even to four times the number. The place where the deceased are burnt is about forty cubits in length, and sixteen in breadth; and is still more contracted at high water. Now as the Ganges encroaches on the bank at this place, this spot of ground, small as it is, will in the course of a short time, be covered with water; and no corpse can be burnt but during the ebb time; all the bodies that may arrive during the hours of flood must be kept therefore in the open air for six, twelve and sometimes eighteen hours together, until the water has subsided. Then the great and the rich take precedence, and of the unfortunate friends of the poor must wait till they are disposed of.

Before the death of a person, his relations are depressed in body and mind, by attending on the invalid during his sickness, and by mental affliction and when he expires they are obliged, without exception, to bear him on their shoulders to the Ghaut of the said Mitra, perhaps from a distance of two or four miles, and wait there in the manner above-described, exposed to the weather and abstaining from any kind of refreshment; few escape those hardships, but by violating the law, as for instance, although it is incumbent on or compulsory by law for children to burn the dead bodies of their parents when they die, yet they contrive to have them burnt by persons who perform that business for them. Though therefore, the above observations cannot be applied to such individuals, yet it is customary in all countries, and among all castes to accompany the dead bodies of their deceased relations to the funeral ground, and assist in the last ceremony.

The rich are, in several instances, free from hardship, for money can command many facilities; but the comparative number of the poor must be regarded. That this is taken into consideration by all is evident, as there are in other countries funeral grounds fixed or granted by the Local Government it being a matter of public interest. The king is an image of God upon earth; he distributes justice to his subjects while living, and when they are dead, has their funeral rites celebrated in due form, according to their established usages. And where the King does not interfere in this matter, the funeral rites of people are celebrated by the assistance of the opulent inhabitants of the country. In this city, there is a burial place for the Christians granted

by the Government; Kasibagan and Moniktullah are fixed for the Mussalmans, and the Armenions have a place assigned for their interment, as also one bought at their own expense. These burial places are very extensive in comparison to the number of people for whom they are respectively intended though the Hindus burn the dead, and consequently a small piece of ground is sufficient for them, yet to bury their little children, and to burn the deceased of two hundred thousand persons, a spot of ground not less than two Biggahs in extent is required.

We do not now whether petitions have ever, in due form, been addressed to Government on the subject or not; if none are addressed, by presenting one, the evil may be attended to, or some other remedy must be devised. In this city there are about sixty thousand houses, two-thirds of which are inhabited by the Hindus; now if all of them, for one year only, give one-fourth of the taxes they annually pay, either to the Magistrates or to the gentlemen of the Lottery Committee or if all the rich Hindus unanimously raise a certain sum of money by voluntary contributions, or if a certain tax were fixed on dead bodies burnt at the Ghauts of Calcutta, two funeral enclosures might be erected, with the money so collected, by the side of the strand, projecting into the water of the River, there being three walls raised on the three sides of them, to screen the objects from the Strand, and leaving the Western or River side open. The bank being filled up with earth.

If this proposal should be encouraged by any of your readers, we are prepared to submit a plan, and an estimate of the probable expense which would attend its execution.—*A Hindu.* (121)

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1826

**Native Papers:** A short time since in Haral Das Pur, a village in Zillah Hooghly, the widow of a Musselman resided with one only son—the son died, and the widow wept bitterly, when a voice was heard saying—Do not grieve, I will enable you to maintain yourself with comfort by telling people's fortunes. Accordingly people flock to her from all parts, and her knowledge is such that she tells them their names, occupations, objects and desires, and infallibly recovers stolen effects. The fee is only a bunch of plantains and half a seer of milk.—*Timir Nasak.* (122)

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1826

**Correspondence**

To the Editor of the *Government Gazette*.

Sir.—Having read with much interest, what has lately appeared in your paper regarding the "terra incognita," which the events of the late war have opened to our research; and feeling assured, that Munipore is equally a subject of interest, with the other provinces lately



forming part of the Burman Empire; I have ventured to give the following account which I hope will prove acceptable:—

The valley of Muni-pore extends from north to south, about 60 miles, and is nearly 30 in breadth, from east to west: it is completely surrounded by mountains, rising from 1,500 to 2,500 feet above the valley, in which, at considerable intervals, there are several insulated hills: it is otherwise a perfect level, if I may except an almost imperceptible, declination from both sides to the centre, where a chain of lakes and swamps extends from the south, about two-thirds of the whole length towards the north.

The most southern of the chain is a lake of considerable extent, about ten miles by seven, and is studded with islands of nearly the same appearance as the hills, which rise from the plain.

The whole valley is perfectly clear of forest; the only trees are those in the few villages that are now inhabited, and those which mark the sites of the many, which have been depopulated by the Burmans, the ruthless spoilers of this once happy, but still beautiful country. Often have I allowed my imagination to re-people the deserted villages, with their scattered inhabitants, and to cover with flocks and herds, this evergreen and mountain-girt vale, and as often has it called to my memory, the happy valley of Rasselas. Should this country continue to enjoy the support and protection of the British Government there is every prospect of these flights of my fancy being in a great measure realized.. The cattle which were taken from the Burmans, have afforded great assistance in bringing the land into cultivation, which together with the great industry of the people will ensure plenty for the numbers who are expected to return next year.

Although in features the Muni-porees strongly resemble the people to the Eastward, yet in religion they assimilate with those of the West, and differ from all around them. They are Hindoos, and mostly Rajpoots. Surrounded as they are by rude tribes, differing from them as much in manners as in religion, their origin becomes a question of as much interest as it is difficult to solve. As is ever the case when such is involved in uncertainty, their account is fabulous: they say, they are descended from a Hindoo deity, but I should dispute their claim to so high an origin, and conceive it very probable, that the demi-god was no other than some wanderer from Hindostan, who has immortalized himself by converting them to the religion of Brahma, and introducing some of the arts of social life, with which they, then a savage people, were unacquainted.

The purity of the atmosphere seems to have given an elasticity to the spirits of the inhabitants who are certainly the most cheerful people I ever met with. Their amusements and exercises are of a



nature characteristic of their lively temperament: they play with great dexterity both on foot and on horseback, at a game which in Scotland is called "Shinty", and frequently practice leaping and the putting stone.

The females have all the freedom which the fair sex enjoy in Europe, and even take a much more prominent share in the active duties of life; the whole trade of the country is in the hands of these fair merchants, by whom the bazars are exclusively kept.

I should have told you the little I yet know of the surrounding hill tribes, but I fear I have already trespassed too far on your patience, and any account of the Nagahs to the West, would be perfectly superfluous, after the very able description which has already appeared in your paper.

I must, however, tell you, that the climate is delightfully cool; the oak, peach, pine, raspberry, and wild rose, with many other plants, natives of the temperate zone, are found here in numbers.

It rained during the whole month of March, but since then, we have only had slight and refreshing showers.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,  
A. Subscriber. (123)

Munipore, 9th June, 1826.

#### CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

June 28, 1826.

Buy		Sell
28 4	Remitable Loan, at 6 per cent. Prem.	27 4
1 0	per cent. Loan, Disct.	1 8
	New 5 per cent. Loan, Disct.	0 4

#### Bank of Bengal Rates

Discount on Private Bills	...	8 0
Ditto on Government Bills	...	5 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	...	8 0 a 2 Ms

#### COURSE OF EXCHANGE

Calcutta

Buy		Sell
2 a 0	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	2 1
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay	Rs. 98
	Madras ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	
	Bengal Bank Shares—Premium 5600 to 5800	

# PRICES OF BULLION

Dollars	per 100 Rupees	206	8
Sovereigns	each ditto	10	8
Guineas	ditto ditto	11	0
Old Gold Mohurs	ditto ...	19	0

(124)

## THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1826

It will be encouraging as well as gratifying to every real friend of India, who takes an interest in the efforts now making by the religious world for the enlightening of its vast population to be informed that these disinterested and zealous labours are not entirely disregarded or unappreciated by the influential part of the native community, whom indeed they most intimately concern, and whose co-operation it is so important and desirable to obtain. We have this day to record an example of liberality in a native gentleman, Muthooranauth Mullick, of Ramkissonpore, which, reflecting as it does so much honor on the individual will, we trust, be speedily imitated by others of his Countrymen. We allude to the munificent annual subscription of 400 Rupees to the Diocesan Committee of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, in connection with Bishop's College, which, after a visit made to that Foundation, the above Gentleman desired, might be recorded in his name. (125)

## MONDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1826

**Native Papers.**—On the 1st of Srawana, or Saturday last, a number of people intending to visit the Rath, at Aknamahesh, embarked in three boats, together with their wives and children, at the Bagbazar Ghat. Having seated themselves more on one side than the other, in one of the boats, it was upset and sunk; observing this, the women in the other two boats made a great outcry and stir, and several of the drowning people having made for the boats in order to save their lives, and laid hold of the sides, in the confusion that ensued, those boats were likewise overturned. Seeing these accidents, the boats that were at hand hastened to the place and saved some of the passengers, but many were drowned. —*Samachar Chadrika.* (126)

## MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14, 1826

**Native Papers.**—A few day ago, a number of people passing at the same time over the Chain-bridge, at Kali Ghat, the bridge was much shaken, in consequence of which a little boy lost his footing, and fell from the bridge into the nullah: no traces of him have been since found. —*Timira Nasek.*

A band of performers from Manipur is now exhibiting in Calcutta, who represent the sports of Krishna with the Gopis—the musicians are men, but the singers are women, and they are dressed as Krishna, Lalita, Visakha, Chitra Rungaderi, Suderi, Champaklata, Vidyaderi, and Indurekha. Their flat-nosed countenances are rather indifferent representations of the beauty of the Gopis.

A company of performers, under Haladhur, is also acting with great success at the houses of the Baboos—they represent the Jatras of Vidya Sundar, the destruction of Sumbha and Nisumbha, and others.—*Samachar Chandrika.* (127)

#### SUPREME COURT

##### *Right of the Officers of the Supreme Court to practice as Barristers in the conduct of a suit there.*

Mr. Turton, on Wednesday last moved the Court for an Order that a Bill filed on the Equity side of the Court be taken off the file, and suppressed with costs, on the grounds of a certificate that the Bill was filed on the 26th June last and that the same was signed by J. Minchin, as Counsel for the Complainant in the suit.

Mr. Turton referred to the seventh Equity rule, which requires, that all Bills should be filed by an Advocate, and contended that Mr. Minchin, being at the time the Bill was filed the acting Prothonotary and an Officer of the Court, could not act as an Advocate at the Bar, for he urged that if such was to be permitted it would be opening a door to every species of corruption. That the Officers of the Court had it in their power to conciliate in many ways another branch of the profession, which might operate against the independence which ought to accompany the Barrister in his professional conduct. Mr. Minchin being only Acting Officer ought to have reserved to himself such a share of the Emoluments of his office as to put it beyond his desire to act as Counsel; and Mr. Turton hoped that the Court would not sanction a practice which would go to sully the purity and independence of a profession which has ever held the public esteem and confidence.

Mr. Turton added, that he begged it to be most clearly understood that in making these observations and in urging the application, he was actuated by public grounds alone, and by a regard to the character of the profession, and was far from insinuating, that the consequences which he had shewn might arise, had actually arisen in this case.

The CHIEF JUSTICE stated, that he considered Mr. Minchin to be only a common law Officer, and he did not see any objection to his acting as a Chamber Counsel on the Equity Side of the Court, that whatever might be the ultimate decision, this gentleman was free from



blame as he had submitted the point to the notice of the Judges, that if there were any chances of influence being exercised, and if connections could be formed which might operate to the advantage of an individual circumstanced as this gentleman was, it was better, for many reasons, to point them out to the Judges in Chambers. That there had been a difficulty experienced in filling the situation, for it had been offered to a respectable Attorney, who had declined to accept the situation on the terms offered him.

Sir ANTONY BULLER stated, the case might be different if Mr Minchin was permanently appointed: but as he was merely acting, he did not see the objection, and more particularly as there had been a difficulty in getting a gentleman to give up his practice to fill the situation.

Mr. Turton, in reply, stated, that he knew more than one gentleman at the Bar who would have taken the situation and resigned his practice.

Motion refused.

We understand that this question, which we consider to be a most important one, will be more fully discussed in a few days, upon the argument of a Demurrer taken to the above on the point in question.—*Hurkaru.* (128)

#### THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1826

We understand, that a rather novel spectacle for Calcutta, was exhibited yesterday at Entally. An ingenious person residing in that quarter of the town, had manufactured two Balloons, with cars attached, and a flag waving gracefully from each end of the car. The largest Balloon was about 18 feet in height, and the smallest, about 12 feet. The diameter of the first might have been about nine, and of the other about six feet. The cars which were framed of pasteboard, were filled. The larger was three feet, the smaller a foot and a half long. The body of the Balloons appeared to have been made of tissue paper, tastefully painted with wreaths, and a variety of ingenious devices.

The Balloons were rendered buoyant by the rarefaction of the air by fire, and the smaller was let off about 20 minutes to 6 o'clock. It rose most majestically, took a north easterly direction, and remained in sight about 20 minutes. The second Balloon was let off about 6 o'clock, and took a similar direction with the other. It is supposed they may have fallen in the neighbourhood of Dum Dum. (129)

#### MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1826

**Native Papers.**—We learn that on Wednesday last, a Vaishnava, in the Sivedah village, had a very wonderful child born to him, who, in five days, walked freely about the house.



Four or five days ago, a Sergeant and some Chuprasis being despatched to distrain the goods of Rajnarayn Basak, were assailed by his people when in the act of affixing the Seals of the Court, who beat them and drove them off. (130)

On Wednesday last, a Firingi having hired a palankin for a whole day, proposed, on dismissing the beaters, to give them three pice—as they objected to receive this, he got into a rage, and invited one of them into the house—the bearer following him, he took up a weapon, and struck him on the hand—the man repaired to the police, when the person was secured and put into prison. (131)

On the 14th Bhadra, an old Muselman woman having gone to bathe in a tank, near Taltola Bazar, her foot having slipped, she tumbled into deep water, and was drowned.—*Sambad Timira Nasak*. (132)

By letters from Patna of the 17th, we learn that the Autumn Crops were very flourishing and the people were all in good condition. On the 7th, a large gun to which the name of Ali Mohammed was given which was captured at Bhurtipore, arrived under care of Captain Taylor. The gun was made in the Hijri year 1089. It is eleven cubits long. At the breach, the diameter is two cubits six inches, and fourteen inches at the nozzle. The bore is 10 cubits and a half. It is on its way to Calcutta.—*Samachar Darpana*. (133)

#### MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1826

**Native Papers.**—A fire took place on Monday last in Mirjapur, in which a number of huts were consumed, but fortunately no lives were lost. It originated in the carelessness of a woman cooking; the flame caught the thatch, and as the wind was fresh, speedily spread to the neighbouring dwellings.—*Timira Nasek*. (134)

A Brahman of Kumarhatta, Kisora Nayaya Vagisa, aged 80, having died, his wife, 77 years of age, determined to burn herself with him. After a delay of two days, during which the chief men of the village, of the caste of the deceased, to whom he had acted as family priest, repaired to the Judge of the district, and permission was obtained—when on the point of mounting the pile, two Officers landed, and endeavoured to dissuade the widow from her purpose, but in vain, and with a smiling countenance, she ascended the pile to proceed to heaven. After a few moments, observing the pile agitated, four Brahmans placed two bambus across it, which incensed the Officers exceedingly, and they began to beat the assistants with their canes: the family of the deceased, entreated them to desist, but to no purpose, and at last, the patience of the bystanders being exhausted, they fell upon the Officers with sticks, and compelled them to make a precipitate retreat to their boats.—*Samachar Chandrika*. (135)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1826

To the Editor of the *Government Gazette*.

Sir, India is indebted to Capt. Johnston, for having brought the first Steam Vessel to its shores direct from England: surely, then, some reward is due to that individual. There cannot, I imagine, be any one who doubts his claim on the Indian community, and my object in addressing this to you is, to hint at a possible means for carrying into effect at least the wishes of the contributors to the premium.

Suppose Capt. Johnston were to be made entitled to the interest on the (subscribed) premium until some one had gained it, or for his life, provided it were not gained by another; such an arrangement would not affect the pockets of individuals, no risk of the capital would ensue, and a material benefit, better than mere praise at all events, would accrue to the intrepid navigator.

Where the funds now are, or how vested, I am ignorant, but no difficulty on this head, I imagine, need be apprehended. A statement of their amount, and how lodged, might be published by those in whose charge they may be, and information furnished to the public as to the appropriation of the interest, as I take it for granted the amount subscribed is vested in government security.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A SUBSCRIBER WHO HAS PAID. (136)

**Durga Puja.**—On Tuesday evening the Images of Durga, which had previously received the homage of her worshippers, for nine days, were consigned to the sacred Ganges. This ceremony has derived no small advantage from the construction of the strand, and the concourse of people, upon the river side, forms a not unpicturesque appearance. As far as we can judge, the Durga Puja continues to be celebrated with undiminished pageantry, and expenditure, notwithstanding the diffusion of liberal ideas amongst those especially of the more opulent classes, by whom it is observed. It is, however, a very heterogeneous sort of business, and the performances of Mohammedan singers and dancers, with the appendages of cold beef and beer, for the grosser entertainment of European guests are little compatible with the adoration of Devi. We confess we do not think the sort of association that takes place at this season, creditable to any of the parties. We have no objection to the contemplation of the religious rites of the Hindus, for the gratification of liberal curiosity, nor to a participation in their amusements, either if they yield real entertainment, or courtesy give them accessory zest, but the vague and undefined mobbing of the Durga Puja can yield, we should fancy, neither information nor diversion, and the noise and confusion that prevail, allow those who are involved

in them, to hear and see but little, and to understand still less. In the case of the refreshments, the natives have certainly found out our weak side, although we imagine they are not likely to respect us the more, from contemplating what must be, in their estimation, the indecorous indulgence of voracious appetite. As to our native friends themselves, they are much mistaken if they think they gain any respectability by throwing their doors open to a promiscuous mob, and by lavishing their money for the entertainment of those, who either repay their politeness with contemptuous indifference, or who sometimes acknowledge their hospitality by making their mansions the scene of vulgar riot. They had much better dispense with European Society, until they can offer it something more worthy of acceptance, than profusion and antics, and Europeans had better decline that of the native community, until both parties have something mutually instructive or interesting. There need be no great delay, for many of the native gentlemen who lend themselves to the public celebration of the Durga Puja, are far from being deficient either in the intelligence, or information, or command of the English language, requisite to a free and friendly intercourse with their guests at a more propitious season, and under more favourable circumstances. (137)

The splendid mansion of Baboo Gopee Mohun Deb, during the annual festival of Doorga Pooja, is the Theatre of many a novel spectacle: his hospitality is surpassed by none, and he seldom spares any expense in providing for the gratification of his guests.

On Monday evening last he entertained a very large Company of Ladies and Gentlemen of distinction. Among the amusements provided for the occasion, was a dance by some Burmese females. The group was composed of eight blooming girls all in their teens, direct from the Empire of the Golden Foot; and they tripped it (we won't say on the light fantastic toe) but with a degree of grace and agility seldom equalled by the fair of Hindoostan; the dancing was accompanied by a song and a chorus which seemed intelligible to none but themselves.

In a corner of the room, and to the astonishment of a great many present, sat a native, chewing and eating bits of glass. Some persons having hinted that the glass was of flimsy manufacture, he sent for an English bottle, and after having ate the greater part of it, he swallowed the remainder in bits of three and four inches, drinking water after every mouthful.

Another exhibition equally deserving notice, was a man mounted on a wooden horse standing on two stilts about ten or twelve feet from the ground, he preserved his balance admirably and displayed a great many manoeuvres with his sword while so seated.

In addition to the foregoing, were the usual Nautches, and an excellent band of music.—*Hurk.* (138)



THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1826

The Supreme Court opened for the Sessions on Monday, on which occasion the following Gentlemen were chosen on the Grand Jury:

ROBERT SAUNDERS, ESQ., FOREMAN.

W. S. BARNARD. ESQ.	S. R. CRAWFORD. ESQ.
GEO. UDN. ESQ.	WALTER NESBIT. ESQ.
THOS. BUSH. ESQ.	MATHEW LAW. ESQ.
MATHEW GISBORNE. ESQ.	W. F. FERGUSON. ESQ.
W. SHEDDEN. ESQ.	JOHN COLLIE. ESQ.
JOHN DREW. ESQ.	C. McKENZIE. ESQ.
WILLIS EARLE. ESQ.	GEO. McKILLOP. ESQ.
E. S. ELLIS. ESQ.	GEO. ALLEX. BUSHBY. ESQ.
ROBERT EGLINGTON. ESQ.	GRANCIS GILLANDERS.
THOS. ALLPORT. ESQ.	ESQ.
DAVID HENRY RENNY. ESQ.	JOHN RYCROFT BEST. ESQ.

The Chief Justice addressed a charge to the Jury, for a report of which we are indebted to Tuesday's *Haukaru*. From this report it appears that the Act relating to the admission of natives to sit on juries has been received; but the consequences to which it is there said to lead, upon the authority of the Chief Justice, are very inaccurately reported. We hope to be able to furnish a correct statement in our next.

The admission of natives as petty jurors must continue for a long period at least, to be wholly inoperative. The acquirement of the English language to a sufficient extent for such a purpose, is confined to the principal members of the native community, and they certainly will think it neither an honour nor a pleasure to be placed in a jury box, even with European tradesmen. Individuals of any other description are wholly out of the question, as neither in knowledge, nor in character, are they competent to sit in judgment upon offences against morality or law. We are disposed to think that a great mistake has been committed in the construction of this law as applicable to the natives, and that to have rendered their services beneficially available, they should have been rendered eligible to the Grand Jury especially in that situation, their knowledge of their own language, and what is still more valuable, their knowledge of their countrymen, would be of invaluable assistance to their English associates, and their co-operation with a number of persons of the first respectability, would convert the duty into an honour, of which they would be fully sensible, and would be the most powerful incentive that could be offered to their feeling and maintaining a proportionate degree of moral and intellectual elevation. The omission, we trust, will be rectified as soon as opportunity may occur, as till then, the law is a dead letter as far as the natives of India are affected by its provisions. (139)



#### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1826

The Native part of the town was brilliantly illuminated on Monday evening, on the occasion of the New Moon of Kartik, when lamps are lighted in honor of departed ancestors. The ceremony extends indeed throughout the month, lamps being presented every day by the followers of Vishnu, to Vishnu and Lakshmi, and by those of Siva, to that divinity or his spouse Kali, but it is most especially observed at the Amavasya, or day of conjunction. The hour of presentation is that of Sen-set. The illumination was particularly brilliant at Sulkea, several tiers of lamps lining the banks of the river, for a considerable distance; the offerings, we understand of the crews of the coasting vessels or Dhoneyes. Besides lamps, bundles of the straw of the flax plant are set on fire, in honor of the names of those who have died in battle, or in a foreign land. (140)

#### MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 6, 1826

**Native Papers:** *The Dip Malika*.—This festival commonly called the DIWALI, was celebrated yesterday (Monday) evening at sun-set, by every person in their own dwellings according to their means. Having procured earthen lamps, and performed the obsequial ceremonies, lights were offered to the deities in the temples and on the banks of the river, and worship having been subsequently performed to Ganapati, Maha Lakshmi, and Saraswati, the whole night was passed in illuminations and sports. This is a very sacred observance, and the night is called in the Sastras Maharatri (the great night). At Bombay, all the Hindu Serafs and Bankers, and many of the Mohammedans, hold this night as an occasion of festivity, and make or partake of social entertainments and display the most splendid illuminations. It is there usual to open the account books at the Diwali. In Calcutta, this year, the illuminations extended from Banstala to Amera Tala, and such was their splendour, that instead of its being the first day of the moon's age, it might have been thought to be the night of full moon. There was no want of sweetmeats or dainties to gratify other senses than those of sight.—*Udanta Martanda*. (141)

#### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1826

Notwithstanding the freedom of our comments on a late occasion, our native friends, we are happy to find, have still full confidence in our liberality, and do not hesitate to request our assistance to give eclat to their festivals. We have been requested by very sufficient authority, to insert the following, of the accuracy of which we make no doubt, and we are equally satisfied that it will have due effect, the postscript especially. The idea of promulgating such "News of Fashion," through the columns of a newspaper is decidedly of English origin.

and will be hailed as an encouraging specimen of the progress of enlightened customs. In fact, the advantage here, is on this side of the globe, and the substantial promises it holds forth, would be an obvious improvement on the intimations of an 'at home' in the *Herald* or *Morning Post*.

"A Native Festival is to be celebrated at Baboo Rooploll Mullicks, in Chitpore Road, on the evenings of the 14th, 15th, and 16th instant, in the grandest and most splendid style, an English Band will be in attendance, and the Nautes and Entertainments will excell every amusement of the kind ever witnessed at this presidency.

Tickets are under distribution to the Baboo's friends, and all the respectable Ladies and Gentlemen of the presidency, who may feel desirous of honoring the Baboo with their company.

\*\*\* Gunter and Hooper are to furnish the Supper, and to supply the best Champaign, Claret, and all kind of wines and liquors, &c. (142)

#### MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 13, 1826

We, in Calcutta, are proud, and justly proud, of our strand, the construction of which is an inestimable benefit to this city, and stands foremost amongst all the embellishments and improvements of late years. It will not bear comparison, however, with the splendid structure, which it is intended to carry along the North Bank of the Thames, of which we have been favoured with a panoramic elevation, and which certainly throws our strand, in point of magnificence, into the shade. Notwithstanding the objection raised to the scheme, it appears that it is intended to carry it into effect to a considerable extent, and it will reach from a little below Westminster to Blackfriars Bridge, forming a line of about two miles, of what, in this country, we should term Ghats, or stone steps, and landing places, rising from the water's edge. Above these, spring arched virandas, supporting a road-way on a uniform level with the terrace of Somerset house, so that the whole looks like one immense and splendid bridge, along the summit of which passengers pursue their uninterrupted way, whilst goods are landed below, and conveyed by different and divided routes, leading from the river to the street. Where the principal wharfs occur, or where the bank is broken by low open ground, as at the opening of the junction canal, arches of a large span are constructed, so as to leave them clear of access, whilst along the front of the Temple Gardens, pillars are substituted for arches, forming a light and elegant colonnade. We cannot advert at present to the objections that were urged to the adoption of the measure, but it seems to us so ornamental and commodious, that we are certain, they could not have taken up the ground of beauty or convenience, and they were probably dictated by self-interest or partiality,

which all public works in London and in other place must expect to encounter. Although however, in point of appearance, the Calcutta Strand will not admit of a comparison with that of London, its local conveniences are not less sensible, and it is only to be wished, that such as it is, it may be yet continued to a great extent. A drive along the river-side to Garden Reach, for instance, would be a vast improvement upon the monotonous uniformity of the course, and would be a great accommodation to those inhabitants of Calcutta who occupy residences in that direction. It would also much facilitate the intercourse between town and the shopping at Cooly Bazar, and would be public benefit as well as an ornament to the city. The construction would be attended with little difficulty or expense, as the line of bank is already unbroken, and unoccupied by buildings, and to our unmilitary observation, it does not seem calculated to interfere with the defences of the Fort, or the communication between the ditch and the river, which might be maintained with the same facility as at present. We hope, therefore, when the opportunity is favourable, to see something of this nature undertaken. (143)

**Native Papers.—Murder.**—We learn that one Golokroy, a Rajpoot, and resident of Seyaldah, having suspected the conduct of his wife, although all the endeavours which jealousy could devise, had failed to discover any irregularity, was led to the cruel act of murdering her: he perpetrated the crime in the night of the 18th Kartick, while she was asleep, and after a slight quarrel in the morning. In the evening, the husband had appeared to be satisfied with her conduct, and had gone to bed as usual, when he took an opportunity in the night of stabbing her. After putting an end to the poor women's life, and possessing himself of all her gold and silver ornaments, Golokroy made his escape, and no traces of him have yet been discovered. (144)

**Fatal Accident.**—We learn, that on Friday last, at three o'clock in the afternoon, two persons, who were both a little tipsy, were passing through the Chitpore Road, near Bag Bazar, and at the same time, a Hindoostany came up to the place on horse-back. One of the two men, who was most helpless, tumbled under the feet of the animal, and his left arm and head were utterly crushed, besides receiving several wounds in other parts of his body.—*Timira Nasak.* (145)

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 20, 1826

**Native Papers.—Lunar Eclipse.**—On the 30th Kartik, on Tuesday last, an eclipse of the moon was announced by the almanac to occur when four ghurrees fifty-nine pals of the night had elapsed, and many people, accordingly, waited for the moment to perform the useful rites of bathing, distributing alms, and obsequial worship of deceased



ancestors. In consequence, however, of the cloudiness of the atmosphere, the eclipse was not visible: we have not heard whether it was distinguishable at any other place. (146)

**Murder of a Child.**—On Saturday evening last, as the son of a Mohammedan, residing in Simulya, was playing alone in the street, some villain stabbed him, stripped him of his ornaments, threw the body into the Hedodarun tank, and made his escape. The circumstance is the more remarkable, as there is a police station opposite to the tank, and the impunity with which the crime was committed, shews some want of vigilance on the part of the Choukedars.—*Sambad Timira Nasak* (147)

#### MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27, 1826

We observe from an announcement by the Editor of the *Jami Jehan Numa*, that the Government has been pleased, upon the petition of the proprietor, to authorise the Up-country circulation of that paper, at one-fourth of the postage hitherto charged; a satisfactory proof of the interest taken by the Supreme Authority in the dissemination of useful information amongst its native subjects. The Persian and Bengali papers published at Serampore, are also liberally patronised by the Government, and a number of copies are subscribed for, for the use of the public offices and institutions. Both the Serampore papers and the *Jami Jehan Numa* contain extensive and accurate translations of every thing like real information, that is found in the Calcutta papers, as well as various articles from the English journals, and must, therefore, introduce much new and useful matter to native minds. The *Jami Jehan Numa* is also further recommended to Up-country circulation by a Hindustani sheet, wholly appropriated to translation, and which, for a long period past, has been occupied with a history of Bonaparte. A more generally serviceable paper, however, for the Hindus of the Upper provinces would be the *Udanta Martanda*, as written in a much purer style, and printed in the Deva Nagari character. It is not, however, so well conducted, nor is it yet, we believe, in great request amongst the natives, even in Calcutta, whilst beyond the presidency, the name is unknown. However, it will probably, work its way in time, and may then become the vehicle of much valuable novelty. (148)

**Native Papers.**—It appears that on Tuesday, the seventh of Agrahayana, at about 5 p.m. a boy, aged only three years, the son of a washerman of Simulya, near Heduya, was playing in the road with other boys and girls, being decorated with silver ornaments; when some person coaxing the child away, carried him to an empty house in the neighbourhood with what view it plainly appears. The boy's play-fellows seeing this gave information of it to his family, and immediately some persons hastened to the place, where they saw the man trying



to kill him: the washerman made loud exclamations, at which many resorted to the place, and on learning the matter, began beating the ruffian, and binding him, they put him under the care of the Chowkidars, who took him to the Thanah. The Thanadar sent him to the Police, but we have not heard further particulars. We are very glad to find that timely information thus saved a boy from the hands of a felonious Murderer. (149)

We understand, that a few Moosulmans of Lokabatty, in Zillah Hoogly, Thanah Dhanga Khali, were sometime ago endeavouring to convey water into their fields from a large tank belonging to Ramjoy Law, at Konaw, close by. The proprietor forbade them; but on their representing that their grain would perish if not allowed to take the water, he suffered them to proceed: one of the Mandals of the place, Akura Kaliya, next came forward against the people, and prohibited them from opening a passage for the water, regardless of all their entreaties, and enforced his prohibition by blows. The Moosulmans were, in their turn, exasperated, and killing a cow, they threw the blood on the Mandal's body, and beat him and his people. The Mandal, in consequence, was obliged to take to flight at the time, but shortly after, while the Moosulmans were cooking their victuals on the field, he fell upon them, accompanied by a number of Haris, Domes and Chandalas, and beat them severely. The Moosulmans fled from the place, but the Mandal following them to their houses broke into them, and treated one of their women in a shameful manner, which the other women seeing, were quite disheartened, and gave themselves up to cries and lamentations. The Mandal's people continued their excesses without opposition, but we have heard that the Moosulmans have preferred a complaint against him. (150)

**Police Report.**—A person named Baklu, a Khidmatgar, having been guilty of entering the house of one Mr. Moor, at Chowringhee, to commit a theft, was sentenced to bodily labour in the House of Correction for six months.

One Hingun, a cook, having stolen some jewels of Fuyzen, a common woman, has been sentenced to the same punishment, but for one month.

A Gariwan, who was carrying cash from the Mint to the General Treasury, was found guilty of stealing 5 Rupees out of a bag, and for this has been sent to the House of Correction for one month.—*Sambud Timira Nasak.* (151)

#### MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18, 1826

Various Individuals and Societies are now, we observe, usefully employed in verifying the advantages realised during the past year by the instruction communicated to the Native and Christian youth at

private Seminaries and Public Institutions. Amongst the most important and interesting occasion of this nature, is the Examination of the Children of the Free School, which is to take place at the school, in the Jaun Bazar, on Thursday, the 21st. This useful establishment, we are sorry to see, still labours under an insufficiency of funds, although the Government has munificently appropriated 800 rupees a month to its support. The expence of maintaining as well as educating, several hundred children is, however, little less than 40,000 rupees a year, and the aid of individual benevolence is still largely necessary, notwithstanding the benefaction of Government, and the interest of certain properties belonging to the School, amounting to about 20,000 rupees per annum, but likely to be reduced by the disposal of stock to liquidate the debts incurred in past years. The Free School is peculiarly the institution of the European and Christian part of the community, and without wishing to divert the course of public bounty from other channels, we think its first and most immediate direction, should be the support of an establishment to which it bears so near and intimate a relation. (152)

**New Bridge.**—Messrs. Plowden, Masters and Barwell, and other gentlemen of great learning and wisdom, prudence and virtue, generosity and philanthropy, having observed the great inconvenience, under which the inhabitants of the southern environs of Calcutta, laboured, in coming to the metropolis, some years ago, constructed a bridge over the Garhiya Khal, as well as a brick road, as far, as Barripoor. But the bridge being lately broken in several places, the passage of carriages, horses, and palkees over it, has been obstructed, and people have been for some time afraid, that they would again be obliged to cross the Khal, by hawling ferry boats upon ropes. But they are glad to find, that pins have been recently put in for an iron bridge, at the distance of about two chains, from the old one, and by the same good gentlemen. We have the greatest satisfaction, in publishing this piece of news.—*Sambad Kaumudi.* (153)

#### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1826

A short time since, we adverted to the work of Colonel Warren on Indian Chronology, with reference to its general scope and utility, and we think we shall perform a service not wholly unacceptable to our readers in deriving from it and other sources, some positive conclusions with respect to the eras, by which time is reckoned in this part of Hindostan.

The Hijra year, as is well known, is counted from the flight of Mohammed from Mecca, and is usually considered to begin on Friday, the 16th July, A.D. 622. A particular sect, however, in which most of the Astronomers are included, calculate it from the preceding day,

Thursday, the 15th, and the latter reckoning is the more remarkable, as it is confirmed by calculations drawn from the Luni-Solar year of the Hindus, which make the first day of the Lunation conform to the 15th July, 622, and which, therefore probably, furnished the Moham-medan Astronomers with the elements, by which they fixed the com-mencement of their era. The Arabian year consists of twelve Lunar months, but some modification of its duration has taken place, in order to make the first day of a civil month correspond with the least period after conjunction, at which the new moon becomes visible, and this is effected by dividing time into cycles of 30 years, of which 19 com-mon consist of 354 days, and 11 intercalary of 355. The months are also of 29 and 30 days, alternately, except in the intercalary years, when the last month has 30 days. The neglect of the intercalary years has led Hutton into error in his formula for converting Hijra years into those of the Christian era, of multiplying by 354, dividing by 365½, and adding 622 years to the result. In this case the inter-calary days, about 36½ days in every century, are to be added to the Christian years.

The most generally current eras of the Hindus are two. The Saka and Sambat, or dates of Salivahana and Vikramaditya.

The former is computed from the supposed birth of Salivahana, King of Pratishthana, in southern India. The event is said to have occurred in the year of the Kali ago 3179, which makes it full 78 years after the birth of Christ. It differs in nothing from the common Solar year, and the adjustment of it with the dates of the Christian era is, therefore, very easily made: the present year is Saka 1748.

The Sambat year numbers the Luni-Solar years in the same manner, as the Saka does the Solar years. It is computed from the reign of Vikramaditya, King of Ougein, which, according to Colonel Warren, began 57 years before the era of Christianity. In upper India how-ever, the computation is usually 56 years, although the different commencement of the years occasionally appear to vary the proportion. During part of the current year the Sambat date was 1882, but it is now 1883.

The date of the last, or iron age of the world, is also not unfre-quently cited. This begins 3101 years before the Christian era, and the present year is, consequently, 4927 of the Kulee: we need not be much alarmed at the advanced stage of this, the last age of the world, as it has still four hundred and twenty-seven thousand and seventy-three years to run.

We next come to eras of very uncertain origin and history, but which are constantly referred to in practice, and have some principle in common, although it is not easy to determine what it is, which produces a concurrence of their dates.



The Fusli era, of which the present is the year 1233, consists of Solar years, commencing with the Full Moon of Asharh (June-July). The name refers it evidently to the period at which it was customary to determine the annual collections, with respect to the crops just approaching to maturity.

The Wilaiti year is altogether a blank. It is a Solar year, and begins on the new Moon of Chaitra (March, April). It is supposed to be of Mohammedan Introduction.

The Bengal year, Sun or Son, is a Solar year, beginning with the Sun's entrance into Aries. Its introduction is attributed to Hosein Shah, King of Bengal, who reigned in 1499. It appears, as well as the two preceding dates, to have owed its origin to some blundering attempt to adjust the Mohammedan to the Hindu year, without providing for the difference between the Lunar and Solar years. The present Bengal year is, for instance, 1233. The Hijra year is 1242, and the former is, therefore, short of the later by nine years. But the Hijra computation, as compared with the Solar reckoning loses about three years in century, and as about three centuries have elapsed since the reign of Hosein Shah, the nine deficient years in the Bengal and the concurrent eras, are thus accounted for.

To these eras we may add, the date used by the Jainas, which is reckoned from the disappearance of their last legislator, Verddhamana Swami, according to some authorities 663, and to others 636 years before the Christian era, and the religious era of the Burmans, which is computed from the 544th year prior to that period. They have, however, a vulgar era also, which commences A.D. 638. There are several other eras in use to the eastward, as well as in the south of India, of which we are not able, at present, to offer any satisfactory notice. (154)

### Advertisements

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1826

TO COVER

At Sa. Rs. 200 a Mare, & 8 Rs. the Groom

THAT WELL-KNOWN

ENGLISH BLOOD HORSE

SCUD

COLOR bright bay, with black points, and a small white star, height 15 hands.

The Sire of Scud was Canopus, who was a Son of the celebrated Horse Gohannah. The Dam by that equally celebrated Horse Sir Peter Teazle out of AEthe.



Scud is well known to be the speediest and best Horse that ever ran in India, and from his size, symmetry and substance, is allowed by all judges to be the fittest Horse of the day for his present purpose. He was engaged to run three matches in the first December Meeting 1825, against Cannonade, but was prevented running by sudden, tho' temporary, illness, paying a trifling compromise; the renewal of the matches was repeatedly proposed both prior and subsequent to the sale of Cannonade, but was as repeatedly declined.

It is requested that all applications at present be addressed to Malrchi Lyons, Esq. by whom the necessary will be given.

Cs'cutta, Dec. 30, 1825. (155)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1826

**Durruktollah Academy**

MESSRS. LISTON, DRUMMOND AND WILSON

RESPECTFULLY inform the Parents and Guardians of their pupils and the public in general, that, pursuant to notice in the *Daily Prints*, The Annual Examination of the Young Gentlemen of this Seminary was held on Saturday, the 17th December, in presence of a numerous and highly respectable audience of Ladies and Gentlemen; among whom were the Revd. Dr. Bryce, with several Elders of Kirk Session of St. Andrew's Church, and the Revd. Mr. Adam. It is not for Messrs. Liston, Drummond and Wilson to speak of the satisfaction which was generally evinced: to the judgment and candour of those present this expression is entirely left. The public may, however, rest assured that no effort of theirs shall be wanting towards supporting the extensive confidence with which this Seminary has hitherto been honored; and they trust the acquisition of two Partners announced in August last, will, in due time, prove, by the fruits thereof, that this establishment now possesses means for bestowing an useful and accomplished Education, beyond any which has hitherto existed in this country: and it only remains to be known, whether a School, so liberally conducted, will meet with commensurate encouragement and support, without which all attempts at improvement must wither and die.

The following abstract of the arrangement, printed for the examination, will faithfully exhibit the various branches at present taught:

Examination in	Classes.	Pupils.	
English	..	1st and 2nd 29	Reading, Spelling, and Catechism.
Ditto	..	3rd 29	Will read, and resolve the parts of speech.
Ditto	..	4th 31	Will read, and parse Synthetically.
Ditto	..	5th and 6th 27	Will read, and parse, and analyze, any passage in the English language.
Latin	..	1st 27	Will read, and parse from Rudimenta Pietatis.
Ditto	..	2d and 3d 14	Will read, parse, and analyze Extracts from the New Testament, and from Cornelius Nepos.
Greek	..	..... 3	Will read from Moore's Grammar.
French	..	..... 5	Will read and parse from Telemaque.
Bengaloe and Persian	..	..... 5	Will read, parse, and exhibit specimens of writing.
Arithmetic and Book Keeping	..	1st 17	Will transact and post any simple question.
Ditto, and ditto	..	2d 16	Will transact (by means of counters) any thing that may occur in merchandize, and post the same by double entry in all the Books.
Geography	..	1st 27	Elements and definitions.
Ditto	..	2d 26	Elements and definitions of geography and Astronomy.
Geography and Astronomy	..	..... 23	Will solve Problems on the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, and demonstrate by the Orrery.
Geometry	..	..... 16	Will demonstrate propositions from Euclid.
Trigonometry and Algebra	..	..... 2	Will resolve simple Equations.
Drawing	..	..... 9	Specimens will be exhibited.

**The following Prizes were Awarded and Delivered**

To

John Johnson	...	A Gold Medal.
Frederick Elphinstone	...	An Elegant Bible.
Kissen Chunder Dutt	...	Fergusson's Astronomy.
Augustus Snider	...	A Silver Medal.
Tarenath Mullick	...	A Silver Medal.
Frederick Breton	...	A Book.
George Higginson	...	A Book.
John Gastello	...	A Gold Medal.
Frederick Peterson	...	A Silver Medal.
Patrick Arson	...	A Book.
Edward O. Pinto	...	A Silver Medal.
Jule Solminihac	...	A Silver Medal.
Richard Lyons	...	A Silver Medal.
John Rostan	...	A Book.
Hurry Loll Bysack	...	A Silver Medal.
Jeroma Biali	...	A Book.

IN THE ORDER OF MERIT, HAVING FORMERLY RECEIVED PRIZES.

Henry Cary, William Lackersteen, Doyal Chund Day, John McLin, John Peterson, T. Solminihac, and Richard Reed.

RECOMMENDED FOR VARIOUS RESPECTABLE PROGRESS.

Edward Smart, Gobin Chunder Mookherjee, Charles Biali, Ramdhone Ghose, Austin Balandreau, Raj Kissen Dutt, George Matthews, Felix Desbrulais, Charles Da Cruz, Gilbert Rodgers, William B. Smith, David Archer, Rada Madub Bural, George Pereira, Anand Chunder Mitter, B. Bails, J. Empson, H. Lackersteen, John Cazeneuve, J. T. T. Smith, Kyloss Chunder Dutt, M. Castello, G. Lackersteen, and W. Rostan.

N.B.—To prevent all misconception, it is conceived necessary to state, that

On whatever day of the month a Pupil is received into the School, the charges agreed upon commence from the day he enters.

On whatever day of the month a Pupil may be removed, the full charges are made for the whole of the month.

A Pupil is not conceived to be removed, however, long he may be absent, or should he never returned, until the same be notified in writing by the person responsible.

\*\*\*The School re-commences on Monday, the 9th instant, and it is particularly requested that the Pupils may be returned to resume their Studies.

January 4, 1826. (156)



MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1826

**Advertisements**

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE  
ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3d  
WILL BE PERFORMED

**The Honey Moon**

Tickets to be had at the Theatre, and at the HURKARU LIBRARY.  
(157)

DR. A. F. RAMSAY, late of the Bengal Medical Establishment, begs leave to inform his Friends in India, that he has associated with himself in the prosecution of his Plan for the Guardianship of Children from India, and Superintendence of their Education in Europe. Captain GEORGE PEEVOR, late of the King's 17th Regiment of Foot, a Gentleman well known to many of them, and most justly esteemed. Dr. R. takes this opportunity of expressing his acknowledgments for the kind and extensive support which he has received, so great, indeed, and so liberal, as to evince clearly that he had not judged erroneously in his view of the necessity of an Establishment of the kind he has instituted, and that his endeavours for the relief of the Parent's anxiety and the Child's welfare have not been unattended with success. By means of this addition of Capt. P.'s Exertions benefit will result from an increased power of superintendence, and from the permanent character which it will give to the Plan.

Dr. R. begs to notify, that hereafter Children will only be received who are sent through the Agency Houses in London, or through their Friends in England, or by the Agents in Calcutta.  
36, Church Street, Chelsea,

21st July, 1825.

Particulars of the Plan and Firm may be known by application to any of the Houses of Agency. (158)

**WATERLOO**

PENGELLY, MORTIMER & Co. have the honor to acquaint the Public, with their having received the immense PAINTING OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO; which, having been exhibited to the ADMIRING THOUSANDS of the British Metropolis, has been sent to the CITY OF PALACES for the gratification of the Indian Community.

IT IS INTENDED to exhibit it at a reasonable price, and when put up, Admission Tickets will be issued.

OTHER PARTICULARS will be given in a future Advertisement.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPOT. (159)

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, 1826

THE WATERLOO PAINTING

THIS LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL PICTURE, is now put up.

ADMISSION TICKETS, price Four Rupees cash, can be had of the undersigned.

IT HAVING been suggested, that persons wishing to see the Picture frequently, should be admitted at all periods by paying TEN RUPEES per Mensem, a book will be kept for registering names; so that the payment of TEN RUPEES in advance, will entitle the person paying, to an Admission Ticket at all times (Sundays excepted) for Thirty days from the payment.

THE ROOM has been hung with Pier Glasses, to allow of the Painting being seen by reflection; supposed to be the most advantageous mode of viewing it.

THE Sale price of the Picture is Sicca Rupees NINE THOUSAND; the superb gold frame, measures about 13½ feet by eight feet and a half.

THE LIKENESSES are said to be to the life.

DESIGN, by Alexander Sauerweid, Esquire.

PORTRAITS, by George Clint, Esquire, A.R.A.

PAINTING, by Abraham Cooper, Esquire, R.A.

\*\*\* THE ADMISSION RATES have been fixed from the judgment of several scientific GENTLEMEN.

PENGELLY, MORTIMER & CO. (160)

NOTICE

A GENTLEMAN having stated that the large PICTURE of the BATTLE OF WATERLOO, now exhibiting at our Rooms, has been seen by him before in Calcutta; we deem it fair to notice it to the Public; that all who hereafter come to see it, may do so with their eyes open:—We have given the dimensions, and the names of the Artists employed on it.

THE FRAME left London on the H. C. Ship "Marquis of Wellington" in 1825, and PAINTING in the same year, on the Private Ship "George Home".

We are entirely ignorant of its having been previously in INDIA—if however it has, there must still be numbers who have not seen it; and probably numbers more, who would not regret the opportunity of seeing it again;—for it is allowed to be a most beautiful production—the likenesses faithful—and the whole execution in a highly spirited style.

PENGELLY, MORTIMER & CO. (161)

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1826

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE

ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23d

WILL BE PERFORMED

THE OLD MAID

AND

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS

Tickets to be had at the Theatre, and at the HAUKARU LIBRARY.

(162)

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6, 1826

MISS PHILP

HAS the honor to inform her Friends and the Public in general, that she has opened an Establishment in an airy part of Chowringhee (No. 2, Free School Street). for the Education of Young Ladies.

Terms, extras included—

	Rs.
Boarders	40
Day Boarders	24
Day Scholars	20

Music, Drawing, and French, extra charges.

N.B.—Little Boys will be received, from three to six years of age, on the same terms.

Two or three Ladies can be accommodated. (163)

A NEW

FINGER ORGAN

FOR SALE

MR. FLASHMAN begs to inform the Gentlemen of Calcutta and the Interior, that he has just completed a splendid Finger Organ, comprising Stopt, Diapason, and principal Stops, having Additional Keys and Venitian Swell, possessing a superior full mellow tone, in a handsome mahogany—gothic case, gilt pipes, pillars and pillasters.—To be seen at No. 55, Cossitollah.

N.B.—Finger and Barrel Organs, and Organ Barrels made to order, and all sorts of Musical Instruments Repaired, Tuned, and Secured in the very first manner.

Pianoforte and Flute Taught—Terms Moderate. (164)

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1826

Advertisements

PENGELLY, MORTIMER AND CO. respectfully entreat attention to the following Notice of Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co.

BENGAL HURKARU PRESS AND LIBRARY

"Samuel Smith and Co. beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they have relinquished the Sale of Stationery, and the Execution of orders for COPPER PLATE ENGRAVING, PRINTING CARDS, &c. in favour of Messrs. Pengelly, Mortimer and Co. to whom they have sold their Stock of Stationery, and transferred (to be held at the disposal of the owners) all the Visiting and Invitation Cards in their possession belonging to Ladies and Gentlemen who have hitherto honored the Hurkaru Press with their support in the Departments which they have relinquished.

"S. S. and Co. hope the Supporters of the Hurkaru Press will transfer their patronage to Messrs. Pengelly, Mortimer and Co., to whom such orders as may hereafter, by mistake, be sent to the Hurkaru Library, will be forwarded.

"Calcutta, March 6, 1826".

In the hope expressed by Messrs. S. S. and Co. P. M. and Co. of course, most cordially join; and beg to add the assurance, that their endeavours to merit support, will be constantly exerted henceforth, as heretofore.

Calcutta, 7th March, 1826. (165)

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1826

IN A FEW DAYS WILL BE  
PUBLISHED

SELECT SPECIMENS OF THE  
THEATRE OF THE HINDUS

No. I.

THE MRICHCHAKATI

OR

TOY CART, A DRAMA

Translated from the Original Sanscrit,

BY

HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, ESQ.

SECRETARY TO THE ASIATIC SOCIETY, &c.

To be had of Messrs. Smith and Co. and of Mr. Thacker, of Mr. Holcroft, the Printer, and at the Government Gazette Press.  
Price 4 Rupees. (166)



THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1826  
THIS-DAY IS PUBLISHED  
AT THE  
ASIATIC LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS  
PART I.  
BOOK of ROADS

THROUGHOUT BENGAL, including those to Madras and Bombay, in IV Parts, consisting of 25 Plates in each, the last part to contain a Skeleton Map of India, inscribed to COLIN SHAKESPEAR, Esq. Post Master General of India, &c. &c.

PRICE Sa. Rs. 8.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

1st Series. Commences with the Road from Calcutta to Loodiana in 13 Plates,	Hansee, including a sketch of Delhi and its vicinity, on a large Scale,
Plate 1 From Calcutta to Bissunpore,	2d Series. The Road from Calcutta to Banares, via Moorshedabad, Mongheer and Patna, in 6 Plates,
Plate 2 To Chass,	Plate 16 Calcutta to Plassey,
Plate 3 To Penarkole,	Plate 17 To Oudanulla and English Bazar, via Malda,
Plate 4 To Baroon on the Banks of the Soan,	Plate 18 To Mongheer,
Plate 5 To Benares,	Plate 19 To Patna,
Plate 6 To Allahabad,	Plate 20 To Buxar,
Plate 7 To Futtehpore,	Plate 21 To Benares,
Plate 8 To Calpee and Kaundy,	Thence Benares to Seharunpore in continuation, in 7 Plates,
Plate 9 To Shekoabad,	Plate 22 From Benares to Sultanpore,
Plate 10 To Deeg and Kotmun,	Plate 23 To Lucknow,
Plate 11 To Soneput,	Plate 24 To Furruckabad,
Plate 12 To Shahabad,	Plate 25 To Khasgung and Shekoabad,
Plate 13 To Loodiana or the Borders of the Sutledge,	
Plate 14 To Diverging Road from Kurnal to Hansee.	
Plate 15 To Diverging Road from Delhi by Rhotuk to	

PLATE 26 TO APPEAR IN PART 2D.

The Latitudes and Longitudes of the Principal Places are inserted at the Bottom of each plate.

The Military Cantonments, and Sketches of the Principal Towns, as far as could be ascertained are correctly laid down. All such minutia as tend rather to introduce confusion, than improve the

general appearance of the *Work*, have been omitted in the finishing of the Plates.

All applications accompanied by Hoondees or reference for Payment in Calcutta, will be attended to at the Asiatic Lithographic Press, Park Street, and Messrs. Thacker and Co. St. Andrek's Library. (167)

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1826

To the good People of Calcutta,  
And my Friends in the Country.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

IF I possessed the eloquence of Cicero, the taints of Dr. Johnson, or the volubility of Mr. Brougham, I could not sufficiently express the pleasure I feel in once more addressing you as a Candidate for your future patronage. I embarked for England in 1822, partly for the benefit of my health, but chiefly for the purpose of re-visiting my native land, after an absence of 14 years. I am sorry to say, that I left in charge of my establishment a Partner who proved himself undeserving of your favours and unworthy of my confidence—

WHO CUT SUCH CAPERS before high Heaven

"As made the Angles weep."

In short he absconded and brought destruction on the House of SHEPPARD AND Co.

When I landed at Chandpaul Ghaut, I in vain looked around me for the KING'S BENCH WALK—in answer to my enquiries of what had become of it, I was told that JOHN COMPANY had pulled it down. I asked where is the House of Sheppard and Co.? An Echo answered me "WHERE IS IT?" I rubbed my eyes and thought of poor RIP VAN WINKLE. I felt as if I had come into another world, or had been asleep a hundred years.

In my despair I said I will appeal to the feelings of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Calcutta, and to my Friends in Country, I will appeal to their good sense, to their judgment, and to their acknowledged taste. I will not intrude upon your patience by a relation of the difficulties I have encountered since my arrival. I have surmounted them all, and am again at your service.

I take this method of soliciting a return of your patronage, and of expressing my gratitude for former favours. I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,  
GEORGE ALBERT SHEPPARD.

No. 9, Clive Street Ghaut,  
29th May, 1826.

MR. SHEPPARD begs particularly to recommend to the notice of the Public (and he never recommended anything in his life of which he had reason to be ashamed, except his late Partner), the following Articles, just landed from the Thames, Runnymede, and Ganges,—Hodgson's fine PALE ALL, of the last October brewing, which will be bottled off to order in the best new London bottles, at 9 Rs. per dozen, in quantities of 24 and 48 dozen only; fresh moist Pine Cheese, picked from consignments, per Runnymede and Thames, at 1-8 per lb.; delicious Genoa Macaroni and Vermicelli; Raspberry and Strawberry Jam; black and red Current Jelly; steamed Fruit for Tarts; Cherry Ratafia; Gooseberry Jam, &c. &c. also Gledstane's Sherry, in quarts, ditto Port in quarts and pints, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. (168)

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1826

#### OPINIONS

A NEW comer enquiring, if't were worthwhile to see the MISCELLANEOUS DEPOT,

Was answered;

"Yes,

"If it's worth while' to eat your Dinner—

"which one would certainly sooner *Choreda*,

"than a *Dek'h* at that most Magnificent

"*Dookan*"

HAVING GONE,—

returned,—and being questioned,

"What do you think of it?"

Says he—"THINK!

"Why just what a witty Wag thought, of a very different place,  
'you may go much further

BUT

FARE FAR WORSE,"

FRESH NORMANDY PIPPINS for Pies, Tarts, Sauce, &c. in the Wicker Baskets for sale by

PENGELLY, MORTIMER AND CO. (169)

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1826

#### NOTICE

THE Governors of the Native Hospital having, with the sanction of Government, Established in Gurranhuttah, No. 327, and in Park Street, Chowringhee, No. 10, DISPENSARIES, in conjunction with

the Native Hospital, for affording Medical Aid to Indigent Natives suffering under Sickness, and to the Native Public Servants of Government. Notice is hereby given, that the Two New Dispensaries will be opened on the 1st Proximo, for the dispensing of Medicines gratuitously to Out-Patients who may apply for Medical Assistance.

By Order of the Governors,

W. DACOSTA,

Native Hospital, 30th June, 1826.

Secretary. (170)

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1826

#### PUBLIC GARDEN

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY recommended to those who are interested in its pursuits, the formation of a Public Garden, in the Vicinity of Calcutta.

In such an Institution as an Experimental Garden and Nursery, the objects of the Society will be more systematically pursued, and the results more effectually distributed than they can be by the desultory attempts of individuals, even under the stimulus of rewards.

The Society, however, with the view to the immediate accommodation of those who may support the Garden, propose to combine with its ulterior and main purposes, the Cultivation of all the products now ordinarily found in private gardens, and to furnish daily supplies of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers. It is unnecessary at present to enter into a detail of the arrangements, intended to carry the plan into effect;—they are under consideration, and will be submitted, if the present Notification meets with adequate support.

A fund of a few thousands, and a monthly income of, from 600 to 800 Rupees, have been calculated as requisite for the efficient formation and support of the Institution, and which it is proposed to levy as follows:

Residents in Calcutta or its Vicinity (to enable them to be Shareholders), to pay as a donation 100 Rupees, and quarterly payment thereafter of 20 Rupees.

Residents at a distance from Calcutta, to pay Rupees 50 of donation, and Rupees 10 quarterly.

It is proposed that a perpetual, or a very long lease of about 100 Biggahs of Land be taken, that all Shares shall be transferable, and Shareholders have free access to the Garden, with a participation in its produce, under such Regulations as may be found expedient.



Applications and suggestions are requested to be made to the President, or Secretary of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

C. K. ROBISON,

Ag. Secy. Agr. and Hor. Society.

Calcutta, 29th August, 1826. (171)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1826

THEATRE OF THE HINDUS

JUST PUBLISHED

NO. III.

CONTAINING THE DRAMA

OF

MALATI AND MADHA VA

OR

The Stolen Marriage

TRANSLATED

FROM THE ORIGINAL SANSKRIT

BY

H. H. WILSON, ESQ.

PRICE, 4 RUPEES

TO be had of Messrs. THACKER and CO., SMITH and CO., Mr. V. HOLCROFT, and at the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE PRESS. (172)

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 6, 1826

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE

ON FRIDAY NEXT, the 10th Instant

WILL BE PERFORMED

THE COMEDY

OF

"THE WHEEL of FORTUNE"

Doors to open at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6, and the Performance to begin at 7 o'clock.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Box Tickets.—8—Pit Tickets—4. (173)

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27, 1826

PROPOSALS  
FOR PUBLISHING, BY SUBSCRIPTION  
A REPRINT  
OF THAT EXCELLENT LITTLE WORK  
(Not procurable in Calcutta)

THE  
CHRISTIAN  
ON THE  
MAN OF THE WORLD  
OR, THE  
ADVANTAGES OF A LIFE OF EARLY PIETY  
TO A  
LIFE OF FASHIONABLE DISSIPATION  
BY MAJOR-GENERAL BURN  
FOURTH EDITION—LONDON, 1818

Calcutta:

RE-PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE PRESS,  
BY & FOR G. H. HUTTMANN

Sold also by Samuel Smith and Co. and W. Thacker and Co.  
by whom Subscriptions will be received.

DUODECIMO—BOARDS—PRICE 2 RUPEES.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

To those persons who are acquainted with the useful and excellent publications of Major-General BURN, any recommendation of mine will, I am aware, be superfluous. There may, however, be some, and in this Country, perhaps, not a few, to whom this author is entirely unknown. To them I would humbly recommend this little volume, as an interesting excellent Work, well adapted to answer its avow'd design, of proving the advantages of a Life of real Piety, over a life of sinful gratification, or fashionable amusement.

I have perused it with pleasure, and can never be sufficiently grateful to Almighty God, that the leading sentiment which it contains, is what my own personal experience corroborates,—that "Wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

JAMES HILL.

UNION CHAPEL, December 2, 1826.

MY DEAR SIR,

SERAMPORE, December 20, 1826.

I have read General BURN'S "Who Fares best?" and though the bluntness of the style may offend some, think it a very valuable work, and while I rejoice at your intention to re-publish it, recommend it to the Indian Public with the Utmost sincerity.

I am, very sincerely yours,  
W. CAREY.

To Mr. G. H. Huttman,

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE PRESS.

(174)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1826

"Do unto others as you would  
they should do unto you."

WE can imagine no state in existence more wretched and unpleasant to a feeling and sensitive heart, than that of being continually applied to by CREDITORS, annoying avaricious CREDITORS, as they are too often unjustly called. But is it not proper, is it not just, that honest upright individuals should be paid the hard earnings of their toil without demur, by those who have reaped the benefit of it—the smaller the debt, the less plea can be given for delay—we allude now more particularly to those who reside at remote Stations, and who know that they are without the pale of the Civil Law for the recovery of small debts—we have many such now upon our Books, and even where Law proceedings would be available, we feel unwilling to commence them, unless as a last resource, against those who have been our constituents, and we had hoped our friends. Buckingham, who wielded his Goose Quill in India, with the laudable motive, as he thought, of promoting liberal ideas, appealed to the generosity of his former Patrons for assistance, when threatened in England with incarceration, if his debts were not paid—his appeal was heard—and it is well known that a considerable sum has been collected for his relief, both in this country and at home—under circumstances scarcely less distressing, and certainly with equal justice, we now appeal to those Gentlemen of the Indian Army, and to a few on the Civil List, who are indebted to the late Firm of Sheppard and Co., and entreat that they will come honourably forward and discharge the just debts due to that Firm, who, in the absence of Mr. George Sheppard, gave Credit against his positive instructions,—The consequence of this, and other mismanagement, was the ruin and downfall of the House of Sheppard Co. which have reduced him to the disagreeable necessity of

making this public appeal, more particularly, as he finds those to whom the late Firm are DEBTORS, not at all Scrupulous in urging their claims, nor delicate in their manner of enforcing payment.

In January next, we shall forward our accounts to the different Individuals indebted to the late House, and we trust to their honour as Englishmen, and their feelings as men, that Remittances will follow our application.

GEORGE SHEPPARD & CO.

Acting for the late firm of Sheppard and Co. composed of the following Members:

GEO. ALBERT SHEPPARD,

RICHARD EASTIS JONES,

AND

WILLIAM FASTGATE.

(175)

THEATRE OF THE HINDUS  
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

No. IV

The Uttara Rama Cherita

or

CONTINUATION OF THE  
HISTORY OF RAMA  
TRANSLATED

FROM THE ORIGINAL SANSKRIT

BY

H. H. WILSON ESQ

PRICE, 4 RUPEES

TO be had of Messrs. THACKER and CO., SMITH and CO., Mr. V. HOLCROFT, and at the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE PRESS. (176)





## CHAPTER IV

### 1827 Extracts

CHAPTER IV

1827 Exports

## CHAPTER IV 1827

### Official

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1827

#### Government Advertisements

WHEREAS at a General and quarter SESSIONS of the PEACE, for the town of Calcutta and factory of Fort William in Bengal, and the limits thereof, holden at the Town Hall, of and in the said Town of Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 28th day of November, instant, the Court having determined to take the present assessment on houses, buildings and grounds in Calcutta, as the basis of the rate for the ensuing year, subject to such alteration as shall be made in this present Sessions: It was ordered that Notice should be given accordingly by the Assessors to the owners and occupiers of premises, the assessment whereof should be proposed to be altered, and requiring any such owners and occupiers having objection to make to the said alterations, to present the same as after mention, within the time to be specified in such Notices; And also that public Notice should be given, requiring all persons having objections to make to the rate at present assessed upon their premises, to specify the same, and the grounds of their objections in writing, and to deliver the same to the clerk of the Peace, on or before the first day of February 1827 after which period no such objections will be received or heard.

Notice whereof is hereby given accordingly, and that for the purpose of hearing and determining upon such objections as may be made and left in manner aforesaid, and for determining upon such other matters connected with the assessment as may be brought before His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in Sessions assembled, the same are adjourned to Tuesday, the 5th day of December next, at the office of the Justices of the Peace in the said Town of Calcutta, and will be continued from day to day, until such appeals and other business shall be disposed of.

And whereas great inconvenience has been experienced from owners and occupiers of houses, buildings and grounds claiming remission of assessment on account of vacancy, neglecting to give Notice of the time such premises become vacant; The notice is therefore, given that when any houses, buildings or godowns, on which an assessment shall have been made, shall become vacant and the owner and occupier of the same respectively shall be desirous of obtaining a discharge or remission of such assessment during the period of such vacancy, he shall within the space of seven days, next after such vacancy shall happen give Notice thereof in writing, in the English, Persian, or Bengalee language, to the Collector of



the assessment specifying the date from which such premises became vacant, which Notice will be duly entered and numbered in a book to be kept by the Collector for that purpose and an acknowledgment of the receipt of such Notice, signed by the Collector or other person in his office receiving such Notice, will be granted to the person leaving the same. And no Notice purporting that any premises became vacant, on a day anterior to the 7th day next preceding the day of leaving the same at the office of the Collector, shall be available to obtain a remission of the assessment previously due for the same, but shall be held applicable to seven days receiving the day of such Notice having been left as aforesaid, and for no further period, and further; when such premises shall again become occupied Notice thereof shall in like manner be given to and acknowledged by the Collector. And Notice is hereby also further given, that no claim to remission of assessment upon the plea of vacancy will be allowed, unless such Notice of vacancy and reoccupation shall have been given and acknowledged in the manner aforesaid.

CLERK OF THE PEACE OFFICE, CHARLES HOGG,  
the 28th day of November, 1826. Actg. Clerk of the Peace. (177)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1827

**Government Advertisement**

To save trouble, Notice is hereby given, that no other Bank Notes, than those of the Bang of Bengal are receivable at the General Post Office.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, COLIN SHAKESPEAR,  
the 11th December, 1826. Post Master General. (178).

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1827

**Government Advertisement**

FORT WILLIAM

General Department, the 19th of January, 1827

THE Right Honourable the Vice-President in Council has been pleased to authorise the following revised scale of fees, to be received henceforward by the Presidency Chaplains on account of Marriages and Baptisms, and by the Cathedral Clerk, on the former.

**CHAPLAINS**

A Fee of Fifty Rupees for a marriage by Licence, and of Sixteen Rupees for a marriage by Banns.

A Fee of Thirty-two Rupees for every Baptism which the Chaplains shall be called upon to administer out of the hours of Divine Service on Sundays except in cases of dangerous illness.

#### CLERK

A Fee of Five Rupees on a marriage by License, and of Two Rupees on presenting the Banns for Publication.

By Command of the Right Honourable, the Vice-President in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON,

Chief Secy. to the Government. (179)

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1827

#### Government Advertisement

#### NOTICE

To Proprietors and Editors of Newspapers.

MUCH inconvenience and delay in the despatch of the Public Mails arising from the tardy delivery of Newspapers at the General Post Office, which by the 13th Regulation ought to be presented before 5 o'clock in order that they may be weighed, the Postage Marked, and Registered, for early despatch.—Notice is hereby given, that all Newspapers reaching the Post Office after the fixed hour of 5 p.m. must henceforward be rejected.

COLIN SHAKESPEAR,

Post Master General.

General Post Office, the 16th January, 1827.

(180)

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1827

TO BE SOLD BEFORE GEORGE MONEY, ESQUIRE, THE MASTER OF HIS MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL, PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE SAID COURT, MADE IN ASCERTAIN CAUSE, WHEREIN BISSONAETH GHOSE, AN INFANT, BY DWARAKANAETH TAGORE, HIS NEXT FRIEND, IS THE COMPLAINANT, AND RAJNARAIN GHOSE, BEPRODROSS GHOSE, AND RAMDHONE GHOSE, ARE THE DEFENDANTS BY ORIGINAL BILL, AND BISSONAETH GHOSE, IS THE COMPLAINANT, AND BEPRODROSS GHOSE, RAMDHONE GHOSE, AND SREE MUTTY SUSSEE DOSSEE, WIDOW, AND

LEGAL PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF RAJNARAIN  
GHOSE, DECEASED, ARE THE DEFENDANTS BY BILL OF  
REVIVOR,—

A certain piece or parcel of land, containing five hundred biggahs, situate within the Zillah of Beerbhoom, in the Province of Bengal.

One other piece or parcel of Land, situate a Cullingah, in Calcutta containing three cottahs.

One other piece or parcel of Land, situate at Kismut, Entally, in the Suburbs of Calcutta aforesaid, containing nineteen cottahs and eight chittacks.

One other piece or parcel of Land, situate at Kismut, Entally, in the Suburbs of Calcutta aforesaid, containing fourteen cottahs and thirteen chittacks.

One other piece or parcel of Land, situate at Dhee Entally, in the Suburbs of Calcutta aforesaid, containing one biggah, two cottahs and twelve chittacks.

One other piece or parcel of Land, situate at Dhee Entally, in the Suburbs of Calcutta aforesaid, containing one biggah.

One other piece or parcel of Land, situate at Tangrah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta aforesaid, containing two biggahs and six cottahs.

One piece or parcel of Garden Ground, situate and being at Baleah Gottah, in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, called Moonshree's Garden, containing sixty-eight biggahs.

One other piece or parcel of Garden Ground, situate, lying and being at Soorah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta aforesaid, containing about fifty biggahs.

One other piece or parcel of Garden Ground, called Molovey's Garden, situate, lying and being at Sreerampore, in the Suburbs of Calcutta aforesaid containing ten biggahs.

One other piece or parcel of Land, situate at Tangrah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta aforesaid, containing two biggahs.

One other piece or parcel of Land, situate at Tangrah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta aforesaid, containing four biggahs and nineteen cottahs.

One other piece or parcel of Land, situate at Tangrah, in the Suburbs aforesaid, containing one biggah and ten cottahs.

One Messuage or Dwelling House, situate, lying and being at Entally, near the said Town of Calcutta, which was purchased from Pauchkurry Dhur, containing, by estimation, five cottahs.



One other Messuage or Dwelling House, situate, lying and being at Entally, near the said Town of Calcutta, purchased from one Saumchurn Paul, containing, by estimation, ten cottahs.

One other piece or parcel of Land, purchased in the name of Radacaunt Ghose, situate at Tangrah, in the Suburbs of Calcutta aforesaid, containing one biggah, thirteen cottahs, and eight chittacks.

Also the divided fourth part or share of the Premises called or known by the name of Shakespeare's or Durrumtollah Bazar, which is particularly delineated a certain Map or Plan, marked A, now in the Office of the Master of this Honorable Court, containing one biggah, eleven cottahs, and ten chittacks, or thereabouts, and is in the said map or plan coloured yellow, and marked No. 2.

Also one divided fourth part of certain Dwelling House, called or known by the name Nilmoney Holdar's House, situate, lying, and being at Jaun Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, and containing nineteen cottahs, and twelve chittacks, which is also particularly delineated in the map or plan, also in the possession of the said Master, and therein coloured blue, and marked No. 4. (181)

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1827

Fort William

General Department, the 10th of May, 1827

The Right Honourable, the Vice-President in Council, is pleased to direct the re-publication of the following Extract from a General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 23rd July, 1806, for general information:

"We direct on the receipt of this Despatch, that public notice be issued, forbidding, under the pain of our high displeasure, any public assemblage, either of our own Servants, or of Private Merchants, Traders, or other Inhabitants whatsoever, without first obtaining the Sanction of Government, through the medium of the Sheriff for the time being; and we further direct, that with the application for holding such meetings, the subjects intended to be taken into consideration be also submitted to your previous consideration, in order, that you may have it in your power to judge of the propriety of allowing the questions that may be proposed, to be agitated and on no consideration whatever is the Sheriff, or the Officer presiding at such Meetings, to allow any subjects to be considered that has not been previously submitted for your consideration. We have full confidence, however, that our Governments in India will not preclude



our Servants or other European inhabitants from Meeting for the purpose of expressing their sentiments whenever proper subjects are submitted for their deliberation."

Published by Order of the Right Honourable, the Vice-President in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON,  
Chief Sec. to the Govt. (182)

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1827

**Notice**

Is hereby given, that the Meeting called under a Requisition signed by, J. Palmer, Esq., and other inhabitants of Calcutta, and advertised for the 17th Instant, at the Town Hall, will not take place.

Calcutta, May 12, 1827.

T. PLOWDEN, Sheriff.

To J. Palmer, Esq. and other Requisitionists.

"Gentlemen, The notice of the Meeting advertised to take place at the Town Hall, on the 17th Instant, having from inadvertance been published in the papers without previous reference to the authority of Government as required by a Notification issued in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 9th April, 1807, I have been called upon to explain the omission, and the result has been that the Meeting has been disallowed by the Right Honourable, the Vice-President in Council. I have accordingly issued a Notice stating it cannot take place at the Town Hall on that day.

2. Mr. Chief Secretary Lushington, in communicating the orders of Government, informs me that the Government consider themselves precluded, by the positive orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, from sanctioning any General Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, having for its objects the discussion of topics of the nature of those comprised in the first clause of your Requisition.

3. I am however permitted to add that although the Meeting cannot take place, as advertised, any Petition to Parliament against the Stamp Regulation, prepared elsewhere, may lie at the Town Hall for Signature.

4. I am further authorised to state, that the Right Honourable the Vice-President in Council will be prepared, on specific application made through me to sanction a Meeting to consider the subjects stated in the three last clauses of your Requisition.

I have the honour to be Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient servant,

Calcutta, May 12, 1827.

T. PLOWDEN, Sheriff (183)

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1827

Calcutta Police Office

12th May, 1827

In conformity with a Rule, Ordinance and Regulation, passed for regulating the number and fare of Teeka Palanquins and Teeka Bearers in the Town of Calcutta, Notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st of June next, no person whatever shall let out or keep for hire, any Teeka Palanquin, or serve as a Teeka Bearer within the limits of the Town of Calcutta, without having obtained a Licence for that purpose, signed by two of His Majesty's Justices of Peace, acting in and for the City of Calcutta.

Licenses will be ready for delivery on application, on and after the 20th Instant, at the Police Office.

The following are the rates for hire of Teeka Palanquins and Teeka Bearers which have been fixed by the Magistrate.

PALANQUINS

	Rs.	as.
For a Whole Day, to be considered as consisting of ...		
14 hours	...	0 4
For half a Day	...	0 2
Half a day to be considered any time exceeding One Hour but not exceeding Five.		

BEARERS

	Rs.	as.
For a Whole Day	...	0 4
To be considered as consisting of 14 Hours, allowing reasonable time for rest and refreshment.		
Half a Day	...	0 2
To be considered anytime exceeding One Hour and not exceeding Five.		

Palanquins or Bearers employed for a less period than One Hour, to be paid for at the rate of One Anna per Bearer and One Anna per Palanquin.

Any breach of the above rules will be, on conviction, punished as the Law directs.

By order of His Majesty's Justices of Peace,

L. NAMEY,  
Head Clerk. (184)

## EDITORIAL

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1, 1837

### Correspondence

To the Editor of the *Government Gazette*

Sir,—The evident interest you take in the progress of education in this country, renders it unnecessary for me to offer an apology for addressing you upon a subject so intimately relating to it, as the appropriation of the Fund derived from the liberal bequest of General Martine.

In offering any comments upon the application of this Fund, I depend wholly upon the accuracy of the report and the proceedings in the Supreme Court, in the *Bengal Chronicle* of Friday last, and if my premises are wrong, of course, my inferences fall to the ground. I hope I shall not be wanting in respect, which I honestly entertain for the Judges who preside over the Court, if I take this vehicle of offering my opinion in what they are reported to have said, and I trust the observation will not in themselves convey an impression of being dictated by a levelling spirit, that loves to fly in the face of constituted authority, to which I am confident, you would not lend any countenance. But the question is one that requires no peculiar conversancy with law on administration; it is one that forms part of the business of common life, and every man who has educated children in the Schools of Calcutta, is perhaps, with deference be it spoken, as competent to form an opinion upon it as an English Judge: Besides, in the present case, the respectable persons, who form the Bench of the Supreme Court, have confessed that they have not yet fully investigated the subject, and the suggestions, even of an humble individual like myself, may possibly convey some hints not altogether unworthy of attention.

I recollect, when a boy, seeing, and in part persuing, General Martine's Will—I do not chuse to say how many years have elapsed since that period, but they are not a few, and I little expected ever to take a share in discussing how its provisions should be carried into effect. That a long interval has passed, and nothing as yet done, is not wholly the fault of the Supreme Court, as they directed their notice only nine years ago!—a very small proportion of the whole period of suspension.

However, better late than never; and there now seems sure prospect that the bequest will cease to be confined much longer to the strong box of the master. The spell that has so long enshined its faculties, is threatened with dissolution, and it may now awake to life and utility. The question now is, how it may be best disposed of.



I shall not follow the report into details, for it is impossible not to be startled at the threshold, and to demur to the general outline of the whole project. The Rebenue, after the buildings are erected, and which although not a palace, should be such as to provide for the health and comfort of the children, and the credit of the founder, is estimated at 30,000 Rupees a year, for which sum, thirty boys, and ten girls, are to be educated in a plain business sort of style, with a very few exceptions, in favour of decidedly marked talent.—Each child, to be qualified as an apprentice to a trade, is therefore, to cost 750 Rupees a year, or 62-8 per month; an expence that is very far beyond the ordinary charge of private education, and the practice of all the Public Institutions in Calcutta.

The ordinary charge for education of a plain elementary kind, and including ordinary board, is, I believe, 32 Rupees a month; with extras, it may amount to 40—but this charge, which is one-third less than that proposed for the present charitable Institution, comprised house rent, which, in the latter, is provided for—bad debts, which cannot occur in the Public Institution, and which, as every Master of a Seminary knows, form a heavy deduction from his profit, and lastly his own profits—these three articles being deducted from the cost of board and education, leave it no more than  $\frac{1}{3}$ d, or, at most  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the above stated sum, or from 16 to 20 Rupees a month—we shall very liberally allow for clothes, if we add 10 Rupees a month to the latter, and at the very outside, therefore, the whole expence ought not to exceed 30 Rupees a head, comprising education, maintenance, clothing, lodging, medicine, and supervision. In fact, I should have no objection to undertake it, if it were in my way, for 25 Rupees, and should expect a very reasonable remuneration for my labour. At 20 Rupees, however, we should have eighty children instead of forty, on the foundation, and, making an allowance for the difference of expence between boys and girls, and the greater economy with which the larger number of children can be taught and fed, I am fully satisfied, that the income of the Martine Fund, may well educate and maintain a hundred children.

The practice of private seminaries, I have already adverted to, but now let us look to that of those which are of a more public nature. There is some difference, I admit, between the cost of educating Christian and Native Children in this country, and so far a parallel may not be easily found in more than one or two instances; but those institutions at which the latter are taught, will still afford some guide, in as far as they have expensive establishments and numerous pupils. The Mudressa has a salaried European Superintendent, and six or seven Maulavis, on liberal allowances, it furnishes education to eighty scholars, of whom, the juniors have eight rupees, and the seniors sixteen rupees a month, for maintenance. Its



revenue is 30,000 Rupees. The Sanskrit College has a salaried European Superintendent, and a dozen Pundits on liberal allowances; it educates about 140 pupils, of whom nearly 100 have allowances of 5 and 8 Rupees a month, for maintenance and its expenditure is less than 25,000 Rupees a year. The Vidyalyaya, again, which has an income altogether of about the same amount, has ten European teachers, and although it neither maintains, nor allows for maintenance, it educates three hundred scholars: a number vastly more than sufficient to compensate for the difference of feeding and clothing forty.

But to take a case nearer to the point that of the Free School, where we have superintendence, education, food, clothing, and medical attendance. I find by the report recently circulated, that the expences of this establishment for the past year, amount to 38,000 Rupees—8,000 more, therefore, than the Martine Fund allows. But the number of children at the Seminary are two hundred and forty, allowing, consequently, most amply for the difference which it may be thought advisable to make in the scale of education. Before, therefore, any final measure is adopted, I hope some further inquiry may be instituted into the utmost possible extent of benefit, which the amount of the annual income of General Martine's Fund is calculated to offer to the ensuing generation.

AN OLD SCHOOL MASTER. (185)

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1, 1827

We understand that the substance of the Regulations made by the Supreme Court under Mr. Wynn's new Jury Act is as follows:—

All persons being residents in Calcutta, occupying Houses at the monthly rent of 50 Rupees, and possessing property to amount of 5,000 Rupees, will be considered competent to serve as Petit Jurors.

All persons holding offices under the Supreme Court, minors, persons attainted of felony, foreigners and lunatics, and persons unable to read and write English are deemed incompetent. The Sheriff is prohibited from putting on the list the names of those natives, of whose knowledge of the English language he has not practical experience. All Governors, Peers, Officers of the Army and Navy, Clergymen, domestic servants and native priests are incompetent. All covenanted Civil Servants, all persons of rank and authority, and possessed of two hundred thousand rupees, are only liable to serve on Grand and Special Juries.

*Hurkaru.* (186)

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1827

**Native Papers**

**Murder**—We understand that a man, residing at Jagannath, near Rajpur, having been displeased with his wife, beat her repeatedly, till she died. The matter was soon made public, and the murderer was arrested. (187)

**Fight between a Tiger and an Alligator**

By a part of the Sunderbans, called Athara Baki, of very thick jungle, but through which a creek runs, a boat was passing lately, when the crew observed a large tiger come to the water's edge to drink, an alligator on the bank seized hold of him, but the tiger resisted, and a contest ensued, which lasted for two hours, each seizing and grappling with the other, and the tiger alarming the whole forest with his roar. At last the alligator succeeded in dragging the tiger into the water, who then became alarmed, and letting go his hold of the alligator, the latter seemed glad to be released, and the tiger made off. (188)

**Mischief committed by a Jackal**—In the village of Baluti, a Jackal had bitten several cows and goats, on which the villagers assembled with sticks, and surrounding him, attempted to destroy the animal, but the Jackal being desperate, flew at those who came in his way, bit and scratched a number, and was not destroyed without great difficulty, several of those injured died of their wounds.—*Sambad Timira Nasa.* (189)

On Saturday, at four in the afternoon, a grand wrestling match took place at the house of Rajah Boidyanath Rai, the Chief athletes were designated in the papers of the last week, as individuals in the service of Major Campbell, Mr. George Palmer, Baboo Pran Krissan Holdar, and Baboo Ashutosh Sircar. The umpires were the former two gentlemen, who also kept the ring, and the wrestlers before coming to the struggle, shook hands. The principal contest was between Bhurtan Sinh, a man of Pran Krissan Holdar, and Bahadoor Khan, a servant of Gopal Das, in the first throw, some doubt prevailing, the contest was renewed, in which Bhurtan Sinh being victor, obtained five hundred rupees reward, and the applause of the spectators.—*Sambad Kaymudi.* (190)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1827

While adverting to the formation of provincial Banks of England we may be permitted to express our opinion, that some improvement in the circulation of paper currency is wanted in this country.

Imperfectly as the subject is understood by the natives, it is not extraordinary that those, who are at a distance from Calcutta, should be reluctant to accept an engagement, the value of which they cannot appreciate, and as long as this is the case, the Bank paper of Calcutta must be limited, in a great degree, to the Presidency, or if it occasionally finds its way to a distance, speedily return to the capital. An Agency for issuing the Notes of any Bank, at a remote city, will probably not answer the purpose, for in that case, the natives still look only to the individual for the responsibility under which they receive the paper. The only effective measure would be, the formation of separate Banks, either connected with those at Calcutta, or independent at some of the principal cities in the Mofussil, of whose substance, natives, in the vicinity might have an opportunity of judging for themselves, and whose issues, if that judgment were satisfactory, would no doubt, in time, make their way amongst people. It seems very unlikely, that the country will realise the advantages of a paper currency, as long as all Banking operations, beyond Bills of Exchange, are confined to Calcutta. (191)

#### MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1827

Calcutta was visited, on Friday last, by an Earthquake. It occurred about 20 minutes past eleven in the forenoon. Two shocks were distinguishable, separated by a slight and imperfectly marked interval, and the two occupied nearly a minute. The undulations were very gentle and were not felt by persons walking or standing out of doors, but their effect was plainly perceptible indoors, and especially in the upper stories. The direction of the shocks appears to have been nearly North and South: a punkah hanging in the same line was not in the least disturbed, whilst one the next apartment, suspended at right angles to it, or from East to West, was visibly agitated. A proof of a similar character is cited by the *Hurkaru* of Saturday. The motion of the pendulum of a clock vibrating from the South-West to the North-East was stopped, whilst that of one vibrating in a direction North-West and South-East, was not interrupted. The Earthquake was possibly connected, therefore, with some volcanic eruption amongst the Islands on the East of the Bay of Bengal. (192)

#### Native Papers

We are delighted to state, that the inconvenience under which the people of this City have so long laboured, is now likely to be removed, by the exertions of some distinguished personages. It is proposed to provide, between Nimtala and Baghbazar, three places for the burning of dead bodies, with ghats attached to each. To defray the expense,



a subscription has been set on foot, which amounts already to 5,000 Rupees. About 20,000 will be required to effect the object in a proper and effective manner.—*Samachar Chandrika*. (193)

THURSDAY, JANUARY, 25, 1827

#### Horticultural and Agricultural Society

Agreeably to the intimation, contained in our last, this Society held a second Meeting, yesterday morning, at the house of their President, W. Leycester, Esq., for the purpose of awarding prizes to the Native Gardeners, for the best specimens of vegetable produce. On this occasion, considerable pains had been taken to make the meeting known, by announcing it in the Bengal papers, and distributing Bengali handbills, in the vicinity of those places, where the Malees mostly reside. These measures were successful, and, although the advanced period of the year was rather adverse to a numerous assemblage, above 50 baskets of vegetables were submitted to the Society, containing samples of cauliflowers, cabbages, peas, potatoes and other articles, that would have done credit to a vegetable market even in England. Some of the cabbages and cauliflowers were of very unusual dimensions, particularly the former, one of which measured, 2 ft. 4 inches (two feet four inches), outward diameter and weighed ten seers or twenty pounds. Several of the cauliflowers weighed 6 and 8 pounds. The baskets furnished also creditable specimens of endive, celery, beet, knolecole, red cabbages and turnips; some of the latter, weighing a seer and a half.

The following prizes were awarded by the meeting:—

A medal and forty rupees to Yusef Malee of Mochikola, for the best potatoes.

A medal and forty rupees to Suroop Das of Moti-zeel, for the peas.

A medal and forty rupees to Jaroollah Mali of Mochikhola for the best cauliflowers.

Medal and forty rupees to Pitambar Das of Mochikhola for the best cabbages.

Rewards of ten rupees each were also distributed to five other individuals, for the favourable character of the product of their gardens. Malees came from various and widely separated directions, from Kidderpore, by Alipore, and Intally to Chitpore. The greater number were from direction of Kidderpore. The distribution of good seeds, also, which was partly, effected last year, and which will probably be practicable this year, to still greater extent, has, no doubt, contributed most materially to the improved produce of native gardening. (194)



THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1827

To the Editor of the *Government Gazette*.

Sir.—Though an old resident in India, my attention was not till very lately directed to the state of education amongst the Christian Youths of this country, and the extreme necessity that existed for raising the standard of excellence amongst them, to prevent after generations, from being totally incapable of any intellectual exertion, and whilst the native population are every day increasing in knowledge, they, on the contrary are acquiring a shadow without any substance. An endowed school seemed the best remedy for this, but how was it to be obtained? I could only ask myself this question with unavailing wishes, when I, this day, saw the proceedings in the Supreme Court, regarding General Martine's Will, and was so forcibly struck with the idea of the good, that might result from the employment of these funds in founding a Seminary, where real classical learning might be taught, that I could not resist the desire I felt, of entreating those who have the power to dispose of them, to consider the benefit every man derives from a good classical education, and without which, whatever had been their birth and talents, they could not now be seated on the Bench of Calcutta.

The great defect in the system of education at present, in this country, appears to be, that it is all meant for shew and none for use. The time consumed in learning thoroughly a dead language would be considered as thrown away, because it would not enable a youth of 13 to make a figure at an examination, as a natural Philosopher. It does not strike everyone, that a few facts in Chemistry, Geography, Botany, etc., are collected with no labour from any of Sir Richard Phillip's numerous fashionable publications, but to learn the Latin and Greek grammar thoroughly, industry, patience, and a great effort of memory are required, and these are the qualities which in after-life, will be most valuable for the possessor, whatever may be his country or parentage. They learn Latin in such a way, as not to require the use of the Verse in reading Virgil, for an intelligent Boy lately told me, he was in the fourth book, but had forgotten the Verse; he had passed them; and it was true, he could not get through *Amo*, and he had never written a word, therefore, his knowledge of the Grammar of it, or even of his mother-tongue, was as great as he possessed of Hebrew or Arabic. This is no exaggerated account of education amongst the boys, and that of the Females is still more deficient: if education is intended to fit us for performing our duties better in this world, and preparing us for another, what is then to be expected from a human being, who has passed the first 15 years of her life, with no greater exertion of interest than is required to enable her to read, spell, thread beads, knit, play a very little on the Piano,

and write and dress becomingly: in these last she usually excels, and the reasons seem to be, that the mind cannot remain totally stagnant, and as it requires no command of temper, no self-denial, either to write a good hand or to plait and curl hair, any Indian girl strives after perfection in these accomplishments. Can a female thus educated, be expected either to be adorned with meekness, patience, humility or disinterestedness, from a course of study which has called not one of these adornments of a female into action. But not to digress too far, I would with very much diffidence, offer a few hints for the employments of the liberal bequest of General Martine.

*1st.*—It appears from the expression, the most necessary for the public good, which the Government or Supreme Court can devise, that General Martine considered himself wholly incompetent to decide what was for the public good, and therefore they are at perfect liberty to found a classical school, if that is decided to be the best.

*2nd.*—No youth can, properly speaking, be put apprentice to a profession: he or she can only be put apprentice to a trade: if, therefore, the Testator's use of the word apprentice, leads to the inference, that he had a Mechanical education in view, his use of the word profession, leads equally to the inference, that he intended to include a classical one, without which none of the three professions can be exercised, and hence there can be no objection to the education being such. When most, if not all, our public English Schools, were endowed, it certainly was never contemplated by the founders, that any others than the sons of Yeomen, Tradesmen, and the poorer Clergy should have been admitted on the foundation, and yet, from the superior classical education now obtained at them, the sons of Noblemen are candidates for the privilege.

*3rd.*—As the Boy and Girl were to be married in a Church, and partake of a public dinner, neither Hindoo nor Mohommedan could be on the foundation, therefore, Christians only are eligible.

*4th.*—Since, then, the Supreme Court is at full liberty to found a School which will produce the most good to the rising generation, it is to be determined, if an institution which would educate well, and thoroughly 20 Boys and 10 Girls gratis, would not be preferable to one which could half educate twice the number of children.

*5th.*—That the only difference in the expense of the two educations, would be the salaries of the Master and Mistress, the sum allowed for maintenance being sufficiently liberal to answer every good purpose.

Now the benefits of a classical education are so much manifest that it seems almost ridiculous to point them out; but it is as a corrective to the indolence, incapability of exertion and love of outward shew, that too frequently characterize the youth brought up

in this country, that it would be desirable a higher standard of excellence, than they have been accustomed to, should be set before them, whence they may learn that patient plodding, and unwearied industry must gain the prize, and not the knowledge of a few facts collected from any of the two numerous elementary books now published. Reading, writing, and the first few rules of arithmetic, imperfectly understood, are not sufficient to employ the time of an active clever boy: there are no difficulties to be conquered: thus he loses the power of conquering them, and sinks into indolence and apathy; whereas, if he had been compelled to learn any language but his own, he would at least have acquired habits of industry and perseverance. What is it renders the middling and lower orders of Scotland so confessedly superior to their neighbours both in England and Ireland, but the classical education which every father is anxious his son should possess, and to obtain which, he will rise early and lie down late, will deprive himself of many little comforts to buy his son a Grammar or Dictionary, and by these means impress his child with an early sense of the value of knowledge, and the sacrifices required to be made to obtain it. There are many parents in this country, neither able nor willing to send their offspring to Europe for their education, who are, at the same time, very desirous to procure for them a more substantial one than is now attainable, and these children educated off the foundation, would assist in supporting the charity. To carry the plan of a classical endowed school into effect, the great desideratum seems to be, to procure a Clergyman of the Church of England, who has received an university education, and who is fitted by his piety, learning, temper and energy of character to establish a school where learning might be acquired. To induce such a person to quit Great Britain, the situation must be made most highly respectable, and the salary liberal, with the power of increasing it, by as many pupils of the foundation, as would be drawn to the establishment by the superiority of his talent.

Five hundred rupees per mensem, with a free house, coals and candles, would not be too much. Children not to be received on the foundation before 7 nor after ten years of age, and, perhaps, they should not be allowed to remain after 18, I do not take upon me, for I am sufficiently conscious of my own inabilities, to point out a course of study, but perhaps Persian, Arabic or Sanskrit might be substituted for the Greek taught in the higher classes at home. Those intended for Ministers, would, of course, complete their education at Bishop's College, and for them, Greek would be indispensable, but their labours as Ministers of the Gospel, could not commence till they had had time for all, and when it is considered how eminently useful even ten young men thus educated would be in this land of darkness, I trust, I may be forgiven for having ventured to offer these hasty



hints. The Master should be a Clergyman, that the children might, from their first admission, have the benefit of religious instruction and public worship on the Sabbath, which, from the nature of the climate, they are prevented from doing in almost all the schools of India, and his wife should not be the Mistress of the girl's school, because it would be the very means of bringing the children together, and it would also very much increase the difficulties in the selection of a proper person for either of the establishments.

Having said thus much of the Boys, though well aware how totally unworthy it is of the magnitude of the subject, I would offer a few observations respecting the Girls; and when it is considered, how many of those, who would be claimants for the charity have not, and never can know, from infancy to womanhood, the blessings of a mother's watchful eye, we are at a loss to imagine, how the propriety of excluding them, could, for a moment, have been contemplated.

*1st.*—The Lady selected for the management and education of these children, should be either widow or a middle-aged maiden lady, who had been accustomed to the task in England: to induce a person sufficiently well qualified to quit her native country, a liberal salary must be offered, 250 per mensem, with sufficiently commodious apartments, and the liberty of increasing her emoluments by taking 10 additional boarders, and as many day scholars as she could obtain, would, perhaps, be adequate, but certainly not too much.

*2nd.*—The education should be solid, at the same time that it is ornamental. It would appear so preposterous to recommend the acquirement of the Latin Grammar for the females of Calcutta, that I dare not venture to propose it, however much I may be convinced of its utility. I could enumerate several young ladies in Great Britain, who would not be excelled in any of the accomplishments of dancing, drawing, music or singing, by any of the most accomplished of the Calcutta spinsters who have all read Virgil, in the original, but this I will not insist on. If they are taught to write the English language correctly, and to understand Grammar accordingly to the rules laid down in the sealed book, Lindley Murray, not to judge of the correctness of a sentence by the sound, but by the sense, and in compliment to their founder, French should be taught grammatically. History, Geography and Astronomy, Arithmetic at least, as far as vulgar fractions, writing and needle work, both useful, and ornamental, should be much insisted on, and as a pleasant healthful exercise, dancing would be advantageous, and those who have any talent for music and dancing should have every encouragement to prosecute the cultivation of them; but for those who have not, the time lost in acquiring a smattering of either, is much mispent.



3rd.—Girls might be admitted as early as 5, but certainly not after they are ten, and retained in the school till they are 18, when, if not married, it is to be hoped the superior education they had received, must enable them to provide for themselves in a respectable manner.

4th.—The house, though not costly should be large and airy, to ensure the health of the children: perhaps one so constructed, as for the girls to occupy the upper flat of the storey and the boys the under, with separate entrances, might be found the most economical, and best adapted for this climate.

I have now only to apologise, for having ventured to obtrude these observations on your notice: unlike other reformers, I am sufficiently humble to be aware of my own inability, and to lament to my own incapacity for deciding on what is for the public good. All I would do, is to entreat those who have benefited from the endowed schools of our native country, who know the utility of learning, and the disadvantages under which anybody of men labour, who are without it, will now come forward and co-operate with the Supreme Court, in founding a Seminary, which may assist in diffusing the blessings of religion, morality, and Science, over this vast empire.

I am, Sir, Your's,

MODESTUS. (195)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1827

#### Native Papers

**Bank Notes:** In the 35th Number of the Martanda, under the head of "Marwari Saraffs" there was published a detailed account of their intention of not receiving any Bank Notes, except those of the Bengal Bank, and likewise the great anxiety that was thereby raised among other saraffs besides the Marwari. The Marwari Saraffs have now unanimously resolved, that they will gradually dispose of all the Bank Notes they have in their possession, by the first lunation of Chaitra in the Sambatsara year 1884, or the 27th of March 1827, and then altogether abstain from receiving Bank Notes. Thus, through their pride of wealth, caprice, and fear of future accidents, or on account of the losses they have sustained, they have determined to blow their butter-milk before they drink it, because their mouths have been scalded by boiling milk.

For this reason, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of lunation in Magh, or the 30th January, at about 5 o'clock in the evening, the Gomastas of the Saraffs, according to their ancient uses, assembled together at the

house No. 12, Pagahyapatty, in Barrabazar, belonging to Shah Gopaldoss and Baboo Monohar Doss. The particular cause why this committee took place is as follows:—

Previous to any debate on the subject of Bank Notes, and about 12 days before the assembly of the committee, Baboo Bansidhur wrote a letter to Baboo Madhuri Doss, to this effect, "at present there is always some confusion about Bank Notes;" What is now advisable in our dealings (about them); in answer to which, Baboo Madhuridoss wrote to him that, they had better consult together how to proceed. Two days after this, when some money was sent to the house of Shah Gopaldoss and Baboo Monohardoss from the house of Devidoss and Balmakund, Baboo Madhuridoss refused to take the notes of the Calcutta Bank, that were part of it; and subsequently the committee was convened.

In this Committee, Madhuri Doss first observed, "what should be advisable in this confused state of the Bank Notes, but that either the Bengal Bank Notes be current, or ready money". Bansidhur then said "you wrote that you would take our advice in what to do, but previous to it, you first sent back the Notes given by myself. What shall I say to it"? Whatever path you may choose, I will follow. Baboo Motichund declared, "the currency of ready money (alone) is the best, but then you must have patience, as precitipancy is not good."

Upon this Baboo Govinda Chund returned, "right. But as these Notes are in wide circulation, our proceeding requires mature consideration, that some poor men may not be involved in utter ruin, in consequence of our deliberations."

Much debate took place, till at last it was unanimously agreed, that they should first dispose of the Notes they have, and then dissolve upon some final measure. According to the tenor of the observations of the Gomashas of Shah Gopal Doss and Baboo Monohur Doss, it may be inferred that they are of opinion that as they have no hundis to pay, which they cannot discharge without receiving Notes, they are not much concerned in the matter; but those, whose business is likely to be at a stand (in case the Notes be not generally received, as proposed), may be alarmed at their exclusion.

The committee continued till 11 o'clock at night: the Marwari Saraffs were invited, but declined to attend it, adding, that they would hold another committee among themselves, and then join the rest. Hence it is expected that another Meeting will take place in the course of a short time, the resolution of which will be imperative on all the Bankers.—*Udanta Martanda.* (196)

CALCUTTA, Thursday, February 8, 1827

From the proceedings amongst the Native Bankers of Calcutta, which will be found amongst our Extracts from Native Papers, it should seem, that they have not learned to appreciate the merits of a paper currency, and that they are creating obstacles to the circulation of Bank Notes amongst them. The real grounds of their objections, we suspect, do not appear, but we are not surprised at their occurrence, for paper circulation like other European improvements, is perhaps, urged a little prematurely upon Indian practice. In the late demand for cash, the Bankers have, probably discovered, that paper is not always an equivalent for specie, and it is but natural, therefore, they should question the advantages beyond that of portability. We are not quite sure that some check to the issue of paper was not required, and think it not impossible that the scarcity of money, which has of late been occasionally felt, has been attributable, in some degree, to an excessive paper issue. It is not possible to take an accurate view of the fluctuations of money market of Calcutta, from the want of a number of data, which, although it may not be impossible, it is difficult to procure. Even the amount of the currency required for the internal transactions of the Capital, is matter of extreme uncertainty, and until this is estimated within some reasonable degree of approximation it is idle to speculate upon the causes of the vicissitudes which it seems to experience: we know neither the reality nor extent.

It is clear, however, that every issue of Bank Notes must form an addition to the amount, or it must supply the place, of specie. It probably does both. There can be little doubt of a progressive rise in the articles of domestic consumption in Calcutta for some years past. This may have been attributable to increased demand in part, but the proportionate increase in the supply has, however, probably, balanced this stimulus and the the continued enhancement of price can only arise from depreciation of the Currency. It does not seem likely, however, that any very great accession has been made to the circulating medium of Calcutta, or prices could have risen still higher, and the Bank Notes in circulation, which during sometime past have been much more numerous than heretofore, have therefore displaced the specie. Part of the coin may be imagined to be in the coffers of those, by whom the Notes have been issued, but a portion, and large one, must be somewhere else. The paper currency exercising little or no influence, beyond the limits of Calcutta, specie continues there to form the circulating medium, and is in constant demand. Thither, accordingly, it will have been driven, and as the balance of the trade is considerably against the Presidency, thither, it will continue to flow, as long as its presence can be dispensed with in Calcutta. Under ordinary circumstances, this would be matter of



little moment, but as long as a radical difference subsists between the state of currency in Calcutta, and in the Provinces, it may be as well to use caution in banishing that specie to the latter, which, when it is required, can only be tempted back by disproportionate sacrifices. (197)

#### MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12, 1827

We adverted in our last to the proceedings of the Native Saraffs, respecting the receipt of Bank Notes, to which it appeared, that some of their community had started objection. According to the report of the meeting given in the Native paper, nothing was then definitely settled, and it was expected, that a subsequent meeting would be called, at which final resolutions would be adopted. As the proceedings have excited some interest, we have made enquiry as to their result, and are happy to find that, although no meeting has since taken place, the final determination of all the leading Native Bankers has been practically expressed, and all opposition to the circulation of the issues of different Banks in Calcutta, has been withdrawn. The objections were, in fact, confined to a few individuals, and the majority of the Bankers have, throughout, felt reluctant to obstruct the ordinary course of commercial transactions in Calcutta. (198)

#### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1827

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Sanscrit College, was held on Saturday last, at the College hall in Pataldanga Square: a number of native gentlemen and Pandits attended. The pupils of the Literature and Poetry classes, represented the first act of the Mrichchakti, or Toy Cart, with great humour and talent, and afforded much satisfaction to all present. After the distribution of the prizes, the Secretary, Captain Price, read a short address to the Pandits and the pupils, expressive of the satisfaction of the Committee, with the progress made during the past year, and adverting to various topics, connected with the past or future course of study. We are happy to find this college continues to flourish, as it is a principal link between the learned class of Hindus and their European Masters, who are much less known to each other than might have been expected, or is to be wished. The college is also an object of interest to all the Hindu portion of the community, as they feel it to be their own. (199)

#### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1827

A meeting was held, on Tuesday morning last, at the house of Gopee Mohan Deb, in Sobhabazar, for the distribution of the prizes awarded to the most meritorious pupils of the Schools, under the



control of the School Society. The whole number of the Scholars amounts to about two thousand: of these fourteen hundred had been previously examined, and above two hundred had been selected for reward. These were assembled in a spacious apartment attached to the Baboo's building. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Grey, the President of the Society, and several European Ladies and Gentlemen were present, as were Maharaja Baidyanath Rai, and a number of native gentlemen. The prizes, consisting of Books, were distributed by Mr. Hare, the Secretary to the Society, and some of the classes were examined in Bengalee and English by different individuals present. Their progress in both afforded considerable satisfaction. The examination concluded with some specimens of English recitation, poetic and dramatic: in the latter, the quarrels between Edward and Warwick, and between Brutus and Cassius, were delivered with an energy and feeling, that shewed that juvenile declaimers to be fully masters of the sentiments expressed. The progress that has been made in Calcutta, during the last three or four years, in the important business of Native Education is highly gratifying. While feelings long chersihed, receive that attention to which they are entitled, and liberal facilities have been afforded for the prosecution of those studies, which have been hitherto the objects of local veneration, the interest of the people has been awakened for the due cultivation of their vernacular language, and the acquirement of that of the ruling authority. The dialect of Bengal will not much longer be left in the rude and unsettled condition of an unwritten tongue, and a familiar knowledge of the best English writers, in every department, may be rendered the means of providing the Bengalee language, with an invaluable store of literature and science. This power of enriching the one with the treasures of the other, is now in the possession of many youngmen of great promise, and we are satisfied, it will be not unprofitably enjoyed. The progress made in their studies by the youth of Calcutta, is however, not more the subject of congratulation, than the enlightened interest taken by so many of their seniors in their education. (200)

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1827

To The Editor of the *Government Gazette*.

Sir,—If you are not already provided with an official report of the Benares College Proceedings, you may, perhaps, allow insertion to the following imperfect description of the Annual Meeting, and oblige.

Your constant reader,  
Brahma Gupta.

Siddhisvari Mehalla, Kashi,  
February 24, 1827, Day of the Sivaratri.

On Friday last, the 23rd instant, the Superintending Committee of the Benares Pathshala, or Hindu College, was convened, according to annual custom, for the purpose of witnessing the public disputations of the scholars of that institution, and of dispensing rewards to such as had signalized themselves during the year.

The meeting was held in the central hall of the New Mint, a room well adapted for the purpose: \* \* \*

A Sanskrit Programme of the subjects discussed, was handed about, and with the assistance of Pundit, who sat near me, I elicited therefrom, that the disputations were in five different classes. The Nyaya or logic, The Sankhya system of philosophy, the two Byakurna, and the Sahitya or poetry and general literature.

An English report upon the present state of the College, was also circulated,—a rapid glance over it convinced me that the progress of education had been highly satisfactory in most of the branches of knowledge: I regretted to observe, however, that the Astronomical class had been abolished by a resolution of the Committee, "none of the students having made much proficiency." And that the classes of the Vedas—those sacred volumes, which may not be opened in the presence of the profane or uninitiating,—were handled with unusual severity: If I understood correctly, the teachers of the Vedas were stated to be so inferior in respectability and learning to the rest of the Pundits, that their signature was never permitted to any of the numerous law cases submitted to the Benares College for opinion. The report, I believe, proposes to pension off these teachers of the Veda classes, leaving them to give their instructions at their own houses. This will appear to many as severe a blow to the theology as the abolition of the Astronomical class is to the science of the Hindus:—in the latter, however, it may be hoped that the step taken has been only a prelude to the introduction of a better system of scientific instruction, such as is now making very rapid advance in the Calcutta Native College.

A new class for the study of Puranas, or History, was also mentioned,—but the chief attention of the Committee has been apparently occupied in improving the Law classes,—a wise precaution, when it is reflected, that besides giving decrees upon important knotty points of law, the College is expected eventually to supply Law Officers for the different Zillah and Provincial Courts.

In conclusion, prizes were distributed to about a hundred pupils, who had distinguished themselves during the past year, and at the same time a purse of about 2,000 Rupees, was subscribed by the Raja and other respectable Native gentlemen present, to be devoted to a similar laudable purpose at the next Annual Examination. (201)

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1827

**Native Papers: Dakaity.**—On the 20th Phalgun, a gang of about eighty robbers attacked the house of Hari Rai, at Narayanpur, in Burdwan, about midnight, broke into it, maltreated the residents, and carried off all the property. The owner not preferring any complaint, the Magistrate was apprised of the transaction by an informer, upon which he very soon secured the offenders and threw them into confinement, he also punished the Gomastha, the house-holder, and Mundel, fining them severally 200, 100, and 50 Rupees, and sentencing them to six months' imprisonment. (202)

**Maha Baruni.**—It is well known that bathing on Saturday, the 12th Chait, at 6 dundas, and 2 puls of the night, is of equal virtue with a million of ablutions on occasion of a Solar eclipse. Bathing when 5 dundas, 42 puls remain, liberated thirty millions of mankind, and bathing on the following day, Sunday, is of equal virtue with bathing at hundred eclipses of the Sun. On this account, the inhabitants of Bengal and the neighbouring provinces have come in vast crowds to Calcutta, whence many articles are set out for sale, and the City presents an agreeable spectacle. At Triveni such crowds of Uriyahs particularly are collected, that it is difficult to get access.—*Timira Nasek.* (203)

**Murder.**—On Saturday, the 12th Chait, we understand, that a west country Brahman, residing in the Burra Bazar, having quarrelled with a neighbour, struck him with a knife and killed him, he was immediately seized, and carried to prison.—*Samachar Chandrika.* (204)

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1827

**Native Paper:** On Saturday last an affray occurred in Paghiyapati Lane: Gayadin Pande, a Brahman of Kanoujia tribe, and his son Brujnath, had resided there sometime, and near him lived a Jeti, a religious character of the Oswals. (Jain Merchants). The Pande being about to kill a kid for his dinner, the Jeti said, you are ever doing something contrary to my religion, to which the Pande replied, that he had better keep himself at home and so avoid seeing what was offensive to him. The Jeti withdrew, but three of his disciples watched the death of the animal, and reported it to their preceptor, who again coming forth, fainted at this sight of destruction of animal life. The pupils seeing their master in this state, abused Pande, whose sons retorted and a violent quarrel ensued, which gradually attracted the members of the Jain and Hindu persuasions, and the parties came to blows, from which they were separated only by the police—the Jeti was killed in the scuffle. The Editor of the *Martanda*, from which it is chiefly taken, suggests the necessity of swearing the



Jains in the investigation about to take place by some other mode than the Ganges water, for which, as for Brahmans, they entertain no respect. He quotes a case, in which the truth was elicited from evidences of this class only upon swearing them by an image of Parisnath, or Parswanath, the last but one of their deified teachers.

From the *Samachar Chandrika* of this morning, we find the death of the Jeti has been brought in man-slaughter. (205)

#### MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1827

**Native Papers:** One day last week, a party of about twenty, or five and twenty Chinamen, having drank freely early in the morning, created a great disturbance at Howrah and Shibpore. Sallying forth upon the high road, they assailed all they met, males or females, sometimes with ridicule or abuse, and sometimes seized and embraced them, or sometimes maltreated them, chasing them into their houses. At last, Notice was given to the Daroga of the Salikha Thanna, who sent the Choukidars, by whom many of the offenders were seized and secured.—*Sambad Timira Nasek*. (206)

#### THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1827

We observe, that the Editors of the Native papers are faithful imitators of the example set them by their European brethren, and, like the latter, have been dealing in those personalities, which have, for some years past, so disgracefully characterised the Calcutta Press. The consequence is, as usual, work for the Lawyers, and the Editor of the *Samachar Chandrika*, Bhowannychurn Banarjee, has instituted a suit against Joogul Krishore Sookool, the Editor of the *Martanda*, for a libel. We hope these amusements may lose something of their credit, by native participation, and be, henceforth, voted unbecoming European feelings and education. (207)

#### MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1827

**Native Papers:** *Churuk Puja*.—It is well known, that on the day of Sankranti in Choitra, this Puja is held, and this year such multitudes, both Europeans and Natives assembled on the Boithukkhana Road, that it was quite impassable. It was completely blocked up with carriages and palan-keens. In the crowd, we understand, one rogue contrived to make off with the ornaments worn by a little girl who had come to see the show.—*Timira Nasek* (208)

#### MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1827

**Indian Coal:** We have had repeated occasion to notice the discovery of this useful mineral in different parts of this country, and although the circumstances under which it has been met with, have



not admitted, hitherto, of its being turned to account, we entertain little doubt, that in the course of time, either the deposits now known to exist, will be rendered available, or others more favourably situated, or of superior quality, will be discovered. We have just been favoured with notices of two new positions, in which Coal has been found of the species termed Anthracite, or Blind Coal, resembling Cannel Coal, and likely, therefore, to be of value. One of these is in Cuttack, in the hill estate of Talcher. The other is near Husseinabad: the latter was found in digging a well through Grewacke and Clay Slate. It burns with a brown smoke and bituminous smell, and gives out a great heat. It appears to be in considerable quantities, and it seems probable, that the whole tract of country, between Jubbulpore and Husseinabad, abounds with it. The topography of the site is unfavourable to its transport, but it may be worked, no doubt, to great advantage on the spot, in the reduction of the Iron Ore, with which the same vicinity abounds. (209)

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 23, 1827

**Native papers:** *Cherek*.—Such a celebration of this festival as was witnessed this year at Sibpur, has never before been known there: many troops of Sanyasis came from different parts of the country, who, in the desperate tortures inflicted upon themselves, seemed to partake of the nature of Siva. On the 31st of Chait, one of them ascending the swing called out to the people below to whirl him round faster, and about 30 youngmen attaching themselves to the rope, ran round with the utmost rapidity, in consequence of which the hooks tearing through the skin, he fell, and would have been killed, if he had not been caught by the bystanders. Others followed, but were thus disappointed in their expectation of distinguishing themselves. (210)

At the bazar of Kalikabhar Mullick, a great number of individuals having collected to see the swinging, the horses of some gentlemen's carriage being violent, knocked down and injured a woman and five children.—*Timira Nasek*. (211)

On Friday the 1st of Baysakh, a fire occurred at Pathuryah Ghat amongst the stacks of straw and hay, which are collected at this place for the consumption of Calcutta. The fire broke out about 10 o'clock, and destroyed property to a great amount. (212)

On the 8th of last Chait, a man from the west country, having gone to Kalighat, to worship Kali, cut off his tongue as an offering to the Goddess: this act will leave little honour to those who cut off only part of their little fingers. We have delayed in printing this so long in order first to ascertain the report.

—*Samachar Chandrika*. (213)

A few days ago, a violent storm of hail occurred at Chandan Nagar, which was without a parallel in the memory of the oldest persons. the stones were so large that they could not be held in a man's hand.—*Sambad Kaumudi*. (214)

#### MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1827

**Native papers:** On Wednesday evening last, a boat having put off from Burra Bazar Ghat, was proceeding homewards, and had arrived near Barahnagar, when a violent wind came on, by which the boat was upset, and lost; every soul on board was drowned except the Manji. (215)

It is common in the country when any case of burglary occurs in the house of any person, to prevent, if possible, its coming to the knowledge of the Magistrate, and the person robbed generally contrives to fill up the hole privately, in the course of the night and gives some bribe to the Chowkedars who may discover it: the reason of this is, that were he to give publicity to his loss, and make a complaint before any public authority, he would seldom recover his property, but only have to pay the Amla something from the remainder. When a case of theft occurs, the Amla consider it an occasion of profit, and give full vent to their disposition for pillage and plunder.—*Timira Nasek*. (216)

On Wednesday last, in the evening, a destructive fire broke out in the Jan Bazar, and another at Bamanbusti—a little later in the evening, a third occurred in Saratir Bagan, extending to Shyam Bazar.  
—*Samachar Chandrika* (217)

#### MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1827

We are sorry to find we have lost one of our sources of intelligence, by the discontinuance of the Persian Paper styled the *Shems al Akhbar*. The Conductor and Editor took his leave of an unthankful public, last week, in the following characteristic manner. "Be it known to all men; that from the time this Paper, the *Shems al Akhbar*, was established by me to the present day, which is now about five years, I have gained nothing by it except vexation and disappointment, notwithstanding what idle and ignorant babblers may please to assert. The inability of the public in the present day to appreciate desert, and their indifference to the exhausting and painful exertions made in their cause, verify the verse: "I have consumed, and my flames have not been seen: like lamps in a moonlight night I have burnt away unheeded". It is time, therefore, to desist, and withdrawing my hand from all further concern with this paper, I have determined to repose on the couch of seclusion." We are afraid that the Editor of the *Shems al Akhbar* is not the only luminary in the Editorial galaxy that shines to but little profit. We, of course, wish to be

understood as confining our conjecture to the *ignes minores*, the Editors and Propertors of the Native Papers, which owe their institution, rather to the precocious imitation of English manners, than the wants of the people. Beyond the limits of Calcutta, the existence of Native Newspapers is unknown, and in Calcutta, those that are published, scarcely repay, we understand, the cost of printing. We should have thought that at the Presidency, the European idolators of the Press, would have contributed to give support to its indigenous produce, and as far as a few rupees may be regarded as a test of sincerity, would readily have afforded such proof of consistent adherence to their principles. We are very much misinformed, however, if the European Patronage of the Native Papers is not next to nonentity. Not that this is to be lamented. Forced fruits are little desirable, and the Native Newspapers will never flourish by any other than Native support. This they may expect, perhaps, to receive at the seats of the Indian Government, in about a century, when the diffusion of knowledge shall have excited the wish to know. It is beginning at the wrong end, to thrust intelligence upon those who do not prize it, and although we have amongst ourselves professed politicians, who seem to think history and geography unnecessary elements of education, we confess we have little expectation, that Native editors or readers will communicate or receive much edification in politics, until they are a little more familiar than they are at present, with the geographical and political distribution of the world and the past history and present condition of leading states both in the East and West. When they have acquired this proficiency, and it is in progress, they will be ready to compile newspapers and willing to retain them. They will also then be prepared to understand their real character, to separate the chaff from the grain—the true from the false—and duly estimating party misrepresentation, and ridiculous pretension to derive from them sound and safe guides of thought and action. (218)

As, in consequence of the above communication, the Meeting at the Town Hall on the 17th, as originally advertised, cannot take place, the undersigned beg to announce that a Meeting will take place on Wednesday (the 23rd Instant) at noon at the Exchange Rooms, for the purpose of considering such petitions as may be laid before it, relative to the subjects mentioned in the Requisition to the Sheriff.

John Palmer, Ramgopaul Mullick, Ramrutton Mullick, Bustomdass Mullick, Ram Chunder Mittra, Roger Winter, John Smith, J. Young, T. Dickens, Surroopchand Roopchand, Ameerschund Ajoordiasaud, Ram Doss Radakissen, Chundercomar Tagore, Hurrymohon Tagore, Bhubanymohun Bonerji, Radhakissen Mittra, Gopaul Doss, Monohar Doss, Gocul Doss and others.

Calcutta, May 15, 1827. (219)

\*Vide Extract No. 183



MONDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1827

**Native paper:** Storm on Sunday Week. A sacrifice in honour of the God of the wind, or any separate religious service to him, (besides what is comprised in the worship of other divinities, by way of secondary rite) having been unknown in India for a length of time, the deity seems to have been highly offended, and gave tokens of his displeasure that threatened the destruction of the country, on the 1st of Jyeshtha, between 4 and 5 p.m. at the head of the 49 winds. First of all, the tall trees bowed before him, then the houses, and afterwards, men, cows, and other animals. A particular account of these things must be superfluous, but for general information, we have given a few lines on the subject in this corner of our paper. For about eight cos on both sides of the holy river, Ganga, every thing has been levelled to the ground: it is thought that the hurricane which visited this part of Hindoosthan some few years ago, and which is still proverbially known under the title of the "Hurricane of Kartik" caused greater depredations, but some persons living who were witnesses of that squall, maintain it as their opinion, that the present is not very inferior to that. All the houses thatched with tiles, from Burah Bazar, to the Poshtah of Sukhmoy Roy, were thrown down in a moment; the tiles flying a great way off, and striking against each other with great violence. About 2,000 houses were thus destroyed: cottages thatched with straw, and consequently, the easiest victims, are not of course included in this list. As for trees, coconuts, mangoes, dates, etc., they were blown down in numbers. On the river from Gardenreach to Chitpore, four ferry boats were sunk, by which several persons lost their lives: four of the passengers were saved by a boat belonging to a gentleman of the Bishop's College. Three men who had gone over the river for mangoes, were found dead at Macarhda, three at Domegurhy, two at Salkha, and one at Kulakasa, and other persons were most hurt: two Patelah boats, laden with cotton, were lost, and as for boats of smaller size, numbers of them were wrecked. We cannot conclude this account without offering a suggestion. The natives have a proverb that "the cold is past, and it is now the fear of fire and water": to this we may, with propriety, add a new element this year, and conclude with recommending all people to propitiate the deity of wind, with burnt offerings and suitable worship.—*Timira Nasak.* (220)

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1827

A Meeting was called at the Exchange Rooms, on Wednesday last, by that portion of the community of Calcutta, which has set itself in opposition to the recent enactments of the Home Authorities, and the acts of the Local Government. A great number of Natives were



collected. Amongst the Europeans, very few persons of any branch of the Company's Service were present. Mr. Palmer presided, and the principal resolutions were moved by Mr. Clark and Mr. Young. The only orators were the following professional gentlemen: Mr. Winter, Mr. Clark, Mr. Dickens and Mr. C. Prinsep. Mr. Paxton, of the Civil Service, read a Speech. For a more particular account of the Proceedings, we are indebted to the *Hurkuru*. (221)

**Native papers:** *Meeting of the Exchange.*—On Wednesday, the 23rd May, at noon, a Meeting of all the rich Merchants and many respectable Natives, took place at the Exchange Rooms: after Mr. Palmer was called to the chair it was agreed that Petitions should be made to the English Parliament requesting the abolition of the Stamp Regulation, and the extension of the right of selling the Property of the deceased, in the hands of executors, etc. Petitions previously prepared, were then read and unanimously approved of by repeated acclamations and clappings of the hands! and by raising up the left hands as a sign of consent. The meeting continued till four in the afternoon, when the Members retired. It had been our intention to give a full account of the proceedings of the Meeting in this day's *Timir Nasak*. But as it has not yet appeared in any of the English Papers, we are obliged to put off our readers till next week, when we promise certainly to satisfy them on this hand. (222)

*Tirettea's Bazar.*—This valuable Property was yesterday sold, by Public Auction, to the Raja of Burdwan, at the price of Three Lacs and Twenty-four Thousand Rupees. (223)

*Teeka Bearers.*—Those Courteous gentlemen of Ooriya, the Bearers, have been these three or four days making a great noise against the new Regulation passed by Government, for licensing Teeka Palkea and Bearers, and levying taxes on them. Some are assembled on the plain of the Fort, others at Chand Pal Ghaut, in separate bodies. They say, these confounded Firingis have been at their usual tricks of taxing our bodily labour! "Let us be off to our own country, and there maintain ourselves in the midst of our families by agriculture." They have refused, accordingly, to bear Palanquins for these few days and we apprehend it will be necessary to make some alteration in regard to the Regulation, in order to pacify the Oriya rabble.—*Sambad Timira Nasak*. (224)

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1827

#### Meeting at the Exchange

The Meeting to consider the propriety of addressing Parliament relative to the Stamp Regulations and other matters took place on Wednesday according to the announcement, at the Exchange Rooms:

it was so numerously attended that the heat and pressure were almost insupportable. Mr. Palmer was proposed as Chairman by Mr. Gullen: the motion was seconded by Mr. Young, and unanimously carried.

It would, Mr. Palmer thought, be unnecessary to recapitulate the objects of the meeting, which possessed such extensive public interest that no persons would be ignorant of their tendency. Independent of the most important question of the Stamp Regulation, there were other subjects of address to the Parliament of England, which would form the subject of a separate petition. He would enumerate them as they first appeared in the public prints on the 5th of May.

*1st.* A declaratory Act or new Enactment, in order to fix beyond doubt the liability of Estates of deceased persons (not being Mohometans or Hindoos) to the payment of simple contract debts in the hands of their executors or administrators, and unaffected by dower.

*2dly.* The right of aliens to hold real property within Calcutta and transmit it to their heirs, etc.

*3dly.* The propriety of introducing some modification of the insolvent laws, so as to make the estates of insolvents distributable among all their creditors, and to give debtors their liberty on those conditions."

Having thus briefly stated the objects of the meeting he was confident he could not leave the case in better hands than those of the gentlemen around him.

Mr. Winter in a long and able speech entered into the objects of the present meeting—he pointed out the causes which had given rise to the proceeding adopted, and the reasons why the meeting had not taken place at the Town Hall, as originally notified. With reference to the petition respecting which they were now called together to give their opinions, he begged to inform the assembly that the drawing up of the document had of necessity, being the work of a committee formed for that purpose, as it would have been utterly impossible to have framed it in the heat and confusion of a public meeting; it was for them however to consider its import, when submitted to them, and to give their opinion on it. In order to enable the meeting the better to do this, it would be necessary that the law connected with it, should be brought to their notice, for the purpose of making them more accurately acquainted with the state of things. Before the 53rd of the reign of Geo 3d. the East India Company possessed no power over the inhabitants of Calcutta to enable them, to impose taxes of any description, except certain assessed taxes, for local purposes in Calcutta, as directed by 33 Geo 3. They had no statute, they had no authority to support them in imposing, and he believed it was never for a moment supposed that they had power to levy other taxes—it was for the

purpose of enabling them legally to levy duties of customs in Calcutta, that the Sects. 98 and 99 were introduced into the Act 53, Geo 3d.—With regard to the inhabitants of the British India having past over fourteen years without having found fault with the Bill which the Government contended gave them the authority to levy this heavy impost, every one must agree with him that it was not usual in such cases to complain until the oppression of the act was felt—he should now proceed to prove that the Government had not the shadow of right to impose the tax in question on the authority of the act to which they referred, which merely conferred the right of imposing taxes of customs and could be applied to those of no other nature. The very idea was startling, that so tremendous an authority as the power of levying taxes should have been entrusted to other hands than those of the Supreme authority of England, in Parliament, which the constitution had entrusted it. It was improbable that an act so understood could have past, but that, with the vast importance that attaches to the question, it should have past in silence, he thought impossible. The words, “and other taxes” had been past over, and crept unnoticed into the act, it was a neglect which they were now called together to obviate. He would demonstrate that it was opposed to the established rules of language to allow indefinite terms following those which were definite to give a power more extensive than the defined and specific object sought, and that a general expression should be so used to attain an object the magnitude of whose importance compared with the alleged motive of the statute required the most deliberate consideration. The Government, however, had insisted on the right with which they supposed this general term invested them, to levy general taxes, in whatever form they might think fit, and it only remains for the inhabitants of the British India to address that body to which all Englishmen look for their protection, to know whether these general duties were to be levied or not.

It must be obvious to all considerable persons that the Inhabitants of British India stood in a very peculiar relation to their countrymen in all other parts of the globe, that they laboured under peculiar disadvantages and disabilities. That when they were shut out from the advantages of the Government under which they were born, and to whose usages they were accustomed, they were entitled to equivalent exemptions—with regard to many of the restraints which the Government of India had imposed, he had no doubt of their necessity, but it must be remembered that these restraints placed those who submitted to them in a very different point of view from those who resided where they did not exist. Regarding the alarming privilege of indefinite taxation, he would only put one supposition: had the tax proposed, instead of its present form appeared in the shape of an income-tax, where was the power in India that could have



supported it, and where the individual that would not have had cause to deplore its dreadful effects? The one was as likely as the other, and as much within the sweeping authority of the words "and other taxes." He was convinced as all others must be, that indefinite taxation never was intended! It was a thing unheard of, that the Parliament of England should trust a power of unrestricted taxation in any hand but the own, and particularly, as in the present instance, when it was in the worst hands in which it could possibly be placed. They had now no safeguard except by approaching the Parliament—the present meeting had been called at the suggestion of no private interest, but those of the community at large; its propriety would be proved, or disproved, by the appeal now to be made to Parliament or redress; if their view was correct, they would obtain it: If it was not, the Government would then receive a ratification of their measures. He would now say a few words on other matters connected with the meeting: there were, no doubt, although the meeting was so large and respectable, many persons absent who took an interest in the business before the assembly, some persons who thought that the measures of the Government in the stamp regulation, were perfectly correct and who would not oppose such a regulation although they might be willing to give their support to the other objects of the meeting—to these he would beg to say that the other subjects to be brought before them that day were embodied in a separate petition, and that those who thought fit to withhold their signatures from the first petition could affix it to the other; the object of which could not interfere with political opinion, and was of the most obvious advantage to the community, as setting at rest questions which materially affect the interests and well-being of the industrious part of the community of Calcutta; of the propriety of the method adopted in the present. In the present instance, no one could doubt, it was the inherent privilege of the British subject to petition Parliament for the tenders of grievances—it was not a doubtful question, but a matter of avowed right. He had other questions on his mind, but would not intrude anything extraneous on the attention of the present meeting: they were laboring under the disadvantage of a heavy tax,—a tax wholly unauthorized by the principles which actuate the British Parliament, and it only remained to remove the burden. It might be said that an act to provide against the disadvantages resulting from these measures of the Indian Government might be passing at the present time, and that it was not likely that so faulty a measure could remain long, unnoticed. But he would tell them that no reliance could be placed on such vigilance. He would tell them why because there are no acts less known or less likely to attract notice than those relating to the Government of British India, and this was not difficult to account for, as it was a Government entirely distinct from that of all others under the British authority, all interest was lost in distance and want of



unity, and the voice of complaint uttered in India, must be loud and piercing to excite attention in England. It would be necessary, he said, to obtain as large a number of signatures as possible to the petition in question, which might else be said not to represent the voice of Calcutta; he hoped, he had little doubt, that the signatures to the present petition would include the great mass of respectable persons in Calcutta, in fact that it might be said to be the general voice of the inhabitants: there were many persons, whose immediate relations with the Government could not allow of openly opposing the measures of their employers. This would have no influence on public opinion, which would be equally decided on this point—the course they had pursued was the only one open to them—had the law been registered in the Supreme Court, there would have been opportunity of appeal, the measure might have been met in argument before the judges, and if unsuccessful there, might have been carried before the King in Council, but this was not now possible, as the registry was not required, nor the regulation in question authorized by any such sanction; they had, consequently, no other means of appeal, if the mode of petition was not followed, to correct the dangerous error of the statute in question—as he before stated, the petition had been prepared by the committee for their consideration, he should now submit it, and he begged their most serious attention to the principles it supported, he hoped they were those of British birth-right sanctioned by the true spirit of the constitution, which when infringed, there was no safety for the subject—it was a point on which all persons were decided, that the important trust now in question, belongs to no other authority than the supreme power of Great Britain in Parliament, and as British subjects valued their safety, to no other, should they allow it to be confided. Mr. Winter concluded amidst general acclamation.

The Chairman then moved that the draft of the petition should be read, which \* \* \* was carried unanimously, \* \* \*

Mr. Prinsep wished to know whether it was the intention of the Committee to print the petition. Mr. Palmer had no doubt the Meeting would be unanimous on that point, it was accordingly resolved on printing it, in the Bengalee and the English languages.

Mr. Trotter then moved that a fund be provided to meet the expenses attendant on the proceedings. Mr. Adam wished to know what pledge existed that no unnecessary expenditure should take place. Mr. Dickens sympathized with those who had made enquiries relative to the expense, but it was evident that the expense could not be accurately determined on; the most substantial check that he could conceive would be the appointment of those persons to the committee, who might entertain any suspicion on the subject; he wished the

committee to be composed of men of all opinions, which offered, he thought, the most rational view of preventing unnecessary expenditure—it was evident, that some such fund was necessary as, if the petition was cast upon the waters it might never drift into any harbour. We had good experience that the British legislature had sometimes other cares than the safety of the public, and that was nowhere made more manifest than in British India, where one-eighth of the habitable globe was left to be governed by acts drafted at the India House, the whole policy of which was to keep secret the extent of the power the local Government had assumed, and which had in the end produced a state of law, more confused and chaotic and contradictory than had ever before been suffered to exist under the sway of a civilized power.

Mr. Prinsep was sorry to hear remarks from his learned friend which he certainly considered highly improper and very inconsistent with the professed object of the meeting; he disclaimed any wish to vindicate the imposition of the tax in question, and all other branches of the Company's legislative exertion, but he considered it hardly proper to abuse the authorities from whom an appeal was made, he was aware that men cannot always command themselves, and his friend's zeal had, he knew, carried him alike beyond bounds and the question in view. There was another question that he wished to propose before the meeting dissolved, to provide a Government for India before the expiration of the Company's Charter, to supply the place of local taxation—he considered that the privileges of the Company should not be allowed to expire without some such provision. And he would move a resolution, that at the expiration of the Charter, it is expedient that a local legislature be created which should possess in conjunction with the Governor-General in Council the power of taxation.

Mr. Palmer observed, that it did not square with the objects of the meeting—he did not disapprove of it but it was foreign, and therefore not appropriate at present; he proposed to Mr. Prinsep to withdraw it.—*Hurkaru.* (225)

#### MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 4, 1827

The opposition made by the Ooriya Bearers to the recent Regulation for their registry, and rates of hire, is considerably diminished, and many may be now seen bearing their badges, as small brass ornaments on the upper arms. Their objections originated, no doubt, in some degree, in misapprehension of the purport of the Regulation, as well as in that dislike of novelty, which characterises the Native of India. They apprehended, being converted into Company's servants, by

investiture with the badge, and being liable to be put in requisition for public duties. As this impression wears off, their repugnance will be overcome. Many of those who were previously prepared to return to their villages, have left Calcutta, and their departure will be productive of temporary inconvenience, but we have no doubt that the place of the seceders will speedily be supplied, as the real merits of the case come to be understood. (226)

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1827

To

The Editor of the *Government Gazette*.

Sir,

Last Saturday, being a Hindoo Holiday, "Chaun Jattrā", a great number of Natives frequented this place, at an early hour for the purpose of consecrating the "Idol of Juggennauth", in the view of Ganges, at Myaish. Among the multitude, I observed a great number of respectable Hindoos, some of whom, Sir, I am sorry to say, behaved in the most indecorous manner, entirely violating the Religion of the Hindoos, by getting drunk, and drinking openly before the numerous multitudes in an attitude, nor worthy to relate. Such vulgar characters, I am sorry to say, Sir, should not frequent a place of public worship, as it is enough to corrupt the morals of a Hindoo. Should a respectable Hindoo be guilty of violating the Religion, what must an inferior Hindoo. Certainly, Sir, it is only setting an example to the rest of the Native Community; such practice, Sir, is diabolical, and I hope, you will give this notice a speedy insertion, so as it may be a check to the Native Community.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Bhookailass, 11th June, 1827.

A Native Subscriber. (227)

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1827.

We understand, that the Course was made the scene yesterday (Sunday) evening, of a personal conflict of singular violence between two individuals, with whose situation in life such an exhibition, especially time and place considered, was little compatible. (228)



MONDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1827

The judgments of the Bench upon the lately agitated question of the Registry of the Stamp Regulation, will put our readers in possession of the whole course of the argument set up on this occasion, and save them the trouble of toiling through much tedious and irrelevant discussion. A brief summary of the chief points in dispute, as derived from the decision themselves, may, perhaps, not be unacceptable introduction to the following columns, the extent of which has prevented their earlier publication, and leaves us no room for any other insertions. We should recommend, however, the perusal of the originals to those who take any interest in seeing how ingenious and laborious sophistry shrinks into nothing before legal profundity and common sense.

The arguments against the Stamp Regulation urged by the Counsel retained against the Registry, resolved themselves into three heads. The denial of any authority in the Government to levy duties in Calcutta, except such as were of a purely commercial nature; the absence of any necessity for Registering the Regulation at all; and its unfitness for Regulation on account of the penalties it imposes and powers it confers.

On the renewal of the Charter, authority was duly given to all the Local Governments to impose upon all persons resident at the several presidencies, duties of customs and 'other taxes,' in as ample a manner as they had before been lawfully imposed. To this it was replied, that the words 'other taxes' referred only to custom or transit duties, or their like, and that all duties previously imposed in India were illegal. The Bench unanimously decided against such perversion of language and facts, and vindicated, what no one ever before questioned the acknowledged exercise of the sovereign power in India by the Company, and literal import of the words employee. What, indeed, would an emperor of Delhi, even Akbar himself, have said, had any of his Jesuit friends attempted to subtilise away his sovereign rights, and what would the Ghost of Lindley Murray say to those who argue that 'other' means 'similar' or same.

With respect to the registration, it was urged that the sanction of the Board of Control, and Board of Directors having been previously obtained, the Registration was unnecessary; and we must confess that this seems to be a correct view of the case, but an important distinction was drawn by the Chief Justice, between the imposing and enforcing of the Tax. The concurrence of the home authorities justifies the enactment, but the registration is necessary, before the Supreme Court can receive any motion relating to the enforcement of its provision. The two other judges considered also the Registration indispensable, under various acts of Parliament.



With respect to the 3rd objection, the Bench, concurred in thinking the provisions for enforcing the Regulation no more than were required by its purport, less severe than analogous condition frequent at home and fully warranted by authority already given to the Governments of India.

With respect to every thing essential to the enforcement to the Regulation the Judges of the Supreme Court have entertained, and expressed but one opinion, and we may be satisfied that the ostensible grounds of the opposition to this act were wholly unfounded, and untenable. On the right to be heard by Counsel against the Registry of the Regulations of this Government, the learned Judges differed, Sir Charles Grey, and Sir John Franks, denying its existence, whilst Sir Edward Ryan inferred, that the right to appeal to a higher tribunal, the King in Council, which is granted against all proposed Regulations, involved the right to be heard before the inferior Court. The Bench, however, agreed as to the advantage of permitting Regulations to be discussed before Registration. The Chief Justice, and Sir Edward Ryan, also concurred in holding, that the Court is bound by the words of the Statute to consider the expediency as well as the legality of a Regulation: Sir J. Franks did not advert to the subject, and the question of expediency in this case was, in fact, not before Court. The extent to which such a power is vested in the Supreme Judicature of the Country, is a subject that has probably, before now, become matter of consideration at home, in consequence of the opinions promulgated at Bombay. The objections to its exercise, as far as regards the Supreme Court alone, are well stated by the Chief Justice, but it also a manifest, and it might easily be, a mischievous, inconvenience, to have two legislative bodies, subjecting the determinations of the Supreme administration to the revision, and possible subversion of that, which, in the general Government of the country, is a subordinate authority. (229)

#### MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6, 1827

The Private Subscription Concert, held at the Residence of C. Trower, Esq., on Friday Evening last, the object of which was a contribution for the benefit of some Europeans in distressed circumstances, was well attended, and went off with spirit. Occasions of this nature are so rare, and performers, both professional and amateur, are so seldom collected in any strength, that it is more extraordinary they should execute any compositions with tolerable accuracy, than that they should fail, occasionally, in giving that full effect, for which regular and combined practice is essentially requisite; vocal music is more independent of association than instrumental; but still, infrequency of singing in public is productive of a nervousness and

embarrassment which are unfavourable to the development of natural gifts and scientific acquirement. Notwithstanding these obvious causes of diminished efficiency, the performances on Friday evening, in both departments, were such as to reflect credit on the musical taste and talent of Calcutta. The following was the bill of fare:

#### Act I

Symphony.....	Mozart
Duo.....	Bishop
Song 'Della tromba'.....	Rossini
Piano Forte, Trio.....	Beethoven
Trio Freyschutz.....	Weber
Glee, 'Mynheer Vandunck'.....	Bishop
Overture, Don Giovanni.....	Mozart

#### Act II

Overture, Freyschutz.....	Weber.
Recitative and Air, 'Softly the breath of Evening'      do      do	
Buffo Duet, 'Se fiato' Cimarosa.	
Air, 'She never told her love'	Haydn.
Glee, 'when I first saw'	
Finale, Overture, Gazza Ladra	Rosini.

Of these, the opening Symphony, and Beethoven's trio, were very successful displays of instrumental skill. Rossini's Della Tromba was sung with much execution and power, and the trio, and scena and air from the Freyschutz, were given with great sweetness and expression. Haydn's air of 'She never told her love', was sung by Mr. Linton with his taste.

The success of this party and of a similar one a few months since, are great encouragements to the revival of a plan which afforded, some three or four years ago, much gratification to the society of Calcutta; that of conducting a series of Subscription Concerts at private houses. We should, of course, much prefer seeing a renewal of Public Concerts, but as difficulties of an almost insuperable nature are opposed to their success, musical performances on more private scale, from the only alternative offered to the lovers of the art, and the promoters of social and refined amusement. (230)

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13, 1827

**Native Papers**

**Affray**—On the 21st Sravan, at ten o'clock in the morning, when all the Gonaras of the Musalmans, were brought together at Khidderpore, with much pomp, that of the Sepoys of the Line, meeting them face to face their musical instruments were sounded loudly, and some began to strike their breasts in the usual form. In midst clamour, a dispute occurred between the parties, and from words, they proceeded to blows; when the Daroga of the place receiving notice of it, immediately went thither to put an end to the quarrel, but he received a wound on his head in the attempt. A general conflict ensued, in which one person was murdered. In consequence of this, the Magistrate went there in person and having secured the rioters committed them to prisons. (231)

**Accident**—We have heard, that early in the morning of the 15th Sravan, a driber, having loaded Hackery, with Sal Timber, was proceeding in the Chitpore Road toward the South from Bagbazar; in the way being effected with drowzinees, he lay down on his Cart, and fell asleep, in which he rolled off the Cart, when one of the wheels ran over his head, and put an end to his being awake again.—*Sambad Timira Nasak.* (232)

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20, 1827

Such of our friends as have no particular relish for notoreity, should be rather more scrupulous than they have hitherto been in the visits they pay to the native part of the town, and the manner in which they amuse themselves on such occasions. The Native papers have begun to appropriate a corner to the news of the beaumonde of Chitpore and Muchwa Bazar, and not having any asterisks or dashes in their typography, are apt to give names and titles at full length. A party, at the house of a Baboo, in Kuburdanga, last week, is thus particularised in the *Udanta Martunda*, and the reporter seems at a loss who is to admire most, the singing and dancing of the English Beebees, or of Gunga Bacc. We should think the former will not feel much flattered by the comparison. (233)

**Native Paper: Concremation.**—On the 28th March of the present English year, in a meeting at the East India House in England, one Mr. Poynder made a proposal to put a stop to the burning of widows; and it was his wish that authority should be invested in the Bengal Government, wholly to abolish that practice. Against this proposal of Mr. Poynder, Colonel Stanhope observed, "We need not meddle with the religious practices of the Hindoos; this custom has been in



vogue amongst them, for long course of time, and what necessity is there at present, for its discontinuance". Four or five other persons, Directors of the meeting, were of the same opinion; to only endeavour to have the practice abolished, and the subject was therefore postponed to be considered at some future Meeting.

We are divided between joy and regret on hearing the news; we are exceedingly glad that any measure for the discontinuance of con cremation were prevented by Colonel Stanhope and other gentlemen of his opinion; and we feel sorrow, that there should be any gentlemen inclined to interfere with a custom, which is consonant to our Sastras, and which we have practised for length of time without interruption. As we trust, that our religious institutes will never be opposed, while we are under the subjection of the equitable and glorious King of England, we imagine that the subject of abolishing con cremation, which has been now stopped, will not be agitated again.—*Samachar Chandrika*. (234)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1827

**College Disputations**

**COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM**

The 20th August, 1827

The following Minute, recorded by the Right Honorable the Acting Visitor of the College of Fort William, on a Review of the proceedings of the Institution for the year 1826-27, is published for general information, under directions received from his Lordship to that effect:—

The usual time having elapsed since the publication of the Annual Review of the proceedings of the College, the duty devolves upon me, as the representative of the Right Honorable the Visitor, during his absence from the Presidency, of recording my sentiments on the transactions of the Institution within the last year.

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

While I concur in the regret expressed by the College Council in the result of the late Annual Examination, at which no student was reported qualified for the Public Service, I have much pleasure in observing, on a consideration of the whole proceedings of the year, that during the period under review, 17 students have qualified themselves at Intermediate Examinations, since June, 1826, by their



proficiency in two of the prescribed languages taught in the College: a number exceeding by two that of the preceding year, and, with the exception of 1824-25, in which nineteen students were reported qualified, equal to any Annual results of the last 7 years.

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

\* \* \* \* \*

I am sorry to observe that it has been found necessary, within the twelve months under review, to remove 4 students from the College, one of whom, however, returned after a few months' exile, and passed an examination qualifying him for Public Employment.

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

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

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

A list of the literary works published, or preparing for publication since the last annual examination will be specified in an Appendix. And I shall conclude these remarks with a brief notice of the progress of the Institutions under the superintendence of the Committee of Public Instruction which though not directly connected with the College of Fort William, has one object in common with it—the

training up of a class of Public Officers in whose example and influence the moral and intellectual improvement of the people may be confidently anticipated.

The progress of Education in the Seminaries under the Superintendence of the Committee, has been satisfactory. In the Madrassa of Calcutta, the Arabic language, and Mathematics of the West, have been assiduously cultivated, and the branches of Mohammedan Law, relating chiefly to inheritance, to which less attention was formerly paid than was desirable, have been since studied with very creditable success. A medical Class has been added to the establishment. The number of students in this Institution is 85.

In the Sanscrit College of Calcutta, the acquirement of the language and of its literature has extended in a manner hitherto unknown to the Native system of Education, and at the Public Examination held in January last considerable conversancy was exhibited with Dramatic writings, which have for a long period been scarcely ever perused. An Arithmetical class was instituted last year for certain of the pupils, of whom a number have gone through a complete course, and have recently begun Algebra. A medical class has also been established in this College in which the pupils study Anatomy, in works translated from English Authors and since the beginning of this year, an English class has been attached to the College in which forty of the best Sanscrit Scholars are engaged in the study of the English language. The establishment comprises ninety-one students on the foundation, and forty-five out-students.

It is in the Vidyalaya, however, that the study of English is most successfully prosecuted. At the public examination held also in January last, the senior classes were examined in Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and Chemistry, and proved their acquaintance with the language of Shakespeare, by declaiming several of his scenes. Since then the first class has been introduced to the elements of Mathematical knowledge and to the acquirement of drawing, which may be of service to them in after life. The progress made by the pupils of this College, is highly creditable to their own talents and accidity, and the care with which their studies are superintended. The number of Scholars is between 4 and 5 hundred, of whom those on the original foundation, and that of the school society (altogether 90), remain as before. Subscribers to the Education Fund, have been permitted to add to these one free scholar for every ten thousand rupees subscribed, and from part of similar donations, small scholarships have been attached to the College for a number of the pupils of the First class, to contribute towards defraying their maintenance, and obviate any urgent necessity for their premature removal from studies of so much interest and importance to themselves, and to the diffusion of useful information.

The Benaras College continues to exhibit same diligence in the cultivation of studies purely national, that it has displayed for some years past. Arrangements have been also made to encourage, to a greater extent, the useful and necessary study of the Laws of the Hindus at this Institution, as well as to obtain a more general and finished conversancy with the sanscrit language. There are 93 students on the foundation, and 166 out-students. The Agra College, at the last Annual Examination, contained one hundred and twenty-one students in Arabic and Persian, and 63 in Sanskrit and Hindi. Their progress in the two former, is most respectable, it is retarded in the latter, and specially in Hindi, by the want of books. Some additions have been lately made to the means, that exist at this Institution of acquiring proficiency in the Mathematical Sciences.

At the Delhi College, there are 40 students in Arabic, 50 in the higher classes of Persian, 97 in the elementary classes, and 17 in Sanscrit, making in all 204. The elements of Astronomy and Mathematics, on European principles, have been introduced in this establishment, although its principal objects are the language of Arabia and Mohammedan Law.

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

As an essential instrument in the diffusion of knowledge, as much activity as possible has been given to the circulation of printed books, and supplies have been furnished through the committee to the establishments, under their superintendence and others of a similar character. Above 7,000 volumes have been thus distributed in little more than 2 years. Encouragement has been also given to the publication of useful works, and several of those announced last year, as in progress, have completed, or considerably advanced, and others have been undertaken. A select Library of English Books has been also attached to the Anglo-Indian College.

Besides the maintenance and improvement of those establishments which have already been founded, and the supply of them with the implements of instruction, as far as the resources at the disposal of the Committee will allow, the Committee has received from such of their members as are absent with the Right Honourable the Governor General, useful information regarding the state of education, in some of the places visited by them, and some suggestions for the extension of College Establishments, which will be the subject of future



consideration. The necessity for multiplying such Institutions, is everywhere lamentably evident, but the vastness of the claim precludes the possibility of universally complying with it. As far as practicable, however, the demand will receive attention, and although a considerable interval must elapse before any sensible effect can be produced upon the character of the people, it is impossible, that consequences of the most beneficial tendency should fail to reward the persevering efforts which are now making to animate intellectual exertion and facilitate the acquirement of knowledge.

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

#### COMBERMERE

List of works lately published or preparing for publication, under the Superintendence of the Committee of Public Instruction.

#### SANSKRIT

Works begun last year—since completed.

The Mugdhabodha,

The Laghu Kaumudi

The Bhasha Paricheda, an elementary work in Logic, with a commentary.

#### IN THE PRESS

The Bhatti Kavya, 700 pages have been printed.

The Sahitya Durpana, an elementary work on Rhetoric.

The Raghu Vansa, a classical Poem.

The Lilavati, or Hindu Arithmetic.

#### PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION

A Translation into Sanscrit of the outlines of Anatomy.

#### PERSIAN

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

Translations from the Digdarsun, or Bengali Versions of various Tracts on European literature and science. This will also be soon completed.

The Persian translation of Lilavati, nearly completed.



## ARABIC

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

Translations of Bridge's Elements of Algebra.

An abridgement of the Canons of Avicenna, with a Persian translation and English Glossary of technical terms. (235)

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1827

**Native Papers:** Lately in the district of Bankora, a thief had made an entrance through the wall into the house of Brahman. Whilst searching for booty, he heard voices, and was about to retreat, when he found the parties close to the spot where he had entered, consisting of the Brahman's wife and her gallant engaged in conversation. The woman complained of the jealousy of her husband, and her lover recommended her to take advantage of his being asleep to murder him, giving her a weapon for the purpose. She objected, however, that if he should wake he might be too strong for her, and urged the gallant to undertake the deed himself, to which he consented: as he advanced to enter the house, the thief, although disposed to make free with the Brahman's property, thought it incumbent on him to protect the Brahman's life, and as the intended murderer passed the spot where he was secreted, he thrust the instrument with which he had made his way through the wall into the man's belly and killed him. After which he made his escape. The woman seeing her gallant slain, made an outcry, which brought her husband and the neighbours to the spot, when she accused the former of having committed the murder. He was accordingly secured and tried, and as appearances were strong against him sentenced to be hanged. From this fate he was again rescued by the heroism of the free-booter, who, on hearing the turn events had taken, gave himself up, and acknowledged his crime. We have not heard what decision was pronounced in the case. —*Sambad Kaumudi* (236)

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1827

### Native Papers

To the Editor—

On Wednesday last, an affray took place at Mirzapore between two of the Christians, a man and a woman, in which the former beat the latter severely. She applied, streaming with blood, to the Thana, and the Thanadar seized the culprit, and sent him to the Magistrate. Thus far we have heard. If this be the manner in which Christians subdue their evil passions, then what is preached on the high ways, that people having overcome them should become Christians, is all mere pretence. —*A Reader.*—*Sambad Timira Nasak.*

This story may not be true, but it is as well that those who superintend Missionary Establishments should be aware what attention is paid by the Natives to the conduct of all belonging to them.—Editor, *Government Gazette*. (237)

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 22, 1827

The Editors of the Native Papers of Calcutta, are entitled to much credit for their candour, and for the ingenuous simplicity with which they confess how little benefit they derive from their speculations. One Persian Paper has been long abandoned, through want of support, and we apprehend the Hindi paper, the *Udanta Martanda*, does not meet with that encouragement which it deserves. The Native community, it is clear, continues insensible to the importance of periodical illumination, and the European portion of the society takes no real interest in its dissemination through the local dialects. Paragraphing is cheap patronage, but the Native Press, evidently, does not thrive upon such insubstantial fare as declamatory anticipations of the marvellous effects it is to produce. The *Udanta Martanda* has been rather irregular of late, and in the last number, the Editor, to apologise for the irregularity, tells a piteous story of the seizure of his property, and the seals of court having been put upon his printing materials, for arrears of rent, to the amount of 80 rupees. In adverting to a private grief, however, if the interests of the Editor of a Newspaper be not a public concern, we may take occasion to notice a question of general interest to the Native inhabitants of Calcutta, and we think it not unlikely, that the manner in which the sentence of the law is sometimes enforced in cases of this description, requires some attention on the part of the competent authorities. A Bengali letter on the subject was addressed to us a short time ago, which has since appeared in the *Samachar Chandrika*, and will be found amongst the extracts from the Native Papers: there may be some exaggeration, and some personal feeling in the statement; but when the habits and characters of the Natives are taken into consideration, it is not impossible that the ill understood processes of English law, may be converted into excuses for extortion and oppression on the part of those by whom they are carried into effect. (238)

We do not wish to alarm our readers, but to convey a piece of information to them, which may, perhaps, induce them to take care of themselves, and thus obviate the evil, to which their attention is directed. On what data the calculation is made, we are not aware, but we observe, that under the most favourable circumstances, the chance of Life in this country is regarded at home, as nearly one hundred per cent. worse than in England, at least up to the age of fifty, when the proportion rather improves. The following is the

scale of premiums demanded by the Asylum Life Assurance Company, for the ages specified, on Lives in England and India, the latter being restricted to the Civil Service.

# PREMIUM

Age	England	India
21 per. cent.	£1—13s—10d.	£3—13s—7d.
30 "	£2—3s—15d.	£4—5s—1d.
40 "	£2—19s—4d.	£5—7s—3d.
50 "	£4—4s—1d.	£7—3s—10d.

We confess, we should like to know the principles on which these rates are constructed, as we are very much disposed to question their accuracy and to suspect that in the Civil Service of this country, except under peculiar circumstances, the average duration of life does not fall short of the period of existence in colder climate. (239)

## Native Paper

To the Editor of the *Government Gazette*—

Passing today along Bans Tola Gully in the Burra-Bazar, I observed a number of people collected about a house, and on enquiring the cause—was told the Serjeant had come to distrain for rent, but that of the sum for which the distress was levied, one third was demanded unjustly, and that of the whole debt charged against this, and an adjoining residence, half was fictitious. The seal was, nevertheless, put upon the property, and if, in five days, the whole was not paid, the goods would be sold, when for a debt of ten rupees goods in value 5,000 rupees, would be sold for fifty at most. There was no redress in such cases, and many people had been utterly ruined by this mode of proceeding. Suppose, also, that any person wish to practise villainy, this is a most favourable opportunity for oppressing the poor debtor.

The Serjeant having applied his seal, desired his Peon to remain in charge of the property, for the time fixed, and not to allow any person to enter the house—the tenant and his family having been obliged to leave it to their great inconvenience—what protection have poor people in such a case. The unjust are not afraid of the authority of the English gentlemen, and there is no opportunity allowed by the summary procedure of the Serjeant to examine, or even look at his account of the rent, to know, what was the intention of the person, by whom it was drawn out, or to expose the unjust of the demand—nor is it even known for what amount, or by whom the statement is written. On observing these things, I repaired to a Mody's shop and wrote these lines, which you will oblige me by inserting. I have



since heard, that the parties against whom the distress was issued, had offered two days before to pay their rent, and that legal measures were taken, without giving them notice, which shews, that the act was one of personal spite, and I understand, that if the unfortunate persons are not able to the costs, the Serjeant may sell their property to pay his expences.—A FRIEND TO ALL.—*Samachar Chandrika*.

(240)

## MATRIMONIAL MAXIMS

### Addressed to the fair Reader

The following maxims, if pursued, will not only make the men, in love with marriage, but cause them to be good husbands.

1. The first is to be good yourself.
2. To avoid all thoughts of managing a husband. Never try to deceive or impose upon his understanding; nor give him uneasiness, but treat him with affection, sincerity and respect.
3. Remember, that husband at best is only man subject, like yourself, to error and to frailty. Be not too sanguine then before marriage, or promise yourself happiness without alloy. Should you discover anything in his humour, or behaviour, not altogether what you expected or wish, pass it over, smooth your own temper, and try to mend his by attention, cheerfulness, and good nature.
4. Never reproach him with misfortunes, which are the accidents and infirmities of human life; a burden which each has engaged to assist the other in supporting, and to which both parties are equally exposed; but, instead of murmuring and reflections, divide the sorrow between you,—make the best of it— and it will be easier to both. It is the innate office of the softer sex to soothe the troubles of the other.
5. Resolve every morning to be cheerful and good-natured that day; and, should anything occur to break your resolution, suffer it not to put you out temper with your husband.
6. Dispute not with him, be the occasion what it may; but much rather deny yourself the trifling satisfaction of having your own will, or gaining the better of an argument, than risk a quarrel, or create a hurt-burning, which it is impossible to foresee the end of.
7. Implicit submission in a man to his wife is ever disgraceful to both; but implicit submission in a wife to the will of her husband is what she promised at the altar; what the laws of God and man enjoin; what the good will revere her for, and what is in fact the greatest honour she can receive.



8. Be assured, the woman's power as well as her happiness, has no other foundation than her husband's esteem and love; which it is her interest by all possible means to preserve and increase. Study, therefore, his temper, and command your own. Enjoy with him his satisfaction, share and soothe his cares, and with the utmost assiduity conceal his infirmities.

9. If you value your own and your husband's ease, let your expenses and desires be ever within the reach of his circumstances for if poverty should follow, you must share the evil.

10. Be very careful never to give him any cause of jealousy.

11. Let not many days pass, without a serious examination into your conduct as a wife; and if, on reflection, you find yourself guilty of any foibles or omissions, the best atonement is to be more careful in future. (241)

#### MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29, 1827

**Calcutta Apprenticing Society:** At the request of the Committee of the Apprenticing Society, we beg leave earnestly to call the attention of the public to the present circumstances of the Marine School under their management.

This Institution was formed in October, 1825, in the hope—thereby many indigent Christian youths who would otherwise grow up without learning any trade or occupation, likely to afford them the means of supporting themselves, would be enabled to acquire the knowledge of a profession by which, if not grossly careless and neglectful, they cannot fail to earn their livelihood in a manner, at once honourable to themselves and highly advantageous to society at large. This hope has already been realised to as great an extent as could reasonably be expected. Of 190 boys who have been successively received into the school, 12 have already been found qualified for being articulated or apprenticed to Commanders of Ships, and 20 more, still on board the vessel, are so far advanced, that they also may be placed out as soon as opportunities offered. In addition to these, there are, at present, by the kind permission of Government obtained through the recommendation of the Marine Board, six lads employed on Board of Pilot Vessels, with a view of obtaining a knowledge of those duties of their profession which cannot be so well acquired on board a stationary vessel, as the Marine School Ship is.

Encouraged by the success which has attended their exertions, the Committee are anxious to be enabled, not only to prosecute their labours, but also to extend the benefit of the Institution to as many as can be accommodated on board the vessel. They feel therefore the

more deeply the embarrassment in which they are placed by the present state of the funds. The Subscriptions and Donations realized since the beginning of the year, to amount only, Rupees 9,063, while the expenditure (including the sum of Rupees 6,915, being the arrears of last year), has amounted to Rupees 18,284. Accordingly though at the close of the account for the last year, there was a balance of Rupees 2,187, in favour of the Society in the Treasurer's hands, the Institution is at present in debt to the amount of upwards of Rupees 8,000. Under these circumstances, the Committee feel obliged to make an earnest appeal to the liberality of the Public, of whose confidence they have received the most gratifying proofs trusting in consequence thereof, they will soon be enabled, not only to liquidate, but also to provide for the future support of the School. The importance of the Institution and the claims which it has upon the liberality of the public, are so apparent, and so universally acknowledged, that we think it unnecessary to enlarge upon them. We would only take the liberty to say that the circumstance of the objects of this charity being Christian Youths must give it a peculiar claim upon the kind consideration of a Christian Public, since, while we are directed by our religion, as we have opportunity, to do good to all men, it is more especially enjoined upon us to seek the welfare of those who are of household of faith.

J. KYD,

D. SCHMID,

Calcutta, 27th October, 1827

Secretaries. (242)

We observe notice is given of a Meeting to consider the expediency of petitioning Parliament, for the Equalisation of Duties on East and West India Sugar, and for the Removal of the Restrictions on the resort of British subjects to, and their Residence in India. We should have thought, that these objects had better have been kept distinct. Many persons may be competent to express their sentiments on the latter, who know nothing of the former topic, and an individual may be a very good judge of the amount of duty which it is his interest to pay on the Sugar he sends to England, without being qualified to offer an opinion upon subjects affecting the general prosperity and safety of British India. (243).

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5, 1827

This forenoon a respectable, though not very numerous Meeting of the British Merchants, and other inhabitants of Calcutta, took place at the Town Hall for the purpose of taking into consideration

the expediency of presenting a petition to Parliament for the Equalisation of the Duties on the East and West India Sugar, and for the removal of the restrictions on the resort of British subjects to, and their residence in India, with reference to their influence on the Commercial prosperity of the country.

About half-past ten o'clock, Mr. Plowden, the Sheriff, having read the Requisition, recommended the Meeting to elect a Chairman and expressed his hope, that their proceedings would be conducted with due harmony and order.

Mr. J. Young was unanimously called to the Chair.

Mr. Bracken considered the two clauses of the requisition, as intimately connected. He entered at great length into the details of the subject, contending that on the score of prescriptive right and expediency, there was nothing to prevent them applying Parliament for remission of duties, that pressed so injuriously on the property of the East Indies.

Mr. Bracken concluded by proposing the first resolution which was seconded by Mr. Bruce and carried—

That this meeting, deeply impressed with a conviction that the commercial intercourse between England and India, is susceptible of great indefinite extension, which is prevented by the imposition of Extra Duties on the products of India, and by legal obstructions to the application of British skill and capital to the cultivation of those products; entertain just confidence, that the wisdom and justice of Parliament will, by the removal of such impediments, give an immediate impulse to the commercial prosperity of both countries, and incalculably promote the general interest of India.

The Second Resolution was moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Colvin and carried—

That a petition to the above effect be presented to His Majesty and both Houses of Parliament.

The Third Resolution, moved by Mr. Colvin, seconded by Mr. Browne, and carried was—

That this Meeting cannot omit the opportunity of expressing its grateful admiration of the unsolicited and often-renewed efforts of William Woodrych Whitmore, Esq., and other Members of the Legislature, in support of the claims of India to be put on an equal footing, in points of imports and duties, with the other tropical dependencies of the British Crown, and that the Chairman of the Meeting do communicate accordingly, by letter to Mr. Whitmore our respectful thanks for his continued and powerful assistance in a cause which must, eventually, prevail, when it shall have been fully discussed and thoroughly understood by our countrymen at home.



Mr. Prinsep spoke at considerable length respecting the first object of the requisition the Equalisation of the Duties. With reference to the second, he thought it required modification and that it would be better to leave the consideration of it to the wisdom of the legislature.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Committee then retired to take the Draft of the Address into consideration.

After an absence of about three-quarters of an hour, the Committee returned and the Draft of the Address, as approved of by them, was read to the Meeting and adopted. (244)

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5, 1827

#### Native Paper

**Police**—We understand that the worthy Magistrate, Mr. Blaquiére, has ordered that if any Thanadar is absent from his Thana, or slumbers at his post, he shall be fined for the first time he so offends, and for the second be dismissed, and similar orders for the Chowkedars have been issued. These arrangements have given great satisfaction.

We understand that the grievous annoyance to which we adverted last week, with respect to the prohibition of the Hindoos conveying their dying relatives to the river side, is removed, the order being abandoned; and that no one will meet with any obstruction to his conveying the dying person to what spot he pleases; we are unable to describe the joy, this has afforded to the Hindoo population. (245)

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12, 1827

#### Correspondence

To the Editor of the *Government Gazette*—

Sir,—The destruction of the Paria Dogs that infests the streets of Calcutta, is, no doubt, a very salutary precaution. It is, however, much to be regretted, that some less distinguishing mode of performing the duty was not devised. The dogs are demolished by blow on the head with a stick, which, when successful, smashes the skull and leaves a hideous spectacle by the way-side, until the Police methurs come and remove the filthy object, the persons who deal the stroke of death not condescending to remove the victims from the field. This is bad enough, but it not unfrequently happens, as I witnessed it yesterday, that a Dog is not killed outright by the blow. Although the brains are out, the animal does not die at least immediately: he is



stunned for the time, and is left for dead, but in a few moments recovers to linger in torture, and inspire the compassion of passengers by lamentable whine, whilst his appearance excites their disgust. Now, could not this be obviated: might not a Noose be advantageously substituted for the Club. A little practice, I do not doubt, would teach the deterous application of an instrument not unknown in the art Military of the Hindoos, and the Dogs would be despatched as expeditiously as at present, and with much more decency. I throw out this suggestion for the consideration of the Jackketch General of the Canine Inhabitants of Calcutta.

SUSPENSOR.(246)

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3, 1827

**Native Paper**

Some days ago, a man of the Oilman caste, living at Barahanagar, having gone early on the morning to get a light for his hooka, saw a sanyasi on the road, whom he followed across the river to clump of trees, when the Sanyasi suddenly disappeared. The man now alarmed turned back, but know not where he was, nor could he find his way home, neither was any person visible. After spending some time in the wilderness, he became hungry, and looking about for food, found some under a tree, and the same happened for a week, during which he could not get out of the thicket, but found a meal daily under a tree. After seven days had passed, another Sanyasi appeared, who enquired of the Oilman what he was doing there, and having heard his story, put him in the way to return home, where he arrived without difficulty, to the surprise of himself and his family.—*Sambad Timira Nasak.* (247)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1827

**Supreme Court:** The Supreme Court was opened for the Criminal Sessions, on Monday, the 3rd, when the following Gentlemen constituted the Grand Jury:

John Trotter, Esq. Foreman	William Moore, Esq.
Matthew Law, Esq.	Robert Saunders, Esq.
William Thomas, Beeby, Esq.	Francis Gillanders, Esq.
David Hunter, Esq.	William Popham Palmer, Esq.
Colin Lindsay, Esq.	Mathew Gisborne, Esq.
George James, Esq.	John Lowe, Esq.
George Leyburn, Esq.	John William Paxton, Esq.
Devid Henry Renny, Esq.	Joshua Saunders, Esq.
William Smith Burnard, Esq.	Rolland Allport, Esq.
Nathaniel Alexandar, Esq.	and
James Cullen, Esq.	Adam Freer Smith, Esq.
John Henry Barlow, Esq.	

They were addressed on this occasion by the Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, to the following effect:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:

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

Many of the Hindoo Natives, whose rank, superiority of caste, or property, exempt them according to the Rules of the Court, from serving on any other than Special Juries, have applied to the Court when summoned, to be excused, on the ground of their not having a competent knowledge of the English language to understand the arguments or speeches of Council, or the summing up of the Judge; but the same persons have thought their knowledge of the language not so defective as to prevent (provided they were eligible) their acting as Grand Jurors, in which capacity they have expressed a desire and willingness to serve.

The act of Parliament, however, has provided, that the Grand Jury, in all cases, shall consist wholly of persons professing the Christian religion.

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

Their belief in their competency to serve on Grand Juries, though on Special or Common Juries, is not, I conceive without foundation.

Reasons will occur to the mind of every one acquainted with the respective duties of each species of Jury, why they may be better qualified to serve on the one than the other.

For instance, they will be better able to understand the testimony of the witnesses, as the repetition of questions for that purpose would be little or no inconvenience in examinations before a Grand Jury.

They would have an opportunity of receiving from English gentlemen summoned on the same Jury (many of whom speak their own language), sufficient explanation of the nature of the offence, to be able to apply the evidence to it.

The investigation itself is much more simple:—

Their duty being merely to enquire whether there is sufficient ground for putting the accused party on his trial before another Jury. In finding the bill, it is sufficient if twelve out of the twenty-three, (of which number the Grand Jury here always consists) concur: the imperfect knowledge of one or two could not be so prejudicial as where the Jury must be unanimous.

From considerations such as these, I cannot help expressing a hope, that whenever the operation of the Jury Bill is considered at home, it may be thought expedient to allow to Hindoo and Mahomedan subjects duly qualified, the privilege of serving on Grand Juries.

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

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

Before the establishment of the Recorder's Court at Madras about thirty years ago, jurise demediate lingue, composed one-half of Hindoos and the other half of Europeans, were in use there, and I am informed by those who had inquired into many of their decisions, that such juries were most competent for the duties they were called upon to perform.

As far back as 1783 a Committee of the House of Commons reported, "that the use of juries was neither impracticable or dangerous in Bengal".

In December of the same year, Sir Williom Jones, in delivering his first Charge to the Grand Jury of this place, stated "in the administration of penal justices, a severe burthen is removed from our minds by the assistance of juries and it is my ardent wish that the Court had the same relief in civil, specially commercial causes, for the decision of which there cannot be a nobler tribunal than a jury of experienced men, assisted by the learning of a Judge".



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

At this Presidency, though the Clerk of the Crown, whose duty is to inquire whether Natives, liable to serve, have a competent knowledge of the English language, has returned several Hindoo Natives as qualified, and who have been, accordingly, summoned; yet no Native Hindoo has yet served in any jury in this Court. At Madras, however, during the late Session, for the trial of criminal offences, several Native served on juries, and I am informed from authority on which I can rely, that they were in every respect qualified for the duty imposed on them.

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

I think the expectation will not be considered unreasonable when the progress the Natives are making in the knowledge of our language and institutions through the medium of the Anglo-Indian College established in this place, is considered. That Institution first set on foot through the intervention of Sir Edward Hyde East, in 1816, has since received the most liberal support from the Government here. The establishment at present comprises eleven teachers and 450 pupils instructed in the English language, Government allow annually, in aid of the Institution, no less a sum than 13,780 Rupees. They have a library, consisting of the standard works of the English literature and Philosophical apparatus, to which the liberality of Government has lately made considerable addition. You have probably, from your inspection, ascertained the great progress the students have made in our language, and in the history of our laws and constitution, and will not, I am sure, think, after such inspection, that I am too sanguine in expecting that no very long period can elapse before there are sufficient number of Hindoo Natives qualified to serve on juries. (248)



MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, 1827

We have to record the natural demise of another Native Paper, the *Udanta Martanda*, the journal written in Hindi language and consequently, addressed to by far the most numerous portion of the population of this country. The Hindustanis of Calcutta alone are sufficiently numerous to have more than maintain a journal, and being mostly men of business and property, should be possessed of intelligent curiosity, as well the means of gratifying it. The Paper was conducted with considerable ability, and recommended itself particularly to the class we have described, by a price current and accounts of the state of the Markets and the proceedings of the Native Merchants and Bankers. It has not, however, been found to defray the economical expenditure which was, no doubt, incurred in its publication, and is, therefore, discontinued. The Editor blames his stars, but they are little in fault. The mistake consisted in imagining, that his countrymen wished or wanted such a superfluity as a newspaper. A century or two hence, perhaps, they may be impressed with the vast importance of daily or weekly speculations on foreign affairs, and the outpourings of editorial envy and uncharitableness; but till that happy period arrive, the planets of the Native Newspaper orbit, will rise like the *Udanta Martanda*, more like meteors than suns, and pass rapidly into oblivion.

(249)

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17, 1827

We lately noticed the unlucky attempt made at a neighbouring settlement to interfere with the costs of legal proceedings and intimated the peril of meddling with such delicate matters. The word to the wise, however, failed of its effect; we will not venture to suggest why, and the Reforming Spirit has spread to this Presidency, where it has instigated the Grand Jury to prefer a sweeping charge against the Fees paid to the Officers of the Supreme Court. The whole Address is worthy of attention, particularly for the liberal and legislative tone that pervades it, the kind and condescending notice which it takes of the past sentiments of the Bench, and the valuable information which it communicates to the Court. We do not doubt, that the Judges duly appreciate the novel and important fact that men become unworthy of confidence when they are suspected of being knaves. The magnitude of the fees seems to have been alluded in the same style, as the other abstract truisms of the Address, and by its vague and indefinite averment, to have been incapable of application, unless, indeed, the Court could have been suspected of a secret wish to reduce the emoluments of its Officers, and a disposition to take advantage of the first plea that offered for such a proceeding. It might have been an unaccountable circumstance, that practical men, for such no doubt there were in the

Grand Jury, should have come forward with such loose and indefinite assertions, and such dogmatic and dictatorial phraseology, if it was not in harmony with the fashion of the day. We are all wise in our generation, and equally competent to every duty that arises out of the social condition, from the administration of a mighty Empire, to the taxing of an Attorney's Bill. We must not omit, however, to observe that the Address which has called forth these comments, was not the unanimous expressions of the sentiments of the Jury, and that a considerable portion of the Jurors discountenanced its presentation.

We have inserted the Address of the Jury, from this morning's *Hurkaru*, and hope to offer a correct report of the reply of the Chief Justice on Thursday. (250)

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17, 1827

**Supreme Court**

Friday, December 14

**ADDRESS OF THE GRAND JURY**

To The Honourable Sir Charles Edward Grey Lord Chief Justice, and the Honourable Sir John Franks, and Sir Edward Ryan, Puisne Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

May it please your Lordships,—The cases laid before the Grand Jury for their decision, having been disposed of, they beg, in conclusion of their labours to submit to your Lordships those matters that presented themselves in their minds as worthy of suggestion, either with reference to the tenor of the enlightened and liberal sentiments conveyed in the charge which they had the honor to receive from the Bench, or with regard to other subjects, which they believe to be intimately connected with the due administration of justice.

In thus addressing your Lordships, the Grand Jury feel well assured that however crude their ideas may appear to your Lordships matured judgments on such points, they will at least be received with the indulgence which they claim as representing, however feebly and imperfectly, the sentiments of the Public from which the Jury are taken.

They have much gratification in stating to your Lordships that on visiting the Great and Petty Jails and the House of Correction, they have found them in a state highly creditable to the human attention of the authorities under which they are respectively placed. Ventilation and cleanliness have been attended in a most marked degree with their natural consequence—a state of healthiness of the inmates—surpassing, probably, that of equal numbers in any other situation in this city or its neighbourhood.

As an instance it was stated by the Jailor of this Court that only one fatal case of Cholera had occurred amongst the prisoners within the last eight years.

In the House of Correction it was pointed out to us by the keeper that there was no classification of the Culprits, but that those who were confined for mere disorderly conduct were associated indiscriminately with others whose punishments had been awarded for graver immoral offences.

There is abundant space within the limits of that prison to admit of an arrangement by which these two classes might be kept apart: and at your Lordship's recommendation this improvement would no doubt be immediately effected.

Complaints of tasks disproportioned to their health and strength, are naturally to be expected from those whose labour is forced; and no such cursory visit as that of a Grand Jury, can enable them to discover how far such allegations are well founded or otherwise. The present keeper of the House of Correction bears the character of a respectable and trustworthy person, and it is not to the individual so much as to the system, that the fault ought chiefly to be imputed, if where the emoluments of the superintendent depend in any measure on the quantity of work performed, the prisoners should be sometimes overtasked. In situations where humanity and self interest are liable to be occasionally in mutual opposition, too watchful an eye cannot be kept lest the latter influence should prevail. The visits of the Magistrates and of the Medical officers attached to the department can scarcely be too frequent; nor ought the inquiries of the latter to be confined to the state of those who are already rendered by sickness incapable of any labour. It is equally proper on the other hand, that the Magistrate should be vigilant lest any of the prisoners may have procured the virtual remission of the punishment attached to their offences, by exemption from the labour to which they have been condemned, and the ends of justice be thus defeated by its evasion.

Of the prisoners at present in the Jail of the Supreme Court, there are 25 Christians and 128 Natives confined for debt.

The Grand Jury cordially hope that in the progress of legislative improvement so happily commenced, means may be devised that shall serve to secure sufficiently the due performance of pecuniary obligations, without placing the liberty of the debtors entirely at the mercy of the creditor, or of making the latter, in any respect the Judge in his own cause.

The restoration to the enjoyment of liberty and to the capacity of performing their duty to Society, that would thus be accorded to so many persons of unquestioned integrity, who are now like criminals,



debarred from those privileges, would not be the only advantages that would attend such a change in the existing state of the Law. Amongst other consequences, would probably be a considerable reduction in the frequency of the crime of perjury, to which the attention of the present, as well as of so many former Grand Juries has been called from your Lordships Bench. In Calcutta at least, if not in His Majesty's Courts of Justice in other quarters, the Grand Jury both from their own observation and common report are induced to believe that the principal employment of those who make sale of their Oaths is, in cases of arrest, in Mesne process for debt, and in standing bail for persons taken into custody by the Sheriff. They are aware that the frequency of the abuse of this process has already attracted your Lordships' attention and that an order has consequently been passed which cannot fail to have much good effect in checking this evil. Two cases however which came before the Grand Jury lead them to apprehend that the practice alluded to, has been by no means eradicated. One of these was an indictment for perjury against a prisoner for debt who denied the jurisdiction. The Jury found the Affidavit of the absent accused, more creditable than the Oaths of the Prosecutor and his witnesses; involving the necessary inference, that the original arrest of the prisoner had been procured, and was attempted to be maintained, by false swearing. Of the audacity of those who frequently come forward to justify bail, your Lordship have recently witnessed a notable instance.

The notoriety and infamy of this class are such that respectable natives are frequently deterred from coming forward as bail for their most particular friends by the dread of loss of character: that office being considered as the peculiar and monopolised profession of common perjurers or babbaleas, as they are termed.

The Grand Jury are further inclined to believe that witnesses of the description alluded to, are very generally employed in cases where an affidavit regarding a matter not material to the Justice of a cause is required to satisfy the forms of Law. Thus trained to a course of falsehood in matters of comparative indifference, it is not to be wondered that such miscreants should be found ready instruments for the preparation of any villainy that can be accomplished by similar means.

It is not however, the Grand Jury apprehend, to this class alone that the concurring complaint of all the Judges who have ever sat on an Indian Bench applies, when it is justly alleged that "facts can not be taken as proved merely because they are sworn to be Hindoos or Mahomedans". What those eminent persons found reason to lament, appears rather to be the general disregard of truth evinced by all classes of Natives; indicating a debased moral state of society that an improved system of education of youth will naturally have a powerful effect in amending generally the Character of the people, the Grand Jury most fully admit; and they believe that the institutions which have been of



late years founded with that view, by the munificence of Government or benevolence of private individuals are calculated to effect, and have already done much good in this respect. The funds bequeathed by the late General Martine to found a Seminary of Education, being under the control of your Honourable Court, will no doubt be speedily applied so as best to fulfil the intention of the benevolent Testator; and in particular, so as to open the widest possible door of admission to individuals of all classes, without distinction or preference of sect, in a country peopled as this is by inhabitants of such various persuasions and races.

With reference to what fell from the Bench on the subject of the constitution of Juries generally in this Country, the Grand Jury cannot too warmly express the admiration with which they listened to the sound and judicious as well as human sentiments conveyed in the charge. They feel deeply impressed with the conviction, that the maintenance of distinctions which brand a whole race or class of men with moral degradation, is most certainly calculated to confirm that very debasement, which was the ostensible ground of establishing such exclusive restriction in the first instance.

When men are debarred from the opportunity of shewing themselves worthy of confidence they will seldom aim to deserve it.

On this ground as well as for the other reasons pointed out in the charge, in which they entirely concur, the Grand Jury feel persuaded that if the Legislature were merely to declare the admissibility of Natives to serve on all Juries, such a measure alone would be productive of highly beneficial consequences to the character of the upper classes amongst Hindoos and Mahomedans. There would be no risk of the abuse of the power of Summoning persons to serve on Grand Juries, so long as it is left to your Lordships discretion to control your Officers with regard to the names of those admitted by him in the formation of the Lists.

Natives fitted by their respectability and acquirements for the office of Grand Jurors being generally well known as so qualified, and none being called to serve who are not so reputed.

We understand that a petition to the Legislature somewhat to the foregoing effect, has been prepared under the direction of some of the most respectable Native gentlemen of this place for signature; and we doubt not that its prayer will receive every support from your Lordships countenance and recommendation.

It was with particular satisfaction the Grand Jury marked the adoption of the truly constitutional sentiments, regarding Juries, of the Learned Judge once so bright an ornament of this Court, of his country and of the age in which he lived. They trust the time is now indeed fast approaching when the object of his ardent wish shall be accomplished; when Juries of experienced men assisted by the learning

of your Lordships Bench, may, for civil causes, exhibit in this, as in the ruling country, what Sir William Jones so emphatically denominates, the most noble of Tribunals.

The introduction of this great feature of English Jurisprudence into the less perfect civil procedure of Scotland would seem to have been attended with great good effect in diminishing appeals; and the Jury system, it appears, is now about to experience great enlargement in that portion of our native land. The Grand Jury allude to this circumstance chiefly because of the gradual mode in which a beneficial reformation was then introduced by the wisdom of the highest law authorities of the empire, contrary to the prejudices and wishes of the local authorities and of the people. An option, it is understood, was left with suitors to go before a jury or not, and it is submitted that there could not be any possible objection to a similar cautious procedure amongst us, if your Lordships are empowered and shall think fit to lay down such amended rule in civil cases of a particular class, inferring the assessment of damages and decisions on matters of fact.

There is another subject to which the Grand Jury would most respectfully solicit your Lordship's attention, and they trust that in so doing they will be acquitted in your Lordships minds of any other motives than a persuasion, that a representation by them of a subject of public complaint, in a matter connected with the due administration of Justice, and which lies within your Lordships control, will insure such redress or amendment as to your Lordships wisdom may appear requisite and advisable.

They allude to the expensiveness of Law proceedings.

The 13th of George 3d empowers the Court to appoint its own officers, with such reasonable salaries as shall be approved by the Governor General in Council. In addition to these salaries, fees were attached to the duties of the several officers, which were no doubt estimated so as to form a moderate compensation for the skill required and responsibility belong to the duties respectively, with relation to their extent at that period.

Those duties have subsequently acquired a gradual increase, until at length the emoluments of those officers are understood to have reached an amount, in some cases, exceeding the salaries of the Judges themselves, and greatly surpassing the recompence accorded to duties of equal importance in the Company's Civil Service.

This it is submitted is a state of things that could scarcely have been contemplated at the origin of the Court. While on the one hand the Grand Jury are fully sensible of the soundness of the policy that would assign to every public officer such emoluments as ought to secure for

the discharge of their respective duties, the services of men thoroughly qualified for their performance, they beg to submit that the expence of the establishment of the Court ought, in Justice to the suitors who are left no choice in the employment of their services, to be as moderate as is consistent with that principle. The vulgar assertion, founded on the odium attached to litigious characters, that the means of attaining Justice, by the impediments of expence, is too stale and absurd to find any favour in your Lordships enlightened minds. It is no doubt but reasonable that the person who avails himself of the labour, talents or professional skill of another, should be exclusively at the expence of such vicarious services; but it seems equally consonant to the first principles of justice, that when the public advantage admits of no alternative, but the employment of a particular officer for a duty which the suitor feels himself perfectly competent to perform, such labour should be requitted, rather from the public purse than by exactions from individuals. No man for instance would now propose that the Judges of the Court should be paid by fees and poundages on the proceedings before them.

But even if your Lordships should not be prepared to go along with the Grand Jury to the full extent to which the foregoing principle would lead, in the substitution of salaries to the officers of the Court in lieu of the fees; they trust your Lordships will not deem it unworthy of your attention to enquire whether the present rates of fees may not admit of very considerable reduction, without any risk of the duties or formalities to which they are attached, being in consequence less faithfully or adequately discharged than at present. There would probably however appear to your Lordships some hardship to individuals in curtailing the emoluments of the present incumbents of those offices; some of whom have resigned a highly honourable and lucrative profession career for those appointments; and such a measure is by no means proposed.

The Grand Jury need scarcely add, that in these remarks they mean to urge nothing that can be justly applied to the fees of Counsel, or charges of solicitors; being fully impressed with the conviction that the more liberally those practitioners are regarded for their labour, the better is the chance of the suitors of having within his reach the most able professional assistance in the hour of need.

Your Lordships will perceive, far more clearly and extensively than the Grand Jury are competent to point out, how prejudicially the expensiveness of Law proceedings operates on the profession as well as on the public at large; and, being aware that they have already intruded, perhaps too deeply, on your Lordships time and attention by this address, forbear from occupying them any longer by enlarging



on this subject—To conclude:

If in adverting to matters neither indicated in the charge, nor, perhaps, technically within the sphere of their cognizance, the Grand Jury may be deemed to have stepped beyond the strict limits of their duty, they have no hesitation in avowing, that they have done so fearlessly; boldly confiding in the expanded wisdom and generous beneficence of your Lordships for their sanction and approbation of the free expression of every suggestion that has obviously the public good, pure and unmixed with any private or selfish ends, for its aim and object.—*Hurkaru.* (251)

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17, 1827

#### Native Papers

A few days ago, as Jatis Shah, a Fakeer of Sajumma Sahib, residing at Mirzapore, was going home at midnight, on horseback, he was struck, when he reached the main road of Mirzapore, on the head, with a cudgel, by some persons, and much hurt: having communicated the circumstance to the other Fakeers, they came and beat the Choukidar and others of the place, and then returned to their dwelling. We hear, that a prosecution has been carried into court.—*Sambad Timira Nasak.* (252)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1827

We have now the satisfaction of offering to our Readers the following Reply, made by the Honourable the Chief Justice, to the Address of the Grand Jury.

“Upon a former occasion I took the liberty of pointing out to you the distinction between a Presentment and an Address. One is known to the law: a valuable privilege, an important function of a Grand Jury.: a means whereby defects in the executive powers of Government may sometimes be supplied: inertness may be stimulated: nuisances abated: crimes punished: a oppression removed: powerful offenders quelled:—and this, in cases with which single persons may be unwilling or afraid to cope.

An Address is not a thing recognised by Law: it does not strengthen the hands of the Judges to whom it is made: it does not in any legitimate or effectual manner call into action the powers which they possess. Indirectly it may do good by exciting attention, and so may any other publication. Pardon me, if I say that, it may also do harm.

With most of the opinions expressed in the Address I agree: in none of them, probably is there more than a slight difference between us. My acquaintance with the Gentlemen of which the Grand Juries



of Calcutta are composed assures me that they cannot have any object at which it is not right to aim: there cannot be any question between us except as to the mode of attaining what we desire. But I will not let the latter part of your Address go before the world without remark. If not here it may be misapprehended elsewhere. Nor is this all. You summon me to a task for which it may be doubted whether there is a sufficient exigence, sufficient authority or sufficient means: but if I give a silent assent to your Address, it will be supposed that I am about to enter upon the employment which you have assigned to me. I am taken somewhat by surprize; for it was only in my way downstairs to Court that I heard what was to be the subject of complaint. My mind was then loaded with the painful consideration of this indictment of three men for murder, in the trial of which I have been ever since, and I am now engaged: but rather than let this matter pass in silence, I will say what my mind supplies.

The Fees of the Officers of the Court were settled and set forth in a table, so far back, that it seems to be improbable that the rate of them should be too high for the present day. I have never before heard a hint that such is the case, or that unnecessary fees are inserted in the Table, which is accessible to all the suitors of the Court. I have never heard any complaint whatever of that Table of Fees. It was settled, I believe, after great consideration, and by persons very competent to the undertaking. And, though many of you are better qualified to estimate money than myself, I will state as my own impression that the general rate of fees in that table, with reference to the circumstances of this country, is not improperly high—let me add, however, that if you can point out any particular excess, attention shall be paid to your observations.

If the costs of law proceedings are excessive I am inclined, from one or two cases which have been imperfectly brought to the notice of the Judges to suppose that, this arises from charges made for business which is not actually done, or which is unnecessarily or superfluously done, rather than from any excess in the rate of fees.

The remedy for this abuse, if it exists in this form, is in the hands of the suitors themselves. If an officer wilfully receives a fee to which the Table of Fees does not entitle him, it is extortion, and he may be brought to punishment. If the taxer of costs allows superfluous charges to be made, his taxation may be brought under the review of the Court. *Vigilantibus non dormientibus serrit lex*: an English Court will give its suitors redress, but they must ask for it; and ask for it in the forms prescribed by law.

I have a reluctance to assume inquisitional functions and beyond the limits of this Court I will not be urged to do so. My proper capacity is my judicial office. In that I have always a well defined course before me; in that I am sufficiently armed for the fulfilment of

my duty: if I step beyond the limits of my commission I am lame and impotent. If, upon the sudden, I were to summon all the Officers of the Court and to institute a search through the subordinate departments of their offices, I might throw all things into confusion and stop the proceedings of the Court, without being able to settle what I had disturbed—When such an enquiry was deemed necessary by the Legislature it was specially provided for the 37 Geo. III. c. 142, s. 5, and the Court of Directors were empowered to call upon the Chief Justice to institute an enquiry, which was to be completed in concurrence with the Government. The clause is in the following words: "And whereas by the said hereinbefore recited Act, it was enacted, that His Majesty might, by Charter or Letters patent, establish a Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; in the manner, and with the powers in the said Act mentioned; and it was also enacted, that the Supreme Court so to be erected should have power to appoint Clerks and other Ministerial Officers with such reasonable salaries, as should be approved of by the Governor-General and Council: And whereas His Majesty did issue His Royal Letters patent for erecting a Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and, among other things, Power was given to the said Supreme Court, from time to time, as occasion should require, to appoint such Clerks and Ministers as should be necessary for the administration of Justice, and the Execution of the authorities granted to the Court, which said Officers and Clerks were to receive such reasonable salaries as the said Supreme Court should appoint for each office and place respectively, and as the Governor-General and Council should approve: And whereas the said Supreme Court did appoint certain Clerks and Ministers, with salaries, which were approved of by the Governor-General and Council: And, whereas doubts have arisen whether the said salaries so appointed and approved of as aforesaid, can be reduced or altered, or any of the said offices abolished or suppressed, without the Authority of Parliament: And, whereas the salaries paid by the East India Company to the Clerks and Ministers of the Supreme Court, amount to a large sum, and yet nevertheless the said Clerks and Ministers have, and do receive, Fees for all business done by them in the said Court: And whereas it may be expedient that the said Salaries should be reviewed, and that Power should be given to alter the same if necessary; be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants trading to India to direct the Chief Justice of the said Supreme Court to issue a Precept or Order, directed to all and each of the Officers, Clerks, and Ministers of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, calling upon them and each of them to make a return upon Oath, which oath, the said Chief Justice, or any of the Judges of the said Supreme Court, are hereby empowered and required to administer, of the amount of the Salary received by such Officer or Officers and also a list of the

Fees to which he or they are entitled, together with the amount of the same, which have been received by such Officer for the Three Years next immediately preceding the date of the said Precept or Order.

I doubt whether the Judges would be justified after that precedent in taking such an enquiry entirely into their own hands upon the mere suggestion, even of so respectable a body as yourselves.

I have at heart the improvement of the constitution of this Court, I kept my attention fixed upon it: something has already been done; and I will avail myself of future opportunities as they arise to make further approaches to my object. I will undertake to say for my colleagues as well as for myself, that if a hatred and disdain of corruption can repress it, it will not be by example alone, but by our known determination to treat it without mercy, that it will be repressed. I will pledge them as well as myself, if you bring an offender before us, that an Officer of the Court shall find the same severity in us as a stranger would: but I cannot pledge myself on account of your present suggestion, to attempt a general and troublesome enquiry of which the commencement would be made under dubious authority, the progress might be stopped for want of power to compel a discovery upon oath, and the termination might leave the Court without Officers, competent to the transaction of its business." (253)

We are sorry to understand, that a serious accident occurred on the Race Course, this morning, owing to the imprudent folly of a native lad in attempting to ride across it during a race. The two foremost horses, ridden by gentlemen, came against the lad with great violence, and all fell: the former were thrown, but not much hurt; but the unfortunate cause of the accident was so severely injured, that he expired shortly after being removed from the ground. (254)

### Advertisement

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1, 1827

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SEMINARY

No. 40-2, Wellesley Street

Mr. E. P. Ferris receives a limited number of Young Gentlemen to instruct them in the different branches of Polite Literature. From the circumstances of his having been engaged for upwards of 4 years as Classical Teacher in a large and respectable school in Reading, Berks, Mr. E. P. F. trusts that his experience and adoption of those measures which are so efficiently pursued in England, will enable him to afford every satisfaction to those Parents and Guardians, who may entrust their Children and Wards to his care.



Prospectuses, stating, Terms &c., may be obtained either at the School, or by application to the following Gentlemen who have kindly permitted reference to be made to them: The Venerable Archdeacon Corrie; Rev. J. Hill, Union Chapel, Dhurumtollah; J. Palmer, Esq., and W. Thacker, Esq., St. Andrews Library.

Calcutta, the 1st January, 1827. (255)

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1827

THEATRE OF THE HINDUS

This Day is Published

No. IV

THE UTTARA RAMA CHERITA

or

continuation of the

HISTORY OF RAMA

Translated

From the Original Sanskrit

By

H. H. WILSON, Esq.

Price 4 Rupees.

To be had of Messrs. Thacker & Co.  
Smith and Co., Mr. V. Holcroft, and  
at the Government Gazette Press. (256)

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 12, 1827

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE

On Saturday next, the 17th Instant

WILL BE PERFORMED

The Comedy of

"THE LIAR"

After Which

With appropriate Music, Scenery, and  
Decorations,

WILL BE PRESENTED

Melo Dramatic Entertainment

of

"THE BLIND BOY"

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Box Tickets 8—Pit Tickets 4. (257)



## THEATRE OF THE HINDUS

This Day is Published  
No. V

THE MUDRA RAKSHASA

OR

The Signet of the Minister

Translated

From the Original Sanskrit

By

H. H. WILSON, Esq.

Price 4 Rupees.

To be had of Messrs. Thacker & Co.  
Smith and Co., Mr. V. Holcroft, and  
at the Government Gazette Press. (258)

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1827

FIRE—ITS ALL FIRE!

OH! Lud—what hot, consuming weather—whew!—how shall I contrive to exist!—April—May—June—three long, long BURNING months ere we get a drop of Paunee to refresh the air and cool our scorched exteriors!—Is there no help?—Are there no aids?—Let—me—see—

Good Gracious! how stupid I am!—Isn't there the

### MISCELLANEOUS DEPOT?

—are my brains roasted already, that I should so late have thought of the Miscellaneous Depot—Lucky—happy day—for FRYING MORTALS, was that, on which the Miscellaneous Depot was established.

AT the MISCELLANEOUS DEPOT we can get in a twinkling—those nice light, beautiful Silk NECK-KERCHIEFS—the cool kid and lamb skin STOCKS—Superfine SILK STOCKINGS—China Feather FANS, with other innumerable.

### AND FOR THE INNER MAN

Old Hodgson's real ripe PALE—Frith's frisky SODA WATER—The Essence of COFFEE for reviving us—genuine TEAS if other drinks are too heavy—PAH! What's the use of enumerating—Let me go there—Let me go there—off—off—Palkee laou—chul—chul—LONG LIVE THE MISCELLANEOUS DEPOT—HUZZA—HUZZA.

Soliloquy overheard by the  
Editor of M and Co's Gazette. (259)

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1827

THEATRE BOITACONNAH

For the benefit of Mrs. BLAND on Thursday  
24th Instant, will be performed the Comedy of  
"THE YOUNG WIDOW"

"OR A LESSON FOR LOVERS"

Between the pieces a favorite Song, to conclude with the laughable  
Farce of

"MY LANDLADY'S GOWN"

Box 6 Rupees

Doors to open at Half-past Six O'clock, and

Performance to commence at Half-past Seven. Tickets to be had of  
Mrs. BLAND at the Theatre

N.B.—No credit for Tickets can be allowed. (260)

NEW STAMP REGULATION

FOR SALE

At The

Government Gazette Office

REGULATION XII 1826.

For raising and levying Stamp Duties within the Town of Calcutta.—  
Passed by the Vice-President in Council on the 14th December,  
1826, Corresponding with the 30th Aughun Bengal Era, 1233; The  
30th Augghun, 1234 Fusly; the 1st Poose 1234 Williaity; 15th  
Aughun 1833, Sumbut; and the 13th Jumadee-ul-uwal 1242 Higere.

Also

A few copies of the above, in Persian and Bengalee, at moderate  
prices. (261)

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1827

MESSRS. LEYBURN & CO.

BEG RESPECTFULLY TO ANNOUNCE

TO THE PUBLIC

THAT

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS

TO THE WILL OF THE LATE

JOSEPH BARRETTO, ESQ.

THEY WILL

255

ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH MAY, 1827.  
 PUT UP FOR SALE  
 THE UNDERMENTIONED  
 VALUABLE PROPERTY  
 Belonging to the above Estate  
 SITUATED IN THE CHITPORE ROAD  
 WELL KNOWN AS  
 TIRRETTA'S BAZAR

THIS Bazar is perhaps the most Valuable Piece of GROUND in Calcutta; it occupies Beggahs Nine, Nine Cottahs, and Twenty Forty-fifths of a Chittack of Ground—Beegahs  $990\frac{20}{45}$ .

It stands enclosed with a Wall, on the South side is a range of GODOWNS or SHOPS for the Sale of all sorts of Grain. On the North is a Cheroot Manufactory, extending half-way down, and the remaining half is occupied as a Butter Market. At the extreme and the Eastern Aspect is the Meat Market, divided into separate parts for Beef, Mutton, Veal and Kid, there is also between the two, a place set apart for salt Provisions: The centre is occupied with Fish, Fruit, Green-Grocery, Spice and Tobacco Shops, also convenience for Poultry of all descriptions. To the West are Shops facing the Chitpore Road. The boundary to the North is Tirretta Bazar Street, to the South of the Repository for Horses, lately occupied by Mr. DE L'ETANG, to the West the Chitpore Road, and to the East the Private Property of various individuals.

It must be almost unnecessary to point out the excellent opportunity which this Sale will afford for the lucrative investment of capital—it may, however, be well to mention, that it at present yields a monthly income of Sicca Rupees 2,200 to the Estate of the late JOSEPH BARRETTO, and is most unquestionably capable of being made much more productive. The Bazar has been now so long established, and so well conducted, as to have procured such celebrity as to defy any attempt to establish a rival; its locality and extent are perfect securities against the success of any such attempts.

#### CONDITIONS

One-fourth of the amount Purchase to be paid down on the day of Sale, and the remainder upon satisfactory Security in three, six and nine Months, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the day of sale.

The Purchaser, of course, to be at the expense of the Conveyance. The Title Deeds lie for inspection at the Office of Mr. Hamilton, Esplanade Row. (262)

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1827

A STEUART'S  
CHAIR PALANKEEN

For Sale or Exchange

An elegant and substantial Steuart and Co's Ladies Chair Palankeen, painted Olive Green, lined and trimmed with Red Moroco Leather and Crimson Silk—Venetian'd and Glazed, and in excellent condition—Price 150 Rupees Or a Sound, Serviceable YOUNG HORSE of the same value will be received in exchange.

Apply at the Government Gazette Press,  
No. 1, Mission Row. (263)

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6, 1827

A LOTTERY of Six Begahs of BUILDING GROUND in Old Short's Bazar, belonging to Charles Paton, Esq., valued at Sa. Rs. 250 per Cottah, equal to Sicca Rupees thirty thousand.

**Scheme**

The above property to be divided into six lots as follows:—

One of Two Begahs	2 ...	Rs. 10,000	10,000
Three of One each Do	3 ...	Rs. 5,000 each	15,000
Two of 10 Cottahs each	1 ...	Rs. 2,500 each	5,000
Total Six Begahs Sa. Rs. 30,000			

Three hundred chances at Sicca Rupees One Hundred each, equal to Sicca Rs. 30,000. The holders of Prize tickets will be allowed to purchase at the above rate, if so wishing, any quantity of Ground, adjoining to the respective lots, not less than Half Begah, viz., at 250 per Cottah.

The Prize holders to be at the expense of conveyance and copies. The Subscribers will only be called upon for payment when the Lottery has been filled up.

The Day of Drawing will be duly communicated in the *Government Gazette*, for one week previous to its taking place.

Messrs. MACKINTOSH and Co. will sign the tickets. (264)



THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 27, 1827

DACCA MUSLINS

A Consignment of the above, consisting of Jamdannies—Mulmuls—  
—Allabuthies—Chicdn—worked Muslins—Nyansooks—and Booriahs,  
of a superior quality, for Sale, on Commission, at

D. McDONALD and Co.'s. (265)

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 19, 1827

Six Lectures on Mineralogy, will be delivered by Mr. Ross, at the  
Society's Apartments, on Tuesday, the 4th Proximo, and continued  
on every succeeding Tuesday Evening at 8 o'clock.

Gentlemen's Tickets for the Course (including Ladies) Sa. Rs. 32,  
and for a single lecture Sa. Rs. 8—To be had of Mr. Ross, at the  
Mint. (266)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1827

THE LATE CALCUTTA CHRONICLE

A SUBSCRIPTION has been opened to indemnify the Proprietors of  
the Calcutta Chronicle. Subscriptions are received at the Hurkaru  
Library and Bank Hindoostan. (267)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1827

GRAND NAUCHES

Doorga Pooja Holidays

BABOO PRANKISSEN HOLDAR

of Chinsurah

Begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public in General,  
that he has commenced giving a Grand Nauch from this day, that it  
will continue till the 29th Inst. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who  
have received Invitation Cards, are respectfully solicited to favour  
him with their Company on the days mentioned above; and those to  
whom the Invitation Tickets have not been sent (strangers to the  
Baboo), are also respectfully solicited to favour him with their  
Company.

Baboo Pran Kissen Holdar further begs to say, that every attention  
and respect will be paid to the Ladies and Gentlemen who will favour  
him with their Company, and that he will be happy to furnish them  
with Tiffin, Dinner, Wines, &c., during their stay there.

PRANKISSEN HOLDAR

Chinsurah, September 14, 1827. (268)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1827

AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—Notice is hereby given, that Native Gardeners, or others cultivating for the Market of Calcutta, will be furnished with Vegetable Seeds gratuitously, on application to Mr. Mitchel, Head Gardener to the Society, at their Garden, on the Budge-budge Road, near the Militia Lines, Allypore, on or after the 1st September.

N.B.—All such applicants will be entitled to exhibit the produce of the Garden, and compete for the Prizes at the Annual Exhibition of the Society, of which due notice will be given.

Calcutta, 27th August, 1827. (269)

FOR SALE

FOUR WOODEN PRINTING PRESS, at moderate prices. Apply to Kisen Mistry, at the Government Gazette Office.

Calcutta, 29th August, 1827. (270)

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1827

A REWARD OF 200 Rs.

ABSCONDED

On the 30th of August, 1827

From Near Chandney Choke

A Cooley, named Ram Doss, of the Ooriya caste, with a Bale of Cashmere Shawls, containing 96 pieces, of different sorts, viz., Long Shawle, Half Shawls, Handkerchefs, and Neckclothes, &c. of the value of 8,702 Rupees, the property of Soorutram Jeetmull, Shawl Merchant, and Inhabitant of Burra Bazar. Whoever will give information of the Cooley and Shawls, will receive a reward of 200 rupees, on application to the proprietor.

Calcutta, Sept. 1, 1827.

(271)



## CHAPTER V

### 1828 Extracts



CHAPTER V

1838-1840

## CHAPTER V 1828

### Official

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1828

#### Bank of Bengal

January 3, 1828

The Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal are hereby informed, that the Thirty-eighth Half Year's Dividend will be paid at the Bank, tomorrow, Friday, the 4th Instant, at the rate of Ten Rupees (Sa. Rs. 10) per Cent. per Annum, or Five Hundred Rupees (Sa. Rs. 500) for each Share.

Published by Order of the Directors,

J. A. DORIN,  
Acting Secretary and Treasurer.  
(272)

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1828

#### Notice

To prevent the Inconvenience and Danger, which frequently arises from Carriages endeavouring to pass In and Out of Fort William, by other than the authorized Sorties, it is hereby notified, that the undermentioned Gateways and Sorties only, are open for their Ingress and Egress, and that the Port and Barrier Sentries have Orders to prevent Carriages endeavouring to pass by any other Road.

Calcutta Gate, Carriages pass out of the Fort; Plassey Gate, Carriages Enter;

The Eastern or Chouringhee Sortie.

Of the Royal or Chouringhee Gate,—Carriages Enter.

The Southern or Hospital Sortie.

Of the Royal or Chouringhee Gate—Carriages Pass out.

St. Georges or Coolie Bazar Gate—Carriages enter  
and Pass out.

Water and Treasury Gates—Neither Carriages  
or Horsemen can  
Pass in or out.

By Command.

Town Major's Office.

Fort William.

The 3rd January, 1828.

J. VAUGHAN, Lieut.-Col.  
Fort and Town Major.

(273)

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1828

**Removal of the General Post Office**

Notice is hereby given that pending the Repairs of the Premises, now occupied as the General Post Office, the duties of the Office will be carried on in a House, on the Western side of Tank-square. This arrangement will take effect from the 22nd Instant, and continue until further Notice.

G. STOCKWELL,

General Post Office,

Postmaster General. (274)

The 20th January, 1828.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, 1828

Telegraph Office, 26th January, 1828

The Telegraphs between the Presidency and Chunar, and the Presidency and Barrackpore being now completed, public Functionaries who may have occasion to Communicate by them any Intelligence for the information of Government, or Officers of Government, are requested to forward the same, if for dispatch to the Western Provinces or to Barrackpore, to the Superintendent and Director of Telegraphic Communication at the Presidency—or if from the Western Provinces to the Presidency, to the Sub-Director, Telegraphic Communication at Chunar.

The Person transmitting the Intelligence, must affix his Name and Situation, or no notice can be taken of it, and when intended for any particular Individual, or Office, it must be so stated, in which case it will be communicated only to the party to whom it is addressed.

Intelligence requiring strict Secrecy must be marked "Secret," when it will be Telegraphed by Secret Signals.

C. T. G. WESTON, Capt.,

Supt., and Dir. Tel. Com. (275)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1828

TRAVANCORE

Government Advertisement

The Public are hereby informed, that the Pepper of Travancore, will be disposed of, till further Notice, on the following terms; viz.

For quantities under One Thousand Madras Candies, the price per Candy of 500 lbs. at Madras Rupees Eighty-five, and for One Thousand Candies and upwards, Madras Rupees Eighty per Candy.

It is not however intended to preclude the reception at Aleppey, of direct Tenders for large Purchases, such Tenders not deviating materially from the above reduced prices; payments being made in Cash if in local currency, at the rate of 28½ Chacroms the Rupee; the Madras and Bombay Rupee being also receivable at the same value.

In all cases, whether the Sales are arranged by the Agents, or on spot, the Sircar will be at the expense of weighing and packing the PEPPER, in the usual manner in Mat Robbins, and providing Boats to carry it along side of the Ship in the roads of Aleppey; the PEPPER being at the risk of the Purchasers, as soon as it is removed from the Sircar's Godowns, when Receipts must be granted for it.

Reference may be made either to the Conservator of Forests, at Aleppey, or to the Agents of the Sircar, at the several Presidencies. Applications may also be made to the Conservator at Aleppey, for Teak Timber, Cardamoms, Ivory, &c. the Produce of Travancore.

*N.B.*—It is usual to dispose of the Cardamoms by the Candy of 600 lbs.

VENCATA ROW,  
Dewan.

Agents at Calcutta:

Messrs. MACKINTOSH and Co.

Travancore,

17th January, 1828. (276)

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18, 1828

Public Sale  
of  
Lottery Tickets

SUCH TICKETS in the FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1828, as may remain unsold and undrawn after the Eleventh Day's Drawing, will be put up for Public Sale, by the Superintendent, at the



Town Hall, immediately before the commencement of the Twelfth or Last Day's Drawing, which has been appointed to take place on Thursday, the 21st Instant.

The Sale will commence precisely at 10 o'clock, a.m. and the Tickets will be put up in Lots of One Ticket each, at an upset price to be then declared and regulated by the value of a Ticket according to the Richness of the Wheels at the time of Sale.

The Tickets will be sold *bona fide* to the highest bidder beyond the upset price; the amount of the purchase money to be immediately paid down in Bank Notes or Cash, or in default of payment, the sale of such Lot will be null and void, and the Ticket again put up for sale.

By Order of the Lottery Committee,

G. A. BUSHBY,

Calcutta, 15th February, 1828.

Supt. of Lotteries. (277)

# MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1828

## Fort William

General Department, 29th May, 1828

The following Reports of Patients admitted into and relieved at the Native Hospital at Moorshedabad, from the month of May 1827 to the month of April 1828, are published for general information:

*Report of Patients admitted into and discharged from the Native Hospital at Moorshedabad, for the last Six Months, inclusive, May, June, July, August, September and October, 1827.*

Disease.	Remained 1st May 1827.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained 1st Nov. 1827.
Rheumatism	2	6	8	4	1	3
Ulcer	2	14	16	12	1	3
Venerial	3	5	8	6	1	1
Accidents	1	14	15	14	1	0
Diarrhoea	0	1	1	0	1	0
Spleen	0	1	1	0	0	1
Pain	0	1	1	1	0	0
Dropsy	0	2	2	2	0	0
Total	8	44	52	39	5	8

Approved:

(Signed) JOHN SAVAGE, Civil Surgeon.

Moorshedabad,  
1st November, 1827.

(Signed) H. T. TRAVERS, Governor.

*Return of Out-Patients belonging to the Native Hospital at Moorshedabad for the last Six Months, inclusive, May, June, July, August, September and October, 1827.*

Diseases.	Remained 1st May, 1827.	Applied the Medical aid.	Total.	Dis- charged, cured, relieved or conval- escents.	Died.	Remained 1st Novem- ber, 1827.
Fever	1	29	30	28	0	2
Rheumatism	1	15	16	14	0	2
Ulcer	2	11	13	13	0	0
Venerial	1	14	15	14	0	1
Leprosy	1	4	5	5	0	0
Pain	1	7	8	7	0	1
Accidents	0	6	6	6	0	0
Spleen	0	3	3	3	0	0
Bowel Com- plaints.	0	21	21	21	0	0
Eyesore	0	1	1	1	0	0
Abscess	0	1	1	1	0	0
Bubo	0	1	1	1	0	0
Itch	0	2	2	2	0	0
Diarrhoea	0	1	1	0	0	1
Total ..	7	116	123	116	0	7

(Signed) JOHN SAVAGE, Civil Surgeon.

(Signed) H. T. TRAVERS, Governor.

Approved.

Moorshedabad,

1st November, 1827.

*Reports of Patients admitted into and Discharged from the Native Hospital, for the last Six Months, inclusive, viz., November, December, 1827, January, February, March and April, 1828.*

Diseases	Remained 1st Nov. 1827	Admit- ted	Total	Dischar- ged	Died	Remaining 1st May, 1828
Fever	0	4	4	1	1	2
Rheumatism	3	9	12	10	0	2
Ulcer	3	6	9	5	2	2
Venerial	1	3	4	3	0	1
Accidents	0	8	8	6	0	2
Pain	0	4	4	4	0	0
Dropsy	0	3	3	2	1	0
Spleen	1	0	1	0	1	0
Total ..	8	37	45	31	5	9

(Signed) JOHN SAVAGE, Civil Surgeon.

(Signed) H. T. TRAVERS, Governor and Treasurer.

Moorshedabad,

1st May, 1828.

*Return of Out-Patients belonging to the Native Hospital at Moorshedabad, for the last Six Months, inclusive, viz. November, December, 1827, January, February, March and April, 1828.*

Diseases.	Remained 1st Nov. 1827.	Applied for Medical aid.	Total.	Discharged, cured, relieved, or convalescents.	Died.	Remain- ing 1st May, 1828
Diarrhoea	1	2	3	3	0	0
Fever	2	15	17	15	0	2
Rheumatism	2	9	11	9	0	2
Ulcer	0	4	4	3	0	1
Venerial	1	2	3	2	0	1
Accidents	0	9	9	9	0	0
Pains	1	10	11	10	0	1
Bowel complaints	0	5	5	5	0	0
Dropsy	0	1	1	1	0	0
Spleen	0	5	5	4	0	1
Eyesore	0	1	1	1	0	0
Total	7	63	70	62	0	8

(Signed) JOHN SAVAGE, Civil Surgeon.

Examined and Approved by the Governor.

(Signed) H. T. TRAVERS, Governor and Treasurer.

Moorshedabad,  
1st May, 1828.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor  
General in Council.

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to the Govt.  
(278)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1828

**Government Advertisements**

**FORT WILLIAM**

General Department, October 2, 1828

In furtherance of a Resolution adopted in the Financial Department, the following Orders have been passed, and are published for general information.

From and after the 1st October, 1828, travelling charges will not be allowed to Civil Servants, nor to Military Officers and other employees in the Civil Department, when proceeding from one station to another, upon Change of their Appointments or otherwise, unless the same shall be specifically granted by Order of Government.

From the above Rule are excepted:—

1st. Students of the College appointed to Stations, when entering on active Service.

2nd. Assistant Surgeons appointed to do duty at Civil Stations, on their first arrival in India.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor  
General in Council,

H. T. PRINSEP, Secy. to Govt. (279)

### Editorial

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1828

#### To Correspondents

We thank L, for his *Critique on First Love*, but it is rather too long for insertion. A few of the extracts, which he lauds extremely, will be sufficient. The following befalls an enchanting apostrophe to Woman:

But thou, oh woman! purest gift of heaven;  
That e'r to planets, or to stars was given.  
The gift is given to planets and stars:—then follows:  
Man knew not what he was. Upon the blaze  
Of burnished nature, an unconscious gaze  
He fixed, till on his view thy beauty stole,  
He gazed on thee, and felt he had a soul.

A very agreeable discovery, truly, But we shall take an opportunity of consulting the book itself, which we have not yet seen.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1828

#### Correspondence

To the Editor of the *Government Gazette*

#### A Petition

SIR,—It is written, that the merciful man has mercy on his beast. How shall I excite your pity, or draw your compassion, that you may advocate my cause? I am an aged horse, having the claims upon your sympathy of old age, and long and faithful service to your government, in which I have cheerfully toiled and worn out my strength. My history is short. I was admitted into your service at the early age of four years; well do I remember the day on which I was presented for examination, full of vigour, life, and beauty with crest erect, and flowing mane: I was the object of general admiration and I was chosen, and caressed by all. From the day of entering



your service until the melancholy hour of my dismissal, ten years of hard and faithful duty, I was an universal favourite. In the field, my gay spirit, and fine action, caught the eye of every one and I was pointed at, as a pattern of beauty. Whilst in the stable, few entered without bringing me a friendly handful of something to eat, and I was shewn to strangers, that they might admire my figure and docility. In harness, my post was a leader in one of your Guns, a post assigned to me because I scorned difficulties, and let the way fearlessly through every danger.

It was my fortune lately to be sent upon an arduous service exposed to the vicissitudes of the most inclement season, where more than one half of my companions died around me: thus, double toil fell to my share, for there was no relief. My strength failed under the united weight of old age, hard labour, and sickness, and I was put aside to be condemned—still was I caressed; my age and decay, moved the compassion of all who knew me. On the fatal day appointed, I was led out as a useless outcast from your stables, to be sold by public auction, after ten years' service. Those were present, who had seen and caressed me on the day of my admission, in all my pride and beauty. Now, alas! how changed, but even now, they spoke kindly to me, spoke of my past usefulness and pitied, though they could not avert my fate. I was put up to auction, and sold for five rupees! to a Grasscutter—Day after day, though I am scarcely able to walk, I am cruelly beaten, and made to stagger under a heavy load of grass, which I bear to the very stables where once I was the favourite—In this wretched state I met my companions in harness—my former riders all knew me, and words of praise, and pity, and compassion, passed from mouth to mouth—Poor Diamond, said one—for that was my name—Poor Diamond said another—I stood with tears in my eyes until all had passed, and forgetting for a moment, my outcast state. I had turned as formerly to follow my companions—but I was soon awoke from my dream, by the harsh, unfeeling blows, of my master, who had yet to goad me through a hard day's labour—Sir, I know you pity me, even my own master pities me, and though he beats me, pities me. I ask of you, more than pity: I ask of you to advocate my cause: nor is the boon I ask so great, death is all that I desire, perhaps I am now beyond your reach—but let me plead in behalf of my companions, many of which are yearly to be doomed to the same fate. Let such as will not raise, by auction, thirty rupees, be shot, and thus save them from the accumulated sorrows under which I am sinking: I am, Sir, with gratitude for all past kindness your faithful though outcast and afflicted Servant.

Meerut Bazar, Sept. 1827.

DIAMOND. (281)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1828

Correspondence

To the Editor of the *Government Gazette*

SIR,—The Road recently constructed through Dacre's Lane, called Waterloo Street, has greatly added both to the beauty of the Government House, by opening its prospect, and to the convenience of the community, by affording a direct and speedy communication to the Cossitollah Street; and while it has effected these objects, it must not be overlooked, that the salubrity of the vicinage has been greatly secured.

It is presumed, that the Lottery Committee do not intend to leave off the Road, where it has now terminated; viz. at the Cossitollah—for if this be their determination, the benefit that had been anticipated by the community of its extension to Wellington Square, would be greatly curtailed.

The new Road, in its present limited extension and abrupt termination, occasions much inconvenience and disappointment to the passengers, who in progress towards Wellington Square, are obliged to enter a tortuous and narrow Lane, termed Meredith's Lane, for should it so happen, that after entering it, a vehicle be coming in the opposite direction, one of the carriages is obliged to back out, owing to the extreme narrowness of the Lane.

Were the New Road to be continued to its junction with Wellington Square, or even extended to Entally, the community would not only derive benefit from the facility of communication which it would ensure, but it would greatly assist in dispersing the pent up air of the narrow and confined Lanes in the interval, so fruitful in multiplying and aggravating local diseases.

The present suggested extension, by passing through the Chandney Bazar, would render the Native Hospital far more comparatively healthy, than it may be at present as the proposed Road would, by opening a parallel passage, immediately at the back of the Hospital, and causing a greater circulation of free air, tend much to its salubrity.

All Bazars in tropical climates, where the refuse, if not removed forthwith, is apt, in a very short period, to undergo changes inimical to health, should be well ventilated, to prevent noxious vapours; and that much endemical diseases are experienced during the wet season in the localities of the Chandney Bazar, cannot be doubted, from its very confined and dirty state:—and moreover, from its proximity to the Hospital, the febrile patients admitted there, must from the foregoing causes, necessarily have their cures greatly protracted.

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The proposed continuation, while it would secure to the patients freer ventilation, and shorten their sufferings by an earlier convalescence, would render the access to the Bazar easy; and also open a pleasant Road towards the interior of a part of the Town, at present so little frequented or known, from the absence of a fit thoroughfare for wheeled conveyances.

14th Jan. 1828.

Your obedient Servant,  
NORMAN. (282)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1828

**Agricultural and Horticultural Society.**—The Second Annual Examination of Vegetables, cultivated for the supply of the Calcutta market took place yesterday morning at the Town Hall, in the presence of the Right Honourable Earl AMHERST, and the Countess AMHERST, Patron and Patroness of the Society, Lady Sarah Amherst, Sir Charles and Lady Grey, and a very numerous assembly of members and visitors.

About one hundred and twenty Malees, or Native Gardeners, attended, and it was highly gratifying to observe a display of Kitchengarden produce not inferior to any hitherto seen in this country, and far exceeding, in extent and variety, all preceding exhibitions. It was an agreeable treat to see such numbers of thin-skinned large potatoes, cauliflowers, knolcoles, turnips, peas, beets, broccoli, &c. A considerable degree of difficulty seemed to be experienced in determining upon the fittest subjects for the prizes, for at each call for the shew, the tables were literally filled, and seemed groaning under the weight of articles claiming attention, and deserving praise. Prizes, consisting of a medal and forty rupees were, at length, awarded the following persons:

To Sona-Ullah, of Muchee-collah, for the finest potatoes.

To Pinnath, of Nya-Sovall, for the best cauliflowers.

To Petumbhur, of Mooteejheel, for the largest sugar-loaf cabbage.

To Krishum, of Dum-Dum, for the best Marrow-fat peas.

A medal, and forty rupees, were also awarded to Ram Mohan Ghose, of Kidderpore, whose Cow, of the genuine Bengalee breed, was milked in the presence of some of the members of the Society, and yielded three seers.

Numerous donations of from five to twenty rupees, were likewise distributed among other meritorious individuals, making a total of five hundred rupees awarded on this occasion.



A curious model of a Steam-Engine, made by Goluk Chunder, Blacksmith of Tittaghur, near Barrackpur, without any assistance whatever from European artists, was likewise exhibited; and although not coming within the immediate sphere of the Society's exertions was considered so striking an instance of native ingenuity, and imitative skill, as to deserve encouragement. A donation of fifty rupees was, therefore, presented to the ingenious Blacksmith. (283)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1828

**Anglo-Indian College.**—The distribution of the Prizes to the Students of the Hindoo, or Anglo-Indian College, on Saturday last, at the Government House, constituted a ceremony of singular novelty and interest, and one, of which few of those who witnessed it for the first time had formed, we imagine, any accurate conception, or anticipation. Some notice has been taken, it is true, of preceding examinations, and a few individuals have personally visited the establishment, but the remote situation of the College, and the little, we may be permitted to say too little, interest generally felt in objects of local importance by Europeans, even in India, have confined an acquaintance with the character of this Seminary to a very limited portion of the English residents in Calcutta. The meeting at the Government House, will have prepared them to form some estimate of the tendency and results of this excellent Institution.

English education, amongst the inhabitants of Bengal, has hitherto had little more than the mere language for its object; a sufficient command of which for conducting the details of official duty, comprehended the utmost ambition of native students: The Spelling Book, a few Reading Exercises, a Grammar, and a Dictionary, formed the whole course of their reading, except in a few isolated instances of superior ability and industry; and little more was effected than a qualification as copyist, or accountant. The Hindoo College is intended to compass something more; to teach Bengalee youth to read, and relish, English literature; to store their minds with the facts of history and science, and to enable them to express just conclusions in a clear and polished style: founded upon a comprehensive view of the constitution of society, and the phenomena of nature. Great difficulties, we admit, oppose the full accomplishment of these purposes, but the ceremony of Saturday allows us to think they are in a fair way of being surmounted, and that nothing but time and perseverance are wanting to fill Calcutta with numbers of elegantly and soundly instructed Anglo-Indian scholars.

The presentation of the Prizes was held at the Government House, we understand, in consequence of Lord AMHERST having expressed a wish to witness their distribution. They were awarded previously



by the Visitor, H. H. Wilson, Esq., after a long and particular examination of the progress of the pupils, occupying, we are informed, a portion of almost every day for a period of about three weeks. The pupils, amounting to four hundred, under the charge of the teachers of the respective Classes, were ranged on benches along the centre of nearly two thirds of the State-apartment, usually appropriated as the Ball Room. His Lordship, with the Committee of Education and Managing Committee, on his right and the Countess and Lady Sarah, Mrs. W. B. Bayley, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Cowell, Mrs. Chester, and a number of other ladies on his left, was seated opposite the pupils.

A great concourse of spectators, both Native and European, lined the sides of the apartment, pressing rather inconveniently upon those in the centre. The boys, in each class, to whom Prizes were adjudged, were severally called up, and the Prizes, consisting of books and philosophical instruments, suited to their age and progress, were presented to them by the Hon'ble W. B. Bayley, as President of the General Committee of Public Instruction. The two Senior Classes were called up collectively, and His Lordship did them the honour to present their rewards to them personally. A few questions were put to them by the Visitor, on Grecian, Roman, and English history, and Chronology, Geography, and Physical Science, to which they returned prompt and accurate replies.

On a table behind the chair of the Governor General lay specimens of the Essays of the first classes on the following subjects:

1st Class: The consequences resulting to Europe and Asia by the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope.

2nd Class: The preference to be given to public distinction, or to private happiness.

3rd Class: The conduct of Coriolanus.

4th Class: The preferable claim to admiration of different Grecian States.

5th Class: The consequences to the Britons from the Roman conquest.

One of the students of the first class, Casi Prasad Ghose, presented critical comments on the four first chapters of Mill's History of British India; and specimens of poetical composition were also furnished by him, and by a scholar of the second class, Harachandra Ghose. Specimens of drawing in chalks, and water-colours, were on the table, evincing an expertness and facility of handling with reference to those who executed them, quite astonishing.

After the distribution of the rewards, a series of Recitations ensued, agreeably to the following Programme:

ALEXANDER:	Gopal Lal Thakur:	Eighth Class.
THRACIAN ROBBER:	Durgayprasad Mukherjee:	Ditto.
OSSIAN'S Address to the sun:	Maheshchandra Sinh:	Fifth Class.
NEWCASTLE APOTHECARY:	Harihar Mukherjee:	Fourth Class

#### FIRST SCENE OF VENICE PRESERVED

PRUILI:	Sivachandra De:	Fourth Class.
JAFFIER:	Radhanath Sikhdar:	Ditto.

#### SENATE SCENE FROM CATO.

CATO	..	..	Amrit Lal Mitra	..	Second class
SEMPRONIUS	..	..	Rasik Krishna Mullik	..	Ditto.
LUCIUS	..	..	Gangacharan Sen	..	Ditto.
MARCUS	..	..	Krishna Mohun Baherji	..	Ditto.
DECIUS	..	..	Harachandra Ghose	..	Ditto.

#### TRIAL SCENE FROM THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

DUKE	..	..	Ktishna Hari Nandi	..	First class.
SHYLOCK	..	..	Kasinath Ghose	..	Ditto.
ANTONIO	..	..	Atul Chandra Ganguli	..	Ditto.
BASSANIO	..	..	Harishchandra Das	..	Ditto.
GRATIANO	..	..	Ramechandra Mitra	..	Third class.
SALARINO	..	..	Kalikumar Bose	..	Ditto.
PORTIA	..	..	Krishnadhan Mitra	..	First class.
NERISSA	..	..	Harihara Mukherjee	..	Fourth class.

The sight of such a Programme as this must be as pleasing as it is wonderful to those who have had no opportunity of knowing how much has been done to cultivate and improve the mental faculties of the rising generation in India. The Disputations of the College of Fort William used to be held in the same place, where the students maintained their positions in Persian, Hindoostanee or Bengalee:

and now the Hindoos are manifesting an equally laudable ambition in mastering, what would seem, a still more arduous task. Surely, then, this may be called a remarkable epoch in the history of India, seeing as we do, the Native Youth of Bengal cultivating the dramatic literature of the West, and even encountering the difficulties of theatrical representation. Nothing, we think, could be more gratifying to those who desire the extension of human knowledge, and the diffusion of European science and learning among the Native subjects of this great Empire, than the wonderful progress that was displayed on this present occasion. As we before observed, the mere language of the English, has been hitherto their principal, if not exclusive object; but now, in these scenes, the habits and manners of Europeans become to them matter of familiar study and acquirement. This is certainly a grand step towards enlarging the sphere of their understanding, and freeing them from the spell of prejudice, which has so long bound them to their primeval notions and customs. The recitations were, indeed, surprizing, whether we consider the youth of speakers, or the propriety and effect with which the speeches were delivered.

The dialogue between Alexander and the Thracian Robber, was recited by two little boys with very good success; and Ossian's Address to the Sun received much applause. But Colman's eccentric Tale, entitled the Newcastle Apothecary, seemed to us a most brilliant effort of comic humour. Hurihara Mukherji is only about twelve years old, yet his recitation was remarkably appropriate, and uttered with a suitable modulation of the voice:—

Many there are in country towns we know,  
 Professing openly, with death to wrestle,  
 Entering the field against the grimly foe,  
 Armed with a mortar and a pestle.  
 Yet some affirm no enemies they are,  
 But meet just like prize-fighters at a fair,  
 Who first shake hands before they box,  
 Then give each other plaguy knocks,  
 With all the love and kindness of a brother.  
 So many a suffering patient saith,  
 Though the Apothecary fights with death,  
 Still they are both sworn friends to one another.

Dr. Bolus was the Apothecary, who could  
 Chatter scandal by your bed,  
 Or draw a tooth out of your head.

In delivering these passages, the pupil suited the action to the word with most amusing precision. Bolus was a great poet, as well as an Apothecary, and wrote his labels in rhyme. To one patient he had sent a mixture with directions:—

When taken

To be well shaken,

and soon afterwards called to know the effects that had been produced.

"Well! how's patient?" Polus said:

John shook his head.

"Hey, how, that's mighty odd,—

"He took the draught?" John gave a nod.

"Well, and what then? Speak out you dunce,"

"Why then", says John, "we shook him once,"

"What! shake a patient, man, a shake won't do."

"No, Sir, and so we gave him two."

"Two shakes, odds curse,"

"'Twould make the patient worse."

"It did so, Sir, and so a third we tried,"

"Well, and what then?" Then, Sir, my master died.

The pauses, the looks, and action, which accompanied the delivery of these passages, and particularly the last melancholy response! "Then, Sir, my—master—died," shewed a very uncommon tact, and a fund of grave drollery in the gifted boy.

The first scene of Venice preserved was very well given, and also the Senate scene from Cato. The Merchant of Venice afforded a further proof of excellent recitation. Shylock put forth his claim for the pound of flesh in a forcible manner, but Portia pleased us most. The pronunciation, the expression, and the emphasis of Krishna Dhan Mitra were exceedingly correct.

The Right Honourable the Governor General expressed himself highly gratified by this opportunity of witnessing the remarkable progress made by the Senior pupils of the College, and the proofs afforded of its general efficacy, so creditable to those by whom its operations are conducted and superintended, viz., the Teachers and Managers of the Institution. The latter, we understand, consist of Native Gentlemen, assisted by Mr. H. H. Wilson and Mr. Hare and it must, we should think, be matter of great satisfaction to them to find their highly disinterested and meritorious exertions thus deservedly appreciated.



The following are the productions of one of the Hindoo boys, named Huree Chunder Ghose, and, we understand, without any assistance whatever.

### BENARES

Benares hail! thou pride of Hindoostan!  
Where first the Muses strung sweet wreaths for man.  
The earth was waste, and dark as darkest mine  
Thou wert the desert flower, and thou the gold divine.  
Where once the glorious wild poetic fire,  
Thine ancient Bramin's bosom, did inspire,  
The light of science burst upon their mind,  
But to that light, alas! their sons are blind.  
As roses fade, but thorns are left behind,  
Thy fame so lost, an empty name we find.  
When Boreas comes with his destructive power,  
The fruits and flowers wither off the bower.  
The trees are naked, but erect they stand,  
No bird haunts here, nor waters any hand.  
So thou wast once the mightiest place of yore,  
And once the golden fruit of heav'n thou bore.  
But cursed be the Western chilly blast,  
Which shook thee often from proud Gezni fast.  
Thy power's no more, fast fading is thy fame,  
Thy grandeur sunk, and lost thy mighty name.  
Yet soothing Hope comes whispering in my ears,  
Hope that wipes often Misery's salt tears.  
"Despair not", thus she gently says, "again  
"Shall science flourish, truth resume her reign.  
"Since generous Britons have been kind to you,  
"And rais'd the seats of science here anew,  
"No fear of Blasts, for prosp'rous gales shall blow.  
"And pure the stream of Poetry shall flow."

—*Huree Chunder Ghose,*  
Second Class. (284)

\* \* \* \* \*  
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1828

A large concourse of the inhabitants of Calcutta assembled at Kidderpore, on Saturday last, to witness the launch of the new Government Steam Vessel, from the Dockyard of Messrs. Kyd & Co. She was named the *Berhampooter*, by Commodore Hayes, and is intended solely for the River navigation. Her length is one

hundred feet, her breadth eighteen; and burthen about one hundred and fifty-three tons, drawing not more than two feet and seven inches of water. She has two Engines, of twenty-five horse power each, and promises to fulfil the object of her construction in all respects. Nautical men say, that She is a beautifully built vessel. (285)

We learn from Kedgerree, that the Assergurh, Pilot Vessel, arrived there on the 16th Inst. from the Cruizing Station, and landed a number of people, Hindoo pilgrims, picked up at sea. They were found at the mercy of waves, in one of those wretched open boats called Burrs; and had been bound to the Island of Saugor to attend the great annual festival at this season; but having failed to make the shore from the impetuosity of the tide, were carried out to sea, where they had been floating five days, and had reached the extremity of the cruising line, with the wretched fate before them of a lingering death by famine, if their frail bark should have much longer withstood the gales which have been lately rough and frequent at the Sandheads.

—*John Bull.* (286)

#### THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1828

In the account we gave of the Anglo-Indian College, on the 16th Inst. we mentioned, that Essays in English had been composed and written by several of the Hindoo students; and it is probable that some of our readers may be interested and amused by the selection which we shall now make, of a few passages from those extraordinary productions. The first subject for argument is this:—"Has Europe or Asia benefited most by the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope to India." Upon this question we have six essays before us.

Atula Chundra Gungolee begins with John II of Portugal, under whose reign Captain Diaz doubled the Cape of Storms; speaks of Vasco de Gama, and how the Dutch, the French, and English became opulent by the lucrative commerce of the East. "Of all the nations of Europe", says Gungolee, "the English have derived the greatest advantage by this passage. They have aggrandized themselves to such a degree, that there is not a country in all Europe to stand on an equal footing with it in respect to riches. On the other hand it must be acknowledged, that it has also, in some measure, contributed to the good of Asia, particularly in the countries under the British sway; for in the time of the Mohammedan tyrants, nothing but luxury and oppression prevailed among the nobles; they had properly speaking, no fixed laws for the administration of justice. In fact, the Natives suffered the most mortifying proofs of their cruelties, until Providence,

to avert the evil, brought them under the illustrious sway of the English, who not only freed this country from their hands, but have adopted all possible measures for its amelioration, introducing arts, sciences, schools, academies and colleges for the dissemination of knowledge." Gungolee however thinks "It may be fairly concluded, that the scale of benefit preponderates on the side of Europe, for had it been otherwise, the nations of Europe would not, as it is natural to suppose, come to this country merely to waste their riches and encounter dangers in their passage even at the risk of life."

Kisto Dhun Mitra adverts to the discovery of the passage round the Cape by the Portugese and the subsequent settlement of the English in India. "If my memory fail not," he says, "Boulton, (Broughton) an English Surgeon, cured Shahjuhan's daughter of a sickness, which no one was able to remove. On which the Nabob not only rewarded him with a large sum of money, but permitted his countrymen to trade freely in his dominions." He concludes by observing that India has derived more advantages than Britain from the discovery of the passage round the Cape, and considers the advantages accruing to the other nations of Europe, mutual and equal.

Hurrish Chunder Dos thinks that "the inhabitants of both the continents have equally benefited by this important passage to India. "Kisto Hurry Nondée dashes more promptly in media res. "Asia", says he, "being the richest, and most fruitful of all the quarters of the known world, all other parts are indebted to it."—"With respect to the benefit, the Europeans have the greater part, for this commercial intercourse with the Asiatics, not only supplied them with a flux of riches, but also contributed to the increase of their Naval power, on which the whole weight of their state depends." Rajkishore Bose is very enthusiastic in his gratitude to Vasco de Gama. "Had my pen", he says, "been that of Sakespeare's, it would prove but very little to express the encomiums due to a man of that distinction, to whom the Europeans, as well as the Asiatics are indebted for their happy union." \* \* \* \* \* He says emphatically: "Come, now, Goddess Astraea, or whatever by thy name, come with thy balance, and decide my cause: To do justice to the subject, I am bound to acknowledge that we have benefited the most. The European benefits consist solely in pecuniary assistance, whereas ours are not only the same, but the gain of learning, which is still more substantial, and to conclude with saying, that we are safe every way, improving in literature and the sciences day by day, and shall continue to do so as long as the British patronizing sway shall rule over us."

We have given these extracts from the essays, not with reference to any opinions they contain, but solely with a view to their literary character, and to shew the progress that has been made by the Hindoo



students in European History, and Composition. It is but justice to remark, that these Essays were never intended as public specimens. The Masters were specially requested by the Visitor to see that no assistance was given in preparing them, and they were delivered in at the private examinations, with the assurance that they were the real unaided productions of the several students. This being the fact, we think that they may be considered highly curious and satisfactory evidences of remarkable attainment. The Managers of the Institutions are all Hindoos. (287)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1828

**European learning among the Hindoos:** The English Essays written by the Hindoo students of the Anglo-Indian College, to which we adverted last week, belonged to the First Class—the Essays now before us, are those produced by the Second Class;—the subject:—

“Which is the preferable object in human existence, private happiness or public distinctions: by what means is either to be most certainly and reputably obtained, and how far is their united enjoyment incompatible?”

Upon this proposition Goroochurn Mitra, observes, that “private life only affords pleasure to ourselves, whilst public existence gives us happiness, as well as our fellow creatures. But a man in retirement is totally destitute of that which can be obtained in public life. In fact, a public man derives numberless advantages from his rank which enables him to do good to his fellow creatures, gives him an opportunity to display his mental faculties, and latent virtues, which in solitude waste away; as the poet observes—

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen.

Goroochurn adduces the example of Maecenas in favour of public distinction; “to him Virgil and Horace were indebted, the former for the restitution of his lands, and the latter for the forgiveness of the Emperor, against whom he had taken arms in the battle of Philippi.” He also adduces “Cincinnatus, by whom Imperial Rome was several times saved from the verge of ruin.”

Gunga Gobinda Gungoollee, is a little appalled by the difficulties of the question. “We tremble”, he says, “when we read it, and the very sight of it causes a tremour through our whole frame; nay, when we come to consider about it, we are led to conclude that it is rather an act of rashness to engage with single hands against a wild beast, provided with natural weapons. Reflection questions me thus: Were you to meet a savage ferocious animal in the wilderness, would you calmly suffer yourself to be devoured by the creature, or make an effort for your defence? I answer, that I cannot now form any adequate idea of what I should do under such circumstances; but were



I to be in such a situation, with the same temper of mind as I am now in, I think I would not give myself to the monster easily, but rather try my utmost for self-preservation, and take (if I could get them) some branches of a tree, or stick, or anything which would assist me in driving the monster away, and thus rid myself of him. But here I have no branch, no stick allowed to help me," "Yet", adds he, "were I perchance condemned to death, and were my executioner to propose to me, that he would spare my life, if I could cross the main without the assistance of anything, I would thankfully accept his proposal, though I should be well aware that I must be undone at last. The foregoing contemplation induced me to engage in this question,—whether private happiness or public distinction is preferable". Such are the introductory remarks of Gunga Gobinda Gungoollee. He then observes that, "a life, which is not serviceable to our fellow creatures is not at all to be preferred to one, which has for its object the benefit of our species, and in which one is actively engaged in promoting that philanthropic end. Hawkesworth observes, "No life is pleasing to God but that which is useful to mankind". "I therefore, prefer public distinction, because in public life the greatest good can be done to a great number of beings, which, in private life, cannot be expected". "Some persons," he says, "have endeavoured to point out to us the means by which happiness is attainable," and therefore he offers his own notions on the subject, which are rather original: "The means by which happiness is acquired is by the giving up of hopes. A man void of hopes is perfectly happy, because if we crush the ambition of wealth, we are wealthy; if we crush the desire of health, we are healthy; if we crush the hopes of glory, we are glorious; in fact, the fewer our hopes the more happy we are!" What would Campbell, the poet, say to this Bengallee metaphysician!

Ishore Chander Dey is not an advocate for the turbulence of public distinction. He too quotes Pope—

Happy the man, whose wish and care,  
A few paternal acres bound;  
Content to breath his native air,  
In his own ground.

And Madob Chander Mullick shews himself to be in the same way of thinking, by his reference to Cotton—

While some in folly's pleasures roll,  
And seek the joys that hurt the soil;  
Be mine that silent calm repast,  
A peaceful conscience to the last.

Omitholol Mitro is for public distinction. For, says he, "What benefit would the Romans have derived from Numa's virtue, his love of peace, justice, devotion, and study, had he remained in retirement? I need not mention, that virtue is necessary for the attainment of both private happiness, and public distinction; but many and great are the evils that attend them. How many men of undaunted probity, and exemplary virtue, on either side, are blackened and defamed? How many men of honour are exposed to public obloquy and reproach. Neither the just Artistides, the amiable scipion the venerable father Socrates, nor the faultless Epaminondas, was exempt from calumny and censure. But a virtuous soul, intent for the good of the community, looks down with a generous neglect on the censures and applauses of the multitude, and thus places himself beyond the little noise and strife of tongues."

From these specimens, it will be seen what extraordinary progress has been made among the Hindoo youth in English literature. The propriety which they have manifested, in idiom and expression, and their remarkable intimacy with Greek and Roman history and English writers, afford a most satisfactory proof of the zeal and success with which their studies have been conducted. In our own estimation, these Essays are curiosities and will be read with unusual satisfaction by those who are laudably anxious about the cultivation and diffusion of European knowledge among the Natives of India. (288)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1828

**Town Hall.**—We understand, that the Committee of Decorations for the approaching Entertainment to Lord Amherst, have recommended to the Town Hall Committee, the expediency of enlarging the entrance door to the Ball-room. Hitherto, the greatest inconvenience has been experienced by the crowded company in getting through the narrow opening in their way to Supper in the Marble Hall below. The smallness of the space is indeed, utterly inappropriate, architecturally considered, and looks more like having been contrived as a check upon intruders, and for the accommodation of the door-keeper, than to afford ingress and egress to so large an assembly, as usually graces the Town-hall on grand occasions. It seems absurd, that a suitable porch should be still wanting, as an adequate introduction to a magnificent saloon, for magnificent it is in spite of all that has been unjustly said upon the subject; but we imagine, that the Town Hall Committee, when the facility of making the necessary alterations is made known to them, will readily comply with the recommendation adverted to, and sanction the contemplated improvement. (289)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1828

The Bombay Courier of the 19th ultimo, came in yesterday. The principal novelty at that place, seems to be the projected publication of a new weekly journal to be called *Paul Pry*. The following passage from the Prospectus, will give some notion of the Editor's views.

There is one point on which will be bestowed more attention than is usually given to it. The chronicling of the events of this isle: and without descending to personality, or a violation of the sanctuaries of private life, a peep will be occasionally taken "into the affairs" of the whole society. This will form the distinguishing feature of the journal, and has naturally suggested the adoption of a title rendered felicitous and general by the historic abilities of a Liston. *Paul Pry* will "drop in" upon the public of this fertile and beautiful island on the 4th of March, and will continue his weekly visits so long as he has reason to think they are not unacceptable.

In fine, though the motto of the Editor will be "—humaninihil a me alienum puto" let no one be startled with the idea that the pleasure he takes "in intruding into other people's affairs", will lead him to attack individual peculiarity—let no member of the community apprehend personality, or at any time, place on his own head the cap intended for an imaginary character, for the ambition of *Paul Pry* will ever be more to create mirth than to excite angry feeling, and his pride will be most gratified when he gives amusement to all and offends not one. (290)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1828

**Arakan:** In December last, the Junior Commissioner in Arakan made an excursion to the Talak fair, and to the source of the river Talak, which has thrown considerable light on the character and manners of the inhabitants in that part of the province. The passage in boats, from Akyab to Talak, occupied four days, and it was gratifying to find, that several small villages had recently sprung up on both banks of the river, the village of Talak itself being much increased, and that a considerable trade was carrying on with the people on the opposite side of the Yoomadong hills, who bring over Burmese silks, terra japonica, cotton, and cotton thread, Japan boxes, and some bullion, which are exchanged for British piece goods, betel nut, &c. A hundred and fifty bullocks, laden with merchandise of the above description had come from the banks of the Irrawaddy, a few days before the Commissioner arrived, and the traders, having disposed of their property, were preparing to return. The Burmese Government, however, has adopted measures of a tendency highly



injurious to commerce; Custom-Chokies being established on the opposite side of the mountains, which levy a tax at the rate of ten per cent. in kind, on all exports and imports.

It was supposed by the Talak people, that the river was not navigable beyond the first, or Phoongadong range of the Yoomadong—but the Commissioner was determined to ascertain the fact, as a collateral occupation in his endeavours to cultivate a friendly intercourse with the hill tribes. He was accompanied by a hill Chief named Tongrabo, with about twenty of his followers. They started on the 4th, and on the 5th came to the Khyang cemetery situated on the bank of a small stream, which falls into the Talak river. Tongrabo informed them that the ashes of all the Khyangs of his caste were conveyed to this spot, and on examination, they found several earthen vessels which contained bones and ashes. Twenty miles further, they were brought up for a while by a rapid shallow, where they came to an anchor. On the 7th, they continued their route, and were again brought up by a shallow, but the men jumped out, and forced the boat over by main force; and after having been dragged successively over many of the same kind, the party was at length quite unable to go on. They had penetrated about thirty miles up the river, and farther than any European had ever gone before. The scenery is said to be extremely wild and romantic, the country abounding with elephants of an extraordinary size. The party saw six of them in the bed of a Mountain stream, but they had a scout on the look out, which gave the alarm, and they soon disappeared among the thick bamboo jungle which clothes the mountains down to the very edge of the river. The foot-mark of one of the elephants was measured, and it was 22 inches by 23. The print was on hard sand, and therefore may be considered tolerably correct.

The Commissioner had deputed Tongrabo to his brethren in the hills, with an invitation to them to come down to a conference, but the chiefs were afraid of complying, under the impression that the Phyang Meosoogree, to whom they pay tribute, would be offended by such a step. Amicable measures, however, were concerted and put in train, which are likely to secure the allegiance, and co-operation on any future emergency, of the hill men in that quarter. Tongrabo was one of Khyngberring's sirdars, and on the death of that enterprising chief, took refuge at Ramoo, where he continued to reside till the invasion of Arakan, when he accompanied our army, and, after the conquest of the country, took up his abode among the haunts of his fore-fathers on the banks of the Talak river, where he is much respected by his own tribe and followers.

From Tongrabo some curious information was obtained respecting the customs of the Khyangs.



**Marriage:** The Khyang sends a present to his bride of hogs, buffaloes, and cloth, according to his means, and the bride returns the compliment by presenting her intended husband with a spear and a Khong (a large jar in which spirit is distilled from a preparation of boiled rice) for the use of the family. These preliminaries having been concluded, they enter into an engagement, before witnesses, to live together as man and wife and this constitutes the whole of the ceremony.

The Khyangs are a hospitable race among themselves, and for every time the Khong, just mentioned, has been emptied, they keep a tally of small split pieces of bamboo, which are placed in a conspicuous part of their habitations to shew the extent of the proprietor's hospitality. Formerly the chiefs claimed a right to all the pretty women of the tribe, which they frequently carried into effect, to the great misery of the vassals, who, to protect the honour of their wives, adopted the plan of tattooing them, and the custom gradually became common among all ranks. In fact, should a female child happen to die before the ceremony of tattooing has been performed, the friends would consider it incumbent upon them to blacken the face with charcoal, before committing the body to the flames.

*Law of Divorce:* Should the wife wish for a separation, she has only to return an equivalent, in kind, to the husband for the presents she received from him before the contract, and then she is at liberty to form a new connection. But if the husband wishes for a separation, he must give up all the property movable and immovable. If the parties separate by mutual consent the property is equally divided, and in all cases the children are disposed of according to sex—the husband taking the boys, and the wife, the girls.

*Penal laws:* Should a Khyang kill one of his own tribe, Kisas, or retaliation is not demanded; but the culprit must give to the nearest relation of the deceased, two slaves: and if not able to furnish them, he and his wife, must go into slavery. But if a Khyang kill one of another tribe, the suffering tribe demands two lives in retribution, and if not given up, takes vengeance when opportunity offers.

*Resources:* The Khyangs are an industrious race, and employ themselves in hunting, when not occupied in agricultural pursuits. Their women are either engaged in weeding their cotton and tobacco plantations, or in useful arts, such as spinning and weaving. Want is very rarely experienced among them, excepting when at war with the neighbouring tribes, then their villages are often burnt, and their cultivation laid waste by mutual marauding incursions, and all the males and females carried into slavery, where they remain till either ransomed or exchanged. They hardly know the use of money, but their mountains produce cotton and tobacco, and sufficient rice for

their consumption. The streams abound with fish, the forests with game, and they have the plantain in plenty, with various other fruits. With all these advantages, they are enabled to pay to the ruling power a considerable revenue.

*Habitations:* The villages, some of them containing from 50 to 100 families, are each under the control of a petty chief. The huts are raised from the ground about 10 or 15 feet. The entrance is by a small ladder, which is generally drawn up at night to prevent sudden surprise. Five or six families usually live under one roof—each having a separate fire-place. The space below the house is occupied by the hogs, poultry and cattle.

*Food:* The Khyangs have no prohibitions. Buffalo, hog, elephant, tiger, alligator, and reptiles of every kind are equally prized.

*Dress:* The men generally were nothing on their bodies, excepting a small slip of cloth round the middle, but are seldom seen without a turban of blue cotton cloth. The women wear a loose blue covering, something resembling a chemise, coming down nearly to the knee, which among the higher classes is embroidered with thread of various colours.

*Arms:* The use of the gun and the matchlock is not unknown to the hill tribes, but as they do not understand how to manufacture powder, their offensive and defensive weapons chiefly consist of the pear, long dhow, shield, and cross-bow. When they proceed on a marauding excursion, they always carry with them a large supply of slips of bamboo, sharply pointed, which they fix in the ground, to retard and embarrass the pursuit of their followers; and as hillmen never wear shoes, they dare not venture after a marauding party at night.

*Language:* The Khyangs have no literature—their only history is oral tradition, comprised in songs and tales committed to memory. The language is almost unknown to the people of the plains—and appears to be of limited extent.

*Religion:* They acknowledge a Supreme Being, and believe in supernatural agency.

Their music is the music of all barbarous or semi-barbarous nations. They have the gong, the tom-tom, the cymbal, and a sort of flute. The head musician of the provinces holds a title from the king, and none are permitted to practice music, or perform plays, without a license from him; this musical Lord Chamberlain of the hills, paying handsomely to his Burman majesty for the privilege.

It is curious fact, which sets at defiance all medical calculation, that in January last year, the Commissioner, and another gentleman, made a trip from Akyab to Talak and A'eng, in an open ship's boat, and were exposed to the effects of the climate, night and day, for a fortnight, yet all the party, including servants and clashees, amounting to eighteen souls, returned in excellent health. Whilst apparently under more favourable circumstances, the present excursion has placed four-fifths of the party in hospital; Lieutenant Glen has already fallen a victim to the malignant fever, together with two sepoys and one peon, and the Commissioner himself, after a most painful illness, is only just recovering from its debilitating effects; the Mugs themselves suffering in as great a degree as the Hindoostanees. (291)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1828

Some of our readers may be disposed to attend the private sale of a great variety of useful and ornamental articles which have recently been received from the Friends of Native Female Education in England, at the Baptist Mission House on the Circular Road. The articles themselves, we understand, are neatly made, and the ladies who purchase, will not only have an opportunity of suiting their own tastes, but of contributing to the support and welfare of a meritorious institution. (292)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1828

**Mill's British Indian:** When Mr. Mill wrote his History of British India, he, very probably, never suspected that the pages of his work would be critically examined by a Hindoo, distinguished for his acquirements in the English language, and familiar with the classical and recondite learning of the West. And many of our readers will no doubt be surprized to meet with an attempt of the kind at so early a period as the present day. For this sudden revolution, in the intellectual qualities of the natives of this country, we are mainly indebted to the establishment of the Anglo-Hindoo College; and the specimens we have already given of the progress of the pupils, must have shewn how easy the task is to make them profit by liberal instruction, when steadily and zealously pursued. Cassinath Ghose is the name of the critic alluded to, and author of the remarks on some passages of Mill's History, of which the following is an abstract. He is about twenty-two years of age, and the best scholar produced at the College.

Cassinath thus begins: Mr. Mill, speaking of our chronology, viz., the four yugs, and the lives and reigns of our monarchs, says, they are "the offspring of a wild and ungoverned imagination; they mark the state of a rude and credulous people, whom the marvellous



delights, who cannot estimate the use of a record of past events. No suppositions, however gratuitous, have sufficed to establish a consistent theory. Every explanation has failed." The statements of the four yugs are not the fictions of caprice, but they are truths concealed in Astronomical calculations. Chronology, in those times, was very closely allied to astronomy; in fact, the latter was the base of the former science. The visible good which mankind derives from the beneficence of the sun and moon; the beautiful waxing and waning of the latter; the twinkling wonders of the firmament, and still more, their apparent motions in the vault of the heavens, are circumstances which naturally fill the simple curious minds with wonder and astonishment, and suggest the noble idea of regulating the motions of these heavenly bodies, and of stating the periods in which they revolve. Thus the science of astronomy was founded. As an example, the Chaldeans, who were blessed with more advantages as to the situation of their country than the Egyptians, and other nations of the remotest antiquity, carried the science of astronomy to a greater degree of perfection.

The legends of the ancient Egyptians trace back their antiquity up to a period of 36,525 years; but Mr. Maurice informs us that one George, a monk of the eighth century, known by the appellation of Syncellus, from the office which he filled in the church of Constantinople, has untied the whole of this astronomical knot, by affirming, "that in the space of 36,525 years, which are the amount of 1461, multiplied by 25, a complete revolution of the Zodiac, according to the calculations of the Egyptians and Greeks, was supposed to take place, when the equinoctial point, placed in the first degree of Aries, returned to the same spot." The more to strengthen and explain this remark, Mr. Maurice adds a passage from one Julius Firmicus, importing, that in the cycle of 1461 years, the sun, moon, and the five other planets were supposed, by the Egyptian Astronomers, to be at the same point of the Zodiac, and to begin their journey again. This was at the time when the Dogstar, which was consecrated to Isis, and which was the presage of inundation, rose heliacally, and hence the cycle of 1461 was called, by the Egyptians, the great canicular year, or that which commenced on the first day of Thoth, the first month, when the Dogstar, or Sirius Canicula, rose heliacally.

The period of the Caliyug bears a very singular similarity with that ascribed to the reigns of the first ten monarchs of Chaldea, who, according to the Historians of that ancient kingdom, reigned 432,000 years; but Alexander Polyhistor is said to have explained 3,600 years, the amount of their first King Aloeus' reign, in the sense of days; as also Mr. Jackson, upon the authorities of many respectable authors, has proved that the word Jomin should be interpreted in the sense



of days, because he observes the term bears the same meaning with the Hebrew word *Jamin*, and perhaps the former was derived from the latter.

The law, which commands every individual to follow invariably the professions allotted to his respective class, unless when in the most necessitous times, has led Mr. Mill to a very erroneous idea of the design of our law givers in having enacted such a law. "Ignorant," says he, "that professions when once separated, were in no danger of being confounded, he (our legislator) established a law, which the circumstances of the times very naturally suggested, but which erected a barrier against further progress." Although it must be owned this law, by prohibiting the different orders of the people not to interfere with the occupations of one another, checked the progress of genius, by excluding those whose talents might shine in a higher order of society, than that in which they were born; yet it must not also be forgotten that this exclusion of some was made up by the great encouragement to many. The peculiar privileges which were granted to the sacerdotal class particularly, are a proof of the encouragement of learning: and the reason why they were so granted more to one class of people than to another, or why the people were so divided into four classes, may be thus accounted for: Admitting that men, in a rude state, were barbarous, and that they, un-united and unrestrained by any fixed laws, followed their caprice, it must not be supposed that all the people were equally fanciful and led the same life. It was very natural and evident, that some who were more intelligent than the rest, pursued some worthier occupation, that is learning; some, stronger, led a life in which force of arms was mostly required, such as plundering and encroaching; others, who were more laborious, and capable of enduring hardships, wandered from one country to another, and lived upon traffic; while those who were neither intelligent, nor strong, nor laborious, but quite passive, procured their livelihood by vile means, that is, servitude. When these people were greatly multiplied, and when that mode of Government, the Patriarchship, was no longer able to curb their untractable dispositions, they, of themselves, in process of time, felt the necessity of establishing laws for their common good, and also of exalting one, with suitable power and dignity, who should preside over them, exercise those laws, and to whom they should refer for justice. Thus the first principles of monarchy and legislation being introduced, our first law-giver, full of comprehension and experience, perceiving the general character of his countrymen, that they were more inclined to tread in the footsteps of their fathers, prudently divided them into four castes, or classes, according to the professions they followed, as mentioned above, with this difference, that those professions were now directed to gain a nobler end, and a nobler name. Thus, those

who pursued learning, were placed in the highest order of society, the priesthood; those, whose lives were engaged in plundering, were ordered to occupy the second class, to govern and to maintain the independence of their country. Those who lived upon traffic, became the merchants or Vaisyar, and filled the third caste; and those who procured their livelihood by slavery, made the fourth or last class of the people.

A lawgiver ought to make laws which would be easily and willingly borne by his nation, and not such as will never be practised, or if they be practised at all, soon fall into disuse, though they may seem perfect in theory for laws are perfect only when they are conformable to the genius of a nation. He also ought to sacrifice a small advantage for a greater one; and it was therefore that our lawgiver impeded the improvement of genius in some measure for the good of the public. His chief design was to keep the people always in peace and happiness, which in those times could not readily be effected. No nation, I may venture to say, has so invariably preserved the same manners, the same customs, the same laws, and the same religion. A Hindu, in fact, from the time he is born, knows his proper sphere of action, and being trained from his infant years to the functions of his station in society, acquires a habit of performing them with ease and pleasure. In short, we may safely conclude from this universal peace and happiness, that though the ancient Hindus were not very remarkable for inventions, yet the dexterity with which they made to perfection the various articles of commerce, has rendered the trade of Hindustan desirable by all nations, in all ages. "Hence," to use the language of Robertson, the historian, "from the age of Pliny to the present times, it has been always considered and execrated as a gulf which swallows up the wealth of every other country, that flows incessantly towards it and from which it never returns."

Another instance of the encouragement of learning is the setting to the privileges, allowed to the Brahmans, proper bounds, wherein to exercise them. The very laws which exalted them to the highest class of society, which made them almost the sole masters of every sort of learning, and which gave them the utmost superiority over the other classes of the people, wisely prohibited them, under the strictest commands, the acquirement of such wealth as may obstruct their study of the Vedas, as also the enjoyment of earthly dignities; which are not only essential for the progress of knowledge, but also instrumental to check the pride, which would otherwise be excited in them, placed in such favourable circumstances.

The monarchs of Hindustan, who were all of the Military class, finding the superiority of another over them, were, or if not really, yet obliged to be mild and observant of law. The allurements of

wealth and power on one side, and terror of religion and law on the other, secured the peace of the kingdom. If a king were to forego the duties prescribed to him by law, his rising ambition would be effectually checked by the fear of "losing even his life from the public resentment." "That king," says another ordinance of Menu, "who through weakness of intellect, rashly oppresses his people, will, together with his family be deprived both of kingdom and life." Although the Institutes of Menu exalt a king to a divinity, and consequently seem to give him an unlimited authority, yet the limits fixed by the same institutes for him to act in, were such as become a king and the laws of a refined nation.

The author quotes several passages from the laws of Menu to show, that though the Government of India in the ancient times was monarchical, yet not absolute. It was, he says, a species of limited monarchy, where the power of the king, though not so immediately, as in some of the states of Europe, was yet effectually restrained, by the people and the law. The Sacerdotal class were the senate, and the philosophers of the ancient Hindus. They defended their rights, promoted virtue and knowledge, and contributed to their glory.

Another proof of the limited monarchy and good Government of the Ancient Indians is, that no civil broils, except in the times of Paroosram, are known to have taken place in Hindustan, before the conquest of the Mohamedans; which further proves that where the laws of a nation are conformable to their genius, there they prevail the most, and keep the people in peace. If there are any defects in the laws of our ancestors, they are owing to their great exertion to curb the unruly minds of a growing nation, to unite them into one body, and to prevent confusions from taking place in future; which are the first and the greatest acts of a legislator, and in which the ancient Hindus happily succeeded; in short, national peace and happiness were the principal points which they aimed at.

"One of the most respected witnesses" says our historian, "affords picture of the practical state of judicature in India, which there is every reason to believe, may, with immaterial variations, be applied to Hindu society from the period at which it first attained its existing form."—"The respected witness" here alluded to, is Mr. Orme, whose 'Indoostan' is a history of the Mohammedan but not of the ancient or independent times of Hindustan. The description of the Durbar; the crying aloud of the plaintiff for justice; the visiting his judge in private; and giving him the jar of oil; the breaking of it by the hog of his adversary; the manner of judgment and decision;—all give a picture of the Mussulman, and not of the original judicature of the Hindus, to which our author applies the former. The very words Durbar and Nabob, which are the Persian



terms for a Court of Justice and a Viceroy, and are commonly used in the English language, were sufficient to convince our author that the Mahomedan mode of Judicature, could not possibly be applied to that of the ancient Hindus, of directly opposite manners, customs, religion, and laws.

The practice of a Brahmin to sit in Dherna, for the recovery of his debt, is a recent abuse of the priestly power. It is neither encouraged in any of our sacred writings, nor was it ever practised in the ancient or more learned times of Hindustan. Besides, it is strictly prohibited, that a Brahmin should never carry with him any offensive weapon, except in the most urgent circumstances, as in the preservation of his country's faith and law. Therefore, to apply this modern custom to the ancient mode of recovering debts, and thence to draw positive conclusions of our ancient customs, is ridiculous.

The great minuteness with which our celebrated legislator Menu has drawn the list of persons competent to give evidence, has been wrongly affirmed by Mr. Mill, that "it affords a picture of great difficulty of obtaining true testimony in the age in which it was made." &c. Could not "married house-keepers nor men with male issue; nor inhabitants of the same district, either of the Military, the Commercial, or the Servile class," be found competent to bear witness? The exclusions of "kings, priests of deep learning in scripture, students in theology, anchorites secluded from all wordly connexions, decrepit old men, children, those who have lost the organs of sense, persons intoxicated, mad men, and persons extremely grieved;" is natural, proper and not a rude law. Where the King is the Judge, he cannot also be a witness in a person's favour; there would be no justice then: nor has the evidence of the persons mentioned above, who had very little intercourse with the world been improperly pronounced by Menu invalid. Besides, if there were any "difficulty of obtaining true testimony" in the time of Menu, he would not have made such a distinction. (293)

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25, 1828

#### Thanks of the prisoners in the Great Jail

THE POOR CHRISTIAN PRISONERS in the Great Jail of Calcutta return their most grateful thanks to the bountiful and charitable Ladies and Gentlemen of Calcutta and its vicinity, who so liberally contributed to their necessity, by constantly sending Cold Meat to the Jail, and also Clothing, at various times, during the cold season, all of which their humane and much respected Jailor (Mr. David Pearson), never fails to see distributed with the greatest impartiality. The poor Prisoners most humbly entreat a continuance



of the like donations from the Ladies and Gentlemen of Calcutta and its vicinity, and hope that such families as the little Green Cart from the Jail may not happen to visit, will be kindly pleased to send any Cold Meat they may have by one of their own servants; for, alas! the little Cart comes sometimes empty, and several persons, who actually have no other means of subsistence, are thereby left without any thing to eat.

J. ALEXANDER,

For self and fellows.

Calcutta Great Jail, 22nd February, 1828.

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### Correspondence

To the Editor of the *Government Gazette*

SIR,—Having had occasion to go to Serampore, I took the opportunity of visiting the College on Saturday last, which happened to be the day fixed for the general examination of the Hindoo Girls, instructed by the Female Society. The scene which I witnessed there has made a lasting impression on my mind, and has convinced me, that in the midst of much degeneracy and corruption, there are still to be found individuals, whose time and best energies are devoted to the good of their fellow creatures, and to the amelioration of wretchedness. Just as I entered the magnificent building, a pleasing spectacle of no less than some hundreds of Hindoo Females, sitting in groups, presented itself to my view. Interspersed here and there were seen, the amiable daughters of the Missionaries, exerting themselves in the noble cause of diffusing the blessings of knowledge, enlightening the benighted minds of their less fortunate fellow creatures, and preparing them to undergo an examination. I had been seated for a considerable time, ruminating on the probable effects which might result from such generous exertions, as are made at Serampore in the cause of suffering humanity, when the Venerable the Reverend Mr. Carey made his appearance, and was conducted by Professor Mack to a Chair prepared for his reception.

The Venerable Gentleman abovenamed, wearing a smile indicative of inward satisfaction, commenced the pleasing task of examining the children one by one, by making them read portions of the Scriptures translated into the Bengally Language. Some of them displayed much acuteness, and read with a degree of ease and facility, that reflected alike credit on themselves as on their instructress. Many of the elder Girls appeared to have acquired a sufficient degree of information, so as to be able, of themselves, to commence the work of instruction. I derived much gratification from what I saw, and left the place with considerable regret. Much praise is

due to the Ladies, who are engaged in the generous and noble cause I have described. It will, no doubt, in the fulness of time, destroy the fabrick of superstition, and emancipate from its chains. millions of our fellow beings.

Calcutta, 25th February, 1828.

I have, &c.

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#### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1828

Although this country, and others in a different hemisphere, may afford examples of public works devised and executed by the Government alone, yet there can be no question, that for all such undertakings to be extensively and permanently beneficial, they must originate, in a great measure, with the people themselves. The possession and security of property, are all that are essential to many important improvements, and the benefit of the public is not the less likely to be realised because it may be combined with the interest of individuals. The Indian community, we think, has been rather backward in engaging in public works of any description, and has depended more helplessly than was necessary upon authority for their execution. This has arisen probably in a great degree from the temporary tenure of an Indian residence, and the hope that it may not be protracted long enough to make matters of public and prospective advantage individually interesting or important. A better feeling, however, has been growing up of late years, and people begin to think it worth while to improve or decorate a place, in which the best part of their days must be spent.

The continuation of the Strand Road to Garden Reach, is likely, we learn, to afford a favourable exemplification of this amended feeling, and to become a creditable monument of public enterprise and zeal, as well as an important ornament and convenience to Calcutta. Permission has been granted by the Government, we understand, to construct the Road in the direction proposed, if executed at the charge of those, who take an interest in the project, and who are to be allowed to reimburse themselves by a toll on carriages and passengers, to be levied at the bridge across the mouth of the nullah. The expense is estimated at about a lac and a half of rupees, and it is proposed to raise the subscriptions in shares of one thousand rupees each: sixty thousand rupees, we hear, have already been subscribed, and we anticipate there will be no difficulty in completing the sum required. It is expected, that the outlay will be defrayed in the course of five or six years, with a fair rate of interest on the capital. It is needless to expatiate on the advantages that will result to the public, from the successful completion of this undertaking, and the valuable addition it will afford to their means of enjoying agreeable and salutary exercise. (296)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1828

Yesterday morning, the Public Examination and Distribution of the Prizes, to the Pupils of the Seminaries superintended or supported by the School Society, was held at the house of Baboo Gopee Mohun Deb, in Sobha Bazar. Sir Charles Grey, Sir Edward Ryan, Mr. H. Shakespear, Maharaja Baidyanath Ray, and a number of other Native and European Gentlemen were present. The Prizes, consisting of English Books, were distributed to the classes as called up in succession, by the Secretary to the Society, Mr. Hare, by whom the detailed examinations had been previously conducted. Some occasional verification of the progress of the Scholars, was also made much to their satisfaction, by different Visitors. The classes were partly Bengali and partly English, in the latter of which the Senior Pupils were found to have made very respectable progress; having acquired a knowledge of Roman, Grecian, and English History, a thorough conversancy with the Grammatical construction of the Language, and familiarity with the general facts of Geography, as well as the political divisions of Europe and Asia. After the examination, the following recitations were given:

*Southampton and Essex*

Southampton	... Ramconoy Sen.
	... Iswar Chandra Saha.
Officer	... Chandra Koomar Banerji.

*Juba and Syphax*

Juba	... Samchund Goopta.
Syphax	... Ramtonoo Lahoory.

*Henry and Lord Chief Justice*

Henry	... Madhoosooden Sen.
Chief Justice	... Hurry Mohun Mullick.

*Priuli and Jaffier*

Priuli	... Hurischander Dhur.
Jaffier	... Nilmony Bysakh.

*Cato's Senate*

Cato	... Jadob Chunder Das Ghose.
Sempronius	... Doukinath Nundy.
Lucius	... Adit Chunder Das.
Decius	... Brahmehomun Chakrabutty.
Marcus	... Nobin Chander Ghosal.



The several performers acquitted themselves with great credit.

The scene between Henry and the Chief Justice was singularly interesting, from the very correct manner in which the beautiful language, and noble sentiments of the scene were enunciated by two every young lads. Cato's Senate scene, and Cato himself, in particular, displayed great merit.

It is highly satisfactory to find the operations of this Society continue to be so actively and successfully sustained, notwithstanding, in common with all voluntary Institutions in this country, it has lost part of its interest with its novelty. We doubt much if its character be generally known. The great object is the improved instruction of Native youth in their own language, and eventually in English. The first is effected by the superintendence of Native Schools, many of which are held in the houses of respectable Natives, by occasional gratuities to the Bengali masters, when they are active, by a liberal distribution of elementary books, and by an annual examination and presentation of rewards. The Society also maintains a Bengali School, at its own charge, containing about two hundred boys, whilst in the Schools of the first description, amounting to between eighty and ninety, there are about three thousand pupils. For the second purpose, or English tuition, the Society maintains two English Schools, admission to which is, in some degree, the reward of proficiency acquired in Bengali. In these Schools the Society has one hundred and eighty Scholars, but it also maintains thirty Pupils in the Anglo-Indian College, selected from the most industrious and promising of its own Eleves. It is but justice to add, that, in general, these Scholars rank amongst the brightest ornaments of the College. The expense of these arrangements is defrayed by private subscriptions, assisted by Government, and with reference to the immense good that is thus effected, we know of no case in which the liberal bounty of Individuals has been more profitably exercised. (297)

The following is an amusing illustration of the evil consequences of not speaking the language of Bengal or Hindusthan when in this country. We say amusing, because we are rather suspicious of the truth of the story, never having heard of the catastrophe before, although the scene be so much nearer to us, than to those who are so well informed of the occurrence.

**Unfortunate mistake:** A young gentleman, who had just arrived from England, having an inclination to amuse himself on the Ganges, procured a boat, attended by two natives. They had not been long on the water when they were overtaken by a dreadful North-wester. As their boat was remarkably small, and the timbers old and shattered, they were watched with intense anxiety by several persons on the



shore, who had witnessed their embarkation. The gentleman perceiving that the wind and current were driving them towards a European ship at anchor in the middle of the stream, and dreading the result of so violent a contact, exclaimed with great vehemence "Row, row" forgetting in his agitation, that the natives would not understand him. The similarity of the words Roh, roh, in the Hindoostanee language, signifying Stop, Stop, having deceived them, they paused from their exertions, and the next moment the boat was dashed to atoms against the bows of the ship. The two natives saved themselves by clinging to the cable, but the unfortunate Englishman was rapidly carried beyond it by the force of the stream. Thirty or forty boats immediately put off to his assistance, but, alas! they were too late: long before they could reach him he had miserably perished. (298)

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1828

We have been favoured with a copy of a series of Letters, by Mr. Ricketts, on the subject of the Commercial and Patriotic Association, of which he appears to have been the institutor. We are always well pleased to see that portion of the Community, of which Mr. Ricketts is a Member, attempting, by laudable projects, to extend for themselves the means of acquiring subsistence and independence. This is much better than pinning at impediments arising out of the constitution of Government or of society, which there is no present prospect of removing, and which, in the estimation of most impartial persons, are exceedingly over-rated. If some lines be closed, others are open and commerce, trade, mechanical skill, and agriculture, are surer sources of wealth and enjoyment, than the profession of arms. There are, we are happy to know, honourable exceptions amongst the countrymen of our author but it seems to us, that their general error, and the cause of much of their disappointment, is a hankering after the idle occupation of a gentleman, and a demand to receive, without labouring for it, that consideration, which talent and wealth, if honestly though humbly acquired, would secure for them as readily, and more unreservedly than mere official elevation. With respect to the project to which the Letters relate, we suspect it has been, after all, rather precipitately started; but experience may, probably, mould it into more practical efficiency. (299)

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1828

**Calcutta School Book Society:** The General Meeting of the Calcutta School Book Society was held at the large room adjoining the Old Church, on Wednesday morning last.

Previous to the Meeting, a letter was received from the Bishop of Calcutta, expressive of his Lordship's extreme regret that indisposition prevented his being present and forwarding a cheque for an annual Subscription to the Society of Sicca Rupees 100. Similar expressions of regret at being unable from various causes to attend were received from several European and Native Gentlemen.

The Hon'ble W. B. Bailey, Esq., being called to the chair, opened the business of the meeting, by reading the report. This embraced, in detail, the proceedings of the Committee since the last General Meeting, on September 21, 1825, in the preparation and distribution of Society's publications, with its Miscellaneous proceedings, and the state of the Funds.

In reporting the proceedings of the Committee on the preparation of suitable works, it was stated, that since the last meeting various new publications, or reprints of those already on the Society's list, had been issued in Sanscrit, Bengalee, and Hindooee; Arabic, Persian, Hindoostanee, and English, and in English with translations in the various dialects abovementioned in juxtaposition. It was reported also, that various other Books were in the Press, and that a series of works, containing a large selection of reading matter of an instructive and amusing kind, and adapted in difficulty to the progress of the pupils, was particularly needed in Bengalee, Persian, Hindoostanee and English, and would be proceeded with, as rapidly as the state of the Funds would allow.

With regard to the distribution of the Society's publications, it was remarked that since the date of the last report, the Hindoo College, the Calcutta School Society, and the various Missionary and other Institutions, for the instruction of the Natives in Calcutta, and its neighbourhood, as well as at Moorshedabad, Patna, Banares, Chunar, Goruckpore, Ajmere, and various other stations up the country, had been as before liberally supplied with the books they needed at half cost price; that several Native Booksellers in Calcutta were regularly supplied from the Society's depository at a small discount on the cost price; and that a retail shop had been opened, under the auspices of the Committee, in which nearly 50 Rupees worth of its publications were disposed of Monthly, at cost price, and almost entirely to Native Youth—and lastly that various European Regimental Schools, had been furnished at reduced prices with English books—. It was added, that a communication had been opened with Gentlemen residing at Benares, Allahabad, Agra and Delhi, and that in the three former stations, from which intelligence had been received, the Society's publications had met in general

with a ready sale, and at Allahabad and Agra, fresh supplies were demanded: in closing this part of the report, the Committee remarked:—

“The total number of books distributed from October 1, 1825, to December 31, 1827, is 28,668, or 12,750 per Annum. In such a distribution the receipts by sales form the most certain criterion of the increasing desire felt for the publications of the Society, and it is therefore very gratifying to your Committee to report, that in this respect, the progress is unequivocally marked. The total amount of receipts from this source, since the second year of the Society (when the sale of its publications was first generally acted upon), to the 8th year was Rupees 6,636-12, or an average, during the six years, of Rupees 1,100. The amount received on this account during the last two years and three months is Rupees 6,425-14-9, or an annual average of Rupees 2,855.”

After adverting to the miscellaneous operations of the Society, the Report noticed the encouraging progress of the Madras School Book Society, and proceeded to explain the state of the Funds: in doing which, the Committee tendered their acknowledgments to the Supreme Government, for its subscriptions of Rs. 500 per month, by which, in addition to the liberal contributions of individuals, they had been enabled to proceed in their operations with no inconsiderable success. The receipts from these sources, and from the sale of books before adverted to, with interest, amount to Rupees 30,198.11— and the Expenditure to Rupees 23,371-11-5, leaving a balance in hand of Rupees 7,827-0-4. In reference to this balance, and the bearing it might have on the contributions of the Public, if not explained, the Committee close their report with the following observations, to which we earnestly beg to call the notice of our readers.

“In presenting this statement, it is necessary to remark, that the apparently favourable balance exhibited is only nominal, and that when the bills now due for printing are discharged, the Society will be considerably in debt to their Treasurer. It must be remembered, also, that many subscriptions of the present official year, commencing last September, are already brought to account. Besides this, as no less than 26 different Publications (independent of the series of Books so urgently required, in the English and Hindustanee languages) are now in the Press, or in preparation, there has been no year in which the printing expenses of the Society were so heavy as they will probably be during the one now commencing. While, therefore, your Committee rejoice in the knowledge that, from Rungpore, on the East, to the Banks of the Nurbudda, on the West— and from Delhi, on the North, to Madras in the South, the Publications of the Society are, in different places, operating to enlarge the understanding, and to elevate the morals of thousands; while the



demand for the Society's Publication is every month increasing, and an immense population is, as it were, inviting the Society to become their benefactors, they trust it will, at the same time, be recollected, that a prosperous commencement alone has yet been made; that, compared with what remains to be done, little indeed has hitherto been effected; and that the most generous persevering, and extensive efforts, by the friends of Education, are yet necessary, in order to render the exertions of the Society, under the blessing of Providence, at all proportionate to the important object in view; viz., the providing Books of Instruction for the great mass of the community within this Presidency."

At the conclusion of the Report, Sir E. Ryan, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, rose, and proposed the first resolution in the following words:

SIR—Before I propose the resolution which has just been put into my hands, may I be permitted to make a few observations. I cannot help expressing how sincerely I regret the thin attendance of the present Meeting. I had hoped, we should meet here to-day many of the friends of this Institution, and some who were strangers to it, and that the Report which has been just read, might have excited our friends to further exertions, and have added to our list many who were before unacquainted with the objects of the Society.

It is by periodical meetings, such as this, that public attention is constantly kept alive to the Great Charities, which do such honor to our native country, and I cannot help feeling, that even here much good would be effected, and much sympathy excited, if the community of Calcutta would countenance meetings like the present by their attendance.

It is with great diffidence I venture to state what occurs to me on the reading of this Report; for until I entered this room, I had only a vague and general knowledge of the great objects to which you had directed your attention and knew none of the details. From your report, however, I have learnt facts, which I believe are known but to few in Calcutta, and which, in my humble opinion, make an attendance on this meeting so important; for, although your Report is printed and circulated, I am afraid its contents will not be so generally known throughout the Society of this place, as we might have hoped, if more had been present.

Notwithstanding all the disadvantages, under which the School Book Society has laboured, the result of its exertions must be a subject of sincere pleasure to those who have so long laboured in its cause. Books of an elementary nature have been prepared and printed in many of the Native languages.



In the Sanscrit language, the Society have just printed a Vocabulary, Grammar, and Reader, with a system of Logic, and have in the press five hundred copies of a Sanscrit Version of the Elements of Natural Philosophy and History, arranged by Mr. Yates.

In the Bengalee language the Society has already printed Books on almost every subject of elementary instruction, and their labours in this department are rather directed to improving and abridging, than adding to the variety of their publications. By the report, it appears, that a Bengalee Grammar, better adapted for the purposes of instruction than the one in use, is a desideratum. I rejoice to hear from the letter the President has just read, that through the kind assistance of Baboo Rammohun Roy, this defect has been supplied, and that he has prepared for the use of the Society a Grammar, which is now ready to go to press.

In the Hindoos language, the Society have also published a variety of Elementary works. Nor have they neglected to propose many books of the same kind in the Arabic, Persian, and Hindoostanee languages.

I rejoice to hear, that since your last report, the demand for books in the English language has so greatly increased; and as confirmatory of this statement, I cannot help alluding to one or two striking facts, which are, in my mind, most conclusive of the real desire which exists in the Native population to become conversant with our language. It appears, that the Native booksellers apply at the Society's Depository, for various publications in the English language, and that they are furnished at a discount of two annas in the rupée, on the cost price; this is an increasing demand. Recently, in order to facilitate the purchase of English books, by the pupils of the various Institutions for Native education, a retail shop has been established near the Hindoo College.

The sale of English books at this place, has amounted nearly to the sum of fifty rupees per month: the books are sold at the cost price. This is indeed a real earnest of what are the feelings of the Native population, who I think it will be admitted, have as acute a sense of the real value of money, as any of the Europeans, by whom they are surrounded. The ready acceptance of a gift is but a doubtful criterion of the value, which the person affixes to the thing bestowed, especially, when the various motions are considered, which might induce a Native to appear, pleased with gifts from a European: but when he is willing to sacrifice what he values, for the attainment of his object, no doubt can exist as to his motive or wishes.

The demand for books is increasing in every part of this presidency; but I regret, Sir, to find, that your resources do not keep pace with your wants. I regret to find, that in the present state

of your finances, when all your demands are discharged, you will be in debt to your Treasury; surely, if this fact is but known to the liberal and most charitable inhabitants of this place, they will come forward to aid you in the great cause in which you are engaged, in supplying knowledge to the millions of uneducated Natives that surround you.

I should wish no better advocate for our cause, than the admirable Report which we have just heard read, which, without ostentation or parade, as to the great good that has been effected, gives a simple narration of facts, which I think would carry conviction to the minds of every one who reads it.

It is only since I have been in this room, that I have been informed of the Rules of this Institution, but I cannot help remarking on the wisdom of one, the third I believe, which states it to be no part of the design of this Institution to furnish religious books; a restriction, however, not meant to preclude the supply of moral tracts, or books of a moral tendency; which, without interfering with the religious sentiments of any persons, may be calculated to enlarge the understanding, and improve the character.

Had not the Society thus restricted itself, I cannot help thinking we should, at this time, have had but little cause to congratulate ourselves on the progress we had made; all our efforts would have been received with suspicion by the Natives, and they would not have aided us by their labours or subscriptions, or have assisted us in preparing for the press various publications in the languages in which they are conversant.

The Ministers of the Gospel, who are amongst the most active promoters of this Association, have, with a liberality worthy of the religion of which they are such bright examples, thought this restriction formed no obstacle to their assisting the Society with all their powers. What they have done for us, is well known to those who have watched over this Society from its first institution, and it is to one of their number that we are indebted for the admirable Report which forms the subject of the resolution which I have the honour to propose.

"That the Report now read be received, adopted, and printed for the information of Subscribers, and that this Meeting congratulates the Society, on the steady progress in the attainment of its objects which the Report exhibits."

The resolution being passed unanimously, it was moved by Henry Shakespear, Esq.

"That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Honourable the President for his early and long-continued services to the Society; and that he be solicited to retain the situation he has occupied, so much to the advantage of the Institution from its commencement." This resolution having been unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman rose and expressed his regret that he had been unable to devote to the business of the Society that degree of time and attention which the important objects it had in view demanded; he felt warmly sensible of the honour conferred upon him by the wish expressed by the Meeting, for the continuance of his services, and would cheerfully endeavour to do all in his power to promote the interests of the Society. So long as he was supported by the valuable assistance of his colleagues in the Committee, and enjoyed the advantage of the zealous, active and judicious labours of the officiating Secretary, Mr. Pearce, his own deficiencies would be effectually supplied. He trusted that the Subscribers generally would be gratified by the results of the past exertions of the Society, as exhibited in the Report, and that all who were interested in the diffusion of knowledge among the Natives, would consider the Institution to merit their support.

The Chairman concluded by proposing that the Hon'ble Sir Charles E. Grey, Sir Edward Ryan, Sir C. T. Metcalfe, and Henry Shakepear, Esq., be requested to act as Vice-Presidents of the Society during the coming year: This resolution having been passed unanimously—

It was then moved by Mr. David Hare, and agreed to unanimously;

"That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Officers and Committee of the Society, for their attention to its interests since the last General Meeting, and that they be requested to continue their services."

It was then moved by

The Rev. F. Goode, A.M., and resolved unanimously;

"That a copy of the Report now read be forwarded to the Bombay Native Education Society, and the School Book Society at Madras, with the congratulations of this Meeting on the encouraging progress which each is making in the promotion of Native Education, and that those Societies be assured of the cordial pleasure it will afford this Meeting, by any means to contribute to their increased prosperity and usefulness.

The thanks of the Meeting to the Chairman being then proposed, and unanimously carried, the Meeting was dissolved.

At the close of the Meeting, handsome donations, and annual subscriptions, from various individuals, were announced. Before his departure, Lord Amherst had the kindness to present the Society, through the President, with a donation of 1,000 Rupees. (300)



## MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1828

Yesterday evening, passing along Tank Square, we observed a Native with his hands bound behind his back, and hurried along by the Police people, who were followed by a woman, carrying some clothes covered with blood. Upon enquiry, it appeared that the prisoner had just committed murder, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Terreta's Bazar. He was a low Portugese, and had quarrelled with a person of the same class, both of them being temporarily employed on board some ship in the river. The cause of the mortal dispute was a Native woman, who had transferred her attachment from one to the other. The prisoner, after a long altercation and scuffle, stabbed his antagonist with a knife on the shoulder, and through the side—the latter wound proving almost immediately mortal. (301)

## MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1828

Another steamer for Government was launched on Saturday, from the Yard of the Howrah Dock Company, and christened, by Commodore Hayes, *the Hooghly*. This vessel is as nearly as possible of the same dimensions as the Burrampooter, lately built by Messrs. Kyd and Co., and is also intended for river navigation. They are both of 50 horse power. *The Hooghly* is built upon an original plan by Mr. Seppings, the Marine Surveyor to the Honourable Company. (302)

## THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1828

### Correspondence

### THE VOYAGE FROM ENGLAND

*Written at the Sand Heads*

Light winds in the Bay of Bengal,  
Have detained us a terrible while;  
Disappointment is pictured on all,  
Not a lip can be tempted to smile.

### 2

But we soon shall be landed, I augur  
And free from this comfortless plight;  
For they tell me the Island of Saugor,  
Is now very plainly in sight.

### 3

Adieu, then to rolling and pitching,  
And to every disaster at sea;  
Adieu to the Cook and the Kitchen;  
Not very much relished by me.



4

Adieu to stale bread,—kept, to make it  
Last long, with a provident view;  
And the toast too, so hard—if you take it,  
Every tooth the encounter will rue.

5

Yet of rolls we had plenty—I grant it,  
Fresh at breakfast, at dinner, and tea;  
But they were not the rolls that we wanted,  
Being nothing but rolls of the sea.

6

Adieu to the nauseous infusion,  
They give us for tea,—what a shame!  
But the whole is an arrant delusion,  
Chopp'd hay, were a much better name.

7

Adieu, to the pies made of gristle,  
Skin flaps, lumps of fat, and hard bond;  
For a mouthful of food you may whistle,  
It is wiser to let them alone.

.. ..

18

O, adieu to these comforts, I say,  
Stale bread, tripe, and flaps, and pig's liver;  
To water-soup, bone-pie, dried hay;  
Adieu to you now, and for ever! (303)

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1828

**New Road to Garden Reach:** According to an advertisement in another part of this day's Gazette, a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Strand New Road to Garden Reach, will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday next. We understand, that many gentlemen, Native as well as European, have come forward on the occasion—some with donations for the purpose of carrying on the improvement, and others by taking shares. We are also informed, that some of the proprietors in the Reach, have agreed to take the requisite number to complete the subscription, but it is most probable, that the whole will be engaged before the Meeting takes place. Out of the 64,000 rupees required from the public, there are four donations of 1,000 each, and fifty-eight shares, making a total of 62,000 rupees, and, consequently, only 2,000 remain to complete the subscription. (304)

306

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1828

**Confusion of names:** There is an old story of a person, who anxious to get into the Pit at Drury Lane, and finding it crammed full, waggishly vociferated aloud, "Mr. Smith's house is on fire." Immediately twenty Smiths, at least, started up, and vacated their seats, which enabled the wag to provide for himself. They are bad enough in England, with respect to the confusion into which society is thrown from the application of one name to several individuals, and Calcutta is beginning to labour under a similar inconvenience. But we have not yet arrived at that pitch, complained of in an American paper, with regard to the Smiths and Johnsons! Every once and awhile, says the journal we allude to, you see a notice in the Papers, that A.B., who is sentenced to the Penitentiary, is not A.B., the son of C.D.; and that E.F., who ran away with a horse and gig, is not E.F., who lives at No. 1, Blank-street. Some names have spread so far, that they are almost as general as homo. The name of Smith, for instance. There are thirty-one John Smiths in our City, and fourteen John Johnsons!—What interminable confusion must this create in the delivery of letters and the management of business. Whenever we meet a man to whom we have been introduced but whose name we have forgotten, we always call him Mr. Smith or Mr. Johnson, and in nine cases out of ten we are right. The Quakers have a very simple and yet very efficient remedy for this evil. John Smith the 1st, John Smith the 2nd, and so on to the 500th, if necessary. There are, however, some happy people in this world who have names peculiarly their own, which no man would think of stealing—witness the following, which we find in a Western paper:—Hendrik Vollenhoven, Rutger Jan Schimmelpennick, Walrave, Van Heukelom, Nicholass Von Beeftingh, Jan Van Eeghen! (305)

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1828

We have been favoured with a copy of the Fifth Annual Report relative to the Parental Academic Institution, and we are glad to find, that this useful Seminary continues to diffuse successfully the benefits of education, at an easy rate, among a very considerable number of pupils. (306)

A Meeting of the Native Education Society of Bombay, was held at that Presidency, on the 8th of March. In furtherance of the important objects of this institution, the following books have been printed since the last General Meeting.

**Maratha:** 1,025 copies of Elements of Algebra, translated from the works of Hutton and Bonnicastle. 1,225 copies of Elements of Geometry, translated from Hutton's Mathematics, 1,025 copies of Mensuration of Planes and Solids, from the same work, and as many of Plane

Trigonometry and Mensuration of Heights and Distances, with Tables of Logarithmic Sines, Tangents, &c., 2,000 copies of a translation of Dr. Hutton's Arithmetic, 1 part, or Integral, 3rd edition.

**Goojratee:** 1,025 copies of Elements of Geometry, translated from Hutton, 1,000 copies of Elements of Algebra; the same number of Plane Trigonometry and Mensuration of Heights, &c., 1,020 copies of a Mensuration of Planes and Solids, and 1,025 of a translation of a Hutton's Arithmetic, 1st part.

**Persian:** 500 copies of Anwari Sonile (Pilpay's Fables).

In addition to the above, there were several books in the press, the principal of which were, in Maratha, A Maratha Dictionary for the use of the Natives: Grant Duff's History of the Mahrattas: "Berquin's Children's Friend" and "Arithmetic, 2d part, fractional,"—And in Goojratee, Berquin's Children's Friend, and the 2d part of Arithmetic.

Among the works in preparation, the report mentions a translation into Mahratta of a Sanscrit work on Medicine, entitled Sharang-dhur; Aesop's Fables, in Goojrattee, Tytler's Elements of General History, in Hindostanee, and Imeson's Elements of Science and Art, in Persian. (307)

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1828

#### Suttee at Howrah

To the Editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle*

MR. EDITOR—The following are the particulars of the Suttee which took place yesterday morning at Shalkeah. The widow was a young and interesting looking woman, and by the death of her husband at his bequest had become possessed of a fortune of 3 lacs of rupees. She was a native of Balashore, of the Tamooli caste. Her husband was a respectable man, in the employ of Government and possessed of considerable landed and other property. From the moment of his death the widow declared her determination to attend him on the funeral pile, a resolution which she has kept in a manner which seems incredible.

During the day, she distributed to the poor and to her servants, money to the amount of 3,000 rupees besides dispersing all jewels among her relations; and just before mounting the pile she made her will with perfect composure. She was visited by many people on Friday, all of whom endeavoured more or less sincerely, to divert her from her object; but she had "eaten the oath", which cannot be recalled, had twined the holy Toolsee branch in her hair, and the world and all its concerns were to her as nought.



At an early hour on Saturday, a very large crowd had collected, the greatest order and decorum prevailed throughout the immense multitude, who though certainly brought there by curiosity, exhibited wonderful little of that propensity in their faces. "A stupid moment motionless they stood" and might have stood for hours, or until the important matter of cooking, etc., should be dispatched, while the poor miserable object of all this portentous preparation, was to be seen seated on a weaker frame placed on the ground by the side of her dead husband whom she continued still, as she have done all day and night, to fan with a bunch of flowers.

As the sun rose the poor infatuated creature became most impatient for the Magistrat's dessuty, who on these occasions always attains to prevent the employment of any constraint and see justice done: Seven o'clock came, and eight, but no one word of the necessary order, with very different feelings, yet with no less intensity of anxious expectation, did the widow enquire from time to time for this important person, than does the New gate criminal for the arrival of the Sheriff.

He came—a fine looking man with an immense black beard and bushy eye-brows which hid from observation the penetrating glance of a pair of very intelligent grey eyes. Carrying in his hand document which, under legal authority, permits such things to take their course, and in a manner the most forcible and touching he now pointed out to the woman, the sin and folly of the course she was about to follow—Explained to her by reference to their own Shastras, the absurdity with (or at least the non-necessity) of such a proceeding, assured her of protection if she should still incline to change, and appealed to the imploring faces and the tears of her people around for a testimony of the truth of his arguments.

The woman listened attentively, and replied fully, calmly and steadily. She treated such motives as wealth, rank, and kindred with disdain and with apparent reason appealed to her total indifference to all sublunary things by the disposal she was about to make of them.

She argued for half an hour, apparently with much earnestness, and but for the "Recollections" to which she very fluently gave utterance of previous existences, and previous immolations, the conviction would have fastened upon me that she actually believed her own future destiny as being perfectly fixed, since in most glowing language and with a smiling countenance she talked of the glories and the happiness which awaited her in the Heaven of Heavens which she was now going to enter trebly purified, as gold three times tried.

When told that no compulsion should be employed to enforce the observance of her vows, her answer was in disdain. "Upon compulsion? ! No! I shall live into his arms".



Accordingly the body was now moved and laid upon the pile, the widow carrying the feet, which she frequently kissed and placed on her head. She went down to the river to bathe and returned dressed in a gay and expensive scarlet satin tunic, and wearing a crown of beads. I thought some momentary pangs heaved her bosom as she saw the frightful reality of her condition before her, her lips for a moment quivered, but she speedily rallied, and with the most perfect composure, and a hand already blistered to the bone to show her courage and of which not one sinew quivered, she prepared a cake of rice and plantains which she placed on the mouth of the corpse. She then poured some holy water over his face, walked several times round the pile, throwing around from a vessel which she carried under one arm, parched rice, and exhibiting in her countenance the most perfect satisfaction with herself, she, without assistance from any one, composedly climbed up, placed herself by the side of her husband clasped his putrid body with her limbs, and placed his head on her arms.

A Bramin threw a sheet over them, whispered a few words to the devotee, and returned. Several attendants now began hastily to pile up the altar and its sacrifice with logs of wood.

Some English Gentlemen who were present, indignantly interfered to prevent this, and a few minutes elapsed, during which the right arm of the devotee was raised and continued steadily beckoning to the crowd as if in the exercise of devotion.

Oh! how my blood curdled at this renewed testimony of her resolution, having till now greatly doubted of the possible completion of the mortal sin.

'Tis fired—

All that of living or of dead remain,

In one wild roar expired.

Yet that came not from flaming altar, unshackled by one chord, one straw, the victim's hand was seen amidst the flames waving as before, and her voice (had it been possible amidst the yell of a worshipping multitude) might still have been heard as before, calling upon name of her God.

"Invitum qui survat idem facit occidenti."

Howrah, 6th April.

—A SPECTATOR (308)

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1828

**Malaria:** We may here mention a new method of preventing the noxious effects of Malaria, a state of the atmosphere which appears to be inaccessible to human research, nothing conclusive having yet been ascertained on the the subjects of its generation, and specific character.

The question is as slippery a one as that respecting the principle of vital action. Yet, though remote causes, and various conditions of physical phenomena, may be beyond our reach, the practical destruction of poisonous agencies, when developed and active, is a matter that may be compassed in a more satisfactory manner.

Various means have been employed, in different ages, to neutralize the power of contagion, and one of the latest is the chlorret of lime. But the substance to which our attention has been drawn is silk!

It has been remarked that the safety lamp of Sir H. Davy is one of those great discoveries to which, in modern times, the combination of genius and science has given birth. The beneficial consequences of the invention, in saving human life, are of a nature to entitle its author to the praise and gratitude of his country, for the important service rendered to mankind. The intrinsic excellence of this ingenious contrivance is not, however, confined to a remedy against Fire-damp. The enlightened research and scientific merit of the experiments which led to this result, have opened a new field for investigation with respect to the qualities of foul or pestilential air in general.

It is an obvious inference, that the same precautions may be used, and similar expedients applied, as have proved successful in the safety lamp, to resist the influence of the different descriptions of noxious air—whether Miasma, Malaria, Febrile Contagion, or an accumulation of Carbonic Acid Gas.

It has been casually observed, that silk of the texture of a common handkerchief possesses the peculiar property of resisting, in a great degree, the impressions on many kinds of contagious disease; and it may, perhaps, be found by experiment, that this article of domestic fabric will constitute, by its effects on the pre-disposing cause, the instrument for accomplishing, perfectly, so invaluable a purpose. If as is supposed, the poisonous matter is received through the lungs, it is not difficult to account for the action of this very simple preventive, on the same principles as the gauze wire operates in the safety lamp. It is well known that the nature of these poisons is such, that they are easily decomposed, and that by feeble chemical agents. Now, it is probable that the heated, and compound gas which proceeds from the lungs, and which forms an atmosphere within the gauze veil of silk, may have power sufficient to decompose the miasma in its passage to the mouth; although it may be true that the mechanical texture of the silk covering will itself act as a non-conductor, and prove an impediment to the transmission of any deleterious substance.

"It would be an advantage," says the proposer of this new mode, "to disseminate this piece of knowledge, should it prove such, that those who have an opportunity, may repeat the experiment, since it is simple and within every one's reach."

"Should the result correspond with the trials already made, and be attended with the success anticipated, the existence of this valuable quality in silk might be ascertained beyond doubt, and all that then remains is with respect to the mode of applying it to the purpose designed, which would be a subject of detail and could be a matter of no great difficulty."

We apprehend, however, that silk has not the power supposed. The use of gauze veils in repelling miasmata is an old story. But some fifty or a hundred years ago when Calcutta was imperfectly cleared and drained, fevers from Malaria were constant.

Calcutta, what was thy condition then!

An anxious, forced existence, and thy side

Embowering jungle, and a noxious fen,

Fatal to many a bold aspiring wight;

On every side tall trees shut out the sight,

And like the Upas noisome vapors shed;

Day blazed with heat intense, and murky night

Brought damps successive, and a feverish bed;

The revellers at eve were in the morning dead!

At that time muskeeto gauze curtains may be said to have supplied the place of veils, but, though made of silk, the fevers from heat and malaria continued unarrested and unsubdued. (309)

#### Supreme Court

Calcutta, Saturday, April 12, 1828

Second Sessions of Oyer and Terminer of the Present year.

At half past 10 o'clock, His Lordship, the Chief Justice, Sir John Franks and Sir Edward Ryan entered the Court, and after the usual Proclamation had been made, the Grand Jury was sworn.

Sir John Franks briefly charged the Grand Jury, he said he was happy to inform them that there were but few cases to come before them, and amongst those with the exception of two for murder, he was happy to find there were none of any serious importance. Of the cases of murder His Lordship said, he would not then enter into the evidence, but as to those accused of Burglary he felt it necessary to say, that to constitute that charge it was necessary to prove that the prisoner had forcibly entered into a dwelling house by night with intent to steal, this his Lordship said, the law required, and unless the Grand Jury thought the evidence sufficiently satisfactory, they would not find the bills. His Lordship next drew the attention of the Grand Jury to a



case of forgery which he said, was of importance in a mercantile country, the prisoner was charged with forging a note of the Bank of Bengal, and with uttering the same knowing it to be forged; on the first part of the charge his Lordship said he had read the informations and would go so far as to say they were insufficient to prove it; with respect to the latter part, it must necessarily depend on circumstantial evidence the value of which the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury would have to determine. His Lordship concluded by saying that as the rest of the cases on the Calendar were of ordinary importance he would not detain the Grand Jury.

The following is a list of the different prisoners who are to be tried at the present Session of Oyer and Terminer and the crimes with which they stand charged:

Nicholas De Monte, for the wilful murder of Fancisca De Cruz.

Anthony De Rozario, for the wilful murder of Sophia *alias* Janeth De Rozario.

Anunchunder Duth, for conspiracy.

Emombux Moonshee, for an assault.

Takoore Doss, for felony.

Luchmon Doss, for felony.

Charles Walcott, and John Cox, for stealing a gold watch, seal, chain and keys, value 458 Sa. Rs.

Turrufdy Mootyn, for stealing 5 pieces of Madas cloth, value 150 Sa. Rs.

Ghasee, for Burglariously entering the house of Willam Linton and feloniously stealing threout seven theatrical dresses and other articles of value, the property of the said William Linton.

Moosdeen, for stealing articles to the amount of 871 Sa. Rs. the property of Christopher Biden.

Golaum Nabee, for stealing a Bank Note, value 500 Sa. Rs.

Muckunloll and Shaek Jaun for forgery. (310)

#### THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1828

**The Strand Road:** We are happy to observe the great progress making on the Garden Reach side of the Nullah, in the completion of the Strand Road, and we are given to understand, that an offer of 20,000 rupees has been made to the Committee, by that highly respectable Merchant Aga Kurbeillah Mahomed, towards the improvement, if the Subscribers will throw it open to the Public free of toll, when finished.



It is to be hoped, that the liberal offer made by the Aga may be accepted, and induce other opulent gentlemen to tender their subscription on the same terms. (311)

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1828

**Correspondence**

To the Editor of the *Government Gazette*

SIR,—The following occurrence is, I think, well worthy of the attention of those under whose cognizance such circumstances may fall.

Four Natives went yesterday morning to clean one of the Wells in Molunga, which has become dry in the present want of rain. Three of them in descending successively, fell to the bottom, stupified by the Carbonic acid gas, and perished. The fourth, terrified at the fate of his companions, ran home with the news. There can be no difficulty in accounting for the existence of Carbonic acid gas at the bottom of Wells, where there must be a large mass of Vegetable and Animal matter undergoing decomposition during the present dry and hot season, and as such occurrences as the above are very likely to happen again, I submit whether it would not be right to take proper measures for publicly warning the Natives of the dangerous consequences of descending into such places without proper precautions, particularly that simple one of letting down a light beforehand, to ascertain whether it continues to burn, or becomes extinguished by noxious exhalations.

I have not been able to learn whether the bodies of these individuals were taken out or not.

I am, Sir, Your Very Obedient Servant,

OXYGEN. (312)

Calcutta, June 7, 1828.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1828

We have the pleasure to remark, that an entire change has taken place in the atmosphere at the Presidency. The Rains may be said to have set in on the 7th, heavy showers having occurred every day since, and in consequence, the Thermometer has fallen 90° to 82°. (313)

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1828

On Tuesday, the Annual Meeting of the Ladies Society for promoting Female Education, took place at the palace of the Lord Bishop. Above one hundred Ladies were present: among the gentlemen who honored the meeting with their presence beside the Lord Bishop were the honorable the Chief Justice, Rajah Budinauth Roy, Baboo

Cassinauth Mullick, and several other respectable native gentlemen. On Mrs. James taking the chair the report was read. It stated the completion and occupation of the Central School, and the collecting of the children who used to assemble in 29 schools into four principal divisions, situated as near as possible, at the exact distances, in four separate directions from the Central School. The number of children in daily attendance only was reported, which was stated to be, at the Central School 70, at Shaum Bazar, in the north east quarter 80, and at each of the other three schools 30, making a total of 240. This, though considerably below the number formerly enumerated, is considered by Mrs. Wilson as affording a more probable amount of actual benefit to the children under her care, as they all come almost daily under her immediate inspection and their progress can be more accurately attended to. Four schools at Burdwan, in which about 100 girls assemble, are again revised under the care of Mrs. Deerr.

An expression of gratitude to the late Lady Patroness of the Society, Countess Amherst, was introduced into the report and the thanks of the committee expressed for the exertions of the vice-patronesses in the upper provinces, one of whom had remitted to the secretary upwards of two thousand rupees, and others considerable sums. The expenses attending the finishing the Central School and the support of the school establishment must, however, have pressed very hard upon the Committee's funds but for a munificent donation of £1,000 made by the Church Missionary Society in addition to £500 reported last year—£400 of that sum arose from the sale of fancy Article in England, under the patronage of distinguished ladies; and the report concluded with stating the assistance afforded to the funds of the Society in a similar way by ladies in India, and the expectation of the Committee that, by the blessing of that Providence who had favored their labours beyond all previous expectations, the zeal of their country-women would not slacken, nor the means of carrying on their benevolent designs be wanting.

After the report was read, it was moved by the Honorable the Chief Justice and seconded by the Lord Bishop, that the report be printed and circulated. The thanks of the Meeting to the Vice-Patronesses, Committee, Trustees of property, Treasurer, Secretary and Superintendent was proposed, and the continuation of their services requested by the Archdeacon, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Knapp, domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, and voted unanimously. After these proceedings, a subscription was entered into. The Lord Bishop gave £100 from funds placed at his disposal by the Society for promoting Christian knowledge, most of the native gentlemen contributed liberally and in all about 2,000 rupees were added to the funds; after this a sale of fancy articles took place which realized above 700 rupees more. On the whole the scene was truly gratifying to a benevolent mind. To witness

ladies of all ranks uniting in devoting their time and substance to the encouragement of so good a cause, proves, that, however, enervating the climate is, a suitable object will always call forth the exertions of British ladies, and evidence the efficacy of those principles which, if once imbibed by the Hindoo female, will assuredly raise her alike in the scale of virtue and of civil life.—*John Bull.* (314)

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 14, 1828

**The Free School:** The following Circular, from the Bishop of Calcutta, will explain to our readers the present state of the Funds of this meritorious and excellent Institution.

SIR,—In sending forth this Address, it is only intended to present, to those who may be unwilling to pledge themselves to regular yearly contribution, an opportunity of manifesting their goodwill towards the Free School Institution; it is intended to place before them an object of safe and judicious Patronage, and offer a fitting occasion for the exercise of the greatest of all Christian Virtues—Charity.

We need not, in these days, enter into any diffuse argument in favour of Education in general; we need not speak of its moral and religious influence, or point out in what manner it is subservient to the best interests of society, or how it tends to elevate the scale and dignity of human nature. Still less do we now require any particular discussion as to the special advantages, belonging to such an Institution as this; whose direct power in bettering the knowledge and increasing the comforts of the largest and most numerous class of society, has already been so happily and so extensively illustrated. Abundant indeed are the living instances of those who are now in the full exercise of habits of diligence acquired within our walls, of the skillful and industrious, and of the successful also in various trades and professions: abundant are the examples of happy well-educated mothers, the solace and ornament of domestic circles, that draw from hence the source of all their order and regularity. These are the boasts of our Institution: these are its best encomia: they are the real proofs of its long tried utility;—its recommendations to the support and admiration of the public.

The Orphans of Europeans, the Children of Indo-Britons, and those of the Portugese, all share its benefits. In connection with the National Society in London, they are instructed in the true principles of Christianity: they are taught the English and the Bengali languages, writing and Arithmetic: besides that the Girls learn sewing and plain needle-work. In regard to these latter branch of the Institution many thanks are due to the Committee of Ladies who still continue their monthly visitation and inspection. The number of boys



at present maintained and in a course of education is 189; that of the girls 103, making a total of 292. The number of deaths occurring out of this number in the year just concluded were 2 only.

It is but a duty to add, however, that some very heavy expenses necessarily incurred in the course of this year, are exhibited in our accounts. No general repairs had been made to the premises since the year 1822-23, and the disbursements under this head, together with the charges for Verandahs added to the School Room and Refectories, amount to no less a sum than Sa. Rs. 5,861-4-10.

Nevertheless I have much pleasure in saying, that in consequence of the measures adopted by the Committee in the course of last year, the Institution is now not only free from debt, but has a balance in its favour of upwards of Sa. Rs. 2,422-14-6.

In common with the other members of the Committee, I have gratefully to acknowledge the Donation of 1,000 Sicca rupees presented by our late Governor-General, Earl Amherst, upon his departure for England; as also the monthly aid of 800 Sa. rupees furnished by the munificence of the Government; as well indeed am I bound to mention the obligation we owe to the general feeling of the Public at large, with regard to exigencies of our establishment. It is indeed we believe only in consequence of the omission of a Circular Address in the course of last year, that our Subscriptions and Donations, which amounted to Sa. Rs. 17,287—, were yet more than three thousand rupees short of what had been received in the previous year.

Well assured of that benevolence of the public mind in this country, of which during my hitherto short abode I have already witnessed such exemplary proofs, I feel pride as well as pleasure in commending this Institution to your Patronage.

Believe me your truly and faithfully,

J. T. CALCUTTA.

Free School, Jaun Bazar,  
11th June, 1828.

P.S. Communications relating to the Free School are received by the Secretary, The Rev. J. R. Henderson, Junior Presidency Chaplain. (315)

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1828

**Strand Road:** It will be seen from a notice in the preceding part of our paper, that the subscribers to the continuation of the New Strand Road (who originally contributed their aid under an



expectation that the interest and principal would be returned from the Toll collections), have now appropriated their subscriptions entirely and disinterestedly to the purpose in view. It is, therefore, considered but reasonable, that the public should also contribute their share towards furthering the improvement, as all will benefit alike from it, when finished. It must be acknowledged, that great praise is due to the Aga Sahib, for his splendid donation of 25,000 rupees. He holds no ground in Garden Reach, and his donation was tendered with no other motive, than that of promoting a great public improvement. His first offer was 20,000 rupees, and when he found that some of the subscribers could not afford to give their subscriptions gratis, he increased the amount to 25,000 rupees. (316)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1828

**Bombay Civil Service:** The Government of Bombay has recently published a series of rules and regulations relating to the junior members of the Civil Service at the Presidency. It will be recollected that there is no College at Bombay. According to these regulations, Writers, on their arrival, are directed by the Superintendent of Marine to report themselves to the Chief Secretary, who, if they have no friends to live with, will take care to provide them with houses, or tents, and respectable servants. All expenses incurred in the fulfilment of these orders to be recovered by the Civil Paymaster, on the Secretary's certificate of the amount, from the salary of the Writers, by monthly deductions, not exceeding one-fourth of their salary, till the total sum be refunded to Government.

Writers immediately after their arrival, are supplied by the Secretary of the Civil Examination Committee with proper Moonshees while they remain at Bombay. Permission, however, to remain at the Presidency, is only granted to those Writers, who are prepared to offer themselves for examination within four months of their landing. In the event of no intimation of such intentions being made known, or on candidates for examination failing to pass, they will be sent to reside in the interior, at such place as the Government may think proper to direct.

All Writers at the Presidency, are under the specific authority and control of the Chief Secretary, and when removed to the interior, that authority is transferred to the Collector of the station, to which they proceed who shall employ them as supernumerary assistants, in such mode as to promote, not interrupt, their studies; and in cases, when the Collector reports, they have been useful in adding him in the execution of his duties, they will be deemed entitled to one hundred rupees extra per month.

The Chief Secretary, and the Officers in the interior, under whose authority the young public servants are placed, are required to make quarterly reports to Government, of the general conduct and attention to the study of the native languages of those placed under their orders and this duty is expected to be most punctually and rigidly performed.

It is required, that each young Civilian shall pass a second examination in either the Marhatta or Goozrattee languages, before he can become entitled to promotion to the second step in any department of the service.

It is also required, that the junior Civil Servants shall make themselves acquainted with the Regulations of Government, as connected with the management of the Revenues, and the administration of justice. For this purpose, books are furnished to them at the public expense.

In the event of the first examination in Hindoostanee, which entitles a junior Civil Servant to hold public employment, not being passed within twelve months, and the second examination within two years and a half from the date of his arrival in the country, the official report, furnished by the Secretary to the examination Committee, must specify, whether this failure occurs from sickness, or any other unavoidable cause.

Every Civil Servant, who has past an examination, is nominated to the Revenue line, in which he must have actually done duty for two years, before he is eligible to any other department. The following rules are only to be deemed applicable to Civil Servants, under eight years standing, and to all, who may hereafter enter this branch of the service.

No Civil Servant shall be eligible to the station of any of the Secretaries to Government, to that of Registrars to the Sudder Adawlut, nor to the office of Collector, or Zillah Judge, that has not served four years in the provinces.

No person to be eligible to the Judge of the Sudder Adawlut Court, who has not served two years in a Provincial or Zillah Court, or as a Collector.

The above rules are expected to stimulate those to whom they apply to exertion, and they provide as far as is possible against the public service suffering from inefficiency, or inexperience. They relate, however, only to qualifications, and it is important to add, that no qualifications, however great, no service, however long, will be considered to justify Government in advancing an individual, who is indolent in the execution of his public duties, or marked by habits of dissipation and extravagance; for less will it ever promote any Civil Servant, who is deficient in kindness of heart to the natives, under his

orders and control, or who does not treat with due consideration and respect their prejudices, customs, and religion. The sentiments of the Government, upon this latter subject, are embodied in the notes of instructions of Major General Sir John Malcolm, to his Assistants, dated 28th June, 1821. These instructions have been already circulated to the Civil Officers of the establishment, and a copy of them is directed to be given to every Writer, as containing the principles that should guide his intercourse with the natives of India.

The Government of Bombay has determined, that the Hindoostanee language shall be considered as an indispensable qualification for official employment; and that the Marhatta, or Goozrattee, are those in the highest degree useful on that establishment, one of which, it is essential, should be acquired by every Writer, in addition to the Hindoostanee, before his promotion to the second step in any line.

The rules for the examination of the junior Civil Servants, consist of five points, and are as follows:—

1st. Translations, *viva voce*, and without premeditation, into English from a prose author, and particularly from letters and petitions.

2nd. Written translations with premeditation, but without any kind of assistance, from English of a tale, or similar kind of narratory style, and of a letter, or petition, or section of a Government Regulation.

3rd. Translations, *viva voce*, from English, of a dialogue, or of question and answers proposed by the Examiners.

4th. Conversation, implying a comprehension of all that is addressed to the candidate on all common, commercial, revenue and judicial subjects, and a tolerable degree of fluency in replying.

5th. A knowledge of the Grammatical rules and principles to be shown by correctly parsing any passage which may be pointed out, or by answering any question on the subjects that may be proposed by the Examiners.

The characters required to be known at the examination in Hindoostanee (the indispensable qualification for official employment), are the printed Nushk, and written Taleek and the books to be read, such as the Uklaki Hindlee, Baghoo Buhar, Khird Afroz, Tota Kuhanee.

The five points abovenoticed, are equally necessary in Marhatta or Goozrattee, as the qualification for promotion to the second step in any line. The characters required to be known at this examination are the Balbodh both for Marhatta and Goozrattee, and also the Moree, and Goozrattee running hand; the books such as the Singhasun Butteeshee, Punchopekhyan, and Esops Fables.



High proficiency in either Hindoostanee, Marhatta, Goozratee, Sanscrit or Persian, the examination being passed, according to the judgment of the Committee, in a superior style, is rewarded by 800 rupees, and a certificate from the Committee.

Extraordinary proficiency in either Marhattee, Goozratee, Sanscrit, or Persian, is rewarded by 1,600 rupees, and a Degree of Honor, under the signature of the Governor. This is for making ready and correct translation from any book (poetry included) in the language in which the gentleman is examined; holding conversations in such language with any person, and with such degree of facility, as the Committee may, with reference to the particular language, deem satisfactory; and generally displaying, under any test which it may occur to the Committee to propose, an extensive, accurate, and intimate knowledge of the language.

For proficiency in Hindoo and Mahommudan Law, in Sanscrit and Arabic, the reward is 300 rupees, a medal, and a prize of Oriental books.

No student can receive two pecuniary rewards on account of the same language, but any student who, after receiving a certificate of High Proficiency, may become entitled to a Degree of Honor for Extraordinary Proficiency, is entitled to the difference between the rewards attached to the two degrees of proficiency. (317)

#### MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1828

A small Pamphlet has just been circulated, containing Hints, for Establishing a Fishery at the mouth of the River Hooghly, on an extensive scale. This is a subject, unquestionably, of very general interest, and, therefore, we lay the whole scheme before our readers, fully impressed with the conviction of its utility and importance.

**Hints**—A progressive improvement has taken place in the quality of every article of food procurable in the Calcutta Bazar, whether ranking under the necessities or luxuries of life, within the last ten years, with the exception of fish; this arises not from a want of good fish within our reach,—but from a defect in the mode of supplying the markets.

Fish is universally used by all classes of the inhabitants of Calcutta, any improvement therefore in the quality and supply will be an important benefit to the community: so anxious were Government to effect that desirable object, that a Committee was appointed in 1822, to examine into the state of the Calcutta fish market and report upon the possibility of its improvement.



From the report of this Committee, collected with great care and research, such portions are annexed as relate to the present supply, and their conviction of the possibility of that supply being improved both in quantity and quality.

In adopting the information of this report, as applicable to the present state of the Calcutta fish market, it may be remarked that the difficulty of quick conveyance which, in the opinion of the Committee, offered the greatest obstacle to the success of their object, may be considered as almost entirely surmounted by the application of steam for that purpose.\*

The following is the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate into the state of the Calcutta fish market, and to report upon the supply and demand, and the possibility of its improvement.

"We have no hesitation in stating our conviction that the supply of good and wholesome fish is much less than the demand. The chief source of complaint however is, that a price is paid for bad and unwholesome fish which if the fisheries were well managed, would be sufficient to commend good.

"The poorer classes of the inhabitants can only afford to purchase the inferior sorts of fish, which, though not sold by weight, may be calculated to average from 4 to 7 rupees per maund. Of these, a pice will purchase sufficient for a meal."

"With the exception of what are brought from various places in the neighbourhood, and from a distance of 15 or 20 miles round Calcutta, these fish are generally stale and bad before they reach the markets. Vast quantities are imported from parts of the Jessore and Dacca, Jelaspore districts, 40 miles from the town, and even from Sylhet, a distance of 12 days journey or more. They are conveyed in large boats with water at the bottom of them in which they are kept partially alive by changing the water, and when brought to market are exposed for sale in a most unwholesome state.

"When caught in the vicinity of Calcutta, fish of this description are brought by the Julleas or fishermen direct to the bazars or to the Huldars (the farmers of the fish markets), who employ persons to retail them. When brought from a distance the Nikarees or wholesale dealers who receive advances from the Huldars, proceed to the fishing districts, collect the fish from the Julleas, and convey them to the market places hired by the Huldars. The fishing boats and tackle are usually the property of the Julleas. They do not commonly get advances, but when they do the interest is paid in kind at the rate of 1 or 2 annas per rupee. In extensive concerns, where the largest kind of nets are used, the fisherman receives a small portion of the produce in lieu of wages. The Nikarees are accompanied on these expeditions by Pykars, or servants in pay of the Huldar, who attend

them to prevent their carrying the fish elsewhere, and to see that they deal fairly with their masters. It is calculated that after deducting all expenses of carriage and pay of servants, and of rent paid to the proprietor of the market in which the fish are exposed for sale, the Huldar (including the interest on the advances made to the Nikarees) derives a profit of 2 annas or more for every rupee's worth of fish sold. The Nikaree has also his profit of 1 anna per rupee, so that there is a difference of 3 annas in the rupee between the original purchase of the fish when fresh, and the sale of them to the consumer when bad and scarcely fit for food. It appears from returns which we have obtained from the several divisions of the Dacca, Jelasore, Hooghly, Midnapore, Jessore, and 24-Pargunnahs districts, that the Mofussil bazars are generally well supplied with fish, and that the fisheries for the supply of the Mofussil bazars, which are not frequented by the Nikarees, who carry on their trade direct with the fishermen. An extensive trade is also carried on by brokers independent of the fish merchants and Nikarees, who go themselves into the Mofussil and buy up large quantities of fish which are sold by wholesale at the Khuthees to the highest bidders."

"With regard to the better kinds of fish, which are principally caught in the Sunderbuns and below Ooloburrea in the Hooghly river, nearly the same process is pursued. The Nikarees proceed to the fisheries, collect the fish and bring them to the Khuthees, or place of rendezvous, which for the Sunderbund fisheries are situated at Taradah\*\* for those of the Salt-water Lake at Pagladangah\*\*\* and for the Hooghly river at Ooloburreah†. From Ooloburreah they are forwarded to town by water in large water pans, and in like manner from Taradah to Pagladangah whence they are carried by land in baskets. They reach the latter place in one night, and are brought next morning to market. The finest fish are caught in the Sunderbunds at a considerable distance from Taradah, and the plan frequently adopted in bringing them fresh to that place is by passing a string through the gills and towing them on the side of the boats. This practice is also pursued with the large fish taken in the Hooghly river."

"The profit derived by the Nikarees engaged in these fisheries is said to be 3 annas in the rupee, out of which he has to pay interest on the advances made to him by the Huldar. The profit of the Huldar is also rated at 3 annas in the rupee, from which is to be deducted his expenses, leaving him a clear gain of 2 annas in the rupee. Hence it would appear that fish purchased from the Julleas at 10 annas, will sell in the markets of Calcutta for 1 rupee.

"In this wide field of gain the Jullea is the only labourer whose condition is stationery, and who derives no advantage from the large profits of the concern. It is not to be expected therefore, were it even

consistent with the habits of the natives, that they should feel much interest in introducing any improvement into the established mode of fishing,—their poverty would indeed oppose the attempt,—whilst the other parties are contended with their gains, which would be reduced by any innovation in the present system, calculated to increase the supply of the markets. Several of the Huldars (or fish merchants) have acquired considerable fortunes in the trade, and are of course perfectly satisfied with the present state of things.

“The price of fish in the large towns within 15 or 20 miles of Calcutta, contrasted with the prices in the city, is at least one-third less; and the purchasers in the former have the advantage of being able to obtain it fresh.

“Besides the Khuthees before-mentioned, there are other large fish markets in the Suburbs, from which the surrounding villages are furnished with fish<sup>++</sup>, and whence also a large quantity of fish are carried into the city. Particularly from Chingreehatta, to which all the inferior kinds from the eastward are, in the first instance, conveyed.

“There are 14 principal Bazars in the city, in each of which a part of the market-place is allotted to the sale of fish<sup>+++</sup>. The established Huldars or farmers of fish markets, pay rent at the rate of 3 or 4 rupees per month for each Tukhta, or place for exposing their fish (4 or 5 cubits square) besides a tax of 3 or 4 pice per day.—The itinerant fish-mongers, who bring their fish in baskets for sale, pay at the rate of one anna per day, or according to the quantity they sale, but the mode of levying these rents varies in different markets.

“The market is frequented in the early part of the day, and the fish remaining at the close of it are sold, at a reduced price, to the poorest classes. In the evening the Bazars are again supplied, and are kept open till 9 or 10 o'clock at night.

“The evils we have enumerated may be considered to arise chiefly from the comparative ignorance of the natives in the art of fishing, and from their want of intelligence and enterprise in originating or conducting any trade on a grand comprehensive scale.

“Neither their boats nor nets admit of their fishing in deep waters, hence they are contended to fish in Jheels, and to bring their miserable produce at 12 days journey to market, instead of fishing in the sea whence they could procure the finest fish in a third of the time.

“We cannot allow ourselves to suppose that there is any want of fish off Saugor and Edmonstone's Island, nor do we entertain any doubts of the practicability of bringing them up fresh to Calcutta



provided proper measures were adopted for preserving them; but we are at the same time quite convinced that this will never be accomplished until British Capital, and British Skill and enterprise are engaged in the Undertaking: the bonus offered by Government of the use of market-places to be built in the first instance at its expense, certainly holds out a liberal encouragement to the speculation; but the Saugor Society have declared their funds unequal to an undertaking of the kind, and we know of no person here sufficiently acquainted with the nature of the business who would be induced to involve a Capital in it, nor from the enquiries we have been led into do we think that experienced Europeans could be procured, at the present time, to manage the details of the concern, without which its success would be (to say the least) extremely precarious.

"Our information does not enable us to say whether the present supply of fish is intentionally limited in order to maintain high prices. We are inclined to think that the markets are in too many hands to admit of such a combination. The Julleas are dependent on the Nikarees, who will take from them only the quantity of fish they may require, and the Nikarees again are limited by the advances made to them by the Huldars, and are controlled in their purchases by the Pykar, the Huldar's servant so that in fact the Huldar must possess the power of regulating the quantity brought to his own market, and in so much as the one may depend on the other, the price also; but we have no reason to think that any combination exists between the farmers of different markets with a view to keep up prices.

"The boats and nets are usually the property of fishermen. It does however happen, that they receive advances, and are set up by the Nikarees. Their earnings are small, generally speaking less than that of common labourers, and their mode of life necessarily wretched and uncomfortable."

The information contained in this report may be considered conclusive as to the following points.

1st. That the supply of good and wholesome fish is less than the demand.

2dly. That the poor classes purchase bad fish at a price which ought to ensure a supply of the best.

3dly. That a great portion of the fish which supplies the Calcutta market is spoilt, in the conveyance, from distance.

4thly. That the fisherman's condition is wretched, that he derives no advantage from the increased profits on the sale of fish, and therefore be expected to exert himself to supply the market with fish of superior qualities.

5thly. That the average daily price of fish sold in Calcutta is Sa. Rs. 1,780-3-0.



6thly. That the profits on the sale of fish is 6 annas in the rupee.

7thly. That no combination for the purpose of keeping up the price of fish seems to exist among the Huldars.

We now come to the important point, whether any quantity of fish of a superior quality is obtainable in the vicinity of Saugor and at the mouth of the River Hooghly. The Committee appointed by Government confined their enquiries to the Calcutta market, but express their conviction that no want of a sufficient supply of fish exists off Saugor and Edmonstone's Islands. The following information received from a Gentleman who took considerable interest in the undertaking, and made accurate enquiries regarding the possibilities of establishing a fishery at Saugor, confirms the expectations of the Committee.

The fishing grounds applicable for the supply of the Calcutta market may be considered to extend from Point Palmiras to Chittagong, a line of coast extending for 250 miles, and exhibiting the finest grounds in the world, being a series of rivers and banks where boats might ply in the worst weather, making choice of the lee sides of at least 50 sandbanks at pleasure, and having at all times a river to run into for protection, when the weather is too rough to continue at sea. The part of this ground best adopted for the commencement at least of a sea fishery is to the east side of Saugor, for in the Buratullah, Lacam's Channel, a series of rivers commence which may be navigated under the lee of islands and sandbanks, during the most boisterous weather, as they have the uncommon advantage of communication with each other in a variety of directions inland, as far east as Chittagong, even for vessels of a considerable draught of water.

The Sunderbunds which separates the inhabitants of Bengal from the sea, have hitherto been the obstacle which has hindered the establishment of a sea fishery at the head of the Bay; but this is daily diminishing as cultivation is now extended to the upper part of Lacam's Channel. There are three stations on the eastern side of the Saugor and Edmonstone's Islands well situated for a fishing establishment, and sufficient for the commencement at least of the undertaking; These stations would contain supplies of necessities for the fishing boats and also be depots for cured fish. Salted fish is now imported into Calcutta from both Coasts of the Bay of Bengal, from Bombay and Ceylon; from Maldives and Lacadives, and even from Muscat, and is sold at a great profit. This supply would form one of the most profitable branches of the speculation in view, particularly, if Government would encourage it by allowing the salt used in curing the fish to be supplied free of duty: this is one of the many bounties granted by the English Government for the encouragement of the British fisheries, and it is to be hoped that it would in like manner be extended by our Supreme Government for the encouragement of so important a benefit.

The establishment of a fishery on the scale proposed would encourage the natives to settle at the mouth of the river, on Saugor Islands, and along the Sunderbunds, and become fisherman by profession, and expert deep-sea fisheries, as they are at Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and along the Malabar and Coromondal Coasts, in all of which places the natives are remarkably enterprising, industrious, and hardy fishermen.

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\*An experiment of this was made in May last with success, the Comet Steam Boat received a considerable number of fish at Edmonstone's Island in the morning, and arrived at Chaund Paul Ghaut at 4 p.m. bringing them up as fresh as the moment they were taken out of the sea.

\*\* 15 miles from Calcutta

\*\*\* 4 miles from Calcutta

†25 miles from Calcutta.

††Chingreehatta (salt-water lake) Bowanipore, Wyattgunge (Kidderpore).

†††1. Matchwa Bazar

2. Lalla Baboo's Bazar, Chitpore Road

3. Simla Bazar

4. Cossinath Baboo's Bazar, Chitpore Road

5. Soba Bazar

6. Raja Sookmoy's Posta Bazar, River Side

7. Tirretta Bazar

8. Baboo Samul Doss's Bazar, River Side

9. Chandnee Choke

10. Bytukana Bazar

11. Dhurumtollah Bazar

12. Cossinath Mullick's Bazar, Circular Road

13. Taltollah Bazar

14. Bow Bazar. (318)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1828

Correspondence

To the Editor of the *Government Gazette*

SIR,—All designs having in view the removal of evils, and consequent increase of happiness, are worthy of consideration. Government, anxious to promote the welfare of its European Soldiers, lately removed a prolific source of much misery—the daily issue of spirits to the troops—a practice, which, of necessity, inundated the Barracks, with raw liquor, generally of the most deleterious quality, thereby inducing loss of health and character—and in a great measure, causing all the miseries attendant upon drunkenness.

It is to be doubted, however, whether it is expedient to put temptation in the men's way, by allowing them to drink at, or take from, the Canteen, more than the two daily drams. It would seem fallacious reasoning, to say, that men will cease so much to value liquor, when daily within reach. Has not experience taught us, that the more a man drinks—the more he wants?—drinking daily, increases its demand, but never diminishes. It brings ailments, affects the happiness, and sinks the mind; this done, and to give temporary relief, it becomes a daily opiate—plunging its victim into deeper want by every repetition.

Let it be remembered, that the European Soldier is much guided by the impulse of the moment. Considerations of health and character operate but feebly in restraint, therefore to place the temptation continually before him, would seem almost to insure its overcoming his better judgment.

To say, if good liquor be not given to him, he will supply himself with bad—though true, in a few instances, yet as a general assertion, would seem erroneous. Every man given to drinking, will, in his thinking hours, lament the propensity—(witness the honest struggles, which some men make, binding themselves to sobriety, even by an oath) and would be happy, if the temptations were removed. Still, experience shews, that through its daily presence, he will go on drinking and repenting—now were it necessary to make an effort to get the liquor—to go to a distance—many might be saved from drunkenness.

If at home, where men usually are guarded by moral restraints—by the solicitude of relations and friends, and often having families dependent upon them—public houses are found (as it is concluded they are) to increase drunkenness—how much more must a public resort increase the evil in this country—where, unfortunately, we have no such restraints. There is an instance—perhaps many, where, through



the present system, an alarming number of gallons were swallowed—now, would it not be better to remove this universal temptation even though in some cases, it might lead to the occasional purchase of inferior spirits?—Government serving out only, as before, two drams—to each man, who chuse to purchase them.

It is hoped, that the wise and humane measure of substituting a full equivalent in money, for the daily pernicious issue of raw spirits will not be confined to India—but will extend its beneficial effects to the Recruits at Home—who particularly invite the care of Government. How many fine young lads, who never before were accustomed to the use of spirits, may thus be saved from sickness, degradation and misery—consequent upon initiation to drinking—for, the daily dram was a systematic initiation—commenced upon, perhaps, with aversion—but followed too often to ruin. The payment of a full equivalent in money to the hundreds of our young Recruits, on enlistment at home—instead of forcing upon them raw rum—will be a most important improvement—and will meet the congratulation of every friend to the Army.

It were a pity to discourage hospitality, and the interchange of friendship amongst our gallant Soldiers yet, who does not regret, that so much evil should arise from such praiseworthy sources—rarely does a visit between friends takes place, without the production of the bottle, and a deep drinking is the consequence. The guard room, the hospital, and Court Martial, tell many a tale of misguided friendship. Could not this be remedied? Why should the good old family customs at home be forgotten here? Why should not the national and social pleasures of the tea table, cheer our evenings in India—as in England? As in the Navy, would it not be expedient to issue tea, as part of a Soldier's rations here? To substitute this universal and wholesome beverage, as an evenings repast, instead of pernicious ardent spirit, would be of great benefit, and whatever tends to the health and happiness—and consequent efficiency of our troops, is advocated, as well by economy, as philanthropy.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

20th October, 1828.

A Soldier. (319)

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10, 1828

We shall feel obliged to any of our readers competent to do so, who may enable us to give satisfactory replies to the following queries which have been put to us by a correspondent.



Supposing a Protestant (an Englishman), were to marry a Mohammedan woman at Lucknow or Delhi, according to the Mohammedan form, and the ceremony is again performed by a Roman Catholic Priest (the certificates being numerous respectively attested), the man being of age, and the natural guardians of the woman being present and consenting parties to the union: would such a marriage be valid; and would the man be amenable to an action for Bigamy, if he married another woman during the lifetime of his Mohammedan wife—the Mahomeddan law, it being borne in mind, recognising no such crime as Bigamy?

With respect to the validity of such a marriage, there can, we imagine, be little or no doubt. An action for Bigamy, too, we suppose, would not lie against the man in the case of his marrying a Christian woman during his Mohammedan wife's lifetime. How far, while in Hindoostan, it might be amenable to an action if he married another Mohammedan woman, we cannot tell, seeing that she had no natural right to question such a step—it being the law of the land. In England he would, we imagine, be certainly liable.

The next question is, could the children of such a marriage inherit entailed property falling to their father in England, Scotland, or Ireland—or seeing that they are *bona fide* born in wedlock, would their rights be confined to Hindoostan; and would their legitimacy save them from the payment of the 10 per cent. duty on the legacy they would eventually receive in ready money from their father?

We regret that our knowledge of the law does not enable us to answer this question. Seeing, however, that the marriage originally was a lawful one, and that the issue of it are unquestionably legitimate, and the children of an Englishman, Irishman or Scotsman, we are not at present aware of any insuperable obstacle to the children (of course supposing them brought up in the profession of Christianity) inheriting property in England, Ireland or Scotland.

*India Gazette of this morn. (310)*

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8, 1828

By our Supreme Court Report of yesterday, we observe that the learned Chief Justice recommended to the Grand Jury to make an enquiry into the state of the Jails, remarking that much good has been done by such enquiries. We have always maintained the same opinion, as to the beneficial effects of such enquiries when followed up by presentments: but without that, they would be merely beginnings without endings. We should have supposed, his Lordship intended

to recommend to the Jury to present the state of Jails, had we not heard so repeatedly from the same learned authority, that Grand Juries could only present matters of accusations to be followed up by prosecutions: while with respect to Addresses, we understood his Lordship on the occasions we allude, to condemn them as mere informal documents to which the Court was not bound to pay the least attention. We are certain the Gentlemen of the Jury participate sincerely in his Lordship's humane anxiety for the state of Jails and other Public Institutions, but they are placed in a difficult situation as to the mode of proceeding: If they cannot Present such matters, in what form are they to submit them to the judgment of the Court?

—*Harkara* (321).

#### MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1828

At the sale of the Company's Opium of Saturday, the prices were for Behar, from 1,150 to 1,235 Rupees per Chest; and Benares from 1,135 to 1,155 Rupees. The quantities sold were 1,408 Chests of Behar and 519 of Benares Opium. (322)

**Native Papers:** A new usage has been introduced into the Supreme Court: a person named Brujmohun Sen being placed on the Petty Jury, was asked how he would be sworn to which he replied that touching the Vedanta was what he most revered on which the Chief Justice ordered that his Oath should be taken in that form.

—*Timira Nasak*. (323).

#### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1828

An examination of the Pupils of Female School was held at the Central School, in the New-Square, yesterday morning at ten o'clock. The scholars were divided in four classes, besides a class of Monitors, and were about one hundred in number, being selected from the Schools generally. They read and explained in the Bengali language Bible Histories, and appeared to read not only with fluency, but to have committed to memory the leading facts and doctrines derivable from the lessons they had perused. They were, in general, of very tender years, and exhibited a lively interest in the business of day, answering with great emulation, the questions that were put to them. Lady W. Bentinek honoured the examination with her presence, and the auditors, consisting mostly of Ladies, were very numerous—very few Natives were present. The spectators were much gratified by the instance thus afforded of the progress of knowledge of most important nature, and the successful dissemination of which is mainly attributable to the talents and energy of the Lady, under whose superintendence these Schools are carried on. (324)

After being more than satisfied with the pamphlets on Indian affairs, dictated by self-interested feelings or the virulence of party, and teeming accordingly with intolerant dogmatism, crude speculation, and exaggerated misrepresentation; after being weary of seeing the Trade with Indian represented such as it never has been, and the effects of Colonization depicted such as they never can be, it is a great relief to meet with a rational production relating to this country, and one in which there is neither malicious comment nor oracular dictation, neither extravagance nor self interest. The work we allude to is a tract on the administration of justice in British Colonies in the East Indies, by John Miller, Esq. of Lincolns Inn, and although it does not go far below the surface of things, it is written in a plain sensible tone anxious to ascertain rather than to prescribe what is best adapted to the great ends of the administration of justice in British India.

Mr. Miller's attention was drawn to the subject by his being engaged professionally about three years ago, in an Indian cause of considerable importance, which made it necessary for him to enquire into certain branches of Indian Law, from which he was led to look into the manner, in which that Law is administered in the Company's Courts. This enquiry he afterwards prosecuted, and the result is the pamphlet recently published.

This is not the place to enter at any length into the merits of the subject, and we can give only a hasty sketch of the contents of the publication. Mr. Miller gives a first a brief statement of the different systems adopted for the Judicial Department, from the year 1760 to the present date. We may transfer to this part of his work an apology he offers towards its conclusion for any errors of statement into which he may have fallen from the want of personal experience and inadequate guides. As he observes, there is an utter blank in the details of the machinery, by which the Company's executive is administered. "There servants are chiefly employed as political agents, judges, soldiers, police magistrates, collectors of revenue, or in the management of their commercial concerns, but with regard to the powers, privileges, and duties of any one of these classes of functionaries, their number, distribution, and the manner in which they are selected, changed or promoted, no succinct and intelligible account has hitherto appeared." These subjects seem to us too familiar to need description, but we shrewdly suspect if the description were attempted the task would prove less easy than is usually imagined. And at any rate it will be admitted that the system is little understood out of India. Records of this class are for other people and other times. Mons. Dupin has described for the benefit of his countrymen, the municipal



officers of Great Britain from the Mayor to the Beadle, and much labour would have been spared to the German author of two thick volumes on the Public Economy of Athens, had the historians of that state bequeathed to posterity a simple catalogue of their public functionaries.

After the sketch of the system, Mr. Miller proceeds to discuss its operation and its capability of improvement, confining the attention of the reader to six points. The expediency of preparing a digest of law for different portions of the Company's territories, of raising the qualifications of the European judges, of intrusting a larger portion of the administration of justice to the natives, of diminishing the stages of appeal, of introducing the trial by jury, and extending the use of the English language in judicial proceedings.

With respect to the first of these objects, it is no doubt, highly desirable that it should be effected sooner or later, although a perfect code, the provisions of which shall apply to every possible case that may arise in the progress of Society, is of Utopian possibility alone. The condensation and classification of the Company's Regulations, however, is very feasible and exceedingly necessary. It is also probable that a new Criminal Code might be formed without much difficulty, and as much of the Mohammedan and Hindu Civil Law as is found applicable, may be easily rendered consistent by declaring once for all what works shall be received as authorities. Much of the contradictory nature of native law is misapprehended: it is in a great measure our own work. One cause of doubt is that the judges are incapable of discriminating between the weight of the different authorities quoted, but a more prevalent cause is their demanding positive laws for cases which would not have occurred under the system, when homogenous, and for which therefore it is absurd to expect any distinct and consistent provision.

In considering the means by which the qualifications of the European judges are to be raised, Mr. Miller, is perhaps rather severe upon the judicial members of the Civil Service. He fortifies himself however by high authorities, and it is undeniable that the Company's judges receive no education, undergo no training for their special duty and are submitted to no test. General instruction and some knowledge of the languages are the qualifications with which they start, and they gather legal and practical knowledge at the expense of those whose destinies they decide. We see no reason why the Company's Civil Servants, who are to be entrusted with the fortunes and lives of the natives, should not be subjected to a reasonably rigid test of their conversancy with the Regulations, and the principles of English, Mohammedan, and Hindu Law, before they are placed in situations of trust and responsibility. We are quite satisfied it would



be attended ultimately with an immense saving of time and expence. The judgments of an inferior would more rarely be reversed by a superior court, and appeals would be infinitely less frequent than they are at present.

The acknowledged inadequacy of the European judges to the demands upon their decisions, and the impossibility of defraying the the expense of raising their number to the requisite extent, are sufficient reasons for applying for assistance to the natives themselves, even if other obvious motives were wanting. Every writer of character as Strachey, Dowdeswell, Munro, Ellis, Stewart, Malcolm, Tytler, Briggs, and others, concur in the expediency of multiplying the number of natives judges and extending their powers. Nor is the advantage of the measure, matter of opinion only: the district Moonsiffs have been found most effective at Madras, and the Sudder Ameens of Bengal have proved a most valuable body of servants. This part of Mr. Miller's plan of improvement will, therefore, we doubt not, be fully in operation at all the Presidencies before long. In fact it must be adopted, there is no other method of dispensing justice with economy and promptness.

A limitation of the facilities of appeal is advocated by Mr. Miller, under the authority of Mr. Dowdeswell and Lord Hastings, as well as on the general principle of appeal promoting and perpetuating litigation; he proposes to abolish the Sudder Adawlut, and leave the final decision to the Provincial Courts, or rather, to convert the latter into Supreme Court: the Zillah Judges discharging with regard to the Native Judges, those functions which now fall to the duty of the Provincial Courts in relation to the Courts immediately below them. It is somewhat inconsistent with Mr. Miller's view of this part of the system that he advocates the ultimate appeal to the King in Council, which appears to us to exercise little influence on the administration of justice in India, whatever may be its political value as a mark of the dependence of the whole upon the Supreme Head of the British Empire.

The trial by Jury is another part of Mr. Miller's plan of improvement, and there can be no question, that many advantages would result from its adoption: the only doubt is whether at present the native mind is fit for the innovation. We cannot think the example of Ceylon applicable to India, not only because the field is so circumscribed, but because the Cingalese as Buddhists, are strangers to the institution of caste, consequently, they have no privileged orders interested in the preservation of their own immunities, and supported in them by the prejudices of the people in general. In many parts of India, for instance, a Brahman culprit would scarcely ever be convicted by any Jury of Hindus, and the same protection would be extended to the

members of other tribes and even of families, held in veneration for their descent, respectability and location. Attendance of jury, would also be often felt as a degradation, and unless means of paying for it could be found, would be extremely unpalatable to the people at large. It is ridiculous to talk of it as likely to be prized as a political privilege. There are few if any unpaid Jurors in England, that would not gladly waive the privilege to be exempted from the trouble. It is not very long since it was found difficult to enforce attendance upon Parliament, or since the Commons found it necessary to pay the expence of their representatives. Although, therefore, in some situations, and in particular cases, and rather in civil than criminal trials, Juries may be introduced with advantage, the measure is by no means advisable as one of universal or immediate application. The remarks of Col. Briggs, in favour of Criminal Panchayets or Juries, as quoted by Mr. Miller, are entitled to attention.

The use of English in judicial proceedings is the last of Mr. Miller's suggested improvements, or at least its substitution for Persian. He seems here, however, to underrate the difficulties of the change, as although he admits that a knowledge of English can never be extensively disseminated in India, yet he thinks the Native Law Officers may be easily made to address the Judges in English—an advance we will venture to prophecy, that will never be generally made. To an Asiatic the English language presents difficulties of which no European can form a conception, and nothing, but a long course of instruction begun in infancy, and almost exclusively followed to the manhood, will give anything like the mastery of it, so as to enable the officers of the Courts to prosecute in it off hand a legal argument fully and intelligibly. If even it were ultimately practicable, the means are at present utterly wanting, and it would be very unjust to exact a qualification from an individual which he could procure only by a journey to Calcutta, and at an expence utterly beyond his means.

The moderation and good sense of Mr. Miller guard him in his views in general from the besetting sin of all our Indian innovators, that of being in a hurry, and expecting that what they propose is to be instantly carried into effect. He is not, however, altogether free from it, and thinks the Company have made out a case against themselves by admitting twelve years ago, the inconvenience of part of the judicial system, and having yet done nothing toward its reform. It is not exactly true that nothing has been done, but even if it was, it would be of little importance. Twelve years are a mere instant, in the existence of a nation: measures, intended for perpetuity should not be unadvisedly adopted. It has been, we think, a radical defect in our intercourse with India, that nothing has been fixed: every day, brings with it its improvement till that in its turn is found to be a defect.

This want of permanence, this perpetual succession of experiments, is in some degree inseparable from our situation, but we cannot expect much real amelioration for the Government, or the people, until the institutions originating with the former are recommended to the latter by settled habit and familiar acquaintance. (325)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1828

#### Native Paper

**Piracy:** We have heard, that in November last, a Brahmana astrologer, named Vireswara Vidyabagisa, having acquired some money in Calcutta, wished to go home. He therefore went to the market called Surer Bazar, where perceiving a boat with three persons—two of whom seemed to be servants, and the third their master, the Brahmana called the boatman, who appearing, he asked him if he would take him on board his boat, for which he promised to give him something. The boatman said in answer, that he could not consent to his offer, unless he received his master's permission. He then immediately retired, and in the course of a few minutes, returned to the Brahmana, and informed him that he had obtained his master's permission, and took him on board his boat upon condition that he should be paid four annas. They proceeded through Vaidavati, and arrived after midnight, at a place called Chamdani; where the people on board the boat, who were so many robbers, threw off their mask, and openly demanded of the Brahmana, to deliver up to them whatever money he had with him, or else they would put him to death, and throw his body into the river. Upon this, the Brahmana began to call for aid, but these relentless people stripped him of every thing he had, and giving him only a piece of ragged cloth, and leaving him on the bank, went away. We learn, that the Brahmana safely reached his house after suffering great difficulties in his way, and living by begging.—*Timira Nasek.* (326)

#### Advertisement

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1828

#### Situation Wanted

A YOUNG MAN is desirous of proceeding up the country, with a Gentleman or Family, requiring an Assistant, in any capacity. A moderate Salary will satisfy. Apply at this Office. (327)



MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14, 1828

"England expects every one will do their duty

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE

Aided by several Amateurs, whose zeal has enlisted them in the noble cause of Charity.

ON FRIDAY Evening, the 18th Instant

THE NAUTICK BAND

Will perform Coleman's celebrated Comedy of

JOHN BULL

or

AN ENGLISHMAN'S FIRE-SIDE

In Five Acts

National and Comic Songs, between the acts will enliven the Evening's amusement

AFTER WHICH, WILL BE ACTED

THE PATRIOTIC FEAST

or the anniversary of the

GLORIOUS VICTORIES OF CORUNNA

And

BHURTPORE

How sleep the Brave who sink to rest,

By all their Country's wishes blest.

England has saved herself by her firmness and the rest of Europe by her example.

The proceeds to be appropriated to the funds of that excellent Charity,

THE MARINE SCHOOL

A Committee is appointed to reap the rich harvest promised on the occasion, and every House of Agency in Calcutta will receive the donations of those whose health or engagements may prevent their attendance.

Doors to open at half-past 6, and the performance to commence at 7.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Box,.....8

Pit,.....4

Tickets may be had at the Theatre Office, as also at the usual places. (328)



THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1828

COMMERCIAL AND PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION

A Public Meeting will be held at the Exchange Rooms, this day (Thursday) precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to take into consideration the feasibility of a scheme set forth in a certain Pamphlet, entitled "Proposals for forming an Association, to be called the Commercial and Patriotic Association." (329)

31st January, 1828.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 24, 1828

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE

THE great exertions made in getting up frequent Performances during the present season, not having met with remunerating success, it is proposed that a Benefit be given to the Lessee, by the resignation, for one night, to be hereafter fixed, of all rights of Free Admission. Such Proprietors as may not feel inclined to accede to this proposal, will be furnished with their Free Admission Tickets as usual, on application to the Secretary at the Theatre.

On the part of the Management,

G. J. SIDDON, Manager.

Chowringhee Theatre, 22d Feb. 1828.

N.B.—Under the sanction of the Managers, as expressed in the foregoing Proposition Free Admission Tickets will not be issued on the present occasion, except to such Proprietors as may signify their dissent.

Chowringhee Theatre, 24th March, 1828. (330)

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1828

STRAND NEW ROAD TO GARDEN REACH

A MEETING of the Subscribers to the above undertaking, will take place at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, at half-past Nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the appointment of a Committee, under the terms of the Subscription, to carry the Improvement into effect.

2d April, 1828.

H. WOOD,  
On the part of the Committee.  
(331)

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1828

WELSH HARPER—James Taliesin ApJames, Teacher of the Harp, has the honor to offer his services to the Nobility and other Inhabitants of this City and its neighbourhood, at the following terms:

For Teaching the Harp, per Lesson,  
Or for playing one hour, Sicca Rupees.....6  
And if more than one pupil in the same house, a suitable deduction will be made according to circumstances.

Harp Music, with a Violin Accompaniment, for Quadrille and other Dancing, also for Dinner or other Parties for the evening, Sa. Rs.....32

Harp Music alone, or for accompanying other music, for the evening, Sa. Rs.....20.

It is to be observed that the Harp and one Violin are fully equal in effect to any 4 Instruments usually employed for Quadrille and other Dancing.

All applications sent to the above address and left with Serjeant STAGG, at the Great Jail, will be immediately attended to.

Calcutta, March 31, 1828. (332)

TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1828

#### PRINTING PAPER

A few reams of PRINTING ROYAL, at 20 Rupees Per Ream, Cash—to be Sold at the Government Gazette Office. (333)

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1828

#### INDIA BANK.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the "BANK OF INDIA" is this day opened at No. 141, Radhabazar, under the Management of the Undersigned, for the purpose of General Banking Transactions as such for the Purchase and Sale of Government Securities and Dicount of Bills, &c. &c.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1828. RAUJKISSORE DUTTA & CO. (334)

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1828

ORIGINAL SCHEME

BULRAUM MULLICK'S 13th Lottery,—all Prizes and no Blanks, —on 339 Whole Tickets of the present 2d Calcutta Lottery of 1828, to be divided into 450 Chances, at 85 Rs. per Chance; viz.

1	Prize of .....	50	Whole Tickets.
1	Ditto of .....	20	ditto.
1	Ditto of .....	12	ditto.
1	Ditto of .....	8	ditto.
1	Ditto of .....	5	ditto.
3	Ditto of 3 Tickets each .....	9	ditto.
5	Ditto of 2 ditto .....	10	ditto.
13	Ditto of 1 ditto .....	13	ditto.
424	Ditto of Half ditto .....	212	ditto.
<hr/>		<hr/>	
450	Prizes.	339	Whole Tickets.

The Drawing of the above Lottery will take place at the Exchange Rooms, as soon as filled up, and the money collected, due notice of which will be given to the Subscribers.

Orders from Out-Stations, with sight remittances, including Postage, addressed to BULRAUM MULLICK, at Calcutta, will be attended to.

CALCUTTA 2d LOTTERY of 1828.—Shares of Tickets in the above Lottery, may be had, as usual, of BULRAUM MULLICK, at No. 28, BURRA BAZAR, Burtollah Gully, as follows:—

Half Tickets	Sa. Rs. 52	Eighth Tickets	Sa. Rs. 15
Quarter ditto	27	Sixteenth ditto	8

Calcutta, 22d April, 1828.

(335)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1828

General Advertisements

NEW STRAND ROAD

THE Committee of the Subscribers to the Strand Road to Garden Reach, have much pleasure in communicating to the Public, that at a Meeting held at the Town Hall, on the 9th Instant, it was resolved to throw open the Strand Road to the Public when finished, free of Tolls, in consequence of Agah Kurbullee Mahomed having made a tender of a Donation of 25,000 Rs. towards the Improvement, on the condition of Tolls not being collected.

The Subscribers having agreed to give up their Subscriptions, and to throw open the Improvement, they beg to solicit the aid of a Subscription toward the work from the Public; and to mention that the breadth of the Road has been increased from 40 to 60 feet, and that a Walk of 20 feet in breadth, within the Road, from Chandpal Ghaut to the Fort, is constructing for the convenience of the Public.

The Treasurers, Messrs. Colvin and Co., are authorized to receive Subscriptions.

Calcutta, August 15, 1828.

H. WOOD.  
A. COLVIN.  
J. KYD. (336)

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1828

A COMPANION  
TO  
Johnson's Dictionary  
IN ENGLISH AND BENGALEE

To which is prefixed an introduction to the Bengalee Language.

COMPRISING a large 8vo. volume of 554 pages, and containing above 36,000 selected words; among which will be found numerous common and useful Words and Synonymous terms not to be found in any Dictionary extant.

Price on Royal Demy.....14 Rs.  
Ditto on Patna.....10 Rs.

The above work is just published, and may be had at St. Andrew's Library; at the British Gallery, near the Scotch Kirk, Calcutta; and by Mr. John Mendes, Serampore, and Mr. B. Johannes, Kishennugur.

(337)

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1828

FOR SALE  
AT

Mr. J. J. Fleury's Library  
No. 67, COSSITILLAH  
For Ready Money only

Rules, Ordinances, and Regulations, for the Good Order and Civil Government of the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal; made and passed by the Governors General and Vice Presidents in Council for the time being.

Compiled by

WM. HUNTER SMOULT, Clerk of the Peace  
A.D. 1819

Re-printed, Calcutta 1826, Price 5 Rs. (338)



MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1828

ALL PRIZES!!!

Lottery on 700 Tickets, in the First Calcutta Lottery of 1829, to be divided into 390 Chances, at 200 Rupees each.

SCHEME

1	Prize of	...	...	...	100 Whole Tickets.
1	Ditto	...	...	...	50 ditto.
2	Ditto of 20 each	...	...	...	40 ditto.
3	Ditto of 10 each	...	...	...	30 ditto.
3	Ditto of 8 each	...	...	...	24 ditto.
5	Ditto of 5 each	...	...	...	25 ditto.
6	Ditto of 4 each	...	...	...	24 ditto.
20	Ditto of 2 each	...	...	...	40 ditto.
9	Ditto of 3 each	...	...	...	27 ditto.
340	Ditto of 1 each	...	...	...	340 ditto.
<hr/>					
390	Prizes				700 Whole Tickets.

Applications for Chances in the above will be received at the Bank of Hindoostan, by the undersigned—and the Drawing will take place on the 10th of January next.

Calcutta, 20th October, 1828.

CONNOYLOLL BURRALL.

(339)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1828

MEETING OF THE STAMP PETITION COMMITTEE

November 1, 1828

At a Meeting of the Committee of the Inhabitants of Calcutta, held at the office of Messrs. Palmer and Co. and which was respectably and numerously attended by other European and Native Gentlemen who were interested in the success of the recent Petitions to Parliament.

John Palmer, Esq. in the Chair.

The Secretary read to the Meeting several letters addressed to the Chairman by Mr. Crawford, the Agent of the Committee in London, and also the Memorial and Correspondence of the London and Liverpool East India Associations, relative to the Stamp Act and other documents which had been transmitted by Mr. Crawford.

When it was unanimously resolved.

1st.—That Mr. Crawford be appointed our general agent in England to watch over the interest of this community in concert with the East India Trade Committees in London, Liverpool and other towns, and under instructions from time to time, of a Committee in this City.

2d.—That Mr. Crawford be requested to accept the Agency with an income of £1,500 per annum, as a remuneration for his continued and valuable services.

3d. That subscription books be opened at the several Houses of the Agency for the above purposes.

4th.—That we again petition the local Government that the existing Stamp Tax may cease to be enforced in Calcutta.

5th.—That the local Government be also petitioned to withdraw the Taxes levied in the Country Courts on Law proceedings in the form of Stamp duties.

6th.—That this Meeting having reason to believe that a new Regulation for imposing Stamp duties in Calcutta is immediately about to be transmitted by this Government to the Court of Directors for the purpose of receiving their approbation and that of the Board of Control preparatory to the same being offered for registration—Resolved, that a respectful appeal against it, on the ground of its inexpediency and on objections to the principle of such a tax be again made to Government, and that in case the same be refused, that Government be humbly requested to furnish the Committee of the Inhabitants with a copy of the proposed Regulation.

7th.—That in case the proposed Regulation be reserved in, Mr. Crawford have instructions without loss of time to oppose the same by all practicable means, and to protect the interests of the inhabitants of Calcutta in regard thereto.

8th.—That an addition be made to the present Committee of the following Gentlemen:—

JAMES MINCHIN, Esq. AND JAMES BEATSON, Esq. and that the Committee do immediately prepare the requisite memorials and petitions in pursuance of the above resolutions.

9th.—That the reasons appended to the 4th and 5th resolutions when moved, be taken as instructions to the Committee.

10th.—That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Crawford for the zeal which he has evinced, and the valuable services he has rendered to the interests of the inhabitants of this city since his return to England.

11th.—That the thanks of this meeting are due to Mr. Palmer for his able conduct in the chair.

J. PALMER, Chairman.

Calcutta, November 1, 1828.

(340)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1828

JUST PUBLISHED

IN ONE VOLUME, ROYAL 8vo

PAGES 670

PRICE TEN RUPEES, BOUND

A DICTIONARY, Bengali and English, by the Revered WILLIAM MORTON—the peculiar character of this Work, and the addition of the Bengali Synonyms to each Word, render it especially useful to the Student of either Language.

Sold by THACKER and Co., FLEURY, Cossitollah, and at Bishop's College Press. (341)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1828

SALE OF THE  
Grounds & Buildings  
OF THE  
OLD MUDRUSSA

THE Public are hereby informed, that the GROUNDS and BUILDINGS, situated in the Bow Bazar Street, Boitaconna, and lately occupied as a Mahomedan College, will be put up for Public Sale, at Messrs. TULLOH and Co.'s Auction Rooms, on Thursday, the 11th of next December; and that all particulars relating to the said Grounds and Buildings, may be known on application to Captain RUDELL, the Secretary of the Mudrudda, at the College of Fort William.

Calcutta, November 26, 1828.

(342)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1828

### Advertisement

THE Situation of Band Master to the 46th Native Infantry, stationed at Muttra, having become vacant, any Person wishing to attain the same, may apply by letter to the President of the Band Committee. A liberal Salary will be given, and attestations of ability and good character required.

In Camp at Benares, proceeding to  
Muttra, 7th November, 1828.

(343)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1823

**Notice**

To Invalids in the Upper Provinces

TO BE LET, at ALMORAH, a comfortably furnished House, for 120 Rupees per Month, for 12 Months certain.

**CONTAINS**

Dining and Sitting Room, each	24 by 17
4 Bed Rooms	16 by 14
2 Ditto Ditto	18 by 15

TWO Rooms fitted up with Shelves, and may be used as Bathing Rooms.

One Small Bathing Room—an enclosed Verandah Room, on one side of the House, and an open Portico on the other. The Sitting Room, and 2 Bed Rooms, are fitted up with Mats and Mirzapore Carpets, the other Apartments are furnished with Mats and Settringees. —The other Furniture consists of a set of Dining Tables—2 Dressing Tables—6 Teapoyes—24 Chairs—4 Couches—4 Morahs—2 Calcutta made Sleeping Cots, with Beddings—4 Argand Wall Lamps—4 Wall Shades—and Chicks and Purdahs to all the doors and fire-places, in every room but one.

N.B.—Apply to A. B. at Almorah. (344)





## CHAPTER VI

### 1829 Extracts

CHAPTER VI

1859 Extracts

## CHAPTER VI 1829

### Official

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1829

#### Notice

The Public is hereby informed, that the Printing Office of the Government Gazette Press, has been Removed from No. 1, Mission Row, to No. 27, Cossitollah.

13th February, 1829. (345)

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1829

#### Government Advertisements

##### FORT WILLIAM

Territorial Department, the 19th May, 1829

It having been resolved to abolish the Benares Mint, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of Six Months, from the present date, no Bullion will be received at the Benares Mint for Coinage. In order to provide the Currency of the Western Provinces, it is hereby announced that, from and after the present date, all Individual Proprietors of Silver Bullion, shall be permitted to have their silver converted into Furruckabad Rupees, at the Calcutta Mint, conformably to the Provisions of Regulation XI of 1819.

Published by the Order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

R. MOLONY,

Deputy Secretary to the Government. (346)

MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1829

#### Government advertisements

##### FORT WILLIAM

General Department, the 2nd June, 1829

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council having resolved to abolish the Custom, which prevails generally throughout the Provinces subject to this Presidency, of Natives presenting



Nuzzurs in money, and trays of fruit, and other articles, on the occasion of their paying official, or complimentary visits to Public Functionaries in the Service of the Honourable Company, it is hereby notified, for general information of all Public Officers under this Presidency, that the Custom in question is strictly prohibited from the date of publication of this Notice, and that it is the expectation of Government, that all Public Functionaries will adopt every measure within their power to make this prohibition generally known, and obeyed by all Natives of whatever rank or degree, with whom they may have official or private intercourse.

In directing the abolition of the Custom above referred to, the Governor General in Council deems it due to the servants of the Honourable Company generally, to declare that the measure has not been adopted by Government on the ground that it has been perverted to improper purposes by any Public Officer under Government, but from the conviction that it subjects Natives to useless, and frequently vexatious expence, and to extortion on the part of menial servants and dependants. His Lordship, in Council is, indeed, persuaded, that the abolition of a practice open to such serious objections, will be viewed with satisfaction by every Officer in the Honourable Company's Service.

GEO. SWINTON,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. (347)

MONDAY, JULY 13, 1829

**Government Advertisement**

**NOTICE**

GOVERNMENT being desirous of having before them Plans and Descriptions of the best kind of Vessels to be employed as Tugs with Steam power, and being anxious to have the benefit of the Ingenuity, Knowledge and Skill of Persons of all Classes, who may be competent to throw light upon the subject, the Marine Board have been instructed to invite the transmission of Plans and Specifications under the following assurance:

The Sum of 1,000 Rupees will be paid for the best Plan and Specification, of a Vessel capable of being used as a Tug with Engines on the low Pressure Principle, of the power and description of those now on board the *Hooghly* and *Burhampootee*, the particulars of which may be ascertained at the Office of the Board.

A similar Sum of 1,000 Rupees will be paid for the best Plan of a Tug Vessel with Steam Engines on the high Pressure Principle, including a Specification of the Weight, Power and Description of the Engines.

The tests of Excellence to be—adaption for Speed, Manageability, and small Draft of Water.

The Plans and Specifications must be addressed to the Marine Board, and sent in before the 1st August next; their respective merits will be decided upon by the Governor General in Council.

Published by Order of the Marine Board.

Fort William; the 4th July, 1829. CHAS. B. GREENLAW,  
Secretary. (348)

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1829

### Military

## GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

Fort William, 10th July, 1829

No. 144 of 1829.—1. The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, at the recommendation of the Military Board, is pleased to notify, that the Subordinate branch of the Department of Public Works is henceforward to be open to the admission of such Europeans, East Indians, Hindoos, and Mahomedans, as may be found qualified to perform the duties of the Department with Efficiency.

Supervisors as Conductors	... Pay, &c	145 0 0
Assist. Do. as Sub-Conductors	... Do	105 0 0
Overseers as Serjt. Overseers,	... Do.	84 4 8
Assist. Do. as Barrack Serjt.	... Do.	69 4 8

2. The Department will consist as at present, of four Classes, to be designated Supervisors, Assistant Supervisors, Overseers, and Assistant Overseers, on the rates of Pay stated above.

3. No Individual will be admitted to this branch of the Service, who shall not be found to possess a sufficient knowledge of English Writing and Accounts, to enable him to keep and prepare the various Books and Returns required by the Existing Regulations, and such a knowledge of Plan Drawing as to enable him to frame an Estimate,

and to lay down a Building from a Plan. The Europeans will also be required to possess such a knowledge of the Native language as to qualify them to converse in it with fluency.

4. The above qualifications are to be ascertained by Personal Examination, by a Superintending Engineer of Public Works or by two Executive Engineers, who shall forward a Report on the qualifications of each applicant for admission to the Department to the Secretary to the Military Board.

5. Appointments to the Department will be made by the Military Board; under the sanction of the Governor General in Council in each instance, to the extent of Establishment that may be authorised by Government from time to time, with reference to the wants of the Service. Promotions from the lower to the upper Grades, when vacancies occur, will also be made by the Military Board, on the recommendation of Superintending Engineers, and with reference to comparative length of Service and Merits, such promotions having previously received the Sanction of Government.

6. It is to be considered the Special duty of the District Executive Engineers, to afford every instruction in their power to the Subordinate Officers of the Department of Public Works, and to encourage them to a prosecution of all studies connected with that branch of the Service: Superintending Engineers in their Annual Tours of Inspection, will see that this important duty is duly fulfilled.

7. Executive Engineers are authorised to admit Apprentices into their Offices without pay, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the duties of the Department. These Apprentices when reported duly qualified, will be considered eligible to admission into the Department. It is expected, that, by a judicious adoption of this system, the Office of each Executive Engineer will become a kind of School for the acquisition of Scientific knowledge, connected with the Department of Public Works; and His Lordship in Council refers with confidence on the zeal and liberal spirit of the Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to give the fullest effect to an Arrangement which will afford them the means of disseminating through the Country, the benefits of that Scientific education which they have acquired in Europe.

8. The Conductors, Sub-Conductors, Serjeant Overseers, and Barrack Serjeants, now in the Subordinate branch of the Department of Public Works, will remain subject to existing Regulations, and be promoted as vacancies occur, the same as heretofore.

WM. CASEMENT, Col.,  
Secy. to Govt., Mily. Dept. (349)



MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1829

**5,000 Rupees Reward**

Five Thousand Rupees Reward will be given to any Person who will Apprehend and produce at the Police Office, the Body of

DWARKANATH MITTER

Son-in-law of

RAJKISSORE DUTT

Banker in Calcutta  
and

2,500 Rupees

To the Person who shall produce the Body of  
His brother

BISTNO CHUNDER MITTER

On Application To

C. K. ROBISON.

Justice of the Peace. (350)

Police Office, 3d. Augt. 1829.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1829

**Government Advertisements**

**NOTIFICATION.**—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize the Board of Trade to make Advances to Individuals upon the Security of Goods and Merchandize, upon the following Conditions:

1st. The Parties to whom Advances may be made, must agree that the Consignment be landed at the East India Docks, that it be delivered into the Warehouses of the Honourable East India Company, and subject to the management of the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

2d. Upon each Consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained by the Officers of Government, an advance of 2-3ds. of such ascertained value will be made.

3d. For the re-payment of the Advance, Bills of Exchange to be drawn in Triplicate at Six Months sight, and at such rate as may be agreed on by the Parties and the Board.

4th. Should the Consignees require the delivery of the Goods, without passing to the Company's Sales, before the Bills become due, the Advance must be paid previously to such delivery, and Interest will be allowed at 4 per cent. per Annum, for the time the Bills have to run.



5th. The Parties will be required to place Bills of Lading in Triplicate, and the Policies of Insurance in the hands of the Board of Trade.

Published by Order of the Board of Trade.

C. LINDSAY, Secretary.

Fort William, the 29th Sept. 1829. (351)

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1829

**Government Advertisements**

**FORT WILLIAM**

General Department, the 20th October, 1829

It having come to the knowledge of Government, that various Letters, forming a part of the Packets that were on board the Ship *Milford*, lately lost at the entrance of the River, were found on Saugor Island, and the contents of some of them have been made public,—the Governor General in Council deems it necessary to reprobate, in the severest terms, as a most unwarrantable outrage, so gross a violation of the rules of Society, and to point out that it is the duty of all Persons finding or having Packets and undelivered Letters in their possession, to transmit them immediately to the Post Master General, who is authorized to reimburse any expences that may be incurred, for delivery to those for whom they may be intended.

All Persons in charge of Vessels and others, and especially those in the Public Service, are accordingly hereby required to pay the strictest attention to the above instructions, any information of which will be visited by the severest displeasure of the Government.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

H. T. PRINSEP,

Secy. to the Govt. (352)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1829

**Government Advertisements**

A.D. 1829. REGULATION XVII

A REGULATION for declaring the practice of Suttee, or of burning or burying alive the Widows of Hindoos, illegal, and punishable by the Criminal Courts.—Passed by the Governor General in Council on the 4th December, 1829, corresponding with the 20th Aughun 1236

Bengal era; the 23rd Aughun 1287 Fusly; the 21st Aughun 1237 Willaity; the 8th Aughun 1886 Sumbut; and the 6th Jumadee-us-Sanee 1245 Higeree.

Preamble.

The practice of Suttee, or of burning or burying alive the Widows of Hindoos, is revolting to the feelings of human nature, it is no where enjoined by the religion of the Hindoos as an imperative duty, on the contrary a life of purity and retirement on the part of the Widow is more especially and preferably inculcated, and by a visit majority of that people throughout India the practice is not kept up nor observed: in some extensive districts it does not exist: in those in which it has been most frequent it is notorious that in many instances acts of atrocity have been perpetrated which have been shocking to the Hindoos themselves, and in their eyes unlawful and sicked. The measures hitherto adopted to discourage and prevent such acts have failed of success, and the Governor General in Council is deeply impressed with the conviction that the abuses in question cannot be effectually put an end to without abolishing the practice altogether. Actuated by these considerations the Governor General in Council, without intending to depart from one of the first and most important principles of the system of British Government in India, that all classes of the people be secure in the observance of their religious usages, so long as that system can be adhered to without violation of the paramount dictates of justice and humanity, has deemed it right to establish the following rules, which are hereby enacted to be in force from the time of their promulgation throughout the Territories immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort William.

The practice of Suttee or of burning or burying alive the Widows of Hindoos, declared illegle, and punishable by the Criminal Courts.

II. The practice of Suttee, or of burning or burying alive the Widows of Hindoos, is hereby declared illegal, and punishable by the Criminal Courts.

All Zamindars, Talooqdars, &c., held responsible for the immediate communication, to the Officers of the nearest Police Station of any intended sacrifice—penalty in case of neglect.

III. First. All Zamindars, Talooqdars, or other Proprietors of Land, whether Matgazaree, or Lakheraj; all Suddur Farmers and Under-renters of Land of every description; all Dependent Talooqdars; all Naibs and other local Agents; all Native Officers employed in the collection of the Revenue and Rents of Lands on the part of Government, or the Court of Wards; and all Munduls or other Headmen of Villages; are hereby declared especially accountable for the immediate communication to the Officers of the nearest Police Station of any intended sacrifice of the nature described in the foregoing Section; and any Zemindar, or other description of persons abovenoticed,

to whom such responsibility is declared to attach, who may be convicted of willfully neglecting or delaying to furnish the information above required, shall be liable to be fined by the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate in any sum not exceeding Two Hundred Rupees, and in default of payment to be confined for any period of imprisonment not exceeding Six Months.

Police Darogahs how to act on receiving the intelligence of the intended sacrifice.

Second. Immediately on receiving intelligence that the sacrifice declared illegal by this Regulation is likely to occur, the Police Darogah shall either repair in person to the spot, or depute his Mohurrir or Jemadar, accompanied by one or more Burkendazzes of the Hindoo religion, and it shall be the duty of the Police Officers to announce to the persons assembled for the performance of the Ceremony that it is illegal, and to endeavour to prevail on them to disperse, explaining to them that, in the event of their persisting in it, they will involve themselves in a crime and become subject to punishment by the Criminal Courts. Should the parties assembled proceed in defiance of these remonstrances to carry the Ceremony into effect, it shall be duty of the Police Officers to use all lawful means in their power to prevent the sacrifice from taking place, and to apprehend the principal persons aiding and abetting in the performance of it, and in the event of the Police Officers being unable to apprehend them, they shall endeavour to ascertain their names and places of abode, and shall immediately communicate the whole of the particulars to the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate for his orders.

How to act when the intelligence of a sacrifice may not reach them, until after it shall have actually taken place.

Third. Should intelligence of a sacrifice, declared illegal by this Regulation, not reach the Police Officers until after it shall have actually taken place, or should sacrifice have been carried into effect before their arrival at the spot, they will nevertheless institute a full enquiry into the circumstances of the case, in like manner as on all other occasions of unnatural death, and report them for the information and orders of the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate to whom they may be subordinate.

The Magistrate or Joint Magistrate of the Jurisdiction in which the sacrifice may take place, how to proceed against the parties concerned in promoting it.

IV. First. On the receipt of the Reports required to be made by the Police Darogahs, under the provisions of the foregoing section, the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate of the Jurisdiction in which the sacrifice may have taken place shall enquire into the circumstances of the case, and shall adopt the necessary measures for bringing the parties concerned in promoting it to trial before the Court of Circuit.



Persons convicted of aiding and abetting in the sacrifice of a Hindoo Widow, shall be deemed guilty of Culpable Homicide and liable to punishment.

on her part or not, shall be deemed guilty of Culpable Homicide, and shall be liable to punishment by fine, or by imprisonment, or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court of Circuit, according to the nature and circumstances of the case and the degree of guilt established against the Offender; nor shall it be held to be any plea of justification that he or she was desired by the party sacrificed to assist in putting her to death.

Persons committed to take their trial before the Court of Circuit, shall be admitted to Bail or not, at the discretion of the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate.

The Court of Nizamat Adawlut not precluded from passing sentence of death in certain cases.

Adawlut from passing sentence of death on persons convicted of using violence or compulsion, or of having assisted in burning or burying alive a Hindoo Widow, while labouring under a state of intoxication, or stupefaction, or other cause impeding the exercise of her free will, when, from the aggravated nature of the offence proved against the prisoner, the Court may see no circumstances to render him or her a proper object of mercy. (353)

Second. It is hereby declared, that after the promulgation of this Regulation, all persons convicted of aiding and abetting in the sacrifice of a Hindoo Widow, by burning or burying her alive, whether the sacrifice be voluntary

Third. Persons committed to take their trial before the Court of Circuit for the offence above mentioned, shall be admitted to Bail or not at the discretion of the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate, subject to the general rules in force in regard to the admission of Bail.

V. It is further deemed necessary to declare, that nothing contained in this Regulation, shall be construed to preclude the Court of Nizamut

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1829

General Meeting of the Inhabitants

JAMES CALDER, ESQ.

*Sheriff of Calcutta*

SIR,—We the undersigned British Merchants and others, Inhabitants of Calcutta, request you will be pleased to convene a general meeting at the Town Hall, at as early a period as possible, for the purpose of Petitioning Parliament to throw open the China and India Trade, and to provide, on the expiration of the existing



Charter of the East India Company, for the unfettered application of British Skill, Capital, and Industry, to the Commercial and Agricultural resources of India.

Calcutta;  
26th Nov. 1829.

We are Sir,  
Your Obedient Servants,

J. Young,	Andrew Wilson,
John More,	John Dougal,
W. McKean,	J. Coull,
C. B. Palmer,	W. Darling,
John Allan,	Aushtosh Dey,
Joseph Willis,	Ramanauth Tagore,
J. Menyworth,	Aruthur Pittar,
R. H. Browne,	James Minchin,
J. Beatson,	W. Demman,
W. Limond,	Rogooram Gosain,
J. Chunk,	Charles Scott Hadow,
W. Fraser,	W. Smalley,
J. Abbott,	Thomas Speir,
Collynauth Roy,	R. C. Morris,
J. C. Stewart,	W. H. Lyon,
Longueville Clarke,	Dan Ainslie,
Charles Thackeray,	J. Palmer,
R. Howard,	W. J. Duncan,
Ramchand Bose,	William Boyd,
M. Myers,	R. Allport,
Rammohun Roy,	W. Henderson,
Adam F. Smith,	W. Prinsep,
William Smithson,	Robt. John Bagshaw,
William Sutton,	J. B. Biss,
G. J. Gordon,	C. Herd,
Martin Petrie,	John Jackson,
John Richie,	J. Cowell,
A. Rogers,	Wm. Cobb Hurry,
C. K. Robinson,	T. Anderson,
T. Bracken,	John Storm,
Nath Alexander,	George Dougal,
John Biss,	W. Ryland,
Jeshun Saunder,	W. Melville,
Robert Dykes,	James Cock,
Willis Earle, Jr.,	John Pittar,
E. Bellairs,	Theodore Dickens,
J. Maclean,	Robert Browne,

Ramrutton Bose,  
 E. Trotter,  
 W. T. Fergusson,  
 James W. Rodgers,  
 Jno. Elliott,  
 S. R. Crawford,  
 R. C. Jenkins,  
 W. F. Hair,  
 Thomash Bush,  
 William Carr,  
 K. R. Mackenzie,  
 G. A. Prinsep,  
 W. T. Beeby,  
 P. W. Robinson,  
 Wm. Bruce,  
 John Gillanders,  
 H. W. Copp,  
 Henry Mackenzie,  
 B. D. Colvin,  
 John Gilmore,

B. Harding,  
 W. Wright.  
 J. C. C. Sutherland,  
 Radakissen Mittre,  
 Kissenmohan Burrall,  
 Radamadub Banerjee,  
 W. L. Cleland,  
 C. Higgins,  
 Promothonauth Day,  
 John Jenkins,  
 Dwarkanath Tagore,  
 John Lowe,  
 W. Blenkin,  
 C. Blonny,  
 W. Patrick,  
 John Smith,  
 Samuel Smith,  
 D. Mac. N. Liddell,  
 John Jones James,  
 M. Mackenzie.

Pursuant to the foregoing requisition, I hereby appoint a Meeting of the British Inhabitants and others, Inhabitants of Calcutta to be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 15th day of December next, at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon, for the purpose expressed by the Requisitionists.

JAMES CALDER,

Sheriff of Calcutta. (354)

Calcutta, 2d. Dec. 1829.

## Editorial

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1829

### River Piracy

To The Editor of the *Government Gazette*

SIR,—Observing in your paper of the 29th instant, an article from the *Timira Nasek*, on the subject of River Piracy, perhaps a communication on the subject generally, may not be unacceptable.

Pirates are not unfrequent in their depredations on the river; and, although the vigilance of the Police in the Muffassil, has brought many of this class to condign punishments, yet it has not been able wholly to extirpate them.

These pirates generally, have Punsoys, or boats at their disposal. They often come in two or three boats, each containing three or four men, and some six to eight—and get employment at the Ghats. The Ghat Manglee, who knows little or nothing of their character, or perhaps one of their club, recommends them to such as are desirous of their services, for which he receives a fee of one anna per rupee, and sometimes more. When these pirates succeed in obtaining a passenger, rich or poor, they, in some lonely spot, seize the opportunity to plunder and perhaps murder him, and, in a very few cases, a man escapes from their hands. Hence the numerous casualties in the families of those who are obliged to travel by water. Some of the pirates who have no boats, generally hire one, and station themselves in some parts of the river, and assuming the character of men of authority, exact exorbitant sums from laden boats, as well as from those that contain travellers, if these resist their demands, then the most woeful cruelties are practised on them by these men. In many cases they are apprehended; but very often they escape detection.

Some time ago, while I was on my way to Calcutta, the weather being foul, I was obliged to moor my boat in a place not far from Moorshedabad. There was also another boat, but no men in it. After giving the order to my men to take to the oars, on the least change of the weather, I composed myself to sleep. A few minutes had not transpired before I heard some altercation, but wist not what it was. On my coming out, I found nearly a dozen men gathered on the empty boat alluded to, who were clamorous for their fees, as they call it, for mooring my boat there. To avoid coming to extremities, I complied with their wishes. On my arrival at Moorshedabad, I spoke to the Magistrate, who assured me that there was no such thing established there, and he would order enquiries to be made on the subject. If the Chokey boats were numbered, these kind of depredations might be entirely prevented.

To suppress Piracy in general, it is my opinion that, as boats of every description are gathered at the Ghats and Gunges of populous cities, from villages, and all parts, and as there is no distinction made from whence they come, and where bound to, so it would be advisable that the boatmen should be furnished with certificates from their respective village Zeminders, or other respectable inhabitants of the village they live in, specifying their names, and the character they bear; and that a Boat Office be attached to every Gunge and Ghat in the Zillahs, or Cities, through whose medium they are to

obtain employment. The business of this Office might be, in particular, to employ those that could produce certificates, and to keep a watchful eye that none obtained employment without it. The fees that might arise from each boat, employed in this manner, would be more than sufficient to pay the establishment, and the over-plus to lay out for public use.

This way I am convinced, would be effectual in suppressing Piracy in mask, and it is one, which would secure the navigation of the rivers from all depredators, and place internal commerce on a better footing than heretofore.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. Traveller. (355)

Calcutta, Dec., 30.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1829

**Anglo-Indian College:** The ceremony of delivering the Prizes to emeriti of this excellent institution, took place yesterday, at Government House. The students of the college, began to assemble at a very early hour, and by ten o'clock had filled the area of the upper hall. A number of respectable Native Gentlemen were seated on the right side of the room, as were the Hon'ble Mr. Bailey and other Members of the Committee of Public Instruction, while several Ladies and Gentlemen sat on the other side. At eleven o'clock precisely, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, and Lady Bentinck, and Suite, entered the room. His Lordship and the Members of the Council, took their seats near the State Canopy, and with Lady Bentinck, we observed, the Honorable Mrs. Bailey, Lady Grey, Lady Franks, Lady Ryan, Lady Rumbold and Lady Colquhoun.

The distribution of prizes commenced with the junior classes, each of which was called up in succession—and the rewards, consisting of books, were presented by the President of the Committee of Public Instruction. The students of the first class had the honour of receiving their prizes from the hands of the Governor General, having previously undergone a short examination in history and science.

The distribution of prizes was followed by recitations, of which the subjoined is a programme.

#### ANGLO-INDIAN COLLEGE

##### Annual Examination

##### RECITATIONS

Alexander	... Binayak Thakoor
Robber	... Tarinichurn Mookherji
Rivers	... Rajkrishu Mitr



Sir Harey	... Gourchand De
Brutus on the death of Caesar	... Nursinh Chunder Bose
Brutus	... Ramtonoo Lahori
Cassius	... Digambar Mitr
Madcuff	... Daphinand Mookherji
Malcolm	... Ramgopal Ghose
Ross	... Mahesh Chunder Sinha
Belarius	... Shib Chunder De
Guideruis	... Radhanath Sikdar
Arviragus	... Rasik Chunder Mookherji
The Razor Seller	... Harihar Mukherji
Cato's Soliloquy	... Taraknath Ghose
Horatio	... Krishna Mohun Banerji
Francisco	... Jadub Chunder Sen
Bernardo	... Beni Madhab Gohse
Marcellus	... Piari Mohun Sen
Ghost	... Amrit Lal Mitr

\* \* \* \* \*

The performances closed with three scenes from the first act of Hamlet. All the characters were exceedingly well sustained; particularly Hamlet and the Ghost.

After the recitations, his Lordship spoke to the Native Managers of the Institution, and expressed his great satisfaction at the proofs afforded by the students of their high proficiency in the English language and literature. The meeting broke up about half past twelve o'clock.

Altogether, it was a most gratifying scene, and could not fail to raise in the mind of the observer reflections of no ordinary nature; for, when it is considered what already has been done, there are good grounds for looking forward with confidence to the prospective beneficial effects deriveable from this powerful engine of improvement. The most difficult part of the work has been accomplished—for, amongst a very peculiar people, strongly attached to customs and prejudices that have been in force for ages, the chief obstruction to any project of regeneration at first, is, the apathy of the majority towards measures the advantages of which they either do not directly comprehend—or to which they have an undefinable repugnance, on the score of their innovating upon the current routine. Considering the comparatively short time that this interesting experiment has been undergoing a trial—it is no less extraordinary than pleasing in a philanthropic point of view, how successful it has been—and how much that counteracting *vis inertia*, which was naturally to be expected in considerable force, has almost entirely disappeared. The respectable Natives of Calcutta now view the advantages of European

education in their true light—and send their children with entire confidence to reap the benefits of an Institution—which they feel offer palpable means for making them wiser and better members of society.

This state of things, no less than the extraordinary progress that the youth attached to the seminary exhibit in intellectual acquirement, reflects the highest credit upon the judiciously benevolent measures of those whose skillful management has been so instrumental in producing such desirable results. It cannot but afford lively satisfaction to well-constituted mind to know, that among those who otherwise would be destined to remain ignorant of the blessings of knowledge and science, the cause of education and moral enlightenment has acquired a vigour and impetus that give bright promise of good and enduring consequences. (356)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1829

Several instances have lately occurred, which evince a degree of public spirit on the part of the Native Inhabitants of Calcutta, for which some might not be apt to give them credit. A laudable of this kind has just come to our knowledge.

Numbers, we understand, of the most respectable Natives residing in the vicinity of Chitpore Road, between the Baug-Bazar Ghat, and Lall Bazar, have expressed their wishes to the Magistrates in the Conservancy Department, that the whole of that road should be watered during the dry and hot seasons. They have, however, done more; they have intimated their readiness to subscribe among themselves for erecting a steam engine at the river, at Baug-Bazar, having an aqueduct, or cast iron pipes with wells, at proper distances, for this useful purpose.

Aga Kurbilui Mahommed, who has already distinguished himself by his liberality and public spirit, with reference to his munificent subscription to the Fund for extending the Strand Road to Garden Reach—has also come forward on this occasion, and handsomely contributed the sum of 10,000 Rupees.

For this generous act, he deserves the praise of the community, no less than the grateful thanks of the inhabitants of that part of town that will principally enjoy the advantages of so great an improvement; which will be felt particularly by the poorer classes, in the plentiful supply of water for domestic purposes which it will afford, as well as the great comfort in hot and dusty weather, of having a great public thoroughfare, each side of which is lined with shops and places of refreshments, well-watered. (357)

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1829

While referring to the cause of Native Education, which is making such satisfactory progress, it affords us great pleasure to learn that, at the Examination of the Bowanipore School, the exhibition was such as could not fail to make a most gratifying impression upon every mind. As we were not able to attend ourselves, we subjoin the following paragraph on the subject, from a Correspondent.

"We yesterday attended the Examination of the Bowanipore Seminary, and were gratified to find the pupils so greatly improved. The boys were examined in History generally, in Grammar, Geography and Astronomy, and went through recitations from several authors at considerable length, and we must say, that the examination reflected great credit upon their instructors; and too much praise cannot be given to the meritorious founder, who has alone supported it for so great a length of time. We wish it every success, and hope it may meet with the success it deserves." (358)

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1829

**Three hundred rupees reward**

Whereas the announcement of a Marriage between a Miss Birch and a Nabob Cullookhan, which appeared in the *Government Gazette* of the 12th February, being found to be an infamous fabrication, no such union having taken place, there being no such person as Nabob Cullokhan and though there is a young lady of the above name, the daughter of a most respectable gentleman, she is still quite a child; the Superintendent of the Government Gazette Press, hereby offers a reward of three hundred rupees, for such information as may lead to the detection and punishment of the author of such an atrocious paragraph. (359)

**Notice**

Seeing that the accommodation of publishing gratis-announcements of births, marriages and deaths has been scandalously abused, and rendered, by miscreants, the means of poignantly wounding the feelings of respectable people; notice is hereby given, that such announcements will, in future, be charged for in the *Government Gazette* as Advertisements (save to Subscribers), at the rate of Eight (8) Annas a line. Announcements of the kind specified are requested to be always addressed to the PRINTER (not the Editor), who is instructed, however, not to insert them unless accompanied by a reference for payment to some respectable Individual, or Firm in Calcutta. (360)



With reference to the painful circumstance particularly noticed above, we owe it to the person whose feelings, as a parent and a gentleman, to express our sincere regret that, most unintentionally on our part, this journal should have been rendered the vehicle of making a dastardly attack upon any member of his family.

In explanation, we can only say that the Printer, whose duty more particularly it is to look after such announcements, was equally deceived with ourselves, in believing the statement to be *bona fide* what it appeared to be; for when how malignity is determined to sport its venom through the medium of a hoax relating to individuals at a great distance from the spot of publication, and where no suspicion of the trick is aroused, it is evident that the feat of imposition is not a difficult one—and that the utmost precaution, short of that which requires a reference to some respectable firm, or individual here, may be foiled.

The communication in which the announcement was made, came to the address, of the Editor, and ran as follows:

"Camp Futteghur, 28th Jan. 8129:

Sir,—The insertion of the following Marriage in your first paper, will oblige, your obedient servant,"

Here we forbear giving the name, in case the Hoaxer may have assumed that of some other person, and so extended the malignity of his vile joke. Suffice it that the strictest scrutiny will be set on foot to discover the concealed calumniator—for, luckily, the letter has been preserved—and the handwriting, as well as the post mark, will lead, we hope, to his or her detection and exposure. (361)

#### THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1829

Judgment was pronounced on Monday, in the case of Praun-Kissen Holdar for forgery; when he was sentenced to be transported for seven years to Prince of Wales Island. This unfortunate man once moved in a superior sphere of life, and was, at one time, understood to be a person of great wealth, and of an expensive turn, as the splendid nautiches, which he was in the habit of giving sufficiently testified. Whether these extravagant entertainments trenchd so far upon his means, as to produce calls that could not well be liquidated, and tempted him to have recourse to forgery, to enable him to meet the demands made upon him, we cannot say; but the case is certainly a melancholy one; and to some will, we hope, prove warningly instructive.



Although it is unquestionably a sad sight, to see a man who was once reputed a wealthy, honorable, and respectable character, standing in the degraded position to which Praun Kissen Holdar has reduced himself, yet are we free to confess, that in his case we do not recognise the slightest redeeming trait—and that we are quite in the dark as to the reasons which could have impelled (as we understand has been the case) a number of respectable Inhabitants of Calcutta—including the Jury, who tried him, to petition in his favour. So far from his superior rank, wealth or education giving him claims to merciful consideration—we cannot help thinking that they must, in every right-thinking mind, operate the contrary way—and that the law has been most wisely allowed to take its course. An outline of the Chief Justice's admirable address on delivering the sentence, will be found in a subsequent column. (362)

### Supreme Court

March 9, 1829

#### *The King against Praunkissen Holdar*

Praunkissen Holdar was this-day brought up to receive the judgment of the Court. The Chief Justice addressed him in an eloquent speech, of which the following is an outline.

Praunkissen Holdar, it now becomes my painful duty to pass upon you the sentence of the law; who has been convicted of a great offence, that of passing a forged instrument, knowing it at the time to be a forgery. In this country a large quantity of the property of the inhabitants is invested in securities of this kind, and forgery has here become a crime of an unheard of extent; unfortunately, the state of society in this country makes it easy to be committed and fatal in its effects; it cannot go on to any extent without shaking commercial confidence between man and man, and involving families in ruin. We have it in evidence, that a sum to the extent of 40,50 or 60 lakhs of Rupees, has been obtained on false securities, from small merchants, so that the whole of an innocent family may be involved in ruin, from fraudulent practices of one person. If this offence in an ordinary case calls for punishment, how much worse a complexion does the crime assume, how much more loudly does it call for punishment, when the person who commits it is one in affluent circumstances, who can only do it for the purpose of increasing his wealth. How black an aspect does it assume when a man of education, enjoying all the comforts in life which affluence can bestow, whose property, secured to him by the laws, rises him about his fellows, who is almost counted a superior-being amongst them; when that situation, regardless of the interest of the Government which secures him in the enjoyment

of his wealth, regardless of the consequences to others, for the sake of some petty increase to his already swollen property, commits a crime that may involve thousands in ruin.

The English Law with due regard to the seriousness of this offence, in an act passed 15 years since, declared that it should be lawful to transport persons, convicted of it, beyond the seas. I have myself great doubt if the Court have power to inflict a greater punishment than that, but they have the power to mitigate that punishment.

The Jury who tried your case have commended you to the merciful consideration of the Court; a petition has been presented in your favour, signed by the most respectable persons of your own religion, and by Englishmen. We have also had a paper translated to us, urging that it is not lawful to punish a Bramin in the way others are punished.

There is nothing a Court pays more attention to than a recommendation from a Jury, for they are supposed to take the proper view of the case generally, from their mixing more with persons of the prisoner's situation in society, from their different trades or pursuits; the fact is left to the Jury, and they have all possible lights thrown on it, for they understand the habits of the people, and they may, in many cases, have to examine into, perceive circumstances of a mitigating nature which may have escaped the observation of the Judge, and if they bring them to the notice of the Court they will be thankfully received and taken as a kind assistance; but in this case the recommendation is not attended with any suggestion, there was nothing which appeared in the course of the proceedings to the humane Judge before whom your case was tried, to alter the future of your offence to take away from its criminality.

The petition which has been presented to us no doubt is entitled to our respectful attention and that it should be taken into our serious consideration, but in all cases by whomsoever a petition is presented which is intended to alter the course of public justice, it becomes necessary for those who have the sacred duty of administering the laws, to see upon what grounds they are to be diverted from the plain—the straight path set them. I have in vain looked for any suggestion to induce us to do so, indeed all the applications on your behalf, when viewed abstractedly, appear to have no good grounds of mitigation; the paper you have last read has shown none, and I may say, from no quarter has any other cause of mitigation been shown, or matter to which our attention have been drawn, than the following: First, that in this country we ought to exempt Brahmins from transportation: second, that from the degradation they suffer when punished, we ought not to inflict the same punishment on them

as on others: thirdly., that in your case it is a fall from a state of opulence to degradation and misery, and that your children will also lose their caste.

With respect to the first of these, a great misapprehension seems to prevail, that we should do anything to shock the feelings of the Natives in religious matters, but that is not so; the English Law looks first to the security of justice, as far as possible endeavouring to preserve the religious institutions of the Natives. The act passed in the year of the reign of 21st Geo 3rd ch. 70. Sec. 18 and 19, point out the course of duty we are to pursue:—

“XVIII. And in order that regard should be had to the civil and religious usage of the said natives, to be enacted, that the rights and authorities of fathers of families, and masters of families according as the same might have been exercised by the Gentoo or Mohammedan Law, shall be preserved to them respectively within their same families; nor shall any act done in consequence of the rule and law of caste, respecting the members of the said families only, be held and adjudged a crime, although the same may not be held justifiable by the laws of England.”

“XIX. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, to frame such process, and make such rules and orders, for the execution thereof in suits civil or criminal against the natives of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, as may accommodate the same to the religion and manners of such natives, so far as the same may consist with the due execution of the laws and attainment of justice.”

That which is reserved to the natives of this country by the law, is the free exercise of their religious uses, within their families, and a liberty is, in some measure, given to accommodate the law to their habits as far as is consistent with justice, but it could not be said that Brahmins should suffer a less severe punishment than any other person for an offence, for such a principle has never been recognised nor ever will be recognised so long as the English Law exists.

The next point is one of more powerful consideration; and we would willingly take into consideration the punishment inflicted on you must, less or more, attached to your young and innocent family; I am sure the consequences will not be such as is stated. I do not believe that they will lose caste, and if it were so, I have too good an opinion of the Native character to think that they would, in this case, be guided by so erroneous a principle. With respect to yourself, I feel that the punishment must fall more heavily on you; but I see no way of avoiding it but by incurring a greater evil. I have but to choose one or two things, that the law should take its course without partiality, or that I should say, there are a set of persons



in this country privileged to commit crime. With respect to what has been said in the petition, "that you have been a person of wealth," that, in my opinion, aggravates the offence, I am unwilling to dwell on this or to add to your distress, it is sufficient to say that in none of the applications made in your behalf by your friends, has a proper ground for altering the course of the law, as laid down by the Statute, been pointed out to us, and it may here be useful to mention, that a Statute has passed in England, which came into force here on the 1st of this month, which not only prescribes a greater punishment, leaving it to the court to transport for any term of years, but also stating, that forgery shall, be according to the English term—felony; and it is desirable that it may be known, that such involves the forfeiture of all properties. I have, at present, the painful duty, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Jury and the petition of a number of respectable persons, with some of whom I am personally acquainted, and to both of which I would be desirous of attending, of passing upon you the sentence of the law. The feelings of the Court would lead them to mitigate your punishment in consideration of your young—your innocent family, nay in consideration of your fallen and miserable situation; but we have to consider the larger interests of the community; we have to pursue the course pointed out to us, we have the sacred duty of administering criminal law without partiality or affection. Another person was transported a few months since for a similar offence, he was a Brahmin by caste and differing from you in no respect except that fortune was not so bountiful to him—he was not so wealthy as you; if, without any suggestion of a mitigating feature, in your case we were to pass a milder sentence on you, in what way could we say that we hold in our hands the balance of justice, without allowing it to preponderate to the one side or the other.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to be transported to the settlement of Prince of Wales Island, for the term of 7 years.  
—Harkaru. (363)

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1829

#### Correspondence

To The Editor of the *Government Gazette*.

SIR,—To those who travel with capacious tents, my remarks may appear superfluous—but those wayfaring men upon whom wealth has been less lavish of her gifts, will join me in the observation I am about to make.

Amidst the care attendant on the government of a great empire, must be a pleasurable duty to promote the comfort of its subjects, especially by measures creative of no expence—and to real utility,



add beauty by adorning the face of the country. It has always been a favourable object with eastern sovereigns, to encourage plantations, and many are the splendid groves which now, in favoured provinces, perpetuate the names of rulers who, for many generations past, have slept with their fathers.

How is it that our British Governors have always denied themselves this gratification of adorning our empire by encouraging the people to plant? Especially on the highways, how bleak, and barren, and comfortless are those villages, which cannot yield the weary traveller shade, where no friendly tree invites himself and cattle to repose after the fatigues of the journey—yet many are those places where the traveller must halt; and now, in the absence of Surais, he has no refuge from the sun, but his scanty blanket. We are daily consuming timber, but quite regardless of replacing it—an evil which ere long, will be felt in our pockets—now how easy would be the remedy? Were all British Officers entrusted with the government of provinces and districts, instructed to consider, as a part of their duty, the encouragement of the natives to plant and dig wells—did they use mild influence with the more wealthy of our subjects, who all consider digging wells and planting groves as a religious duty—each village would, ere long, be adorned by rising groves of tamarinds, mangoes, etc., which would at once gratify the owners—tend to circulate capital, and prevent hoarding—and years had elapsed, the trees thus planted would be found to offer umbragious shelter to the traveller and timbers for use; all these would cost our Government nothing. See the change which a zealous officer-in-charge of district may effect—in his intercourse with the higher classes—both in the towns and villages within his care—he would persuade them, and his persuasions would be seconded by the desire every Native has for such objects to plant trees and dig wells—Gardens would arise around and amply reward his zeal. Potails, malgoozars and zumeendars should be given to understand, that they were expected to rear groves or gardens in proportions to the size of their villages—care should be taken that not mangoes alone, but useful trees for timbers should be re-planted. It argues but little for the zeal, philanthropy, or rural test of public officers, who can see the high roads run through their districts without a tree at the different villages to shelter the traveller. To catch robbers, and rid the road of plunderers—to haunt thieves through all the doublings of Mokeddma, is very laudable, but surely after providing for the traveller's safety—his comfort is worthy of a thought.

Would Government take up this subject, luxurious groves would gradually rise from the barren planes—the inhabitants would gently

yield up a few hours indolence for the delightful recreation of gardening—a few years culture would suffice—nature would carry on the work, and future generations laud the zeal and taste of their forefathers.

I remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A traveller. (364)

Camp, Feb., 22, 1829.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1829

### Serampore College

The Committee for conducting the affairs of this institution, have just published their report for the year ending 31st December 1828. It opens by stating that his Danish Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant a Royal charter to the Institution, which Dr. Marshman will bring with him on his return to India. In soliciting a charter it was the desire of the committee to acquire for the college, the power of receiving endowments, and of appropriating them in perpetuity according to the donors. They also desire to give the Institution itself a permanent existence and a fixed character; advantages which they could not expect to attain except under the operation of a charter.

The fund for the endowment of Native Tutors, has been increased by several generous donations, and has arisen at the close of the last year, to about 6,000 rupees.

The number of students on the establishments, at the close of the year, was 52—8 in the European class, 17 in Sanskrit, 7 in preparatory seminary; and 20 in the subsidiary grammar school at Sooree.

The students in European class are reported to have made very satisfactory progress during the year, in the Greek and Latin translation, grammar, history, mathematics, etc.

The two elder Native youths in the college have, this year, quitted their studies, and entered on active labour. The majority of the 7 students of the 2nd class, it is said held out pleasing hopes of success.

The committee remark that the students who now compose this class afford them greater encouragement than any who have preceded them in prosecuting their plan of insisting, as a preliminary with a majority of the students, on their study of Sanskrit, a necessity which will be apparent to any one who considers the intimate connections which subsists between the learned languages of the east and its numerous offsprings of dialects.

The third Sanskrit class also evinces a respectable degree of progress.

The practicability of establishing grammar schools in those places where native Christians reside, has been established—the 1st of a series of such schools being now in successful operation in Birbhum, under Mr. Williamson, formerly of the college.

All the youths at present on the strength of the college are of Christian parentage, it being with a view to their benefit that the Institution was established. At the original establishment of the college, the number was small, but at present exceeds a hundred, between 6 and 16.

Reference is made in the report to circumstances of discouragement and difficulty that have retarded the prosecution of those views which the committee hope to have realised in a shorter period; but, amidst these, they express their conviction that the friends of the Institution will feel a pleasure in remarking, that the 1st 10 years of its existence have not wholly been without product. The funds which Mr. Ward raised in Europe and America amounting to about 50 thousand rupees, it is stated, have remained untouched; and it is shown, that, notwithstanding the difficulties that have supervened something has been effected, as is set forth in the following abstract—

“A fund has been formed for Native Tutors in this country which is gradually increasing, and may, if not interrupted, in a few years, yield an interest, equal to the requisite expenditure. With the exception of a part of one of the professor's houses, the buildings have been erected. A charter has been obtained, which secures the college from dissolution, and enables it to receive endowments. A library of nearly 5,000 volumes have been collected. It possesses a philosophical apparatus, the largest in the country. An efficient European class has been formed, several of the students of which will have completed their term of study at the close of the next year, and be prepared to enter on active missionary labour; a large body of Native Christian youth, is far advanced in the study of *Sanskrita*, with minds prepared, by the severe application it has induced, to enter on the study of the sciences and general literature and steps have been taken to prepare other youths of Christian parentage of the exercises of the college. Though this recapitulation exhibits less progress than its friends might have expected, or than its projectors had hoped, it holds out sufficient encouragement to that perseverance without which the ground which has been gained will be lost. The committee finally expressed a hope for the continued support of the friends of the Serampore College, with an assurance that no exertion will be spared to make it increasingly efficient. (365)



MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1829

**Insolvent Debtors:** We regret extremely to learn that the benevolent act of the Legislature, for the relief of the Insolvent Debtors of Calcutta, had as yet, so far we understand, proved unoperative, and is likely to continue so, unless some modification be made as to the costs of process in the Court. Accordingly many individuals, some of whom have for years languished in a state of confinement and privation, and who but a short time ago, were cheered with the prospect of at length being speedily restored to liberty and usefulness, have, all at once, met with disappointment rendered the more bitter by their previous sanguine expectations of a more pleasing result.

Under these circumstances, the Debtors confined in the Central Jail have drawn up a petition to a quarter, where their cases always excited the humanest interest, and where we doubt not the obstacles that have so unexpectedly clogged legislative measure of relief, will meet with prompt and efficacious consideration. (366)

#### Petition of the insolvent debtors

To The Honorable Sir Charles Edward Grey, Knight, Chief Justice, and his Companions Justices of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Fort William in Bengal.

The humble petition of the undersigned Insolvent Debtors now in the Common Jail of Calcutta

Sheweth—

That your petitioners beg leave to express their sense of gratitude for the humane disposition shewn by your Honorable Court to afford relief to them under the Insolvent Debtors' Act—but they regret to state that there are some circumstances, in their case, no doubt unforeseen by your Honorable Court, which operate to frustrate the benevolent objects contemplated by the Legislature:—

2. That the Costs of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, as laid down in the Table of Fees sanctioned by your Hon'ble Court, are so uncertain and indefinite in amount as to leave your petitioners without the hope of ever reaping any benefit from the operation of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, which will consequently prove a dead letter to them.

3. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that a specific sum of moderate amount, may be fixed for the ordinary process in the Insolvent Debtors' Court; and should this be found impracticable, that it may be left optional with your petitioners to conduct their own cause, as allowed by the Plea Rule of the Supreme Court, so as to bring the benefit of the Act within their reach, and thus render it available to those for whom alone it was intended.



4. To the same end your petitioner pray, that the proper attorney may be allotted by your Hon'ble Court for the benefit of sworn paupers among the Insolvent Debtors:—and lastly.

That every proper facility may be afforded to the attorneys of the Court to act for such persons as may be able to pay their professional fee as sanctioned by your Hon'ble Court.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

Christian Signatures	17
Mohammedan	15
Hindoos.	77

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109 signatures.

Calcutta, Great Jail, April 9, 1829. (367)

#### MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1829

**Native Papers:** *Discovery of a false copper coin:* A burglary was committed in the house of one Hari Poddar, at Kajirhaut, in the district of Burdwan in last January. The Thanadar, with his men, had been at the place, and held an investigation into the circumstance of the house breaking; he discovered the thief and demanded of him to produce the person who had made the pick, or instrument, with which the hole was made into the house. Saroop Kamar, a blacksmith of the same place, was named to be the maker of the pick: the Thanadar came to Saroop's house, and made a search after the tools, but could not trace out: he next entered into the house of one Brindabana Kamar, who lived near Saroop, and while searching for the tools for making house-breaking picks, he found a machine for forging Trisooli copper Pyee (Benares Pyee), with a quantity of copper blanks (unstamped copper coin). The Thanadar was delighted, and said, "I have been digging the earth for a worm and have met with a snake," saying this, he tied the Kamar, and transmitted to the Judge. (368)

#### MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1829

**Accident:** We have heard that as a Saheb was driving in a Buggy through Sankareetolla, an unfortunate musulman happened to be before it, he fell down and the wheels passed through his skull, which has been broken; the crown piece of the head has been separated, and he instantly fell senseless. (369)

We have since learnt that a similar accident has happened near the Round Tank in Bowbazar: a pedestrian having had his body bruised in several places and he is considered to be in danger: neither the buggy nor the rider has yet been discovered. (370)

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1829

The Sessions commenced at the Supreme Court on Monday last, the 13th Instant, when, after the usual proclamation and the swearing in of the Grand Jury, Sir Edward Ryan charged the Jury as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

Before I proceed to observe upon any of the cases in the Calendar, I am desirous of calling your attention \* \* \* to an Act to provide for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in the East Indies.

It is now nearly seventeen years since the Debtors, in the Calcutta Gaol, were liberated under an Act, passed principally for relief of Insolvent Debtors in England, but extended by express enactment to this and other Presidencies in India. That Statute extended no further than to the release of Prisoners in Gaol at that time; and did not apply to future cases of imprisonment; and in the Acts relating to this subject, which have since been passed in England, no mention has been made of the British Territories in India. Under the temporary Act of 1812, nearly one hundred Debtors were released from the Calcutta Gaol, and amongst that number was a European, who had been a prisoner for the long period of eighteen years.

That none of the Insolvent Acts passed in England, should have extended to this country, has, for many years, been a subject of regret; and by Petitions from those suffering under lengthened imprisonment, and by the humane exertions of others, this evil has been brought to the notice of the authorities at home, and relief afforded to all those who choose to comply with the conditions, on which the Legislature has thought fit to authorise their discharge. The long period of imprisonment, which many of those who are now in Gaol have suffered, will shew how urgent is the necessity for the relief which this Act afford. One Native has been in Gaol for sixteen years; another nearly fourteen; a European thirteen years; others eight, nine, ten and twelve years; and I am informed that there are about ninety-five Natives, and twenty-five Europeans, who hope to be relieved under this Act.

The Court, in regulating its proceedings under this Act, has endeavoured to keep in mind the principle upon which all Insolvent Laws are founded; namely, that a Debtor ought to be released from custody, on making a *bona fide* division of all his property amongst his Creditors, except in cases where the conduct of the Debtor appears to have been fraudulent. In order, therefore, to secure the just interest of the Creditor, he ought to have notice of his Debtor's application to be released; for he is entitled to see that the Debtor has made a fair and full statement, of his property to ensure its being delivered

over, and divided amongst the Creditors. He is also entitled, on the day fixed for hearing the petition, to appear and oppose the Insolvent's discharge, upon proving the prisoner to have done any of the Acts enumerated in the Statute, which authorise the Court to continue the period of imprisonment. Thus, an Insolvent who wishes to conceal his affairs, and to defeat the objects of this Act, may destroy books, or papers, which ought to be subject to investigation; or make false entries in them; he may conceal debts which are due to him, or may give an undue preference to a particular Creditor; in these and instances of the like nature, the Court is authorised not to order the prisoner to be discharged until he shall have been in prison three years, from the date of his petition. In other cases, the Court is authorised in detaining him for two years from the date of his petition; as, where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Insolvent has contracted any Debts fraudulently, or by means of breach of trust, or false pretences, or without having any reasonable or probable expectation at the time when contracted of paying them, or if he has put his Creditors to unnecessary expense by a vexatious and frivolous defence to a suit for recovering any Debt: in these and other instances, the period of imprisonment may be continued for the time I have already mentioned. The Court has endeavoured to avoid all unnecessary delay in the release of the Insolvent, as far as was consistent with a due regard to the rights and interest of the Creditor.

You are probably aware that this Act is not confined to the mere release of prisoners in the Gaol, but that its objects are of a more general and extensive nature; and in some respect analogous to the Bankrupt Law of England. Thus, Insolvent persons, without being in prison, who are able to deliver instant possession of effects to the amount of half their debts, are entitled to relief under this Act. And in order to provide against Traders (who, if in England, would be subject to the Bankrupt Laws), absconding to Serampore or other places, and setting their Creditors at defiance; Mr. Wynn introduced a Clause making the departing of such a Trader from the jurisdiction with the intent to defeat or delay his Creditors, an Act of Insolvency; and authorised the Court upon the Petition of Creditors, to a certain amount, to treat the party escaping as an Insolvent Debtor, and to assign his property for the benefit of his Creditors.

There are other provisions in this Act, the intentions of which is, to secure a more equal distribution of the effects of a Debtor. In 1822, a Statute was passed in England, for preventing frauds upon Creditors. The preamble recites, "that injustice is frequently done to Creditors by secret Warrants of Attorney to confess judgment for securing the payment of money, whereby persons in a state of Insolvency, are enabled to keep up the appearance of being in good circumstances, and persons holding such Warrants of Attorney, have the



power of taking the property of such Insolvents in execution at any time, to the exclusion of the rest of their Creditors." To prevent such injustice (and I am informed that instances have occurred here, of Creditors, by means of such Warrants, sweeping away all the effects of their Debtors to the exclusion of the other Creditors), provisions similar to those contained in the English Statute of 1822, have been introduced. Every Warrant of Attorney to confess judgment, and every cognovit actionem executed after the first of last March, is to be deemed fraudulent, and null and void, to all intents and purposes, unless, filed with the Prothonotary of this Court, within six weeks after the time of its execution, accompanied by an affidavit of the time of its execution. The Prothonotary is directed to enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, an alphabetical list of all Warrants of Attorney, and of every cognovit actionem filed in his office, which books, as well as the Warrant, or cognovit, may be searched and viewed at all convenient times.

I will trouble you, Gentlemen, no further with observations on this Statue. I sincerely trust it will, on experience, be found to effect all the objects for which it is intended, and to have placed the laws relating to Debtor and Creditor, on a more secure and wholesome foundation. (371)

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1829

**Native Newspapers:** *Curious News:* A Christian, or Feringee, of Boitakhana, observed the ceremony of Churak Sannyasi, like Hindus, on the last Churak, he threw the Ullariya cloth about his neck, went to Kali Ghaut, bored his tongue and limbs of his body, and has been dancing in the street. He was known to several persons, who recognized him, some of them were astonished at the man, whose faith was of a different persuasion, voluntarily embracing the Hindu superstition, so much censured by the Missionaries. (372)

**Ear-Cutting:** It is well known, that the Native who observe the ceremony of Churak, called Churak Sannyasi, resort to Kali Ghaut and bore the tongue and other parts of their body. On their return, they stop at Brijetalao, where a great concourse of people assemble. A Goldsmith of Jaun Bazar, went to see it, with his son, on the 9th instant, the boy had a pair of gold ear-rings on, and while he and his father's attention was engaged with the scene passing before them, a thief came with a pair of scissors, and sheared off the ear of the former, and ran away with the cropped ear-jewel. The boy, from the pain of the cut, made a shrieking noise, and the father, on looking on his back, saw the man flying, he was immediately caught with his scissors, and committed to the place of Justice. (373)



MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1829

The first North Wester of the season in Calcutta, came on yesterday evening, with crashing claps of thunder, that sounded very loud and near—and excessively vivid stream or forked lightning. These soon ushered in very heavy rain and a shower of hail-stones varying in size from a pistol bullet to a pigeon's egg.

From the uncommon severity of the storm, we apprehended at the time that it must have occasioned several accidents, and we regret to state, that this has been the case, as we have already learnt, that two men were struck by the lightning in the fort, one of whom was killed on the spot, but the other is still living, though much injured in the spine. Two men we also hear, were killed by the lightning at Kidderpore. (374)

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1829

*An Accident:* Four or five days ago, a gentleman riding through the Upper Circular Road, his carriage happened swiftly to run over an unfortunate young woman, who was carrying a water-pot under her arm, which gave her such severe bruises, that she was nearly killed, but she is now so far recovered, as to be no longer in danger of her life. (375)

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1829

*Fire:* A fire broke out in Nandona Bagan Road, on last Thursday, and a great many houses and much property have been reduced to ashes. (376)

*Fire:* In the last week, a fire broke out at Watgunj, which continued for a long time, and the same accident happened at Syambazar, Hatkhola, and Kalinga. The fire which took place in the bazar at Kalinga, destroyed several houses, besides an immense quantity of rice and other sorts of grain. (377)

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1829

*New Joint Stock Bank:* At a public Meeting held at the Exchange Rooms this-day (May 26th) for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of establishing a General Bank. John Smith, Esq., being called to the chair, it was unanimously resolved "That it is expedient to establish a Joint Stock Banking Company upon a broad and public basis to be carried on under a separate and distinct establishment of its own."

Papers being handed round the table, upwards of one hundred gentlemen subscribed their names in approbation of the proposal.

The following gentlemen were then chosen members of the Committee for the purpose of considering and arranging all the details of the proposed Institution, and submitting the same to a general meeting of subscribers to be called on or before the 15th June next:—

A. Apear; T. Bracken; T. Beeby; W. Bruce; James Cullen; John Dougal; \* \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*  
Hurrymahun Tagore; Radhakisson Mitter; Rajchunder Roy; Radhamadub Banoorjee; Roybhun Hameer Mull; and Daychund Tilluckchund. (378)

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1829

### Salt Monopoly

To the Editor of the *Bengal Herald*

SIR,—It has been so long the custom to cry out against the "Salt Monopoly" as it is termed, that I think many of the public have taken for granted the truth of all the splenetic remarks and unfounded assertions which have been promulgated respecting it.

The most determined radical never advocated the existence of a government without an income derivable from the productions of the soil, or the luxuries of the people:—of the latter, the inhabitants of India, as a body, possess none, and for the support of the administration, it became necessary to impose a tax which, from its diffusion, would not press severely on any individual: at the same time, that it could be collected with unprecedented cheapness and facility, and without the odium attending the levy of an impost by the tax-gatherer direct.

Of such a nature is the Salt tax which has been in use in this country, from time immemorial, is almost imperceptible in its operation, and which for its gathering, requires no coercion or direct interference with the individuals taxed.

It may be considered in the light of an extremely minute poll tax, without the intervention of a tax-gatherer to levy it, and its amount on each adult does not exceed one rupee,\* for which there is a certainty of being supplied with an indispensable condiment, at a fair valuation.

Previous to the Honorable East India Company having the sovereignty of this country cast into their hands by the effect of unforeseen cause, the manufacture of Salt was monopolized by a few

Zemindars, who were enabled, by natural advantages, to confine it to the situations within the limits of their own estates, and who allowed its preparation by none but themselves, nor its introduction from any other territory.

The misery of the molungees (or manufacturers of salt) was also extreme, because being tenants of the zemindars they were forced to forego all the other advantages of their situation, or submit to any task their landlords were pleased to impose; besides being in those days, more completely at the mercy of their superiors.

When the preparation of Salt was commenced by the Government, a handsome compensation was allowed to the zemindars, who had possession of the Salt manufactories, and they are in this day receiving, under various denominations, a stipend, designated "Kalary" rents, as a remuneration for the occupancy of Salt lands.

It may be said, that Salt was formerly sold at two rupees a maund, while at present the price of it is generally four rupees. To this I may reply, that at the same period when Salt was two rupees a maund, rice was only eight annas, now, the latter article is not merely doubled, but quadrupled in price, altho' no monopoly has existed: and the same remark will hold good with regard to oil, ghee, and the other necessities of life, indicating thereby, increasing wealth in the general mass of the community, and we everywhere see increasing population and cultivation, as the clearance and draining of the Sunderbuns and other wild tracts of country amply testify.

It has been too generally believed by persons who were ignorant of the true state of the tax, and merely received their impressions from their Chuprasses, Sirdar bearers, and others of the same class, and especially by some of the Government Revenue Officers (even Mr. St. George Tucker, in his work on the "Financial Situation of the East India Company" holds the same doctrine); that the molungees were forced into the service, and "compelled to expose themselves in unhealthy works, to the attacks of Tigers and Alligators, and to all the physical ills engendered by a pestilential climate.

This statement of Mr. Tucker's (however applicable to the manufacture under the zamindars) scarcely requires refutation now, it is, well known, that he seldom extended his personal enquiry as to the state of the country, beyond the vicinity of the General Treasury. His acquaintance, therefore, with the real condition of the molungees must be supposed to have been derived from the ordinary oracles in such cases, a Calcutta Sircur, a Chuprassy or a Sirdar bearer not one of whom, in all probability, knew the difference between a Kalary and a four-post bedstead.

Having spent the greater part of my life among the molungees, and being well acquainted with their habits, customs, &c., I can positively affirm, that they are by no means less advantageously situated than any other portion of the Indian peasantry; there are, in fact, some molungees, who are possessed of property to the amount of 50,000 rupees, who have their Talooks, Jotts, &c. &c., and hundreds of them obtain advances, at once, from the agents, of several thousand rupees—of course, there are some poor, as in every other situation in life.

Their occupation is hereditary, having descended from father to son for ages, and such are its advantages that I am aware of cases, in some Aurongs in the Agency of the 24-Pergunnas, where respectable Brahmins are now manufacturing Salt, in the name of their servants in consequence of dreading the loss of caste, should it be known, that they are employed in such occupations as are prohibited by the laws of Manu.

These facts will demonstrate whether it is not a source of considerable emolument to the manufacturers, and that it is not an oppression on the community, as the tax rate of one rupee yearly for an adult, will sufficiently indicate.

Respecting the compulsion used, wars with the ferocious tigers and deadliness of the climate, I shall give you further intelligence in my next.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours obedient servant,

A SALT DAROGAH.

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\*The consumption of one man is twelve seers annually, which at the highest rate of five rupees a maund, is one rupee eight annas, and deducting eight annas the cost to Government, which at any rate, the consumer would have to pay, leaves the tax at one rupee. (379)



THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1829

### Shark Fight

To The Editor of the *John Bull*

SIR,—An instance of intrepidity, and dexterity, on the part of an Upcountry native, well worthy of being recorded, occurred lately in this neighbourhood. I chanced to be on the spot, when this display of courage and coolness took place; and had I not witnessed, I confess, I should have been sceptical in believing, what nevertheless is a plain matter of fact. I was walking on the banks of the river, at the time when some Upcountry boats were delivering their cargoes. A considerable number of Coolies were employed on shore on the work, all of whom, I observed, on a sudden running away in apparent trepidation from the edge of the water—returning again, as if eager, yet afraid to approach some object, and again running off as before. I found, on enquiry, that the cause of all this perturbation was the appearance of a large and strange looking fish, swimming close to the bank, and almost in the midst of the boats. Knowing that Alligators were common enough, I at first conjectured that the fish in question must be one of those rather frightful animals: but recollecting that natives and alligators are not so strangers to each other, as appearances on this occasion indicated, I hastened to the spot to ascertain the matter, when I perceived the huge monster of a shark, sailing along,—now near the surface of the water, and now sinking down apparently in pursuit of his prey. At this moment a native, on the Choppah roof of one of the boats, with a rope in his hand, which he was slowly coiling up, surveyed the Shark's movements with a look, that evidently indicated that he had a serious intention of encountering him in his own element. Holding the rope, on which he made a sort of running knot, in one hand, and stretching out the other arm, as if already in the act of swimming, he stood in an attitude, truly picturesque waiting the reappearance of the Shark. At about six or eight yards from the boat the animal rose near the surface, when the native instantly plunged into the water, a short distance from the very jaws of the monster. The Shark immediately turned round, and swam slowly towards the man, who in his turn, nothing daunted, struck out the arm, that was at liberty, and approached his foe. When within a foot or two of the Shark, he dived beneath him—the animal going down almost at the same instant. The bold assailant in this frightful contest soon reappeared on the opposite side of the Shark, swimming fearlessly, with the hand he had at liberty, and holding the rope behind his back with the other. The Shark which had also by this time made his appearance again, immediately swam towards him; and while the animal was apparently in the act of lifting himself over the lower part of the native's body, that he might

seize upon his prey, the man making a strong effort, threw himself up perpendicularly, and went down with his feet foremost—the Shark following him so simultaneously, that I was fully impressed with the idea, that they had gone down grappling together. As far as I could judge, they remained nearly twenty seconds out of sight, while I stood in breathless anxiety,—and I may add horror, waiting the result of this fearful encounter. Suddenly the native made his appearance holding up both his hands over his head, and calling out with a voice that proclaimed the victory he had won, while underneath the wave ‘tan—tan!’ The people in the boat were all prepared—the rope was instantly drawn tight, and the struggling victim, lashing the water in his wrath, was dragged to the shore and dispatched. When measured, his length was found to be six feet nine inches—his girth, at the greatest three feet seven inches. The native, who achieved this intrepid and dexterous exploit, bore no other marks of his finny enemy, than a cut on the left arm, evidently received from coming in contact with the tail or someone of the fins of the animal. It did not occur to me, to ask if this was the first Shark-fight in which he had been engaged; but from the preparations and ready assistance he received from his companions in the boat, I should suppose, that he has more than once displayed the same courage and dexterity which so much astonished me. The scene was altogether one, I shall never forget; the neighbourhood of the combatants to the shore—for they were only—a few yards from it—enabled me to see, what I have attempted to describe to the greatest advantage.—*An eye witness.*

Banks of the Hooghly, May 20. (380)

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1829

**General Bank:** In conformity with the public notice previously given, a Meeting was held on Monday last at the Exchange Rooms, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of establishing a General Bank. The public interest excited on this subject seems to have been considerable; as, notwithstanding the almost entire silence of the Press, about two hundred and fifty individuals, it is supposed, were present, including most of the principal merchants of Calcutta, both European and Native.

John Smith, Esq., having been called to the chair, and W. C. Hurry, Esq., having been requested to act as Secretary, it was moved by Mr. G. J. Gordon, seconded by Mr. G. A. Prinsep, and unanimously resolved, “That it is expedient to establish a Joint- Stock Banking Company upon a broad and public basis, to be carried on under a separate and distinct establishment of its own”.

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It was then moved by Mr. Gordon, and seconded by Mr. R. J. Bagshaw, 'That the New Bank be called the Commercial Bank of Calcutta'. Mr. G. in moving this Resolution noticed that the Commercial Bank was originally instituted on principles similar to those which suggested the call of the present meeting; and that it was the wish to restore it to a situation in which it would be independent of any particular establishment, that induced the Proprietors to throw it open to the public. The principal advantage proposed in continuing the name of the Commercial Bank was the convenience of having at hand a supply of well engraved Notes for the immediate commencement of Banking operations. The plates from which they were taken were executed so as to defy imitation in this country; and the name itself appeared sufficiently appropriate as indicative of the description and object of the Association about to be formed. Mr. G. begged it, however, to be distinctly understood, that neither he nor his partners regarded the name as a matter of any importance, and that the adoption of it by the meeting was by no means a necessary condition to their cordial co-operation in the promotion of the objects for which the meeting had been called.

It was then moved as an amendment by Mr. R. Browne, and seconded by Mr. Henry Mackenzie, that the General Bank should be established under a name to be afterwards determined, and that it should not appear as grafted on any existing establishment. The amendment was put to the vote; but on a show of hands it seemed difficult to ascertain the sense of the meeting.

Mr. Gordon then rose to repeat that he did not consider the name as a matter of any importance; but as it appeared that others entertained a different view of the question, rather than disturb the unanimity which appeared to prevail on more essential points, he would beg leave to withdraw his motion, which was withdrawn accordingly.

After some further discussion, upwards of one hundred gentlemen subscribed their names to the list of Shareholders, from whom a Committee of twenty-four was appointed with power to add to their number, for the purpose of considering and arranging all the details of the proposed Institution, and submitting the same to a general meeting of subscribers, to be called on or before the 15th June next. The following are the Members of the Committee:—

A. Apear,	F. M. Gillanders,
T. Bracken,	G. J. Gordon,
W. T. Beeby,	C. F. Hunter,
W. Bruce,	W. C. Hurry,
James Cullen,	John Maclean,
John Dougal,	H. Mackenzie,



K. R. Mackenzie,  
John Palmer,  
John Ritchie,  
John Smith,  
William Smithson,  
Joseph Willis,

Hurymohun Tagore,  
Radhakissen Mitter,  
Rajchunder Roy,  
Radhamadhub Banoorjee,  
Roybhun Hameer Mull,  
And  
Daychund Tilluckchund.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated, after which we understand the Committee met for the consideration of the points referred to them by the body of the subscribers. The Secretary, Mr. HURRY, will receive the names of intending shareholders.—*India Gazette.* (381)

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1829

**Prospectus**

**of the**

**East Indian Association**

*'Knowledge is power'—Lord Bacon*

Nothing has of late excited more attention, from persons of all descriptions, than the conditions and prospects of the inhabitants of India. The subject was little considered a few years ago; but from various circumstances, it has now acquired so much importance, that there seems to be but one opinion on the point, that the situation of the people of India may be, and requires to be improved. The apathy formerly so general, is rapidly giving place to a lively concern for promoting the true welfare of the people, on the broadest and most solid bases.

The feature in the concern, which must be most pleasing to philanthropic observers, is that the persons in whose condition a change for the better is attempted to be introduced, are themselves beginning to be sensible of their true state, and of the necessity of applying their efforts to effect its improvement. It would be impossible to do any good to those, who are labouring under so great a delusion as to suppose, that their state admits no amelioration. It will be necessary to point out to them their danger, before offering them the means of escape, this has in a manner been done with respect to the people of this country; they feel it exceedingly desirable that their general condition should be bettered, and that attempts at improvements should be commenced without delay.



But it must be evident to all, that no efforts of unsupported individuals will be able to effect any improvement, adequate to the wants of a numerous body. All the zeal of a Wilberforce would have been employed in vain, if the Abolition of Slavery had depended upon his individual exertions. How then can single persons, who themselves labour under the difficulties which they would endeavour to remove, accomplish anything proportional to the amount of evils which are so impatiently endured? Under such circumstances, what can be more suitable than the establishment of an Association, by which the nature of all obstructions may be fully weighed; the fittest plans for effecting the desired good, devised; and the scattered efforts and talents of individual concentrated? And what can be better calculated than such an Association to excite and maintain a deep interest in the minds of the community whose welfare is contemplated; to serve as a rallying point to those who have the dearest interest of their country at heart; and to instigate even the most apathetic to join their aid in promotion of the great objects in view?

Such an Association has been formed; and it is the design of this paper to state briefly the principal objects which this Association is intended to embrace, and to invite all persons to lend their assistance towards the effectual accomplishment of those objects.

The object of the Association is, to enquire into and ascertain the state and circumstances of East Indians; to endeavour, by all lawful means, to remove the grievances under which they labour, and to promote their intellectual, moral and political improvement. This will necessarily open a wide field for research and investigation; and it cannot, therefore, be doubted, that the advantages of an Association established for such purposes are sufficiently manifest in the useful and comprehensive nature of its intended operations. Every subject of importance, connected with the well-being of the East Indians as a body, will undergo full discussion, by which means, every important measure having been thoroughly examined, the difficulties which may exist, and the most suitable means of removing them will be made apparent; and the whole strength of the Association will be put forth to obtain for them the possession of those rights and immunities of which they are now destitute. As it is in contemplation to publish the results of these discussions, much information on theoretical and practical subjects will be diffused,—an expedient which will cause many existing and injurious prejudices to vanish, and prepare the way for the adoption and execution of plans now little known, or unjustly depreciated.

\* \* \* \* \*

The objects of the Association being so comprehensive, every assistance is requisite to enable its members to acquire the best

information on subjects connected with East Indians, and the inhabitants of the country generally. A library, consisting principally of best works on India, promises to be of much use in conducting local enquiries and will deserve the attention of the Association. It is hoped also, that persons residing in the interior, who are deeply interested in the objects of the Association, but are by their situation, rendered incapable of affording it active assistance, will endeavour to increase the stock of local knowledge by their communications.

With these views, the co-operation of all classes is earnestly invited; but especially that of East Indians who, peculiarly situated as they are, and having to depend principally on their own exertions for their advancement in Society, are under greater obligations to express their concurrence in the objects of the Association and to afford their warmest and most unremitting support to measures which are at once necessary, beneficial and practicable. (382)

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1829

**Native Education:** The Eighth Report of the Calcutta Baptist Female School Society has just been published.

The Committee of the Society advert to one or two features in the present character of Native Female Instruction, which it is conceived distinctly show, that real advance has been made in the work of Native Female Education.

"It is generally known, to those who have felt interested in female schools for the natives of India, that at the commencement of them, the greatest unwillingness prevailed among the natives to engage as teachers, owing to the novelty of the measure at that period; and the opposite views that were generally entertained respecting female education. Consequently few persons that valued their reputation could be found that would enter on this kind of employment. The feeling has now, however, in a great degree subsided in the districts where schools have been established, and several respectable Brahmins may at present be found in these humble seminaries,

'Teaching the young idea how to shoot.'

Connected then, as the character of school generally is with that of its preceptor, it is evident that in this point of view no inconsiderable advance has been made.

Another thing worthy of being mentioned is, that every year witnesses the decline of prejudice on the part of parents against the instruction of their female offspring; so that in Calcutta, the obtaining of scholars is comparatively an easy task. It is not any objection to this statement, that the Reports of successive years have not exhibited a large increase in the number of children; since this is rather to be ascribed to want of additional efficient superintendence, without which the establishing of schools is but a waste of money.

The alteration of feeling on this subject among the natives, the result of this and similar institutions, is also evinced by the fact, that several of the most respectable of the Hindoo community are at this period having their daughters instructed in their own houses. A short time ago only one of the Superintendents received two applications from different Bengalee gentlemen, requesting that teachers might be sent to their houses, in order to instruct their female children.

Instances like these speak volumes, and afford the most gratifying hope, that the revolution of sentiment respecting the instruction of females that has commenced among the natives will soon become much more rapid and extensive".

The Report then proceeds to give a particular account of each school,—(amounting in all to twenty), which cannot but prove satisfactory to every friend to the moral enlightenment of the Natives. (383)

#### THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1829

**Human Sacrifice:** In the plain of Katchapur, in the district of Hooghly, there is an image of Siddheswaree. A few days ago, the worshippers of this deity, after performing the daily services, shut up the door of the temple and went to their house. During the night some person or persons came to the place and gave offerings to the shrine of the goddess: they killed a buffaloe and goats, and the slain animals were left at the place, amongst which the decapitated body of a man was found. Next day, the worshippers came and were struck with consternation at the sight of the sacrificed animals, and a report was made to the officers of authority, who instantly equipped themselves with arms and the ensigns of authority and proceeded to the place for holding an investigation. They saw what had been done, and set on foot a particular enquiry into the business. We think these atrocious acts have been done by some robbers or highwaymen. (384)

#### MONDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1829

A Correspondent, whose purpose we presume will be answered by our adverting to the subject of his communication, after bestowing due praise on the native newspapers, urges that they would be much more useful to all parties, if, instead of being published in Persian, which is a foreign language in this country, they were printed in Hindostani, which is the current language of the people.

Our Correspondent apparently has overlooked, that there is only one Persian Newspaper in Calcutta (*Jami Johan Numa*), the others being in Bengali.



Another Correspondent, whose letter is too long to admit of its appearing uncurtailed in our columns, proposes the instituting of a Society for the gradual abolition of Suttee—to consist of 'influential gentlemen of all creeds,' Natives and Europeans friendly to the object in view.—This Society he conceives, 'if patronised by the Legislative Government,' would, at length, succeed in abolishing Suttee.

We subjoin the following Extract from the communication, which sufficiently explains itself.

Let an advertisement, signed by respectable gentlemen and the leading Clergymen of the religious denominations in Calcutta, convene a meeting of the Friends to Humanity of all classes to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Society for the abolition of Suttees.

After the appointment of Officers, &c., let it be resolved, that a circular be addressed to the Magistrates and Civilians, Chaplains, Missionaries and Europeans, residing in Zillahs, where Suttees abound, to cultivate a friendly feeling, and insure their co-operation in the objects of the Society.

Let a fund be established to defray the expenses of the Society, with the understanding that its Officers shall be unpaid.

Let the laws of the Shastras and the enactment of the British Government, which prohibit violence to the Suttee, be printed in the native languages and in English, in the form of a tract, and forwarded to the Mufussil stations for gratuitous distribution among the natives, by Chaplains, Missionaries, and all others who would assist the Society—especially let all Europeans, so far as practicable, be furnished with them.

Let Magistrates be requested (if not inconsistent with their duties), kindly to grant Perwannahs to the Europeans members of the Society, (applying for the same) specifying that such members have their sanction to prevent compulsion in order that the natives may perceive that disobedience will render them amenable to the Law.

Let Europeans residing near to popular ghats for Suttees, be invited to become members of the Society, and by their presence to prevent compulsion, such persons being duly instructed by printed regulations of the Society, how far their interference is justifiable lest ignorance plunge them into illegal, though well-intended measures.

Let such Gentlemen be empowered to employ a native Sircar, at a small monthly stipend, to attend at the Magistrate's Office, and to give information of intended Suttees. (385)



The following, we understand, is a correct Statement of the Consumption and Value of Indian Opium in China from 1st April 1828 to the 31st March, 1829.

	Patna.			Benares.			Malwah.			Total.	
	Chests.	Price, Sp. Dols.	Value, Dollars.	Chests.	Price, Sp. Dols.	Value, Dollars.	Chests.	Price, Sp. Dols.	Value, Dollars.	Chests.	Value, Dollars.
1828											
April ..	317	1,000	3,17,000	104	960	99,840	291	1,250	3,63,750	712	7,80,500
May ..	471	985	4,63,935	156	940	1,46,640	341	1,100	3,75,100	968	9,85,675
June ..	371	915	3,39,465	89	875	77,575	778	830	6,45,740	1,238	10,63,080
July ..	529	950	5,02,550	120	910	1,09,200	1,014	900	9,12,600	1,663	15,24,350
August ..	498	1,040	5,17,920	96	1,015	97,440	658	1,025	6,74,450	1,252	12,89,810
September ..	508	970	4,89,640	140	932½	1,30,560	657	1,025	6,58,500	1,305	12,78,700
October ..	396	925	3,66,300	52	885	46,020	775	980	7,59,500	1,223	11,71,820
November ..	424	920	3,90,083	102	890	90,780	734	940	6,89,960	1,260	11,70,820
December ..	360	885	3,18,600	35	850	29,750	480	890	4,32,540	881	7,80,890
1829											
January ..	341	900	3,06,900	29	850	24,650	315	975	307,125	685	6,38,675
February ..	220	930	2,04,600	59	890	52,510	601	1,000	601,000	880	8,58,110
March ..	300	890	2,73,010	148	840	1,24,320	390	980	382,200	847	7,81,530
Macao, during the season,	87	950	82,650	..	..	..	131	965	126,415	218	2,09,065
General Total ..	4,831	..	45,74,650	1,130	..	10,29,585	7,171	..	69,28,880	13,132	1,25,33,115
*Disposed of on the East Coast of China and included in September delivery.	98	980	96,040	72	935	67,320	30	1,050	31,500	200	1,94,800
Stock at Linlin 1st April 1829.	403			170			644			1,217	
Stock Supposed at Macao	25						60			85	
Macao, 13th April, 1829.											(388)

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1829

A most distressing event took place at Barrackpore on Saturday last, a young Officer having been shot dead in a duel.

Such a catastrophe naturally gives rise to painful reflections upon a practice derived from our Gothic ancestors. To dilate upon it here would be as trite as we fear it would be vain—for so long as human nature is what it is, and Society is constituted as at present, duels will occur. Of late, indeed, they have done so hereabouts oftener than it is pleasing to contemplate. We trust, however, that the event in question, deplorable as it is, will not wholly be without its use—and that out of this evil some good may arise. Such an event is more likely to make a serious impression than a thousand homilies, for there is something so dreadful in the idea of a fellow-creature, in the prime of life, being sent suddenly and violently to his 'great account, that it can scarcely fail to excite salutary reflections in the most thoughtless. In the death of the brave man, who falls in the performance of his duty, there is glory for the individual, and consolation for his friends: how dismal, in contrast, is the fate of him that is killed in a duel! (387)

**Accident:** On the 1st instant a Saheb was driving in a Buggy through Meredith Lane, and a person was playing at Pateca, or fireworks, by the noise of which his horse was frightened, and threw him and his buggy into the drain: the rider's left hand has been bruised, and the horse much injured. (388)

**Death under a Car:** On the 4th instant, a son of a respectable Hindoo of Dasghura, in the district of Hooghly, was driving a car, when stumbling he fell down upon the ground, and the car passed over him, his limbs were broken, and he died immediately. (389)

We also understand a similar accident has happened to a person at Bhastura, in the above district, the wheel of the car run over him, and he expired. (390)

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1829

Prospectus

of a

Proposed College in Calcutta

The Proposers of the following Prospectus having viewed with much pleasure the exertions that have of late years been made for the education of the Christian youth of this community; and deeming it

essential to the future prosperity of the country that these efforts should be placed on a more permanent and extensive footing, respectfully recommend—

I. That a College be founded in this metropolis, in which, while the various branches of literature and science be made the subjects of instruction, it be an essential part of the system to imbue the minds of the youth with a knowledge of the doctrines and duties of Christianity.

II. That this College be in every way conformable to the United Church of England and Ireland; but as there are also many in this land who are not members of that Church, who are at present completely excluded from the means of bestowing upon their children a liberal education, to provide which is the chief object of the proposed Seminary, persons of all persuasions be permitted to attend the various classes under certain restrictions, but without restraints tending to interfere with their religious opinions.

III. That the following be approved as the General outline of the Plan on which the College be founded and conducted:—

1. A liberal and enlarged course of education to be pursued, adapted to the respective attainments of the Students: the College to be divided into two departments—a higher department for the elder and a lower department for the younger.

2. The system to comprise Religious and Moral Instruction, Classical Learning, History, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Medicine and Surgery, Chemistry, Jurisprudence, and other branches, as time and circumstances may require.

3. The College to be open to the Sons of Native Gentlemen, as well as to all denominations of Christians,—to be divided into two parts, viz., those who conform in all respects with the regulations of the Institution, to be designated Members, and those who only attend the Classes for the purpose of receiving instruction; and the advantages to be available by all Students with the exception of some Theological privileges, which must unavoidably be restricted to the Members of the College. No student, not being a Member of the College, to be required to comply with any religious form, provided he submits to the general system of education pursued within its walls.

4. The benefit of attending any Course of Lectures in the higher branches to be afforded to all who may be disposed to avail themselves of it, under the proceeding and such other regulations as may be specified.



5. All Students entering as Members of the College, to conform in every respect to the doctrines, usages, and forms of the United Church of England and Ireland. And Members of the College only to be received as Resident Students within its walls, and these to be subject to such rules of discipline, and to such an extent, as may be hereafter determined.

6. The College to be placed under the superintendence of a Principal, with a competent number of Professors and Tutors.

The Patron, Vice-Patron, Visitor, Governors and Council will be selected from among the Civil and Ecclesiastical Authorities at home and in this Country, who may be pleased to afford their countenance and support to the undertaking, and eight Gentlemen to be selected from amongst the Subscribers and Donors, and who, with the Vice-Patron, Visitor and Governors, shall conduct the general affairs of the Institution. One-fourth of this Committee not being Members ex-officio, to go out annually by rotation, but to be capable of immediate re-election.

7. The Buildings of the College to be erected on a plan which will admit of being extended in the most ample manner to meet the demands of the Public.

8. The Funds to be raised by Donations and by Subscriptions for shares of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each. Donors to the amount of 500 Sicca Rupees to have the privilege of nominating one Pupil, to be educated on the terms of the Institution and the preference in the admission of Pupils hereafter; this latter privilege to descend to their heirs in perpetuity. The Donors to have a preference of each other according to the date of their donation.

9. Shareholders to be in the first instance called upon to pay half of the amount of the subscription, but to be liable to be called upon, should the exigencies of the College require it, for the remaining half or any portion of that sum, as it may be required. Should the party holding one or more shares in this way decease without having paid the full specified value of the share or shares he may have purchased, or made provision for the payment of it, or them, the Committee of Management to have the power of disposing of the share or shares not paid for. Persons holding one share to have the privilege of nominating one Pupil to be educated, free of all expence, on a vacancy occurring.

10. The privilege of nominating one Pupil for every share purchased to descend to the heirs of the shareholders in perpetuity; no share to be sold, or the privilege attached to it to be transferred without the consent of the Committee of Management. Shareholders to have preference equally with the Donors in the admission of Pupils.



Shareholders and Donors to have a preference of each other according to the date of Subscription or Donation; and where two or more are of the same date, to be decided by lot.

11. There shall never be more than one-fifth of the whole number of Students at one time that shall be Nominees of Shareholders, claiming education free of expense. But should a Shareholder wish for a time to waive his privilege of nominating a Pupil to be educated free of expence, and agree until a vacancy occurs to pay the fixed rate of tuition, his Nominee to be admitted in preference to all others.

12. Persons disposed to take shares without claiming the foregoing privileges, to be entitled to receive 5 per cent. interest per annum on the money so lent to the College; any dividend above that to go to the foundation of endowments, exhibitions, annual prizes, &c.

13. Persons lending money as above to the College may at any future period relinquish their claims to interest for their money, or any portion of it, amounting to the sum prescribed for the privileges of either Shareholders or Donors, and accordingly derive the benefit of either Shareholder or a Donor.

Further information may be obtained by applying to the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, or to the Rev. A. Macpherson.

The fundamental principle on which it is proposed to establish this college is—

That in a Christian Community every system of general education ought to comprise instruction in the evidences of Christianity; and that, whilst, in the present state of society in this country the grand object of a Seminary for general education would be defeated by compelling all the Students to comply with the forms of Christian worship, nevertheless instruction in the word of God ought to form an indispensable part. Without this the acquisition of other branches of knowledge cannot be conducive either to the happiness of the individual or the welfare of the State.

The number of Europeans in this vast portion of the British Empire, who, from various circumstances, have not an opportunity of educating their children in England; the growing population of Indo-Britons and Indo-Portuguese in a similar situation; added to the daily increasing desire for the European System of education amongst Native Gentlemen, seem to indicate that the present is the proper time for founding a College, in which a large and liberal education upon Christian principles shall be afforded to these several classes of British subjects.

Those persons who, in promoting the cause of Christianity, are zealous for the true interests of the country, will readily admit, that an essential part of public education is instruction in the solemn

truths of the Bible, and the evidences of the Christian religion. Whilst then in the present state of Society to insist upon religious forms being attended to, and complied with, by all the Students would close the doors of the institution against a great number; as Christians anxious to perform their duty to their God, as well as to benefit their fellow creatures, the proposers of this College feel assured they are humbly endeavouring to do the one, and using their best exertions for the welfare of the other when they establish a Seminary in which an enlarged and liberal education shall be combined with instruction in the word of God, and the principles of the Christian Religion as an indispensable part, without laying any compulsion upon the Students who may attend the several classes, not being Members of the College, to conform to any particular religious persuasion.

In accordance with this principle, persons, who are not regular members, will be allowed to attend any of the classes, in such numbers and on such terms and conditions as the Council, or Committee of Management, may from time to time prescribe; it being understood that no regulations shall be formed compelling them to comply with any religious forms that are at variance with their particular religious opinions; but that it shall be optional with them to comply with these to such an extent as they like, or to reject them altogether if they choose.

At the same time as the College professes itself to be of the Established Church of England, and avows its object to be not only that of affording the means of liberal, enlarged, and Christian education to all persons; but also of upholding the venerable and ancient institutions of England, the inculcation of those doctrines and duties which are professed and taught by the Established Church will form an essential part of the education of all the Students who are Members of the College whether domiciliated or otherwise; these will therefore be required to attend the prescribed course of religious instruction, and to be present at Divine Service, performed within the walls of the College at such times and under such regulations as may be laid down by the Council.

Students, not Members of the College, shall be permitted to attend all or any of the classes; shall be entitled to contend for prizes; to obtain certificates; or to enjoy any of the privileges and advantages which it may be thought expedient hereafter to confer on the Members of the College, with the exception of those Theological Certificates which can only be granted to such persons as are Members of the United Church of England and Ireland, and, having gone through the prescribed course of theological study, will subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. (391)

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1829

It has been discovered that, for some time back Forgery, to a considerable extent, has been carried on at Calcutta. It would appear that the business was managed very systematically, and under circumstances which rendered detection a risk of comparatively remote contingency, so that apparently emboldened by the success of the experiment in the first instance, the contrivers of the nefarious scheme at length proceeded to great lengths, forging, there is reason to suppose every kind of note or draft by which money transactions are usually negotiated, more especially Government securities.

Anxiety was naturally occasioned among the community, by the reports that were afloat respecting these forgeries, and in the course of yesterday the Treasury was crowded by people making enquiries as to the genuineness of the notes they held. Although we regret to say that individuals have suffered serious loss, in consequence of having purchased notes in the bazar, without taking the precautions necessary in such transactions, yet there is every reason to believe that rumour has greatly exaggerated the general loss said to have been sustained. The amount already detected, which probably forms the bulk of the suspected paper, is not, by many lakhs, so extensive as we have heard mentioned in common conversation.

All the forged notes, though the signatures are so ingeniously imitated, as to be calculated to deceive, are distinguishable by the typography, putting other marks out of the question.

The grand organ of this nefarious scheme was Rajkishore Dutt, a Banker well known in the money market here for some years, and of his son-in-law and agent Dwarkanath Mitter. Both have absconded, but a reward of 5,000 rupees has been offered for the apprehension of the one, and of 2,500 for that of the other.

It is not very probable that they can ultimately escape, for within a very few hours after their escape, the fact of their absconding was known at the Police, and every possible means proper to the occasion adopted for their apprehension.

Rajkishore Dutt is supposed to have large property, a circumstance which we trust will prove well-founded, as a considerable part of it may be rendered available, we should hope, under the new Insolvent Act, for the benefit of those who have suffered by his villainy.

For several months back, the manufacture of Company's paper, so as to render imitation very difficult or impracticable here, in the present state of the arts; has been under the consideration of a



Committee appointed by Government for the purpose, and in constant communication with the Committee, and an ingenious artist has been assiduously employed for the above purpose. The engraved plates, which we have heard highly spoken of, will be ready in a few days, and will, we doubt not, prevent in future the recurrence of such nefarious transactions as those alluded to. (392)

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1829

**The Strand Mills:** This extensive and spirited undertaking, which reflects so much credit upon the firm that has brought it to such a successful conclusion, has, at length, for some days, been in effective operation. Understanding that this was the case, we proceeded the other day to view the premises in question, which for some time back have been quietly growing up as it were under the eye of the people of Calcutta, or at least such as have been in the habit of promenading along the Strand of an evening.

Considering that the work was only commenced about eighteen months ago, and that, after some unexpected interruptions, properly speaking the whole has been finished in about a year's time, one cannot but admire the energy and speed with which the whole has been carried through.

The premises comprise the Mills themselves, in a long building five stories high, having all the external appearance of an English Factory,—and an adjoining house immediately facing the Strand, containing the offices of the establishment, which are airy, roomy, and commodious as could be desired. At the river side, in front of the office, a handsome and broad ghaut has been erected, which, independently of its utility, greatly improves the appearance of the bank at that point—and even already, although scarcely finished—forms a favourite lounge for crowds of Native in the cool of the evening.

Our readers are aware that since the establishment of Europeans in this country, there are several branches of the Mechanical arts which they have left wholly in the hands of the Natives. Prejudiced as the latter are in favour of whatever comes under the head of custom, they do not readily adopt what they are apt to consider as mere innovation—even though it be palpable improvement. Extremely tenacious of their own modes of doing things—it is not an easy matter always to convince them that there may be equally eligible processes—and even, if there were not; this species of indolent feeling respecting a change in the manner of carrying on operations, is seldom disturbed by any great or active perseverance of enterprise on the part of Europeans themselves. Accordingly, long as the



British have been established in India, we are not aware that before Messrs. Smithson and Holdsworth's time, any one thought it worthwhile to speculate extensively upon the improvement of the manufacture of that great staple of life, wheat—first, as respects the quantity to be manufactured in a given time—and secondly, as to the quality of the flour produced.

All mechanical operations in this and other oriental countries—are very simple—and have reference more to the supply of individuals and families—than of masses of men. Wheat, for instance, is ground in hand mills, with great and slow labour, and putting out of the question the inadequacy of the means to the end, which, among other effects, must considerably enhance the price of the product, the flour thus produced is unequal and coarse, and independent of liability to foreign admixture, from the circumstances under which it is manufactured, is always full of gritty and sandy particles, in consequence of the softness or brittleness of the stones between which the grinding process takes place.

With reference to the Strand Mills, we are not merely to look to the quantity which they can grind (generally 2,000 maunds in the 24 hours) but the quality of the flour, for, owing to some admirable mechanical contrivances, the grain in transit not only runs no risk of getting mixed with dust or dross, but absolutely gets rid of any with which it may already happen to be mingled—while, from the peculiar hardness—and formation of the stones—there can be no comminuted particles falling off to be mixed with the flour—for the stones are so nicely balanced on each other—and the connecting machinery so controuled—that the flour may be ground to any given degree of fineness.

The length of the general building comprising the Mills, and not including the offices—is 144 feet by 56 feet in breadth—and it is five stories in height. There are eighteen pair of stones, or Burrs—all imported from France. These stones are not one entire piece, but regularly built of a peculiarly hard species of granitic rock. The lower stone is to a small degree convex, while the upper is correspondingly concave. In order that the stones may act on the grain more effectually, their circumference is divided into a certain number of Radii, each of which is cut into furrows. Both stones are so opposed, that when in their places the furrows cross each other, and thus cut the grain with their edges like a pair of scissors—when complete too, the Strand Mills will comprise two pair of stones for shelling and husking rice, &c. and two mills for grinding the same, as also a pair of edge stones for grinding seeds (as Mustard) and a press for making oil; all these are put in motion by two 30-horse power steam engines. The crowds of Natives who have gone to

witness the sight of the wheat mills working—have been particularly puzzled to account for the grain, after being ground into wheat, ascending up through the intervening floors to the fourth storey—and there emptying itself into the general heap!

The process of making the flour may be briefly described as follows: The wheat grain properly packed in sacks, is hoisted up from the outside by a crane to the fifth floor; at present this is effected by a common winch and hand labour, the proper crane machinery to be moved by the steam, not being yet quite ready. The grain is next emptied into the receivers, so to speak of certain square wooden pipes perforating the floor, by means of which it is transmitted the third storey, where it passes into a large hollow cylindrical machine—where it is brushed, sifted, and cleaned from the dust which, as it is separated from the grain, is, by an apt contrivance of a fan, blown out at a close adjoining window. The grain thus cleaned is distributed all round the floor of the third storey, and entering the feeder pipes passes through the stones, and is seen on the ground or first floor, falling in the form of flour from each mill into a continuous box forming near three sides of a square. The flour is propelled along this box or pipe, by means of what is technically called a creeper, or a kind of everlasting screw, whence at the end it is lifted by means of elevators, on the principle of the chain pump, consisting of a series of small cans fixed upon a canvas strap. The flour ascending in these small cans is carried to the fourth storey, and emptied on the floor by a simple but ingenious contrivance. The cans descend again for a fresh freight, and so on continually as long as the mills are working. The flour thus carried to the fourth floor by the cans, is spread out to cool, and kept there for some days previous to being dressed. For these few days, it is turned daily, and it is then passed by means of pipes into what is called the bolting, or dressing machine, which is placed in the middle of the building on the third floor, after which it is passed into the second storey, where it is received in canvas sacks (manufactured purposely for the establishment) which being properly secured, are passed to the sale room on the ground floor.

From the above description, which we have endeavoured to render sufficiently plain and intelligible, our readers will understand that the fifth storey is a grain reservoir, that the fourth is a flour reservoir, that the third is occupied by the two wheat grain-cleaning or shifting machines, which are worked by upright shafts from the main shafts on the ground-storey; that the second storey is occupied entirely by eighteen pair of French flour mill stones, and two pair of shelling or husking stones, and that the ground storey is occupied by the shafts and gearing of the stones, with the creepers, and rice mills. It is here also, that the flour is sold.

The oil mill is placed on the outside of the main building, and is worked by the cross shaft in the ground storey, by bevelled wheels.

On the whole, the premises are well worth seeing, especially when the steam is up, and the machinery is at work, respectable visitors are politely permitted to inspect every thing, the propriety however of touching nothing, will at once suggest itself to the spectator—especially when he recollects—that the flour ground in these mills is principally for the consumption of the scrupulous Hindoo. Accordingly, the handling of the grain—and the flour in the processes of grinding and dressing, is entrusted to Native labourers. (393)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1829

**Persian Language:** The Dictionary in Persian and English lately advertised to be published by Ramdhun Sen—has just made its appearance: we had expected a more voluminous work—but the author in his preface explains that the want of a Dictionary in a portable form, was, what he has endeavoured to supply. We have had no time to form any estimate of its general merits. The typographical execution is neat, and the author explains that it is compiled chiefly from the Boothan Quatia, and Moontajab-ool-Loghat, and has been carefully compared with the best Dictionaries of the language.

The work comprises 226 pages of letter press, and is printed in boards. (394)

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17, 1829

[From the "*Bengal Herald*"]

**Salt Monopoly**

No. V

To the Editor of the *Bengal Herald*

SIR,—I am glad to see that the Editor of the *India Gazette* has at length taken up my gauntlet; I am proud of my antagonist—I am entirely satisfied with the tone of his remarks, and I shall be still more satisfied when he comes forward with facts against the Salt Monopoly, which I shall do my little possible to defend. Any man can declaim generally against any thing; but I want facts to shew where, why, how, and to what extent, the Salt Monopoly is deserving of censure more than any other tax. Even my being an indifferent Political Economist does not make it so, if it is not so



in itself. I care not a fig, Mr. Editor, for the "other Monopolies" of the East India Company. I repeat, that the Salt Monopoly has been more abused than it deserves, and more abused than any other Indian Monopoly whatever; and I will prove my assertion, that it has been more abused than it deserves, whenever its adversaries bring forward any tangible charge against it. As far as I can understand a Science, the High Priests of which disagree on so many important points, and only agree in one; viz., their own infallibility—All the maxims of Political Economy are not applicable, it appears to me, in this country, as society now exists. Let us try—"Competition," says the Editor of the *India Gazette*, "would increase the quantity manufactured, lessen the price, extend the consumption, and add to the comforts of the people." This maxim is not, I suppose, confined to Salt. Let, therefore, any liberal set of Political Economists exert their energies to encourage the manufacture of beef soup for the poor in Nepal or Rajpootanah. Let them try to promote the sale of pork sausages of Hyderabad. I would ask them, after a reasonable time, whether any competition, on the part of the beef soup makers, or creators of sausages, could, after the few European residents had been supplied, either lessens the price, or extend the consumption of the above savoury and admirable condiments.

Here are cases in which the maxims of Political Economy are inapplicable, owing to a particular state of society. In England, both the beef soup and the sausages would be materially reduced in price by competition, and the reduced price and the large supply would induce many to become consumers, who before only smelt those luxuries afar off, or devoured them in dreams: but will any man, in his senses, believe that any competition, any increase in the quantity produced would extend the consumption in the cases I have supposed, or add to the comfort of the people of Hyderabad and Nepaul. Pry thee, Mr. Editor, what is the grand dispute at this moment in England touching Free Trade, Low Duties, &c., do you think that all the opponents of those principles (which I admire excessively), are idiots, of course their antagonists, will call them so, and moreover add that they are rascals, traitors, scoundrels, and so forth. This is doubtless the more approved mode of conducting an argument but "fine words," Mr. Editor, to use a simile of the Divine Krishamaya, "butters no parsnips." I would ask if there are not men of great talent, sound sense, and long experience, opposed to Mr. Huskison's views, and is it not a doubt at this moment whether, like the Frenchman's Horse, who was to live upon a straw a day, half the manufacturing classes will not be starved under the present experiments; but in what does all this originate? Why, to any unprejudiced man, it will appear plainly to originate in the state of society in England, for if that Happy Community, who without the



aid of a Governing Company, or a Salt Monopoly, are the most be-taxed generation on earth, were free from those imports which are the happy results of glory and the National Debt, there would not, I'll wager the bone of the little finger of Krishan, which is positively at Juggernaut, be one individual in the Islands of Great Britain found hardy enough to oppose either Free Trade or Light Duties. The above is another instance in which the maxims of Political Economy are inapplicable (or considered by many eminent men inapplicable) owing to a particular state of Society. Here are "Human wants," "Human motives," "Human hopes," and wishes all crying out "Free Trade, Low Duties, or no duties for ever!" yet, on the one hand some millions of silk throwsters and glove makers, and such raggamuffins, profess that they are about to be starved, which must be entirely a misapprehension on their parts, while on the other a vast body of able and upright gentlemen say that the principles of Free Trade, Low Duties, &c., are incompatible with the prosperity of Great Britain as that country is now circumstanced, surely a Hindoo may be pardoned if misgivings of the same nature with regard to the inapplicability of many of the principles of Political Economy, to society as it now exists in this country, do occasionally trouble his inwards. Mind, I pretend not to assert that the principles of Political Economy are false, I merely say, that in particular states of society they are not convertible from Theory into practice; or, in other words, it is impossible to apply them in the real business of Government or of Life."

But what do I see?—The *Government Gazette* for yesterday, the 20th Instant, has just been put into my hand—pray Mr. Editor, have you a kind of Honorable United Company of Bowers, who enjoy any share of the Government of England, and who, as Sovereigns, are enabled to enact Laws against competition? If you have not, there is a most singular idea abroad—Lo! hear it is. "The Select Committee on the state of the London Police ascribe to the cheapness of gin, a portion of the destructive influence by which the Criminal Calendar is of late years so frightfully enlarged, the inference is most likely to be correct, &c., there must however, be a cause for this cause—a reason for the people taking so much to gin of late years, instead of Malt Liquors, and it is supposed that this reason is sufficiently obvious in the Monopoly of the Brewers, and to the temptation to which it has led of adulterating a wholesome beverage to such an extent, that the people, sooner than drink it, have recourse to more poisonous potations."

What, Mr. Editor!—a Monopoly! a Monopoly in a free country! and not a Government Monopoly! a Monopoly unprotected by legislative enactments! why the merest Tyro in Political Economy will tell you that the thing is impossible, that is impossible in theory.

What the deuce has become of competition, is it prohibited to compete with Brewers, or is the taste of mankind in England in favor of dear and bad Beer, instead of good and cheap. Why, in the name of Nemesis, does not some good Christian prevent all the evils attributed to "adulterated" Beer, and "increase the quantity manufactured, lessen the price, extend the consumption, and add to the comforts of the people," besides sparing them the disagreeable ceremony of being hanged occasionally. Surely there never could, according to Political Economy, be a fairer field for competition and all that sort of thing. Bad Beer, and a Monopoly even of that—yet no competition comes, and all that can be done is to "Hang" and bear it.

But let us take a look at the other side of the water, and see if "all is well at Natchicosets." There are your pleasant Yankee friends establishing their confounded Tariff in utter defiance, and, as it were, pure spite of Political Economy. Now, I knew Ram Dulall Dey very well, and he was wont to tell me that the estimable Jonathan was a lad as likely to look after his own interest as any youth in Christendom. The national character is shrewd, sagacious and calculating. There is no lack either of practical or theoretical Philosophers, still less of Merchants, quite aware of their own interests, in the Union. The Press is as free as air, and the Government represents the wish and will of every man in the states, from the Patron of Albany to the Blacksmith's apprentice. Yet what do all these people do; set Political Economy at defiance and turn their backs upon its precepts with the most provoking indifference; of course they are all fools, mad-men, asses, traitors, idiots, and such other soft terms as your veritable sage always applies to men who cannot enter into his views, if those are theoretical, for there is nothing about which Philosophers are so intolerant as a theory; but perhaps on the Banks of the Ohio and the Hadson, they imagine that the precepts of Political Economy are not applicable to the existing state of society. I don't say that they are right in the supposition, or that the maxims of Political Economy bearing on the subject are wrong. I only say that, where so many wise men, in the thinking and enlightened Land of Franklin and Washington, of Fulton, of Adam, and Munro, seem to doubt the applicability of the principles of Political Economy to the existing state of society in America, I may be permitted to doubt if all its maxims are applicable in this or in any other country.

The Editor of the *India Gazette* says, "The Zamindar would manufacture just that quantity of Salt which appeared to him likely to afford the highest rate of profit." Perhaps the United Company of Merchants, who carry on a trade in these parts which surpasseth all human understanding, would not neglect to do the same; but letting that pass, we'll suppose a case, and the Salt Manufacture to

be in the hands of the zamindars. In that case woe be to the people and woe be to the theories of the Political Economists as applicable to all mankind in whatever state of society they may exist. For experience has proved that the largest revenue has not accrued to Government from the sale of the largest quantity of Salt. One of two inferences must be drawn from this fact, either that the supply is too large, a singular complaint against a Monopoly or that the Theories of the Politicals are no more applicable to Salt in this country than they would have been to Corn in England in Queen Elizabeth's reign, when, as the Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica says, there was a glut in one country, at the very period there was a famine in the next.

But to return to the fact, tho' reluctant to let the Foeman too far into the Bowels of the Land (which expression I take to mean the gut of Gibraltar,) before we really join battle with the "Thundering of the Captains and the Shouting," I will tell him thus much.

In 1821-22, Forty-seven Lacs of Maunds of Salt were sold, and the net revenue was Sicca Rupees 1,34,72,000, in 1822-23 the same quantity produced a net revenue of 1,45,48,000 Rs. Now a larger quantity, for remember the cry has always been that the people are deprived by this Monopoly (whose small tribes are of iron, and whose milk of human kindness is Vitriolic Acid), of a sufficient supply of Salt. Well, as I said, a larger quantity ought, at least according to Theory, to have produced the same revenue—in 1823-24. Therefore, Fifty Lacs of maunds were sold—what was the result, why the Tax produced less by Twelve Lacs of Rupees, than when Forty-seven Lacs of maunds were sold. The next year, 1824-25, Forty-eight Lacs of Maunds were sold, and the Tax netted Twenty-seven Lacs of Rupees less than when Forty-seven Lacs of maunds were sold.

Now what would have been the conduct of private individuals in such case, the Zemindars for instance, who formerly made Salt in Bengal? Why they would have said naturally and pathetically, "Blow was tight,"—"Blow was tight, my hearties, but this will never do—the more Salt we sell the less money we make, let us return in continent to the old Forty-seven Lacs of Maunds a year, those were the days for feathering our nests." The goddess of Salt, whom I look upon to be Lot's wife, would have smiled upon their determination, and all nature have "worn an universal grin." But what did the rulers of the Land do? "Why," says they, "By Jingo! we had better risk our revenue than the comfort of our subjects, some say they get no Salt to their Porridge—let us try once more." In 1825-26, then Fifty Lacs of Maunds were sold; what was the result? the revenue was still less by Eleven Lacs of Rupees, than from Forty-seven Lacs of Maunds. I have many more curious and important facts on this subject, but enough for the present. I



deploy not my masses, neither do I open my heavy guns until the columns of the enemy with loud cries of "Vive L'Economic Politique," are advancing to the Charge. In the meantime however, I will shew him fairly the position that I intend to maintain in a most heroic manner, that he may reconoitre it at his leisure.

I uphold no Monopoly as such, I do not think that the Salt Monopoly is more full of blessed conditions than any other Tax, "blessed conditions:—blessed Figs end." Why the very name of any Tax is Ipecacuanha to the soul of a Freeman, and I do assure you, Mr. Editor, that I heartily wish Customs, Income Tax, Corn Laws, Salt Tax, Tax upon little dogs, Hair Powder, and Landed Property; all most especially at the Devil, wherever such abominations may happen to exist; but while we must have Presidents, and Members of Congress, and Judges, and Kings, and Chokeydars, and Generals, and Sailors, and Soldiers—we must "nolus bolus," as Homer says, raise money to pay them; for none of those creatures, strange as it may appear, will work without pay any more than an Agent or a Lawyer. I am very sorry that such a base love of filthy lucre should influence mankind, but I really can't help it, and so as I said—As the Cobbs, the Dibbs, the Cole, the Chilli Boards, the Aurum, in short, the needful must be shelled in before it can be shelled out. I hold a poor opinion, that it is as well if not better collected through the Medium of the Salt Monopoly than any other mode that could be devised for the production of an equal revenue. I believe, for I would not look all my Letters over again to find out, though the Editors of the *Asiatic Journal* and the *Oriental Herald* were, as a reward, to offer to read me through those two lively productions from beginning to end for nothing. I believe, that I have never maintained more than that the opinions entertained of the forced manufacture of Salt were erroneous, and that the ideas concerning the extreme misery of that class of people called Moulunghees, as compared with any other Peasantry in India, were equally so. That the Salt Monopoly and the Native Salt Officers, had been more abused and misrepresented than was consistent with truth or justice, and that the Monopoly itself was, AS A TAX, one of the best that could be devised—easy of collection as little burthensome to the people as a tax can ever be, very productive, cheaply gathered without the direct intervention of a Taxing man—in short, that it possessed every possible good quality capable of being possessed by an instrument for obtaining revenue, without which I presume no man will assert that any Government, either good or bad, can "progress slick", as Jonathan hath it.

Those are the positions I have adopted and those, with the aid of my worthy ally "A Covenanted Salt Officer", I will maintain—we will charge abreast as did the Native and European Cavalry at



Assaye, and although we may, as our prototypes did on that memorable occasion, suddenly eschew—the bayonets and the bullets of the Mahratta Infantry (to wit the *India Gazette* and the *Bengal Hurkaru*) every crying out “halt” at the same time—though, I say, we should even receive a routing on the Field of Political Economy, yet in Defence of our Main Post, our Key, our Hougemont, our Corry Gaum-viz. the excellencies of the Salt Monopoly, as a “Good easy” Tax, we will combat to the Death.

But before I conclude, Mr. Editor, let me, for I have compassionate bowels, bestow a little comfort on all those who sit down and weep over the miseries of the said monopoly—I will wager the little finger I before mentioned, that the whole Monopoly might be done away with as easily as you wipe the figures from a slate—let any meritorious Gentleman put his hands in his breeches pocket like a crocodile, and walk to the India House, let him get vis-a-vis with the Supreme Government and say “Madam, may it please your worship I know your honor, and your honor’s James Mill, don’t like the Salt Monopoly, now here is something in my hand for the benefit of the poor people of India, being a scheme by which your Ladyship’s honor can easily raise as much revenue, as you do by the Salt Monopoly, without resorting to that bloody, barbarous, atheistical and-entirely—and-altogether—destructive—both-to-the-Body-and-Soul — Tax — my only condition is that, if you find you can raise the said revenue, you will abandon for ever that abomination which is a stink in the nostrils of humanity.

Then should the meritorious Gentleman, with his hands in his breeches pockets, see her honor’s Ladyship stretch out her hind foot and kick the whole Salt Monopoly, with all its Imps from Bengal to the Coppermine River, before you could say “Peace.”—Here break we off at this auspicious work.—Next week I shall perhaps give you a few more remarks in reply to the worthy Editor of the *India Gazette*’s observations, in the mean time.

I am,

Yours, Mr. Editor,

Calcutta, 22nd July, 1829.

A. SALT DAROGAH. (395)

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1829

**Bengal Annual:** At the end of a brief history of the different European Annuals, which appeared in yesterday’s *Calcutta Literary Gazette*, it afforded us great pleasure to find our esteemed Contemporary declaring his resolution of trying whether *Calcutta* cannot produce a publication that may, in some respects, rival the Annuals of London.

This attempt, we hope, will be duly fostered by the general public support, without which all literary speculations must languish; and also ensure to the spirited Editor the fraternal aid of those sojourners in India, who find in literary composition, whether in prose or verse, the best antidote to ennui, and the most congenial occupation of leisure. Recommending this auspicious literary project strongly to the attention and patronage of our readers, we beg to refer them to the following Extract from the Journal alluded to, more particularly adverting to the nature of the speculation:—

It will afford us a peculiar gratification, if the result of this undertaking, should demonstrate to the rest of the world, that British India has not only to boast of many Individuals of distinguished talent, but a liberal and enlightened Public to foster and support its Infant Literature. We venture to express a hope that we shall at all events produce a Literary Present that many persons in India, who are in the habit of receiving the London Annuals as Tokens of Affection, will be able to transmit to their friends at home, as a not inappropriate return.

If our confidence of success were founded on our own personal resources, we should be guilty of arrogance and presumption. But our chief employment will be merely to arrange into a nosegary the flowers that may be kindly presented to our hands.

The work is to be entitled THE BENGAL ANNUAL, and will be published in December next. We have been promised the cordial co-operation of some of the first literary men in this country, and we trust that all who are in the habit of devoting their leisure hours to literary pursuits, will forward to the publishers. Messrs. Smith and Company, at the Hurkaru Library, such materials from their Portfolios, as they cannot more advantageously employ. Anecdotes and Narratives, illustrative of the characters and manners of peculiar Native Tribes—graphic description of Oriental scenery—curious facts in the Geology and Natural History of India—Translations from rare Arabic and Persian Manuscripts—Extracts from the unpublished Journals of Travellers—Original Fictions and Sentimental Essays—and indeed striking and well-written articles, in prose or verse, on any subject of general interest, will be received with due acknowledgements. Those who mean to favour the BENGAL ANNUAL with their Literary assistance, are requested where there is no objection to send their real names with their communications, besides their fictitious signatures, as the latter will be necessary by which to distinguish them in the Notices to Correspondents, that will appear both in this publication and in the *Hurkaru* Newspaper, and the former will be affixed to the articles in the work itself. Anonymous contributions, however, will not be rejected.

The intended price and size of the BENGAL ANNUAL will be announced hereafter.

N.B.—Communications intended for the first volume of the BENGAL ANNUAL, addressed to the Editor of this Journal, should be forwarded as early as possible to insure insertion. (396)

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1829

**Supreme Court**

Calcutta,—Saturday, August 15, 1829

**LIBEL CASE**

The King *against* Robert Montgomery Martin, Ram Mohan Roy, Dwarkennauth Tagore and Nielrutton Holledar, Proprietors of the *Bengal Herald*.

Mr. Compton moved for the leave of the Court, to allow the three last mentioned defendants to withdraw their plea of not guilty, and that a verdict of guilty be recorded against them. This motion was allowed.

Mr. Prinsep addressed the Jury on behalf of the prosecution. The charge they had to judge of was that of having published a calumnious libel on a professional gentleman—an Attorney of the Court. The right of the press to animadvert on the conduct of every officer of Court from the Judge on the Bench downwards, the learned Counsel was far from denying—but when this is done in an unfair manner and the public see the charge without the evidence, the injured party is driven to seek the public investigation of a Court of Justice. The learned Gentleman then stated to the Jury the circumstances out of which the present action arose. Mr. Wight had been Attorney in a case, sometime ago before the Court, in which his Client had obtained a verdict with nominal damages, for a trespass committed in his house. In animadverting on the result of this action, the Editor of the *Bengal Herald*, represented the Attorney Mr. Wight as having excited a general feeling of indignation, by the 'disgraceful prosecution' he had 'got up'—accusing him of having urged his client, to seek notoriety 'by the instituting of a false suit.' This libel, Mr. Prinsep contended, spoke for itself: it required no illustration or explanation from him. The imputation it threw on his client could not be misunderstood, and they were, that he conducted himself in his profession in the most base and dishonourable manner—urging clients to commence actions at law, which had not "a little of



evidence" merely to fill his own pocket. His client had brought a criminal action because it was not damage he sought, but the clearing of his character: and he thought in all libel cases, Juries were the best Judges. His learned friends, on the other side, would besides have the opportunity of examining the person aggrieved by this libel; he would answer all questions as to the action out of which this libel arose; but it was surely no ground to charge an Attorney with baseness and dishonesty, that his Client obtained but nominal damages, and that he was deceived as to the nature and amount of the evidence in support of his action. It would be necessary to prove his participation in the knowledge, that the action was really groundless, and had no evidence to support it: but an attorney when called on is bound to take a client's case in hand. Mr. Prinsep contended that he was entitled to shew, that the paragraph containing the libel was not a fair commentary on the former action—Mr. Clarke, Counsel for the defendant said, that if it was permitted to the other side to go into that action, he must also be allowed to adduce evidence, that it was an improper case to have brought before a Court.—The Chief Justice said the only question before the Jury was whether is this a libel calculated to provoke a breach of the peace or not. The Counsel for the prosecution could not mix up with this criminal case, the consideration of civil case, where a person may justify. Mr. Prinsep submitted with pleasure to his Lordship's opinion; and said he should confine himself to proving the averments.—Mr. Smoult proved the trial of an action between Cook and Pattle, in which Mr. Wight was Attorney for the former—thought the observation in the libel alluded to that action. On cross-examination.—said the damages given were one rupee—those laid at one thousand—parties paid each their own cost. Mr. Cook proved that Mr. Wight was his Attorney—and had been employed by him in his action against Mr. Pattle—Mr. Wight swore he was an attorney—and had been so employed by Mr. Cook for three years. He had carried on the action against Mr. Pattle—On Cross-examination did not remember having said to Mr. W. Palmer, and Mr. Plowden, that the verdict in that case was a just one—it was likely he might have said so—has left everything in this case to his Counsel—received a letter from Mr. Martin, which is produced, stating that he was alone accountable for the paragraph that had appeared in the *Herald*, and would take all the consequences on himself, as he should be able to prove the absence of all malicious intention.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Longueville CLARKE, in an able and eloquent speech of great length addressed the Jury for the defendants. He considered it as an honour to appear as Counsel for the Liberty of the Press in this rising Country. The Jury would no doubt be surprised to find



only one of the four defendants, originally indicted on his trial. His client in a manly and candid manner, wrote to Mr. Wight that the Native Gentlemen, Proprietors of his paper, were utterly ignorant of the paragraph's existence, until it appeared. Mr. Wight however was looking to the law, not of the morality of the matter: and he proceeded to indict the whole. When he got a true Bill found against them all, he then is no longer anxious to proceed to extremities against the Native Gentlemen. The learned Counsel contended, it would have been better to have taken no steps against the unoffending Natives. These Natives would not, however, have pleaded Guilty, but for the horror they have of appearing in Court charged with a criminal act. He did not blame any one—the defendants acted properly in submitting to the form of a plea, when they were for ever after emancipated from its consequences—their Counsel has acted properly in advising them to eschew the glorious uncertainties of the law, and Mr. Martin acts properly in not fearing to face a Jury. The learned Counsel then contended that the mode of action brought would not clear Mr. Wight's character, the alleged reason for bringing it. He might have proceeded by civil action—he might have applied for a criminal information; but in that case, the prosecutor must have deponed to the falsehood of the charges and come in with clean hands. The learned Counsel then pointed out, at some length, the advantages and disadvantages of the mode of proceeding, that had been adopted—and called the attention of the Jury particularly to their being the judges of both the law and the fact. In his eulogium on the Press and its blessings, Mr. Clarks spoke with uncommon unthusiasm:—

"He must indeed," said the Learned Counsel, "be ignorant, whose memory does not meet with its advantages, he must indeed be bigotted who could question its utility. It has effected more for our country than has been achieved by any class or body of men, be they who they may, the Legislatures in their senate, the Priesthood in their schools, the Bar in their halls of Justice, or Men of science in their studies. The prosperity of our country is inseparable from the freedom of the Press, and it will work more improvements, and check more abuses, than any other institution, which can be devised—so much Gentlemen, for its advantages."

After this tribute to the Public Press as an instrument of public good, the learned gentleman turned with equal eloquence and energy to paint its evils.

"But do not believe," says he "that I am so blind as to be unable to perceive its evils, or that I am not ready to admit, that when the Press degenerates into licentiousness, it becomes a more intolerable instrument of oppression. Gentlemen, I will tell you when this

happens, and I will contend most earnestly before you, that there are but two instances in which the Law ought to interfere with the liberty of the Press: the first is, when the Press circulates falsehoods of persons, of bodies, or of institutions; when this happens, it is not alone the injury which those suffer, who are attacked, but there is the additional evil of the public being misled and deluded. The second instance occurs when the Press, although it may detail that which is true, discloses the private actions or histories of private individuals. The secrets of a man's house can never be a matter of public interest, and to blazen them to the world can be productive of no public utility. The life of every one of us would be rendered intolerable, if every word that we uttered, and every action we performed were to be made a matter of public notoriety. In this view it is no matter, whether the Press disseminates truth or falsehood, for the dissemination produces no good to the public, and may incalculably injure the individual. It is in those two instances alone that I would ever let the law interfere with the liberty of the Press, and you will observe Gentlemen, how widely distinct they are from the case which you are now trying."

The learned gentleman contended strongly, that the paragraph complained of, did not come under any of the exceptions he was willing to make; and that it was a proper and legitimate exercise of the liberty of the Press. He defied ingenuity to shew any malice in the writer of the paragraph. If there was falsehood in it, why not have brought an action allowing a proof of this falsehood? That there was no text accompanying the comment, is complained of on the other side; but it was the other side that prevented the text appearing: for his client had promised a report of the trial, but before he could give it, Mr. Wight had indicted him. Mr. Wight, the counsel contended, did not wish to see the text published: and the Jury were to bear in mind, the honourable motive, that withheld his client from fulfilling his promise. The publication of the trial might have prejudiced the minds of the Jury, now judging of the alleged libel arising out of it. It was also important to remember that Mr. Wight had never called, as is customary on the Editor to give up the real author, or to apologize for the paragraph as publicly as he had made the charge—he proceeded at once to indict. But after all, he must contend that the paragraph in question is no libel, but a mere statement of what occurred in Court; and the only part of it the Jury had any thing to do with was the statement, that the prosecution was unbased by a title of evidence. If this be true, all the rest follows as a matter of course, and is but fair comment on what took place in a Court of Justice. In proof that the King's peace could not be much endangered, the Jury would consider, what risk it has run from the public having been told, that general indignation was excited because

an action was brought, the principal charge in which was disproved by the plaintiff's own witnesses, and in which he recovered one rupee as damages and had to pay his own costs.

"Gentlemen," continued Mr. Clarke, "This Court possesses the peculiar privilege of having all costs entirely at their discretion, but I have never known them, and I will venture to say that it will never take place, that the Court will refuse costs to a plaintiff to whom they give a verdict unless his case be unfair. A man may be unable to recover to the full extent of his demand by the illness or absence of witnesses, by the loss of documents or various accidents which are beyond his control, but if his case be honest, the Court will give him his costs, and if they refuse him, it is done as a mark of their disapprobation."

In conclusion the learned counsel made a powerful appeal to the Jury not to destroy by their verdict, the liberty of the Press, as enjoyed even in this country—telling them:

"If you return a verdict of guilty for a paragraph like this you will effectually fetter the press. There is in it nothing untrue, there is in it nothing malicious, for there is in it nothing which the facts did not warrant. The matter itself relates to a public, and not to a private transaction, and if under these circumstances the press is to be restricted from proclaiming public abuses, and those too, abuses in a Court of Justice, to what a worthless state will it be reduced. I tell you Gentlemen, that you will do more to fetter and destroy the press, than has ever been effected even in this country. No licensing system, which secretaries may invent, no censorship that ever was established, no banishing of Editors—no suppression of Journals will work half the mischief, that such a verdict could achieve. And is it in this country, and is it at this epoch, and is it by a Jury that this evil is to be wrought. It wants but the one thing more, and it has it here—and that is, the precious cause for which all this is to be effected. It is done to vindicate Mr. Wight's character, because that he has put out of your reach, for it is by a civil action alone that he can attain such an object, but it is to prevent newspapers from proclaiming to the public that an action is unbased by evidence, in which a charge was made, at a time it must have been known to be untrue, and of which the Court have marked their displeasure, in their award of costs and damages. Gentlemen, I may speak strongly, for I feel strongly, but never was I more sincere than when I now tell you that if you pronounce a verdict of guilty in this case, it will be the epitaph of the liberty of the Indian Press."

THE CHIEF JUSTICE: Gentlemen of the Jury, the present is a charge brought for publishing a libel on Mr. Wright, an Attorney of



this Court, and the material point for your consideration is the real meaning of the words alleged to be libellous. And for this purpose I will read them to you.

His Lordship read the libel:

Gentlemen, you see that the substance of this publication is, that it imputes to the prosecutor Mr. Wight, that he brought a disgraceful and a dishonourable suit into this Court, unsupported by any evidence, and in another place it calls it a false suit, and only question you will have to decide is, was this a libel calculated to provoke breach of the peace; and here I have some difficulty in suggesting to you any doubt in law of that fact. There can be no question that for all fair purposes a person may make a true report of what passes in a court of justice and publish it; but in some cases that is restricted; even that has its limits, as in the case where a counsel has been misled by his client and therefore uses libellous language in his speech, or where improper and libellous documents may be produced, not fit for general investigation, but which every good and honest man would rather see buried in oblivion than given to the public eye; such documents the Court will not permit to be republished, for the effect of them if republished, would be, only to give a wider circulation to the libel. Gentlemen, the paragraph before you does not pretend to be any detail; it does not pretend to be a report of what passed in a Court of Justice, but is the opinion of a public Editor on an account given him by an informant and reflecting on the conduct of a private individual; whether that be libellous or not is the question to be tried. It is true that if a civil action had been brought instead of a criminal one, the parties here might have justified, and you would have had to try whether the justification was a true and a sufficient one. This has not been brought for the purpose of damages, or to soothe Mr. Wight's pain, or alleviate the smart of his wounded feelings, but for you to say as regards the general weal and what is due to society, whether it is for the interests of society, that an Editor should be allowed to put forward such paragraphs as this, that they should be sent forth to the world, whether true or false. I have no doubt that this is; I am bound to tell you that it is a libel, and my brethren on the bench agree with me that it is what no gentleman has a right to say of another with impunity. There is no man more fully sensible of the value of a free press than I am; and of the good it has worked for the public in all countries, and I trust in God it will continue to be a benefit to all the world; but I do not think that one man can call another a rascal! for if such were allowed none of us could live in comfort. But I take it that the course of society will put the press on a better footing, that as society advances and improves, the press will become a little better mannered, and that in time it will arrive at a state as civilized as the intercourse of speech amongst us.



I look upon it that writing being an invention of a later date, has not yet arrived at a similar state of refinement, and I think this a more rational course than that a man should be called upon at any hour to show that he is not a rogue. If we wish to bring this case home to our own minds, let us see if that is justifiable in writing which we would not say to a man's face. We must see, that at this stage of society writing is almost as frequently had recourse to as speaking. Not in this country perhaps but in England a man may when he rises have an hundred Newspapers before him; he may read as much in one hour as he can hear in a day; for this reason I say they are limited within the same restrictions, that I know no good distinction that can be drawn between them; for a man may be as much irritated with what he reads as with what is spoken of him. Similar rules must be applied to both these, for what does it signify whether a man writes that which is evil of his neighbour or speaks it to him; if what is here complained of could not have been said without provoking a blow or a tumult, it should not have been written. In congregated societies I may every day meet a felon, but I must not go forth as a knight errant and say to him you are a rogue, because I know him to be so. There is no obligation imposed upon me, thank God, to compel me to go forth crusading and saying what I please of every man, no; there are decencies to be observed in the intercourse of society, for if one person were allowed to write what he pleased against another it would be throwing all things into confusion and making the world an uninhabitable place. If a man receive a private injury he may have recourse to his action or indictment but he must not go out and proclaim it in the street; if the offence be of a public nature, in a well civilized country, it will be redressed by those whose public duty it is to do it.

Gentlemen, I have stated this much because, however clear it may be to lawyers, there is often a difference as to the construction of the law between the Bench and the Jury, and the latter have found a difficulty in putting the proper construction upon it. With these observations I shall leave the case in your hand; you will of course find a general verdict, taking into your consideration both law and fact. I have no doubt this is a libel.

The Jury retired for a few minutes and returned a verdict of Guilty.

#### SENTENCE

ROBERT MONTGOMERY MARTIN: You have been convicted of a libel in some remarks you have made on an Attorney of this Court; I have already adverted to the terms in which it was couched. It was in

every way calculated to do injury to the party against whom it was directed and to lead in all probability to a breach of the peace. In limited societies these things operate with additional mischief. In England amidst the great variety of interesting events that are continually passing, men forget the aspersion, and from the vast society persons are less likely to come in contact with each other. Here if a man slanders or publishes a libel of another he may directly after the next hour, the next moment, meet him face to face. It is no part of our duty to interfere with matters of this kind till they are brought before us by prosecutions, but we are then bound to inflict on the offender serious punishment. We are conservators of the public peace, and for this reason, when that is brought to our notice which it calculated to lead to a subversion of that peace, we are called upon,—we are bound to visit it with condign punishment. I am sorry to say that in this case the libel was calculated to do much harm; the person against whom it has been directed must depend in all probability for his support on his professional character, and you have imputed to him falsehood, dishonest and disgraceful conduct. In all places where the press is free, God forbid that people should be so foolish as to suppose that all that is printed in public papers is true; but these things cannot go abroad on the wings of the wind, without doing much and serious harm, for the person against whom the slander is directed cannot follow it wherever it may do injury. It may fly into countries where he has friends and prejudice them against him. Your paper is perhaps not travelling to the land of his birth, he cannot follow this invisible agent, he cannot know whither it may go. I trust there was nothing malignant in your case, but we cannot now enter into that consideration. Having said thus much I will now state that which must add materially to your contrition; there was no justification of this libel in truth. I am not going to enter into the details of the action, but to say that it was a false suit, an action without a title of evidence would have been as justification for it is not true in fact; on contrary the Court found a verdict for the Plaintiff and nominal damages were given; I said that action had better not have been brought, but it was clearly a case were a client had a right of action; if so, an attorney has no right to refuse bringing it. I blame an attorney if he urges on an action which ought to be withheld, but there is no evidence that such was the case here; you could not therefore have justified it on these grounds in a civil action. I trust what I have now addressed to you, will satisfy you, that you ought not to have published these remarks, and that it will make you more cautious if you should continue to have the management of a public Journal. The sentence of the Court is, that the other proprietors be fined one rupee each, and that you, Robert Montgomery Martin, pay a fine of Five Hundred Rupees to the King, and be imprisoned till such fine be paid.—*John Bull*. (397)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1829

**Native Papers: Accident.**—Two Europeans were driving in a buggy, through the Dhurmtula Road, two Natives accidentally fell under its wheels, and were severely bruised; they have been sent to the Native Hospital, and we hear one of them is doing well, but the recovery of the other is considered uncertain, his case being dangerous. (398)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1829

To the Editor of the *Government Gazette*

SIR,—In the *Government Gazette* of the 10th November, 1828, was inserted, a specific for the speedy cure of Burns and Scalds; and the specious manner in which it was introduced to the notice of the public, either by you\* or your predecessor (I cannot say which), induced me to take a copy of the remedy recommended, fully intending, the first opportunity which might offer, to profit by it.

Accordingly, a few days ago, a boy of mine was accidentally Scalded, and it occurring in the evening, I immediately had recourse to the famous "flour dredging plan," so persuasively and facitiously recommended as a "charm" in the paper to which I have referred. On dressing the poor boy's wound every day with the flour, I expected to find it look better and better; but to my astonishment, the reverse was the case; and I was obliged to call in the aid of an able Gentleman of the Medical profession.

To publish remedies for the good of mankind is a generous act; and that man who does so beneficially, is worthy a niche in the temple of fame—but he who publishes trash (if discovered), ought, in my opinion, to undergo a severe flagellation from the hands of the common hangman, for being a disgrace to the human race, and an enemy of mankind. Specifics were intended to save, not to destroy, life:—this I verily believe would have been the case, had I persevered in it.

I must confess I am no Medical man—and persons only like myself, are likely to be deceived with pleasing descriptions of simple cures. I certainly did look for exclamations such as described in the Paper referred to. "Oh! how cool and comfortable it is"—"I have no pain now"—"it is quite gone"—and so on—and must frankly aver that I found all—all to be untrue. This pleasing array of fine words was intended, I presume, as a snare for the unsuspecting.

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\*Not by us.—Ed., *Government Gazette*.



The method I pursued was, to sprinkle the flour thickly on the scalded surface, covering it over with tender plantain leaf, and rolling a cloth bandage over it; but the "charm" so emphatically ascribed to the "four dredging plan," I found to my cost, to be a woeful disappointment. The public therefore may judge from this communication, what credence there is to be placed in publications of this nature, unless authenticated by a real name.

I am Sir,

14th September, 1829.

Your's obediently,

W. S. (399)

The Thirteenth Report of the Benevolent Institution, for the instruction of Indigent Christian Children (instituted in December 1809), just published—states that the experience of nineteen years has been such as to surpass the hopes of those who projected the Institution. In this period far more than a thousand youths have been trained up to usefulness in life; most of whom, in various situations either in Calcutta, or in different parts of the country, have conducted themselves in a manner that has been highly satisfactory to their employers, and creditable to themselves.

Branches of the Institution have also been extended to Dacca and Chittagong. There is also a female branch of the Institution, which in addition to Elementary Christian Education, has enabled female children to support themselves in future life, by the use of the needle.

In December last, the children amounting to one hundred and ninety Boys, and eighty Girls, were examined by the Reverend Mr. Mack, in presence of several Ladies and Gentlemen, and the result is stated to have been highly gratifying. In the Girls' School there was, as usual, a display of Samplers, Garments, and other work made by the children during the year. This part of great satisfaction—especially to the Ladies, 'from a conviction that the Children were brought up in industrious habits, and acquiring that instruction which would make them useful and happy at home, and serviceable both to themselves and others in every relation of future life.'

As is too frequently the case with Benevolent Institutions in this country—the one in question has, in spite of the utmost care, contracted a debt of about ten thousand Rupees—on account of which the Managers have found it necessary to appeal to the Liberality of the Public on account of the Institution—the demands upon it from the ignorant and indigent Children with which this diminished. The appeal, we trust, will not be in vain. (400)



**Translations from Native Papers:** *Dwarkanath Mitter, and the apprehension of a Sunyasee.*—We understand that Petumber Ghose, son-in-law of Gourhuri Dutt, on account of some dispute with his brother, was highly disgusted and forsook the family and went down to Akhra, near Budge-Budge, where he joined an assembly of Sunyasees, he changed his dress and mode of living, daubed ashes on his body and dressed himself in dyed red cloth, and lived as a perfect Sunyasee, or religious mendicant.

The notice of Dwarikanath Mitter being concerned in the late forgery business, and the offer of a reward of five thousand rupees for his apprehension being picked up by certain persons, who had ascertained that a counterfeit Sunyasee was living in Akhra, and took him to be Dwarikanath Mitter, and in expectation of obtaining the offered reward, gave information to the Magistrate, and got a bench warrant issued for his apprehension, they took the officers of the Police and proceeded to the place of the Sunyasee, where they seized Petumber Ghose, the son-in-law of Gourhari Dutt, instead of that of Rajkisser Dutt, and on the night of 11th Bhadra he was brought before one of the Magistrates, questioned regarding his name and situation, &c., and the man stated that he was not Dwarikanath Mitter, the son-in-law of Rajkisser Dutta, and he requested that the fact might be ascertained by the persons with whom he was acquainted. The Magistrate smiled and accordingly investigated into the matter, and found his statement to be correct. Next day he was brought into the Police, and was delivered over to his brother; the poor Sircars who were induced by the expectation of obtaining the reward, were highly disappointed, and through shame went away. We are however glad, that through these Sircars, Petumber changed the state of Sunyasee, and returned as a house-keeper. (401)

**Riot at Kalighaut:** We understand that Iswara Chunder Holdar, son of Buddinath Holdar of Kalighaut, had some dispute with his Gooroo, or spiritual preceptor, Doorgadas Bhuttacharjee, which ended in a personal contest, in which the Holdar had his head broken in such a manner, that his life is in danger. Report of the circumstance being given to the Thanadar of the place, he instantly came but could not find the Bhuttacharjee, but apprehended the accomplices of the party.

Since writing the above, we understand that the Gooroo Thakoor, or the Bhuttacharjee, after concealing himself for two days, has been caught, and is now residing in the gaol. (402)

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5, 1829

**Doorga Poojah:** The holidays in honor of the goddess—commence on Saturday last—and will terminate on Saturday next.

To many of our readers, we doubt not that at a time like this, when nothing more interesting offers, some account of the festival may not be unacceptable. It has been a question, which we have heard not unfrequently discussed—whether it is becoming in Europeans and Christians to attend the Nautches, held annually on this occasion. Of course every one, according to inclination or conviction, will decide for himself; but the general impression appears to be that there is no great harm in going as mere lookers on. Others take a graver view of the subject—and argue, that, for reasons, which is not necessary to dilate upon, it would be better to stay away.

These festivals cost enormous sums, and the numbers who attend them are generally very great; but of late years a falling off has been observed in both respects—a degree of lukewarmness in short, whence it is inferred that the better educated classes of Natives no longer entertain the same sentiments on the subject as were formerly prevalent. Once in a way, on the principle of seeing every thing that is to be seen in a foreign country, an European may derive amusement from a Nautch—but on the whole it is, at best, but an insipid and monotonous exhibition. As if aware that of itself, it would scarcely be sufficiently attractive, the Native entertainers—have superadded to the Nautch, temptations which we presume they consider it impossible for an European to withstand—viz.. suppers and wines—and bands of music. These, no doubt, have their effect, judging from the uproarious—and we regret to add disreputable scenes—which have been known to occur at them, and which were calculated to give anything but respectable or exalted impressions of the European character to our Native friends.

If, as has been said, the Calcutta Baboos are getting lukewarm upon the subject of the Doorgah Poojah festival—at least as respects its expensiveness—we cannot say that we are sorry for it—as the thing was directly prejudicial to themselves, seeing that they squandered enormous sums, which might have been more rationally and benevolently appropriated—and to their inferiors, from the force of example—it being a fact, that many of them have been known to involve themselves in debt—for the purpose of having a little Doorgah Nautch of their own.

For the following abstract, giving an account of the goddess—and her festival—we are indebted to Ward's excellent work on the Mythology of the Hindoos. Doorgah stands at the head of the female deities. Of this goddess, many forms are worshipped among the Hindoos, and indeed almost all the goddesses are only different forms of Bhuguvutee—in short, Doorgah in Nature. She has a thousand names among which are Gouree, the yellow-coloured—Kalee, the black—Bhuvanee—Parvutee—the daughter of the mountains, &c.

Her name of Doorgah she obtained from having destroyed the giant Doorgu, or the inaccessible—She is also called Umbika, the mother of the universe, &c.

The image of this goddess and that of Minerva, have been supposed, in one or two instances, to exhibit a pretty strong resemblance; both are described as being fond of arms—and both obtained their names from slaying a giant, Minerva being called Pallas, from destroying the giant of that name. Sir William Jones has observed that, as the mountain-born goddess Parvutee, she has many properties of the Olympian Juno: her majestic deportment, high spirit, and general attributes, are the same.

The image of the goddess is that of a female with ten arms, sitting on a lion. The weapons she wields, are the trident, the scimitar, the discus, the arrow, the spear, the club, the bow, the serpent weapon, the hook for guiding an elephant, and the axe, which are to show that with these ten arms and weapons, she protects the ten points. 'She has one foot on Muheshu, a giant, to show that she subdues the enemies of her worshippers; and she sits on a lion, a form of Vishnoo, as the giver of success to her worshippers, as exciting fear in their enemies. The quarrels of this goddess with Shiva, her husband, remind us of those betwixt Jupiter and Juno, arising from the jealousy of the latter.'

Thousands of victims are offered annually before the goddess—and Mr. Ward computes that half a million sterling was, in his time, expended yearly on her festival in Calcutta alone—but we doubt if the cost now amounts to a third of that sum. (403)

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 23, 1829

**Derozio's Poems**

*(From the "Oriental Herald," for July)*

These volumes possess claims to our attention of a very unusual description. They contain the first productions of a young poet, a Native of British India, educated entirely in that country, and whose character, feelings, and associations, have been exclusively developed there, under circumstances apparently the most unfavourable to poetic excellence. These circumstances are thus intimated, in a letter which accompanied a copy of the poems, recently forwarded by an intelligent friend at Calcutta, to Mr. Buckingham:

"The writer was born in India; has never been out of it; and is now under twenty years of age. You know this country, will be able duly to appreciate the difficulties against which he has had to



contend. The total absence of almost all objects of natural beauty; the still more complete want of all noble and exalted feelings amongst those with whom the poet must have associated; the very language, which can hardly be called English, that they speak: taking all these things into fair consideration, which you are well able to do from actual experience, we cannot but admit that production of such a poem as the 'Fakcer of Jungheera,' is very extraordinary."—It is, he adds, 'as if a Briton of the time of Severus, had suddenly written a poem in good Latin.'

In this opinion, after a careful perusal of Mr. Derozio's two volumes, we very cordially concur. These volumes contain much that, under any circumstances, would have been interesting; and which, under those abovementioned, is really extraordinary. Taken as a whole, it is true, his poetry is marked by great faults and blemishes, but he is, nevertheless, a poet; and with better models in his eye than those on which he has obviously formed himself, he may, we conceive, one day produce something which neither India nor England 'would willingly let die.' He has much to learn, and more perhaps to unlearn, before he can hope to produce a poem of thorough excellence; but he is still very young, and he has real poetic power; much, therefore, may be hoped from him, if he will be a rigid critic to himself. But without further introduction, we will now exhibit what this Indian Poet can do, and then we shall talk of what he may do.

The following is a commencement of one of the smaller pieces entitled 'The Deserted Girl.' Those who, like us, have often witnessed the vivid and sudden vicissitudes of a tropical night scene, will appreciate the truth of this description.

Wet, damp, and gloomy, 'twas a cheerless hour!  
 That night was not for blank forgetfulness;  
 And I who love to look upon heaven's face  
 Even when 'tis darkened into frowns, went forth  
 To hear the storm chide this affrighted earth.  
 A blackness, like despair, on nature hung,  
 Save when the lightning's fitful flashes gleamed;  
 As if each playful spirit in his sport  
 Wrote with phosphoric pen some unknown sign  
 To break the charm that bound the gathered cloud.  
 The thunder's voice was angry, loud, and deep;  
 It knocked against the heart as 'twould have learned  
 If fear were lurking there. The waters shrieked.  
 And ran from place to place, as if to hide  
 Even from the presence of the tempest wild.  
 Silence, and rest had no existence there:  
 The blast shook mightiest trees with its strong breath,



And bent the mountain forests, as it claimed  
 Their homage on approaching. 'Twas a night  
 That cannot from my memory be washed out  
 Even by thy ceaseless tide, vicissitude!  
 The thunder roared till waxing weak it slept,  
 And echo answered not; the lightnings pale  
 Which had been flashing through the sky like swords  
 Were sheathed at last; the waves grown weary too  
 Were as unruffled as a mirror clear,  
 Where the moon saw her face; the howling wind  
 Went like a beaten hound unto his cave;  
 And stars came one by one to join the court  
 Of night's most lovely queen. I heard a voice  
 Like to the silver sound a harp gives out,  
 When evening breezes wander mid its strings  
 Waking delicious music out of sleep.  
 Then there were words so slowly, sweetly breathed,  
 I might have deemed 'twas an aerial bird  
 Softening man's language; but the words were sad,  
 And then I knew they were of earth, and human,'  
—pp. 165-167.

Some of the above lines appear to us possessed of very high poetic force and beauty.

The next poem we quote is given entire. It is entitled, 'Poetic Haunts':—

'Where the billow's bosom swells,  
 Where the ocean casts its shells,  
 Where the wave is white spray fillings;  
 Where the sea-mew flaps its wings;  
 Where the grey rock in the storm  
 Rears its proud gigantic form,  
 Laughing as the lightnings flash,  
 Heedless of the billowy dash,  
 Heedless though the clouds may pour,  
 Heedless though the thunders roar;  
 Where the wind-god rideth by  
 Swiftly through the blackening sky,  
 Where the spirit of the sea  
 Wakes its matchless melody,  
 While the Nereids gather round  
 Gladdened by the magic sound;—  
 Far from human hut, or home,  
 Let the gifted Poet roam.

'Or, upon some star-paved lake  
When the south breeze is awake,  
Let him launch his little bark,—  
Love's and Fancy's favored ark!  
When the mellow moonlight falls  
On the distant castle walls;  
When the white sail is unfurled,  
And the graceful wave is curled;  
When the winds in concert sing  
To the planets listening,  
And the lady-moon rejoices,  
Hearing their melodious voices,  
While she bids her softest beam  
Bear an errand to the stream,  
Which upon its lucid breast,  
Wears an island, all at rest,  
Like a gem it flasheth there  
Bezeled by the waters fair  
Such a spot as fairies love  
When abroad they mighty rove;  
Where the red deer roams unharmed,  
And the wild dove unalarmed,  
And the minstrel nightingale,  
Tells, in plaintive strain, his tale,  
Which the young rose blushing hears  
Like a maid who loves, but fears;—  
Such a sweet, enchanting spot  
Where our griefs might be forgot,  
Where, in youth, one fain would dwell  
With the lady he loved well—  
—Hither let the Poet be  
Dreaming dreams of ecstasy.

'Or, on some bright summer even  
With his eye upraised to heaven,  
Ere the ruby sun hath set,  
Ere the waning day hath met  
On the western mountain's height  
Clad in widow's weeds the night;  
Let him muse on all around,  
On each soothing sight and sound!  
Let him mark the sun-gilt cliff,  
And the fisher's infant skiff;  
Let him watch the wild waves' play,  
How they glide like bliss away;

How they meet, and how they sever—  
 Lover's parted, and for ever!  
 And when every wind's asleep,  
 And the spirit of the deep  
 Maketh music on the main,  
 When her soft melodious strain  
 Charmeth Ocean's heaving breast,  
 How the sun's last rays expire,  
 How the weary waves retire  
 In each other's arms to rest!  
 Then upon the golden sky  
 Let him cast his gifted eye!  
 Such a dazzling, glorious sight,—  
 As if angles in their flight  
 With their plumage dipt in light,  
 Flung the radiance of their wings  
 (As the priest sweet incense flings)  
 On the western gate of heaven—  
 What a brilliant boon to even!  
 Hither let the minstrel be  
 Weaving wreaths of Poesy,  
 Lays of melody, and fraught  
 With th' immortal fire of thought,  
 Such as steal upon the soul  
 Like sweet spells beyond control,  
 Clinging, whatso'er may be,  
 Ever to the memory,  
 Like the first wild dream of love!

—pp. 184-188.

Though the verses are greatly too diffuse, yet it must be allowed, we think, that they display a command of easy and flowing versification, and of picturesque and pleasing imagery, which are highly creditable to the writer's taste and talents, and which under his peculiar circumstances, are not a little extraordinary.

The 'Fakcer of Jungheers,' which gives a title to Mr. Derozio's last and principal volume, and which seems to be the composition on which he chiefly rests his young reputation, is, we must candidly confess, in spite of many reducing passage, a production not at all to our liking. It is altogether upon the strained and extravagant model of Lord Byron's poetic romances of love and murder; and too like the exaggerated imitation of the worst Byronic style, with which we have been overflowed in this country, even to nausea, ever since the appearance of the 'Giaour,' such as 'Bertram,' the mad play of poor Maturin, the mad Irish novelist,—the rhyming romances of L. E. L. *et hoc genus omne*—a school of poetry which we have the

satisfaction to perceive, is (in this country at least), now nearly 'on its last legs.' Mr. Derozio has had the misfortune, like some other aspirants of no mean promise, to be carried away by the pegasus hypography of this Byronic school, high into the perilous regions of exaggerated passion, and falsetto sentiment; and we wish we could assist in leading him back to the pleasant paths of simplicity, in the salubrious land of genuine nature, where we are convinced he might yet attain poetic distinction of no mean order.

In speaking thus of the 'Byronic School' we would not be misunderstood as if we rated lightly the merit of Lord Byron's own poetry. He is unquestionably a great and powerful poet—the greatest Britain has produced in an age exuberant in poetical genius—though not certainly to be placed on the same scale with those men of mightier and calmer intellect, that, like Shakspeare and Milton, and a few more, stand out in gigantic relief, even amidst the highest of the sons of song. Byron, though not one of this heroic mould, possessed nevertheless poetic powers of great brilliancy and exuberance; but this being regulated neither by a pure taste nor a pure morality, most of his productions are marred by great imperfections, both in conception and execution. His misanthropic heroes, fiery in passion and feeble in principle, are only natural so far as they resemble himself; beyond that general outline they are generally unnatural, and always exaggerated. With all this, no doubt, the genuine ore of his poetry was so rich as not merely to dazzle the fervid and the unreflecting, but to excite also the enthusiastic applause of all genuine lovers of poetry. A universal shout of acclamation proclaimed him the chief of living poets; and to him, as to their monarch and their model, the plastic minds of youthful aspirants in literature looked up with emulative admiration. The result was such as might have been expected. Byron's points of excellence were peculiar, and not capable of being attained by imitation; but all that was over-charged in his delineation of character, outrageous or untrue in passion and sentiment, tinselly in description, or turgid, abrupt, and harsh in versification,—could be imitated, and has accordingly found numerous imitators.

In this class we are reluctantly constrained to rank Mr. Derozio; or, perhaps, it would be more correct to say, that his style and manner, though borrowed in a great degree from Byron, are characterised also, by frequent resemblances to the other fashionable poetry of the day, to which his reading seems to have been unfortunately almost exclusively confined. Thus, we are continually reminded of Moore's 'Lallah Rookh,' and Miss Saunders's 'Troubadour,' and other things of the same seven-times-diluted sort, which have lain in ladies' boudoirs, and been sighed over by drawing-room sentimentalists, during the last seven years, and which have no



doubt, had their admirers in India, as well as in England. It is in all likelihood more Mr. Derozio's misfortune than his fault, that such flimsy volumes have, in addition to Byron's works, formed almost exclusively his poetic pabulum; but it is a great misfortune, notwithstanding; and it has infected his whole style of compositions to such an extent, as almost to destroy with gaudy verbiage the really beautiful and fragrant flowers of poetic fancy, which are genuine offspring of his ardent and elegant mind.

The 'Fakcer of Jungheera' is a personage lineally descended from The Corsair, and near of kin to the 'Velled Prophet of Khorassan'; and his lady-love, Nuleeni, is as 'warm and wild,' and owe-begone, as one of L. E. L.'s extatic damsels, whose only occupation is to kiss—and die.

Scattered throughout this 'Metrical Tale,' as well as in other parts of Mr. Derozio's two volumes, are many brilliant little gems, of poetry—somewhat too much in the fanciful style of Moore, perhaps,—but still very pleasing, and felicitous. We give a few specimens. The first is from a lady's address to her lover:—

"And I would keep thee like a thought  
which Memory in her temple keeps,  
When every sorrow sinks to nought,  
And all the past of misery sleeps—  
O, thus should thy bright image dear  
Above my heart's warm altar sit,  
While every hope, affection, fear  
Of mine like lamps were round thee lit," —p. 47.  
'Alas! when misery comes, Time clips his wing,  
And walks in fetters, and we hear them ring.'

Of memory he says—

'Can'st thou not also die when all we love  
Sinks in the insatiate tomb? Ah, no!  
Thou dost burn on like a pale charnel light  
Above the grave of hopes, and smiles, and joys,  
Which made life's wake delightful.' —p. 59.

There are many elegant and sparkling things such as these, or better than these, in the book, but our limits are exhausted, and we must stop. In thus parting (but for a while, we hope) with Mr. Derozio, we wish to add a few words, if he will permit us, of friendly advice—a few words of warning and of encouragement.

He is capable, we conceive, of something better than inditing 'wild and wondrous lays', such as his 'fakeer' and much of the other matter which fills these two small volumes; but he must if he wishes to produce a work worthy service, turn to better models and better subjects. Let him lay Moore and Byron on the shelf, burn the 'Troubandour' and the 'Improvisatrice'; read Shakespear, Milton, Spencer, the old dramatists, and Robert Burns; study earnestly condensation in style, and, above all, stick to TRUTH and NATURE in word and thought; and we will venture to predict that he will write something worthy to be 'held in remembrance'.

We should be sorry if what we have said appear to the author harsh and unkind. Far otherwise, at least, is our feeling and purpose. Not to us, therefore, let him or his friends apply his own lines:—

Alas! we live in iron days  
When lips are sparing even of praise;  
As though in one approving tone  
Too much of heaven and rapture shone;  
As though it were too pure a gem  
Freely to cast away to them  
Whose glassy joys a glance may break  
Whose happiness a smile can shake,  
Their heaven the rapture-lighted eye,  
And triumph, song-awakened sigh. —p. 81.

Our censure is designed to induce this really talented and interesting young poet to betake himself to purer models than those which have too long fascinated his juvenile fancy, and to select worthier subjects for his muse than bandit—Fakeers, or Moslem-lovers. The page of Indian history, of his native India, in all its 'glory and its gloom', lies spread before him. The present condition and future prospects of India, are also themes of deep and inspiring interest. Let him turn to these, and he will scarcely fail to find them worthy to inspire a loftier lay than the 'Fakeer of Jungheera. (404)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1829

In another part of to-day's Gazette will be found a document which, to every bosom not dead to the best feelings of human nature, cannot but afford the liveliest satisfaction. We have at length the supreme pleasure of congratulating the Native and European

Inhabitants of India—that the horrid rite of Suttee is abolished! After this day, we trust to hear no more, but in the way of historical reminiscence, of those baneful sacrifices—that even to think of makes one shudder. After this day, he who assists at such a horrible exhibition, or stands passively to witness it, instead of endeavouring to prevent it, will place himself in the situation of a criminal, and have to answer for the consequences before the tribunals of the land.

That such a grievous stumbling block should be removed—that such an unhappy anomaly should be put down, must, indeed, to every manly and well-regulated mind, be delightful to think upon. We do not make it a custom of taking the liberty to indulge in comments upon Government measures as such. This, however, is no every-day occurrence—no common case for congratulation—and not as the Editor merely of this journal, but as a Briton, a Christian, and a man, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of expressing our respectful admiration of the truly statesmanlike and philanthropic view that has been taken of the subject—of the wisdom that has decreed, and the firmness that has determined upon a measure hitherto conceived impracticable, even by bold and illustrious men, but which it is the glory of Lord William Bentinck's administration to have carried into effect.

In these observations, we believe we are only expressing a very general feeling, which we are perfectly aware, ere long, will assume the form of a less fleeting record—and more solemn recognition, than the fugitive notice of a newspaper. Every one whose opinion is of any value, either India or European, will, concerning this important measure, unite in sentiments of gratulation and respect, that not to have the capability of feeling, would be the severest, most degrading censure on the individual.

If history were not full of references to the most extraordinary anomalies in human nature, and the constitution of the social system in various countries, one might yield to an impression of amazement that such a preposterous, and bloody, and unnatural rite as Suttee, should not only have originated at all, but have prevailed so long among a people otherwise humane and civilized. That the mere uninformed vulgar should be enslaved by the trammels of custom so far as to view this dreadful, outrage on nature and humanity with complacency, we are not, all circumstances considered, surprised at; but that respectable or well-informed Natives should have ever allowed their reasoning powers, their mere common sense—to say nothing of their humanity, to be so deplorably blinded, as to conceive it possible that such a horrible sacrifice could be acceptable to the beneficent Creator, is most extraordinary. It becomes them now to heartily aid the Government in wiping away this reproach. It



becomes all who have the influence of birth, wealth, education, and rank, to discountenance, by every lawful means in their power, a rite which, with whatever impunity it might hitherto have been performed, has now been declared illegal and criminal.

Reform is usually slow—but like her Sister Justice, she is sure-footed. That this evil was not sooner put down, ought not to be declaimed upon reproachfully—for although the most able, experienced, and profound may agree as to the justness of a principle; yet it has never been found an easy part of the science of Government, to determine as to the proper time to carry a principle into practical effect. Great difficulties unquestionably were supposed to be set the question of Suttee—but these have at length yielded to the irrefragable conviction, not only that the ceremony is not enjoined in the Shasters—but that great atrocities have pervaded its general execution—add to which, that many of the most respectable, intelligent, and better-informed Natives, whose opportunities of coming to a correct judgment cannot be doubted, have denied its being a custom, either generally enjoined—or very extensively approved of. The British Government in India has uniformly and satisfactorily demonstrated to the Hindoos the most liberal toleration of their religion and customs. When, however, toleration has been dreadfully abused, as respects a rite neither enjoined, nor consistent with the essentials of the Hindoo religion—it became necessary that Government should interfere in its protective capacity, by putting an end at once, as became its justice, power and dignity, to criminal abuses and atrocities against the most helpless portion of society, which, when the toleration as respected voluntary victims, was reluctantly conceded as a matter of expediency—could never have been contemplated.

Even the most liberal amongst the Hindoos, or latitudinarian among Europeans, must allow, that toleration has certain impassable limits, beyond which lie licentiousness and crime. Many things may be allowed that are not approved of up to the point of crime. This is true toleration. Let that line be passed, and toleration becomes cruel injustice. It has been, to the satisfaction of Government, proved, that atrocities were committed that never could have been contemplated, and the reproach of which did not rest with the perpetrators, but was injuriously reflected back on the British name and power. Information on the subject accumulated—circumstances not formerly, developed came to light. In the meantime, the evil did not cure itself, and it became high time for authority to exert its legitimate prerogative, and to assert its own character for strict justice, by putting an end at once and for ever to a system demoralising in its effects on the living, a revolting system of suicide and murder! (405)



MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 14, 1829

**On the Abolition of Suttee**

*By Henry Louis Vivian Derozio*

The practice of Suttee, or of burning or burying alive the Widows of Hindoos, is hereby declared illegal, and punishable by the Criminal Court.—Reg. XVII. 1829.

*(From The "India Gazette")*

Red from his chamber came the morning Sun  
And frowned, dark Ganges! on thy fatal shore,  
Journeying on high; but when the day was done  
He set in smiles, to rise in blood no more,  
Hark! heard ye not? the widow's wail is o'er:  
No more the flames from impious pyres ascend,  
See Mercy now primeval peace restore,  
While pæans glad the arch etherial rend,  
For India hails, at last, her father and her friend.  
Back to its cavern ebbs the tide of crime,  
There fettered, locked, and powerless, it sleeps;  
And History bending o'er the page of Time,  
Where many a mournful record still she keeps,  
The widowed Hindu's fate no longer weeps;  
The priestly tyrant's cruel chain is broken,  
And to his den alarmed the monster creeps;  
The charm that mars his mystic spell is spoken,  
O'er all the land 'tis spread: he trembles at the token.  
BENTINCK, be thine the everlasting meed!  
The heart's full homage still is Virtue's claim,  
And 'tis the good man's ever-honored deed  
Which gives an immortality to fame:  
Transient and fierce though dazzling is the flame  
That glory lights upon the wastes of war;  
Nations unborn shall venerate THY name,  
A triumph than the conqueror's mightier far;  
Thy memory shall be blest, as is the morning star.  
He is the friend of man who breaks the seal  
The despot Custom sets on deed and thought,  
He labours generously for human weal  
Who holds th' omnipotence of fear as nought;  
The winged mind to earth will not be brought.  
'Twill sink to clay if it imprison'd be;  
For 'tis with high immortal longings fraught,  
And these are dimmed or quenched eternally,  
Until it feels the hand that sets its pinions free.

And woman hath endured, and still endures  
Wrongs, which her weakness and her woes should shield,  
The slave and victim of the treacherous lures  
Which wily arts to man, the tyrant, yield;—  
And here, the sight of star, or flower, or field,  
Or bird that journeys through the sunny air,  
Or social bliss from woman has been sealed;  
To her the sky is dark, the earth is bare,  
And Heaven's most hallowed breath pronounced "for-bidden  
fare."

Nurtured in darkness, born to many woes,  
Words the mind's instruments, but ill supplied,  
Delight, even as a name, she scarcely knows,  
And while an infant sold to be a bride;  
To be a mother her exalted pride;  
And yet not her's a mother's sigh or smile;  
Oft' doomed in youth to stem the icy tide  
Of rude neglect, caused by some wanton's wile  
And forced at last to grace her lord's funeral pile.

Daughters of Europe; by our Ganges' side  
Which wept and murmured as it flowed along,  
Have wives, yet virgins, nay, yet infants, died,  
While priestly fiends have yelled a dismal song,  
'Mid deafening clamours of the drum and gong:  
And mothers on their pyres have seen the hands  
Which clung around them, when those hands were young,  
Lighting around them such unholy brands  
As demons kindle when they rave through held in bands.

But with prophetic ken, dispelling fears  
Which haunt the mind that dwells on nature's plan,  
The bard beholds through mists of coming years  
A rising spirit speaking peace to man.  
The storm is passing, and the rainbow's span  
Stretcheth from North to South: the ebon car  
Of Darkness rolls away: the breezes fan  
The infant dawn; and morning's herald star  
Comes trembling into day: O! can the Sun be far?

Calcutta, 8th Dec. 1829.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1829

**General Meeting of the Inhabitants**

Calcutta, 15th Dec., 1829

J. PALMER, ESQUIRE, IN THE CHAIR

**RESOLUTIONS**

I. Moved by Mr. J. Smith, and seconded by Mr. E. Trotter that this meeting considers itself called upon, adverting to the pending discussions in the Legislature on the renewal of the H. C. Charter, to make known and declare unreservedly to Parliament, its wishes and views in regard to such matters as were particularly touching the interests and welfare of this Country, whether the administration of its Government shall be conducted for the future directly by the Ministers of the Crown, or through the organ of the East India Company.

II. Moved by Mr. T. Bracken, and seconded by Mr. J. Minchin, that this meeting deliberately adheres to the opinions expressed by a similar meeting on the 5th November, 1827, in its leading resolution and embodied in Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, "that the Commercial intercourse between England and India is susceptible of great and indefinite extension, which is prevented by the imposition of extra duties on the Products of India, and by legal obstructions to the application of British Skill and Capital to the cultivation of those Products, and entertains a just confidence that the wisdom and justice of Parliament will, by the removal of such impediments, give an immediate impulse to the Commercial prosperity of both Countries and incalculably promote the general interest of India."

III. Moved by Mr. Limond, and seconded by Mr. J. Willis, that it is an obstruction to the industry of individuals prejudicial to good Government and to improvement, and even attended with positive mercantile loss to the Hon'ble Company, that it should continue "to employ a considerable portion of its Territorial Revenue" in the production and manufacture of the different articles composing the internal and export Trade of the country, where it also exercises the powers of Government. That the recognised evils of such a union of incompatible functions appear not susceptible of remedy by any arrangement short of the entire abolition of that branch of the Company's Commercial transactions in India.

IV. Moved by Mr. PRINSEP, and seconded by Mr. J. ALLAN, that the throwing open of the China Trade Monopoly to all subjects of Great Britain, wheresoever resident, is not less desirable for India than for England, inasmuch as it will assist in removing one of the



greatest obstructions to our Commercial intercourse with the mother country, the difficulty of procuring adequate returns for goods imported, and will promote the general extension of Commercial intercourse in the East.

V. Moved by DWARKANATH TAGORE, and seconded by PRUSUNATH TAGORE, that this meeting considering one of the main legal obstructions to the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing improvements to consist in the obstacles which are opposed to the occupancy or acquisition of land by British subjects, and against their free resort to an unmolested residence within the limits of the Company's Administration, does approve and confirm the concluding prayer of the former Petitions to Parliament for the abolition of all such restrictions on the resort of the British subjects to, and on their residence in India, as are calculated to affect the Commercial prosperity of the Country."

VI. Moved by Mr. JAMES YOUNG and seconded by Mr. ROUSSAC, that it is a duty we owe to the present Local Government in Bengal, a duty which we discharge with unfeigned pleasure, to express in the strongest terms our satisfaction and our thanks for the mildness and toleration towards the European part of the Community which it has evinced and continues to maintain to the utmost of its limited powers. In particular we are bound to notice the removal of a national reproach an obstacle to improvement, by the recognition of great principle, in extending generally, the rule of 1824, for permitting Europeans to hold Lands for cultivation of Coffee in their own names; but stripped of the obnoxious clauses in that former rule, which placed the property as well as the person of the Planter at the disposal of the local authority, without perfect security for person and property, it is manifest that true "Commercial prosperity" cannot permanently exist, nor the "unfettered application of European Skill, Capital and Industry to the commercial and agricultural resources of India have "place" wherefore, altho' we feel entire confident in the liberal dispositions of our present local Rulers, we desire the establishment of a legal right for all subjects of His Majesty to establish themselves and remain in this part of his Dominions, subject only to the restraints of just and equal laws duly administered, in open Tribunals

VII. Moved by Mr. R. Browne and seconded by Mr. Petrie, that the unequal duties levied in England upon articles of Indian produce, compared with the produce of other dependencies of the Crown, are unjust in themselves on the consumer as well as the producer, and constitute a great obstruction to the industry and improvement of India, and to the beneficial intercourse between the two countries.



VIII. Moved by Mr. L. Clarke and seconded by Mr. T. Dickens, that this meeting, bearing in mind the circumstances attending the levying of Stamp duties and the probable event of that precedent being followed up by other taxes fixed upon the inhabitants of Calcutta, without their knowledge even of such intention, seeks from the wisdom of Parliament some reasonable and constitutional protection against the enactment of Local Regulations, which might by possibility render nugatory all general securities of property or person, and against which they have no means or opportunity afforded them of petitioning or remonstrating here or at Home. That in some degree such protection could be afforded them by extending to India the Regulations lately made for other remote Dependencies of the Crown, namely, that every enactment requiring previous sanction from authority in England should be promulgated by the Local Government, a sufficient time before it is sent home, to enable those whose rights or property may be affected by it, to send in Representations through the same channel, or take such steps as they may deem necessary for being fully heard before measures are finally adopted which may affect their dearest interests.

IX. Moved by Mr. J. Beatson, and seconded by Mr. W. C. Hurry, that a Petition to both Houses of Parliament be prepared, embodying the substance of the foregoing Resolutions, and that the Petitions so prepared be left for signature at the Exchange, and subsequently transmitted by the Standing Committee of Inhabitants, to Mr. Crawford, our general Agent, by the earliest opportunity, with instructions to forward their object with all his zeal and ability, and to place them for presentation in the hands of Lords Lansdowne and Grenville, Messrs. Whitmore and Huskisson, or such other Members of either House, as circumstances may enable him to act for us with the best effect.

X. Moved by Mr. J. Palmer, and seconded by Mr. Patrice, that the following Gentlemen be requested to prepare a Petition and submit the same forthwith for approval to the Meeting:

Mr. J. Smith,	Mr. L. Clarke,
Mr. J. Minchin,	Mr. W. C. Hurry,
Mr. G. Prinsep,	Mr. T. Bracken,
Prusunath Tagore,	Mr. J. Willis,
Mr. Petrie,	Dwarkanath Tagore,
Mr. J. Beatson,	Mr. R. Browne,
Mr. E. Trotter,	Mr. T. Dickens,
Mr. Limond,	Mr. J. Palmer,
Mr. J. Allan,	Mr. Patrick, and
Mr. J. Young,	Mr. Melville.

XI. Moved by Mr. Bracken, and seconded by Mr. Melville, that the petition now submitted, be approved and adopted.

XII. Moved by Mr. Minchen, and seconded by Mr. J. Smith, that the thanks of this meeting be offered to W. W. Whitmore, Esq., M.P., for his disinterested, persevering, able, and at length successful, exertions in Parliament on our behalf.

XIII. Moved by Mr. Young, and seconded by Mr. Patrie, that the subscription for the support of our general Agency in England as heretofore, and for providing for the necessary expenses of our Petitions be continued, and that the Treasurers do use all diligence in promoting the same.

XIV. Moved by Mr. Palmer, and seconded by Mr. Bracken, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Sheriff for his readiness in attending to the wishes of the requisitionists.

XV. Moved by Mr. J. Smith, and seconded by Mr. J. Young, that the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Chairman.  
—*Harkarü.*

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#### MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 21, 1829

On Saturday we were present at the Seventeenth Annual Examination of the Durrumtollah Academy, conducted by Messrs. Drummond and Wilson; and it affords us pleasure to bear testimony to the well-sustained character of this old and popular seminary of education. The attainments of the pupils reflect great credit on their able and assiduous instructors, and the latter cannot fail to derive unalloyed satisfaction from the success of their praiseworthy labours, and from the approbation which was expressed by a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen who witnessed the exhibition. Besides the usual English classes there were three Latin classes, the highest of which read, parsed, and analyzed, with great facility a passage selected at random from the First Book of the *Ænied*. Of the French classes, the most advanced translated and construed with equal ease and freedom any passage taken from Murray's *Lecteur Francois*. The pupils were examined in Arithmetic and Book-keeping by a gentleman who, we understand, is an able practical accountant, and who declared that they made the calculations connected with a real transaction in business which he proposed to them, with greater readiness than he himself could have made them, and with equal correctness. This speaks very strongly for the practically useful character of the instructions which are communicated. In Geography and Astronomy a familiar acquaintance was shown with the names and situations of places, and with the problems which are solved by means of the globe; but the exhausted patience of the

audience scarcely afforded the youths who have studied Geometry and Algebra an opportunity of showing what they could 'do. The recitations both in French and English were delivered with much spirit and expression, and showed a just conception of the different parts.

While we thus give all due praise on the present occasion, we must express our regret at the hurried manner in which the public examination of Calcutta Schools are in general conducted. A School like that of Messrs. Drummond and Wilson's, containing probably from 100 to 120 pupils, is examined in all the branches of instruction from the mysteries of the Premier to the Demonstrations of Euclid in the short space of four or five hours, a considerable portion of which is unavoidably consumed in forms and by the delays attendant on the dismissal of one class and the bringing forward of another. It is impossible that an examination thus conducted can be satisfactory either to the examiners or to the spectators, to the teachers or to the taught. Such a summary inquisition into the state of a School must be very inefficient, and to many it must be altogether unintelligible. An intelligent and conscientious instructor of youth must feel that his twelve-months' toil and anxiety can be very inadequately appreciated in this way; and the friends and parents of youth must be convinced that it furnishes them with a very imperfect opportunity of judging of the real attainments that may have been made during that period in useful knowledge and polite literature. We solicit the attention of parents and teachers to this subject, influenced by no other feeling than a desire to raise the standard of education in Calcutta, and convinced that an improved mode of conducting the annual examinations might contribute to so important an end. We should be glad to see a more general attention excited to the improvement of the plans of education in use; and if improvements are to be made, they should begin with the public and private schools of Calcutta, from which many young men yearly issue, who as Indigo-planters and in various other capacities diffuse themselves through the country, and, according to the extent and solidity of their acquirements, aid in promoting general improvement. One of the first steps is, that a more lively and discriminating interest should be taken by the public in the state of the Calcutta Schools, their modes of instruction, their systems of discipline, the text-books employed, and in every thing relating to them that can affect the character of the pupils, and through them the welfare of society. We have here a wide and almost unoccupied field for the philanthropist, which would amply reward his benevolent exertions. Have we no public body who in co-operation with the conductors and managers of private and public schools might exercise a legitimate and useful influence in this direction? What is the Committee of



Public Instruction doing? What is the School Society doing? What is the School Book Society doing? Will any one affirm that the improvement of the state of general education in Calcutta is not within the scope of these institutions? This would only be to pronounce a censure on their original constitution, and to shew the necessity of altering it. But surely it is enough to say that if a Society exist for the improvement of education, every means by which education can be advanced is within its design. If these societies do not recognize the cause of general education in Calcutta as within the object of their institution, we hope the people of Calcutta will take it under their own care, and we feel assured that in the middling class of society here, there is enough of intelligence and practical philanthropy to appreciate the importance of the object, and to accomplish great and lasting good by its prosecution.—*India Gazette*.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1829

A writer in the Asiatic Journal, in a series of communications, points out several mistakes in Mr. Mill's History of India. It was scarcely possible, that a work taking such a very comprehensive range should be wholly free from error. Where, however, errors may injuriously affect the character and institutions of a whole people, he who exposes their injurious tendency does a service to the cause of true history.

The writer in the Asiatic Journal considers it strange, that Mr. Mill should have reposed such unhesitating confidence in the vulgar notion, that the division of the Hindoos into castes, is an unyielding and fixed barrier to the moral and social progress of its population; and that had the historian been thrown amongst the people, whose civil condition he has undertaken minutely to describe, he would no where have recognized those broad colours of separation by which he supposes them to be discriminated; but he would have witnessed, as in other human associations, a large community of mankind, not divided into distinct tribes, or insulated by impassable limitations, but blended by the great social law of the universe, into one harmonious assimilation. He would be somewhat puzzled, indeed, to find out his Cshatryas and his Vaisyas; and his sympathies for the poor degraded Sudras, whose lot he is perpetually bewailing, (many of them are the wealthiest and most prosperous of the inhabitants of India), would soon die away for want of excitement. The writer then opposes the authority of Mr. Colebrooke to that of Mr. Mill, as intimating that many of the supposed distinctions of caste, are fanciful, and many of them terms for professions rather than classes.



According to Mr. Mill, the influence of the religion of the Hindoos is directly a permanent cause of moral depravity. The writer before us, charges him with some disingenuousness in stating his argument and partiality in citing evidence. But what are his authorities? It is remarkable that they are the same authorities which he has so peremptorily discredited in his preface, as the most imperfect channels through which information relative to India can be imparted; namely, those persons who have resided there in civil or other capacities, and to whom he imputes a vision so characteristically contracted, from the nature of their pursuits, as to render them unsafe testimonies to the habits or moral condition of the people amongst whom they resided.' Notwithstanding this paradoxical position, Mr. Mill's moral portraiture of the vices and crimes of Hindoo Society, appears to have been taken exclusively from writers who maintained the specific hypothesis to which he himself leans with such a visible bias—nor shall we find according to the writer under consideration, in those chapters relative to the morality of the Hindoos, that judicial comparison of opposite or contending evidence, to which he advances such lofty pretensions. 'Dubois, Buchanan, Tennant, Tytler, Paolino-di-San-Bartolomeo have chiefly supplied him with the materials out of which he has constructed the Hindoo character. Of the host of witnesses, though endued with long experience and unquestioned sagacity, who have borne an opposite attestation, you hear not a word.'

Mr. Mill, on the authority of Dubois, Tennant, and others, attributes to the Hindoos want of charity;—and inhospitality. Let us hear what the first of these, who lived thirty years amongst them, and was by no means dim-sighted to the exceptionable parts of the Hindoo character, says—"on the other hand" (the Abbe\* had been strongly animadverting upon the perversity and ignorance of the natives of India) "the Hindoos are not in want of improvement in the discharge of social duties amongst themselves. They understand this point as well as, and perhaps better, than the Europeans. They might even be said to be rather excessive in this respect in several instances. They will never suffer the needy, who has implored their charity, to go unassisted. Their hospitality amongst themselves, it is well known, has no bounds. Even the humble, the distressed Pariah, as long as he has a measure of grain in his possession, will cheerily share his pap of millet with the weary traveller who may happen to take shelter in his hut; and in all their wants and distresses, the Hindoos of all castes will readily assist each other more effectually than the Europeans would do in the same circumstances. What the European possesses, he keeps for himself, what the Hindoo possesses, he is always disposed to share with those who have nothing.

\*Letters on the state of christianity in India, by the A-bbe J. A. Dubois, 1820.

In fact, it might be said that a wealthy Hindoo considers himself as the depository or the distributor, rather than the proprietor of his fortune, so greatly prone is he to acts of charity and benevolence; and it is chiefly from this cause, that those frequent revolutions in the fortunes of the Hindoos, and those frequent passages from extreme opulence to extreme penury arise." Compare, urges the writer, this honest attestation of a writer, by no means blind to the vices and defects of the Hindoo character, and who is cited specifically by Mr. Mill to prove its general depravity—a witness, who speaks from the experience of thirty years, during which he lived in the closest contact and strictest habitudes of social life with the people to whom he awards the praise, not of hospitality merely, but of the habitual exercise of the kindest and most benevolent offices of man to man: compare this testimony of a respectable and well-informed Missionary, with the vague and unsupported assertions of an historian pronouncing upon the moral qualities of a people, whom he has contemplated only in a bird's eye vision from the Pisgah of his speculations; a people whom he seems only to have studied in the Institutes of Menu—and say is it a fair historical procedure? (409)

#### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1829

**Calcutta Bazar:** Among the matters that have been brought to the notice of the Police Committee, we are glad to understand, that the state of the Calcutta Bazar, more especially of the Meat Market, is one. If ever there was an establishment, (if we may call that an establishment in which there is neither control nor system, save that of gain and roguery), that more urgently requires reform, it is the very one which we now reluctantly feel constrained to direct the attention of our readers to.

The unfortunate locality of the Market cannot fail, in the first place, to strike one. It requires but little consideration to understand that Meat Market ought to be centrally situated, open, commodious capable of free ventilation, and convenient to frequent and thorough ablution. The situation of the Market in Turret Bazar, embraces none of these requisities. It is not central to the general body of consumers—it is a higgledy piggedly mass of narrow lanes, and wretched sheds, half shambles and half gutter. It is ill-aired, low, filthy, crowded, and surrounded by other buildings—and as filthy lanes and alleys almost as its own. Some short time ago, we had a flaming prospectus for building a proper meat, vegetable, and fish bazar—to be under European control and superintendence. Unfortunately, however, that, like many other capital proposals, died away—why, we cannot tell, unless it was owing to the apathy which is said to be too apt to be set the doings of sojourners in the East, save when the spur of necessity makes us wince.

In England, where the potentiality of a shilling is taken more into consideration than here, and where the comforts of a good dinner form by no means a despicable branch of domestic philosophy, a householder goes into the market, and purchases for himself. He knows, to a fraction, how much he is to pay, and that if he is imposed upon, or if bad articles are foisted upon him, he has his remedy. The market, in fact, is kept so clean and orderly, that even respectable females visit it, to make their own purchases, and see that they are not imposed upon by servants.

What, however, is the case in this our City of Palaces, as it has been the fashion with some to call it? What, but that the market is so inconveniently situated that many who might be otherwise inclined, cannot visit it: while those whose closer vicinity might enable them to do so, can scarcely go through the ordeal of choosing their own bazar necessities of a morning owing to the systematically filthy and disgusting state in which the market is kept. The consequence, is, that the supply of Bazar necessities depends almost entirely on a set of unprincipled and rapacious men called Khansamans, whose interest it is, as well as that of the Native vendors of meat, and other articles, that European consumers should not frequent the market.

There have been complaints made repeatedly in the public prints of the loathsome objects who habitually infest the Bazar, extorting contributions upon the disgust, rather than soliciting alms from the charity of the passenger. The very sight of such hideous beings in such a place is to be deprecated. It is not an appeal to our sympathy, but an assault upon our good nature that it enforces, and that they know it does. It is very true they are unfortunate and much to be pitied. There is, however, a time and place for all things—and six o'clock in the morning to an European selecting articles for his dinner, and the very spot where he is purchasing the same, form neither a suitable time nor place for a leper, or some equally afflicted object, to urge his claim. Let such miserable beings who cannot provide for their own livelihood, and on whom the hand of Providence is heavy; let them be provided for in some other way—let there be hospital for incurables, or leizure houses provided, in which they may take refuge—but let not the intolerable nuisance of their presence, and their contact be any longer permitted in the place whence we derive our daily food, some of which, occasionally, it is no stretch of the imagination to say, has been contaminated by their touch!

If this ascertainment should startle some of our readers, it may tend to rouse them, especially if they have any influence, to the necessity of a reform in a matter which affects us all—at least such of us get our domestic supplies from the bazar.



The fact appears to be, that the presence in the market of the poor creatures alluded to, is a part of the system for discouraging the visits of Europeans—and that their services are also turned to account in other ways, that would make the uninitiated's hair stand on end 'like quills upon the fretful porcupine.' In mercy to our readers, we shall not enter into details—and were it not for the apathy which prevails upon a subject that is of more vital interest and importance than the unreflecting may be aware of—we should not have said so much. Suffice it, however, to hint, that the art of giving meat a plump and fat appearance, by inflation, is as well understood and practised with more impunity, in Calcutta, than in most other parts of the world.

As respects the quality of meat, no man at present has the slightest redress, in case of imposition. He may cut the Khansaman, but that worthy personage will most assuredly return the compliment tenfold; for the rupee deducted to day—will most certainly be levied with interest upon the supplies of to-morrow; while the original vender of the bad meat, profiting by impunity pursues his nefarious course undisturbed.

And what is done with bad meat? Even in the cold season, more senses than one will painfully convince any person visiting the bazar, what a quantity of it is there. Is it destroyed? Oh, no! Our native friends in the bazar know better—they will destroy nothing that is their own if they can help it. No, these choice reserves and delicate leavings, are salted and pickled after a beautiful *secundum artem* process—and disposed of to all who are gullible enough to purchase them—but who, when they come to taste them—are ready, without further speculation, to assent to the saying of the moralist, that life is full of bitterness! It does not (we may say without a pun), require the chemical acumen of an Accum to show that such a system must be prejudicial to the health. How many instances, even of death, otherwise unaccountable, might, perhaps, be traced up to tricks in the bazar, and how often is it an observation of a person taken suddenly ill, while apparently in good health, that he took something (he cannot tell what) at Mr. So and So's dinner party, that disagreed with him!

So much for the interest of the stomach, now for that of the purse, and as a late statement would say, we shall find each hinging on the other. The combination between the Bazar people and the Khansamans having fairly disgusted the European out of the Bazar—the latter sends his Khansaman-jee there, deeming 'good easy man', that although he may pay more for the articles than if he went himself still that they will be carefully examined and selected by the conscientious worthy in question. If our Khansaman-jee is a very great man—or in the service of a Burrah Sahib—who 'bleeds freely'—



and cannot be bothered with the trouble of looking over his accounts—dignity forbids that he should walk to the Bazar; Accordingly he mounts his nag, and ambles away in style. If not, however, so consequential in his ideas, or being with a careful master, he condescends to walk at a good easy pace. To him it is no task to go to the Bazar, but a pleasing trip fraught with profit, and excellent gossip. He enters the market—and receives low *salam*s, from every stall.

At length, arriving at the stand of the favourite shroff whom he patronises, he takes a chair, and is presented with a hookah, which he smokes with equal gusto and composure, while listening to the news. After a pause, he recollects the business on which he came, and calls to a cad, into whose basket he throws three rupees and tells him to purchase so and so, he himself sitting quietly in his seat to pursue 'fumigenous recreation'. The cad returns with his purchase, every article is duly booked, for the shroff and the Khansaman-jee keep an account current—and the latter then returns home, with the pleasing reflexion of the morning profits, and debating within himself whether he shall charge his master eight rupees or ten for what he has himself paid but three: or supposing that he gets ready money, say eight rupees—he actually expends perhaps two or three, returns a balance of some two annas to his master to show how honest he is, and quietly pockets the rest.

As to the mode in which we are cheated, in consequence of the present arbitrary and monstrously defective system of weights and measures, it would be superfluous to dilate upon it—more especially as we have already said so much upon a subject, which is certainly not an agreeable one—but which we have always felt to be a very important one. It is not merely by attention to large sums that people now-a-days can expect to live comfortably, while they are in India, or to lay by a sufficiency, to enable their to return in their declining years to their Native land; but by an economical attention to small sums, which constantly and continually acting as a drain upon income, keep many poor.

With reference to a market worthy of Calcutta—there is little question, we think, that money sunk in erecting a new one in a proper and central site, would, in due course of time, bring good returns. We have no hope however, we must confess, of any individual Capitalist coming forward for such a purpose, although perhaps the spirited speculation of the Strand Mills would indicate that we may possibly be mistaken—and as little hope have we for the present at least, of a Joint Stock Company's taking the matter up.

We do hope however, since we cannot, or will not, have a new market, that some means will be specially adopted for reforming the old, as much as circumstances will admit of: and that a system of

effective control will, without any further loss of time, be instituted as a check upon that fraudulent, extortionate filthy and unwholesome one which now prevails. The remedy is simple—let there be a respectable and experienced European appointed as Clerk of the Market—with power to destroy bad meat, wherever he may find it in the market—and let every person so offending be cited before the Police and punished—let there be Burkundauzes and Chokeydars posted at every entrance of the market—to prevent objects unfit from their loathsome state of disease, to enter the market—and let this Clerk of the Market—have subordinates under him to see that proper attention is paid to cleanliness—and let a set of Bazar Regulations to be drawn up either by the Police Committee, or one appointed for the purpose, in communication with the Clerk of the Market, be published in the papers—painted on boards—and exhibited at different points leading to, and within the market, and let the subject of weights and measures be forthwith taken up as it deserves. (410)

#### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1829

We have much satisfaction in stating that the improvements to the eastward of Calcutta are now in great progress. The Canal that is to run from the Hooghly round the Circular Road into the navigable channel of the Salt Water lake was not even begun at this time last year, but it is now nearly excavated as far as the Entally canal. Two bridges are in a state of forwardness, and some part of the iron has already been set into the masonry. Nearly thirty miles, we learn, of the canal beyond the lake have been finished, and little more requires to be done, to complete the works projected by that persevering and valuable public servant, the late lamented Major SCHALCH. The purpose of this Canal is to effect the conveyance of up-country productions through a safer and more certain navigation than the old circuitous one, which was often attended with danger and loss. It runs eastward in the line of Hassanabad, and is finished as far as that place, so that travellers will in future have to pass through a cultivated country instead of spending several days in sailing through winding and unhealthy Sunderbuns. In Major SCHALCH'S map of the country between Koolna and Calcutta, shewing the line of the proposed canals for improving the navigation between the Ganges and Hooghly, there is a place marked Attarraha Banka. Every piece of land above that place has, we understand, been granted within the last few weeks to various individuals who engage to clear and cultivate the ground. These eastern lands beyond Tarda, with other lands near the sea and in the vicinity of Saugor Island, amount to near five laks of bighas. Whatever other advantages may follow from this clearing and cultivation of marsh and jungle

lands, the effect on the public health must be beneficial. Even if it be admitted that all that has been of late said and written about Malaria is nonsense or idle hypothesis, yet if such nonsense or hypothesis leads to the proper draining of towns and of unhealthy and extensive lakes and marshes, half the mud of which is daily exposed to the rays of the sun, or if it leads to the removal of the jungle and nuisances close to our own doors, it cannot be a dangerous theory. If regarded rather as a Theory than as a Hypothesis, it will probably be found such an explication of acknowledged facts as may entitle it to be classed among the most valuable results of a keen and discriminating observation. The epidemic lately prevailing at Gibraltar is acknowledged to have arisen not from contagion, but from the malaria of the filthy drains of the place; for altho' so destructive among our brave soldiers in the fort, not one fatal case occurred among the thousands who encamped on the neutral ground or went into the ships in the bay. We doubt whether our drains and ditches in Calcutta are not quite as bad as those at Gibraltar. The offensive tanks every where to be seen covered with vegetable matter, the filth of the streets, and the quantity of jungle, are also matters that deserve the attention of the Conservancy Department of the Police. Surely the money collected as house-tax, &c., ought, properly managed, to be sufficient for the removal of those public nuisances.—*India Gazette*, (411)

### Advertisement

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1829

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MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1829

## Advertisements

### EAST INDIAN

### COLONIZATION FUND

MODIFIED RESOLUTIONS of a convened MEETING held at  
FUTTEHGURH on the 8th of JANUARY, 1829.

PRESENT: MESSRS. I. NICKTERLEIN, C. I. COLES, P. REID,  
R. L. C. MACCUTCHAN, M. H. HENNESSEY, L. HARVEY, R. A.  
LINDSAY, R. DESBROSSES, P. B. REID, A. NONIES,  
W. T. JENNINGS, M. ANTHONY, and R. BLAKE—

Mr. P. REID being elected CHAIRMAN, after considerable discussion and explanation, the following RESOLUTIONS were unanimously agreed to and passed:—

RESOLUTION 1st—That this Meeting, duly impressed with the necessity of devising some means for affording employment to the rising generation of East Indians, inasmuch as from their rapidly increasing numbers the Public and other offices cannot be expected to provide but for a very few, comparatively, have resolved to exert their best endeavour to promote Colonization by East Indians, on the general principles of the Plan propounded in Mr. C. A. FENWICK'S lately published Pamphlet.

2nd—That a Fund denominated THE EAST INDIAN COLONIZATION FUND be instituted, by soliciting Contributions from East Indians, as well as from their European and Native well-wishers.

3rd—That all Property, of whatever kind, originated by the 2nd Resolution, or in any other manner, be vested in the names of the Committee of Management for the time being (hereinafter provided for) or of such of them as may not by Law be debarred holding Lands beyond the Suburbs of Calcutta, but to be considered as a sacred Trust confided to their management, for the exclusive objects of ameliorating the condition, and promoting the best interests of the East Indian Community, primarily, by Agricultural Pursuits, and, secondarily, by Mechanical Arts, Manufactures, Trades and Commerce.

4th—That the affairs of the Fund be conducted by a Committee of Management consisting of five Members, including a Corresponding Member and Secretary, to be chosen Annually; any three of whom may form a quorum for the transaction of business.



5th—That the following Gentlemen be nominated to act as Committee of Management for the ensuing Year, viz., Messrs. P. REID, R. L. C. MACCUTCHAN, M. H. HENNESSEY, C. I. COLES, and R. A. LINDSAY.

6th—That Mr. P. REID be nominated Corresponding Member and Secretary of the Committee of Management for the ensuing Year

7th—That MESSRS. BUSH, PICKARD AND CO., of Futtehgurh, be nominated Treasurers to the Fund.

8th—That this Meeting considering general co-operation and unanimity essentially desirable in promoting Colonization by East Indians, as well in the Metropolis of British India as in every subordinate Town and Station, Resolved that the Committee of Management open a communication with the opulent, influential and respectable part of the East Indian Community, and their European and Native well-wishers, with a view to move them to raise funds, wherever such may be practicable, for the general cause.

9th—That the Ceded and Conquered Provinces affording ample and encouraging prospects for the possession of Lands, the attention of the Committee be particularly directed to procure Lands, from time to time, according to the extent of the means placed under their management, on the various Tenures of Bye, Ruhun, Kutkuana, Begahtee, and Butweye.

10th—That as soon as the Fund admits Families and Individuals be invited to undertake the work of Colonization, as actual Farmers, on a Monthly subsistence Allowance of Forty Rupees for each (preference in all cases to be given to families) Colonist, and the Apprentices and Cattle to be supplied him for one Year; after which period it may be reasonably expected that they will be enabled to support themselves, Apprentices and Cattle from the fruits of their industry.—Besides the subsistence Allowance, each Colonist to be supplied with the following, at the expense, in the first instance, of the Fund, viz.:

A Dwelling House with out-offices.

100 Beegahs of arable Land, free of Rent for one year.

3 pairs of Plough and Well-Bullocks.

50 Rupees in Mondy, for the provision of Implements of Husbandry, Cattle, Poultry, &c.

and

6 Male Apprentices;

Also

2 Female Apprentices; if the Colonist be a married Man.

The proprietary right in the Lands, Buildings and Cattle furnished to the Colonists, to remain and continue with the Committee of Management, as provided for in Resolution 3rd, until the same be purchased and paid for by the Colonists.\*

11th—That the CALCUTTA APPRENTICING SOCIETY BE solicited to co-operate in the objects of the Fund, and to provide and send up to Futtehghurh twenty Male Apprentices without delay, in the first instance, to be placed at the disposal of the Committee of Management; and such a further number from time to time, both Males and Females, as may be deemed expedient to apply for.

12th—That all persons contributing at one payment the Sum of Rupees 200—and upwards, be considered Members of the Fund, and entitled to vote, if present, at General and Special Meetings.

13th—That an Annual General Meeting shall be held at Futtehghurh on the 5th January (or 6th, if the 5th fall on a Sunday) for the purposes of inspecting the Accounts of the Fund and Proceedings of the Committee, of determining on measures that may be suggested for the future guidance of the Committee, and of nominating a Committee of Management for the ensuing year.—Special Meetings may be convened at any time at the requisition of two or more of the Committee, or of the Members of the Fund, previous notice of one month, and the substance of the matters to be decided, on, being given.

\*Estimate of the expense of ten Colonists to be incurred for one year :

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rent of 1,000 Beegahs of Ground, at Rs. 1 4 annas .. ..	1,250	0	0			
Subsistence allowance, at Rs. 400 per month .. ..	4,800	0	0			
				6,050	0	0
10 Dwelling house with mud walls and out-offices, at 100 .. ..	1,000	0	0			
30 pairs of bullocks, at 25 .. ..	750	0	0			
Allowance in money, for Implements of Husbandry, Cattle, Poultry, etc. .. ..	500	0	0			
Expense of 60 apprentices from Calcutta to Futtehghurh .. ..	900	0	0			
				3,150	0	0
Total .. ..				9,200	0	0

of which sum the 10 colonists must engage to repay Rupees 3,150—(for Houses, Bullocks, Implements of Husbandry, Cattle, Poultry, &c., and expense of Apprentices, from Calcutta) or Rupees 315 each Colonists, in two or three instalments after the first year; and engage also to pay Ground Rent, at a fair valuation, after the first year, for all Lands they may wish to retain for Cultivation appertaining to the Fund.

14th—That no vacancies, whether in the Committee of Management, in the Office of Corresponding Member and Secretary, or that of Treasurers, shall be filled up without the general consent of the Members of the Fund, or a majority of their Votes obtained in writing, or at a Meeting convened for that purpose.

15th—That a copy of the proceedings of the Meetings of the 5th Instant and this-day be forwarded to Government, through the proper channel, for their information; and that their patronage and protection to the objects of the Fund be solicited.

16th—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. P. REID, for his able conduct in the Chair, and for his praise worthy exertions for the welfare of the East Indian Community.

17th—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. MACCUTCHAN, for the use of his House on the occasion of the two Meetings.

We beg respectfully to submit the foregoing to the benevolent and philanthropic consideration of the Public in general, and earnestly solicit voluntary Contributions towards the establishment of a Fund, having for its object the amelioration of the condition of a growing Nation, whose case, if it ever excited commiseration, will likely now do more so, from the operations of the lately formed Financial Committees of Retrenchment, and the important changes in the Revenual and Judicial Administration of the Country by Commissioners, which must of necessity throw very many out of employment, and place many on considerably reduced Allowances.

We take this opportunity of soliciting the cordial co-operation as well of the East Indian Community as of their European and Native well-wishers, in uniting their support and assistance with our humble exertions for raising the funds required to promote the objects proposed; while we beg to assure them, that we shall be happy to co-operate with similar Associations that may be formed at Calcutta, or any other place for the general cause.

We feel much pleasure in sub-joining, for general information, an Extract of a letter from the Secretary to Government in the General Department, under date, the 30th Ultimo, approving of the Association, for whom we have the honour to act as Committee of Management of the East Indian Colonization Fund, viz.:

"In reply I am directed to state, that the "Governor-General in Council sees no objection to the Establishment of the Association, "But, on the contrary, looks upon the objects" "to be attained as very laudable, and deserving of encouragement."



Contributions will be thankfully received, at Futtehghurh, by either of the undersigned, as also by Messrs. BUSH, PICKARD AND CO.—and by such Agents in Calcutta, and elsewhere, as shall be hereafter notified.

PATRICK REID.  
R. L. C. MACCUTCHAN.  
M. H. HENNESSEY.  
C. J. COLES.  
R. A. LINDSAY.

Futtehghurh, 28th February, 1829.

(413)

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1829

AFTER several Meetings and Discussions a respectable number of the monied and mercantile body of Calcutta, being impressed with the expediency of Establishing a GENERAL BANK, and having directed a Deed of Co-partnership with this object to be drawn out by the undersigned:—Notice is hereby given, that the draft which has been prepared accordingly and revised by Counsel, is now placed at the Exchange Rooms for the inspection of intending Subscribers.

A Meeting for the purpose of taking the several provisions of the Deed into consideration, and for the election of Directors and other Office-bearers, as well as adopting such other preparatory measures as may be requisite to bring the establishment into operation as early as practicable, is requested at the said Rooms, on the 25th Instant, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

MACKINTOSH & CO.

Calcutta, 16th May, 1829. (414)

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1829

#### New Public Bank

Amongst the very few commercial undertakings in which a Joint Stock Company appears preferable to individual enterprise, a Bank may be considered to hold the foremost place. The influence which in all countries such establishments exert over the fortunes of Merchants, and indeed over the welfare of the whole Community, makes it highly desirable that they should be founded on true principles, so as to combine power with liberality, justice and stability. It is obvious that a private Bank can never meet the exigencies of the public in times of distress. Prudence, and a just regard for their credit, will induce its proprietors to withhold assistance when most needed; and where a Public Bank might have averted impending calamities from the commercial body, private establishments have too often been seen adding to the prevalent distress by withholding assistance, which custom has made necessary to the common purposes of business.



Profit and stability may be considered as the two opposite extremes, between which all Banks fluctuate, and to one or other of which they have a constant tendency. Perfect security is, perhaps, incompatible with great profits: in Private concerns Prudence is the proper guide; but in Public establishments, fixed principles are necessary as a pledge to the public, and the means of obtaining its entire confidence.

The best system of Banking must evidently be that which combines the greatest profits with the most absolute security that money transactions are capable of affording. Where the business of a Bank is confined to the affairs of private merchants, it is very evident that the risk is one that can be calculated upon, and reduced to the ordinary principles which govern all commercial transactions; but the affairs of Government bear no proportion to those of others, and consequently the risk attending transactions with them cannot be accurately ascertained. The first rule, therefore, for the security of such an institution ought to be, the absolute prohibition of any loans or advances to any Governments, however tempting the appearance of profit.

As all credit is opinion, it is evident that those who derive credit, must wish that opinion to be founded on facts, and that those who are in difficulties can derive no benefit from concealment.

A systematic concealment must make those who practise it always liable to suffer from rumours, for a sudden attempt at publicity would only have the appearance of an artifice. It is therefore desirable that the affairs of a public institution really deserving of public support should be as open as possible, and not only that its profits and losses, amount of capital and deposits, but also the exact amount of its issues should be published at short intervals.

By this means the most effectual check against over-trading would be provided, as public confidence would inevitably be withdrawn when no longer really deserved, and always given when deserved. In spite of commercial distress from whatever cause. This restraint would be greatly preferable to limiting the amount of issues to a fixed sum, which might be far too little at one time, and far too great at another.

A private Bank being merely intended for the benefit of the proprietors, profit is naturally the object; but a public institution ought rather to afford its proprietors the means of making their own private concerns profitable, than seek to divide great profits from its own business. To prevent the former object being too much lost sight of in pursuit of the latter, it might be desirable to limit the number of shares to be held by each proprietor.

Adopting the above principles the Proprietors of the Commercial Bank proposed last year to throw their establishment open to the

public, to be conducted on the footing of an extensive Joint Stock Company, with a capital of Fifty Laks of Rupees. According to the Draft of the Articles of Agreement which was consequently prepared, the management is to be invested in seven Directors, aided by a Secretary and other officers in a manner which promises to exclude the operation of undue influence in any quarter. The details will, however, undergo a further revision at a Meeting advertised to be held at the Exchange at 10 o'clock on Monday next—and it is expected that matters will then be put in train for the speedy commencement of business. (415)

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1829

BABOO

PRAWNKISSEN HOLDAR'S  
EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE  
LANDED PROPERTY  
FOR ABSOLUTE AND UNRESERVED SALE  
AT THE EXCHANGE

MACKENZIE, LYALL AND CO.

BEG to announce to the Public, that they will submit for Sale, by Public Auction, at the Exchange Rooms, on FRIDAY, next, the 31st JULY, 1829, the following extensive and valuable LANDED PROPERTY; belonging to Baboo Prawnkissen Holdar, absolutely to the highest bidders, without limit or reserve:

COMPRISING  
LANDED PROPERTY  
IN CALCUTTA

LOT 1.—All that capital Messuage, Tenement or 3-story Dwelling House, situate, lying and being in that part of Calcutta, known by the name of Tank-square, and now denominated by the name of Hare Street: together with the piece or parcel of Land thereunto belonging and on part whereof the said Messuage, together with the Stables, Out-offices, Godowns, and Appurtenances are erected and built, containing by estimation, one biggah, fourteen cottahs, and ten chittacks of Land, be the same more or less, and at present in the occupation of John Smith, Esq., of the Firm of Messrs. Fergusson and Co., on a Lease, at the Monthly Rent of Sa. Rs. 450, and bounded in manner following: that is to say, on the North, partly by the house and Premises occupied by Mr. Mills, Watch-maker, and partly

by the Public Road, called Hare Street; on the south by the Church Yard of St. John's Cathedral of Calcutta; on the East, partly by the house and Premises in the occupation of Messrs. S. Smith and Co. Printers, partly by the house and premises belonging to the Hon'ble William Butterworth Bayley, and lately occupied by the Rev. Doctor Bryce, and now occupied as the Office of the Secretary to the Judicial Department of Government, and on the West by the House and Premises lately in the occupation of Messrs. Wilkinson and Patrie, and now in the occupation of William Prinsep, Esq.

Lot 2.—Also all that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, No. 9, situate, lying and being in Russel Street, Chowringhee, in the Town of Calcutta, lately occupied by Edward Augustus Newton, Esq., and now occupied by Mr. Bird, at the Monthly rent of 300 Rs. together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, containing, by estimation, eight beegahs and fifteen cottahs, be the same more or less and butted and bounded in manner following: that is to say, on the North by the Premises formerly the property of one Mr. John Bloot, and now or lately belonging to Mr. Buller, and lately occupied as the Board of Revenue, on the South, by Premises the Property of Messrs. Fergusson & Co., formerly occupied by Colonel Harrison, on the East by the House and Premises formerly the Property of Mr. Franklin, now or lately belonging to Messrs. Mackintosh & Co., and lately in the occupation of Charles Wyatt, Esq., and on the West, by the Public road or High-way.

Lot 3.—And also, that spacious Upper roomed Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, together with a smaller Upper-roomed Dwelling House in the same Compound, situate, lying, and being at the corner of Park Street, containing, by estimation, 3 beegahs of land, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: on the South, by Part Street, aforesaid, on the West by Chowringhee Road, on the North by Kyd Street, and on the East by a House, the property of Mr. Dyal. The large House being let on a Lease, at Sa. Rs. 350 per month, and the smaller one at Sa. Rs. 100 per month.

Lot 4.—And also, all that Upper-roomed brick-built Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, together with a Piece or Parcel of land or Ground, whereon, or on part whereof the same is erected and build, situate, lying and being at Chasadobaparah, in Jorasankor, in Sootanoty, in the Town of Calcutta aforesaid, containing, by estimation, 12 Cottahs, be the same a little more or less, and butted and bounded in manner following; that is to say, on the East by the House and Premises of Roychunder Chatterjee, on the South by the Public Road or Street, on the West by the Land or Ground formerly the property of the late Cantoo Baboo, deceased, and on the North by the Public Drain.



Lot 5.—And also, all those Two Pieces or Parcels of Land adjoining to each other, and containing, by estimation, 4 Cottahs and 4 Chittacks, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying and being in Sootanoty, in the Town of Calcutta aforesaid together with the brick-built Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House on the said Piece or Parcels of Land or on some part thereof erected and built, bounded in manner following: that is to say, on the West by the House of Ramnarain Dutt, on the East by the ground of Bholanauth Chatterjee, on the South by the House of Chunder Mitter, and on the North by the Ground of Ramcony Sircar.

Lot 6.—All those Two Pices or Parcels of Ground, together with a brick-built Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, and Land estimated at 4 Cottahs and 4 Chittacks, situate, lying and being at Sootanoty, in the Town of Calcutta, and bounded and butted in manner following: that is to say, on the West by the House of Ramnarain Dutt, on the East by the Ground of Bholanauth Chatterjee, on the South by the House of Chunder Mitter, and on the North by the Ground of Romconnoy Sircar.

Lot 7.—And also, all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground, containing, by estimation, 2 Beegahs and 7 Cottahs, be the same a little or more less, situate, lying and being at Monsatollah, in Calcutta, in the Province of Bengal.

Lot 8.—And also, all that Piece or Parcel of Garden Ground or Land, containing, by estimation, 11 Beegahs, be the same a little more or less, situate and lying at Baniah Pooker, in the Province of Bengal.

#### IN CHINSURAH

Lot 9.—All that specious Upper-roomed Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, formerly belonging to, and built by the late General Perroux; together with the Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground, thereunto belonging, situate, lying and being on the Banks of the river at Chinsurah, in the Province of Bengal, containing, by estimation, 17 Beegahs, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows: on the East by the River Hooghly; on the West by a Public Road, passing between the same Premises and the house and Premises of Prawnkissen Holdar, hereinafter described, on the North by the Public Road, and on the South by the Public Road, passing between the same Premises and the House and Premises of Bissumber Holdar to a Ghaut built by the said Prawnkissen Holdar.

Lot 10.—And also all that other Upper-roomed Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, together with the Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground thereunto belonging, situate, lying and being at Chinsurah, in the Province of Bengal, containing by estimation 8 Bieegahs and 10 Cottahs, be the same a little more or less, and



bounded as follows: on the East by the above described House and Premises, belonging to Prawnkissen Holdar, on the West by a Public Lane, on the North also by a Public Lane, and on the South also by a Public Road.

Lot 11.—And also all that other Upper-roomed Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, together with the Piece or Parcel of Land, or Ground thereunto belonging, situate, lying and being at Chinsurah, in the Province of Bengal, containing by estimation 6 Bicegahs and 10 Cottahs, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows: on the East by the above described House and Premises of Prawnkissen Holdar and House and Premises of Perroux's House, on the West by a Public Lane, on the North by a Public Road, on the South also by a Public Road.

Lot 12.—And also all that Lower-roomed Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House together with a piece or parcel of Land or Ground thereunto belonging situate, lying and being at Chowmatch, in Chinsurah, in the Province of Bengal.

Lot 13.—And also all that other Lower-roomed Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, together with the Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground thereunto belonging, situate, lying and being at Chowmatch, in Chinsurah, in the Province of Bengal.

Lot 14.—And also all that other Lower-roomed Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House together with the Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground thereunto belonging, situate lying and being at Merare, in Chinsurah, in the Province of Bengal.

#### IN CHANDERNAGORE

Lot 15.—All that Garden or Tenanted Land or Ground, together with the Lower-roomed Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, thereupon, or on part thereof erected and built, situate lying and being Chandernagore, in the Province of Bengal. (416)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1829

THE INDIA GAZETTE instead of being published twice a week as hitherto, will be published three times a week, viz.—on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, commencing from 1st January, 1830, at the same charge as at present—viz., 13 Rupees per quarter, payable in advance.

This paper is both a Literary and Political Journal, and contains original Notices and Reviews of the most interesting and important Indian publications, and of all English publications relating to Indian affairs.

Under the new arrangements, the quantity of matter contained in the *India Gazette* will be nearly as great as that contained in a daily paper, the price considerably less, and the postage just one half. Subscribers residing at any of the two-anna stations, will incur a total expense never exceeding Sa. Rs. 17-14 per quarter; and to those residing at any of the four-anna stations, the whole expense will never be more than Sa. Rs. 22-12 per quarter including both the price of the newspaper and the charge for postage.

The moderate charge for advertisements, the legible type in which they are printed, and the established character and extensive circulation of the paper, offer great advantages to advertizers. (417)



## CHAPTER VII

### 1830 Extracts



CHAPTER VII

THE HISTORY OF THE

## CHAPTER VII 1830

### Official

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1830

Fort William

Territorial Department, the 15th January 1830

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sub-Treasurers of Fort St. George and Bombay, with such other Officers in charge of Public Treasuries, belonging to those Presidencies, as the Right Honorable the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, and the Honorable the Governor in Council at Bombay, may respectively determine, the Sub-Treasurer at Prince of Wales' Island, the Residents at Hyderabad, Lucnow and Delhee, and the Collector at Furruckabad, will receive, until further orders, any sums of Money, in even hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Roopees, which may be tendered in Loan to the Honorable Company at an interest of 5 per cent. per annum: the Conditions of the said Loan to be the same as those of the 5 per cent. Loan of the 18th August 1825, but the interest will be paid in Cash only and not in Bills on the Court of Directors.

It is also hereby notified to the Holders of 4 per cent. Promissory Notes, issued under the Advertisement of the 3rd July 1828, that Subscriptions to the present Loan will be received half in Cash and half in the said Promissory Notes.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable  
the Governor General in Council,

HOLT MACKENZIE, Sec. to Govt. (418)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1830

WITH reference to the Notification, dated the 29th September, 1829, published by the Board of Trade in the *Government Gazette* of the 1st October following, and on subsequent dates, it is hereby further notified, that Government is prepared to make Advances of Cash to Individuals upon the terms specified in the Notification above quoted, at the Exchange of 1s. 11d. for the Calcutta Sicca Rupee.

Published by Order of the Board of Trade,

C. LINDSAY, Secretary.

Fort William, the 19th Dec. 1829. (419)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1830

No. 241

**Muckie Prize Money**

NOTICE is hereby given, that individuals actually serving on board the Honorable Company's Frigate Bombay, Captain JOHN HAYES, and Armed Ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain GEORGE ROBERTSON, in August, 1804, on the occasion of the Capture of the Fort of Muckie, on the West Coast of Sumatra, are entitled to receive Prize Money in the Proportions as above. Individuals claiming on account of the Bombay, are to apply to this Office, furnishing proof of identity—Europeans claiming on account of the Lord Castlereagh, are to apply to the Honorable the Court of Directors in England—Natives claiming for this latter Ship, will apply at this Office.

Class	Sa	Rs.	as.	p.
1st. Captains each		14,324	14	10
2nd. Cmmissioned officers, ditto		795	13	4
3rd. Warrant, ditto,		561	12	2
4th. Petty, ditto,		116	6	2
5th. All othe Individuals, ditto		17	5	4

By Order of the Marine Board,

CHAS. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Fort William, the 29th January, 1820. (420)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1830

**Notification**

THE Public are hereby informed, that the Right Honorable the Governor General has been pleased to sanction the publication of a Revised Code of Rules and Regulations for the conducting of the Post Office Department under this Presidency, which are to take effect from the 15th Proximo; these are to be considered as rescinding all the Rules and Regulations which have heretofore been published in the *Government Gazette*, or in the Annual Directories.

His Lordship in Council has further been pleased to sanction, as an experiment, a reduction in the Charges for Letter Postage, agreeably to the Scales to be found in the above-mentioned Rules.—These New

Rates will commence from the 1st Proximo and continue to be charged, unless it should hereafter be found expedient to alter them, of which previous Notice will be given.

J. E. ELLIOT,

Post Master General

General Post Office, the 29th January, 1830. (421)

#### **Police Office**

5th February, 1830.

Whereas instances of injury to Individuals resulting from Dogs being suffered to run loose in the Streets, having come to the knowledge of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Gentlemen and others are requested to keep their Dogs within Doors, or not to suffer them to go out without a Dooria, as positive directions have been given to destroy all Dogs they may be found in the Streets after the issue of this Notice.

By Order of the Justices of the Peace,

H. C. WATTS, Head Clerk. (422)

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1830

#### **Government Advertisements**

Notice is hereby given, that Jungullbooree Pottahs, for the Clearance and Cultivation of Waste Land in the Soonderbuns, will be granted by Government to Europeans or Natives, on the under-mentioned terms:—

First.—The entire grant to be held rent-free, for a period of 20 years.

Second.—One-fourth of the Land to be rendered fit for cultivation, by the expiration of the Fifth year from the date of the grant; in failure thereof, the Government shall be at liberty to resume the whole.

Third.—In lien of an allowance for the site of houses, water-courses, tanks, roads, the space required for the erection of dams and embankments, &c. One-fourth of the grant to be exempt from Assessment in perpetuity.



Fourth.—The Grantee to engage to pay to Government, from the commencement of the 21st year, on the Three remaining Fourths of the Land comprized in his Pottah, a progressive Juma, or Annual Revenue, on the following scale:

For the 21st year (from the date of the grant) at the		
	rate per Beegha, of	... 2 annas.
22nd	Ditto	.. 4 "
23rd	Ditto	.. 6 "
24th,	and for all succeeding year	.. 8 "

Fifth.—The Grantee to pay the Rent specified in the preceding Clause, on certain fixed dates, into the Public Treasury of the Collector, or such Officer as may be appointed to receive it: in default of which the Balances shall be recoverable from the Grantee or his Representative by the process that is, or may be prescribed for the realization of the Land Revenue generally.

Sixth.—Security to be given, if required, for the performance of the Condition stipulated in Clause Second.

Applications to be made to the Commissioner in the Soonderbans, or in his absence from Calcutta, to the Local Commissioner of Revenue at Alipore or in absence of both these Officers, Applications will be received at the Office of the Sudder Board of Revenue.

By Order of the Sudder Board of Revenue,

G. A. BUSHBY,  
Junior Secretary.

Fort William,  
The 23rd March, 1830. '423)

## Editorial

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1830

**Church Missionary School:** On Tuesday last the examination of the Hindoo Scholars on these establishments took place at the Missionary Chapel in Mirzapore, before the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop and Archdeacon Corrie. There are five branch schools, exclusive of the head school at Mirzapore, where the boys are instructed in English, the others being altogether Bengalee. A little after ten o'clock his Lordship arrived, when the examinations commenced with the first, or English class, consisting of 30 boys, three of them are Christian proselytes. They read the 4th chapter of St. John's Gospel with extreme accuracy, considering that twelve months have not

elapsed since the formation of this class under its present master, Mr. Reynolds, to whom the greatest praise is due for the care and attention he has bestowed on his pupils. After reading they proceeded to analyze each verse separately, which they did in a manner that fully shewed they understood what they read, answering the questions put to them with an ease, readiness and clearness, which might challenge competition with any Christian children of a much longer training. The three converts were also separately examined in the Church Catechism, &c. and answered with fluency and precision several questions upon the leading doctrines of Christianity: their pronunciation was extremely correct, and their delivery wholly unembarrassed. To reading succeeded hymns, which were repeated in the same style, that marked the previous rehearsals; nor did it appear that particular hymns had been couched over for the occasion, as the Bishop examined the class from a book whence they were selected promiscuously; these also were explained by the rehearsers, so as to shew a proficiency in the fundamental tenets of Christianity that may one day lead to the happiest results. Two English Grammar Classes stood up—the one undergoing examination in the Rudiments, the other in Syntax, where they acquitted themselves extremely well. Time would not allow of the Spelling and Arithmetic classes exhibiting their progress, tho' we understand that some of the boys have advanced in figures as far as Reduction. A few questions in the Multiplication Table were put by the Bishop, and correctly replied to without the slightest hesitation.

The Pengallee classes then read from some translations of the Holy Scriptures, transposing and explaining the passages as required to do so, apparently, much to the satisfaction of His Lordship, to whom their several observations were conveyed through the medium of an interpreter. On the whole, the examinations were calculated to excite an intense interest for the Establishments, which promise so well to dislodge the deep rooted aversion to knowledge, and the Christian Religion, that has hitherto marked the Hindoos. The system is not professedly one of proselytism, the mission having wisely preferred making conversion the effect of Education rather than, by an illtimed zeal, run the risk of utter failure, from the natives taking the alarm, and withholding their children from the Schools. That the adjuration of Hindooism in numerous instances will be the direct consequences of the indefatigable exertions of the conductors of these Schools, no person of the contemplative mind, who witnessed the examination on Tuesday, will for a moment doubt. It is, however, a matter of regret, that these missionary endeavours are not more warmly patronized in a quarter, where the power lies of duly appreciating their utility. It was with a mixture of surprise and sorrow that we observed not one public functionary, unconnected directly with the Schools, was present at the Examination. Surely it could

not be apathy which operated in procuring the absence of power and influence on this interesting occasion; we would rather hear it accounted for by any other cause. Those, who could attend and were absent have nothing to congratulate themselves upon; having lost a most gratifying spectacle. We understand his Lordship proceeded to inspect the Schools separately, on Wednesday.

—*John Bull*, Dec. 31. (424)

#### THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1830

**Hooglee:** The city of Hooglee, which was the seat of Government of the Mussulmans, has been in a ruinous state for a long time. Mr. Smith, the Judge and Magistrate, has improved it so much that one who sees it now will not know that it is that old and decayed town. He has also, by his judicious arrangements and exertions, adorned it with a splendid spacious pukka ghaut, opposite to his Cutchery. (425)

**Hindoo College:** The Anglo Indian College, called Vidyalyaya, is one of the first and most important Seminaries in India; there are about five hundred pupils in it studying different branches of Literature. The private examination of the College is going on under the personal superintendence of the indefatigable and learned friend of Native Education, the Visitor, Dr. Wilson, and is expected to be finished in a few days. We shall hereafter announce the date and place of its annual public examination and disputation. (426)

#### MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1830

##### For the Calcutta Government Gazette

The following Extracts from the proceedings of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, are published for the purpose of disseminating, generally exact information on a subject of much interest and importance:

1. *Extract:*

St. Martin's Library,  
Westminster.  
March 16, 1829.

The attention of the Committee having been called to the enlarged accommodation about to be afforded by the new buildings at Bishop's College, they have resumed the consideration of the plan suggested to them in the Correspondence of Bishop Heber, wherein the expediency of extending the benefits of Education in Bishop's College to the Day



Students generally, under certain restrictions hereafter to be specified, had been submitted

Agreed.

That in any case where the Visitor and the College Council shall be satisfied that the admission of a General Student into rooms, not required for the use of any Ecclesiastical Student, would further the general interests of the Institution, without diverting any portion of the Society's Funds from its appropriation to Missionary purposes, they be authorised to allow of such admission:—and that the Bishop and the Principal be requested to prepare a plan, by which the same may be effected, and generally to offer any recommendations for the better execution and improvement of the Society's Primary object in the foundation of Bishop's College, for the Propagation of the Gospel in British Asia.

2. *Extract:*

April 10, 1829.

In pursuance of a Minute of the Committee held March 16, 1829, the Bishop of Calcutta and Dr. Mill presented the following Memorandum:

A Minute of the Proceedings of the East India Committee of the Society P.G.F. having been transmitted to the Bishop of Calcutta and the Rev. Dr. Mill, in pursuance of the directions of a former Committee, they have given their best attention to the subject referred for their consideration, and are agreed—

1. That the proposed extension of the benefits of the Education in Bishop's College may be safely effected by conveying to the College Council an authority to admit non-foundation Students, without requiring from the declaration under section 4 of the Statute XVII.

2. That as far as may be practicable, the foundation Students, or Scholars, be selected from such non-foundation Students as shall have passed through not less than a year's probation to the satisfaction of the College Council.

3. That the number of non-foundation Students thus admitted be fixed by the College Council, regard being had to the actual accommodation for foundation Students, who must always have the preference:—the non-foundation Students to pay quarterly for diet, room-rent, and tuition, at a rate to be fixed in such manner as may appear to the College Council expedient\*

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\*This charge has been fixed by the College Council at One Hundred Sicca Rupees per Mensem for each; paid in advance. For more detailed particulars reference may be made to the Rev. The Principal at Bishop's College.



4. That in special cases of desert the College Council be empowered to remit to Students so appointed the College expenses incurred during the year of probation.

5. That in accomplishing the object proposed, no change whatever will be necessary in the plan of Study now pursued in the College, as recorded in the Committee's Minutes; that plan having been framed, in reference to the actual state of Society in India, and the peculiar objects of the Institution, it should not, under any circumstances, be departed from, except in so far as specific additions may, from time to time, be made to it, for the benefit of Theological Students, at the discretion of the College Council.

(Signed) J. M. CALCUTTA.

W. H. MILL,

Principal of Bishop's College.

Agreed,

That the Report now read be adopted.

A true Extract from the Journals of the Society.

(Signed) ANTHONY HAMILTON.

Secretary.

The foregoing are true copies.

J. M. CALCUTTA. (427)

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1830

#### **Suttee**

On the 14th Instant, several Native Gentlemen, among whom were Baboos Gopee Mohun Deb, Radakant Deb, Nilmoney Dey, Bowany Churn Mitter, and others, waited by appointment at the Government House, to present the following Petition to the Right Honorable the Governor General, His Lordship received them in the Council Chamber.

To The Right Honorable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B. and G.C.H. Governor General of India, &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD,—We, the undersigned, beg leave respectfully to submit the following Petition to your Lordship in Council, in consequence of having heard that certain persons taking upon themselves to represent the opinions and feelings of the Hindu Inhabitants of Calcutta, have misrepresented those opinions and feelings, and that your Lordship in Council is about to pass a resolution, founded on such erroneous statements, to put a stop to the practice of performing Suttees, an interference with the Religion and Customs of the

Hindoos, which we most earnestly deprecate and cannot view without the most serious alarm.

With the most profound respect for your Lordship in Council, we, the undersigned Hindoo Inhabitants of the City of Calcutta, beg leave to approach you in order to state such circumstances as appear to us necessary to draw the attention of Government fully to the measure in contemplation, and the light in which it will be regarded by the greater part of the more respectable Hindoo population of the Company's Territories, who are earnest in the belief, as well as in the profession of their religion.

From time immemorial, the Hindoo Religion has been established, and in proportion to its antiquity has been its influence over the minds of its followers. In no religion has apostacy been more rare, and none has resisted more successfully the fierce spirit of proselytism which animated the first Mahomedan Conquerors.

That the Hindoo Religion is founded, like all religions, on usage as well as precept, and one when immemorial is held equally sacred with the other. Under the sanction of immemorial usage as well as precept, Hindoo Widows perform, of their own accord and pleasure, and for the benefit of their Husbands' Souls and for their own, the sacrifice of self-immolation called Suttee—which is not merely a sacred duty but a high privilege to her who sincerely believes in the doctrines of her religion—and we humbly submit that any interference with a persuasion of so high and self-annihilating a nature is not only an unjust and intolerant dictation in matters of conscience, but is likely to wholly fail in procuring the end proposed.

Even under the first Musselman Conquerors of Hindoostan, and certainly since this country came under the Mogul Government, notwithstanding the fanaticism and intolerance of their religion, no interference with the practice of Suttee was ever attempted. Since that period, and for nearly a Century, the power of the British Government has been established in Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and none of the Governors General or their Councils, have hitherto interfered in any manner to the prejudice of the Hindo Religion and Customs; and we submit that by various Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, under the authority of which the Honorable Company itself exists, our religion and laws, usages and customs, such as they have existed from time immemorial, are inviolably secured to us.

We learn with surprize and grief that, while this is confessed on all hands, the abolition of the practice is attempted to be defended on the ground that there is positive law or precept enjoining it. A doctrine derived from a number of Hindoos who have apostatized from

the religion of their forefathers, who have defiled themselves by eating and drinking forbidden things in the society of Europeans, and are endeavouring to deceive your Lordship in Council by assertions that there is no law regarding Suttee practices, and that all Hindoos of intelligence and education are ready to assent to the abolition contemplated, on the ground that the practice of Suttee is not authorised by the Laws fundamentally established and acknowledged by all Hindoos as Sacred. But we humbly submit that, in a question so delicate as the interpretation of our Sacred Pooks, and the authority of our Religious usages, none but Pundits and Bramins and teachers of holy lives, and known learning and authority ought to be consulted; and we are satisfied, and flatter ourselves with the hope, that your Lordship in Council will not regard the assertion of men who neither have any faith nor care for the memory of their ancestors or their religion and that if your Lordship in Council will assume to yourself the difficult and delicate task of regulating the conscience of a whole people, and deciding what it ought to believe and what it ought to reject, on the authority of its own Sacred writers, that such a task will be undertaken only after anxious and strict enquiry and patient consultation with men known and revered for their attachment to the Hindoo Religion, the authority of their lives and their knowledge of the Sacred books which contain its doctrines; and if such an examination should be made satisfied we are confident that your Lordship in Council will find our statements to be correct and will learn that the measure will be regarded with horror and dismay throughout the Company's dominions, as a signal attack upon all we revere.

We further beg leave to represent, that the enquiry in question has been already made by some of the most learned and virtuous of the Company's Servants whose memory is still revered by the Natives who were under their rule, and that Mr. Warren Hastings, late Governor General, at the request of Mr. Nathaniel Smith, the then Chairman of the Court of Directors (the former being well-versed in many parts of the Hindoo religion), having instituted the inquiry was satisfied as to the validity of the laws respecting Suttees, —that a further and similar enquiry was made by Mr. Wilkins, who was deputed to, and accordingly did proceed to Benares, and remained there a considerable time in order to be acquainted with the religion and the customs in question, that his opinion was similar to that of Mr. Warren Hastings; and that this opinion was since confirmed by Mr. Jonathan Duncan, whose zealous and excellent administration in Benares and other parts of Hindoostan, will long be remembered by the Natives with gratitude.

In the time of Lord Cornwallis, some of the Christian Missionaries, who then first appeared in this country, secretly conveyed to



the Council some false and exaggerated accounts of the Suttee practice and first advanced the assertion that it was not lawful. His Lordship in Council after enquiry, and by the assistance of Mr. Duncan, was satisfied of its lawfulness, and was contended to permit us to follow our customs as before.

In the time of Lord Moira and Amherst, a number of European Missionaries, who came out to convert Hindoos and others, renewed their attack upon the custom, and by clamour and falsely affirming that by compulsive measures Hindoo women were thrown into the fire, procured the notice of Government, and an order was issued requiring Magistrates to take steps that Suttees might perform their sacrifice at their pleasure, and no one should be allowed to persuade or use any compulsion. One the concurrent reports of various Gentlemen, then in the Civil Service, that in all instances which had come under their cognizance, the Widows went to the funeral piles of their deceased husbands cheerfully, these Governors General were satisfied, and no further interference was attempted.

The qualified measure last adverted to, did not answer the object proposed, and it proved (as we humbly submit) the impolicy of interference in any degree with matters of conscience.

The fact was, that the number of Suttees in Bengal considerably increased in consequence within a short time,—and in order to ascertain the cause, a reference was made to the Sadar Dewany Adawlut, who could assign no satisfactory cause to account for it. Though it might have occurred to the gentlemen of so much experience, that the interference of Government, even to this extent with the practice, was likely, by drawing to it the attention of the Native Community in a greater degree than formerly, to increase the number of votaries.

From a celebrated instance relating to Suttee that we immediately hereafter beg to cite, your Lordship in Council will find, that on the occasion alluded to, no other good was obtained by an attempt to prevent the Widow burning with her deceased Husband, than that religion was violated, and to no purpose a Suttee. In the time of Lord Clive, his Dewan Rajah Nobkissen, endeavoured to prevent a Widow's performing the sacrifice by making her believe that her Husband had been already burnt, and when she discovered that she had been deceived, offering her any sum of money that might be required for her support as a recompense, but nothing would satisfy her—she starved herself to death. His Lordship then gave orders that no one should be allowed to interfere with the Hindoo religion or custom.

Independent of the foregoing statement, your Lordship in Council will see that your predecessors, after long residences in India, having complete knowledge of the laws and customs of the Hondoos, were



satisfied as to such laws, and never came to a resolution by which devout and conscientious Hindoos must be placed in the most painful of all predicaments, and either forego, in some degree, their loyalty to Government, and disobey its injunctions, or violate the precepts of their Religion.

Before we conclude, we beg to request your impartial consideration of the various Acts of Parliament passed from time to time since the reign of His Majesty George the Third, and which have ever since been strictly preserved. The substance and spirit of which may be thus summed up, viz., that no one is to interfere in any shape in the religion or the customs of Hindoo subjects. These Acts, conceived in the spirit of the truest wisdom and toleration, were passed by me, as well acquainted at least as any one in existence with our Laws, our Language, our Customs and our Religion, have never been infringed by the wisest of those who have here administered the powers of Government, and we trust will be preserved for the future as for the past inviolated constituting as they do a most solemn pledge and charter from our Rulers to ourselves, on the preservation of which depend rights more sacred in our eye than those of property or life itself—and sure we are that, when this most important subject has been well and maturedly weighed by your Lordship in Council, the Resolution which has filled us and all faithful Hindoo subjects of the Honorable Company's Government with concern and terror, will be abandoned, and that we shall obtain a permanent security through your Lordship's wisdom against the renewal of similar attempts.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

(Signed) Maharajah Sree Grischunder  
Bahadur.

Radamodub Bonnerjee.

Cossinauth Bonnerjee.

Modoo Sundel.

Goury Chunder, &c., &c.

After a conference on the subject of the Petition, His Lordship delivered the following reply:—

The Governor General has read with attention the Petition which has been presented to him: and some satisfaction in observing, that the opinions of the Pundits consulted by the Petitioners, confirm the supposition that widows are not, by the religious writings of the Hindoos, commended to destroy themselves; but that, upon the death of their husbands the choice of a life of strict and severe morality is, everywhere, expressly offered: that in the books usually considered

of the highest authority, it is commanded above every other course; and is stated to be adapted to a better state of society; such as, by the Hindoos, is believed to have subsisted in former times.

Thus, none of the Hindoos are placed in the distressing situation of having to disobey either the ordinances of the Government, or those of their religion. By a virtuous life a Hindoo widow not only complies at once with the laws of the Government and with the purest precepts of her own religion, but affords an example to the existing generation of that good conduct which is supposed to have distinguished the earlier and better kinds of the Hindoo people.

The Petitioners cannot require the assurance, that the British Government will continue to allow the most complete toleration in matters of religious belief; and that to the full extent of what it is possible to reconcile with reason and natural justice they will be undisturbed in the observance of their established usages. But, some of those which the Governor General is unwilling to recall into notice his predecessors in Council, for the security of human life and the preservation of social order, have at different times, found it necessary to prohibit. If there is any one which the common voice of all mankind would except from Indulgence, it is surely that by which the hand of a son is made the instrument of a terrible death to the mother who has borne him, and from whose breast he has drawn the sustenance of his helpless infancy.

The Governor General has given an attentive consideration to all that has been urged by the numerous and respectable body of Petitioners: and has thought fit to make this further statement, in addition to what had been before expressed as the reasons, which, in his mind, have made it an urgent duty of British Government to prevent the usage in support of which the petition has been preferred: but if the Petitioners should still be of opinion, that the late Regulation is not in conformity with the enactments of the Imperial Parliament, they have an appeal to the King in Council, which the Governor General shall be most happy to forward.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK.

January 14, 1830.

#### Bengallee Address

মহামহিম শ্রীল শ্রীযুত লর্ড উলিএম কেবোন্টিশ বেন্টিঙ্ক গবরনর জনরেল বাহাদুর ইন  
কৌনসল মহামহিমেন্দু, ফোর্ট উলিএম—

পরের নাম লিখিত কলিকাতা নগরস্থায়ী এবং তালিকটস্থ গ্রামনিবাসিরা শ্রীল শ্রীযুতের  
মহোপকারে প্রফুল্ল অন্তঃকরণ সহিত এবং প্রচুর সম্ভ্রম পুঙ্খক প্রার্থনা করিতেছে যে  
শ্রীল শ্রীযুতের অনুমতিক্রমে সমীপস্থ হইয়া হিন্দু প্রজাসের স্ত্রী পরম্পরার জীবন রক্ষার

নিমিত্ত মহামহিম ইদানীন্তন যে উপায়ে নিয়ম করিয়াছেন এবং স্বেচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক স্ত্রীবিধ কলঙ্ক আর আত্মাঘাতের অতিশয় উৎসাহকারী রূপ ধর্ম্ম হইতে চিরকাল জনা এ শরণাগত প্রজাদিগে মোচন করিতে যে করুণাযুক্ত হইয়া সুসিদ্ধ যত্ন করিয়াছেন সেই পরমোপকারের পুণ্য ২ স্বীকার নম্রতা পূর্ব্বক শ্রীল শ্রীযুতের সাক্ষাতে করিতে অনুমতি প্রাপ্ত হয়। হিন্দু প্রধানেরা আপন ২ স্ত্রী পরম্পরার প্রতি অতিশয় সন্দিগ্ধ চিত্ত হইয়া পরস্পর নিষ্প্রাণের সাধারণ সন্তকে উল্লঙ্ঘন এবং অবলা জাতির রক্ষণা বেষ্ট্রণ যে পুরুষের নিয়ত ধর্ম্ম তাহাকে অবজ্ঞা করিয়া বিধবারা উত্তরকালে কোনক্রমে অন্যায় না হইতে পান তাঁহানি আপনাদের অবাধিত ক্ষমতার উপর নির্ভরপূর্ব্বক ধর্ম্মহলে সজীব বিধবারা যে স্মার্মির মরণের পরেই শোকের ও নীরাসের প্রথম উন্মুখে আপন ২ শরীর ধ্বংস করেন এই রীতি চলিত করিলেন। ওই স্ত্রী পরম্পরা দাহের রীতি স্বার্থপর এবং পরানুগামী ইতর লোকের ও অত্যন্ত মানোনীত হইবাতে তাহারা ও তদনুরূপ ব্যবহারে কঠিত প্রবর্ত্ত হইয়া আপনাদের অত্যন্ত মান্য শাস্ত্র উপনিষৎ ও ভগবদ্গীতাকে অবহেলন করিয়া এবং ভগবান মনু যিনি প্রথম ও সর্ব্বশ্রেষ্ঠ ধর্ম্মবিজ্ঞা হন তাহার যে আজ্ঞা অর্থাৎ ক্ষমা অবলম্বন তপোরূপ ধর্ম্ম-যাজন আর আপনাকে কারিক সুখ হইতে রহিত করণ ইত্যাদি ধর্ম্ম আমরণান্ত বিধবা করিতে থাকিবেন ও অধ্যায় ১৫৮ শ্লোক, তাকেও তুচ্ছ করিলেন। বাস্তবিক ইহারা স্ত্রী পরম্পরার প্রতি আপন ২ সন্নিধান্তঃকরণের সন্তানার নিমিত্ত এইরূপ ব্যবহারে উদ্যত হইলেন কিন্তু লোকেতে এমত গহিত ক্রম হইতে আপনাদিগে নিষেধ করিবার মিথ্যা বাসনার সাক্ষাত্ দুর্ব্বল শাস্ত্রের কতিপয় বচন যাহাতে স্বেচ্ছাপূর্ব্বক বিধবাকে স্মার্মির জলচ্ছিত্তারোহণ করিবার অনুমতি দিয়াছেন তাহা পাঠ করিতেন যেন তাহারা এরূপ স্ত্রীদাহ ব্যবহারকে শাস্ত্রের আজ্ঞানুসারে করিতেছিলেন কিন্তু স্ত্রীলোকের প্রতি সন্দেহে মূগ্ধ হইয়া করেন নাই। বস্তুত ইহা অতিশয় সৌভাগ্য যে শ্রীল শ্রীযুত ইংলণ্ডীয় এতদ্দেশাধিপতিরা যাহাদের আশ্রয়ে ঈশ্বর প্রসাদাত্ এদেশীয় স্ত্রী পুরুষ তাবৎ প্রজাদের জীবন সমর্পিত হইয়াছে তাহারা বিশেষ অনুসন্ধান দ্বারা নিশ্চয় রূপ জানিলেন যে ওই সকল দুর্ব্বল শাস্ত্রের বচন যাহাতে বিধবাদিগে ইচ্ছাপূর্ব্বক জলচ্ছিত্তারোহণের অনুমতি আছে তাহাকে কার্যের দ্বারা অমান্য করিতেছিলেন এবং ওই সকল বচনের শব্দের ও তাৎপর্ষ্যের সম্পূর্ণ মতে অন্যথা করিয়া পতি বিহীনাদের আত্ম অন্তরপেরা ওই বিহীনাদের দাহ-কালীন তাহাদিগে প্রায় বধন করিতেন এবং তাহারা চিত্তা হইতে পালাইতে না পারেন এ নিমিত্ত তদোপায়া রাশীকৃত তৃণ কাষ্ঠাদি দ্বারা তাহাদের গাত্র আচ্ছন্ন করিতেন মনুষ্য স্বভাবের ও করুণার সর্ব্বথা বিরুদ্ধ এই ব্যাপার ভূরি স্থানে পুণ্ড্রিসের সংক্রান্ত আমলা যাহারা প্রাণির রক্ষার ও যোকের শান্তি ও স্বাচ্ছন্দ্যতার নিমিত্তে বার্থ নিযুক্ত হইয়াছেন তাহাদের অস্পষ্ট অনুমতিক্রমে সম্পন্ন হইতে ছিল।

অনেকস্থলে যেখানে সক্ষম মেজেশেট সাহেবের আশংকায় পুণ্ড্রিসের এতদ্দেশীয় আমলারা আপন ২ ইচ্ছানুরূপ আচরণে নিবারণিত ছিল কেহ ২ বিধবা কিঞ্চিৎ ধর্ম্ম হইয়া চিত্তা হইতে পলায়নপূর্ব্বক আপন প্রাণ রক্ষা করিয়াছেন কেহ ২ বা ভয়ঙ্কর ব্যাপার দেখিয়া চিত্তার নিকট হইতে নিবর্ত্ত হইলেন যাহার দ্বারা তাহাদের প্রবর্ত্তকদের মরণ তুল্য নৈরাশ জন্মিল; কোন ২ স্থানে বিধবাদিগে এরূপ মরণ উচিত নহে ইহা বিশেষ মতে বোধগম্য করাতে এবং তাহাদের রক্ষার ও যাবজ্জীবন প্রতিপালনের অপরীকার করিবাতে তাহারা আপনাদের জাতি ও আত্মীয় কর্তৃক ভর্তিসন রাশিকে আপনাদের উপর স্বীকার করিয়া ও সহমরণ হইতে নিবর্ত্ত হইয়াছেন। তাবত্ সহমরণ ঘটিত ব্যাপার যাহা স্বয়ং অতি দারুণ ও কুৎসিত এবং ইংলণ্ডীয় অধিকারের নীতির অতি বিরুদ্ধ তাহার প্রনিধানপূর্ব্বক শ্রীল শ্রীযুত কোনসলে বিচার ও করুণা উভয় প্রদর্শিত নীতির বিশেষানুষ্ঠানে উদ্ভূত হইয়া ইংলণ্ডীয় নামের মহিমা স্চনার্থ আবশ্যক কর্তব্যবোধ এই ২ নিয়মকে নির্ধারিত করিলেন যে শ্রীল শ্রীযুতে হিন্দু প্রজাদের স্ত্রীলোকের প্রাণ রক্ষা অধিক যত্ন পূর্ব্বক করিতে হইবেক এবং স্ত্রীলোক প্রতি নিষ্ঠুর ব্যবহার অতিশয় পাতক পুণ্যের আর হইতে না পায়, এবং হিন্দুদের অতি প্রাচীন পরম পবিত্র ধর্ম্মকে তাহারা নিজে যেন তুচ্ছ না করেন। সম্প্রতিক



এ অধীনদের জ্ঞাতসার হইল যে ওই আজ্ঞানুসারে মেজেষ্টেট সাহেবদের প্রতি বিশেষ রূপে লিপি প্রস্থাপিত হইয়াছে যে সর্বোপায়ের দ্বারা শ্রীল শ্রীযুতের আজ্ঞাকে প্রতিপালন করেন।

শ্রীল শ্রীযুতের মহোচ্চপদের নিয়মের বিবেচনা করিয়া এ শরণাগত প্রজারা আপনাদের অন্তঃকরণের ভাবকে কোন প্রকাশিত সম্মানের চিত্র যাহা এমত স্থানে ব্যবহার্য্য হয় তদ্বারা দর্শাইতে নিবারিত হইয়াছে কিন্তু এ অধীনদের অন্তঃকরণ ও ধর্ম্ম বারম্বার আজ্ঞা বিতেছেন যে এ শরণাগতরা অন্তঃকরণের ভাব যাহা তাবত হিন্দুর প্রতি পরমানুগ্রাহক শ্রীল শ্রীযুতের এই চিরধায়ি মহোপকার কর্তৃক উৎপন্ন হইয়াছে তাহা সর্বসামান্য বিজ্ঞপ্তি করা যায়; যদি এ সময় এ শরণাগতরা তামূল্যপূর্ব্বক মৌনাবলম্বন করে তবে সর্ব্বথা কৃতঘ্ন ও প্রবঞ্চকরূপে গণিত হইতে হইবেক এ নিমিত্ত এ অধীনরা এ নিবেদন পত্রীকে এই প্রার্থনা দ্বারা সমাপ্ত করিতেছে যে এ অধীনদের সম্বন্ধিতকরণ সহিত শ্রীল শ্রীযুতের মহোপকারের অঙ্গীকাররূপ উপহার, যাহা যদ্যপি ও শ্রীল শ্রীযুতের মহোচ্চপদের যোগ্য হয় না, তাহা কৃপাপূর্ব্বক গ্রাহ্য করেন। ও যাহারা শ্রীল শ্রীযুতের এই পরম অনুগ্রহকে এ অধীনদের সহিত তুল্যরূপে প্রাপ্ত হইয়াছেন অথচ এই সর্বসামান্য কর্ম্মে অজ্ঞতা অথবা অসংস্কার প্রযুক্ত অধীনদের সহিত ঐক্য হইলেন নাই তাহাদের এই ঔদাস্যকে কৃপা পূর্ব্বক ক্ষমা করেন সর্বিনয় নিবেদনমিতি।

### Translation of the Bengalee Address

To The Right Honorable Lord William Cavendish Bentick, K.C.B.,  
G.C.B., Governor General in Council, Fort William.

MY LORD,—With hearts filled with the deepest gratitude, and impressed with the utmost reverence, we, the undersigned Native inhabitants of Calcutta, and its vicinity, beg to be permitted to approach your Lordship, to offer personally our humble, but warmest acknowledgments for the invaluable protection which your Lordship's Government has recently afforded to the lives of the Hindoo female part of your subjects, and for your humane and successful exertions in rescuing us, for ever, from the gross stigma hitherto attached to our character as wilful murderers of females, and zealous promoters of the practice of suicide.

Excessive jealousy of their female connections operating in the breasts of Hindoo Princes, rendered these despots regardless of the common bonds of society, and of their incumbent duty as protectors of the weaker sex, in so much, that with a view to prevent every possibility of their Widows forming subsequent attachments, they availed themselves of their arbitrary power, and, under cloak of religion, introduced the practice of burning Widows alive, under the first impressions of sorrow or despair, immediately after the demise of their Husbands. This system of female destruction, being admirably suited to the selfish and survived disposition of the populace, has been eagerly followed by them, in defiance of the most sacred authorities, such as Oopunishuds, or the principal parts of the Veds and the



Bhugvud Geeta, as well as of the direct commandment of Munoo, the first and greatest of all the Legislators, conveyed in the following words:—"Let a widow continue till death forgiving all injuries, performing austere duties, avoiding every sensual pleasure, &c." (ch. V. v. 158.)

While, in fact, fulfilling the suggestions of their jealousy, they pretended to justify this hideous practice by quoting some passages from authorities of evidently inferior weight, sanctioning the wilful assent of a Widow on the flaming pile of her Husband; as if they were offering such female sacrifices in obedience to the dictates of the Shastrus, and not from the influence of jealousy. It is, however, very fortunate, that the British Government, under whose protection the lives of both the males and females of India have been happily placed by Providence, has, after diligent enquiry, ascertained that even those inferior authorities, permitting wilful assent by a Widow to the flaming pile, have been practically set aside, and that, in gross violation of their language and spirit, the relatives of Widows have, in the burning of those infatuated females, almost invariably used to fasten them down on the pile and heap over them large quantities of wood and other materials adequate to the prevention of their escape, an outrage on humanity which has been frequently perpetrated under the indirect sanction of Native Officers undeservedly employed for the security of life and preservation of peace and tranquility.

In many instances in which the vigilance of the Magistrates has deterred the Native Officers of Police from indulging their own inclination, Widows have either made their escape from the pile, after being partially burnt, or retracted their resolution to burn when brought to the awful task, to the mortifying disappointment of the instigators; while, in some instances the resolution to die has been retracted on pointing out to the Widows the impropriety of their intended undertakings, and on promising them safety and maintenance during life, notwithstanding the severe reproaches liable thereby to be heaped on them by their relatives and friends.

In consideration of circumstances so disgraceful in themselves, and so incompatible with the principles of British Rule, your Lordship in Council fully impressed with the duties required of you by justice and inhumanity has deemed it incumbent on you; for the honor of the British name, to come to the resolution that the lives of your female Hindoo subjects should be henceforth more efficiently protected, that the heinous sin of cruelty to females may no longer be committed, and the most ancient and purest system of Hindoo religion should not any longer be set at naught by the Hindoos themselves. The Magistrates, in consequence, are, we understand, positively ordered to execute the resolution of Government by all possible means.

We are, my Lord, reluctantly restrained by the consideration of the nature of your exalted situation from indicating our inward feelings by presenting any valuable offering, as commonly adopted on such occasions, but we should consider ourselves highly guilty of insincerity and ingratitude, if we remained negligently silent, when urgently called upon by our feelings and conscience to express publicly the gratitude we feel for the everlasting obligation you have graciously conferred on the Hindoo Community at large. We, however, are at a loss to find language sufficiently indicative even of a small portion of the sentiments we are desirous of expressing on this occasion: We must, therefore, conclude this Address, with entreating that your Lordship will condescendingly accept our most grateful acknowledgments for this act of benevolence towards us, and will pardon the silence of those who, though equally partaking of the blessing bestowed by your Lordship, have, through ignorance or prejudice, omitted to join us in this common cause.

We have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's Obdt. and Humble Servts.

(Signed) Callynauth Roy Chowdhury,

Rammohun Roy,

Dwarkanauth Tagore,

Prossauno Comar Tagore.

&c. &c. &c.

#### Reply to the Hindoo Address

It is very satisfactory to me to find, that according to the opinions of so many respectable and intelligent Hindoos, the practice which has recently been prohibited, not only was not required by the rules of their religion, but was at variance with those writings which they deem to be of the greatest force and authority. Nothing but a reluctance to inflict punishment for acts which might be conscientiously believed to be enjoyed by religious precepts, could have induced the British Government at any time to permit, within territories under its protection, an usage so violently opposed to the best feelings of human nature. Those who present this Address are right in supposing that, by every nation in the world, except the Hindoos themselves, this part of their customs has always been made a reproach against them, and nothing so strangely contrasted with the better features of their own national character, so inconsistent with the affections which unite families, so destructive of the moral principles

on which society is founded, has ever subsisted amongst a people, in other respects so civilized. I trust that the reproach is removed for ever, and I feel a sincere pleasure in thinking that the Hindoos will thereby be exalted in the estimation of mankind to an extent in some degree proportioned to the repugnance which was felt for the usage which has now ceased.

(Signed) W. C. BENTICK.

Calcutta, Jan. 16, 1830.

To the Right Honorable Lord William Cavendish Bentick, G.C.B.,  
Governor General, &c. &c., &c.

MY LORD—We, the undersigned Christian Inhabitants of Calcutta, beg leave to offer to your Lordship our warmest thanks and congratulations on the passing of a Regulation for suppressing the inhuman practice of burning Hindoo Widows on the Funeral Piles of their deceased Husbands. We entertain no apprehension that an act of benevolence which will forever be commemorated as one of the proudest events in your Lordship's administration, and as one of the most signal blessings which have yet been conferred on India, sanctioned as it is by the prayers and applause of the most enlightened among our Hindoo and Mahomedan fellow subjects, can be misconstrued into a disposition to infringe the established principles of toleration, or to deviate from that candid and indulgent respect for the religious and civil rites, usages, and customs of all classes of Native population, which, we trust, will ever continue to be an attribute of the British Government.

We rather cherish a confident expectation that it will be esteemed a pledge of the cordial interest which their Rulers take in their happiness; and of their willingness to extend to them the various advantages which flow from the useful knowledge and equal laws.

While British supremacy at length, prevails undisturbed over this vast Empire, the objects which remain to occupy the cares, stimulate the ambition and illustrate the history of Government, are the means of securing the stability of that Empire, by promoting the civilizing arts of peace, the spread of education, the prosperity of agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial industry, and the improvement of judicial and administrative institutions. In prosecuting such enterprises your Lordship will always command our earnest wishes for



their successful accomplishment, and, in whatever it can be most beneficially applied, our humble but zealous co-operation.

We have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servants,

T. G. Gunter.

J. S. Velletream.

Geo. Parbury.

Daniel Coorie, &c., &c., &c.

#### Reply to the Address of the Christian Inhabitants

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for this Address. The decided concurrence of my much esteemed Colleagues; the sentiments recorded by several of the ablest and most experienced of those who had long and honorably been engaged in the administration of affairs; the result of extensive enquiries addressed to many valuable servants of the Company, Civil and Military; and the facts and opinions gathered from other Gentlemen, European and Native, excellently qualified to form a sound judgment on the subject, all combined to assure me of the propriety of the resolution which we unanimously adopted to prohibit the practice of Suttee. It is not the less satisfactory to receive this additional and powerful testimony in support of the views by which we were guided. For the names annexed to the Address afford ample evidence that the sentiments it expresses are alike consist with an intimate knowledge of the habits and feelings of our Native fellow subjects, and with the most cordial and liberal desire to advance their prosperity.

You do no more than justice to the Government, in supposing that its decision was influenced by motives free from every taint of intolerance. And I need not, I trust, assure you that the same warm interest in the welfare of the Hindoo community which urged us to the adoption of the measure in question will continue to animate our exertions in the prosecution and support of every measure and institution by which knowledge may be diffused, morals improved, the resources of the country enlarged, the wealth and comfort of the people augmented, their rights secured, their condition raised, or their happiness promoted.

(Signed) W. C. BENTINCK.

January, 16, 1830.

In our preceding columns, will be found several documents relative to the Regulation lately passed on the subject of Suttee.



The first is a Petition, which, on the 14th Instant, was presented to his Lordship by a deputation from a number of Natives—apparently conscientious advocates for the practice. His Lordship's reply follows it—and will, we trust, set the matter at rest.

On Saturday forenoon, a meeting took place at the Town Hall, of those who had signed the Address of the Christian Inhabitants of Calcutta to the Governor General, on the abolition of the practice alluded to; for the purpose of having the same presented to his Lordship.

The meeting was both numerous and respectable, comprising Gentlemen of the Civil and Military services, members of the Mercantile houses, and other respectable citizens. Mr. G. J. Gordon having been nominated to present the Address, proceeded at 12 o'clock, to Government House, accompanied by a cavalcade of some two or three hundred persons.

On arriving at Government House, they assembled in the lower Hall, where they met several Hindoo Gentlemen, who had also come to present a gratulatory Address to the Governor General on same subject.

Shortly afterwards Captain Benson announced to the Native Gentlemen, that his Lordship was ready to receive them, accordingly they proceeded to the presence chamber on the upper storey, where his Lordship with his suite stood under the State Canopy. Lady Bentick was also present, accompanied by several ladies. Near his Lordship also we observed some of the Government Secretaries and other gentlemen. Baboo Rammohun Roy then advanced towards his Lordship and intimated the purpose for which they had come; after which Baboo Collynauth Roy read the Address of the Hindoo Inhabitants in Bengallee, which was followed by the reading of the translation of the same, which, as well as his Lordship's reply, may be referred to in our preceding columns.

After the Native Gentlemen had retired, the Subscribers to the Address of the Christian Inhabitants were admitted to his Lordship's presence. Mr. Gordon then stepping forward close to where the Governor General stood, said "that his Lordship having been pleased to receive the warm thanks and congratulations of a very respectable portion of the Hindoo Community, whose opinions and feelings were more nearly and peculiarly interested in the late Regulation, it was now his proud and heartfelt gratification to be the bearer of an Address on the same occasion from another portion of the inhabitants, which, with his Lordship's permission, he would proceed to read." Mr. Gordon read the Address accordingly—which will also, with his Lordship's reply, be found in our preceding columns. (425)

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1830

A true bill for forgery, we regret to observe, has been found against Rajah Buddinauth Roy. We say so, because it must always be a subject of regret, to see a person who moved in such a sphere as the Rajah did, and whose character hitherto has, we believe, been unblemished, placed in such a position as he now stands in. If innocent, he may congratulate himself upon the opportunity he will have of proving it in the face of the world, and before a special jury, (for such has been granted by the Court on the application of his Counsel) if the contrary—the very circumstances that otherwise would excite the strongest sympathy in his favour—will operate in a different way. (429)

Police Office, January 6, 1830

Last night about nine o'clock, an alarm was given to the Police, by one of the European Officers of that establishment, that there was a great disturbance in the Bow Bazar. The Town Sergeants immediately repaired to the spot and succeeded in apprehending a Frenchman, named Udothe Goursac, Stewart of the French Ship *Gange et Garonne*. It appeared in the examination which took place this morning at the Police Office, that the prisoner, who was quite sober, passing near the Lall Bazar, about nine o'clock, and perceiving one of the Shroffs named Sib Chunder Burrell, sitting in the customary manner putting up his money, made an attack upon him and seized a bag containing one hundred and eight rupees, with which he ran off. The Shroff followed as quick as possible, calling out for the Chokeydars, but not one attempted to assist him although they were on duty. The poor fellow at length overtook the prisoner, when the villain drew a short dagger and stabbed him in the right breast; some of the Town Sergeants, who had providentially arrived, came up just in time to seize the assassin, and found the dagger concealed in his sleeve, the wounded man was sent to the Hospital for the night, and the Frenchman lodged in the Town Guard. The poor Shroff who is desperately wounded, was obliged to attend this morning to identify the prisoner who was committed. We understand the Frenchman was in company with others of his countrymen, who escaped in consequence of the criminal neglect of the Chokeydars.—*Hurk.* (430)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1830

We recently had occasion to allude to a forthcoming Monthly Periodical, under the title of "The Calcutta Magazine". The day before yesterday the first Number of the Periodical in question was published by S. Smith and Co.—and judging from its individual merits, it is likely to become a very entertaining and popular work.

In most respects it comes nearer the character of the *London New Monthly Magazine*—than any other periodical of the kind with which we are familiar. Besides, original paper on various subjects, it gives judicious selections from the English periodicals—with literary and miscellaneous gleanings, and a general register of local occurrences, &c.

The Mechanical execution of the *Calcutta Magazine* is very creditable, and worthy of its literary claims. Both, we doubt not, will ensure its success. (431)

**Native Papers:** *Impostor*.—We understand by a letter from Fareedpoor, that an impostor Brahman has published himself to be a general Physician, and able to cure any disease without medicine: he has a number of pupils, who go about the villages, and are spreading a report of the extraordinary abilities of the man, and his miraculous mode of doctoring; at the same time they declare themselves as no way connected with this deceitful doctor, or interest for him; but as admirers of his supernatural power: some state that they had been ill for a long time, and that their recovery was despaired of: others say that their death was approaching them, but they had been cured and saved, &c., by this extraordinary man. Allured by this report, multitudes are flying to the deceitful Brahman: the mode of his doctoring is as follows. When a sick man comes to him he cries the name of Hari, and makes the patient to call the same loudly; for regimen he prescribes unwholesome and improper food, which, instead of curing, carries him off sooner than he would die otherwise. Notwithstanding this, the poor deluded men, through the love of life, go to him for relief. We recollect that two similar impostors appeared near Dum Dum, some years ago, and imposed upon the poor, but when their tricks were discovered they fled. Perhaps it is one of them. (432)

We understand that a plague has broken out in Satgaria and Berhampore, near Moorshedabad; it is a kind of fever which is raging, and sweeps away all those that are affected by it in two or three days. There does not appear a family in which the lamentation from death, occasioned by this disease, is not heard. The preparation of remedies, the visits of Physicians, and the dread of attack are to be seen on every side; the male casualties are greater than the female. The place where the best silk is produced or manufactured, is nearly deserted, and both the inhabitants, and strangers, who came there, are flying away. Should this continue for a little longer, we do not know what will be the fate of this place. (433)

A meeting of the Hindoos was held at the Hindoo College, on Sunday, the 17th instant. Most of the respectable Hindoos of Calcutta were present, to discuss and consider about the Regulation of Suttee. A Committee was appointed to arrange for petitioning the King and Council in England, to defray the expense of which, a subscription was



raised to the amount of about eleven thousand Rupees. The meeting resolved to provide for a suitable building to be erected for the occasional meetings of the respectable Hindoos, and to discuss upon matters connected with their religion and customs. (434)

#### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1830

In referring our readers to the advertisement in another column, relative to the formation of District Charitable Societies for this city and its neighbourhood, we cannot but express our satisfaction that the subject of the state of Mendicity in Calcutta should have been taken up in the manner that it has been, in quarters so influential, that their controul cannot fail to be productive of very beneficial effects in a matter that has for years called for serious consideration, and which is every day becoming of greater import as the population of the place increases.

From a Contemporary, we have extracted an account of a meeting that took place at the Lord Bishop's Palace, which will still further explain the objects for which the District Charitable Societies have been instituted.

Perhaps in no place in the world, is charity so indiscriminately bestowed as in Calcutta—and in no town of its size is there greater imposture on the part of claimants upon our compassion. It has therefore been long a consummation devoutly to be wished for, that some measures should have been adopted for regulating the one and checking the other.

Not a day passes—but petition after petition is brought round which people in general have as little time, as inclination to enquire into the truth of, or the reverse. The consequence is, that lazy and artful imposter too often succeeds in levying those contributions which ought to go to the support of the indigent and distressed alone. In short, there are always apt to be doubts even when the case may be fairly stated, which doubts, should they hereafter be entertained, may easily be satisfied by reference to the Institution alluded to.

It will be doing the interests of true charity and morality a service, to trace up rigorously every case of implied imposture, so as to put down, if possible, a practice so bad in itself, and so apt to steel men's minds to the claims of the really unfortunate and afflicted. We would also suggest that certificates of ailments and distress, and petitions of all kinds, should be very strictly inquired into with reference to the curability, or otherwise, of the ailments of the parties—their character—their place of abode, and the number of their family, &c. There is no doubt, that even veritable certificates become, in process of time, engines of imposture, for on the death of the incumbent, they pass into the hands of others, who are not proper objects of compassion.



Much more might be said on the subject than can be included in a desultory notice like this; but on the whole, we trust, we have said enough to show, that the Institution referred to, merits the most cordial public support. (435)

We beg to call the attention of our readers to an advertisement, which announces the formation of District Charitable Societies for Calcutta and its neighbourhood, and gives intimation of a very important measure which may be considered as the first fruits or earnest of this plan of benevolence. A meeting took place on Saturday by public invitation at the Episcopal residence, which was very respectably attended. The Right Reverend the Bishop of the Diocese was in the Chair, and explained very concisely the objects, for which the Societies were formed, and the measures now actually in progress. The point at which they aimed, His Lordship stated, was to render that distribution of bounty systematic, which had hitherto, for the most part, been casual. Large sums were applied to purposes of benevolence; but there was much reason to fear not so applied but that a door was left open to fraud and imposture; and we were too often tempted to yield to importunity that aid which should be given only to real necessity. The District Charitable Societies will remedy this evil, by introducing a system of exact enquiry and careful superintendence; so that the sums, which are furnished bountifully may be administered frugally and dispensed impartially. The Bishop was careful to point out, that these Societies were meant to co-operate with, not to supersede the Cathedral Vestry. To the useful labours of the gentlemen, who have so long discharged the important duties which belong to that body, His Lordship bore the strongest testimony; but it was no time, that the community at large should share in the labours undertaken on their account; and for this reason His Lordship had come forward, and placed himself at the head of the effort now to be made, in the hope that if supported generally and directed wisely, it might eventually lead to the establishment of a system for the relief of the poor of Calcutta, free from the inconveniences and dangers, which have been found to result from the English Poor Laws; yet leaving no room for the imputation that we can look with carelessness or unconcern on the necessities of our indigent brethren.

The following Committee was appointed for management of the general business.

Two Members from each of the Divisional Committees.—The Venerable the Archdeacon and Clergy of Calcutta—with the following gentlemen from among the friends and supporters of the plan.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles	G. Chester, Esq.
Edward Grey.	W. W. Bird, Esq.
—Sir Edward Ryan.	J. Calder, Esq.
Henry Shakespeare, Esq.	Dr. Tytler.

On Sunday last, according to notification, the Bishop preached a Charity Sermon at St. James's Church, in aid of the very excellent object to which we have now referred, taking for his text part of the first verse of the 41st Psalm—"Blessed is he who considereth the poor and needy". After entering into an explanation of the term "blessed," which, with reference to the subject of his text, his Lordship stated as bearing a peculiar distinct, and comprehensive meaning, the Bishop remarked at length upon the application of the last part of his text, observing, that, it was erroneous to suppose that every person who indiscriminately lavished away sums of money upon every apparently indigent being, could apply to himself the term "blessed;" for that there were many kinds of charities: Some from a desire to get rid of importunity—some from habit—and some from other sources equally singular and worldly. But this, his Lordship observed, was not "considering the poor," for, out of these different systems of charity had arisen evil—great evil—and such it was his intention to counteract by the establishment of the District Charitable Societies. To relieve the inhabitants of Calcutta from imposition, and to prevent the misapplication of such sums as charitable people might be inclined to give, was the cause of his incorporating these Societies, which his Lordship stated as consisting of several Gentlemen belonging to the Parish, and who, he said, would take good care that the funds forwarded to the Church for the use of the poor should not be misapplied. His Lordship concluded his very eloquent address by recommending these Societies to the notice of the congregation, and by pointing out that, if they were disposed to evince a charitable feeling, they would have the best security in its proper distribution, by forwarding their contributions to the District Charitable Society at St. James's Church. A collection was made after the sermon which we believe, was something considerable for the Parish of St. James.—*John Bull.* (436)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1830

*From the "Calcutta Magazine"*

For February

**A sketch of Ranajit Sinh**

*By Baboo Kasiprasad Chosh*

Ranajit Sinh is the son of Maha Sinh, of the tribe of Sahasi. He is about fifty years of age and of a middle stature, neither too thin, nor too stout. He has lost the use of one of his eyes in consequence of an attack of the small pox. His beard is long and flowing, but he does not suffer his nails to grow, which is criminal according to the

tenets of the religion of the Sheiks. His dress is plain white, and he wears his turban across his forehead, the left part of which descending down and covering the eye-brow of the left eye which is blind, so as to shade it a little. His disposition is said to be very mild, in so much, that when he formerly used to go about his country in disguise to learn disposition of the people towards the Government, he used to question them respecting the conduct of their Magistrates, Collectors, or their Prince; whenever he heard any complaint and was spoken ill of, he inquired into the nature of the grievance, calmly listened to it, and afterwards arriving at a station judged it impartially, and often to the satisfaction of his people.

He rises at 3 o'clock in the morning, baths and then retires to a private room, where no one, not even his servants are suffered to go. In this solitary situation he counts over his beads and offers prayers till morning when his priest Madhusudana Pundit goes and reads to him passages from the Purans. At this time he usually offers gifts to the Brahmanas. When it is daylight he either repairs to the Fort to see the discipline of his troops or holds his Durbar till ten or eleven o'clock; after which he retires from his Court and takes his meal. The rest of his time till nine in the evening when he retires to rest is according to circumstances variously employed.

He has three sons, viz. Kherga Sinh, Shair Sinh, and Tara Sinh, but the two latter are not recognised by him as his sons, and are not therefore treated by him as Princes. It is said that they were adopted by Ranajit Sinh's first wife. When they came to years of maturity, they could have no power as Princes, but their mother's father having died without any other issue, Shair Sinh, the elder brother, inherited his estates, and is at present a general under Kherga Sinh. Nevertheless, the three brothers are said to bear great affection for each other.

Ranajit Sinh has a grandson named Navanehal Sinh, by his son Kherga Sinh. He is a promising boy of about twelve years of age, and is a great favourite to Ranajit Sinh.

The principal officers of Ranajit Sinh may be thus enumerated, viz.

Motichund: Prime Minister, the son of Mokumchand, the former Minister, who was surnamed FUTEH NASEEB, i.e., "of victorious lot", on account of the success which attended him wherever he marched.

Desa Sinh: The principal Thanadar or the Collector of Lahore, and the Governor of the Fort, as also the Chief of the Criminal Authority.

Visakha Sinh: Is at the head of the Civil authority of Justice.

Azeezuddin: The principal Treasurer.



Nuruddin: Is intrusted with the internal management of conquered provinces.

Shahabuddin: Superintendent of the eatables. This Office is of great trust with all Asiatic Princes.

Dhaun Sinh, and Golaub Sinh: Two brothers in charge of the Royal Palace and great favourites of Ranajit Sinh.

Gobind Ram, the son of Nanda Sinh: Ambassador of Ranajit Sinh at Delhi.

Madhusudana Pandit: Head Chaplain to Ranajit Sinh.

Devidas: Chief Secretary.

Bhavanidas: Private Secretary to Ranajit Sinh.

There is no distinct person at the head of the Command of the Army. Ranajit Sinh is himself the Commander-in-Chief.

Of all the native princes of the present day, Ranajit Sinh is the only one who can be properly called independent. He is possessed of a very enterprising spirit, by which he has not only raised himself to Sovereignty over his own nation (for the Sheiks were formerly divided into many petty independent states), but has also attacked his Mahomedan neighbours with success. His father, Maha Sinh, laid the ground-work of the rising power of his son. He enlarged his territories by making successful encroachments upon the adjacent states, till at the last he possessed himself of Lahore on the death of Khan Bahadur, the Nawab of that country. He soon after died and left his acquisitions to his sons, who, as mentioned before, by a mixture of courage and conduct completely overthrew what is called the Sheik federacy, and has made considerable conquests. At first his victorious career and growing ambitions were for some time checked by the dread of an invasion of Zeman Shah, King of Cabul, who had entertained designs of extending his dominions on this side of India, but upon his giving up those designs Ranajit Sinh was encouraged to attack the forces of the Monarch of Cabul and gained success. At present his kingdom extends from Tatta on the South, to the borders of Thibet on the North, and from Cabul on the West, to a little beyond the Setlez on the East, comprising a very large extent of territories.

The army which Ranajit Sinh maintains is said to be very large. Besides a considerable body of cavalry on which the chief strength of an Asiatic King depends, there are eighty regiments of infantry under the superintendence of French commanders. These regiments are disciplined, equipped and armed according to the European method.



Ranajit Singh has likewise made considerable improvements in his artillery department, under the inspection of French commanders. His army supplied with a great number of cannons which are used according to the European mode also. It is said that the French employed by Ranajit Singh have nothing to do with the command of the divisions to which they are respectively attached. In time of war they are imprisoned, and in peace, they teach European discipline to their respective corps. But the army upon the whole is rather in the Asiatic style. It has several petty chiefs enjoying a certain degree of independence and fixed portions of land allotted to them by Ranajit Singh. In this point of view Kherga Singh, the eldest son of Ranajit Singh, is himself a petty chief, ruling over a tract of land in many ways independent of his father. The principal arsenal of Ranajit Singh is at Amartasar, otherwise called Umritsar.

But the greatest care of Ranajit Singh seems to be to have an extensive treasury, which is so much needed in time of war. His principal treasury, which is at Fort Govind (or Govind-Garrah, as it is called by the natives) in Amartasar, is said to be very large. Its contents are variously described, and the immense plunder in money received in Cabul and Moulton was all transmitted to it. Besides, a certain sum is every day thrown in the principal treasury which is never made use of, but reserved perhaps for the most urgent and necessitous times. The sort of coin used on this occasion is chiefly the Nanakshahi, so called from Nanakshah, the founder of the religion of the Sheiks. The Mohomedshahi money is also current in the dominions of Ranajit Singh. He had two Mints at Amartasar where both the Nanakshahi and the Mohomedshahi coins were struck, but one of them, which is said to have been founded by one of his mistresses, has, a few years ago, been abolished; and in the other the Nanakshahi is only struck at present.

His revenue cannot be properly and accurately estimated. The land tax for a cornfield is half the produce. But the taxes of other lands vary according to the article produced. In a place where there is no established tenure, or where the land is farmed without any condition, the collector of the place, when the crop is ripe, appoints a Monshee with an assistant and two peons to measure out the land (if it were not previously measured), ascertain the nature of the crop, and fix the temporary tax for that season only under certain fixed rate. A land holder cannot sell his estate or any part of it, but by the permission of Government; the right of selling or buying lands therefore depends upon the pleasure of Government.

Visakha Singh, as mentioned before, is at the head of the judicial authority, and there are under him one or two or even three judges in every district.

The Sheiks have no code or fixed laws, but the decision of law matters, depends entirely upon the caprice of the judge. If a person be not satisfied with the decision of the subordinate judge he may make his complaint to Visakha Sinh, and if he be still dissatisfied he may appeal to Ranjit Sinh. But in so doing there is something to be dreaded. In case the complainant loses his case by the judgment of Visakha Sinh or Ranajit Sinh, he suffers a severe punishment, not only for the unreasonableness of his complaint, but also for his presumption in having endeavoured to bring the decision, and consequently the character of the judge in question. But the power of Visakha Sinh is limited only to civil cases. Neither he nor any of the subordinate judges can judge a criminal case which should be referred to the Thanadars or the Collectors of the place, who also exercise the civil authority and whose decision is final. The Thanadar or the Collector is also the Governor of a Fort if there be one.

Nothing is deemed more criminal by Ranajit Sinh or any of the Sheiks than an injury to a Brahman or a cow, both of whom are as by every other Hindu Sect, regarded with great veneration by the Sheiks, and the death of either is punished with the same. This has greatly ingratiated Ranajit Sinh in favour of his people as well as all the Hindus in general. His munificence towards the Brahmans has not less contributed to his popularity. His usual gift to a Brahman on certain religious days among the Sheiks is a golden bracelet of great or small value. It may be worthwhile here to observe that scarcely any Hindu prince has ever treated the Brahmans with illiberality. \* \* (437)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1830

Correspondence

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE

To the Editor of the *Government Gazette*

SIR,—Allow me to inform the Managers of the Chowringhee Theatre, through the medium of your paper, that the old rule of commencing the performances should be at 7 o'clock, and not at half-past; as an hour's sitting before the curtains are drawn up is too fatiguing in this hot season. I would further suggest that the play should be advertized for Saturday, as there will be Divine Service at the Cathedral on Friday Evening—being Lent.

Your obedient Servant,

22d February, 1830.

A CONSTANT READER. (438)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1830

**Census of Benaras:** The No. of the GLEANINGS OF SCIENCE for January, contains what is stated to be a careful Census of the population of Benares, from which it appears that the accounts formerly published of its magnitude have been very greatly exaggerated. In round numbers, the writer in the periodical quoted, states, that the population of Benares may be safely called two hundred thousand, so that it is still entitled to the name of a first-rate city, being on a par with Edinburgh and Bristol. Since 1800—the houses has increased about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.—a number being, however, in a ruinous condition. The number of Musjids is precisely one-third of the Hindoo temples. On an average of the whole, it appears, from the present Census, that six inhabitants is a fair rate for all sorts of houses, whether in the town or the vicinity. (439)

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1830

**Correspondence**

To the Editor of the *Government Gazette*

DEAR SIR,—The Durrumtollah Road having been lately much infested with Robbers, and as it frequently happens, the Durwans are concerned, or suspected to be concerned—would it not be recommendable to advise the Magistrates to establish a Registry Office for Durwanjees alone, and the Thannahdars should be held responsible for the good conduct of all those in his division, that is, by furnishing, or causing to be furnished—proper securities, or sureties, to the employers of that description of servants?—for be it also known, that great suspicion has fallen on the Choosedars as being concerned in the several robberies lately committed.

The above is suggested with a view of improving the Police, which it cannot be denied lies open for many corrections; or why establish Commissioners to enquire into the state of it?

Your's Unknown,

KNOWING ONE. (440)

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1830

By our Bombay Extract it will be seen, that, following the good example set them on this side of India, the Inhabitants of Bombay have organised an Agricultural and Horticultural Society. (441)



THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1830

**Human Sacrifices:** A paper recently appeared on this subject in the Bengal Annual, from the pen of Captain Gavin R. Crawford, and with reference to its details, and in confirmation of the practice of human sacrifice having prevailed in the Deccan, until European control put an end to it, a Correspondent has brought to our notice two circumstances which lately came under his observation.

When Captain Twemlow (states our Correspondent) of the Bengal Artillery, was last year employed to restore the great Tank of Ellora (now a beautiful lake three miles in circumference) he had considerable difficulty in obtaining work-people, in consequence of the prevailing notion, that twelve people would be required to be sacrificed, and buried under the foundation of so extensive a work; tradition affirming that to have been the number sacrificed on a former occasion, when the Bund was built.

So great was the dread on this account, that the Dheirs and Maungs, and other of the lower castes, inhabitants of Ellora and its neighbourhood, removed to a distance, and Captain Twemlow was obliged to procure two hundred work-people from the bazars of the neighbouring military cantonments. At length, a buffalo and some sheep were slaughtered, and with considerable Brahminical aid and ceremony, were deposited under the foundation stones; after which the villagers offered themselves in greater numbers than were required. There remained, notwithstanding, an impression, that for want of the higher (human) sacrifice, the work would not succeed. However, the Lake has retained all the waters that have fallen into it, and has now a pleasure boat upon it, adding much to the pleasure to be derived from a visit to the caves of Ellora.

The other circumstance which our Correspondent learnt at Aurungabad, was, that some years ago, a Hindoo Nobleman of the Nizam's Court, having been at an expense of several lakhs of rupees in sinking pipes for conveying water from the neighbouring hills to his mansion, and to a serai; it was found that, when the work was completed, the water would not, or could not force its way the whole length. This mishap was attributed to the intervention of the goddess Kallee, who required the customary sacrifice; and after consultation, it was pronounced to be requisite that the offering should be from the family of the Nobleman himself, otherwise it would be of no avail. This, it must be confessed, was a very adroit stroke of interpretation on the part of those presumed to be in the secrets of the goddess. We need scarcely say that the sacrifice was not performed. The above sagacious oracle induced the Nobleman to abandon the work, and it remains now a monument of superstitious credulity, and of the incompetency of the person employed upon it.

It may be added, that there is a class of people in the Deccan who pretend to a knowledge of hidden treasures. These men, after taking their fee, assign as a reason for not performing their promise, that a human oblation had not been given. It is probable that, in some cases, where murders have occurred amongst old ruins, they have been committed under this abominable superstition. Formerly, when the site of a village or town was first fixed upon, it was usual to offer human sacrifices, and the Bastion under which the victims were buried, received a particular name in consequence; but these sorts of acts have been suppressed wherever European influence has extended.

Our Correspondent next enters into a comparison between the inhabitants of Bengal and the interior of India, by no means flattering to the former. If the seat of Government, he thinks, had been in a better climate, and situated amongst the more manly, and generous Hindoos of the upper provinces,—the abolition of several revolting practices would long ago have taken place, and by this time, noble seats and houses, similar to those at Patna and Garden Reach, would have embellished the banks of the Ganges, from Cawnpore to Calcutta, inhabited by enlightened Hindoos in amicable association with their European neighbours.\*

\*We shall be happy to hear again from our intelligent correspondent, who will, we trust, forgive our having taken the liberty of not availing ourselves of other parts of his communication, for obvious reasons. (442)

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1830

**School Examination:** The Annual Examination of the Schools of the School Society was held, as usual, at the house of Baboo Gopee Mohun Deb, in the Sobha Bazar, on Saturday last. On this occasion, the Prizes awarded to them on the previous examinations, conducted by the zealous and indefatigable Secretaries of the Society, Baboo Radhakant Deb and Mr. Hare, were presented to the most distinguished Scholars. The senior classes were also questioned on the subject of their studies,—the Histories of Greece, Rome, and England,—and Geography, by Mr. Wilson, and by the Lord Bishop, who were amongst the visitors. Sir Edward Ryan was also present, as were several English and Native Gentlemen. After the presentation of the Rewards, consisting of serviceable Books, the following Recitations were given:

#### RECITATIONS

Brutus on the death of Caesar	..	Woomachurn Bose
The monkey that had seen world	..	Bhoobunmohun Mittre
Henry Fourth's Soliloquy on sleep	..	Hurymohun Mullick
Priuli .. ..	..	Commulkissen Mullick
Jaffier .. ..	..	Parbuttycharan Sircar

*A scene from "Julius Caesar"*

Octavius	..	..	Gunganarain Chundro.
Antony	..	..	Woomachurn Bose.
Brutus	..	..	Muddosoodun Pramanik.
Cassius	..	..	Boloram Sain.
Messenger	..	..	Bhoirubchundro Mittre.

CATO'S SENATE

Cato	..	..	Bhoobunmohone Mittre.
Sempronius	..	..	Pranchundre Mookerjee.
Lucius	..	..	Dwarkynauth Chundro.
Marcus	..	..	Chundrooomar Bonnerjee.

PIZARRO—1ST SCENE

Alonzo	..	..	Auditchundra Doss.
Rolla	..	..	Jadubchundro Ghose.
Centinel	..	..	Callycoomar Bannerjee.

PIZARRO—2D SCENE

Pizarro	..	..	Neelmoney Bysack.
Rolla	..	..	Jadabchundro Ghose.
Elvira	..	..	Muddosoodun Goopto.
Hamlet's Soliloquy on Life and Death	..	..	Banymudub Mittre.
Marcus	..	..	Samchundro Bundo.
Portius	..	..	Bisseshur Kur.

The whole of these were delivered with good emphasis and discretion, and in some instances, with a correctness of enunciation, energy of manner and gracefulness of deportment, which would have done credit to any School in England. Bhuban Mohun Mittre—the Cato of the day, and Jadut Chandra Ghose, were remarkable, the one for energy of feeling and expression, and the other for graceful gesticulation and correct elocution. Upon the table were several Themes, the composition of the elder pupils, some of which were of great merit.—The first Boys of these Schools are, indeed, so near upon a par with those of the Hindu College, that the latter must exert themselves diligently, if they would maintain their pre-eminence. (443)

**District Charitable Society:** We are glad to understand that the District Charitable Society, is proceeding actively in its useful and benevolent object. Even already we have reason to think that the effects of its supervision are beginning to be observable in the diminished number of begging letters and petitions. Of its eventual success (if properly supported), in organising a system of efficient and justly grounded relief, we have as little doubt, as of its direct tendency to produce a moral amelioration by checking a spirit of idleness and imposture, and asserting the claims of real distress, and deserving claimants. We trust therefore that those who were wont to give



contributions to the holders of written petitions, or rather to their servants, will hereafter remit such sums as they may be inclined to contribute for charitable purposes, to the Treasurer of the Society, since the members of the Association, who make it their business to enquire strictly into the ways and means, claims and habits of the Paupers, must be better qualified than any other persons to distribute the offerings of the charitable in a proper manner. While on this subject, we cannot help expressing our surprise and regret that the operative classes in Calcutta (so far as we are aware) do not follow the example of tradesmen and mechanics in the cities of Britain, by instituting Benefit Societies and Saving Banks. In no place are such Institutions more required, since too often, however industrious a man may be, the moment he is overtaken by sickness, he becomes a pauper, and can expect little or no support save of a very casual nature from his own class—and if he should die, his widow and orphans have no other resource, but to draw up a petition of their pitiable case for the consideration of the compassionate. How many young women, for instance, in good health and able-bodied, stating themselves to be widows and orphans, are now in Calcutta, who prefer a life of idleness, and reliance on the uncertain bounty of the community, to one of honest labour, because forsooth they scorn service; not having that sound moral perception to reflect, that the most menial service is preferable to beggary, and as a resource from such, confers dignity on character. Why should such decline to be ladies' maids, provided there be no more eligible opening for them? How many young country-born lads, too, may be seen thrown out of works as compositors, or unable to procure work as printers, after the expiration of an apprenticeship; who would shrink with horror from the idea of waiting at table, or turning coachman or cook, but who think it no disgrace to beg for their support until chance may cast up employment in their own line? This apathy of character, this lamentable ignorance as to the moral fitness of things, is much to be lamented. We could wish therefore, that those whom it particularly concerns, should reflect seriously, that charity is for the really indigent and distressed, for the poor, the lame, the blind and diseased; but that for the able-bodied and the young, if work of any kind to which they can turn their hands, is procurable, eleemosynary support is a reproach and a disgrace. (444)

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1830

**Correspondence**

To the Editor of the *Government Gazette*

SIR,—Your commendations of the District Charitable Societies are, I believe, well deserved, not merely in respect to the direct purposes of these Institutions, the establishment of a system of discriminating

beneficence, but also as to their indirect result, furnishing, as they do, the means of ascertaining with precision the real condition of a large class or rather conjectured hitherto, has been nothing more than this—that they were proud and lazy, ignorant and miserable.

The enquiries carried forward by the Agents of the District Charitable Society have laid bare the whole system and those who take pains to make themselves acquainted with the results will find quite enough to justify any degree of vexation and regret. But is it enough, Mr. Editor, to be only vexed and sorry? Are we not bound to do something to prevent the perpetuation of a system by which so much of evil is engendered. It is true, that the class of persons to whom we refer may, as a body, deserve all the epithets applied to them. But there are many, very many individuals among them, who if they were not borne away by the tide of circumstances, could be made useful and respectable members of Society. We say they are indolent and extravagant, how can they be otherwise? Indolence is a moral result from their physical condition, and the tendency to it can be counteracted only by a deep and earnest sense of duty; to extravagance they are tempted by example and opportunity, and we may say driven to it by the absence of all the usual motives for the exercise of frugality. For, suppose an individual of this class resolved to save something out of his earnings, what is he to do with his earnings? As soon as he ceases to be a spendthrift, he must turn usurer, and lend his money to his needy companions at a nominal rate of interest so exorbitant as to run the risque of the loss of his little capital. And suppose him to determine not to be tempted into this way of acting, and to resolve that what he has earned hardly shall be kept carefully, where is he to keep it? There is no Savings Bank in which he can deposit the excess of his earnings when they do exceed his wants, and so provide against their deficiency when sickness comes or occupation fails. Give these things, Mr. Editor, fair consideration, and thus answer this demand—have we a right to complain of the habitual extravagance of this class of the community, while we neglect to apply that remedy for the evil which could be found in a Savings Bank?

And again, it is alleged, and with too much truth, that these poor people are shamefully ignorant. But will you, Mr. Editor, be so good as to point out what means of instruction have ever been afforded them. We see goodly edifices erected on a noble scale of munificence as places of education for Hindoos and Mahometans; but where is the College for East Indians? Great and praiseworthy efforts have indeed been made in their behalf by some excellent individuals, as both the Calcutta Grammar School and the Parental Academic abundantly testify; but the attempts have proved abortive, because they have never met with countenance and support from the more influential class. Let

a well-ordered and comprehensive plan of education be brought forward; let it have the sanction and aid of those who have the means and ability to insure its success, and then if the East Indians deliberately pass it by, and turn their backs on those who would do them good, I, for one, will no longer refuse to allow that their ignorance is wilful, but join, however reluctantly, in their condemnation.

I remain, Sir, Yours,

A CONSTANT READER. (445)

We would fain earnestly draw the serious attention of the many in Calcutta whom it nearly and dearly concerns, to the communication of "A Constant Reader", having reference to a subject already noticed in our pages. The Capital of British India has very deservedly been lauded for the acts of beneficence and charity of its inhabitants; but it admits of doubt whether these have always been sufficiently discriminative—and systematic. There being no legal provision for the poor here, they have nothing to fall back upon but the charity of the Christian Public. It has, undoubtedly, been much abused; that, however, can afford no valid excuse to those who can afford it, for not continuing to contribute regularly to a compassionate fund, the more especially now that the labours of an excellent Association have led to the ascertaining, with precision, the real condition of a large class comprising the indigent, the sick, and the distressed; and will operate as a powerful check in future upon the imposter and the sturdy beggar.

It is not, however, merely to the absolute pauper, that we are to confine our consideration—but we are bound to extend it to the state of that body of the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, who may fairly come under the head of operatives, and whose families, in the event of their prolonged sickness or death, would themselves inevitably become paupers. To all whom such a contingency might affect, we would recommend the immediate adoption of the measure of security from such a melancholy state of things enjoined in the valuable communication alluded to, and which we are glad to find ourselves so ably supported in furthering, if possible, the speedy establishment of—a Savings Bank. Convinced as we are, not merely of the direct utility of such an Institution, but of its indirect effects in the way of moral amelioration, it only surprises us that it should not long ago have been adopted, of, at any rate, that the proposal should not have met with more encouragement than it has as yet done. The day is not far distant, however, when we trust to see the benefits of such an Institution practically illustrated, instead of being merely speculated upon in the pages of a newspaper.



The concluding observations of our Correspondent afford matter for serious reflexion. Much, indeed, is a more comprehensive scheme of education than any that Calcutta affords, required. When we look around us, and behold the industrious Chinese and the indolent Hindoo not only maintaining themselves by the labour of their hands and mechanical pursuits, but many of them speedily acquiring competent means; when we see this, and know the horror in which many East Indian boys holds such occupations, although they have none for others, not a jot more dignified in the abstract, or better calculated to lead to independence; we cannot help thinking that their education has not been what it ought to have been. The observation applies to others too, who, in their own conceit, elevated above mere mechanical pursuits, sacrifice to a sickly spirit of pseudo gentility prospects of independence in obvious walks of productive labour and industry, which sounder views would demonstrate not to be beneath them, since honor doth from no condition rise! (446)

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1830

**External Commerce of Bengal:** We shall endeavour, as far as an abstract may enable us to do so, to give the general reader some notion of the state of Commerce, for the period reviewed in Mr. Wilson's able work, of which we made cursory mention in our last. After some prefatory remarks upon the difficulty of giving an exact view of the trade of any country, owing to the fluctuations in the market; it is stated, that the error which especially affects the Reports of the Bengal trade, is an adherence, in certain instances, to fixed rates of valuation through a long period; of which Indigo furnishes an example, being still valued at a fixed rate of 100 Rupees per maund, although, it has been selling for many ears past, at double or treble that amount.

In the article of Bullion, an alteration of some moment is considered by the author as imperatively necessary, respecting the valuation of the Dollars, which form a very large proportion of the treasure imported into Bengal, and which are valued at a fixed rate of 225 Rupees per 100 Dollars. The Calcutta Mint produce of 100 Dollars is, at most, 206 Rupees 8 Annas; and although circumstances may enhance their price in the market, it is safest to adhere to the Mint value, as least liable to fluctuation. The rest of Bullion import consists chiefly of fine silver from China, known as Sycee silver; coin and ingots from Europe or South America; gold and silver coin from Persia; gold coin and bars from Brazil; and gold dust from Sumatra and Borneo. How far the valuation of these is correct, it is not easy to compute; and their out-turn, particularly in gold bars and gold dust, is always very much matter of speculation; there is no doubt, however, that they commonly disappoint the importer, and are, therefore,

perhaps somewhat over-rated in their invoice valuation: on the other hand some of the Bullion, as Sycee silver, and perhaps some foreign coins, appear to be occasionally undervalued. Thus 240 Francs are rated as equal to 100 Rupees, instead of 250, and in some conversions of Sycee silver into Rupees, it is valued at 97 Rupees the hundred Sicca weigh whilst it sometimes yields nearly 100. Again, in the valuation of the pound sterling at ten Rupees, the amount of British invoices will be over or under-valued according as the exchange is favourable or unfavourable.

For the year 1813-14, the importation return in Bullion (part in Dollars) was Rupees 54,79,924. Comparing the total with the importation of the preceding year, there was a diminution of upwards of twenty-two Lacs. The cause of this falling off is ascribed to political events—as the state of the Peninsula, and the ceasing of trade with America in consequence of the war, &c. The total import of merchandize, on private account, was Rupees 1,25,34,728, and with the Company's 1,57,47,074 Rupees. The total import, including treasure, was Rupees 2,12,26,998. The total export are Rupees 4,54,89,631—shewing an excess in the latter of Rupees 2,42,62,633. The official value of the Indigo exported was Rupees 97,79,104, at the rate of 100 Rupees per maund; but the average price was 160 Rupees the maund, and the real value therefore is Rupee 1,56,46,710—Various circumstances this year, augmented the usual excess of the exports above the imports more than three Crores of Rupees. "Part of this large balance was met by bills upon Bengal, to the extent of one Crore and seventy Lacs of Rupees. Part consists of the Company's balance above seventy Lacs. For the rest, capital to the extent of rather less than a Crore, would have been raised probably by private remittance."

1814-15: The Bullion importation this year nearly doubled the preceding—the correct amount being about one Crore, seven Lacs, and sixty-nine thousand Rupees. This augmentation was the natural consequence of progressive activity in the trade. The exports of the Private Trade were considerably augmented, to the extent of Rs. 54,76,514; but, on the other hand, those of the Company were diminished, so that the nett increase was trifling off in Indigo in consequence of a glut in 1812-13 and 1813-14, the article being kept back in the Calcutta market. All other articles augmented, particularly Opium and Cotton Piece Goods. The total amount of exports (adding the difference of Indigo), gives for this year an excess above the imports of less than three Crores. Bills for Bengal were drawn to much the same extent as before—and money was in urgent demand, the exchange on England (when may be such days again) being 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d. the Rupee.

*1815-16:* Important modifications occurred in this year, consequent upon political events, and a growing spirit of adventure in the Indian trade—Peace with America was the most important of the former, and an extended import of British manufactures, an indication of the latter. The corrected total of treasure imported was about one Crore and eighty-two Lacs. The import of private merchandize, also augmented by nearly fourteen Lacs and a half. The Private Trade might now be considered as fairly in operation, under the modified system of the intercourse between England and India, consequent upon the renewal of the Charter—or in other words, the Free Trade was in the activity of its prime. The Company's imports were six Lacs less than in the preceding year.

The private exports considerably increased—being above ninety-one Lacs. The Company's exports also improved. Their corrected total value may be estimated at six Crores and twenty-six Lacs, or three Crores and twenty-two Lacs above the imports. The amount of bills drawn on Bengal was one Crore and thirty-three Lacs—money continued in demand in Calcutta, and the exchange on England continued at 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. per Rupee.

*1816-17:* The character of the trade continued progressive. There was an universality in the increase of Bullion importation, its influx from Persia, Arabia, and China being as copious as from Europe. For the first time since the renewal of the Charter, France, Holland, and Denmark contributed to swell the sum.

On private account, the increased importation of Treasure exceeded a Crore and thirty Lacs. The whole amount was three Crores, twenty-five Lacs, eighty-two thousand, one hundred and forty Rupees—but to this is to be added Rupees 76,99,554 on account of the Company,—making a total Bullion import of about four Crores.

The total value of Company's imported merchandize was about two Crores, or above forty Lacs more than in 1815-16. The increase in the Private Trade was above fifty-five Lacs.

A proportionate increase did not appear to have taken place in the Export Trade. On private account, it exceeded the amount of the preceding year by fifty Lacs, whilst that on account of the Company declined above eight Lacs. A comparison of the results of this year, with those of the three preceding, evinces an important change about to take place, the real character of which was the transmission of goods and treasure to India beyond the means of realizing returns disposable in the markets of other countries. The amount of bills drawn on Bengal was above seventy-two Lacs—but money was scarce in Calcutta—and the exchange in England was at 2s. 7d. the Rupee.



*1817-18:* The general character of the trade continued the same as in the preceding year. The treasure imported on private account was a trifle less—and on the part of the Company materially so. The total was three Crores, thirty-one Lacs, seventy-one thousand, six hundred and seventy, shewing a total diminution of about seventy Lacs. The Bullion import from Great Britain, on private account, increased forty-three Lacs—from America five, from China nine. A Lac and a half nearly, appeared for the first time from South America. A considerable increase took place in the import of goods, the larger proportion from Great Britain—the total importation was above seventy Lacs, the share of Great Britain alone being nearly fifty-eight Lacs. That so large an importation of goods should have overstocked the market was to be expected, and the prices of some articles were much depressed. Cottons and Metals, however, the principal articles, maintained their valuation, so as to yield a liberal profit. The exports, on private account, maintained their amount, and there was increase also in the Company's exports. The value of the export of Indigo was upwards of one Crore and four Lacs. The total exports were about seven Crores eighty-one Lacs; and the imports above five Crores and eighty-five Lacs. The amount of Bills on Bengal was above seventy-eight Lacs. The opening of a loan giving subscribers for a time 10, and finally 6 per cent, attracted a very large proportion of private capital. The exchange continued at 2s. 7d.

*1818-19:* 'In this year, the tide of importation rose to its highest level, considerably exceeding that attained by any former year, and being immediately followed by a proportionate decline. The reported amount of treasure imported was nearly five Crores or four Crores and seventy-five Lacs on private, and nearly twenty on the Company's account, exceeding, consequently, by ninety-two Lacs, the highest amount of Bullion imported since the renewal of the Charter.' About half of this augmentation came from Great Britain. There was also an additional amount of merchandize, altogether above twenty-four Lacs, although the Company's imports fell off five Lacs. The increase of private trade was therefore nearly thirty Lacs—nearly the whole of which was also from Great Britain. Contrasting the actual state of the private import trade in this year, with that of the first of the series reviewed, or 1813-14—it may be said, that the private trade quadrupled itself in the course of these six years. The Company's import trade had undergone little alteration.

'The year 1818-19, confirmed what the year preceding had indicated, and shewed that the import trade was pushed both beyond the demands of the country, and beyond its capability to afford adequate returns. The far greater number of articles were sold much below their invoice prices, and large quantities found no purchasers; whilst the export of goods, on private account, decreased forty-five Lacs, and those of the

Company's fifteen, making a total diminution of sixty Lacs. Cotton continued to be an object of speculation—but its over high prices began to produce their natural effect. Indigo also declined in export value, in consequence of a partial failure of crop. The total of these and other items of exports trade, gives about seven Crores, nine Lacs; still leaving an excess of imports to the amount of about fifty-two Lacs of Rupees. The two or three subsequent years manifested the accumulation of money in the market by the greatly increasing value of land and the decline of the exchange to 2s. 6d.—and the reduction of the rate of interest by the houses of business to 6 per cent. The consequence of over-trading began also to be visible upon the shipping interest. Vessels could not obtain cargoes homewards, and freight became, in consequence, less by sixty and seventy per cent. than for the previous twenty years. Having thus brought the abstract of the state of the External Commerce of Bengal to 1819-20, the period when it began to decline from the 'high and palmy state'—exhibited by former years of the series under Review—we must postpone the further consideration of the subject to another opportunity. (447)

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1830

**External Commerce of Bengal:** In our last we gave an abstract of Mr. Wilson's Review down to the year 1819-20. From this period a retrograde course commenced. The amount of treasure imported this year was upwards of four Crores and ten Lacs—being eighty-four Lacs less than in the preceding year. The decline in the private trade was above a Crore and a half. A still more important decline took place in the import of Merchandize, which was one Crore and nine Lacs less than that of the year preceding.

'The decline of British imports was universal; Piece Goods fell twelve Lacs, Copper as much, and the other metals in proportion. The most remarkable, although by no means unaccountable fall, occurred upon Glass-ware, Queen's-ware, Crockery, and similar articles, which had been run up to twenty and twenty-one Lacs in the two preceding years, and now declined to four and a half; a value much nearer the natural demands of the Calcutta market than the high amount to which they had been extended by injudicious speculation.'

The total of both Company's and Private Exports, presented a deficiency, and the goods exported declined nearly forty Lacs in official value. There was, however, a large export of Treasure in the year of above sixty-six Lacs, on public account mostly.

The decline took place principally on Cotton Piece Goods, Opium, and Cotton. Indigo was at an average price of one hundred and twenty-five Rupees. The total value of the exports when adjusted,

was about ninety-five Lacs, or nearly fourteen Lacs less than in the preceding year. 'As compared with the imports, they shew a return to what may be considered as the natural state of the intercourse between India and Europe, an excess of exports from the former amounting this year to nearly a Crore and a half'. Money, in consequence of the glut of the home market, &c., became very plentiful in Calcutta. Interest fell to five per cent. and the exchange on England stood at 2s. 6d.

*1820-21:* The importation of the precious metals was this year little more than half that of the preceding. It was lower than in any year since 1815-16—being no more than two Crores and forty Lacs. The import of Merchandize in this year, increased nearly fifty Lacs.

The export trade declined in the total amount, but the diminution, as compared with the preceding year, was limited to the export of Bullion, being in the article above fifty-four Lacs. In fact, the export trade for this year may be regarded as continuing in a state of decline; for, that the total did not present a heavy defalcation, was chiefly owing to extensive and disadvantageous speculations in Opium and Cotton, to the Eastward and China, which raised the exports to China above eighty Lacs. On a proper adjustment of the account, the total amount of the exports is six Crores and seventy-one Lacs, being upwards of twenty-four Lacs less than those of the former year. As compared with the imports, they present an excess of above two Crores. There was scarcely any channel for the remittance of private capital, and the exchange fell rapidly, being reduced to 2s. 3d. in 1821-22. The importation of Bullion continued to decline, the total diminution, as compared with the preceding year, being about twenty Lacs less.

Bullion was exported this year to an unusual amount, or one Crore and twenty-three Lacs. The defective importation of Bullion from Great Britain was more than counter-balanced by an augmented import of Merchandize, the official value of British Goods was thirty-eight Lacs more than in the preceding year, being wholly on the Private Trade. The increase was general, affecting almost every article. The amount from Great Britain was very nearly equal to that of 1818-19, the highest of the whole series since the opening of the Trade.

The export of goods rather declined, the official value being thirty-two and a half less than that of the year preceding. The decline however was by no means general. Money became unusually abundant, and every means of investment, as public securities, land, and houses, rose in value. The exchange fell to 2s. 2d.



1822-23: The importation of Treasure continued to decline, being reported forty-eight Lacs less than in the preceding year. A considerable export of Bullion, on public account recurred, or about fifty-one Lacs, mostly to Madras and Bombay.

The importation of Merchandize continued on the increase—the total augmentation being about nine Lacs. The principal augmentation was in the British Piece Goods—the supply being pushed beyond the demand, they sold in many instances, at a heavy loss to the importers.

A considerable increase took place in the export of Merchandize, the whole being equal to that of the highest value of any preceding year. The chief direction of the increase was to Great Britain. The financial operations of the Government tended also materially to promote the transmission of capital to Europe, the interest of the 6 per cent. Remittable Loan being made payable to residents in England at 2s. 1d., whilst a new Loan was opened early in 1822, at 5 per cent., the interest of which was restricted to cash payment. Payment of the old Loan was effected by Bills on England to the extent of nearly fifteen Crores. The current rate of interest was also reduced by the houses of business, and great difficulty was experienced in laying out money to advantage. The exchange was at 2s.

1823-24: The importation of Treasure still declined amounting to but one Crore and twenty-one Lacs. The export of Treasure was one Crore and twenty-two Lacs, of which one Crore and ten Lacs were on public account.

The import of Merchandize fell off this year about seven Lacs—Piece Goods fell, but there was an increase upon Copper, Spelter and other articles. The export of Merchandize diminished above one Crore in official value. The value exported, exceeded that imported by above four Crores.

The value of the Merchandize exported this year was six Crores and eighty-two Lacs, being one Crore and thirty-seven Lacs, less than in the preceding year. Money continued abundant, and landed and other securities in great demand. The exchange was 1s. 11d.

1824-25: The importation of Bullion continued on the decline being ten Lacs less than in the preceding year. The decline was very general. The export of Treasure was nearly thirty-five Lacs, principally on public account.

The import of Merchandize improved twenty-four and a half Lacs, amounting to two Crores and eighty-six Lacs. The chief source of the additional supply was Great Britain, from which an increase of about eighteen Lacs took place. It was chiefly on Piece Goods and Spelter.

The export of Merchandize augmented in official value to above twenty Lacs—but the Country Trade generally declined. The exports exceeded the imports by three Crores and seventy Lacs nearly, falling considerably below the surplus of 1823-24. The exchange continued depreciated, and fell to 1s. 10½d.

1825-26: The importation of Bullion this year shews an increase of thirty Lacs, much of which was a commercial augmentation. The export little exceeded one Lac.

The import of Merchandize diminished in a much larger ratio than the augmentation of Treasure, falling off to the very considerable extent of above seventy-one Lacs. Of this sum forty-eight Lacs constituted the decline of Great Britain alone. The articles on which the chief diminution took place, were Piece Goods, Woollens, Copper and Spelter. The export of Merchandize augmented above forty Lacs. The chief increase to Europe was in Indigo. The adjusted amount of the Merchandize exported is seven Crores, fifty-nine Lacs and a half. The total value of the exports exceeded the imports by four Crores. The opening of the Five per cent. Loan in May, 1825 absorbed a large proportion of the available funds, and the exchange was at 1s. 11d.

1826-27: The importation of Bullion was lower this year than in any since 1814-15, amounting to but one Crore, twenty-six Lacs. From this also a considerable sum should be deducted, as far as regards the commerce of Calcutta, being derived wholly from a political source. Of fifty-eight Lacs imported from Pegu, nearly forty-eight were received from the Government of Ava, under the treaty of peace with that power. The export of Treasure was much larger than in the preceding year, amounting to eleven Lacs.

The import of Merchandize was nearly stationary. In the export of Merchandize a very large deficit occurred this year of above fifty-four Lacs. The principal deficiency was to Great Britain, the value of the exports thither declining above fifty Lacs. Indigo fell off fifty-seven Lacs. As compared with the imports, the exports were in excess, above three Crores and thirty-six Lacs of Rupees. At the end of 1826, great scarcity of money prevailed in Calcutta. The exchange averaged 1s. 11½d.

1827-28: There was a slight increase this year in the import of Bullion. Part of it was also of a political character, a further sum of nearly sixteen Lacs, being received from Ava. The export of Bullion was considerable, amounting to forty-four Lacs, nearly the whole of which went to London. Of this the company remitted thirty-four Lacs.

The import of Merchandize improved, exceeding the value of the preceeding year, by more than sixty-two Lacs. The increase was on

Metals, Woollens, and Piece Goods. The exports were also augmented considerably, to the extent of eighty three Lacs. Of this augmentation thirty-five Lacs consisted of the Company's Investment. The articles on which it accrued were almost entirely Indigo and Opium. As compared with the imports, the exports were in excess above four Crores and a half. The exchange scarcely averaged 1s. 11d.

In the way of general remark, the author, with reference to the series of years of which the above meagre outline is given, observes, that the total exports have augmented in a rather lower rate than the imports, being, in the first year, five Crores and thirty-nine Lacs, and in the last, eight Crores and seventy-two Lacs. They rose together with the imports progressively till 1818-19; and then declined. The large quantity and high price of Indigo, and other circumstances in 1822-23 produced an immense increase, swelling the export to the enormous sum of nine Crores and twenty-eight Lacs. Subsequently to that year there was a regular decrease, until the exports of 1826-27 returned in value nearly to what they were in 1815-16. The last year has witnessed a considerable augmentation; but the proportion of Merchandize exported, little exceeds that of 1½ to 1, as compared to the exports of 1813-14.

With respect of imports, there is no doubt, he states, that the increase of quantity has much outstripped even the increase of value, the invoice prices of Europe goods having been very considerably reduced of late years; at least on some articles, particularly Piece Goods and Spelter. The latter when first imported was invoiced at £35 per ton, and in the present year is valued at £12 10s. Cotton Goods have fallen at least one-third. There does not seem to have been any material reduction in the invoice prices of other articles of extensive consumption, Woollens and Metals generally. The reduction of the selling prices has been more universal, and in many instances they have been below the invoice price, in few sufficiently above them, to have realized a profit. Spelter, for instance, has fallen to about seven Rupees a maund, and the invoices give more than six. Piece Goods have been sold at almost nominal prices, and vast quantities of French Wine, of the best quality, have been brought to the hammer, and disposed of for one-fourth of the prime cost.

With respect to the Merchandize exported, it is necessary to recollect that its value, as corrected, involves a large augmentation of price in many instances; and that Indigo, which is computed at 160 Rupees per maund, in 1813-14, is valued in 1826-27 at 280 Rs. It does not follow, therefore, that the actual quantity is increased.

The total amount remitted in Merchandize must depend not upon the cost, but upon the sale of the articles; and there can be no doubt that, in general, the prices in the home market yielded much larger profits in 1813-14, than they have done of late years, in consequence



of the enhancement of prices in India. At present, the chief object is to realize the cost price at a moderately low exchange; but if an article, as Indigo for instance, costs above twice the sum it did, and sells for the same sum at home, at both periods; it follows, the English prices remaining the same, that in 1813-14 the difference of the Indian price was the amount of the profit, or that the 120 per cent. which is now absorbed in the cost price in Bengal, was then realized as profit in London. This proportion is, no doubt, more than the difference upon the whole trade, and it is not to be supposed that no profits are now realized, but their diminished scale must affect the real value of the surplus export, and three Crores of Rupees at present will not produce in foreign markets, perhaps, more than two Crores would have done fifteen years ago.' (448)

From the Bengal *Hurkaru* we have extracted an account of what lately took place in the Supreme Court on the subject of the pensions payable from the Estate of the late General Martine. It appears that the Chief Justice on his tour was inundated with petitions relating to these claims, and that the only obstacle to their immediate payment is the want of a person through whom it may be made. The Court has ordered the payment; but the Accountant-General of the Court does not consider himself authorized to appoint a person for that purpose. The Court cannot interfere unless the matter is proposed in form by Counsel, and the Advocate-General declines to move the Court because it is not a case in which the Government is concerned, or on which he has any authority to act officially. The learned Chief Justice appears to have intimated that he would direct the Pauper Counsel to move the Court in the matter.

So much for the pensionaries of the Estate, but our recent remarks and principal reference to the delay that has taken place to the appropriation of General Martine's bequests for the promotion of education by the establishment of an Institution to be called La Martiniere. Whether the Master has made his final Report on this Institution we do not know, but we have just been informed that on the 29th ultimo, he submitted to the Judges for their sanction a plan of a building for the Institution, which we believe is now in the possession of the Chief Justice for the purpose of examination before giving an order for carrying into effect the erection of the building. It is now we learn three years since the ground was purchased, but it is expected that His Lordship will soon come to a decision, and that little further delay will occur. We have seen a copy of the plan, which does much credit to the intelligent builder who has prepared it. The Institution will be a noble monument of benevolence, and we are now anxious to ascertain the Regulations under which the Court has determined that it shall be conducted.—*India Gazette*. (449)

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1830

**From Native Papers: *Oppression of Zemindars.***—We understand, that a Zemindar of Bullati, near Chanditula, sent a force to seize the crop belonging to the peasants of the place, a few days ago, the agriculturists combined together, and resolved to resist his attempt, they disputed with the violent Birjabases (collected by the Zemindar), and declined to give them their harvest, and told them that they had repeatedly desired them not to harass them, but if they (the assailants) did not withdraw, they would rather lose their lives in the struggle, than allow them to touch their crop. Upon which the party was highly enraged and attacked the poor Ryuts. A battle took place and the Ryuts fought desperately, many of the poor helpless Ryuts lost their tents and were much hurt, and some are dangerously wounded, but fortunately no life has been lost. (450)

**Accident.**—We understand a beautiful young woman came out to bathe in the river, as she was passing through the Loll-bazar road, a European's buggy came, the horse of which was frightened, and the buggy fell so violently upon the woman, that she fell down like dead—she has been sent to the hospital. (451)

***Of the Manufacture of the Sylhet Lime.***—The Sylhet Lime is manufactured at Chattak and Chuna Gunj, two large villages on the Surma River, the one about sixteen miles, the other about thirty-two miles from Sylhet.

The stone is brought down during the rains from Panduah Laur Pharapunji, and the nearest points in the hills. The several tracts producing the stone are rented from the Casiah and Panduah Rajas; by Mr. Terreneau and Messrs. Inglis and Co. The stone is broken and rolled down to the boats by the hill people, and costs, when laid down at the kilns, from 16 to 18 and 20 Rupees per thousand maunds, when it is sold to the Beparees, at from 30 to 40 Rupees per hundred maunds.

The fire-wood is procured from Banskandi, Doodpathi, and other parts of Cachar, east of Sylhet, and costs, when landed at the kilns, about 40 Rupees the thousand maunds. It is chiefly used at Chattack, since at Chuna Gunj, a kind of reed is used; the wood must be used perfectly dry. As the rains continue in that part of the country nearly seven months out of twelve, or from April to October, the burning of lime cannot commence at Chattak till the latter end of January or the beginning of February.

The usual size of a kiln, burnt with wood, is such as to contain 700 or 800 maunds of stone; but when the reed is used for fuel, the kilns seldom exceed 500 or 600 maunds. The wood used is rafted

down on bamboos from hills. The quantity of wood used, exceeds in weight the quantity of lime by about 16 per cent., that is to say, about 820 maunds of wood are required to burn about 700 maunds of stone; but when the weather is dry and favourable, equal weights of wood and stone are found to be sufficient; but in addition to this about 300 bundles of reeds are required to heat the kilns, and to keep up the fire.

When the stone is burnt with the reeds, about 2,500 bundles are required for a 700 maund kiln. In favourable weather, and when wood is employed as fuel, a kiln is allowed to burn four days and nights, during which time the fire must, of course, be constantly attended to and fed: when the reed is used, twenty-four hours more are allowed. The stone is considered sufficiently burnt when it glows with a white heat. The loss of weight in the burning is about 16 per cent., 1,200 maunds of stone being calculated to produce 1,000 maunds of pure slacked lime, the cost of which, on the spot, is from 16 to 18 Rupees the 100 maunds. The high price which it bears in Calcutta, is owing to the expense of conveying it so great a distance. (452)

*Dacca*.—We are informed by the letter of a friend, that there was a storm lately at Dacca, in consequence of which a most extraordinary and melancholy occurrence took place in Furidpore. About twenty-two men, of whom the greatest number were the officers of Police, with a Thanadar, were sitting in a house, which at once disappeared, some say that the edifice, with the men, was blown upwards into the heavens, by a whirl-wind; others conjecture, that they must have been swallowed up by the earth: the site of the house was seen to be in a blaze, and afterwards they observed a large deep chasm or pit, and broken limbs of the unfortunate people were seen about the place. (453)

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1830

### European Extracts

*The "Morning Herald," December 18*

### The East India Question

#### LETTER III

TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

MY LORD.—The colonization of India, a country swarming with inhabitants, is a scheme so revolting to sense, that its advocates, the free-traders, endeavour to neutralize the shock by a crafty expedient;—they seem to have found out that there is, in the mass of the nation,



such an aptitude to be duped, that no imposition is too gross or manseons to be swallowed, if it be administered in a palatable menstruum.

Your Grace has perceived that the design of over-throwing a grand constitutional bulwark, for the sake of trying a mere mercantile experiment on a large scale, which has failed on a smaller, is disguised under the innocent garb of an objection against the Company's commercial privileges; it being assumed, of course, that the East India Directors and Proprietors of Stock will, after the loss of the dividends, still assemble in Court, prepare voluminous despatches, manage extensive political relations, control the territorial expenditure, and provide for any deficiency of revenue out of their own private funds, looking for no other reward than the secret satisfaction which results from the practice of virtue! So, with respect to colonization, the sense of the term, in this particular case, is different from that which it bears in our Dictionaries;—the colonization of India does not mean colonization, but something else.

*Quo nodo teneam mutantem Protea vultus.*

Your Grace must allow that I labour under some disadvantages in being condemned to take, not facts and principles merely, but definitions, from my antagonists.

I find it laid down by the anti-Charter authorities that the colonization of India is absolutely essential to the success of a free trade; that it would be idle otherwise to expect the experiment would succeed; that colonization signifies "an unrestricted settlement of Englishmen in India," and nothing short of it; that "colonization, in the strict meaning of the term, is impossible, without the extermination, or the very next thing to it, of above 100 millions of human beings;" that the settlers must, however, be capitalists and skillful mechanics, and these alone; that the unrestricted settlement of Englishmen in India—an essential attribute of a free trade—must be confined to the two classes just mentioned, to prevent the extermination of 100 millions of human beings! This is the luminous exposition of the doctrine of Indian colonization promulgated in the celebrated pamphlet entitled "Free Trade and Colonization of India," by a gentleman, late a servant of the Company, now the active agent of their opponents.

I presume to direct your Grace's attention so particularly to this pamphlet and its author, because of the grounds upon which the colonization theory is erected. A brief analysis of it will afford your Grace a clearer and more distinct idea of the true meaning of the term "colonization", as applied to India, than the pamphleteer's definitions.

This gentleman tells us, my Lord, that "it is in vain to expect that either the agriculture, the arts, or the commerce in India, can ever become of the vastness and importance of which they are susceptible, until improved and extended by the unlimited and unshackled application of British capital and intelligence;" that "India would be enriched and its commerce extended by an infusion of English skill, capital and enterprise." These and other brilliant phrases dazzle superficial readers in the outset; but when we are enabled, by his details, to grasp the whole compass and comprehend the exact scope of the pamphleteer's theory, it proves to be this:—that Hindostan must be made a vast estate for the raising of crude agricultural productions for the manufactories of Britain. The capitalists and skilful mechanics are, in their several departments, to stimulate the growth and ameliorate the quality of cotton, silk, &c.; and the entire population of India is to become a nation of peasants. The plot against an ancient and interesting people, the perfection of whose woven fabrics has served as a model for the improvement of our own, is, towards the close of the pamphlet, almost openly avowed. The writer says distinctly that, by taking advantage of the pecuniary difficulties of the Indian landholders, English capitalists might eject them from their estates; and with regard to the numerous castes employed in the labours of the loom, he says it would be inflicting no great injury upon them if they were compelled (compulsion would be annihilation) to become agricultural labourers. The weavers, he says, are "at the utmost a few thousand (he should have said millions) in number;" though he denies that hitherto any one has ever heard of a single Indian weaver being thrown out of employ through the introduction of British manufactures into India. This is asserted in the teeth of the following evidence:—the almost total extinction of the Indian export trade in piece goods; the extensive interference of British Cotton manufacture, sold at 20 per cent., below prime cost, with the Indian fabric; the notorious distress and misery of the weavers of Dacca, and elsewhere; and, lastly, the express allegation of the merchants of London trading to India, in their petition to Parliament against the duty on Indian silks, that "in many districts of India considerable distress has already been felt by the suppression of the native by British fabrics."

My Lord, I need not proceed further in my examination of this pamphlet. All the arguments in it, all the examples, all the inferences drawn from the timidity, endurance, the subserviency of the Hindoos, point to this plain object, the making them a nation of Helots. I implore your Grace, I implore the country, to pause before this dreadful prospect. The welfare of 100 millions of human beings, and the safety of our Constitution, are easily forgotten by these selfish men when contemplating the possible profits on the sale of

their calicoes and cotton twist; but God forbid that the Legislature of England, when weighing the merits of this mighty question, should suffer the latter object to preponderate, and the former to kick the beam!

This, my Lord, is the pamphleteer's colonization theory; this is his expedient for civilizing the Hindus; a method of civilization nearly allied to that which Spain imparted to a nation analogous, in some circumstances, to the Hindus, and which has been productive of so much "unmingled good" to the aborigines of America. Throughout the petitions and pamphlets of the party for which the pamphleteer drudges, commercial gain to the merchants of England is the grand object in view. Religious instruction, the amelioration of morals, the cultivation, the intellect, social and individual happiness, amongst the natives of India, are, indeed, mentioned by these men, but only as accidents, not as ends: it is *virtus post nummos*. Or if they are, for obvious purposes, put forward prominently, they are still subsidiary to the interests of commerce. "Give us a free trade," say they, "and the objects upon which the Company pretend to have been employed for years shall be instantly accomplished; we will destroy the discriminations of caste by compelling artizans to become agriculturists."

But I must not fail to inform your Grace that the pamphleteer has appealed to an experiment in favour of his theory—namely, the cultivation of Indigo in the Bengal districts by European settlers. This experiment, he assures us, has been productive of "unmingled good" to the natives; "the introduction of the Indigo culture into a district is notoriously the precursor of order, tranquillity, and satisfaction." The pamphleteer, with singular want of candour quotes an expression of the late Bishop Heber, as if that Prelate was favourable to his theory. I beg to lay before your Grace the real opinion of Bishop Heber, both of colonization and of the indigo-planters. "The indigo planters," says the Bishop, in a confidential letter, "are chiefly confined to Bengal, and I have no wish that their number should increase in India. They are always quarrelling with and oppressing the natives, and have done much, in those districts where they abound, to sink the English character in native eyes." He justifies, in another place, the arbitrary power of deportation enjoyed by the Indian Governments, on the ground that it is the only method of controlling "the tradesmen and ship-builders of Calcutta, and the indigo-planters up the country;" and he adds, that many of the adventurers who come to India from Europe, even under the present precaution of licenses, are "the greatest profligates the sun ever saw—men whom nothing but despotism can manage, and who, unless they were really under despotic rule, would insult, beat, and plunder the natives, without shame or pity;" and he appeals to the general



conduct of those adventurers as showing "the absurdity of the system of free colonization which W—is mad about!"

Your Grace may imagine that I quote from a different work from the pamphleteer. No, my Lord; the pamphleteer's business was to take up only what was favourable to the cause of which he is a salaried partisan. Here, then, we have a person of unimpeachable veracity, great discernment, remarkable candour, and enjoying ample opportunities of local observation—a witness *omni exceptione* Major, whose testimony is vouched by the pamphleteer himself—giving us a fair statement of the result of this experiment. The restriction upon the free settlement of Englishmen in India is founded upon two political reasons. It is provided, first, in order to protect the natives from oppression and injury in a vast country, where the eye of authority cannot extensively rove; and, secondly, to keep from violation that high opinion of the British character which constitutes the talisman of our Indian rule. Bishop Heber assures us that the indigo-planters, though controlled as much as possible, are always quarrelling with and oppressing the natives, and that, few as they are, they have DONE MUCH to sink the English character in natives' eyes.

There are other witnesses, my Lord, to the same effect, who are, at least, equally entitled to credit with the pamphleteer—I mean the native Zemindars and Talookdars of Bengal; who, in a petition which will be laid before Parliament in the ensuing Session, say that, in the districts where the indigo-planters, and others have settled, the people are injured by the planters taking lands by force—destroying the rice-plant to sow indigo—detaining cattle, and extorting money from poor individuals—and that, if fresh settlers be admitted, the native Zemindars and their ryots must be unavoidably ruined.

My Lord, I have an argument in reserve which might have absolved me from the necessity of detaining your Grace so long, but that the country, for whose instruction these letters are chiefly written, might not have been satisfied with so succinct a process of induction.

As your Grace well knows, it is a fact, though seldom adverted to by the free-traders, that there is a part of our Eastern territories where colonization, in any sense of the term which its advocates prefer, is permitted—I mean Ceylon. This beautiful island, situated close to the Company's Madras Presidency, but not, even indirectly, under their control of influence, has a soil of unexampled richness and fertility, adapted to the growth of any Eastern product whatsoever. The natives, a race of Hindus, with all the pliancy and patience of that people, have little or no prejudice of caste; they are mostly Buddhists, many of them nominal Christians, and, from their long intercourse with Europeans, are proof against the possible effects of

such a contact on the continent. This island is literally languishing for want of capital; the Government has issued Proclamation upon Proclamation, signifying the willingness to grant lands to settlers; the English Newspapers have held out invitations not to "capitalists and skilful mechanics" only, but to agricultural labourers, to proceed to this garden of the East. The administration of the Government belongs not to a set of monopolists, but to the Crown; appointments are filled up, not as to the Company's territories, at "hap-hazard," but by the King's Ministers, according to merit and capability. Ceylon has a free Press and trial by Jury; natives are admitted to office, and the range of the *Habeas Corpus* writ is bounded only by the ocean. And what is the result of colonization in this scene of experiment? The Parliamentary returns tell us, My Lord, of which the following is a faithful summary:—"The disbursements of the colony exceed the receipts; the revenues are decreasing; the Debt is augmenting; the Sinking Fund is swallowed up by the Government; and the trade, unshackled as it is, threatens to become wholly confined to imports, and these composed of a small and diminishing proportion of English goods!" So much for the practical as well as theoretical merits of this doctrine of Indian colonization!

I will not apologise to your Grace for the length of my present letter; the subject is highly important. In my next I shall have less occasion to draw upon your patience; in it I propose to consider the China trade; and if I do not show, in a few words, that the allegations of the free-traders, even upon this head, are delusions or falsehoods, I will give up my case altogether.—I have the honour to be, &c.

—INDOPHILUS. (454)

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1830

BY the Honorable Company's Ship *Fairlie*, we have received the whole of our files for November and December—and hasten to lay a portion of their contents before our readers.

*From the "Morning Herald"*

### The East India Question

#### LETTER I

TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

MY LORD.—Of the many important questions which press upon the attention of your Grace, by far the most important is that which concerns the future destiny of our Eastern territories. This question,

momentous as it is, would be in a fair way of being, decided *arbitrio popularis auroe*, but that the characteristic firmness of your Grace, and your personal knowledge of India, the earliest scene of your political and splendid military career, afford no slender security that interested clamour and party rancour will not be suffered to hoodwink the Legislature, and hurry it into measures pernicious to the public welfare.

Whilst the Press teems with false doctrines and false statements, in respect to this question, and whilst an organised band of Revolutions concoct and mature their plans, reiterate with success their experiments upon popular credulity, the party whose interests are immediately threatened—I mean the East India stockholders—maintain a silence neither dignified nor politic. They will, probably, discover to their cost that impressions, once made are not easily effaced.

But, my Lord, if this body be so insensible to their peculiar danger, it is not to be endured that the national interests, in some degree intrusted to their keeping, should incur the risk of being sacrificed to vulgar prejudices. As one of the public, therefore, I venture an attempt to pluck off the treacherous disguise in which this great question is presented to the world by a set of selfish adventurers. Abler pens than mine may, perhaps, be shamed into activity by the humble exertions.

Your Grace well knows that this is not a mere commercial question; it involves the integrity of our Constitution at home, and the welfare, spiritual as well as temporal, of millions abroad. Yet hitherto it has been treated by dogmatizing pamphleteers and ill-informed petitioners as if the only point at issue was, whether the extinction of the East India Company's commercial privileges would or would not extend our export trade, give an additional impulse to our machinery, and lower the price of tea! Such is my disgust and indignation at the systematic imposture which has been practised upon the country, in regard to this single point, that I feel a repugnance to conceding it, even for the sake of argument. But let it be assumed, my Lord, that it would be for the advantage of our merchants and manufacturers that the Company's commercial privilege should cease—is the ultimate question decided?

In addressing a statesman of your Grace's sagacity, it is superfluous for me to observe that the privileges and immunities with which the Legislature has invested the East India Company are distinctions conferred upon them not as an incorporated body of traders. Under the peculiar circumstances which have dilated our Eastern possessions into their present vast proportions, the Company have become a limb of the State; and they are so considered in the eye of the law. Although, in the fashionable or rather vulgar cant of the day, they are described as a gang of detestable monopolists



and swindlers, in East India Company compose a wonderful engine, a curiously compacted piece of machinery, for the Government of a mighty empire, which, such is the anomaly of the case, could not be safely administered by any other vehicle.—The beneficial privileges bestowed upon this body constitute the cement which makes the fabric cohere; take away the commercial character of the Company, and the vital principle of their existence, as a governing power, is at once destroyed.

No proposition appears at first sight more plausible than that which is urged by the free-traders to mask their insidious designs. "Detach from the Company", say they, "their mercantile character, which is incongruous with that of Sovereign, and let them continue to rule India as heretofore". No proposition, as your Grace must perceive, can be more absurd. The revenues of India barely suffice to defray the charges of Government; every attempt to increase their amount, even where they are not fixed is obstinately resisted, as well as every effort to curtail the local expenditure. Whence then, I would ask these ingenious theorists, are the profits to be derived, wherewith the proprietors of India Stock are to be remunerated for the use and the risk of their capital? But, waving this question, the brain of the rankest projector never conceived a scheme more preposterously extravagant than that of making the Government of a distant empire, containing millions of souls, a concern managed in England, like a coal-mine or a dairy, by a Joint-stock Company, with a view to pecuniary profit! The very idea is monstrous and ridiculous.

The mass of the people, my Lord, it is to be feared, not to be wondered at (considering the articles employed to delude them), do not, indeed, perceive that, the more the Company's power is weakened, the never we approximate to a state of things which no person with a spark of sympathy for the security of our constitutional freedom can contemplate without alarm—I mean the actual or virtual transfer of the whole Indian patronage and influence to the Crown. The celebrated India Bill of Mr. Fox was the signal for a species of convulsion throughout the country; yet the people of England now composedly look on, whilst a mob of greedy speculators and unthinking merchandies, whose potitical elements are studied in their ledgers and at their looms, are openly accomplishing an object which Mr. Fox was only suspected of remotely aiming at—the subversion of a bulwark, which, whilst it may offer some impediments to wasteful enterprise, withstands the current of that influence which few deny "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished".

But this prospect is really too appalling for even our merchants and manufacturers to affect to regard with serenity; they assure us that it is a mistake, a calumny, to impute to them any desire to wrest

from the Company the sovereignty of our empire in the East; no, their sole purpose is to "break up" the Company's commercial monopoly. Your Grace cannot fail to perceive either the hypocrisy of these men, or their worse than Bæotian stolidity. For my own part, I am willing to give them the benefit of the latter alternative, and to suppose their understandings perverted by a too eager pursuit of gain, which often narrows and distorts the strongest minds. The merchants and traders of Liverpool and Bristol, just as they formerly convinced themselves of the justice and policy of the Slave Trade—nay, of the blessings which it imparted to the unhappy victims of it—just as they arrived at the conclusion that blankets and warming pans were essential to the comfort of people residing in tropical climates—are now honestly persuaded that the "breaking up" of the East India Company is indispensable to the prosperity of the country. The man in *Æsop*, who, in search of gold, destroyed his prolific goose did not venture upon the experiment till he had convinced himself of its certain success.

Lest the sordid and selfish principle should be suspected by the world, these merchants and manufacturers profess a melting tenderness towards the population of India. In what pathetic colours do they, their orators, their pamphleteers, and their itinerant bag-men, paint the wretched condition of the Hindoos!—a people who are, at this moment, imploring Parliament to leave them as they are; to spare them a visitation which the tender mercies of the indigo-planters of Bengal, as described by Bishop Heber, have taught them duly to appreciate! Authorities, however unimpeachable, go for nothing with our free trade theorists, unless they harmonise with their own views; although a Parliamentary Committee has recorded its opinion of the Company's Government, as showing an anxiety to promote the confidence and conciliate the feelings of the natives of India, by shielding every class under the safeguard of equal law—although the severest critic of that Government (Mr. Mill) has eulogised it expressly on the ground of the benefits it has conferred on its subjects, by an eager desire to sacrifice its own interests to theirs, and by its cordial welcome to every scheme of improvement—these opinions, formed after deliberate and deep inquiry, are mistakes. Our merchants and manufacturers, by a peculiar species of intuition and the help of ledger-logic, discover that India is in a state of political degradation, and that its population are groaning and starving under the iron despotism of the East India Company.

My Lord, if this were a true statement of the case, may I not ask why his Majesty's Ministers are exempted from blame, and why the Company are to be mulcted of their Charter because the Board of Control, has slumbered at its post? But your Grace knows that the statement is wilfully false.

I detain your Grace no longer at present; in my next letter I shall have the honour to enter more into details, which I flatter myself, will prove satisfactory and convincing to your Grace and to the country.—I have the honour to be, &c.

—INDOPHILUS. (455)

### The East India Question

#### LETTER II

#### TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

MY LORD,—Although, for the reasons I have submitted to your Grace, I protest against this vast subject being discussed within the penurious limits of a mercantile question; yet, for the sake of more effectually exposing the deceptions practised upon the country, I will, in the present letter, discuss it upon commercial grounds alone. My conclusions will not, I trust, be the less satisfactory to your Grace for being deduced from the allegations of the free-traders themselves.

The prodigious increase of our export trade to India, since its ports were opened to European speculators, forms the stratum upon which the chief arguments of the anticharter party repose. This is the eternal theme of their orators, Parliamentary and mob; it makes a kind of running base in the strains of the petitions for open trade. The arithmetical rule of proportion, applied to this fact, is supposed to demonstrate that, if a quasi-free trade gives so much, a trade perfectly free must give so much more: the ratio of augmentation being in the proportion of the number of restrictions abolished.

It happened, my Lord, that during the last Session of Parliament, which was overwhelmed with petitions on this question from manufacturers and artisans, another topic was agitated, which deeply affected the interests of that class—I mean the silk question. His Majesty's Ministers, when pressed to relieve the distress in that branch of our trade by reverting to our ancient system of prohibitions, replied that the distress must be either imaginary or temporary, inasmuch as the measure had succeeded, the exports of British silk fabrics having increased since its adoption. And what, my Lord, was the rejoinder of the manufacturers,—of those very manufacturers who triumphantly appealed to the augmented exports to India, since the opening of trade, as a decisive evidence of the success of that measure? I will quote the words of the petition from Macclesfield:—“The petitioners are astonished to find that men can be found filling high official situations in this trading and enlightened country, who



quote quantity done, as proof of prosperity, if that were correct, men in extensive business would never fail. The most paltry tradesman in the kingdom knows it is additional value given which constitutes prosperity".

Here, then, is a salutary, a sensible rule laid down for our guidance by the manufacturers themselves, which I propose to apply to the India trade. Instead of looking at the "quantity done", let us consider what proofs of "additional value given" are to be obtained from the state of things abroad and at home.

I have diligently examined, my Lord, those accurate and impartial vehicles of mercantile intelligence, the Prices Current published at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and other parts of the East; and the result of my examination is, that now, and for years past, British goods, especially cottons, are and have been sold there at five, ten, and even twenty per cent. below the manufacturers' prices. I find the letters P.C., meaning "prime cost," and N.D., signifying "no demand", most frequently appended to the several articles, to denote the state of the markets of India in respect to British goods; I find, sometimes, a succinct and compendious statement, such as the following, employed to show the condition of the trade:—"A large stock of Europe goods of every description, pressing on the market; hosiery, millinery, muslins, at a discount of from 5 to 20 per cent. below prime cost:" I find that sales, even at these ruinous sacrifices, are mostly effected by public outcry, or auction, there being no effectual demand whatever. These are facts which I challenge the most confident merchant of Liverpool to deny.

But, it will be said, such a state of things must lead to bankruptcy at home. The sale of goods, or, what is worse, the want of sale, at 20 per cent. below prime cost, instead of creating "additional value," must ruin the exporters. My Lord, this ought to be the result—and this has been the result. Your Grace is well aware—it has, indeed, been proclaimed to all the world—that the extensive and calamitous failures at Glasgow and in the northern countries of England, which have spread their destructive influence far and wide, and have not yet expended all their mischief, are owing mainly, if not solely, to what is termed "over-trading to India."

There is another link in the chain of evidence which is scarcely less demonstrative. The free-traders observe a most suspicious taciturnity respecting the amount of their imports from India since the renewal of the charter. If the increase in the export trade has been beneficial, the imports will have increased in a proximate, if not a corresponding, ratio. Now, the value of the exports to India, by free-traders, was, in 1814, 833,3431; and in 1828, 4,085,4261; showing an apparent increase of 3,252,0831. Their imports from India

amounted, in 1815 to 5,119,6111. and in 1828 to 5,135,0731; showing an increase of 15,4621—that is, the Hindoos purchased goods of us to the amount of 3,250,0001 for which they paid 15,0001!!

Arguing, then, upon the principle, of the free-traders themselves, applied to notorious and incontrovertible facts, I submit to your Grace that I am already in a condition to maintain that the whole structure of their argument rests upon a fallacy—a mere delusion: nay, I am entitled to go further, and deduce from this state of the case a powerful reason against promoting, by additional facilities, so destructive a system;—a system which owes its continuance to a class of middlemen, the moneyed commission-agents and consignees connected with this trade, who eagerly make advances upon goods, and lay out their capital most advantageously in the encouragement of a mischievous species of gambling, from which they, and they alone, extract a profit.

But why, it may be asked—and the question is natural enough—should our manufacturers persevere in such a ruinous traffic? My Lord, it cannot have escaped the discernment of those who have considered, in a philosophical point of view, the suppression of manual labour by the extension of machinery in this country, that there is an evil necessarily attending this improvement—namely, that expensive machinery, though it produces more cheaply than manual operations, is not so easily adapted to the fluctuations of markets, and the vicissitudes of demand. Under the old system there was always a floating mass of unemployed labour; whereas, under our present system of manufacturing, it is an essential condition that the engine should be always at work. It is the vast quantity of labour accomplished by a single stroke of the piston which constitutes that principle of cheapness whereby machinery possesses such an advantage over animal power. Hence the proprietors of our large factories, in which their entire capital is invested, when there is literally no demand, see only the alternative of possible ruin by continuing to work, and certain ruin by not working at all. My Lord, this is no fanciful theory of my own; the fact, and the inference to be deduced from it, are avowed in one of the petitions respecting the silk trade.—“A manufacturer, or throwster, possessing mills and machinery, and having an establishment and connection in business, will continue to prosecute his calling until the losses he sustains by doing so become greater than the certain loss of allowing the former to stand idle and dilapidate, and of allowing the latter to find other channels of employment and supply.”

Conformably with my intention, in this letter, to draw as many of my arguments as possible from the concessions of the free-traders and their partisans, I subjoin, in further corroboration of the foregoing theory, a recent observation from a certain Daily Journal, the

organ of the party, the pretensions of which, on this question, are amusingly contrasted with its utter ignorance and gullibility—I mean the *Times*. That Journal lately put forth the following remark:—“The over-abundant supply of many articles of commerce which now exists is a frightful evil to some branches of the mercantile interest, and must necessarily lead to prodigious sacrifices of capital. Such facts are particularly to be borne in mind in any general reasoning on the state of trade; for, in a great majority of cases, wherein a long-continued depression has existed, it is as much to be ascribed to over-production as to any other cause.”

Here, my Lord, I might stop: I have made out my case. But it may be objected by the anticharter writers that the disasters of the export trade to India are owing to the remaining restrictions upon it, to the vexatious system of licenses, and limitation of tonnage, and to the revenue regulations at home. This would be an abandonment of their former ground, for they have founded their case upon the actual increase of the export trade. But no matter, my Lord; I will undertake to show that, if the East India Company's commercial privileges had been wholly withdrawn and annihilated in 1813, the result of the trade would have been precisely the same.

Your Grace knows that other nations are not precluded from a trade with India, Prior to the presentation to Parliament of certain accounts, to which I shall shortly refer, the free-trade party were loud in their denunciations of the injustice of suffering foreigners, and especially the Americans, to enjoy the profits of a free-trade with India, from which the British merchant was virtually excluded by the restrictions imposed upon him. If it be true, as we are told, that there is no limit to the trade which might be carried on with India, it is, indeed, fair to expect that the Americans, the most enterprising traders in the world, who are exempt from all restrictions whatsoever, and have no accursed East India Company to obstruct their career, would enlarge their dealings with the Hindoos to a wonderful extent. What, my Lord, is the fact?

From a return, furnished by the authorities in the United States to the British Consul-General at Washington, of the number of vessels clearing out from their ports, for ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope (including China), it appears that in 1817 there were 122 ships, 39,169 tons; in 1828, 46 ships, 14,112 tons. From a return, furnished from the East India House, of the quantity of American tonnage which has cleared out from the different ports of British India, it appears that in 1818-19 there were 76 ships, 23,944 tons; in 1826-27 (the last year in the return) 8 ships, 2,389 tons. The official papers contain no account of the imports into India by the Americans, but there is a statement of their exports, which amounted in 1818-19 to upwards



of 88 lacs and a half of rupees; or about 885,0001; in 1826-27, the latest year in the statement, it had gradually sunk to less than six lacs and three-quarters, or about 67,0001. Over-trading to the East has cost the Americans, as is well known to commercial men, very dearly; they however, had the prudence to curtail their speculations; our manufacturers, encouraged by fictitious capital, have enlarged their's. The diminution of the American Trade with India affords the stronger support to my argument, inasmuch as the general trade of America, both inwards and outwards, during the same interval, according to an official statement now before me, greatly increased.

And now I venture to ask your Grace if I have not redeemed my pledge? Upon the very narrow ground which the free-trade theorists have conveniently chosen on which to debate this important question, their allegations are shown to be utterly baseless and visionary. Their export trade, or rather series of prodigal adventure, has been ruinous to themselves and pernicious to the country, to which it has added no wealth; and the state of the American trade with India demonstrates that it is not to any existing restrictions to which this disastrous result is to be attributed.

In my next letter, I propose to consider the subject of colonization, and other nostrums, which certain political quacks are endeavouring, for ends of their own, to administer to our Indian system.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

INDOPHILUS. (456)

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1830

A certain opulent Native having, by the spreading of a rumour that he would bestow alms on the occasion of a Sradhu (or funeral obsequies) of his late mother, caused numberless beggars—say upwards of two or three Laks—to assemble together in the town from their respective abodes (some living three or four days way off from Calcutta), these unfortunate beggars were kept confined in different vacant houses for about three or four days without even common food; and at the expiration of that time they were, to their great disappointment and sad luck, driven away empty-handed, with the exception of a few, among whom Brahmins formed the majority—and these beggars, out of dire necessity, yea from having been starved for three or four days, had no other recourse except that of plundering from the different markets whatever they could get to satisfy hunger. Now this was the last thing they could ever do to save themselves from immediate death—A.G. (457)

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1830

For some evenings back a storm of rain, thunder, and lightning has come on generally between five and seven o'clock; last night, it rained incessantly from about midnight to eight o'clock this morning, on the whole, it looks as if either the regular rains, or their precursor, the Chota Barsaut, had set in. (458)

We learn that the Indian, from Liverpool, has brought for the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, sixteen boxes of the finest European grafted Fruit Trees, consisting of apples of every variety, peaches, pears, nectarines, vines, apricots, Spanish chesnuts, cherries, gooseberries, currant and filberts. (459)

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1830

**Correspondence**

To the Editor of the *Government Gazette*

SIR,—Some weeks ago I perceived a notice in the Hurkaru, that the Public Press in India had received an addition to its weekly publications, under the title of "The Mirror of the Press." This raised my curiosity to obtain a sight of the paper in question, and, after a careful perusal, I must confess it appeared to me worthy of some patronage: actuated by thinking thus, it excited my surprise in a slight degree, that it has hitherto remained entirely unnoticed by you, unless I could suppose you have not had an opportunity of seeing the publication. We must of course allow, that the existence of a newspaper depends upon its merits, and the opinion which the public forms of it. Now, as this opinion is very frequently guided by the dictum of the few (among whom the Editors of Periodicals are not forgotten), and merit is not always perceived by the judgment of the many, would it not appear rather unjust if it were allowed to fall into oblivion, unless it deserved this fate. It is very far from my wish, Mr. Editor, to insinuate invidious remarks, or advance individual reflections, but if you candidly suppose the "Mirror of the Press" is worthy of your notice, I trust I am not wrong in concluding, you would wish to suppress the sentiments you may have formed of it:—If these sentiments be unfavourable, you may perhaps think it charitable to withhold them—if otherwise, it would appear to proceed from a motive of prejudice, most likely unfounded.

I am, Mr. Editor, Yours, &c.

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER". (460)

May 18, 1830

A correspondent has reminded us that we have not as yet noticed a new journal that has been set on foot here called "The Mirror of the Press." We do not think that we are open to much reproach on this score, since the paper has only been in existence about a fortnight, and we would ourselves, therefore, rather wait until it had developed itself more. As, however, our Correspondent seems to think that a word from us may be of some service to our new Contemporary—we have much pleasure in welcoming him to the Calcutta Literary Circle, of which, judging from the specimens he has already given to the public, he is likely to become an useful and ornamental member. "The Mirror" is a weekly paper, published every Saturday, giving an abstract of local intelligence, with occasional remarks on prominent matters of discussion in the other papers of the Presidency—and judicious, as well as entertaining selections from the English periodicals. Its mechanical execution, it may be added, is neat and creditable. (461)

#### SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1830

The following paragraph is from the *Observer* of the 8th February:

Much interest is excited by the projected attempt at opening a regular communication with India by way of the Mediterranean. The Meteor steam-vessel, Lieutenant Symons, is to leave this port to-morrow, for Falmouth, from whence it is fully expected she will take out the Malta and India mails. The letters for India will be conveyed across the Isthmus of Suez to the Red Sea, by well-guarded couriers, for which, we understand, the Phasha of Egypt has offered every facility; and it is expected that on their arrival on the borders of the Arabian Gulf, the Enterprise steamer, which was appointed to leave Bombay with letters for England, will be ready to receive the bags, and return with them to India. It is calculated that, should no unexpected obstacle intervene, the communication with India, by this route, may be effected in half the present time, which would be an important advantage to both countries. (462)

The violence of the storm which commenced on Tuesday evening, and continued with incessant fury until we went to Press last evening, put a stop to, or at least greatly impeded all public business the whole of yesterday. The Editor of this Paper, divided from his office by the river Hooghly, was unable to communicate with the Printer; and the Publishers, deprived of the assistance of almost the whole of their establishment have had some difficulty in getting through the current business of the day. These causes will, they hope, excuse the absence of the usual editorial articles.

Much damage has, we hear, been done to the shipping: several boats were upset and many lives lost.



Tank-Square, Wellington-Square, and many of the private compounds have suffered severely; large trees have been torn up by the roots, and many native houses and huts blown down.

We do not remember so severe a storm and much fear we shall have very distressing accounts from the Sand-Heads to-morrow, or the next day.

Since writing the above, the following letter has reached us:—

To the Editor of the Bengal *Hurkaru* and *Chronicle*.

DEAR SIR,—Several Cutters, Jolly Boats, Anchor Boats, Beauleahs, Pulwars, Bhurs, Ponshois, &c., &c. are lost, and from the wreck of the Baggage Boats many Trunks, Chests, Almira, Chairs, Tables, Carriages, &c., are saved by the Crew of an Arab Vessel.

On one of the chests I observed, in brass, the words "Mrs. Taylor," and having understood that the lady left Calcutta yesterday, I beg you will have the goodness to mention the above in your editorial column, in order that the persons interested may claim their property.

The Argyle, Gunges and Jean Gabriel, have been driven from their Anchors.

Several Buoys have broken their Chains.

Three Native Vessels run against others, and one on the Ganges.  
—*Hurkaru*, May 27. —A.G.R. (463)

We noticed on Tuesday morning the extraordinary state of the weather at the Presidency, the prevalence of northerly winds and the frequent and copious falls of rain. The same weather continued the whole of that day. Towards evening it fell calm, but every thing indicated the approach of bad weather, and in the beginning of the night, it came on to blow a perfect gale from the northward and north-westward, attended by heavy rain and thick weather, which continued all night and the whole of Wednesday, blowing at times with excessive violence, in fact such a gale has never occurred here within our recollection, nor, we are informed, for these last twenty years. Many boats were lost, and several of the vessels off the town, were adrift. One of the rivercraft, marked H.C. No. 7, a brig, got foul, we believe, of the Indian, and carried away her (the craft's) foremast, we did not see the accident, but we observed the wreck of the mast, foreyards, &c. under the Indian's bows. It is to be feared that many lives have been lost. Some of the boats lost were laden with Indigo and Opium.

A Bhauleah belonging to Sir John Hayes, was swamped, and we understand, the shores of the river are strewed with wrecks of boats.

On Wednesday evening, the wind drew round to the westward, and below during the greater part of the night, in hard gusts from the quarter. Towards morning, however, it moderated, and continued quite fine all yesterday.

At ten o'clock yesterday forenoon, accounts were received in town by one of the officers of the *Moir*, who came up for assistance, stating that at about half-past twelve on Wednesday morning that Ship, whilst lying below Fultah, drove on shore with two anchors ahead, and shortly after heeled outwards, in consequence of which much danger was apprehended to the vessel.

When the last accounts left her on the forenoon of Wednesday, she was still in a dangerous situation, hawsers from the tops had been fastened on shore, and preparations were making for cutting away the main and mizzen masts, in case she lay more over.

The weather, we understand, was more tremendous down the river than in town, and the passengers, amongst which were eight ladies, were compelled to leave the *Moir* and take shelter in some native huts, which in a short time afforded them no security from the weather, and when the dispatch left that vessel they were in a very pitiable situation, completely exposed to the inclemency of the weather. One of the smaller Steamers has gone to their assistance.

The most melancholy accounts are expected from the Sand Heads, and it is feared, that several accidents have occurred up the river, as a number of trunks, cases of wine, and various articles of furniture, have been picked up in the river.

During the continuance of the gale, several of the vessels off town drove with their anchors down, and one, the *Argyle*, parted a cable; the beach from the New Mint to Kidderpore, is completely covered with fragments of native boats, several Bhauleahs have been sunk, or otherwise completely destroyed. A large cutter sunk at her moorings off Messrs. Kyd and Co.'s Dock-yard, and several of the Company's Pilot and Anchor boats have been wrecked.—*Hurkaru*, May 28. (464)

The severe effects of the late gale are now becoming fully known in Calcutta; the Commander of the H. C. Ketch *Trusty* has arrived in Town, and reports the total loss of that Vessel close to the Silver Tree. She appears to have parted from three cables, in the course of the gale, and to have beat for some time against a steep bank on which she was fortunately raised by the violence of the waves, so as to enable all the crew to abandon her; after which in a short time the tide flowing, she sheered off, plunged into deep water, and sunk.

Accounts have been received from Diamond Harbour, stating the Ship *William Wilson*, which was lying there at the commencement of the gale, has been seriously injured. She appears to have grounded

on Tuesday night, or early on Wednesday morning, upon the Diamond Sand, and when got off, shortly after, she was discovered to be in a sinking state, and was in consequence run on shore. She had been subsequently got off, and now lies in Diamond Harbour Creek, completely water-logged.

Letters have been received, we understand, from the officer in command of the ship *William Fairlie* at Saugor, stating that all the Company's ships rode out the gale in safety, and that nothing like it had ever been experienced. So severe was the weather, that they were compelled to send down their lower yards, and several of the river sloops in the attendance upon them had been lost.—*Hurkaru*, May 29. (465)

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1830

**The Calcutta School Book Society:** This Eighth Report of this Institution states, in general terms, that the Committee have nothing but a plain account of steady progress to relate. So far—so well—but with a few worthy exceptions—we cannot help yielding to the mortifying conviction, that the Institution has not, of late, received that efficient and active countenance and support from the wealthy and influential Native Gentlemen of Calcutta, that might have been expected. We are borne out in this supposition, by the miserably thin attendance of Natives at the last General Meeting of the Society. On that occasion, by the Report before us we find Mr. H. Mackenzie expressing a regret, in which we heartily concur, “that a larger number of those interested in the cause, especially of our Native friends, had not attended the meeting.” On the same occasion too—Sir Edward Ryan appealed to the Natives, if thirteen years experience had not convinced them that the Society had kept its pledge to the letter?—namely, that “the object of the Society is the preparation of publication, and cheap or gratuitous supply of works useful in schools and seminaries of learning, which, without interfering with the religious tenets of any person, are calculated to enlarge the understanding and improve the character.” If then—continued Sir Edward—The Native community flocked to us in such numbers, at our first institution, when we had only a pledge to offer for the future; why have we not their support at least in the same degree, after having fulfilled our pledge to the letter? This is a question which we leave for themselves to answer; it is enough for us to declare, that their supineness, or lukewarmness does not appear very creditable. It was, as had been justly observed, for their interest, their improvement, and their happiness, that the Institution was founded—how comes it then that of about ninety-six donors or contributors to the Society's funds from January 1828 to November 1829—we find only



six Native names among them—although, in 1817-18, there were about eighty? Was it the Novelty of the thing that gave it a mere temporary charm? The Society has not, in one tittle, failed on its original pledges—how comes it then, that throughout this great and populous city—to say nothing of the Presidency at large, we find only some half a dozen willing to give monied support to an Institution founded solely for their own good—and from which Europeans can derive no other benefit, save what arises from the consciousness of promoting the cause of moral enlightenment? We could wish that the Native portion of the Press—would take up this matter with as much zeal as it did others of a more questionable nature, either as affecting civilization, or social happiness. We should just remind our Native friends of the disposition manifest in various quarters for their welfare and advancement—a disposition which, however, can effect but little unless they second it actively by their own efforts. Even in the British Parliament, at the very opening of the Session—We find Lord Ellenborough—a nobleman particularly connected by high official situation with this country, stating in his place a proposition “of reducing gradually the number of persons from Europe employed in Establishments in India, and of bringing forward gradually however, and with extreme caution, the most deserving amongst the Natives, by employing them in situations of higher authority and trust than they had hitherto been accustomed to fill.” Surely it requires but little reflexion to see that the encouragement, or the reverse, given by the Natives to the cause of Education, will, by persons in authority at home, be considered among the not least inconclusive signs of the times. Self-interest will, therefore, point out not merely the moral benefits and intellectual power which the pursuit of knowledge confers—but the good policy of cultivating it as a means to rise in the world—for when the hint thrown out by Lord Ellenborough, comes into practical operation—it is obvious that the well-educated Native *ceteris paribus*—would be preferred to the ignorant one, although his character otherwise might be unobjectionable—for good intentions associated with ignorance, are like the thews and sinews of the blind—difficult to be usefully directed—and even experience is often paralysed by the absence of that mental enlightenment that could enable it to be brought to bear successfully on matter of importance.

But to return to the School Book Society—we trust that the observations we have deemed it necessary to make, will be taken in good part by our Native friends, for they are dictated in a spirit of the sincerest good wishes for their welfare—a mighty engine of which they have now established among them in those ample means of Education placed at their service by a kind Government, and a generous and benevolent community.

Although we have expressed our regret at the want of Native support to the Institution we have been particularly considering;—yet are there gratifying indications referred to in the Report, which shew that the desire of knowledge—is on the increase, and that its own current is widening and deepening. Native presses—we are told, are begining to multiply—these, if rationally conducted—are capable of exerting a wide and beneficial influence. Among several of the Native booksellers, we are told there is a regular demand for English books; and as the English language becomes more generally studied, which it does every year, it may be expected that the demand from this quarter will increase. The communication opened with the Upper Provinces, through the medium of the Committee of Public Instruction, has been kept up and continues to increase. In a word, we share the pleasure of the Committee in stating, that every year a gradual increase in the sale of the Society's works is witnessed—and the last two years have produced nearly 10,000 Rupees from this source. Though there is, however, a balance of 9,845 Rupees in hand, yet nearly the whole of it is required to meet the bills due at the commencement of the new year. A serious consideration of this, and other circumstances, we doubt not will come home to the business and bosoms of our Native friends—and impress upon them the propriety—to say nothing of the necessity, of not depending entirely almost, on European aid, in support of such an excellent Institution. We cannot better conclude these remarks than by the following extract from the Report—in which the Committee succinctly but forcibly advert to the claims which this Institution has on public liberality.

“Every Society is or ought to be patronized according to the importance of its objects, and the fitness of the means by which they are pursued. The simpler the object the better, provided it be a good one; and one in its nature more so than that of the School-Book Society it would be difficult to find: it makes no lofty pretensions; it aims only to supply the different schools, whether Native or European, with the common means of instruction. That none will object to such an undertaking, it may be confidently anticipated; the time having long past in which it could for a moment be questionable. But something more is needed to lead the benevolent to contribute of their property to any plan, than the consideration that it is unobjectionable; they must see that it is important and practicable. It would be just as rational to question whether the light of the sun is necessary to the happiness of men, as whether the attempts of this and similar institutions are necessary to their improvement and welfare; because it is evident that without the means of knowledge men must remain in ignorance, as that without the light of the sun they must remain in darkness. The efforts of the last ten years are

sufficient to demonstrate that this important end is attainable. Elementary and Scientific books have been received by the Natives, and sought after with avidity; and it may be confidently affirmed, that a channel has been opened, which needs only to be extended by increased exertion, to convey the streams of science and general knowledge in all the numerous tribes of India.

The method by which the designs of this Society are carried into effect must approve itself to all. Every one is ready to acknowledge, that the greatest blessing that can be bestowed on the ignorant, is instruction; and that in the present enlightened era of the world, no nation ought to be destitute of the common means of education; and most will say "we should be delighted to encourage the spread of knowledge among the Natives, provided it could be accomplished without giving offence." The claims of this institution rest on these very grounds, that while it pursues a noble object, it pursues it by a method which is suitable to all, whether English, Musulmans, or Hindoos. It insults no opinions, it attacks no religious prejudices, but seeks only to impart general knowledge, leaving that to work its own way. It stands opposed to no other Society in the country, but affords help to all others that may need it. If, as is the general opinion, it is through education that the country must be improved, then the claims of this institution are indisputable, and on this ground your Committee would anticipate, not only a continuance, but an increase of that liberality which they have hitherto experienced.

There is another consideration worthy of public attention,—which is, that those who contribute to the Calcutta School-Book Society, do at the same time contribute to several other institutions. It is a fact that if many works had not been prepared and printed at the Society's press, they must have been prepared and printed by these Institutions at a much greater expense; but now all charitable and Benevolent Societies, instead of being put to this greater expense, are supplied with books at one half the present cost price. Those, therefore, who contribute to this may have the satisfaction of knowing, that they do at the same time contribute to the welfare of other institutions; because it is by the assistance they afford, that this Society's enabled to assist others. (466)

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1830

**Death by the fall of a Tree:** The storm that occurred on the 26th instant, occasioned a Cocoonut Tree to fall down upon two boys, residents of Dokkhenasshwar, one of whom was aged ten years, and the other twelve, and which put an end to their lives. About two hundred and fifty boats, together with several men, were sunk in the river. (467)



**Extraordinary Roguery:** It has been notice a few days ago, that a certain manjee had brought a boat to Buleah Ghutta, loaded with a quantity of articles, and whilst he was returning home, and was on the point of setting sail, a Mussulman (passenger) came up the shore and asked the boatman where he was going to. The boatman acquainted him that he was setting off for his home. On which the Mussulman pretended to say, that he was also to proceed up to the same place, and promised to satisfy him in regard to payment of boat hire. The boatman being very much allured with a blind hope, through his imprudence took him on board and set sail. After much pleasant discourse with each other, and after refreshment, the boatman being obliged to land and go up to the shore, the Mussulman immediately embraced the good opportunity to paddle away and make his escape silently. The boatman, on returning to the place where he had left the boat, and not finding it, was overwhelmed with grief, and lamented most bitterly. The next day, a great many inquiries and searches were made after the absconded deceiver, but to no effect. (468)

**Newspapers:** We have now five Newspapers published in the Bengalee language. From the *Chundrika* of this week, we learn that another paper in the Bengalee language is about to be commenced in Calcutta. It is to be called the *Sumbad Rutnakyr*. (469)

We have been constrained to omit our notices this week, to make room for a very long letter which has been published in the *Chundrika*, on the subject of the Police in the Mofussil. We have not leisure, at present, to enter on the subject, and would, therefore, content ourselves with saying, that we entirely concur in the opinion expressed by the Correspondent of the *Chundrika*. From all the observations which we have been enabled to make on this subject, we feel convinced that the people of Bengal suffer more misery from the oppression of the Native Officers, than from any other cause, and that the man who shall devise some plan for bringing this conduct constantly under the notice of the European Judge, so as to lead to the punishment of the delinquents, and to the prevention of these oppressions in future, would render a most essential service to the country. We hope to be able in a week or two, to recur to this subject again. (470)

#### Native Papers

To the Editor of the *Chundrika*

It is the ardent wish of the nobly born, the most honorable, enlightened and religious servants of the East India Company, that

all the subjects in this empire should live free from oppression. Hence, they have with great judgment and labour, framed a system of Laws and Regulations, which would appear in the production not of ordinary men, but of those acquainted with the past, the present and the future (always excepting the Divine Veda). That these various regulations may not be violated, the public functionaries, when appointed to their posts, are obliged, if Hindoos, to swear on the water of the Ganges, or to give a written declaration; if Moosoolmans, to swear on the Koran; if Christians, on the Bible, that they will do nothing contrary to the laws. If any, not having the fear of God before his eyes, should act unjustly or receive bribes, suitable punishment is awarded by the laws, for all such delinquents from the lowest Peon, to the highest Judge. But the inhabitants of this country, more particularly of Bengal, in consequence of the wrath of the gods, are subject to very different (that is, to illegal) treatment. To detect theft, and to prevent the violence of rogues and robbers, the Magistrates have appointed in the various zillahs, Police Darogas, Buksees, Muhuriss, and Peons; but these men inflict far greater distress on the poor inhabitants than either thieves or robbers can do, for when they come with great power and pomp, they seldom refrain from theft. Thieves use some caution in their villany, but the Darogas, and more particularly those belonging to the Police, plunder with violence. Lest by long residence in one place they should become acquainted with its facilities, or in any other manner be enabled to do that which is unjust, they are relieved at the close of a year, or six months, and this is done for the benefit of the inhabitants. But whether the Daroga be changed every year, or every six months, or two months, whenever a new Daroga arrives, he takes a written engagement from all the Talookdars, their Gomastahs, Munduls and Peons, as is the custom; but forgets not to take a rupee for each engagement. From each Peon he exacts either four or eight annas. All these people pay the sum thus extorted, at first indeed, from their own purse, but afterwards levy it upon the householders as the legitimate donceur of the Daroga. Thus he raises contributions on various pretexts from rogues, whose term of confinement has expired, from notorious characters, as well as from the industrious. When therefore the people hear that a new Daroga has arrived, they tremble. If there be a pond, or a hole filled with water near the house, and the child of a rich or even a poor man (to the poor it more frequently happens) fall in and perish, the parents, overcome with sorrow, loudly bewail their loss. When the watchmen of that division has given information of the fact to the Burkundaz, he proceeds to the spot, and alarming the parents respecting the body of the child, sends intelligence of it to the Thannah. Then the Buksee, or the Daroga himself (if the family be rich), repairs to the spot on the next day, and after making all enquiry, decides upon the matter, but keeping his decision to himself makes a demand

for some large amount. The poor father, already overwhelmed for the loss of his child, is plunged into a new misfortune. It is like giving another stroke to the dead, as the Proverle says, The Daroga tells the unhappy parent that to conceal a murder involves endless difficulty, that he must have murdered his son, and then have thrown him into the water; it is, says he, most evident, that you are concealing the truth. Then calling the inhabitants of the village, and bestowing some severe language on them, he begins to indite his report. When they perceive that he intends to send the village up (to the Judge) and that he has begun to write that they had concealed the murder, alarmed for what may yet befall them, they calculate that if the Daroga should transport them upon this suspicion, they may indeed escape when the case is investigated, but not without much bodily inconvenience, and a great and useless expense. Let the inauspicious planets, therefore, which have occasioned the death of the child, say they, be propitiated by a gift to the Daroga. They then raise, by general contribution, the sum which he expected, and with a smiling countenance, he orders the obsequies of the child to be performed and departs.

Whenever a theft has been committed in the dwelling of a householder, he labors in every possible mode to conceal it from the public officers; for if it should get wind, that which the thieves have left, the officers will seize. Listen to the particulars:—When it is known that a theft has been committed, the Peons of the division gives intelligence of it the next morning to the Daroga, who, thinking it a profitable opening, repairs to the spot himself if there be a likelihood of gain, otherwise the Puksee is sent, who, proceeding thither, measures the hole made by the thieves, and enquires what instrument they had used. He then seats himself down on some spot, reproves the inmates of the house, seizes their servants, and directs the master of the family to write a list of the articles stolen, and to name the man on whom his suspicion falls. The natives, of the country know from sad experience, that when anything has been stolen, the public officers repair in this manner to the spot, make enquiries, and cause the people to swear on the water of the Ganges to the truth of the schedule; but here the matter rests, for the stolen property is never recovered if the man writes down the name of any thief, all his property is expended in endeavouring to procure witnesses, while his own labor is unlimited. The people of Bengal dread above all things to swear by the water of the Ganges; and for this reason, that the Shastras declare that any man who swears on the water of that river, to anything, whether true or false, plunges fourteen generations of his ancestors into the infernal regions. It is moreover a matter of popular reproach, and one who has sworn by the sacred stream receives the nick name of "Ganga-juleea". Yet if by this mode of swearing the stolen articles were recovered, one might be induced to swear to the truth. But the man has both to



swear (and endanger the repose of his ancestors) and to lose his property into the bargain. Hence, no one will ever confess that his property has been stolen. If it become notorious, that a hole has been cut by thieves in his house, the head of the family says, that he was awake when the thief came, and that unable to obtain anything, he has taken to flight. When the Daroga hears this, he becomes enraged, says that they desire to "conceal the theft," and threatens to send to the Judge all the inmates of the house and the servants. These threats are repeated till the householder offers as much money as the Daroga desires. The householder judges, that if he does not part with some money to the Daroga, he will certainly injure him; he therefore gives him the Dukhina, or propitiatory fee, and becomes pure. The Daroga, with a smiling face, orders the hole to be closed, and then proceeds to summon the landholder and his people, and with a fierce voice orders them to point out the thief. But when they have made sufficient gifts to him, in order to approve himself to the Magistrate, he seizes some of the village watchmen, or the watchmen of the landholder, and some poor men who knew nothing whatever of the theft, writes out the particulars of his inquest, and takes the signature of the landholder and his people to it. He then gives a Rupee to two or three poor men and sends them as witnesses. His report states that such and such men excite suspicion, that they live well, or dress well. With the report and the witnesses, and the Peons, some men of low birth, whether wicked or not, but men whose appearance is against them, are seized, bound, and sent to the Magistrate, who either judges the matter himself and dismisses the men, or confines them for six months on the strength of the report.

Whenever a robbery has been committed in any house, the village watchman, if near, on that night, otherwise the next morning, gives information of it, and the Daroga, with all his establishment, proceeds to the house and opens the enquiry as commanded in the Regulations, and then makes a report to the Magistrate, who sends his Nazir; if the affair be one of murder or of very serious character, the Shristadhar, and several other officers. With them proceed constables, bearers, servants, and a large body of men, who are not provided with food by those officers; neither do I think it is found them by Government, for we find that the expense falls on the householder, or if he be poor, is raised by a general contribution. When they arrive at the village, they find out the men of property, seize and bind them, and seeking only their own profit and advantage, remain there for a month till they have squeezed out as much money as they desire, as described in the case of theft. They then seize two or three innocent individuals, make out a report as abovementioned and extol their own exertions to the Magistrate. When the Commissioner of Circuit arrives, the accused bring their own witnesses, establish their innocence, and are

dismissed. Very large sums are expended monthly in support of the police establishment, and the officers of the Thannah are appointed solely to prevent theft and robbery; yet when thefts and robberies do occur, instead of their being reproved, those very crimes become to them a source of profit. Not one of them dreams of seizing the offenders; they look only to their own profit. This is not pleasing to any Rulers, but it falls to the lot of the natives of Bengal through their own evil destiny.

—Numoochee Sooduna Noogee Surmuna.—*Harkara*. (471)

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1830

**Commerce of Bengal:** A work of useful commercial reference was published a few days ago, by Mr. J. Bell, of the Custom-House entitled 'Review of the External Commerce of Bengal, from 1824 to 1829-30.' As we recently gave an abstract of a portion of Mr. Wilson's work on the same subject—it is not our intention to enter further into it at present. Mr. Bell's work appears to be drawn up with much care, and must have cost the meritorious Author no small degree of labour. It is divided into four portions—the first, consisting of various Government Regulations and Schedules of Duties—the second, of a Historical Essay on Oriental Commerce; the third of a Retrospective View of Exports and Imports, and the fourth, of Tables of Exports and Imports. The Historical Introduction appears to us to be well worthy the general reader's perusal, and to contain more interesting matter than might, perhaps, have been expected in a work, of necessity, devoted to much of dry details. The following extract will give an idea of our Author's style:

'No one who has been resident in India for any length of time, can be insensible to the benefits which have been partially dispensed; and it heaves us to recognize them in the strongest language of unfeigned gratitude.

Numerous examples start up in corroboration of the advantages which have been thus afforded, and effectively evince that natural spirit for enterprize which characterizes the British subject both at home and abroad.

The very stranger will acknowledge the truth of this remark, before he puts his foot ashore in Calcutta.

Saugor Island, but a short time since an impenetrable jungle, teeming with savage beasts, now welcomes the eye by fertile plains, and flowing flocks. A little higher up, and the scenery is enlivened by the site of stupendous and scientific machinery now in process of

creation. Arrived off the capital, he is agreeably surprized by enterprize towering above Eastern splendour, and pointing out the hand of industry to be in the midst.

Do we require further proofs of eagerness to improve the productive powers of this country? We have only to refer to the interesting experiments which were made in the cultivation of coffee lands, granted to individuals in 1824,—even subject as this concession was, to limits, which put it out of the power of the capitalist to consider himself perfectly secure in the possession of his privileges. In addition of these flattering prospects, which bade fair to the growing prosperity of Indian agriculture, a still greater blessing was made available in 1829, by the extension of that rule to other agricultural pursuit, which although temporarily damped by some unpleasing symptoms from home, or a wish to withdraw the long-asked-for boon, it is foundly hoped will be satisfactorily overruled, by the anxious importunities of men whose words and prayers ought to have some weight with the wisdom consideration of the rulers of these extensive and powerful products, requiring only the free introduction of European skill and application, to mature that reciprocity of commercial relation, which constitutes the firmest bond of interest and connexion between this and the parent state."

Observations occur on the principal staples of India, which we would fain give extracts from did our limits permit—with reference to Sugar, Mr. Bell naturally falls into the same strain of regret which every well-wisher to India shares in at the want of competition which must mark the trade in the article, while the West India interest possesses such advantages over the Eastern, amounting almost to a prohibitory scale of duty. Respecting Indigo Mr. Bell appears inclined to lean to that policy as the best—which would reduce rather than extend its cultivation—to maintain the superiority of the article, and adequate prices, appearing to him in the present course of things—to be the grand desideratum—the only manner to effect which object is, by withdrawing the employment of capital from the production of inferior Indigo, and applying it to some other end.

The exportation of Bengal Cotton to Great Britain has fallen off so much of late, that Mr. Bell thinks its total extinction from English market may be regarded as at hand, unless recent experiments to improve its quality prove, in the end, successful. This however, we should hope is rather a desponding view of the Author's—for with the stock of American seeds of best sorts, that has just been sent out to this country for cultivation, by the Court of Directors—as well as the stimulus that such cultivation must receive from the very marked encouragement given by the Government, we have a right to look forward for better things. (47)



MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1830

**Parental Academic Institution:** A Supplement to the Seventh Annual Report has been published—in which is given an account of the measures that were taken for consolidating the Parental—and the Grammar School into one Institution. As these overtures proved, in the end, unsuccessful, and as the proposed union, however desirable for several reasons, has not taken place, it would only needlessly occupy our columns to enter into the details. We can only, therefore, join in the general expression of regret of all parties, that the negotiation has not been more successful. (473)

**Serampore College:** The Ninth Report of this Institution opens with an acknowledgment of the condescension of His Danish Majesty, in bestowing a Charter of Incorporation upon it. It then gives a particular account of the progress of the Students—and an abstract of the nature of the Lectures delivered by the Professors, for which reference may be made to the Report itself.

The Class of Students in European habits, for the greater part of the year, consisted of ten. The number of Native Students on the foundation is thirty-four.

It being necessary, the Report declares, now the Charter has been received, to fix on some definite period of study, and on some scale of qualification, which may entitle the Students to degrees of honor, the Council of the College have, as a present arrangement, subject to such modifications as may hereafter appear expedient, adopted the following plan;—"that a period of five years be allowed to Native Students, after they have completed their grammatical studies, for the acquisition of Sungskrit and English, of European science and general knowledge, together with a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, which are read daily. During this period they will receive a monthly allowance from the College funds, and dine in common. At the expiration of this period, they will be expected to pass their final examination, with a view to their obtaining such degrees of honour as their proficiency may deserve, and to relinquish the support of the College, in order to make room for the reception of other students on these funds. It is contemplated, that the fixing of this definite period will prove a stimulus to their exertions, by setting before them a definite prospect, relative to their future course. Should it happen, in the course of time, that honorary degrees for proficiency obtained in this College should form a recommendation to situations of respectability, it is not too much to expect that other Native Students, not on the foundation, but who support themselves, may enter their names on the College books, and passing through a regular course of instruction,

seek these honorary degrees with a view to respectability in life, and thus extend the beneficial influence of the Institution, without increasing its expediture. (474)

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1830

Correspondence

THE HINDOO COLLEGE

To the Editor of the *Government Gazette*

SIR,—I was quite surprised to read a Paragraph cited in the *Hurkurah* from the *India Gazette*, positively denying that Sir Edward Hyde East was the originator of the Hindoo College, and ascribing the merit of it to Mr. David Hare, in consequence of which I (as a Director of Institution from its very foundation) deem it my duty to point out the error into which the writer has fallen, and to remove the doubts that might arise in the minds of the Public.

On the 4th May, 1816, a very respectable Meeting of the Hindoos assembled, by the invitation, and at the House of the Honorable Sir Edward Hyde East, for the purpose of subscribing to, and forming an Establishment for the liberal education of their children. Sir Edward alone addressed the Meeting as to the object for which they were assembled, and as to the benefit that His Lordship considered would be derived by the country at large, from forming an establishment for the education of their youth. This proposal was explained by W. C. Blaquiére, Esq., and received with the unanimous approbation of all the Natives present, including the most eminent Pandits, who sanctioned it with their express support and recommendation, and a large sum of money was immediately subscribed. Under this circumstance, it clearly appears that Mr. Hare was not the originator of the Hindoo College; nor did he subscribe to it. I will therefore say the words of the writer in the *India Gazette*, "let not undue merit be ascribed to any man"—It is to Sir Edward East, that the claim to the gratitude of the Hindoos belongs as originator of the Hindoo College, and in humbly shewing that gratitude to the present and to future ages, by the erection of a Statue of Sir Edward Hyde East, they have not robbed any man of his reputation to enrich Sir Edward's; but have given the Palm to him who deserves it.

The connexion of H. H. Wilson Esq., did, indeed commence with the Hindoo College, before he was Secretary to the Education Committee, and not for five or six years only, as supposed by the writer in the *India Gazette*; because that gentleman was one of the Members of

the College Committee, originally appointed on the 21st May, 1816: besides this, he is a great friend to Native education, and to Sanscrit literature. Ever since he was nominated a Visitor of the College, the regularity of that Institution was established, and the instructions of the students highly promoted, through his unwearied exertions. Mr. Wilson alone examines all the boys gratuitously, in every branch of Sanscrit and English sciences, as well as Bengalee and Persian, and corrects their translations and compositions in those languages. During such examinations, his exertions and trouble are most indefatigable and zealous from morning to evening, for nearly a whole month, and this arduous task is performed by him without the assistance of any individual, with that cheerfulness and urbanity which wins the affections, as well as gratitude of the scholars. The recitations of the scholars, which meets with universal approbation, was introduced by Mr. Wilson. Can it then be wondered at (by any liberal and sensible man) that the Hindoo parents as well as scholars, who derive such inestimable advantages from Mr. Wilson's exertions, should be desirous of adorning the walls of the Hindoo College with the Portrait of so learned, zealous, and excellent a friend to the Institution. And are we to be told that the Statue of Sir Edward Hyde East, and the Picture of Mr. Wilson will be sad monuments of our subservience and sycophancy? Shame on the writer for using such expression! which can only be excused by the want of judgment (I might say want of sense) he has displayed in his zeal to serve his friend.

In concluding this, I think it necessary to add, that it must not be supposed for one moment that I deny the merits of our much respected friend Mr. Hare, who is no doubt, a most disinterested promoter of the education of the Hindoo youths, and who devotes his whole time to further the objects of all useful Institutions established for the improvement of Natives; and as such he is universally esteemed and admired among us, and has our warmest thanks and most sincere acknowledgments for his unwearied attentions.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

A DIRECTOR OF THE  
HINDOO COLLEGE. (475)

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1830

#### Steam Navigation Meeting

At a Meeting held at the Town Hall, this Twenty-fourth day of June, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Report of



Mr. Waghorn's Proceedings, and of promoting the objects of a Steam communication with England, the following Resolutions were put and unanimously carried:

*First Resolved*—That the explanation afforded by Mr. Waghorn of the causes which prevented his carrying into execution the attempt to open a Steam Communication by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, is highly satisfactory as regards that gentleman's zeal, enterprise, and ability, and that he has thereby entitled himself to the thanks of the Indian Public; and further, that the documents he has laid before the Meeting, evince that, by his own unaided energies, he has obtained the countenance and support of His Majesty's Government, of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Merchants of London and Liverpool, connected with India, and of the intermediate Colonies on the route by the Cape of Good Hope.

*Second Resolved*—That an application be again made, signed by all the Members of the Original Committee, now present in Calcutta, to the Government Agents, for the Funds in their hands, and that they receive from them such amount as they shall be able to satisfy the Government Agents may be safely paid.

*Third Resolved*—That a New Subscription be raised for the further promotion of Steam Navigation, the funds arising from which to be placed in the hands of the Old Committee, who are to be a Committee for the New Subscription, and that, the Committee be empowered to appropriate such a sum out of the Subscription, as may be considered sufficient to reimburse Mr. Waghorn for the expences which he has incurred, owing to the non-remittance of the Funds formerly promised.

*Fourth Resolved*—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Commodore Sir John Hayes, for the zeal and ability displayed by him, in forwarding the cause of Steam Communication between India and England, and that he be requested to continue his exertions in the cause.

(Signed) JOHN SMITH.

Town Hall, Calcutta,  
the 24th June, 1830.

Chairman.

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

JOHN HAYES.

Chairman of the Committee. (476)

We witnessed this forenoon an instance of disgusting carelessness and inhumanity which we think it proper to notice—in the hope that this paragraph may meet the eye of the person offending, and tend to

make him more considerate in future. The person in question was driving a buggy opposite to the Exchange—and in the byegone came in contact with a poor Native lad—the wheel of the buggy passing over his body and severely wounding him—yet did the buggy-driver neither pause to help the wounded man or to express his regret! We have, perhaps, a clue that may lead to his identification—and unless he comes forward and makes some reparation to the man whom, through his carelessness, he has thus injured—we shall assuredly, if we can trace out his name (of which we have strong hopes) expose his inhumanity as it deserves. (477)

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1830

Correspondence

To The Editor of the *Government Gazette*

Sir,—I should not trouble you with any notice of the article headed "Hindoo College", which appears in the *India Gazette* of the 25th Instant, were it not to refute the charge brought against me of having suppressed facts connected with the establishment of the Hindoo College, which would reflect merit on Mr. Hare. I should, indeed, be sorry to do so—I will not, however, prolong the discussion, for I conceive it must be offensive to Mr. Hare himself. My only motive for writing at all on the subject was, to correct the error which the writer in the *India Gazette* had fallen into, with regard to Mr. Hare's having been the founder of the College, and of his having been robbed of that merit to enrich the reputation of Sir Edward Hyde East. I repeat again, that Sir Edward Hyde East was the Originator of the Institution.

With regard to the questions put by the writer, I will only in answer say, that I for one am not aware of any proposals in writing for the formation of the Hindoo College having been circulated before the Meeting at Sir Edward's house or of its having been handed to Sir Edward East, by a Native gentleman; and since the article appeared in the *Indian Gazette*, I have enquired of most of the other Directors—and they, like myself, are ignorant of the circumstance—I have also searched among the Records of the College, and find no allusion to any thing of the kind.

It is not a fact that Sir Edward East disclaimed the honor of being the Originator of the College, upon the occasion of the Address being presented to him: as proof, I cannot do better than refer the writer and the public to the Address itself, and to Sir Edward's reply thereto on that occasion, which may be found in the *Government Gazette* of the 17th January, 1822.

I do not deem it necessary to offer any observation on the Editorial remarks in the *Hurkaru* of Saturday last—and shall, therefore, in concluding this, close all further correspondence on my part, on a subject which, as I before observed, cannot but be offensive to Mr. Hare, the avowed and zealous friend of Native Education.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
A DIRECTOR OF THE  
HINDOO COLLEGE

(478)

We had the curiosity one or two evenings ago, to visit the mansions of two distinguished Mussulmen, where we understood the mourning ceremonials for the Grandsons of the Prophet was observed, with very imposing effect—viz., at the house of Aga Kurbullai Mohammed Khan, and Newaub Meerza Mendes. As usual, the very narrow approaches were illuminated with lamps, and there was a great concourse of European carriages, which, for a time, almost completely blocked up the way, making us wish that some more convenient locality (at least for European visitors) had been fixed up. The rooms of the Mussulmen gentlemen alluded to were lighted in a very picturesque way and apparently nothing was spared to render the ceremonials as impressive as possible. The Tauxies were decorated in a very tasteful and rich style—and even to those who understood not the language in which they delivered themselves—there was much natural power—eloquence, and pathos, perceptible in the action of the speakers, or rather principal choristers—who enlarged on the sufferings of the Sons of Ali—and the indignant feelings due to their betrayers—with an energy and grace, that were extremely striking.

The decorum preserved throughout was very commendable—and we wish we could add, that on the part of all the European Spectators, there had been that perfectly courteous forbearance of manner and remark—which the nature of the occasion, no less than the grave—but considerate politeness of the Mussulmen gentlemen in whose houses the Ceremonials was observed—demanded.

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THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1830

#### Correspondence

To The Editor of the *Government Gazette*

SIR.—I beg to submit to the Public through the *Government Gazette*, the following Specimens of a New Vocabulary, adapted to the present improved state of Society, &c.

Yours obediently,  
ENTICK, JUNIOR.

20th July.

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**Slaves:** All men who enjoy not the happiness of living under the free constitution of England, or do not participate its blessings; especially Negroes in the West Indies, who are obliged to work six or eight hours a day.

**Freemen:** All Englishmen, but especially Weavers, Manufacturers, &c., who labour hard fifteen or sixteen hours a day, in order to exist.

**Benefactor:** (Public) A man like old Sir Robert Peel (originally a weaver), who employs the poor, i.e., has them pent up in unwholesome Factories from five in the morning to nine at night—for the benefit of himself, and his son Bob, the great man of the family.

**Religion:** Not meekness, humility, piety towards God, and practical benevolence towards mankind, as the word formerly imported; but praying often, and taking good care that it shall be known you do so,—and talking much about religion.

**Church:** Not “a Society of faithful men,” but a Building in which men assemble every seventh day to show themselves to the Minister, and teach others to avoid being black-balled.

**Patriot:** One who studies John Bull’s weak side, and endeavours to enrich himself at poor John’s expense, by taking advantage of his gullability. Vide speeches, puffs, &c., of Cobbett, O’Connell, Buckingham, &c. According to some authorities, a man who wants a place or pension.

**Friend:** A kind hearted, obliging person, who will dine with you three times a week, so long as you can give good Dinners, and good Wine; but should misfortune or poverty overtake you, his memory becomes suddenly so impaired (from intense grief no doubt) that he forgets where you live and even your name.

\* \* \* \* \*

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MONDAY, JULY 26, 1830

The *Chundrika*, a native paper, has an article relative to the death of a widow from voluntary starvation—because the inhabitants of the village where she lived very properly declined to give her any assistance in burning with her husband’s corpse. While we regret this act of suicide, we cannot, at the same time but applaud the conduct of the neighbours of this poor mistaken woman, who not only were determined not, in the slightest degree, to infringe the orders of the authority—but even prevailed upon the son to abstain from the guilt he would have incurred had he assisted his mother to burn. The writer in the *Chundrika* falls into some pitiable inconsistencies on the subject

—for instance, he says, that the husband is 'the only god of a wife', an assertion, we presume, in which the better-informed and the more orthodox of his countrymen will not very readily join. He also appears to feel acutely for the children bereaved, by her own voluntary act of mistaken duty, of their natural guardian—just as if the act of Suttee would not have left them equally forlorn as the act of quiet suicide at home. (481)

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1830

In proportion to the proximity of the period when the present Charter of the East India Company expires—appears to be the active zeal of the advocates and opponents of the system. Several publications, of various degrees of ability and information, have lately emanated from individuals of both parties. We have glanced at some of them, and will endeavour to give our readers a discursive idea of their contents. We need scarcely mention that Mr. Rickards and Mr. Craufurd—may be considered as the most prominent and able advocates for a change of system. Mr. Mangles, of the Bengal Civil Service, we observe has just published a pamphlet in reply to some of their arguments. He first addresses himself to what he considers Mr. Rickards' over-charged picture of the misery and oppression alleged to be suffered by the Molungees. Mr. Mangles, who was for two years Commissioner of the Sundurbuns—necessarily saw a great many of the Salt Works, and enjoyed every opportunity of ascertaining the condition of the manufacturers, and his statement differs widely from Mr. Rickards;

"I can confidently assure all those in whose bosoms emotions of mingled pity and indignation have been excited by the accumulated horrors of Mr. Rickards description, that he has most cruelly played upon his feelings. From what records he derived his information with regard to the perils that beset the unhappy Molungees from water and the want of water, from famine and disease, from the savage tenants alike of the forest and the flood, I cannot say and he has not thought fit to inform us. I neither saw such things, nor heard any tales of them during my travels through a great part of the manufacturing district in 1824 and 1825. It is true, indeed, that a very small proportion of the whole body of the manufacturers do proceed annually, in gangs, to stations on the banks of the several rivers that intersect the Delta; that the forests which surround these Aurungs are uninhabited by mankind; and that, if they have no reservoirs of fresh water on the spot, they bring it, from time to time, from the nearest point that supplies it. But the woodcutters, and fishermen, and the gatherers of wax and shells, who frequent the same wild tracks in no inconsiderable numbers, and whom, even Mr. Rickards will believe to follow their

callings without compulsion, are exposed to all the hardships, and to more than all the dangers, which the salt manufacturers undergo; for not being stationary, they cannot so well provide for their protection against wild beasts. Setting alligators out of the question, for I never heard of any man being destroyed by one in the Sundurbuns,—I do not deny that those salt manufacturers who carry on their operations as above described, are sometimes in jeopardy from tigers, and that lives are occasionally lost. Their Aurungs are certainly not healthy places, though I never lost a servant or follower during my stay in their vicinity; and the Molungees, being natives of the villages on the very skirts of the forest, find the climate much less noxious than strangers. But if these stations were perfect pest-houses, if they drank nothing but the most nauseous of brackish water, and if alligators and tigers were ten thousand times more numerous and ravenous than they are, it would avail Mr. Rickards nothing towards justifying the conclusion that the manufacture is "still carried on by coerced labour," unless he could prove that the same or wilder parts of the forests are not annually visited by hundreds of persons pursuing other avocations, or that such persons are no more free agents than the Molungees. The plain fact is, as Mr. Rickards would not have failed to discover, if he had not been blinded by his eagerness to arrive at a damnatory conclusion, that the unhealthy or otherwise hazardous nature of an employment operates in no perceptible degree, to deter man from entering upon it. There is no greater want of painters or plumbers in England, though the dangers attending upon these trades be well known, than of carpenters and brick-layers, and I do not suppose that the journeyman draws higher wages from the one trade than the other. In Bengal, the fishermen, woodcutters, and others, who frequent the Sundurbuns, are I believe not a whit better remunerated for their labours than the salt manufacturers; for if the case was otherwise, nothing short of chains would restrain the latter from endeavouring to participate in the gains of their more fortunate brethren, as it requires no apprenticeship to cut wood, or gather wax and shells. But I should be able to grapple with the question more closely, if Mr. Rickards would specify, in his next edition, the nature of the coercion that is employed to drive the unfortunate Molungees into the woods, and to keep them at work.

I must not, however, leave my reader under the impression that Salt, even in the Sundurbuns, is universally manufactured on the banks of silent rivers, in the heart of eternal forests. Not a little is made by men who, in all probability, never saw alligator, nor heard the roar of a tiger, who conduct their business in the midst of extensive cultivation, and are as little exposed or subject to disease, as their brethren who plough and sow. A still larger quantity is raised by those whose works form a belt between the land under tillage and the forest, having, on one side, plentiful supplies of food and fresh water, and on the



other abundance of fuel. It is to the active industry of these persons that the rapid advances of cultivation upon the great Sundur forest are in a great measure to be attributed: at least they have been eminently useful as pioneers. \* \* \*

From Mr. Mangles' testimony then—and he was an eye-witness of what he describes, it appears that the fishermen, hunters, wood-cutters, and wax-gatherers—no inconsiderable classes in any part of the Sundurbuns, are exposed to far greater jeopardy than the Molungees, for the former follow their several trades in comparative solitude, and without fixed residences. The Author thinks the advocates for a different fiscal system and colonization in general, amenable to blame—for ostentatiously blazoning errors and oversights, whilst every desire to improve the conditions of the people has been passed over unnoticed. Every thing, he considers, has been vilified that has been done, but no alternative pointed out. At present, we cannot enter further into the matters discussed in Mr. Mangles' pamphlet—as another is before us which demands some notice—viz., "A Letter to the Author of the present state and future prospects of the Free Trade and Colonization of India &c. by Desh-u-Lubun Ocharik, of Calcutta." This writer argues, that the free trade has not been such a thriving speculation as had been expected—and that the Colonization of Englishmen in India, in the full sense of the term, is inexpedient and impracticable.

With respect to the first, the following extract may be given:

"In 1827, the exports you shew are £3,903,006. Of the component parts of this I need not speak just now: its total, which you deem so astounding, will be sufficient for my present purpose. Why, my worthy Sir, is this all you have to shew, as the united grand result of the gathered intelligence, capital and activity of your famed commercial empire, now the gates have been opened wide for its speculation; and after all that the advocates for unrestricted trade had prognosticated, when they were so bravely in 1813 and 1814 to oppose the East India Company? Since that period, the Malaya Peninsula and its vicinity has been thrown open to you. We have greatly increased here our political, and consequently, our commercial relations; in the Gulph, and to the westward, there is now every intercourse, which is worth having through the medium of the country shipping. We have more than doubled the British territories on the continent of Hindocstan, with an accession to the population of I know not how many millions of subjects. Your intimacy with the customs and wants of the native community has been progressing (of course) for the last dozen years. The military force has been nearly doubled since the Charter. There have been heavy war calls as well as a regular increased demand for military stores, metals, &c. Idle shipping and tonnage, at the lowest possible rates, have even been courting your speculators to employ them, during the whole period. You have

increased, of late, at home your machinery and production of manufactures, at least tenfold; and, to crown all, notwithstanding what you say to the contrary, your merchants, agents, and retailers, have been not only unopposed by the local government, but have had every justice done them, and have had free license to the uttermost limits of the Empire, to get rid of their fullest supplies. And yet, after all these advantages, openings, and facilities, prepared, as it were, to your very wishes and actually showered upon you during the undertaking, what has the free trade at last effected? Lo! it has actually exceeded by a million—one million sterling of exports—what the poor, abused, and ever decried East India Company were quietly doing as far back as 1791, when they exported altogether £2,924,829 before they had begun to give up such trading as a bad business—when they had not half their present means and territory, and when machinery and piece-goods, and the European twisting of cotton thread were scarcely thought of.

And when I consider that nearly one-half of your exports to India consisted of articles in the manufacture of which many thousands of my poor countrymen had previously found their principal means of subsistence; and contemplate the state of misery to which these sufferers are thus reduced without a prospect of relief, I cannot join with you in exultation: on the contrary I must express my regret and my sorrow, that the commercial interest of the empire at large should be supposed to require such a sacrifice from this portion of its faithful and devoted subjects, whose previous condition so little admitted of any subtraction from their scanty resources; and I feel disposed, like many of my suffering countrymen to question the equity of the course pursued towards us in this partial mode of applying the new principles of freedom of commerce, and to doubt, whether we have been dealt fairly with, constituting, as we do, the integral part of the British Empire, (and consequently entirely at your disposal), in being deprived, on the one hand, by the operation of your steam engines and unequal duties, of all the benefits resulting from the fabrication of the English market of piece goods, one of our staple manufactures, and on the other hand, having had left fettered, by excessive and disproportionate imposts, the principal remaining staple products and manufactures of our country, for the purpose of favouring other settlements, whose claims upon the national justice and humanity are assuredly not greater than our own.

Thus this free trade system, instead of being followed out to its full and legitimate extent, on the fair principle of a reciprocity between the mother country and its different dependencies, by which we should obtain whatever advantages our soil, climate, and industry might be calculated to afford us in general market, is allowed, in our case, to have only a partial and limited operation; being applied in its full force wherever, as in the article of cotton piece goods, the mother

country can compete with us herself, and then only by the aid of unequal duties, but departed from where its operation would be advantageous to us, as in the article of sugar, and some other products, for the growth and manufacture of which, on the cheapest terms, our country affords such striking and unquestionable advantages. Surely, such exclusion of our products from the home market by excessive duties, is not only contrary to justice and to humanity, but to every sound principle of British policy."

To all theorists, who would recommend Europeans to quit their own soil, and crowd hither to enact the part of settlers, Ocharik points out one simple, and what he deems an insurmountable objection, climate. Settlement, in his sense of the term, must imply the permanent adoption of the new soil for a home, the personal agricultural improvements by the settlers of that soil,—family ties, and entire domiciliation in the new country. "If your colonization or settlement does not go to this length; if India is to be no home for your countrymen; if you cannot participate in our labours; if there can exist no common bond of permanent interest between us;—what will your plan effect, if it succeed at all but an extended and overwhelming creation of absolute superiors, absorbing proprietors, and lordly task-masters?" At present, an Englishman in India, he contends, is utterly unfit for colonization or settling, in its true and legitimate sense. We must have in India an easy and royal road to competency and wealth, or he flies from the pursuit; for he disdains here, the patient, toiling, and slow application of industry, by which success is attained in his own country. Where then, practically, is the chance or even field for success, in hastily throwing upon Hindoostan to a host of such Colonists and Settlers? But, say the advocates for colonization, our scheme of throwing open the country to European energy and adventure—does not embrace the needy man—or the operative, so much as the capitalist, the man with a long purse ready to invest his property in India. Let us look to this, says the writer before us—wealth brought to India by your countrymen, would, indeed, present a new feature in your late intercourse with us. Hitherto we have seldom witnessed the phenomenon in question. The free trader has brought his goods to the Indian market, but only to carry back Indian wealth in return, and not a portion of the proceeds was to be invested in Hindoostan. "We have (he argues), many wealthy and respectable merchants and planters in India: but if I assert that not five in fifty of them brought to us a single anna of capital, I am within the truth."

The writer sums up his view of the difficulties under which the English colonists in India would labour, as follows:

"Let me conceive them (difficulties—some of which have been stated above) got rid of, or not existing, and your immigrant quietly and happily in possession of one of our large zumeendaries. To improve



his chance of success, let me endue him with every good quality which characterises your nation. He is to be honest, kind in his nature, intelligent, liberal, a good man, and most worthy landlord. As he cannot hope abruptly, to change the nature of the soil, or the habits and characters of his new tenantry, he wisely abstains from every rash innovation, waiting still with prudence and patience, for the proper season for the improvement and better cultivation of his property.. Alas! his own moderation and endeavours at non-interference will not avail him: nothing will be permitted to emanate from him, and yet, without the watching and busy scrutiny of fifty eyes, or the busy control of fifty hands, he cannot prevent the combinations of eternal imposition which are hourly practised on him. His native factors and gomastahs, are intriguing on every side; he cannot dispense with them; they are in deep league with ryots and the ryots deeply leagued with each other. His neighbours, whether Hindoo or Musulmann, are as fond of litigation as they are well practised in it, an expert at bribing the underlings of the Zillah Courts; they encroach on every side; and as every village has its patriarchal description of synod and internal parliament, without the sanction of which nothing is done, he will find that no plough can be set in motion, nor a seed be sown, save only at the bidding and permission of every one of these village conclaves. But he has patiently put up with, or struggled through all, and having farmed the property himself,—he will at last find his two or three maunds of produce per biggah, have cost him as much again as those of his native neighbours. He now finds, too, a portion only of the harvest, saleable on the spot, and middlemen and agents entirely controul him in every step of its disposal and destination. He wishes to send it to Calcutta but it can only move through his underlings. The very boatmen come into the league against him, till he has these, his own agents, the river gomastahs, the brokers dealers, Baboos, and first purchasers at the final mart, all—all in the combination, so that not a bag of the grain can elicit a sale till they have had their full advantage from it, or until their train of quiet, but most omnipotent opposition to the principal has done its worst, and their own profitable shares of the transaction have been fully realised and satisfied."

The above is by no means an unfaithful picture, and the difficulty it exhibits would be repeated in every stage of every transaction in which an European might endeavour to compete with a native. But this is not all—the same produce which would afford a moderate but sufficient profit to ourselves, would scarcely remunerate a settler of your country with bare subsistence.

Rice or corn would never pay an European settler. Let us select the finest or most productive rice district of Bengal—that of Backergunge, which furnishes annually twenty lakhs of maunds of clean

Ballam, of which ten or twelve lakhs of maunds are exported to Calcutta, and the remainder either consumed in the district or disposed of at the neighbouring marts. The whole may roughly be assumed to give a total profit of six lakhs of rupees to the growers. There are about eight lakhs of biggahs in rice cultivation in that district; and these we may again roughly divide into about three thousand tolerable farms, varying from one hundred to one thousand biggahs each. Supposing that an Englishman secure three farms of the largest extent, or, in all, three thousand biggahs, which is more than he could conveniently superintend himself—on calculation, it would be found, that his profits or income would not exceed two hundred rupees per mensem, or 2,401 per annum; poor remuneration for an English adventurer; who, from this pittance, must build a residence after his own style, to shield him from the climate, with all the other heavy expenses incident to an European in India.

To cultivate and manufacture sugar successfully would probably require an additional outlay of £20,000 or £30,000, which at the present duty, would hardly realise one per cent., but if your Government influenced by considerations of sound policy and of consistency with their own general notions of free trade, would equalize the duties of the sugars of British India, with those of your West India and other settlements (still leaving us subject to the disadvantages arising from our distance) no doubt a salutary impulse would be given to our industry and capital, which would go far, in connection with the like encouragement to our other product, to improve our condition and increase our resources, and consequently, to enable us at no distant period of time, to become considerable consumers of your manufacture.

Cotton must be undertaken, too, on a grand scale. The extent of cultivation necessary would be perfectly unmanageable under any single European; and if the entire supervision of your countrymen be necessary for its proper picking, cleaning, and packing, the expenses would soon leave the proprietor a claimant only for the benefits of the new Bankrupt Act, as lately extended to the country.

Of Indigo, there is even now an over produce; and, to sustain the present prices, the speculators in Europe are praying for scanty and failing crops in Bengal. Unless, therefore, the consumption be considerably increased, the Indigo line also would be a bad speculation for new adventurers.

For general merchants, factors, brokers, commission agents, shopkeepers, and retailers, there cannot be any considerable increased opening for many years. The result of sales upon goods already shipped to India, sufficiently prove that trade, in this respect, has been seriously over done. Any future improvement can be gradual only; and until such improvement positively take place; an addition to the number of your trades, resident in India, must be injurious to all

parties. As for artificers and skillful mechanics, although their introduction would doubtless prove of essential use in improving our own workmanship, and in rendering your community less dependent on Europe for many luxuries and articles of common consumption; yet your artisans themselves, if led here in any numbers, could experience individually nothing but ruinous disappointment. A clever English mill-wright, or working engineer will earn, I believe, in his own country more than 3 or 4 pounds per week, and other trades in the same proportion. India could afford to remunerate very few at this rate; there are neither sufficient manufactories, nor thriving works on hand, to warrant the expense. Again, the native work people, who are very expert in common handicraft trades, are so moderate in their wages, compared with Europeans, that the latter would have to lower their expectations beneath what would leave emigration of value, to compete even for a livelihood, with the artisans of India. With us, a first rate lohar mistree (blacksmith), competent in many superior branches of his calling, being, at the same time, a tolerable lock-smith, worker in steel, gun-smith, and in some cases, even jeweller and silver-smith, is well paid at fixed wages of two gold mohurs (about 3 guineas) per month; I do not effect to place this man on a footing with yours, as to skill and workmanship, but he is far from contemptible even in these; and his wages, we see, are but 1/4th of the others, who, besides, naturally look for higher remuneration in a foreign settlement. A Hindoo, or Mussulman Head Carpenter, a capital workman, being a superior joiner also, with some talent at fine cabinet making, and who would, surprise an English Mechanic with his skill in the higher branches of house carpentry, is to be engaged in Bengal at less than 30 rupees (3 pounds) per month. From 8 to 12 rupees per month will procure as many common carpenters as may be required. A clever herald painter, who can paint and finish carriages, and similar good work so as to shame (as regards neatness and care) much of what reaches Calcutta from your metropolis, scarcely demands more than the head carpenter. The simple fact, is, that all these men can, frequently do, live for 3 or 4 rupees each, for a whole month; a sum that your English mechanic spends in beer and drink during one brief afternoon of it. Would not our natives then, in this and other points of view, be serious rivals of any numerous influx of your artificers? —Where would the latter find employment? Say even that colonization would produce numerous manufactories in good time, and thus create a demand for your people; but with any such increase, you yourself argue, there must be a corresponding improvement in our countrymen also; while the cheapness of our means of labour must even grant us the preference in the race with a stranger.

In whatever way, then, I consider the projected colonization or settlement of your continent in India, I arrive only at one conclusion.



The plan of sending out purchasers of lands, capatilists and skillful mechanics, since, if not utterly unwise in principle, to be certainly unfeasible in practice. (482)

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1830

To The Editor of the *Government Gazette*

SIR,—I observe that you have taken notice of Mr. Mangles's Pamphlet, in defence of the East India Company's Government in Bengal.

As his gentleman is undoubtedly well known to many of your readers and was held whilst here in high estimation by all who were acquainted with him, for his talent and integrity, I think, I cannot better fill up a space in your columns, than by a slight and cursory opinion on the contents of his publication.

This pamphlet is said, in the preface, to be more particularly addressed to that portion of the public, who, not being personally acquainted with India, are compelled to rely for their information on the Press. In addition to this desire of placing before the public his own ideas on the question now occupying the attention of both houses of Parliament, the author has also the wish of vindicating himself and fellow servants from serving under a Government oppressive and tyrannical to the degree represented by his opponent. Asserting his opinion, that the obloquy thus thrown on the Government must attach itself to its servants.

The two opponents whom he has singled out are Mr. Rickards and Mr. Crawford, gentlemen, as I agree with him of totally different calibre; and it would have better pleased his friends in this country, I think, to have seen him enter at once in the arena with the latter. Upon a hasty perusal of the Pamphlet, it seems to me that Mr. Mangles has more endeavoured to point out the occasional inaccuracies of his antagonists, than to meet them on the fair merits of the case. That he has confined himself to partial dissertations, when he ought to have entered boldly into the arguments advanced on the other side. He has been more anxious to point out errors in statements, than to throw any further light on the question before the public, and has avoided the arguments as to the necessity or propriety of securing the rule of the Company over these kingdoms.

The first part selected for discussion, is one on which the judgment and experience of the author must be held conclusive only as to the condition of the persons employed in the Government manufacture of salt. Mr. Rickards, has, undoubtedly, been led into error as to the present existence of forced labour; and although the preamble of almost all the Regulations regarding this monopoly inclined a belief that, formerly, much injustice was committed, yet, at present, the authority

of Mr. Mangles must be held conclusive on this subject. It is strange, though that whilst he vindicates his employers from the charge referred against them by Mr. Rickards, he does not perceive that, in their eagerness to obtain labour for this profitable monopoly, they have committed as much injustice towards others as was formerly alleged to have been the case towards the Molungies. The provisions of Regulation I, 1824, place these men in more favorable condition than any other portion of the labouring community,—they cannot be arrested for rent during the manufacturing season, etc. etc., and these privileges, Mr. Mangles fairly acknowledges, act as inducement to them, to enter into their engagements with the Company. Are we to suppose that these conditions are requisite to enable the Supreme Government to procure labourers, or are these legislative enactments made to prevent the slightest hindrance arising from the assertion of private rights, to this enormously productive monopoly? It is decidedly unjust to the other members of the community, particularly so towards the land holders. We cannot realize, their rents, except at a certain limited period—whilst no allowance is made to them in the payment of their revenue which is rigorously exacted as it falls due.

I am not inclined to place, with Mr. Rickards, all the improvements in cultivation and the great amelioration apparent in the condition of many classes, to be sole account of the Free trade. The greater security of property and life under our Government, as compared with those of our predecessors (and this is but negative praise), is sufficient to account for the employment of labour and more general diffusion of capital, without having recourse to such a forced theory as that advanced by Mr. Rickards.

But I must admit, that the description given by that gentleman of the situation of the lower classes is, in most instances, but too correct. They are entirely at the mercy of the Zemindars, and I should strongly imagine that Mr. Mangles himself whilst employed as a Revenue Officer, must have met with instances in which great oppression have been submitted to for a series of years because the oppressed were too poor and too powerless to contend in our Courts, with their wealthy and influential landlords. The condition of the labouring community has been left entirely dependent on the personal character of the land holder. There are instances on record, I think, where serious disturbances, attended with loss of life, have been entirely caused by the Raieuts being goaded beyond what human nature could bear, and yet these have occurred usually in districts where the assessment was light, and the country most fertile. Why the Courts did not afford these persons redress, is to be traced to nothing else than the system as it now stands, which affords no hopes of redress to the poor but honest plaintiff. In Estates now coming into the hands of Government, the clumsy and laborious expedient of a

Jumabundee settlement is resorted to as the only means of restraining the demands of the landlords within certain limits, and the necessity of such a measure, of such a species of interference, on the part of a Supreme Government, between landlords and tenants, plainly evinces the opinion of our rulers as to the condition of the lower, and rapacity of the higher classes. After leaving this part, Mr. Mangles proceeds to Charge his antagonists with 'Pessimism' or a belief as far as respects this Government, that 'whatever is, is the worst'. Now this may be very witty, but this is no answer to their statement and it requires but little of the Pessimist to observe the evils which have grown with the growth of our Eastern Empire, and which, by some fatality, have been allowed to spread themselves like a blight throughout all our system. Mr. Crawford and Mr. Rickards do not, in any instance, deny to the servants of the Company their share of talents and integrity and if, as Mr. Mangles and Mr. T. C. Robertson assert, the evils recorded in their works are more than half taken from official documents, I should wish much to be informed where we are to look for the optimism of the Bengal Government. Collectors and Judges though able and active Officers in their several situations, are not, from their moods and habits of business, the best qualified persons to become Law givers and Governors. They have much experience, doubtless, much integrity, I know; but their daily and continued routine of duties gives them contracted and narrow view on the points likely to be the subject of legislation, and it is one of the principal faults of this Government, that these views, acquired during a life employed in one unvarying round of business, are allowed, in too many instances, to influence its acts and proceedings.

The evils insisted upon by Mr. Crawford and Mr. Rickards are of too serious a nature to be met in the manner Mr. Mangles has chosen, we must have proof of their being no misgovernment. The picture may be over coloured, and the sky too much charged with hunger clouds; but if there is even a general similarity to the object that if the outline alone is true, it is enough; but as Mr. Mangles, by adopting a quotation from Mr. Robertson's work has allowed a great portion of his opponents facts to be derived from official sources, the antagonists of the Company may be held to have made out a strong case, without being accused of a resort to false reasoning or over colouring.

That we have acquired a vast extent of territory, is as much to be attributed to the jealousies and disputes of our adversaries, as to the wisdom of those at the head of the Government. Without making any reference to the wasteful expenditure of blood and treasure, during the Burmese war, and the beneficial results arising from the extension of our dominions in that quarter—I would like to ask Mr. Mangles, what was the treatment of the Marquis of Hastings, on his return



from a country where according to the author's statement he had done so much good. Was it such as to encourage others to proceed in the same career, or was the sin of professing liberal opinions on certain points, sufficient to outweigh all the benefits of a surplus revenue and a quiet dominion.

A great portion of the next pages of Mr. Mangles's Pamphlet is taken up by the Permanent Settlement. That measure has undergone so much discussion, that I did not expect anything new even from the acknowledged challenge of the present author. He has endeavoured to defend his measure and excuse the haste and want of caution with which it was completed; but I do not think with much success. He seems to consider it a redeeming quality, that an intention did exist to pass some laws for the protection of the Raients and other petty landholders, and enters into some details to prove the existence of said intention. He also states, that the whole tenor of the regulation which bear upon the perpetual Settlement, is in favor of the hereditary right of occupation, on the part of the Khoodkhast Raients. Why has this intention never been acted on? What has been the cause of delay? Regulations II of 1819, and I/I of 1828 prove that the Government is ready enough to assert its own rights to procure more land revenue, even at the risk of alarming the Zemindars, for whose estates a permanent settlement has been made. There is no want of legislative energy in these instances, but in the case of the cultivators of the soil—an intention expressed 40 years ago is held not only as sufficient but laudable, and the general tenor of the Regulations is all which falls to their lot. What has become of the late Mr. Harington's Minute and proposed Regulation on these very subjects, which it is well known occupied his attention up to the latest period of his remaining in this country? Where one party is so incalculably stronger than the other, why not interfere? Why place the flock in the charge of the wolf? The landholders, who are but as one to thousand of those who have an interest in the soil are not the only persons for whose benefit this much vaunted measure was intended to be carried into effect. There is no person whose occupation force him to mix with the Raients, and to observe closely the manner in which they are treated, who is not satisfied that the present system is a curse to them, an evil which presses them down hopelessly and irremediably, and who is not convinced that the Permanent Settlement has failed in bringing them permanent happiness.

That sales are but seldom resorted to now is not much in favor of the Government. That the evils of a system are but slightly remedied, is not very great praise; and if we consider it to be the interest of the ruling power, to encourage a feeling of stability amongst the Native Landholders, that they should direct their officers to abstain from measures which must affect at the last their own

interest is not a very splendid instance of magnanimity or good Government. The paucity of sales in the Lower Provinces may, I think, with some truth, be placed to the account of the Revenue Officers of Government who, in many instances are notoriously averse to depriving the defaulters of their landed property.

It may also be added, that the Court of Directors objected to the constant Sales of Estates for arrears, as having a tendency to produce a general rack-rent system throughout their Bengal Provinces.

#### —INTERLOPER. (483)

We have given a place in our preceding columns, to an examination of the opinions set forth by Mr. Mangles in the Pamphlet he has lately published. In the cursory notice we took of this brochure, it was not our wish or intention to provoke controversy. Nay, it is not without some degree of hesitation that we have given insertion to the portion of a letter addressed to us—but on reflection, we judged it best to give Interloper a fair opportunity of entering his caveats—against Mr. Mangles' positions, and the system he defends—since, though somewhat severe, our Correspondent's strictures are couched in temperate and courteous terms—and that system would be weak indeed that could not stand before such "paper pellets of the brain" from any quarter.

The writer of the communication in question, whoever he may be, seems to have taken but a distorted view of the subject, and is willing, in every instance, to refute how he can, all instances of beneficial rule which Mr. Mangles has produced in favor of the Government. In the first place, he acknowledges the correctness of Mr. Mangles' opinion in opposition to the statements put forth by Mr. Rickards, as to the condition of the Molungees;—but asserts, that the provisions of Regulation I, 1824, for the protection of this monopoly, are unjust in their results to the other parties of the community. We are not ourselves sufficiently versed in the Regulations, to be able to give a decided opinion on the point, but we can see no injustice in the Government affording some portion of its protection to those employed in the preparation of an article of consumption so essentially requisite to the community at large, and producing so much revenue to the state. Nay more, is there not some degree of inconsistency in first blaming the Government for the lower classes being left, as he says 'entirely at the mercy of the Zeminders'—and then rating the Government for its measures of protection of a portion of the lower orders against the Zeminders. We believe, however, that all claimants for rents due from Molungees, are able to obtain the same through the Salt Agents, and if this be the case, the injustice asserted to be committed is confined to very narrow limits.

With regard to the situation of the lower classes—where is the country in which it is quite what could be wished? There is ample room for regret on that point nearer home. We cannot deny that the condition of the lower orders in India may be worse than the beneficent of the Decennial Settlement intended it should be—but this is not so much to be attributed to the nature of the Government, as to the disposition of the superior land holder. We believe, that the land revenue does not form such a large portion of the actual proceeds of the estates, as insisted upon by Mr. Rickards, if taken as a whole; and although it may press heavily on one or two zemindaris, yet it is unfair to bring these forward as conclusive examples of the evils of a system, without advertg to the numerous advantages which have been spread among the generality of the people since that system was adopted. That defect still exists, and perhaps serious ones, in parts of our administration no man of observation or candour will attempt to deny, and Mr. Mangles nowhere, that we are aware of, asserts our form of Government to be the absolute perfection of human institutions. The system was forced upon us at first by the peculiar circumstances of our rule in this country, and it appeared to be the most humane of any that could, at that period, be adopted. Time has developed its defects and omissions; but remedies, it will be observable by a reference to Mr. Mangles' work, have been applied to most of those even which our Correspondent most loudly insists upon. A great increase has been made in the Courts of Justice. Native agencies has been generally adopted throughout the country and last, not least, we will add, the Judicial and Revenue Servants of the Honourable Company, have brought with them for the performance of their arduous duties, talents, zeal and integrity, not to be surpassed by anybody of Public Officers in the world. Our Correspondent, with all that apathy which arises from an inexperience of the horrors of a different order of things, writes very cavalierly about that security of life and property, as compared with the rule of our predecessors in the Government of this country, which results from its connection with Britain and even though he admits, that much of the improvement in cultivation, and the great amelioration apparent in the condition of many classes, accounts for it more satisfactorily than Mr. Rickards' theory of Free trade; yet is he indisposed to allow a tittle of merit on this account of Government, but asserts, that this is "but negative praise". The venerable Ruler to whom he makes allusion in his paper—was, we believe, of a very different opinion for it was Lord Hastings' boast, and our Correspondent may perhaps remember how his eye kindled with benevolent exultation as he spoke of it—that in devastated regions, where the ground was erst cut off up by the hooks of the Pindarrie horse, the yellow grain waved, and the peasant pursued his peaceful avocations, assured of perfect security



from the protective aegis of British power. We do not of course, give these as the very words of that lamented Statesman but those we have written include the sentiment.

Is not also the disposition evident, of an intense anxiety for ameliorating the condition of the lower classes on the part of their rulers, and may not the acts of turbulence alluded to by our Correspondent, have been as much the result of a combination amongst the worst of the lower classes, as of oppression on the part of the higher?

The Government, which invites all kinds of communications from its Officers, is not more likely to shut its ears to the misery of the lieges and whatever our Correspondent may deem to the contrary, we, for our own part, will conclude these discursive remarks by stating it as our opinion, that Mr. Mangles has deserved well, for having thus placed himself in the front rank of the defenders of Government and of his fellow Servants. (484)

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2, 1830

#### Correspondence

To The Editor of the *Government Gazette*

SIR,—I find it almost impossible to follow Mr. Mingles, as I could have wished, but I have no leisure for the task, and the time taken to compile this, is stolen from what should be employed in procuring me a livelihood.

I think, so far as I can see, he has selected the weakest points in Mr. Reckards' work to object to, and if the numerous charges preferred by that gentleman against the Company's administration, are compared with the detached portions taken up in these spaces, the conclusion must be, that Mr. Mangles, however anxious to defend his employers, could not, even with his talents, successfully combat the greater part of the obloquy cast upon their Government.

The first passage objected to, by Mr. Mangles in Mr. Crauford's work, is that one in page 55, second edition. The tenor of Mr. Crauford's arguments I take to be this, that the Government, by confining capitalists within certain limits, is enabled to take advantage of the surplus money which is thus thrown upon the market and the point at issue has been mistaken by Mr. Mangles. The comparative security of Government paper and Agency houses, has nothing to do with the matter, but it is whether the money forced into the Government loan, could not be more advantageously employed, if certain restrictions were removed.

The Agency houses are a curse to those committing their capital in their hands (whether borrowed or not is nothing, it is capital in want of employment) to loan upon landed property, as the laws of the country now stands, because of the uncertainty of the Courts where they may have to prosecute suits, and the total want of controul over the known venality of the Native Officers. But the case would be totally different if Europeans were allowed to vest their funds in landed property, to possess themselves of an interest in the country beyond that of the mere acquisition of wealth. A new stimulus would be given by them to Agriculture and Commerce, and a most advantageous change would be made in the relative condition of the Raieuts.

In the instance Mr. Mangles has related, regarding the failure of Agency houses, to prop up his argument, he is totally wrong. The Burmese War concluded in February, 1826. The new 5 per cent. loan was opened in 1825, and the house in question did not stop payment until October, 1826. So that all the deductions he has made must fall to the ground; and as the Author himself returned to Calcutta, from his public duties connected with the mission to Ava, previous to the failure of the house in question, he must have forgotten or confused the dates; as from what I have heard of his character, he is most unlikely to bring forward any wilful inaccuracies. The next point of discussion is that of colonization, which Mr. Mangles is ready to admit, would confer much benefit on the country, but considers it would be expedient to retain in the hands of the Governor-General, the power of summary transmission. In the opinion of most persons, this power would be destructive of the beneficial results likely to arise from the first measure. The expenditure of capital would be checked by it, and no person could consider himself certain of enjoying the fruits of his industry, whilst this tremendous power was placed in the hands of an absolute and irresponsible Government.

I cannot, from the length to which this letter has reached, enter more fully into Mr. Mangles' arguments; from them however, I am certain, he has never been employed in the Mofussil as a Judicial Officer, and has not been much in what are called Indigo districts. If he had been, he would have hesitated before he adduced the state of crime in certain districts (Tirhut and Chuprah) as an argument against Mr. Crauford's statements. It will operate as evidence either way, and the records of Nuddea, Jessore Rajeshahye, Dinagepoore, and Burdwan—(I name these districts from his own work), prove, and he himself gives the proof, that a material decrease of every species of crime has taken place within those jurisdictions where Indigo planters are most thickly settled, and it may be a fair question to put to him, whether a portion of these decrease be not

attributable to the diffusion of comforts and knowledge amongst the lower classes, arising from the expenditure of the capital of the much-abused Interlopers? He admits the present character of the Natives to be corrupt, stating them to be notoriously unjust to their trusts; but what degree of credit does he wish to attach to the system, which has forced and still forces them upon such means of obtaining wealth, which have increased by its action forgery, perjury, and fraud a hundredfold, and rendered the appearance of any Native or respectability in the Courts, a disgrace to himself and connections?

He also, I think, gives us good reasons to believe him unacquainted with the local Courts, and their presiding Officers by stating that the office of Superintendent of Law suits was created to check the feeling against the Government, which existed in the Courts of Justice. I have never heard that this feeling had any existence beyond the imagination of those who consider the Government should be supported in every claim and action, right or wrong. To the best of my judgment, this office was to check and controul the agency of Government in the different Courts; to consult with the proper Officers regarding the preparation and drawing up of pleadings to be filed in the Courts; to examine the evidence proposed to be given; and to prevent any loss to the Government from the culpable neglect of the local Officers engaged in the causes. I do not think the gentlemen who have held this office (themselves Judicial Servants), would have accepted it for the purpose of controuling and checking the Judges; and I am certain the Judges would not, for one moment, have submitted to such controul or dictation. But if the Government did erect this office for the purpose stated by Mr. Mangles, it is a strong argument against it. As I before remarked, there appears no one of energy in asserting and protecting fancied rights and claims of its own, but a sad neglect of the interests of its subjects.

There is no Judge in the Mofassil Courts, who is not aware of the evils which exist in the administration of Justice. There is not one, I hope and believe, who does not exert himself to remedy them. But with every exertion, talent and zeal can make, the Courts, which are appointed for the redress of all grievances are shut to the poor man. He cannot afford the time and money requisite for the successful prosecution of his claims, or to defend himself from injustice. The system is to him "a curse, not a blessing—a cry, not a judgment". Until a more simple code of laws is introduced; until greater publicity is given to the proceedings; a better check than now exists exercised over the inferior Officers employed in the Courts, and more liberal alliance made to the Native Officers of Justice, the Judicial system will still continue a reproach to the Government, and an evil to the inhabitants. Holding these opinions, I cannot but



regret that a gentleman possessing the talents and acquirements of Mr. Mangles, should have used them in advocating the continuance of measures which have entailed misery upon the subjects of this Government, and prevented the extension of knowledge and moral rectitude throughout the vast Empire of Hindoostan.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

AN INTERLOPER. (485)

Today we have given insertion to the remainder of Interloper's letter, on Mr. Mangles' pamphlet, and, considering the peculiar opinions which it promulgates, and the freedom, or rather latitude of assertion and interference with which these opinions are enforced; our Correspondent, we presume, will readily admit that we have evinced no indisposition whatever to meet him in the open field of discussion, and to let him have his full swing. The system which our Correspondent attacks, has nothing to dread from fair argument; and although upon the first perusal of his communication, we had some doubts as to the perfect propriety of publishing it—yet, as it evidently bore the impress of a talented and gentleman-like pen, and as the fact of our declining to receive it, might be misconstrued into a consciousness of inability to counteract the reasoning, we deemed it, on the whole, the best and most becoming plan, to hand it over at once to the good offices of our compositors. Having done this in the instance before us, we do not however, pledge ourselves to extend a similar consideration to the communications of other scribes adverse to the Company's rule who may be fired into noble emulation by the example of our Correspondent; a resolution not fraught, we submit, with any inconvenience or injustice to them, since they have ample room and scope enough to carry on the war in the columns of other journals "nothing loath"—perhaps, to receive communications upon such subjects.

In our last, we expressed our opinion with sufficient explicitness, to evince that we held, on the position controverted, very different sentiments from those put forth by our Correspondent. To attack or to asperse, is comparatively easy so much so indeed, that there is reason to suspect the existence of a natural propensity in the human mind, to underrate things that have been established. There have been severe Commentators of Shakespeare and Milton, who were themselves perfectly incapable of composing a line, or perhaps of

appreciating the spirit and genius of either; and there are dilettanti critics on the art of governing millions differing from themselves in religion, politics, customs, prejudices, and manner who have never carefully and dispassionately examined the subject, or who know little more of its bearings, its intricacies, and its claims than a book or some little London or Anglo-Calcutta experience could afford them. In this class it will, of course, be readily understood, that we do not include either Mr. Rickards or Mr. Crauford—although there are crudenesses in the writings of both which surprise us; no—our allusion rather glances at the sea-coal fire-side writers, who sit down and write long articles respecting the wants and wishes of a people of whom they literally can know little or nothing for of all the races in the world, there exists, we believe, none of whom it is more difficult for one who has not seen and resided amongst them, to judge with any accuracy of their morale, their wishes, and their necessities, than the natives of India.

In the portion of his communication, submitted to our readers, in this day's paper, the attack of Interloper seems principally directed against the administration of justice in the provinces subject to the Company's dominion. Had we room for Mr. Mangles' own argument at length—they would be a sufficient answer to Interloper—and it does surprise us, that after perusing, as he professes to have done, Mr. M's Pamphlet, all he should have brought forward to controvert statements and facts, is some considerable portion of assertion, mixed up with less or more Courteous and measured vituperation. To judge fairly of the condition of our Ryuts—let it be compared with what it was before our dominion and with what is now the case in states independent of our rule. The Bengal Ryut pursues his rural avocations in peace, sows his grain, and makes sure, if he is spared, to reap it. Not so in states not very far off where the ploughman goes armed with his sword girt on his thigh, his shield slung behind him, and his spear sticking in the end of the furrow and is not sure but his next neighbour or a superior officer may reap what he sows, and who has no appeal whatever from the oppression of the functionary immediately above him; or if he has, dares not urge it for fear of worse consequences. All, as Mr. Mangles justly states, who have seen anything of the general condition of the peasantry in native states, know, that it is in no respect to be envied by the most depressed Ryut under the permanent settlement. No allowance appears to have been made by our Correspondent for the slowness of operations, and, consequently, of social perfectability that must, of necessity, arise where the field is so vast, the population so immense, and the controlling machinery so simple and circumscribed in comparison to the illimitable extent and discordant materials on which it is brought to bear.

We have often heard it asserted, that much delay exists in the decision of causes in the Mofussil Courts; we have as frequently been informed that this delay principally arises from the multiplicity of cases brought before the Courts, which we may be permitted to urge demonstrate pretty clearly no want of inclination or power, on the part of the natives, to have recourse to the local Courts, for the purpose of settling their disputes. We understand also, that minor Courts have been especially established, for the purpose of deciding on cases of a petty nature, in which the interests of the poorer and agricultural classes are likely to be concerned, with liberty of appeal to the superior Courts. In fact, from all what we have learnt, it is obvious that the Government has successfully directed its endeavours towards providing for security of property and life within its dominions, and our Correspondent himself does justice to the talents, zeal, and integrity of the Officers employed under it. Although we sincerely admire the sympathy our Correspondent evinces for the poorer classes of India yet, when he asserts, as if the remark applies solely to India that the Courts, which are appointed for the redress of all grievances, are shut to the poor man surely he was in justice bound to advert to the fact, that even supposing this is to be asserted, the defect or grievance, is not confined to India. Let us look even to England which has had the benefit of a completer system—a system which has been the growth of some eight centuries; whereas, the Indian one, so much blamed, has scarcely existed for so many lustres:—even in England the difficulty of the poor man's getting redress in Courts of Justice is proverbial and as a corollary upon the saying, that the Courts are open to him it has become a noted remark 'and so is the London Tavern'.

If we mistake not, too, in those districts where civil causes have accumulated to a great extent, all measures which the resources of Government enabled it to adopt, have been brought into operation for the relief of the inhabitants. In many instances, the office of Magistrate has been separated from that of Judge thus admitting of the latter officer devoting his exclusive attention to the decision of civil causes; and in others, Registrars, with special power, have been appointed for the sole purpose of satisfying the call of the people for a more speedy administration of justice. It appears to us, that our Correspondent does not take into consideration the limited resources of the country; every increase of establishment must be met by fresh taxation from the community, as there cannot be found sufficient funds for such a speedy and cheap administration of justice as our Correspondent seems to wish for. Until therefore some feasible plan be brought forward by the opponent of the present system, for the promotion of a superior one, which at the same or less expense, would meet the wants and wishes of the native inhabitants, we must remain contented with the one now in action, satisfying ourselves, that it is



the firm intention, as well as the true interest of this Government, to protect its subjects to the utmost extent of its power and resources.

Before dealing so sweepingly as he has done with the judicial system, we could wish that our Correspondent had perused that portion of Mr. Mangles' work, which refers to that part of the subject, with more care than he seems to have done. 'It behoves us', Mr. Mangles justly observes 'to enquire, in the first place, how the people of Bengal were situated at the time when Lord Cornwallis introduced the present judicial system. What had been their condition; what was their tendency to crime; what reliance might be placed upon the influence of the moral ordinances of their religion, in co-operation with the efforts which the Law-giver and Magistrate were making for the general welfare; to what extent did the public spirit exist; and how far might the administration of justice be entrusted to people themselves?' Mr. Mangles then gives a picture of the state of Native Society previous to the introduction of that system, which it is certainly anything but pleasant to dwell upon. 'The feeling, which we call public spirit, and which is based upon an enlarged and intelligent selfishness,—upon an habitual conviction that true self-love and social are the same,—had no existence whatever. Veracity, the great bond of society, was a virtue almost unknown, and corruption, speculation, and extortion, were common alike to the highest and humblest individuals, to whom lucky accident might give the power of preying upon their brethren. He who was uppermost, did but what he knew his victim would do to him, if their relative situations were inverted; the Zemindar wrung and tortured the Ryut; the Ryut defrauded the Zemindar; the Aumin, or Native Collector, plundered them both. The whole frame of society was disorganised; indeed, the combination of ideas, which we express by the term society, had no corresponding subsistence. Every man's heart and hand were against his neighbour, if not in open violence,—a privilege which the ruling power often reserved to itself—in all the thousand relations of private and public life, in fraud and false witness in exaction and active cruelty, in apathetic indifference to pain and suffering'. But, Mr. Mangles further remarks—as Lord Cornwallis and the Officers subordinate to him—'could not give a moral character to the people whom they were called upon to govern,—could not suddenly eradicate their vices, and plant virtues in their state,—they were obliged to stem the torrent as they best could. Let those who know, from sad experience, the labour of controlling a single vicious boy, estimate the difficulty of their task. They could not allow the country to fall into a state of absolute anarchy; they were obliged to endeavour to administer civil and criminal justice. But whatever was done they were compelled to do for themselves. They could not expect and they certainly did not receive any assistance from the people, beyond their services in ministerial situations of the most subordinate description.' With a very limited number of English functionaries,

whose services can be devoted to the administration of justice, and the superintendence of such Officers of Police and Judges of inferior jurisdiction, as may, be selected from the Native community, the Government of Bengal has struggled on to the present day—and with what success, it would take much more space to shew than our limits will admit of. Suffice it, that he who brings perfect candour to the consideration of the subject, will be apt to express his astonishment, not that the system should have defects and omissions, but that it should work so well. Defective as our institutions have been clamorously asserted to be, and to a certain extent as they are acknowledged to be, yet they have already produced vast good, and contain within themselves many germs of still further improvement. Mr. Mangles shows, by an appeal to stubborn facts and figures, that from the year 1803 to 1825, heinous crimes have been greatly decreasing: thus from 1803 to 1807 inclusive, the average of each year, in the Lower Provinces, of gang robberies for instance, was 1,481, while from 1823 to 1825 the average stands at 186. Under this system, landed property has greatly increased in value. Wastes, which formerly separated the estates of many proprietors from those of their neighbours, and thus precluded collusion, have been brought under tillage. The suppression of affrays and family feuds, by the strong hand of the Police, has driven the parties who were accustomed to seek rude redress by irregular and summary means, into the Civil Courts. In other quarters, the spirit of gambling, restlessness, and turbulence, which used to manifest itself on open violence, and the indulgence of predatory habits, now finds vent in the gentler excitation of a law-suit. The subordinate classes of the agricultural community do not submit to the extortion of their superiors so patiently as heretofore; and every Native subject of the Company is well aware, that the Courts of Justice are open to his complaints against the Revenue Officers of Government. In 1825—it appears that 166,504 causes were disposed of in our Civil Courts. Here, exclaims Mr. Mangles, is a great, a tangible blessing. Many thousands of these causes hinged upon disputes between landlord and tenant, the opulent and powerful Zemindar, and the hitherto defenceless Ryot; and besides these, many thousands of summary suits, affecting the same parties, are annually disposed of: 'Before the existing tribunals were established, ten-fold tyranny and extortion were practised, but as redress was nowhere to be found, the sufferers were compelled to submit in silence. Is nothing gained, then, by the actual protection of thousands every year; and, is it not to be supposed, that the example of their rescue will operate as a general check upon oppression, and stimulate others to similar assertion of their rights?' The subject might be pursued but we have already exceeded our limits. (486)

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9, 1830

### Native Papers

**Meeting of Dhurma Subha:** On Sunday, the 4th Shrabun, there was a meeting of the Dhurma Subha, when such business of the Society was transacted, of which we now publish the particulars.

Mr. Francis Bathie has been appointed to take home the petition in favor of the burning of widows and against colonization. The written agreement which had been made with him was at this meeting made known to the Society, and received the concurrence of all. That gentleman was himself present on the occasion, and at the desire of the members received all those papers and documents which he required as necessary to support the petition. All the members of the committee signed his power of attorney. On enquiry being made with regard to the reward which was to be given to him, and the legal expenses which he might incur the committee of finance was authorised to disburse whatever funds might be found necessary. Mr. Bathie then rose and addressed the assembly at great length. The substance of his speech was as follows: 'I am now proceeding to England on your behalf, and to fulfil your wishes will spare no labour either of body, mind, or speech I take God to witness that there shall be no negligence on my part. After having carefully perused your petition and the legal opinions and documents with which it is supported, I feel a firm conviction that your request will certainly be granted.' After this and other such remarks, conveyed with the utmost urbanity and talent, he took leave of the assembly, taking with him all the papers. He will embark on the 27th of July.

It was next mentioned as highly probable, that petitions would hereafter be signed and sent from other places. The petition which the attorney has now taken with him, contains the signature of many inhabitants of Calcutta, both native and foreign, and of those residing in the vicinity of Calcutta, in the towns of Chinsurah, Chandernagore and Serampore, in the villages of Coshipore, Bhuaneeepore, and other places, and in the districts of Jessore, Jelapore, Furreedpor &c. &c. &c. Upon the question, therefore, how the petitions which may hereafter arrive, are to be transmitted, it was determined that they should be sent to Mr. Bathie by Post. The Secretary then said, it was formerly determined that until this petition should be sent home a meeting should be held every Sunday. Through the favor of the Almighty this determination has hitherto been kept. But in what order shall meetings be held in future? Upon which it was settled, that a meeting should be held on the first Sunday of every month; but that if in the intermediate time any important business



should arise, the Secretary might convene an extra meeting. It was next determined that as the great object of the Society, the sending to England a petition in favor of Suttees, had been accomplished, it was necessary to take into consideration the erection of a house. But until the buildings of the Dhurmasubha were ready, Baboo Gokoolnath Mullie took upon himself the charge of providing a suitable place for the meeting. The Secretary was also directed to execute all the necessary measures, and to correspond with the Finance Committee. As the Constitution of the Society had not been fixed, but business had been hitherto conducted only upon certain general principles, it now became necessary also to draw up the form of the constitution, which task was committed to Baboo Radha Kanta Deb, and Baboo Ramkomal Sen, and Baboo Bhuvaneechurn Bandopadhyaya. They agreed to this proposal, and promised speedily to present the draft to the Society, which, after having been discussed and passed in the committee, will be printed and published.

After these matters had been despatched, Baboo Ram Komul Sen arose and thus addressed the assembly: 'All members of the Committee have equally labored in the establishment of this Society and in promoting its chief object, the despatch of the petition to England; yet it is a matter of duty that we should acknowledge the peculiar exertions of Bhuvaneechurn Bundopadhyaya by a vote of thanks; for although few are ignorant of the labour he has given, and the personal loss he has incurred in promoting this object, yet as being more particularly acquainted with it, I now make it known to all'. He then described at length the exertions and the losses, the judgment and the ability of Bundopadhyaya, upon hearing which the whole assembly was struck with the justice of his remarks, and voted their thanks to the Secretary.

Bundopadhyaya then acknowledging his great obligation to the Society, said, 'I am not worthy of these thanks; although I may possibly have labored above the other members of the Committee, yet this is no reason for voting me your thanks; for who thinks of voting thanks to one who fulfils the religious observances which constitute his duty? Upon this Baboo Radha Kanta Deb and Baboo Oomanand Thakoor observed, that 'his remarks evidently shewed his great virtue, but that in this age he who performed even his duty became the object of praise.' Upon which Raja Kalee Krishun Banadoor observed, that though they had voted him their thanks, it was still their duty to publish a letter of thanks, to be signed by all, and to erect a statue to him when the hall of the Dhurma Subha should be completed. After this Kasheenath Bundopadhyaya said that Bhuvaneechurn was unwilling to publish the report of this day's proceedings in the *Chundrika*, because it appeared unseasonable to sound his own praise in his own paper. He therefore thought it would be advisable to publish the

report either in the *Government Gazette* or in the *Sumachar Durpun*. Upon which the meeting agreed that it should be published, at their request in the *Chundrika*, which would shield the publisher from blame. From the *Chaudrikait* will be published in the *Durpun*, and thus find its way into all the papers.

Baboo Ram Komul Sen then arose again and begun to extol Tarinee Churn Mittre more particularly for his excellent translation of the petition and the legal precept into Hindee and in Bengalee, by which his talents, learning, and labours had been so eminently displayed. Unless the Mittree Baboo had labored in this manner, the meaning of our English petition could not have been understood by all. I therefore move a vote of thanks to him, which was unanimously carried.

Bhuwanechurn Bundopadhya then arose, and respectfully addressing the meeting, said, Baboo Radha Kanta Deb has prepared the petition in favor of Suttees in English, and inserted in it the Regulations passed by the Governor-General, together with an appropriate reply to every single statement it contains, and has also answered fully the reply given by the Governor-General to our first petition, and has diligently collected from many works whatever precepts were to be found relative to Concremation and Posteremation and a life of austerities, and having translated them, has also inserted them in our petition. This petition was sent for correction to a learned Englishman, who on reading it was highly gratified, and greatly extolled the Baboo. The attorney, Mr. Francis Bathie, also, on seeing the petition felt convinced that its object would certainly be granted. When therefore we observe the great diligence and ability which the Baboo has exerted, he appears worthy of our peculiar thanks. Baboo Oomanund Thakur supported the motion of Bundapadhya, and said, we offer to the Baboos our highest gratitude and thanks, and desire always to do so. Baboo Ram Komul Sen then observed, that it was not in their power to do justice to the ability of Baboo Radha kanta Deb. Baboo Bauguvuteehurn Gungopadhya then observed, that this was noting but the truth. All then, by general consent voted their thanks to the Deb Baboo, who rose, and in mild and elegant language, acknowledged his obligations to the meeting, and returned his thanks to the members of the Committee.

Bhuwaneechurn Bundapadhya then rose again and said, that with the assistance of Nemichunder Seeromonee, Sumbhoochunder Bachusputee, and Joygopal Turkullunkar, and under the sanction of Neelmonee Nyalunkar and Joynarayan Turkopunchanun, Heronath Turkubhosun had prepared the legal precept originally sent to the Governor-General, as well as that now sent with the petition. This legal precept has been sent for signature to many different places.

and all the pundits have united in extolling the learning of Turkubhoosun as exhibited in this legal document, so consonant with the Shasters, and have affixed their signature to it; he is therefore worthy of a vote of thanks. Upon which Baboo Radha Kanta Deb rose and offered particular thanks to Turkubhoosun, adding thanks to all the pundits who are members of the Committee. The remaining business of the Society was then committed to the Secretary, and the meeting broke towards the evening.—*Sumachar Chundrika*. (487)

We learn from the *Chundrika*, that Mr. Francis Bathie is about to proceed to England with the petition, in favour of the burning of widows, and against colonisation. A report of the speech which he made on the occasion of receiving his credentials from the Dhurma Subha, will be found in another part of the paper. The *Chundrika* has given us a very full detail of the transactions of that meeting, but has omitted to mention that sum is to be given to Mr. Bathie as a remuneration for his labor, or what has been voted for the legal expenses to be incurred in England. And as the Editor of the *Chundrika* who is also the Secretary of the Society, has published the name of every subscriber, together with the amount of his subscription, we hope he will also favour us with a statement on the other side, and in his papers of next week, inform the subscribers how the money has been expended.—*Sumachar Darpan*.—*Hurkaru*. (438)

#### MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16, 1830

We lately adverted to a report propagated by a Native paper, entitled the *Chundrika*, relative to a Widow said to have starved herself to death, because she was not permitted to burn with her husband's corpse, or rather, because others would not culpably lend their aid to her doing so. The *Chundrika* was very pathetic upon the occasion—and indulged in some profane nonsense about the husband being the only god of a wife, and so forth. Our Native contemporary's compassion wonderfully overflowed for the forlorn children, bereaved of their mother by a voluntary act of starvation although had she been burnt to death instead judging from the tone and leaning of his remarks, his sympathy would not have abounded so much for their distressed situation. We also expressed the regret we really felt at hearing of this mistaken act of duty. We said nothing however of the scope and aim of the remarks, which were obviously against a certain Regulation of Government. We might, however, have spared our expressions of regret, as well as the *Chundrika* its pathos both were premature, for it seems that the Widow alluded to has acted much more wisely than the *Chundrika* supposed or perhaps wished for she is still alive and well, to take care of her family.



This piece of intelligence we learn from the *Covenud* another Native paper which made enquiry into the matter, and found the story to be perfectly unfounded. We hope, the *Chundrika* in future, will be more cautious. What kind of a cause must that be which requires to be blostered up by such figments. (489)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1830

To The Editor of the *Government Gazette*

SIR,—You will be really doing us a piece of favor, Mr. Iditur, if you will tell our skipper to take French leave of that land lubber with his burning shame of a preachment from the Negroes here. Our Boatswain is not superstitious, but he says that these chap is worse nor a parson, and if the devil flew away with the Eliza's anchor because a parson was on board, we would like just to ax, and may be to know, why the Negroes, preachment to let every mother's son burn to death the fond creature that gave him birth, should not send us all to Davy's locker.

My service to you, Mr. Iditur,

TOM TOUGH X his mark

P. S. I forgot to let you know a secret, Our steward is a bit of a schollard, and stands up for the Skipper for he said privately to all hands on the forecassle as how the Secretary told the Captain that "Kalee" would keep us affloat in spite of the Devil, if we would only mast head him twice a week and give him a scrubbing and shaving when crossing the line.—T. T. (490)

With reference to the Note of our Tar-ry Correspondent, we know not which is the most amusing, his apparent dread of the "preachment" affair or the gullibility of those Natives, who have assembled in solemn conclave to do what to us appears, a very foolish thing; viz., to throw away their time and their money to no purpose. Seriously speaking, however, it does surprise us, that some of the respectable and well informed members of the Dhurma Shubha (for such there are, we readily grant in the list of those who have associated themselves under this designation) should never, apparently for a moment, have considered the absurdity of the speculation, taking it as one from which a *quid pro quo* was to be expected for money expended upon it. We say nothing of the petition itself as such for if the unanswerable arguments that have already been recorded upon the subject of its prayer, have not made the due impression on the minds of those who have subscribed it, nothing that we could say would be likely to

produce effect. Of this, however, they may rest assured, that on the general English mind and the English Government, the petition will not produce the slightest effect and that all the money they have expended, and may intend to expend upon furthering that object, might, quoad their own eventual interests, be as well thrown into the Hooghly. Even supposing for a moment, that the object in view had the smallest chance of being carried, and that their petition had really a leg to stand upon we should imagine, that the necessity of adopting the means to the end would have urged itself upon their recollection; and that they would at least have endeavoured to secure as their Agent, a person likely to have some weight and influence with the authorities at home. (491)

To The Editor of the *Government Gazette*

SIR,—Altho' I may appear in the eyes of the public a busy body, by putting the underwritten questions, yet I conceive myself well justified in so doing, for I now find a certain practice prevalent, which was never the case before, and I wish to satisfy my mind by asking upon what grounds it is so. The questions then are why do opulent Native Gentlemen have Silver Sticks carried before or after them wherever they go? By whose authority do they sanction the unsheating of their Beerjeebausies' Swords, when they know that such a doing is by no means allowed by the Government? And what is the reason that they wish to make so open a show of themselves whilst labouring under the fear of being called into question? Should some of those Gentlemen to whom the Cap may fit be pleased to answer the queries, and convince me of the authority they possess, or the reason they have for doing, as herein stated, I shall feel greatly obliged.

Your's obediently,

A. SUBSCRIBER. (492)

24th August 1830.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1830

**Calcutta Trades Association**

At a Special General Meeting of the Calcutta Trades Association, held on the 23rd August, at the office of Messrs. Leyburn and Co. a code of Bye-Laws or Regulations prepared by the Committee, was submitted for the consideration of the Meeting. This code was approved and confirmed, and the Committee was authorized to publish such portion of it, as may be found to concern the Public.

In obedience to the above instructions the Committee have made the following extracts from the Regulations, which they publish for general information:

## VII. OBJECTS OF THE ASSOCIATION

To encourage the general adoption of the system of ready money payments which prevails in all other parts of the world, and which enables Tradesmen to sell at lower rate than those of Calcutta can afford to do, from the prevalence of the ruinous system of indiscriminate credit, which has obtained for many years, to the serious injury of the Tradesmen and the manifest disadvantage of the Public.

2. To define the terms of credit, when credit is allowed, and to prescribe measures calculated to ensure payment and guard against future loss when the terms of the credit are violated.

3. To encourage a friendly communication amongst persons engaged in business in Calcutta, especially on subjects involving their common interests; and objects which appear to have been hitherto, neglected.

## VIII. IN FURTHERANCE OF THE ABOVE OBJECTS

In furtherance of the declared objects of the Association, as specified in the preceding Resolution, the following Regulations have been adopted:

1. It is strongly recommended by the Committee and the Members thereof individually and collectively pledge themselves, by all fair means and suitable arrangements, to encourage the system of **READY MONEY PAYMENTS**.

2. It is considered by the Committee, that the most effectual way of accomplishing this very desirable objects is by selling at reduced prices for ready money; by refusing credit, to all but the old customers who have good accounts; or new ones whose names and credit are generally well known.

3. In defining the **TERMS OF CREDIT**, when credit is allowed, the usages of the different trades in Calcutta have been considered: the following are found to have been long established and circumstances render it advisable that they should be continued:

In **ADVANCE**.—At Subscriptions. House Builders.

**BEFORE DELIVERY**.—Auctioneers.

### ON DELIVERY

All Trades to all persons, to whom credit is not allowed.



### ONE MONTH

Schools, Boarding Houses, Livery, Stable-keepers.  
Hotel and Tavern-Keepers, Provisioners.  
Undertakers, Bakers.

### THREE MONTHS

Booksellers and Stationers. Carvers and Gilders.  
Music & Instrument Sellers. Cabinet-Makers.  
Jewellers & Silversmiths. Shoe-Makers  
Watch-Makers, Milliners & Dress Makers.  
Chemists & Druggists. Wine Merchants.  
Civil Engineers. General Shop-Keepers.

### FOUR MONTHS—Coach-Makers.

Tailors usually allow twelve months, but some allow only three months.

4. It is understood that at the expiration of the above terms of credit, the Tradesman is authorised to charge interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum; and that those trades that allow a credit of three or more months, admit the propriety of allowing a liberal discount for ready money.

5. All Tradesman to affix their Terms of Business, and rates of interest and discount upon their Shop Receipts and Bill Heads.

6. WHEN THE TERMS OF CREDIT ARE VIOLATED grossly, by any individual it is recommended that intimation be given to the Secretary, who shall keep a Register for this purpose, for the information and guidance of Members of this Association, and to guard against future loss.

\* \* \* \* \*

15. The third declared object of the Association being mainly accomplished by the establishment of the Association, and the appointment of the Committee and General Meetings, nothing remains which can form subject-matter for Regulation. It is hoped that much good feeling may be generated at the Meetings above alluded to, which have already affected many personal acquaintances, amongst whom are some who had been for many years only nominally known to each other, and who would probably have remained so, but for the establishment of the Association. Whatever may be wanting to give the most full effect to this, the 3rd declared object of the Association, must be accomplished by spontaneous acts of individual Members. (493)

THURSDAY; SEPTEMBER 9, 1830

To The Editor of the *Government Gazette*

SIR,—As there now remains little or on doubt as to the appointment of Native Aumeens, or Commissioners; as a well-wisher of British India, and its present Government: I rejoice at the judicious and generous arrangements,—which (while they reflect the highest credit on the authorities of British India) no doubt will create much good: inasmuch as Europeans and Natives will, henceforth, act as a check upon each other—the odds of justice being now purely administered, will be—as seven to one in preference to former times. But it is to be hoped, that Europeans will not be denied admittance to the inferior offices, for unless they be appointed to superintend the Tannahs, reform is out of the question—it is they alone (as far as concerned) who have the power, inclination, and facilities, to force the justice out of its primitive and natural path, by their bribery, corruption, and false reports—unless Europeans be appointed over the Tannahs, both Native and European Judges will still be open and and subject to the same impositions, without any safety, check, or guarantee and further, as Natives are elevated to sit as Judges, a few Europeans also ought (in justice to all parties) to be appointed as petty or Local Magistrates, to Superintend the Tannahs and try trivial causes, this plan would prove an equilibrium of power between both Europeans and Natives, and command universal approbation and applause. Fair Play, Honesty, and Justice, are Jewels all the world over, and it is to be hoped will not be lost sight of in the present case, but be allowed to act in harmony for the public good. I again avow, that the Tannahs without Europeans will, as hitherto, dupe their superiors with impunity, and still continue to tyrannise and oppress the poor, who have neither shelter nor protection, from their rapacity and cruelty. Surely Europeans are not less worthy (than Natives) of promotion, especially when the call of the whole population is unanimous in their claim, and without which there is no hope of improvement for the poor trusting these impartial, important and experimental truths may be taken into serious consideration.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

COSMOPOLITE. (494)

Cawnpore, 23rd August, 1830.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1830

The Army of the Algerine Expedition had embarked at Toulon on the 16th May, amidst loud cheers. (495)

Some five or six months ago we noticed the gratifying fact of the introduction of Vaccination into the Munne pore district, where the dreadful ravages of the small pox caused it to be hailed as a great blessing. Through the praiseworthy exertions of Capt. Grant, we are glad to learn that the establishment of Vaccination in that quarter may be now considered as beyond the risk of accident and that the benefit will be lasting. Government, it will be recollected, sent Vaccinator from the institution for educating Native Doctors, to Munne pore. Through his tuition, there are now four men reported qualified to vaccinate and they proceed, it seems, in different directions through the valley. The Rajah takes great interest in Vaccination, and has taken such steps as cannot fail to prove successful in impressing its importance on the people, and in spreading and keeping up the antidote. (496)

**Anglo-Hindoo poetry:** A volume of English Poems by a Hindoo! This is certainly another proof of the march of intellect; but within the last two or three days such has emanated from the Calcutta Press. The work in question consists of 'The Shair'—and other poems by Kasiprasad Ghosh, who is one of the Alumni of the Hindoo College, where we believe he distinguished himself by the progress he made in his study. The work is dedicated to the Governor General. Shair is the Persian term a Minstrel, The poem is thus prefaced:

'Harp of my country! Pride of yore!  
Whose sweetest notes are heard no more!  
O ! give me once to touch thy strings,  
Where tuneful sweetness ever clings.  
Though bards that far superior were  
Once waked the sleeping sweetness there:  
Yet if my scanty skill can make  
One note, however faint, awake,  
My weak endeavor will not be  
In vain;—'tis all I wish from thee'

Our young author views scenes *couleur de rose*, and with a fanciful eye, for we have hills, and purling rills, and zephyrs, and swans, and nightingales where we should not have expected to find them. The poem is almost wholly wanting in incident—and is therefore more a vehicle of sentiment than of adventure. The Shair, or Minstrel—is described at first as in the enjoyment of the most



delightful pastoral happiness with his beloved Armita, in a delicious shady grove. She, at length, unfortunately dies, it is not stated how and the poor Minstrel is reduced to a state of despair.

'Mark the refulgent light of even  
Which paints an August's rain-wash'd heaven,  
Though bright it burns, how soon it fades  
Before the Evening's lowering shades—  
And mark the rainbow's fleeting dyes  
Reflected in the Summer skies;—  
And you will know how soon away  
Passed the bard's happiness for aye.

His grief for his irreparable loss is described at full length—the following may serve as a specimen of our young author's powers at describing impassioned emotion:

'But hark! what strangest sound I hear?  
What like sad sighs invade mine ear?  
Is it the wind on shaggy hills?  
Is it the sound of purling rills?  
Is it the sound of fountains springing?  
Is it that tuneful birds are singing?  
No; 'tis alas! the Shair weeps  
For her who ne'er to wake now sleeps.  
No, 'tis the sweetest nightingale  
Who mourns his rosebud o'er,  
The fairest of this blissful vale.  
That ah! is now no more!"

At length the forlorn Shair comes to a deplorable end.

"But lo! in such despairing mood  
The grief-worn Shair goes,  
To where the sea beyond the wood  
In heaving billows flows.  
He mounts the craggy rock beside  
The Ocean's awe-inspiring tide.  
Upon its lofty brow he stands  
With downcast look and clasped hands  
And looks upon the sea beneath,  
Like wan Despair on friendly Death;  
But ere the Shair Flings  
Into the Ocean's breast below,  
A sad and last farewell he sings  
To life and its unvaried wo.

### THE FAREWELL SONG

Farewell my lovely native land!  
Where roses bloom in many a vale,  
Where green clad hills majestic stand,  
Where flowerets woo the scented gale;  
Where Surya from his throne above  
With brightest colours paints the day;  
Where ripples rise to clasp their love  
Th' eluding beams that o'er them play;  
Where when the queen of silent night  
Graces the star-illumined hall  
However the heart her dewy light  
In streams o'erpowering still doth fall  
Where mighty Gunga's billows flow  
And wander many a country by;  
Where ocean smiles serene below,  
Beneath thy blue and sunny sky.  
Where many sacred rivers lave  
Full many a wood or mountain green;  
Where pines and citrons towering wave  
In rural grandeur-stately scene!  
Land of the gods and lofty name;  
Land of the fair and beauty's spell;  
Land of the bards of mighty fame;  
My native land! farewell, farewell!  
No sooner had the Shair sung  
His wildest saddest lay,  
Than down himself he madly flung  
Into the nether bay.  
A moment parts the sea; and then  
Forever closes it again;  
And as before the azure main  
Serenely wanders now again.

We have had scarcely time even to glance at the other poems. As every young bard evinces his fealty to the Queen of Poesy, the Moon—our author has not forgotten his duty in that respect, for he has addressed her in two sonnets—one of these we subjoin:—

'How in the mirror'd pavement of the sky,  
Thou' like a stately lady robed in white,  
Walkest and seem'st as shedding from on high,  
In constant shower, thy soul-subduing light!  
But now withdrawest them from mortal sight,  
And with thy veil of silver-fringed cloud,  
Thy fair and modest mien thou dost enshroud,

As if ashamed to show it—But its bright,  
 And soft, and lovely beauty leaves behind  
 Its image stamped within the bosom's core  
 And bring the long departed days to mind;  
 When love beneath thee, sped his pleasure store;  
 The happy past then blazes high and bright,  
 As if thy beams have kindled evening's light.'

We must now bring our notice of this work to a conclusion. The chief fault in it is an overredundancy of more words, as compared with the staple of ideas. Perhaps it had been better had the author meditated a little longer on the beauties of the English poets—before he determined upon publishing. We 'accept the omen'—however, as an earnest of something better to come—and as a gratifying proof of the fact, that the Natives of this country begin to entertain a just interest in English composition. (497)

#### MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4, 1830

**Anglo-Indian College:** In course of the last month—a good deal of discussion arose out of an Order issued by the Committee of Managers of this Institution—and which was couched as follow: 'The Managers of the Anglo-Indian College having heard that several of the Students are in the habit of attending Societies at which Political and Religious discussions are held, think it necessary to announce their strong disapprobation of the practice, and to prohibit its continuance. Any Students being present at such a Society after the promulgation of this order, will incur their serious displeasure. A letter addressed to a Contemporary by the Reverend Mr. Hill, in explanation of the causes that led to the above order, stated, that impressed with the conviction, that whilst the system of education pursued at the Anglo-Indian College was subverting the faith of the Alumni in their own, it was substituting nothing in its room:—several persons determined to attempt bringing before them the subject of natural and revealed religion. The Reverend Mr. Duff residing in the neighbourhood of the Hindoo College offered the lower apartment of his house for the purpose. A lecture, accordingly, was delivered to a very respectable and attentive auditory of young Native gentlemen; and shortly afterwards the order alluded to was issued by the Managers. Mr. Hill, in his letter, deprecates this measure and considers the insertion of the word Political discussion as artful, and insidious—contending that the meeting was not sectarian, nor in violation of any existing regulation, and particularly, that it was not political a position, we presume, which no one, upon a due consideration of the circumstances, and persons engaged in it, will be disposed to controvert for a moment.



It was also observed with reference to the order, that it strongly indicated the fears of the votaries of Brahma, that the 'frivolous rites' of Hindoism could not stand before the system of Christianity that the interference was presumptuous and tyrannical, the Managers, having no right whatsoever to dictate to the students of the Institution how they shall dispose of their time out of College. A writer in the *Christian Intelligencer* for October seeing that the decree of the committee is unrepealed asks whether it really possesses those qualities that entitled it to a permanent continuance, and whether, in short, the enactment of the Managers be distinguished by wisdom, justice, or goodness? In a style of fervid argument, the writer reasons against the claims of the order to either of these qualities and regret that what he considers such an improper measure, should ever have been passed. He also announces that the lectures are to be resumed.

To all that has been observed the Committee of Managers, have not made any reply and the measure deprecated on the other side, stands unrepealed. Both parties, it is no compliment to either to say, have, we believe, been actuated by the best motives. What has been stated against the order is before the public: we are not in the secrets of the Managers of the Anglo-Indian College, we cannot tell therefore what they might urge in favor of the measure: but we presume of its necessity and its justice they feel convinced, otherwise they would not adhere to it. In the first place then, we are to enquire, was the order really and absolutely aimed at the meetings adverted to by the Reverend Mr. Hill? Of this we confess we had some doubt, for, independent of the introduction of the word political discussion, are there not other Societies or Meetings to which the decree may apply? In that case the insidious and unfair sense which the Rev. Mr. Hill attributes to the wording of the order assumes a different character. If the order then did not apply to these meetings for the examination of the evidences of natural and revealed religion, to what meeting it may be enquired, did they apply? This we must frankly confess is a question which we cannot answer, although the use of the word Political, and no declatory order following explicit explanation of the esteemable clergyman already mentioned, that the meetings were wholly and essentially of a different nature, would lead us to imagine that the decree had a different reference altogether.

The next point for consideration is whether the Manager have acted consistently with the obligations they contracted upon undertaking their office, and whether they have exceeded the limits of their proper authority and interfered to prevent private discussion by violence or undue influence. This part of the subject has its difficulty, since we are not aware what exact obligations were undertaken. On the lead-

ing rule, however, has already distinguished the British Administration of the affairs of India and that is, a perfect and complete toleration of the religious rights of the Natives. A writer whom we have quoted calls this 'frivolous'. They may be so and more, to the preception of the Christian and the philosopher; but they are of the most weighty import in the opinion of the Natives themselves. The support and countenance of Government have, to a certain extent being given to this institution, and the Managers may have felt that the state of things which arose, and to which their order referred was such as, in some degree, not merely to compromise their own responsibility, but the supposed preponderance of higher authority. The Natives who have placed their children in this Seminary, have, we believe, done so on the bona fide stipulation that the courses of instruction were not to include anything that would in the slightest degree, interfere with their own religious system. We have then (we may suppose the Managers of the Institution to say) one clear, consistent, imperative task before us, to teach the Hindoo youth the elements of European knowledge and Science and nothing more. Now, no one will deny that this was gaining an immense advantage. All at once, however, according to the other side, an alarm was spread. We all know how very prominent a feature of the native character suspicion is and how very apt natives are to connect by some refinement of prejudicial concatenation, matters in themselves perfectly distinct. Among the parents of the Students there are, we were aware, individuals of clear discernment and considerable intellectual expansion but such, we suspect, do not constitute the majority and on most occasion, the popular force will generally counteract that of mere enlightenment. We may suppose the parents of many of these youths to have waited the Managers saying 'When we entrusted you with your office, we did so upon the expressed understanding that no undue interference was to be made with the religious belief of our children, here, however, are two clergymen of distinguished talents masters of great learning and who have received the permission of the Government to settle here what are we then to think, when close to the very threshold of the institution, these very able men are to be permitted to shake the whole fabric and our religion to its foundation? No—no—unless you Managers, whom we entrusted with the task of Superintending our Children's education, interfere in some way, as we consider you pledged to do we must remove our children.' In such a contingency then, the Managers might conceive themselves justified in issuing the obnoxious order, as the only means of preventing the sudden and complete subversion of an institution so happily established, and from which so much good was to be expected. The query next urges to itself which of the two would be the greatest evil, the ruin of the institution, through a zeal that might be somewhat indiscreet, of one party or the preservation of it through a stretch of extra authority on the other.

But say the advocates of the Christian prelections we distinctly avow that we had no intention of attacking or reviling Hindooism therefore the Native parents and guardians are quite mistaken on that head. We intended, for we considered it as our sacred and imperative duty so to do, to explain the evidences of our religion, and to let these work their own effect and the Managers, though they were willing to hear us have, by an exertion of undue authority prevented the students from attending our prelections.

We have thus endeavoured to give a brief and impartial view of the question. For ourselves, reasoning on what has already appeared and the unexplained nature of the measure, we think, that it is *prima facie* undoubtedly open to the objection of an interference with the freedom of private conduct for hitherto we certainly had no idea—Managers of the institution possessed authority over the students out of the institution. If they do so in one respect, we presume they do in others for, supposing that the parents of the some of the students came to the Managers and said 'the lads we understand are in the habit of frequenting a certain gambling house we beg of you to issue an order for bidding it as it injures their morals and leads them into dissolute company;' we should have supposed, that to such a proposal the most likely reply would be; we have undertaken the task of superintending the education of your children within these walls, and nothing more it is therefore out of the question that we should volunteer a controul over their movements beyond these limits. Their morals within the walls of the institution, we consider it our duty to take care shall suffer no contamination but out of the College compound our charge ceases and the parents themselves must be their guardians for an extracollegiate supervision, on our part, we must altogether decline. On the other hand, perhaps it is to be regretted that the locality chosen for the delivery of the prelections alluded to, should be in such close vicinity to the College, as to excite suspicion in the Natives, that the circumstance might have been authorised in quarters, whence it was of importance it should in no way be suspected to emanate. (498)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1830

**Native Papers: Brahmin Thief:** A Brahmin lately entered a house in Bow-Bazar, by cutting a hole in the wall, broke open a box and took its contents. Not being satisfied, however, with it, he attempted to unlock a large chest, which awakened the proprietor of the house, who courageously caught hold of the thief. Alarm was given to the Thana people, and the offender was apprehended. (499)



*Death by Violence:* A man of low caste, of Swadah, found out a wicked act of his wife, and chastised her, but she would not change her conduct, and the man being unable to bear it, beat her, so that the wicked woman died. The Thanadar came and arrested the Murderer next morning. The man did not deny the act saying, I have killed my wife, finding her unfaithful to me, and knowing that I shall have to atone with my own life; this I shall confess before the Court. (500)

*Accident:* A boat was passing through the Ooloo Bureah, with about seventy souls, at night, when off Rajgunge a gale of wind came, and counteracting with the strong current, the boat was upset, and the men all perished, with the exception of ten. (501)

*Want of Rain:* By a letter from Culna, we understand that there has been a partial shower of rain on the—ultime, which did no good to the crops, and in the countries west of Hooglee, the continuance of strong dry wind has parched the ground, and the agriculturists are crying for water, in want of which the crops are drying up. (502)

*Sale of a Wife:* A weaver, in the district of Cooch Behar, finding the conduct of his wife very improper, expressed his dissatisfaction and said to the wife, that as you have broken your attachment from me, I must have the money which you cost me, and to raise which I must sell you. He, accordingly, brought her to Calcutta, and sold her to an artificer. (503)

*Preailing Fever:* We understand that a fever has appeared amongst the lower orders of people of Bengal, the causes assigned is various, their drinking water collected from different streams, their over-rated toil in the daytime, and sleeping exposed to cold wind at night, and also bathing in the river, and remaining in wet clothes for some hours. (504)

*Inundation:* We understand that some parts in the district of Nuddea have overflowed in a higher degree than for two or three years past, which has rendered the passage of people from one place to another inconvenient, but we are glad to say it has caused no injury to the crops. (505)

We are concerned to announce the death of the following respectable Native Gentlemen, which happened within a few days after the Pooja:

Kasenatha Cheera Muni, Professor, a celebrated Pundit in Nuddea.

Joynarain Tarkapanchanan, of Calcutta, do.

Baboo Gokulnoth Mullick, Zeminder. (506)

## Thugs

To the Editor of the *Government Gazette*

DEAR SIR,—I was yesterday present at the execution of eleven Thugs, or stranglers who had been seized somewhere in the neighbourhood of Bhilsa, convicted of the murder of about thirty-five travellers (whose bodies were disinterred as evidence against them at the different places along the lines of road between Bhopal and Saugor, where they had been strangled and buried) and sentenced to death by the Agent to the Governor-General Mr. Smith. A new drop has been constructed of cut-free stone for the purpose of receiving the whole at once, and consisted of three pillars about sixteen feet from each other and twelve feet high, with two beams across them at the top, and two planks as platforms, supported upon steps projecting a foot and a half from each pillar to about five feet from the ground. The eleven nooses, suspended at equal distances from the beam, reached down about three feet, so as to give a fall of about two feet; and in order to shorten the duration of suffering they were made small and formed partly of thongs to ensure strength. A guard of regular Sipahs, was drawn up on one side, and another of Nujeeb Croops on the opposite, to prevent the crowd of indignant spectators, who had assembled from the town of Jubulpore and its neighbourhood to see the execution of these common enemies of mankind, from rushing in upon them, and to prevent the prisoners of the Jail, who were all drawn out to witness the execution, from taking advantage of the crowd to attempt an escape.

As the sun rose, the eleven men were brought out from the Jail decorated with chaplets of flowers, and marched up to the front of the drop, where they arranged themselves in line each seeming to select the noose or situation that pleased him best, with infinitely more self-possession than men generally select their positions in a dance or at a dinner-table. When arranged, each opposite the noose that pleased him, they lifted up their hands and shouted "Bindachul Ke Jae, Bhowanee Ke Jae"; everyone making use of precisely the same invocation, though four were Mohammedans, one a Brahmun, and the rest Rajpoots and other castes of Hindoos. They all ascended the steps and took their position upon the platform as they had chosen them from below; and taking the noose in both hands, made the same invocation to Bhowanee, after which they placed them over their heads and adjusted them to their necks with the same ease and self-possession that they had first selected them; and some of the younger ones were actually laughing during the operation at some observation that were made upon the crowd around them. The Nazir of the Court, who superintended the execution being requested to see that their turbans, did not drop under the nooses, they threw them all off upon the ground; and being directed to have their heads tied to their sides

that they might not in their agonies seize the rope, and thereby prolong their sufferings, one of youngest, a Mohameddan impatient of the delay, stooped down so as to tighten the rope, either to prevent it from the breaking with the jerk, or with a view to prevent pain from it, and stepped deliberately one leg after the other over the platform and hung himself, precisely as one would step over a rock to take a swim in the sea. This young Mussulman was known to have assisted in strangling a party of six travellers at Omurpatun, in the Rewah Rajah's territories, one hundred miles east of Jubulpore, in December last; and closely pursued upon that road, to have gone off, joined another gang, and in less than a month after to have aided in the strangling of about thirty more in Seindhecas and the Bhopaul territories about two hundred miles west of Jubulpore, such is the rapidity with which these murderers change the scene of their operations when conscious of keen pursuit he was however taken at Bhilsa, the scene of his last murders, by the very man whom he found upon his trail at Omurpatun, three hundred miles distant.

The platforms were now drawn out from under them, and six besides the young Musulman who had hung himself remained swinging; but, owing to some rains that had fallen during the night and wet the thongs, four of the ropes gave way with the jerk, and the men came to the ground. Spare ropes thicker and stronger were at hand and they were soon again swinging by the side of their companions; and among the people of all religions and all colours that were present, not one, I believe, felt the smallest emotion of pity for their prolonged agonies, in such utter abhorrence are they held by all classes of Society. On being asked whether any wish to express to the magistrate, they prayed that for every man hung, five convicts might be released from the jail; and that they might have a little money to be distributed in charity their invocation of Bhowanee at the drop, was a confession of their guilt, for no one in such a situation invokes Bhowanee but a Thug, and he invokes no other deity in any situation, whatever may be his religion or sect. She is their tutelar goddess, and is worshipped under her four names Davey, Kalee, Doorga, and Bhowanee, and her temple at Bindachul, a few miles west of Mirzapore on the Ganges is constantly filled with murderers from every quarter of India between the rivers Nurbudda, Ganges, and Indus, who go there to offer up in person the share of the booty they acquire from the victims strangled in their annual excursions. This accounts for the invocation "Jae Bindachul" made use of by these men on approaching and ascending the drop. These pilgrimages to her temple are made generally in the latter end of the rainy season, and while on the roads from their homes to the temple nothing can ever tempt them to commit a robbery. They are not however so scrupulous on their way back though they must be well-assured that a traveller has a good deal of



property upon his person before they will strangle him. The priests of this temple know perfectly well the source from which they derive their offerings, and the motive from which they are made; and may possibly console themselves with the conclusion, that if they do not condescend to take them, the priest of other temples will; but is more probable that no "compunctious visitings" ever drive them to the necessity of seeking consolation from anything. They suggest expeditions and promise to the murderers in the name of their mistress, impunity and wealth provided a due share be offered up to their shrine, and none of the rites and ceremonies demanded from her votaries be neglected. If they die by the sword in the execution of these murderers duties thus by her assigned or sanctioned, she promises them paradise in all its most exquisite delights; but if they are taken and executed as in the present case, it must arise from her displeasure incurred by some neglect of the duties they owe to her, and they must, as disturbed spirits, inhabit mid air till her wrath be appeased. They attribute their ill success in the present, and other late instances, in part to the neglect of certain religious ceremonies and processions, which formerly used to be performed in bodies of two or three hundred, and with great pomp and splendour; but which cannot be so now without attracting the notice of British authorities scattered over different parts of the country. They must make their pilgrimages to the temple of their Diana in small parties and without pomp or noise, and that is not always pleasing to her.

To pull down her temple at Bindachul, and hang her priests would, no doubt, be the wish of every honest Christian, but it could answer no useful purpose, others would soon be found to receive the offering and to answer the same purposes and probably the attention drawn to the temple by this communication will be sufficient of itself to deprive the priest of the offerings which they have been accustomed to receive from Thugs.

After they have propitiated the goddess by offering her a share of the body of the preceding year, and received the priest's suggestions on the subject, they prepare for the following year's expedition. The different members who are to form the gang assemble at the village of the leader on a certain day, and after determining the scene of operations, they proceed to consecrate their Kodalee, or small pick axe, which they use to dig the graves of their victims and which they consider as their standard. They believe that no spirit can ever rise to trouble their repose from a grave dug by these instruments provided it be duly consecrated; and they are fearfully scrupulous in the observance of every ceremony enjoined in the consecration, and never allow the earth to be turned with any other instrument. It is a neatly made pick axe of about four or five pounds weight, six or eight inches long and with one point. They sacrifice a goat, and offer it up with a

cocoonut to Bhowanee. They then make a mixture of Sandal and other scented woods, spirits, sugar, flour and butter, and boil it in a cauldron. The Kodalee having been carefully washed is put upon a spot cleared away for the purpose, and plastered with cowdung and the mixture is poured over it with certain prayers and ceremonies. It is now wiped and folded in a clean white cloth by the presiding priest; and the whole gang proceed some distance from the village upon the road they intend to take, and stand till they hear a partridge call, the priest having in his mind some one of the gang as the bearer of the sacred deposit. If the partridge calls on the right, he places it in the hands of that individual and in a solemn manner, impress upon him the responsibility of the charge. If a partridge calls on the left or no one calls at all till the sun is high, they all return and wait till the next morning when they proceed to another spot, and the priest fixes his mind upon some other individual and so every morning till the Deity has signified his approbation of the choice by the calling of the partridge on the right.

If the Kodalee should fall to the ground at any time the gang consider it as an evil omen, leave that part of the country without delay, and elect another standard bearer.—if no accident happened, the man first elected bears it the whole season, but a new election must take place for the next: the man who bears it carries it in his waist band, but never sleeps with it on his person, nor lets any man see were he conceals it during the night, or while he takes his rest. All oaths of the members of the gang are administered upon these instruments, folded in a clean white cloth, and placed on ground cleared away, and plastered with cowdung and I have heard the oldest of them declare that they believe any man who should make a false oath upon it would be immediately punished by some fatal disease. If any man among them is suspected of treachery they make him swear in this manner; and the record of strange instances of disease and death that have followed, may probably have been produced occasionally by the terrors of the moment acting upon a system predisposed to them.

The standard bearer immediately after his election proceeds across the first running stream in the direction of the country to which the gang intends to proceed, accompanied by only one witness to wait for a favourable omen. When they come to the Nurbudda, Jumna or any other river of this class, the whole gang must accompany him. A deer on the right of the road is a good omen especially if single, according to the verse.

“Lela Mirga daena-Suda deana Tas.”

“Kishnurut hark doo, bhule kure Bhugwan”

If a wolf is seen to cross the road either before or behind them they must return and take another road. If they hear a Jackal call during the day or a partridge during the night, they leave that part of the country forthwith. An old man once told me in proof of the faith to be placed in these signs, that he was in his youth one of a gang of 50 that were sleeping under some date trees between Indore and Ojeya, when a partridge was heard to call out of one of them about two in the morning. They got up in great alarm, moved off instantly, but about day light met a party of horse going from Ojeya to Indore. Some dispute took place between them and they were taken back to Indore. They had murdered Goroo or Chief Priest of the Holkar family and his followers, and their leader, taking a liking to a parrot of his, had brought it with him. On arriving at Indore the parrot began to talk and was immediately recognized by one of Holkar's family as the parrot of the Goroo, who had gone off for Ojeya some days before. One of the youngest of them was immediately tied up and flogged, and after a couple of dozen he confessed the robbery and murder—the bodies were taken up and recognized, and five and forty of them blown off at once from the mouths of cannon. He was one of the five who were pardoned on account of their youth and taken into service.

The handle of the Kodalee is made and put on when it is required and shown away the moment the work is done, so that it forms no essential part of the consecrated instrument.

The investiture of the Romal is a next religious coremony performed. No man can strangle till he has been regularly invested by the Priest with the Romal, or cloth with which it is performed. Cords and looses are no longer used a common handkerchief or waist band is all that men, nor of the Nurbudda will now use, though it is said that in some parts of the Peninsula the cord and loose are still in use, owing to their less liability to be searched, and consequently less necessity for precautions. After a man has passed through the different grades and shewn that he has sufficient of dexterity and of what we may call nerve or resolution, and they call 'hard breastedness', to strangle a victim himself, the Priest before all the Gang assembled on a certain day before they set out on their annual expeditions, present him with the Romal, tells him how many of his family has signalized themselves by the use of it, how much his friends expect from his courage and conduct and implores the goddess to vouchsafe her support, to his laudable ambition and endeavour to distinguish himself in her service. The investiture with the Romal is knighthood to these monsters, it is the highest object of their ambition, not only because the man who strangles, has so much a head over and above the share which falls to him in the division of the spoil, but because it implies the recognition by his comrades of the qualities of courage, strength and dexterity



which all are anxious to be famed for. The ceremony costs the candidate about 40 rupees and is performed by the Goroo or high priest of the Gang, who is commonly an old Thug; no matter whether Musulman or Hindoo, who has retired from service, and lives upon the contribution of his descendants or disciples who look up to him with great reverence for advice and instruction and refers to his decision all cases of doubt and dispute among themselves.

Many attain this degree of knighthood before the age of twenty, having been taken out by their masters or parents when young, and early accustomed to assist by holding the hands of the victim while the knights of the Romal Bhurtotes strangle them; and a man must show good evidence of the 'kura chatee', or hard breast, before he is admitted even to this office, some men never attain to this honour, particularly those who have adopted the profession late in life, and remain all their lives as decoys, watchmen, grave diggers and removers of bodies. An attempt has been made, and with some success, to impress Thugs with a belief that the souls of the victims attain paradise, as in the case of other human victims offered up in sacrifice to this Goddess, if with the prescribed forms, and become the Tutelar saints of those who strangle them. This however is somewhat at variance with their notion that the spirit of those who have been buried with the consecrated Pick axe can never rise from their graves; but it reminds one, of an opinion that prevails among the people in the wild and mountainous parts of India, that the spirit of a man destroyed by a Tiger sometimes rides upon his head and guides him from his pursuers.

The person invested with the Romal has long used it in play before the practised eye of his Goroo, and has been long accustomed to see others use it in earnest; but it is still thought necessary to select for him easy victims at first, and they do not employ him indiscriminately like the others till he has shown his powers in the death of two or three travellers of feeble form or timid bearing. The maxim that 'dead men tell no tales' is repeated, and invariably acted upon by these people, and they never rob a man till they have murdered him. This rule they find eminently useful under a system that habitually throws every impediment in the way of conviction, and among a people educated under the operation of that sanguinary code of criminal law, which made every prisoner on his trial whatever the character of his crime, an object of deep sympathy, by attaching the punishment of death to many hundred offences of a character so trivial that they involve hardly any degree of moral turpitude, and militated but little against the general happiness or welfare of society; and under the sanction of religious rites and promises this pest is spreading throughout our dominions and becoming in my opinion an evil of greater magnitude than that of the Pindaree system. It is an

organised system of religious and civil polity, to receive converts from all religions and sects, and to urge them to the murder of their fellow creatures under the assurance of high rewards in this world and the next; and sad experience teaches us how prone mankind have been in all ages and nations, to prey upon the lives and properties of each other under such assurances, or under any sanction of law, human or divine, which they deem sufficient. Under a sentence of law the executioner for a few shillings takes the lives of the fairest and most amiable of their species under a declaration of war, nations and families that have been living together in the strictest term of amity, are instantly prepared to destroy each other without the slightest feeling of compunction. When the Pope authorised the murder of the unhappy Americans by the Spainards, they were sacrificed to Christ and the Apostles with more sanguinary avidity than the people of India have ever been by the votaries of Bhowanee; and when Henry the Lion of Germany, the brother-in-law of Richard Coeur de Lion of Europe, was put to the Bar of the Empire, his friends and neighbours rushed in upon his dominion with the awaken avidity of savages, and put to the sword almost every being that they could not sell as the hammer not excepting the nuns of the convents. The page of history abounds with instances illustrative of the evil propensities of our nature under circumstances that relieve us from the necessities of respecting the lives, feelings and possessions of our fellow creatures even among the most polished nations of the earth; and it is the duty of every government to prevent any individual or class of individuals in society from indulging of this vicious propensities to the injury of all others. If these people are led by the Priest of Dorga to expect great rewards in this world and the next, we must oppose to its progress a greater dread of immediate punishment; and if our present establishments are not sufficient or suitable for the purpose, we should employ others that are, till the evil be removed; for it is the imperious duty of the supremment government of this country to put an end in some way or other to this dreadful system of murder, by which thousands of human being are annually sacrificed upon every great road throughout India. In the territories of Native Chiefs of Bundelcund, and those of Seindheea and Holkar a Thug feels just as independent and free as an Englishman in this Tavern; and they will probably begin to feel themselves just as much so in those of Nagpore now that European superintendency has been withdrawn.

But they are not confined to the territories of these native chiefs they are becoming numerous in our own; and, as hares are often found to choose their forms in the immediate vicinity of the Kennels, so may these men be found often most securely and comfortably established in the very seats of our principal Judicial establishment and of late years they are known to have formed some settlements to the east

of the Ganges in parts that they formerly used merely to visit in the course of their annual excursion.

I should mention that the cow being a form of Doorgha or Bhowanee, the Mahommudens must forego the use of beef the moment they enlist themselves under her banners; and, though they may read their Koran they are not suffered to invoke the name of Mahommud. The Koran is still their civil code, and they are governed by its laws in all matters of inheritance, marriage, etc. etc. etc.

Your obedient servant,  
H.-

(507)

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11, 1830

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese has established a Native Infant School, which promises interesting results. From the last number of the Christian Intelligencer, we learn that it is flourishing as well as can be expected, considering the novelty of the thing in this quarter of the world. The children, we have heard, are those of the poorer classes, whom their parents have scarcely the means of subsisting, much less of educating. There are about forty-eight children in daily attendance, from two years old to eight, and the neat and clean appearance of the youthful group, as well as their progress, do great credit to those in superintendence of the Establishment. The children are brought to the school about nine o'clock in the morning, and remain until five in the afternoon; they get a good dinner of curry and rice at one o'clock p.m. (508)

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1830

An influenza, or severe catarrh with fever, has been prevalent in Calcutta for the last two or three weeks. It has affected children with considerable violence being attended with great oppression of the chest and urgent cough. It has not, however, we are happy to say, proved fatal in any instance, as far as we are aware of. In the native part of the town there has been, we hear, much suffering from fever, and several fatal cases have occurred. For the last day or two, the weather has changed from that extreme sultriness and oppressiveness which prevailed for about a fortnight or more previously. There has been a considerable fall of rain with coolness approaching to rawness in the air, which we hope is the decided commencement of the cold season. (509)



A correspondent in one of the Native papers, for the prevention of Decoity and theft proposes, among other things, that in every town or village, all the low caste people 'who live by their daily labour, and other suspicious persons' should be obliged to remain at home until ten o'clock at night, and then appear at the house of the Talookdar or at the Cutcherry of the Gomostah. There are also other equally sapient and impartial provisions but it is unnecessary to enter into them. The aristocratic coolness with which all low caste folks and persons who live by their daily labour are to be handed over to the tender surveillance of village officials, as suspicious characters, because of their low and laborious conditions, is truly edifying. A little more caution amongst the villagers as to whom they receive into their service, or harbour in any way, or enter into casual acquaintance with would be much more efficacious than the notable plan alluded to.

(510)

#### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1830

A scheme of Calcutta Assemblies, upon a reduced, if not an improved scale, has been handed to us,—and we trust that it will meet the approbation of such of our Readers as like to trip upon the light fantastic toe themselves—or to see others do so. Formerly, there used to be six Balls for the season—but of these only two were tolerably well attended—the first and the last. This being the case, we consider the curtailment of the number judicious. At a meeting of the Gentlemen who have undertaken to act as Stewards of the Assemblies, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed upon:

1st.—That the number of Balls, for the season, be limited to three: to be held on the following days:—

Wednesday, 10th November, 1830.

Wednesday, 15th December, 1830.

Wednesday, 19th January, 1831.

2d.—That the amount of Subscriptions be—

For a single ticket, for the season	Sa. Rs. 25
For a family ditto for ditto	... .. 45
Family ticket of Non-Subscriber for the night	.. 20
Single ticket of Non-Subscriber for the night	... 10

That the Government House list be considered as the standard of eligibility for admission to the Calcutta Assemblies.

3d.—That any application for Tickets made by persons, not included in the Government House List, be submitted to the Stewards.

4th.—That Tickets shall not be transferrable.

5th.—That the Dancing shall commence at half-past eight o'clock precisely.

6th.—That at twelve o'clock precisely the Company adjourn to the Supper Room.

7th.—That at half-past one o'clock (or before), the Company rise from the Table, and the lights in the Supper Room be extinguished, and the doors closed. And that, on no account, can a second Supper be permitted. (511)

#### MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 15, 1830

Most of our Readers are probably aware that Baboo Ram Mohun Roy has taken his passage to England, on board the *Albion*. The Baboo who is, in some degree, a reformer, may be considered as one of those remarkable men who attract attention in their day and generation, by outstripping the prejudices and shackles of a peculiar position, and taking nothing for granted, examine everything for themselves. With an intellect of no common order and capacity, it is scarcely surprising that Rammohun Roy should not have rested satisfied with the mere routine of Brahminical acquirement. Conscious of high intellectual powers, he determined, by a course of self-education, to bring them to bear with as much advantage as possible upon society and circumstances around him. His attention, in the first instance, was directed, we believe, to the sacred writings of the Hindoos—to the corruptions that, in progress of time, obscured their original scope and tendency; and to the adroititious superstitions that arose out of such corruption, some of which were of a demoralizing and cruel character. At length the Baboo grappled with one of those in its strong hold, and in a series of arguments addressed to his countrymen, demonstrated the practice of Concreamation was not authorised by the Sacred Texts. The circumstance of a learned Brahmin conducting an argument of such a nature in his native town, would have been sufficiently remarkable, but Rammohun, who had attained an extra-ordinary facility of English composition, was also anxious to shew his European friends how matters stood, and accordingly he published several tracts in English language, condemnatory of the rite alluded to, and proving that it was not enjoined in the Shasters. According to him, Hindooism was a system of pure theism, which became gradually corrupted, and his aim was to restore it, if possible, to what it originally was. At length

he extended the field of his enquiries, and became even a polemical writer upon the Christian Religion. Whatever may have been the precise nature of his own convictions on the subject of Religion—Rammohun Ray's name attained considerable celebrity both among his countrymen and foreigners; and there is little doubt that he was considered as a "mark of likelihood"—by all who view the extension of Christianity as the most imperative of duties—and its establishment as that of the highest morality and civilization. His mental powers, his learning, his capability, from his knowledge of the English and the other languages foreign to this country, of conveying much recondite information respecting India, and his engaging manners, made his company be sought after by many European gentlemen—giving rise to an agreeable and friendly intercourse, as far as his strict conformity to Hindooism, in essentials, would admit of. In the meantime, several of his countrymen took the colour of his opinions; but with many there is great reason to suppose that he was viewed with those feelings of repugnance, if not of hostility,—which it is too often the destiny of the most conscious philanthropist, or reformer to excite. Be that as it may—to a mind like Rammohun Roy's thirsting for knowledge, the wish of seeing other countries, and other people, and of beholding personally the working of systems which he knew of only by history or report, arose as a natural result of what has preceded. For several years therefore this idea has been entertained by Rammohun Roy—and he has at length carried it, to a certain extent, into effect. We should not have taken the liberty of making these remarks, but for the notoriety which the circumstance has already attained, and the speculations to which it has given rise. The Baboo, we understand, has taken his own servants with him, and means, during the voyage, and his residence in England, to live entirely according to the rules of his order in essentials, maintaining as he does, that there is nothing in his undertaking such an adventure opposed to the authentic institutions of Caste. Some of his countrymen in Calcutta appear much puzzled to account for Rammohun Roy's motives in undertaking such an unusual thing as a voyage to Europe. Accordingly, we have all sorts of guesses on the subject—which perhaps might have been as well spared. Surely rational curiosity of itself will be sufficient to account for what they seem to consider such an astounding affair. With respect to the consequences of the visit, we hope they will be beneficial to the individual and others. When the Baboo returns (as we trust he will be safe and sound), he will be enabled to present his countrymen with a work in their own language, if so inclined (and should it be concealed to be capable of doing good, we feel assured the inclination will not be wanting)—that will enlarge their knowledge, dispel many of their prejudices, and perhaps impel others to follow his example. It only remains for us now to wish him, as we sincerely do—a pleasant and prosperous voyage. (512)



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1830

From the *Hurkaru* of this morning which has been so fortunate as to receive English Journals up to the Evening of the 3rd of August, we derive the following highly interesting particulars respecting the SECOND FRENCH REVOLUTION!

A civil war has commenced in France—the military have shed blood of the people, and for a time have triumphed. This, however, is but the fringe cloud of the storm—darker and larger clouds are gathering in the horizon and their bursting may be terrific. Great Britain looks calmly, but painfully, on this conflict. She can behold without dread for herself the march of revolution, or the progress of pure despotism, for she has institutions which protect her against either; but if the absence of dread renders our interference unnecessary or improper, as regards ourselves, we cannot look forward without fear of others. If the People of France should succeed in their struggle to what frightful excesses may not the reaction lead them in the exultation of victory. Massacres at home, and spoliation abroad, may, as on a former occasion, mark the triumph of the multitude; or if the army should execute the decrees of the King, and with the sword establish a pure despotism must not the sword, in order to maintain that military character without which no despotic government can long exist, be employed in foreign aggression when the work of blood-shed have been performed at home? These are questions of deep importance and they can only be answered in the affirmative.

—*Courier*,  
July 30. (513)

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22, 1830

We observe in the advertisements of the Daily papers, that an Omnibus is to be started between Calcutta and Barrackpore and trust that the proprietor, who states that it will leave his Premises in the Durrumtollah, from the 22nd, every evening, for Barrackpore, will have reason to congratulate himself on the spirit and enterprise that has led to his introduction of so handy a conveyance in Calcutta.

Omnibuses, we find, were first introduced in England from France in the middle of last year—and were immediately found to be such cheap and safe vehicles—that in a few weeks they had almost superseded the use of short coaches running on the New Road, between the West End of London and the City. They were afterwards adopted on most of the other short stages in the vicinity of town—to the great loss of the former coach proprietors, who were immediately obliged to reduce the prices nearly 50 per cent. to compete with the cheapness of the Omnibus.

591

On Friday Evening, our new Vehicle for Barraekpore which lately arrived from England was first sported on the Calcutta Course. It had three horses abreast, a novel and strange looking mode of harnessing. It is found to answer well in France—but we suspect that the centre horse, in a climate like India must have a suffocating post of it between his two smoking brethren, on a hot day, and at the close of a wearisome stage. (514)

#### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1830

**Fire in Burra Bazar:** About ten o'clock on Monday evening, a fire broke out in the Burra Bazar, but it was fortunately checked ere it had done much injury. It destroyed several houses which had, however, been emptied of everything valuable ere the flames reached them. Had the fire extended its ravages a little further the consequences must have been dreadful, as there was a large quantity of salt-petre in a godown, immediatly adjoining the limits of the fire. The indifference with which the Natives behold such scenes, even those who have greatest personal interest in them, is proverbial, and certainly the people who were on Monday night driven from their homes, did very little to contradict such an opinion. After they had got all their moveables, taken away they seemed to enjoy in the most philosophic manner the "burra Tamasha". There were no engines on the spot when the writer left the place, at one o'clock on Tuesday morning, they being engaged with another fire in Mutchwa Bazar. (515)

**Improvements in Hooghly:** This Zillah has been quite altered in its appearance in the course of a few years by the opening of wide pukka roads, the erection of strong iron and brick bridges, and the excavation of large tanks. These improvements have been owing solely to the exertions of the present Judge, who has used his influence to raise pecuniary contributions from the opulent inhabitants of the Zillah, and applied them to this useful purpose. Two bridges of iron and one of brick have already been built at Satgan, Mugra, and Tribainnee, which are supposed to have cost about 50,000 rupees. Another iron bridge is now erecting over a stream called Nushurayee Khal, about six miles to the north of Hooghly, which is likely to cost from 20 to 25 thousand rupees. When this is completed, it is understood, that two others are in contemplation to be built, one at Ghorashala and the other at Dwarpara.—*India Gazette.* (516)

#### MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1830

Great sickness and mortality, we regret to say, have prevailed and do still prevail, in the Native quarters of Calcutta. We cannot add, that we are at all surprised at this, all things considered. In the first

place, the cold weather came on at once, and not as usual, gradually. Thus there was a sudden transition from the sultry months of September and October, if not a part of November, to the cold of the latter portion of the same month. In October, there were some nights as oppressive as any we recollect of during the rainy season. That the alteration was rather extreme is evident from the effects. In the second place all surprise will cease when we bear in mind the state of body in which such vicissitudes of temperature find the poorer classes of Natives. All that has been asserted of the misery of the Irish poor, does not exceed the wretchedness of many of the Native poor of Calcutta. Badly housed, fed, and clothed, and filthy to the last degree in person, as well as in, and about their overcrowded hovels, they present objects of easy predisposition to disease—and the worst of it is that too generally they have no stamina to withstand its attacks, when of a serious nature. The subject is by far too important to be discussed in a paragraph, but its due examination would lead us too much into details which we cannot afford space at present. Before dismissing the topic, however, we may be permitted to observe, that much might be done by the wealthier Natives towards an amelioration of the condition of the indigent in various ways. One of the most fruitful sources of disease is, we believe their system of bathing, standing as they do, in the open air, and walking home afterwards in wet clothes. Might not baths be constructed on the banks of the river that would, in a great measure, obviate the evil? The rich man may have the Ganges water in his own house—but the poor man must walk down into the water at all seasons. This very water too—they drink—saturated as it is with all kinds of impurities, or worse still, some green slimy stagnant tank is resorted to for the same purpose, by those who are too indolent to go to the river. (517)

#### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1830

It gives us great pleasure to acquaint the lover of literature with an arrangement, which will place the *Oriental Observer*, a weekly paper issuing from this place, in a very high rank amid Calcutta periodicals. The Proprietors have availed themselves of the talents of a Lady, well-known to the world as the author of a variety of interesting and elegant effusions, and under her auspices we cannot doubt that the work will be found to merit the highest patronage. We venture to entertain a hope, that the name of Miss Emma Roberts will ensure the support of those persons who have not hitherto accorded their encouragement to the *Oriental Observer*. Her qualifications for the Office which has now devolved upon her, are well-known and appreciated and we trust that she will receive the fair reward of her labours from the hand of a discriminating public, and reap the profit and emolument which ought to be the fruits of industry and talents, when directed to



laudable pursuits, and more especially when exerted by a female, in whose favour every honourable sentiment must be engaged. The Observer, as respects the John Bull remains on the same footing as formerly, and will be supplied at half the subscription rates to those who patronise both the papers. (518)

### Church Missionary Schools

*(From a Correspondent)*

An examination of the Native boys, educated in the Schools of the Calcutta Church Missinary Association, took place yesterday morning about nine and half o'clock, at their premises in Mirzapore. About 100 pupils, selected from nearly 300, who received instruction in the Bengallee language in six schools supported by the Association, were examined, 40 composing the first, and 60 the second class. There were also two English classes, consisting of about 17 boys. The examiners were the Rev. Mr. Sandys and the Rev. Mr. Reichardt, together with the Head Teacher Mr. Dunsmure. The second Bengallee class read and explained Zetter's Spelling Book and a part of Watts' Catechism. The second English class read and explained the History of Joseph and his Brethren from a Small School Book, and spelt and gave the meanings of words in Bengallee; and the first repeated some of Watts' Divine Songs, read and explained some scripture lessons, and wrote and ciphered upon slates. From what has been witnessed at the examination, little can be said in favour of the literary progress effected by the exertions of these religious Associations. (519)

We yesterday had the satisfaction of being present at the Annual Examination of the Verulam Academy, conducted by Masters, which was attended by a numerous audience of ladies and gentlemen. Amongst the visitors and examiners were the Rev. Mr. Robertson, Dr. John Tytler, Dr. Robert Tytler, Dr. Halliday and Mr. H. L. V. Derozio, besides many others personally unknown to us. The pupils were divided into three divisions, and those belonging to the first were examined in Mathematics, Algebra, Astronomy, and French, in which they acquitted themselves with unusual ability. The pupils of the Second division were examined in Reading, Geography, Arithmetic, and Astronomy; but the examination of the Third division was deferred for want of time. The examination was followed by a series of electrical experiments performed with the necessary apparatus by the pupil themselves, and illustrating in very simple and satisfactory way the most important principles of that branch of natural science. The pupils are also, we learn, instructed in gymnastic exercises, and we note this addition to the usual routine of school studies in Calcutta with the same pleasure that we do the entire omission of Greek and Latin,

which have too long assumed a prominent place in the routine of our schools, to the neglect, we fear, of living languages and useful science. After the electrical experiments, prizes were distributed to the most deserving boys amid the thundering plaudit of the spectators; after which Dr. Robert Tytles rose, and with his characteristic energy, expressed the gratification he has experienced. He dwelt particularly on the obligations which, as a parent, he owed Mr. Masters, for the proficiency of his son, who, after passing from Mr. Master's care, and being sent to Scotland for the prosecution of his education, was able, the first year after his arrival, to carry off the first prize in the High School of Leith which could only be attributed to the good grounding in his studies he had received from Mr. Masters. There are as yet unfortunately in this country no institutions to carry on the education of youth beyond a certain point, but up to that point we are inclined to think that better instruction may be obtained in some of the schools of Calcutta than from a majority of the schools in England. We derive this conviction from our own useful recollections from the reports we have had from others, and from the examples we have seen of young men who have returned to India after receiving their education in England; and if our impression is correct the fact establishes the inutility of sending children who enjoy good health at so early an age as is usual to England for their education.—*India Gazette*. December 15. (520)

Much sickness and mortality, we regret to learn, still prevail amongst the Native Inhabitants of Calcutta and the neighbouring districts; and the number of dead bodies floating on the waters of the Hooghly, is stated to be unusually great. (521)

The weather for three or four days back, has been more sultry during the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. than is usual or seasonable at this period of the year. (522)

The subscription to the Fancy Dress Ball and Supper, adverted to in our last, is, we understand, proceeding with great spirit, and a very brilliant party is anticipated. (523)

#### MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20, 1830

To the Editor of the *Government Gazette*

SIR,—I have been amused with the flowery discourse pronounced by the Chairman of the Bombay Meeting, assembled to consult about the General Library, which it is proposed to form at that Settlement. The Orator has a poetical imagination, and his fine periods and quotations about the 'Genizens of the Desert'—the 'Verdure of Genius,' the 'Chrystal Bars of Eden', etc., appear to have called forth

much applause from the 'descendants of Vasco de Gama—the sons of Britons—the posterity of Yesdegird—the followers of Mahomad, and the worshippers of Siva,' who as he tells us, were assembled on the occasion. I suspect, however, that the learned Chairman spoke more from what he had heard from others than his own personal knowledge, when he enlarged upon the M.S. Treasurers of Eastern Lore that are now opened to the perusal of the aforesaid worshippers and descendants. Unless the writings of the learned Koke Pundit, which are current in the West of India, differ greatly from those which are 'known in Hindustan and Bengal, it is difficult to suppress a smile at hearing him termed the Ovid of the East, and observing that his amatory system is placed by the side of the 'Inimitable Dramas of Kalidas' in this oration. Those who have seen his works would be more disposed, I feel, to term the learned Pundit the Aristotle than the Ovid of the East; nobody here has thought of placing them in a public Library.

I am not at all satisfied of the truth of the remark made by the Editor of the *Hurkaru*, that the inhabitants of Bombay have, in this instance got the start of those in Calcutta. On the contrary, I am inclined to suspect, that no General Library has been established in Calcutta, because there is no sufficient demand for such an Institution—that the want of it is not being generally felt in consequence of the numerous Libraries that exist. Besides, the Library of the Asiatic Society (corresponding to that of the Bombay Library Society). There is an excellent classical library in the College of Fort William which is also rich in Oriental M.S.S. and there is a very extensive collection of Standard Works, and all the new publications of the day belonging to the Calcutta Library Society, which has been established more than 12 years ago. There is an excellent English Library of the Standard Works of Literature and Science in the Hindoo College, for the use of the Students—and I apprehend that any person subscribing to the Hurkaru Circulating Library and Reading Rooms will find much larger collection of modern literature at his command, with all the Periodicals and newspapers, etc., than the Bombay General Library will accumulate for many years.

It is probable that the Portuguese, or the Parsees, or Armenians might find it desirable to collect a Library of those works which are particularly interesting to themselves; and perhaps the middle class of society in Calcutta might find it highly advisable to unite to form a good Library of English and French authors. But such objects would be best attained by its class taking up the question in a point of view which concerns themselves and making their arrangement to obtain what they particularly require.

Cossyetolah, 18th December.

—PHILOBIBLOS. (524)



The examination of the students of Durruntollah Academy, conducted by M/S Drummond and Wilson, passed off on Saturday last, with the usual eclat. The long established reputation of this Seminary, and the zeal of its conductors to maintain that reputation, entitled it to public support and confidence. The manner in which the young gentlemen acquitted themselves on Saturday, satisfies us that Durruntollah Academy is not 'Shorn of its beams'. Of the various classes that underwent such slight examination as the time would admit we were particularly struck with the readiness and facility with which the Book-keeping acquitted itself. Mr. Drummond requested several gentlemen propound questions of a mercantile nature to this class; and although some very complex transactions were stated, the boys posted them into the journal and Ledger with as much ease as the most practised clerks in mercantile establishments could have evinced. We were glad to see so much attention paid to this Department of knowledge in this institution because its practical utility is so obvious; and we know of no other establishment in Calcutta where is taught upon the same principles.

It was very pleasing to see so many Hindoo Youths, as belong to this School, besides their Christian fellow students entering the same lists with them, and with them contending for fame. Slight beginnings of this nature may, imperceptibly pave the way to a general amalgamation among the two communities, and be the means of bringing us nearer to our Native fellow subjects than the course of circumstances has hitherto permitted. Friendships and attachments formed in early life among some of those whom we had the gratification of seeing in the same classes on Saturday last, community of thought and sentiment, and other matters which from their apparently, trivial nature, scarcely enter into the calculation, may, ere long, make us well acquainted with the hearth stones and household gods of those among whom we live as utter strangers, and over whom we rule without having the means of being well acquainted with their domestic and social wishes and opinion. We have made these remarks, because we are informed that the parents of some Christian youth attached to other Seminary, have expressed an unwillingness to have Hindoos sitting with their children in the same classes. With the opinion we have just expressed, we cannot but regret the existence of the feelings to which we have alluded; considering the quarter whence it comes, it cannot but excite our surprize. (525)

#### MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27, 1830

We know not whether he be a member of the Durma Shuba or not—but should that not be the case, our Native Contemporary of the *Chundrika* deserves to be elected by acclamation. Nothing can exceed his pious zeal in the cause of humanity and religion, so far at

least as the benignant practice of Suttee goes. The Governor General, he observes, in a recent number, has set himself to abolish it—he then adds the pathetic exclamation ‘what cause of sorrow?’ We can conceive the depth of feeling with which this moving appeal to our tenderest sympathies is made—this burst of disinterested grief, that is so truly honourable to a manly bosom. Whatever, other tabulum the *Chundrika* may afford to its bidders, there is one Department of it that reflects the highest credit on the gallantry of its editor, and which we know not a more befitting name to designate by than the uxorious department. The *Chundrika*, with a discreet reserve never indulges in laudatory comment on the virtues of living wives but the moment a wife becomes defunct and more especially if she pines to death in a fit of devout obstinacy, his admiration is beyond bounds, and her act becomes, in his eyes a concentration of all the cardinal virtues. It is now some months ago since the *Chundrika's* uxorious department contained a glowing description of an oriental Portia, who starved herself after the death of her Brutus. Affecting as was the recital, however, it wanted only one little trifling trait, which is usually looked for in Biography, be it uxorious or otherwise, and that is truth. The *Chundrika's* last uxorious article relating to the widow of a certain personage who died near Dum Dum. With an accuracy worthy of Livy whose example the *Chundrika* very properly follows, he gives a sententious speech, from the lips of his heroine. The end of the matter is, that by some undefinable law of sympathy, she expired at the same hour that her husband did. Now, however, admirable its uxorious articles may be, in other respects; we question whether they have a tendency to promote human happiness or moral good. Instead then, of lachrymose articles, holding forth incentives to despair or suicide we rather think the *Chundrika* would be better fulfilling the purposes of a vehicle of valuable knowledge, and an instrument of beneficent operation, by directing the attention of its readers to more cheering topics and matters of greater public utility than such as we had been adverting to. At any rate, it can serve no good purpose to be stirring up discontent by invidious references to an act of the Government, which it would be more creditable to the *Chundrika's* philanthropy and good citizenship to give the support of its influence to, than to detract from, as it endeavours to do whenever an uxorious opportunity suggests itself. (526)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1830

A Report has been handed to us of a private examination of the two first classes of the Parental Academic Institution. The Examination, it is stated on the cover of the pamphlet, was undertaken and conducted by the Master of each class for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative progress of each pupil.

We can afford room for one specimen of Composition—which we give with pleasure, the sentiments it conveys being very creditable to the author of it, a native boy.

"O mortals! you are made superior in this lower world; if you do not preserve your rank, you are less worthy than the beasts. Cultivate your minds, without which a soul is like a diamond in the rough; partake the sorrows of your earthly brothers, by giving tributes to pity; assist them, who, without your assistance, cannot get what may be very advantageous to them; love every one as you love yourselves; treat them with kindness; your servants, without cruelty, for they do for you those things, which, without them, cannot be done; your domestic cattle without severity, for some feed you, and others save you from the intensity of the winter, &c. Forgive others, since you are aware that you may commit the same crime, or others; besides, if you do not forgive, how should you expect forgiveness from Him, who sees everything.—from whom nothing can be hidden? \* \* \*

Be not drunken with wine, which shortens the life over which none has any right, and which not only brings misery upon him who drinks, but also upon his whole family. Tell no lies, for they are the most detestable of vices; nor commit similar vices, which are injurious to the world. If we be the votaries of virtue, we shall be perpetually happy; though the way seems at first very uneven and thorny, yet, when we enter, it is as plain as snow, and very flowery. You are worse than beasts if you do nothing better than they; but only eat when you are hungry, drink when you are thirsty, and sleep when you are tired of those foolish things,—which they likewise do. You are not born with every thing that guides you, but are endowed with reason; you may learn from experience, which keeps those things that are once passed, in the mind, as the rules of future actions, whereas they are born with those things, which guide them, and they have no power to improve their time better than instinct. You may find, that they continue through the progressive descents of the species, without any variation or improvement. Consequently, if you do not improve yourselves, they are better than you, since they cannot help themselves, and you can for you are possessed of such powers, as has never been given to them.

SUMBHOCHUNDER SEAL (527)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1830

The Twentieth No. of the Gleanings in Science contains several articles of an able and scientific character. The one which most interests a Calcutta reader, perhaps, is that which to him comes home



with most local effect, we mean the Essay on 'the best means of procuring a plentiful supply of wholesome water in the vicinity of Calcutta'. After referring to the availability of deep-seated springs of pure water, and the great convenience and comfort, as well as the saving of trouble and expense of over-flowing wells; the principle has, the writer observes, a particular value for us of the City of Palaces, where the poorer classes particularly labour much under the want of wholesome water, and where even Europeans would have no objection to a more plentiful supply obtainable without any trouble, than a reliance on rain water affords. The water of our wells is brackish, and wholesome neither for man nor beast. The latter remark applies to the water of the tanks generally, which, in fact, may be considered, in most instances, as so many reservoirs of malaria and abomination. Indeed, there can be little doubt that the redundancy of such noisome pools is one of the active causes of much sickness and mortality annually. "There is probably no other example in the whole world of a city of such importance and wealth as Calcutta, being so ill supplied with this necessary of life. Placed on the verge of the tropic, and with every facility for such conveniences, we have neither fountains nor baths. Even our puny efforts to water about a mile of road, serves but to render us ridiculous for the waste of means in effecting so trifling a good, while it makes the want of such a refreshment in the other parts of the town so much the more palpable. But whatever may be thought of these deficiencies with such a climate as that of Calcutta, every stranger must be struck with the existence of so important a want as that of good wholesome water for domestic consumption. Even our best tanks—such, for instance, as the Lal Digi—cannot be said to furnish pure and wholesome water. It is better, certainly, than the brackish water of our wells, but it is far from pure; and every stranger who has occasion to use it, considers it, in fact, to be bad; as every one leaving Calcutta is sensible of the improvement of the water as he proceeds up the river." The article goes on to notice, that the attention of General Garstin was many years ago drawn to the subject of deep-seated springs, and that from the facts he collected, he entertained a confident expectation that they would furnish a supply of good water, notwithstanding the brackishness of the surface springs. The results of the experiments for boring are next stated, and, although owing to the death of General Garstin, the experiments were relinquished, yet his researches proved so far useful, that a new and effective apparatus had been received from England, which was used in after experiments. Recently the subject has been brought to the notice of the Asiatic Society, and Government have placed at their disposal the necessary means, as boring irons, &c. Other measures have also been adopted, and the writer thinks that there is little doubt of the experiments now succeeding, provided those who have undertaken the management will but persevere. (528)

## Advertisement

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1830

BANK OF BENGAL

7th January, 1830

A MEETING of the PROPRIETORS is requested, at the Bank, on Thursday, the 28th Instant, at ten a.m., for the purpose of considering a recommendation of the Directors, to grant Two Thousand Rupees (Sa. Rs. 2,000), to the Widow of Mr. Henry Tyler, deceased, who was, in his lifetime, the Accountant of the Bank.

J. A. DORIN,

Secretary and Treasurer (529)

BANK OF BENGAL

January 7, 1830

THE PROPRIETORS of the BANK of BENGAL are hereby informed, that the Forty-second Half Year's Dividend is payable at the Bank, at the rate of Nine Rupees (Sa. Rs. 9) per cent. per annum, or Four Hundred and Fifty Rupees (Sa. Rs. 450) for each Share.

Published by Order of the Directors,

J. A. DORIN,

Secretary and Treasurer. (530)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1830

CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE

On Friday Evening, 19th February, 1830

WILL BE PERFORMED

"LOVE A LA MODE"

AND

"RETURNED KILLED"

Doors to open at half-past Six, and the Performance to commence at half-past seven o'clock.

PRICES OF TICKETS

Box.....8 Rs. Pit.....4 Rs.

Money will not be received at the Doors of the Theatre; but at the adjoining Tickets Office a Pass will, on payment for the same, be issued to those who may not have provided themselves with Tickets at

the Hurkaru Library, where a Sircar will be in attendance, on the day of Performance, until 7 o'clock in the Evening.

Ne Persons unconnected with the Establishment can possibly, on any account, be admitted behind the Scenes. (531)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1830

JUST PUBLISHED

IN 4 Vols. 8vo. Price 110 Rupees on fine Paper, and 100 Rupees on common ditto, The SHAH NAMAH, an Heroic Poem, containing the History of Persia, from the earliest times to the conquest of that Empire by the Arabs. By ABOOL KASIM FIRDOUSEE, carefully collected with a number of the oldest and best Manuscripts, and illustrated by a copious Glossary of obsolete words and obscure idioms, with an introduction and life of the Author, in English and Persian. By TURNER MACAN, ESQ., Persian Interpreter to the Commander in Chief in India, and a Member of the Asiatic Society.

Apply to Messrs. ALEXANDER & CO. (532)

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1830

PUBLIC Sale of Valuable TALOOKS, belonging to BABOO PRAWNKISSEN HOLDAR, in the District of Hooghly and 24-Purgunnahs.—To be Sold by Public Auction, by TULLOH and COMPANY, at their auction room, on Thursday, the 18th March, 1830, the undermentioned Valuable TALOOKS, belonging to BABOO PRAWNKISSEN HOLDAR, situated in the Hooghly District and the 24-Purgunnahs, viz.

Lot. 1.—TALOOK TURRUF JUGDEESPORE, 106 Villages or Mouzahs in the District of Hooghly.

Lot. 2.—TALOOK BHAHADHURPORE and NURUTTOM BATTIE, 40 Villages or Mouzahs in the District of Hooghly.

Lot 3.—TALOOK MAHOMEDPORE, 21 Villages or Mouzahs in the District of Hooghly.

Lot 4.—TALOOK HURREET, 4 Villages or Mouzahs in the District of Hooghly.

Lot 5.—TALOOK CHUCK GOPALPORE, 1 Village or Mouzah in the 24-Purgunnahs.

#### PUTTONNEE TALOOKS

Lot 6.—TALOOK GOORDA, 5 Villages or Mouzahs.

Lot 7.—TALOOK CHONBERAH, 4 Villages or Mouzahs.

Lot 8.—TALOOK DAUNK GOPAUL MUGGORE, 1 Village or Mouzah. (533)



MONDAY, MAY 17, 1830

**Cawnpore Lithographic Printing Establishment**

GENTLEMEN in the Civil and Military Services; and the Community at large, residing in the Upper Provinces; are respectfully informed, that a Branch of the Asiatic Lithographic Company's Establishment, has this day commenced operations at the above station.

When the heavy expense incident to the dispatch by Dawk Bangy of printed papers and books to the Upper Stations is considered, it is confidently hoped, that the Establishment now set on foot will meet with ample encouragement.

The numerous friends and supporters of the Calcutta Establishment will find that their orders for all descriptions of Printing will be executed with the utmost care, neatness and expedition. The various useful ENGLISH, NAGREE, ARABIC, PERSIAN and HINDOOSTANEE WORKS that have been printed and published at the Calcutta Press, are procurable at the Cawnpore Branch at the original prices.

The Vicinity of the Presses to Lucknow will also enable the Proprietors to avail themselves of some of the finest Persian Writers, for the commencement of several useful Works in that Language.

The Establishment is under the charge of Mr. H. ARCHER, who is authorized to receive and execute all orders that may be transmitted.

G. WOOD, Mang. Proprietor

Asiatic Lithographic Press,

Calcutta, 1st May, 1830. (534)

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1830

**Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India**

The Governor-General in Council having placed at the disposal of this Society the sum of Sicca Rupees 20,000, to be distributed in premiums to the most successful cultivators of Cotton, Tobacco, Sugar, Silk and other articles of Raw Produce, the growth of this Presidency, the Society is desirous of making known the conditions under which the distribution is to take place.

Two distinct classes of premiums are offered.

FIRST CLASS, or Premiums for Fine Samples.

**SUGAR**

	Sa.	Sa.
1st.—For the best Sample of Raw Sugar, not less than		
two maunds      ...      ...      ...	...	500

603

2d.—For the next best Sample of Raw Sugar, not less than two maunds ... 250

#### SILK

3d.—For the best Sample of Silk, not less than 5 seers ... 500

4th.—For the best Sample of Silk, not less than 5 seers ... 250

#### TOBACCO

5th.—For the best Sample of Native Tobacco, fit for the European Market, not less than 1 maund ... 250

6th.—For the next best Sample of Native Tobacco, fit for the European Market, not less than 1 maund ... 125

7th.—For the best Sample of any Foreign kind of Tobacco, fit for the European Market, not less than 1 maund ... 250

8th.—For the next best Sample of any Foreign kind of Tobacco, fit for the European Market, not less than 1 maund ... 125

#### COTTON

9th.—For the best Sample of Sea Island Cotton, not less than 1 maund ... 250

10th.—For the next best Sample of Sea Island Cotton, not less than 1 maund ... 125

11th.—For the best Sample of Upland, or green Seed Cotton, not less than 1 maund ... 250

12th.—For the next best Sample of Upland or green Seed Cotton, not less than 1 maund ... 125

SECOND CLASS,—or Premiums for Large Quantities.

#### SUGAR

1st.—Rupees 40 per maund, for the first quality of Raw Sugar, the Sample to be not less than 50, or more than 100 maunds.

2d.—Rupees 20 per maund, for the second best quality of Raw Sugar, the Sample to be not less than 50, or more than 100 maunds.

#### SILK

3d.—Rupees 40 per seer, for the best Silk, the Sample to be not less than 20 or more than 40 seers.

4th.—Rupees 25 per seer, for the next best Silk, the Sample to be not less than 20 or more than 30 seers.

## TOBACCO

5th.—Rupees 40 per maund, for the finest quality of Tobacco, the Sample to be not less than 30, or more than 50 maunds.

6th.—Rupees 10 per maund, for the next best quality of Tobacco, the Sample to be not less than 30, or more than 50 maunds.

## COTTON

7th.—Rupees 40 per maund, for the best Sea Island or black Seed Cotton, the Sample to be not less than 30, or more than 50 maunds.

8th.—Rupees 20 per maund, for the next best Sea Island or black Seed Cotton, the Sample to be not less than 30, or more than 50 maunds.

9th.—Rupees 40 per maund, for the best green Seed, or Upland Cotton, the Sample to be not less than 30, or more than 50 maunds.

10.—Rupees 20 per maund, for the next best green Seed, or Upland Cotton, the Sample to be not less than 30, or more than 50 maunds.

## CONDITIONS

1st.—The articles exhibited by the Candidates for Premiums must be the produce of the Bengal Presidency.

2d.—The competition will be opened to all persons whatever, whether Natives or Europeans, Zemindars, or Ryots.

3d.—The articles must not be culled or selected from larger quantities, but be bona fides, the whole produce of the land on which they are grown. (535)

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1830

**Calcutta High School**

**WELLINGTON SQUARE**

THE Public are hereby informed, that with the view of establishing the late Calcutta Grammar School upon a more permanent and extensive footing, the following arrangements have been entered into:

A sum of Money to be raised by transferable shares of Sa. Rs. 250 each, bearing interest by dividends of profit, not exceeding 6 per cent. for the purpose of providing for the Education Department; which shall be the only object in which the Funds of the Society shall be employed: but for the convenience of persons residing at a distance who may wish to send their Sons to the School; the Managing Committee have engaged their Assistant Secretary, Mr. J. WETHERILL, to undertake, on his own responsibility, the Boarding of such Youths as may be entrusted to him: the Boys to be subject



to the supervision of the Managing Committee both as regards their bodily comfort, and the care of their morals, and to the due attention of which the Committee pledge themselves.

Subscription Books are now open at the Calcutta High School, Wellington Square, at all the Agency Houses, at Messrs. THACKER AND CO., The British Gallery, Mr. FKEYRT'S and the Calcutta Depository, with the view of raising a sufficient sum of Money to enable the Society to purchase, or build suitable Premises for Class Rooms, procuring a Library, and other purposes necessary to the success of the undertaking. Ten (10) per cent. only of the value of the shares to be called for at one time, and not less than a month to intervene between each demand.

At a General Meeting of Shareholders and Donors held on the Premises, in Wellington Square, on the 5th Inst., at which were present the Lord Bishop, (in the chair), The Hon'ble Sir, C. E. Grey, The Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, and others; it was resolved, that five Trustees should be appointed, and a Managing Committee, consisting of fourteen Member: The Trustees to be permanent Members, the remaining nine to be chosen from amongst the Shareholders; three of the nine to go out annually, but capable of immediate re-election. The following Committee were then appointed: The Lord Bishop of the Diocese, The Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, Messrs. J. Kyd, R. Frith, R. Leslie, P. Sutherland, T. Brue, L. Betts, and the Rev. A. Macpherson, who was at the same time appointed Secretary. The remaining Members of the Committee to be added as soon as convenient.

The Plan of the Edinburgh Academy to be pursued as nearly as the circumstances of the country will admit. The Rev. J. MACQUEEN, who was for a time under Professor Pillons, in the College of Edinburgh, and has had considerable opportunity of observing the system, pursued there, has been appointed Head Master, Mr. J. DUNSMURE second, and Mr. G. REID, third Master.

The terms of Tuition Sa. Rs. 8 per Month for each Scholar, and 7 Rupees for each, if two or more Brothers attend, which sum, should the number of Scholars increase so as to admit of it, will be hereafter reduced. Terms for Boarding will be fixed at the lowest rates that the comfort of the Boys and justice to Mr. WETHERILL will admit of, and will be advertised as soon as fair estimates have been made.

The School has commenced its operations, and is open every Morning at 8 o'clock. Boys admitted at intermediate periods of a month are charged by the week during the remainder of that Month.

A Month's Notice to be given to the Secretary previous to the removal of a Youth.

The Managing Committee will meet on the Premises in Wellington Square, every Saturday at 8 o'clock in the morning, Shareholders, although not Members of the Committee, may be present at its Meeting, and offer in writing, through the Secretary, any suggestions that may occur to them.

Any further information required may be obtained by applying to the Rev. A. MACPHERSON, Secretary, Calcutta High School, Wellington Square, or at his Residence, No. 13, Circular Road, Chowringhee.

#### CALCUTTA HIGH SCHOOL

Wellington Square, 14th June, 1830.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, Mr. J. WETHERILL begs leave to state for the information of Parents and Guardians, that, with the approval of the Managing Committee of the Calcutta High School, the following Rates for Boarding and Lodging Youths, have been fixed upon:

Permanent Boarders	20	0	Sa. Rs. per Month.
Day Boarders	8	0	" "
Half Boarders	6	0	" "
Extra Charges for			
Washing, Shoes, and Medical			
Attendance, including Medicines	3	8	" "

Each Youth will be required to bring with him a Knife, Fork, and Spoon, and the Permanent Boarders will supply themselves with Bed and Bed-linen.

#### CALCUTTA HIGH SCHOOL,

Wellington Square, 21st June, 1830. (536)

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1830

#### AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—

Government having placed at the disposal of the Society a quantity of Cotton Seed, consisting of the kinds called Black Seed, or Sea Island, and Green Seed, or Upland, the produce of Georgia, Louisiana, or New Orleans, and Demerara, as well as some Tobacco Seed, the produce of Maryland and Virginia;—Notice is hereby given, that persons desiring to be supplied with portions of the above Cotton and Tobacco

Seeds, will be pleased to apply by letter 'To the Secretary of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Town Hall', who will submit the same to the Agricultural Committee. It is requested that Applicants for the Seeds will state the situation and extent of their intended cultivation.

C. K. ROBISON, Secy.

Calcutta, 6th July, 1830.

(537)

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1830

PRINSEP'S

**Map of the Soondurbans**

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, by authority of the Government, and sold by Messrs. THACKER AND CO., and Mr. T. OSTELL, British Library.—A Map of the Soondurbans, from actual Survey: shewing the recent Grants of Land and those of 1780: also the environs of Calcutta, comprising the 24-Pargunnas and Hooghly Districts, with part of Jessore and Nuddya, by Captain THOMAS PRINSEP, of Engineers, late Surveyor of the Soondurbans.

The Map has been drawn on Stone, by Mons. A. TASSIN, and Printed with Permission, at the Government Lithographic Press: it occupies four sheets of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  feet, and has a scale of 4 miles to the inch.

This Map will be found useful not only to the Proprietors of the New Grants (of which a list is given), but to all who have occasion to navigate the River Hooghly and the various Channels of the Soondurbans, the new Canal is laid down from Authority.

Price 12 Rupees in sheets, of 19 Rupees folded in a case. (538)

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1830

**BENGAL SUBSCRIPTION, READING AND BILLIARD ROOMS**

Several of the subscribers having expressed a wish to subscribe to the Reading Rooms only, and other for Billiards, it has been recommended, and therefore deemed advisable, to alter the Rates of Subscription, and substitute the following from the 1st Instant:

		Per month separate.
Subscription to the Reading Rooms	...	... 4
Ditto ditto Billiard Room	... ..	... 2
Ditto to both	... ..	... 5



In carrying this arrangement into effect, none can be admitted but Subscribers or their Friends, non-Residents of Calcutta, the latter to be regularly introduced by a Subscriber, and his name entered in a book kept for purpose. And to prevent the admission of indiscriminate Society, and with a view of keeping the Rooms more select, it is requested that any person wishing to become a Subscriber, will send in a written application to that effect.

# LIST OF PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS TAKEN IN

Blackwood' Magazine.	London Literary Gazette.	
Edinburgh Review.	Calcutta Magazine.	
Quarterly Review.	Hurkaru.	
Westminster ditto.	John Bull.	
Sporting Magazine.	Government Gazette.	
New Monthly ditto.	India Gazette.	
Atheneum.	Oriental Observer.	
Oriental Herald.	Bengal Herald.	
Asiatic Journal.	Literary Gazette.	(539)
United Service Journal.		

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8, 1830

SIGNOR MASONI

(Native of Italy)

Composer and Professor of Music, Formerly Leader of the Orchestra of the Royal Chapel of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, and latterly Director of the Phil-Harmonic Societies of the Republics of Buenos Ayres, Chile and Peru,

HAS the honour to announce his arrival in Calcutta, and is desirous of giving Instruction in Music and Singing to those who may favour him with their Patronage, on the following terms: Attendance on each Pupil, Piano and Singing,

Three times a Week	... Sa. Rs. 50 per Month.
Piano only	... .. 40 Ditto.
Violin	... .. 40 Ditto.
Bass Viol	... .. 40 Ditto.

N.B.—Those Pupils to whom it may be convenient to receive Lessons at Signor MASONI'S residence, the terms will be reduced.

No. 56, Emambary Lane, Cossitollah.

November 4, 1830. (540)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1830

**The India Gazette**

Will be published as a Daily Paper from the 1st of December next.

The Proprietors have spared no expense to place it on the most efficient footing, including arrangements for complete and authentic Reports of the most important cases occurring in the Supreme Court.

It will be printed on Europe Paper, with new type, and with the utmost attention to accuracy and legibility. Each number will consist of one folio sheet.

The terms of subscription are, if the Paper is taken from month to month, 8 Rupees per month; and, if paid for in advance, 20 Rupees per quarter, and 64 Rupees per annum.

The *India Gazette* will also continue to be published **THREE TIMES A WEEK**, at 13 Rupees per quarter, for those who may prefer it on those terms.

Subscriptions and Advertisements, either for the Daily or Tri-weekly Paper are requested to be addressed to Mr. J. FOUNTAIN, Superintendent of the India Gazette Press, Dhurumtolla, Calcutta. (541)

## CHAPTER VIII

### 1831 Extracts



CHAPTER VII

1891 Extracts

## CHAPTER VIII 1831

### Official

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3, 1831

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Magistrates in the Conservancy Department from the 1st to the 15th January next, for Farming the Grazing of the Plain round the Fort—such tenders to specify the monthly amount payable by the constructor, clear of all deductions, and to be addressed to Mr. Watts, the Head Clerk of whom further particulars may be ascertained.

By Order of the Magistrates,

H. C. WATT,  
Head Clerk.

Police Office,  
Conservancy Department,  
29th December, 1830.

শ্রীহং মেজেষ্টেরেট সাহেবানের হুগমে ইস্তাহার দেওয়া জাইতেছে সকলে মালাম  
করিবার জে কলিকাতার গড়ের চৌতরফ ময়দান জাহাতে গরুদিগের চরাট জমি আছেঃ  
গরুদিগের চরাট কারন খাজনা মকরর হইয়া ইজারা দেওয়া জাইবেকঃ ইং ১লা ১৫ জানের  
সন ১৮৩১ সাল দরখাস্ত লওয়া জাইবেকঃ জাহারবাশনা হয় আপন মোহরে শ্রীহং মে-  
ওয়ার্ডস সাহেবের নামে দরখাস্ত রাখিল করিবেক—

ইহার বেওয়া পবলিষ অফিসে আইলে জানিতে পারিবেক—

(542)

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17, 1831

### Government Advertisements

#### NOTIFICATION

The Right Honorable the Governor General, having in the course of his present Tour, seen reason to believe that great oppression is practised on the Landed Proprietors resident, in the vicinity of the line of march of Troops, as well as on other classes of the Community, by the forcible requisition of Supplies (which are, in many instances, unpaid for), and by the impressment of the Hackeries, Boats, and Personal Service; and deeming it highly desirable that practices so objectionable, and affording to the Subordinate Native Functionaries such obvious facilities for abuse and extortion, should be put a stop to, His Lordship has been pleased to direct the formation of a Committee consisting of the Gentlemen named in the Margin\*, for the

purpose of enquiring into the best mode of remedying the existing evils, and suggesting the introduction of such a system as may prevent the necessity of having recourse to compulsory labour, and may secure the spontaneous tender for sale, of all the articles of consumption ordinarily required by Bodies of Troops or Individuals, when marching, and a fair compensation to the parties disposing of such articles. With the Committee are to be associated the several Civil Officers, who may be in attendance on His Lordship's Camp during his progress through their respective Districts.

The Committee have been instructed to communicate with the Civil Officers in Charge of Districts and other Heads of Departments, and all Officers are hereby required to pay the readiest attention to any requisition, which they may receive from the Committee, for information or otherwise.

His Lordship deeming it desirable that all possible information should be obtained, in connection with the important objects above specified, would be happy to receive, through the Committee, the sentiments of any individual who may have suggestions to offer calculated to facilitate the introduction of an improved system,—and His Lordship is further pleased to direct, that all communications on the subject may be addressed to the Secretary to the Committee, (Governor General's Camp) for regulating the existing system of affording supplies and means of Carriage to Troops and other persons while marching through the Country.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General,

(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,  
Secy. to the Gov. Genl.,  
Terrl. Dept.

The 31st December, 1829.

(A True Copy)

J. THOMASON,  
Depy. Secy. to the Govt.

\*W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., Secy. to the Govr. Genl.  
Lt. Col. Morrison, C.B.  
Captain R. Benson, Mily. Secy.  
Captain W. Garden, Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.  
Captain G. Huish, Depy. Asst. Commry. Genl.  
Captain Denby, 20th N.I., Secy.

(543)



THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1831

To Let on a Lease, at the Rent of 100 Rupees per Month, that Spacious Brick-built Lower-romed House, belonging to Government, situated at Barripore, consisting of a Hall and Twelve Rooms, of different dimensions, and raised about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet, surrounded with about Twelve Biggahs of Revenue Land, on which are Fruit and other Trees, and Two Tanks.—Application to be made to the Collector of 24-Pargunnahs, at his Office at Alipore.

T. PLOWDEN, Collector.

Collector's Cutcherry,

24-Pergunnahs,

the 11th May, 1831. (544)

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1831

**Government Advertisements**

**FORT WILLIAM**

General Department, June 7, 1831

The following Copy of a Letter addressed to the Chairman of the Honorable the East India Company by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and Copy of the Regulations therein referred to, for the Establishment of a Professorship and Scholarships in Sanscrit Literature, in pursuance of the bequest of the late Colonel Boden, of the Honorable Company's Service, are published for general information:

To the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Honorable the East India Company.

Sir,

The late Colonel Boden, in the Service of your Honorable Company having bequeathed the whole of his Property to the University of Oxford, for the promotion of the knowledge of the Sanscrit language; the Convocation anxious to obtain the Residence of a Gentleman of distinguished attainments in that Department of Literature, who will zealously and ably fulfil the benevolent intentions of so liberal a Benefactor, have determined not to limit the appointment to members of its own Body; but to open the Professorship with no other restriction, than that the Candidate shall be of a suitable age, and at his admission (Subsequent to the Election), be a Matriculated Member of some College or Hall in this University.

It is probable that a person, who has learned the language in India, will be preferred to one, who has studied it only in Europe; and the Regulations confirmed by the Court of Chancery which I have the honor of transmitting to you, require that notice of the day of Election should be given in one of the Newspapers at least of the three Presidencies.

I have appointed Thursday, the 15th of March, 1832, and I take the liberty of requesting, that you would send a Copy of the Regulations to some official person at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; that due notice may be given of the nature and time of filling up the appointment.

I feel assured that you will excuse the trouble I am giving you; as it arises from the wish of forwarding the object of our Benefactor's bequest, which is so intimately connected with the welfare of the Servants and subjects of your Honorable Company.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. C. JONES, V.C.

Exeter College, Oxford, December 25, 1830.

The following regulations for the Establishment of the Boden Professorship and Scholarships in Sanscrit Literature have been recently confirmed by a Decree in the High Court of Chancery:

The late Joseph Boden, Esq., Colonel in the Honourable the East India Company's Service, bequeathed the whole of his property to the University of Oxford, for the purpose above-mentioned, "being, of opinion that a more general and critical knowlege of the Sanscrit Language will be a means of enabling his countrymen to proceed in the conversion of the Natives of India to the Christian Religion, by disseminating a knowledge of the Sacred Sriptures amongst them more effectually than all other means whatsoever". \* \* \*

December 6, 1830 (545)

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 4, 1831

Government Advertisements

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

28th June, 1831

INFORMATION having been received by the Government of Bombay, that Plague is raging at Bagdad, and in the countries in the vicinity of the Persian Gulph; the Hon'ble the Vice-President in

Council has deemed it advisable to direct, that all Vessels arriving from the Persian Gulph shall be placed under Quarantine for a period of not less than eight days, their release from Quarantine afterwards, depending upon the report of the Medical Officer who may be deputed to visit them.

By Command of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council,

GEO. SWINTON,

Chief Secy, to Govt. (546)

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1831

Civil Auditor's Office

Fort William, July 7, 1831

The practice of sending separate Bills for Audit to this Office, in cases where the same ought, under existing Rules, to be incorporated in the Monthly Abstracts of fixed establishments, being productive of great inconvenience—Notice is hereby given, that the Audit of separate Bills will be henceforward limited to cases where Salaries may be made payable at Treasuries other than those within the District to which the Abstracts may belong. The Public Officers of Govt. in the several Departments, will therefore be pleased to include all Salaries not thus separable, in one Monthly Abstract, recording therein any special reasons which may sometimes occur for deviations from this Notification.—Separate Bills sent for Audit in contravention of the same, will be returned Unaudited.

P. WYNCH,

Civil Auditor. (547)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1831

Notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the 30th and Wednesday, the 31st Instants, being Hindoo Holidays (Junmo Ostomee), no business will be transacted at the General Treasury on those days.

JAS. BARWELL, Sub-Treasurer.

General Treasury,

The 24th August, 1831. (548)



THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1831

FORT WILLIAM

Military Department, The 14th November 1831.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable the Vice-President in Council, has been pleased to appropriate for such time as may be necessary, the road leading from Calcutta to Barrackpore, to the measurement of a base line, for the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

Accordingly that part of the road which is situated between the South Tower and the 7th Mile-stone, will be shut up from this date, and that part of the said road which is situated between the 7th Mile-stone and the North Tower, will be shut up on the 17th Inst, until the said base line be completed, of which due notice will be given.

The old road called the Baugh Bazar road, which enters the Barrackpore road near the 7th Mile-stone, has already been put in order for the accommodation of travellers, and the old Barrackpore road will be in order by the 17th Inst; accordingly from and after the present date, and until further notice, it is requested, that passengers on foot or mounted, carriages and cattle of all kinds, from Calcutta or any part of the Suburbs, to Barrackpore, will not proceed along that part of the road situated between the newly erected Tower, called the South Tower and the 7th Mile-stone.

WM. CASEMENT, Col. Secy. to Govt.,  
Mily. Dept. (549)

Editorial

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 3, 1831

The *Bengal Annual*, for the year 1831, was published last week, and is in every respect most creditable no less to the typographical art, than the literature of this country. With one exception, it need fear no competition with any European publication of the same class; we allude to the absence, in the present number, of any attempt at pictorial embellishment. In externals, with this single exception, the work is elegant and handsome, being this year finely gilt and bound in coloured silk. Amongst the contributors, we recognise the names of several already conspicuous in the list of Oriental Literature, whose contributions adorned the first Annual; as also an accession of others, whose claims to be acknowledged as pleasing and instructive writers, will, we doubt not, be admitted with praise they merit. The balance

of prose and poetical articles is judiciously adjusted—and on the whole, the volume is extremely entertaining, and what will, perhaps, render it more worthy in the opinion of readers in England, it bears a more Oriental character than the last, but not too much so to detract from its interest for Indian readers, many of whom being perhaps sated with Eastern descriptions and associations of ideas, require a refreshing admixture of occidental locality and fancy. For the present, we must defer making a more particular reference to the contents of the volume, as our Madras news entirely takes up that portions of space we had intended for Extracts—we trust, however, to be able to submit a few specimens to our Readers in our publication of Thursday. In the interim, we subjoin a poetical description of the Hindoo Tartarus—which will remind the Italian reader of Dante.

### TARTARUS

*From the Sarvaswa Purana*

BY HORACE HAYMAN WILSON, Esq.

*(The road to the judgment seat of Yama, the Hindu Pluto,  
the son of Vaivaswat, or the Sun.)*

Far to the south extends the drear domain,  
Where Vaivaswata holds his gloomy reign.  
And on the shadowy people of the tomb  
Declares the last irrevocable doom.  
The purer spirits heavenly cars convey  
Swift to the regions of eternal day,  
Where cates ambrosial, and immortal food,  
And love, and wine, and pleasure, wait the good:  
But ruthless fiends at Yama's mandate bear  
The damned to scenes of horror and despair.  
Dread is the path that leads to their abode,  
And rocks, and chasms abrupt obstruct the road:  
Beneath are thorns, and stakes, and burning sand,  
And thickest darkness shrouds the fatal land:  
No lively rauidance cheers the mournful way;  
But the dull glare that heated peaks display  
Of iron mountains—or the fiercer glow  
Of flaming forests—lights the world below.  
Now on the shrinking soul comes driving fast  
The chilly hail storm or the sultry blast;  
Now scorshing whirlwinds through the welkin fly,  
And now the flaky snow-drift sweeps the sky.  
Each insect vile, each form of reptile birth  
Wings the hot air or tracks the slimmy earth.

Each beast of blood stalks gaunt around the throng  
 And maddening elephants speed fierce along,  
 Whilst o'er the path the monster serpent hangs,  
 Rears his fell crest, and whets his venom'd fangs:  
 The shadowy train attending demons urge  
 And goad with javelins or with lashes scourge,  
 As faint they toil along, and scalding tears  
 Too late bespeak their penitence and fears. (550)

#### MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1831

The Fancy Dress Ball now belongs to the past, and has ceased to be the nine days' wonder of Calcutta. Although it occasioned much discussion beforehand, it passed off with equal pleasantness and eclat. We certainly were of the number of those who thought a ball and supper preferable to a dinner, more especially as there had been so recently two large Town Hall dinner parties, and the efforts to get up public assemblies had failed. To judge from the result, we have reason to believe that the majority concurred in that opinion, at least when the time of the festivity actually arrived. Some of the fancy dresses were very beautiful, and several persons wore the tri-color cockade. The ornamental trophy got up for the occasion, at one end of the hall, was much admired—the conception being as classic as the execution was chastely elegant. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until one o'clock, when the company adjourned to the supper-room. The supper was laid out in Mr. Gunter's most splendid style. The Hon'ble the Vice-President honored the entertainment with his presence. On the whole, it was one of the most agreeable Balls we remember to have seen in the Town Hall. (551)

#### THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1831

We learn that on Friday, the 31st December, the tri-color flag was hoisted at Chandernagore. At 10 o'clock, the Governor, M. Cordier, issued summonses to all the authorities to meet at the great chamber of the Tribunal de Premiere Instance, where at a quarter before eleven, all had assembled. Amongst them, M. Charles Le Roy, Procureur du Roi, with the national cockade, at the head of the civil functionaries, and Captain Poirot de Martial, at the head of the Sepoys, waited for M. Cordier, at the entrance of the Salle de Deliberations. On the approach of M. Cordier, they all received him with acclamations of *Vive le Roi! Vive la Charte! Vive la Liberte!* and conducted him to his seat. After the usual compliments were exchanged, Mr. Le Roy called the attention of the gentlemen present to what M. Cornet, the Greffier, had to deliver, and at the same time opened



the seals of the papers sent from the Supreme Government of Pondichery. M. Cornet read the papers acknowledging the new Regime. Immediately after the reading, Mr. Cordier descended from his seat, which was filled by M. Niel, the Comptroller and Deputy Governor, when the Governor took the oath of allegiance to Louis Philippe, King of the French, and afterwards all the functionaries took the same oath. The tri-color flag having been brought with great pomp from the place where it had been (many thought for ever) deposited, and having been blessed by the Cure, the functionaries proceeded in a body to the Magazine and hoisted it there with great rejoicings. There being no guns, three volleys of musketry were fired on the occasion. From the Magazine they proceeded to the Government House, where they partook with M. Cordier, of a sumptuous dinner, which was followed by a ball and supper, at which many of the principal inhabitants were present. The Government House and the Magazine, as well as the houses of many of the inhabitants were illuminated. Next day, we are informed, an order was issued by the Governor in Council, directing that all the Christian inhabitants should wear the national cockade, and that disobedience should be punished with a fine of 25 Rs. and four days' imprisonment. If our information on this point is correct, we submit, with all the respect that is due to a foreign government, but with the frankness which a regard for the cause of freedom dictates, that it is carrying the matter a little too far. A sufficiently cordial and energetic adhesion to the new order of things might be evinced by the Governor in Council of Chandernagore, without inflicting fine and imprisonment on those who do not wear the tri-colour. In fact, we can conceive few things more calculated to make it an object of aversion, and we hope, therefore, to have the statement sent to us contradicted.—*India Gazette.* (552)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1831

#### Correspondence

#### INDIGO PLANTATION AND TRADE

To the Editor of the *Government Gazette*

SIR,—As you are one of the liberal promoters of useful suggestions, you will perhaps oblige me by publishing this letter in your *Gazette*, by way of a friendly hint to the Indigo Planters, and their friends, accompanied by any observations you may deem necessary, or be otherwise disposed to make on the subject.

2nd. Adverting to the great falling off in the hitherto lucrative line—the Indigo Plantation and Trade, both which seem to have been considerably altered, to the injury of the Planters and Speculators,

for these four or five years successively, but more particularly since 1828-1829, from causes differently ascribed to want of assets required by Planters and Speculators, to calamities experienced among the Mercantile communities of this and other countries, and to the entire depressed condition of the European and other principal markets hitherto favorable for the speculation; as also by many to the injudicious and ambitious application of funds assigned for either cultivation or speculation respectively, without reference to the changed times which call forth, nay emergently demand, a change of system in both branches—I would strongly recommend to the Blue Fraternity a timely attempt to avert, in some measure, the more serious injuries likely to ensue from the circumstances alluded to above.

3rd. The attempt then ought to be to establish a General Society, under an appropriate designation, for the purpose of its taking into consideration the causes referred to above, or any other that operate so considerably against the interests of the Indigo line; and, accordingly, as far as it may be practicable, for determining on some measures for remedying the evils.

4th. To the more prosperous Speculators, Planters, and Agents, my suggestion may, I apprehend, appear an useless encroachment on their time, consideration, and support; but surely a reflection as to the uncertainty of present prosperity, and the mutual participation in the benefits likely to accrue to all parties unanimously aiding the proposed Institution, or, at all events, the natural sympathy for the unfortunate distressed would, no doubt, remove the prejudices, and the impulse we generally, in a greater or less degree, feel against innovations or new plans however well meant.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Calcutta, January 1, 1831.

A.B. (553)

The *Madras Government Gazette* of the 6th Instant, gives the following account of a Native Violinist, who has attracted notice on that side of India:

It has, we doubt not, excited much surprise, combined with a degree of admiration, in the minds of many of our readers at this Presidency, to have heard the performances on the Violin of a Brahmin, named Verapiah, in the service of his Highness the Rajah of Tanjore, who has lately made his appearance here. He plays at first sight, with correctness and exact time, the most difficult pieces of our printed music; his skill on the Piano Forte is equally great, excepting that he requires some previous practice.

Ought such an instance not to afford us a reasonable belief in the hope of improving, by dint of due encouragement and proper instruction, the Natives of this country in some considerable knowledge of the arts and sciences of Europe.

Many may doubtless consider this as a rather extensive conclusion to draw from a solitary instance of superior attainments in a single, still we cannot help suggesting our conviction that the helping hand of patronage only requires to be extended, the eye of scrutiny to search out, and the due incitement to be given, to bring forward many prominent evidences of what we have abovementioned, than the natives of India generally obtain credit for. (554)

MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1831

Frequent complaint has been made of the mode in which the Streets are watered, but apparently not with much benefit, since, in several places, they present the appearance of a perfect puddle. To say nothing of the injurious effects upon the streets and roads, of thus converting the materials of them into mud; they are rendered so slippery as to make them, in some degree, unsafe for horses. (555)

We regret to learn that a Sepoy was murdered on Saturday night, whilst on Sentry, in the ditch of the Fort. The poor fellow, in all probability, was taken by surprise, and cut down from behind. He is said to have had a few Rupees on his person, the knowledge of which fact, on the part of the assassin, tempted him, in all probability, to commit the crime. A gentleman's Khansama is also stated to have been murdered, between town and Garden Reach, the same evening. (556)

The *Chundrika*, some time ago, contained an article upon the miseries of cows and bullocks, the writer deploring the various hardships of their lot, and more especially such numbers of them being put to death to serve as food for Europeans. Now, as respects this part of their fate, Europeans have at least the plea of necessity and utility, and are not debarred by any scruple of conscience or religious check from eating beef, or any other animal food. Moreover, the animal is put to death without cruelty, and suffers less by the stroke of the butcher than it would from the pangs of disease. What shall be said, however, to Native owners, and drivers of cows and bullocks, who either half starve the first, and make the life of the last, one prolonged scene of unmitigated torture? If our Native contemporaries would endeavour to shame their countrymen out of such practices, they would be conferring a most important boon upon the poor dumb animals, and furthering the interests of humanity—for the man who neglects to feed and cherish the beast that serves him, or treats it



with unkindness and cruelty, there is every reason to conclude would treat his fellowmen alike, if he could with impunity. The bad treatment of cattle consists in their being ill-fed, and exceedingly over-loaded and over-worked. The consequence is, that the wretched creatures either proceed at a pace that does not satisfy their driver, or fall down under the load. When this happens, the said driver beats the unfortunate animals till they make a desperate effort and proceed again. Often the oxen are covered over with bruises, while their necks present one raw and extensive sore. The Keranchy tattoos fare no better. Their sufferings, indeed, are proverbial. In England, the brute creation are protected from cruelty by an act of the legislature; and here, unless the system undergoes some amelioration, and the Native proprietors of cattle evince a little more compassion towards them, we should not be at all surprised if the necessity of having some legal check upon such barbarity be eventually generally acknowledged, and authoritatively acted upon. (557)

#### THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1831

We understand that five or six gentlemen, who proceeded during the last holydays on a pleasure excursion up the river, were attacked and severely maltreated by the native inhabitants of a village about two miles above Bhansbarriah. The attack was quite unprovoked, and must have originated in their being mistaken for some other individuals, obnoxious to the people of the place.—Four of the party had left their boat to have a shot at some Jackals feeding on the body of a dead cow on the edge of the river; and having succeeded, by walking up the shore for a short space, in getting the animals between them and the river they fired on them, and were returning to their Pinnacle, when they heard a shot from the village, and immediately after saw the bank above them covered by people with bamboos, tulwars, and other weapons of offence.—They were without warning or delay assailed with brick-bats in the defenceless position in which they were, and had no recourse but to attempt to escape by running.—They succeeded in getting into a small panshway, but were speedily forced to quit it and to take to swimming. One of the gentlemen took refuge in a Pagoda, where he was promised protection by a Faqueer, and a better looking sort of native who spoke English; but he had not been long in the place, when it was filled by his pursuers, and his friend, the Faqueer, was the first to strike him. He upset this blackguard by a blow of his fist and taking again to his heels, swam a nullah and ran to an Indigo Factory, about a mile further down, where he procured assistance and an escort to go to the relief of his friends.—These he found in durance with the villagers doing their best to comfort them, having kindled a fire to dry them and having washed their wounds, and declaring they had made a mistake.

A complaint was very properly lodged with the Magistrate, and it is hoped the rioters will shortly be brought to punishment, a strict scrutiny having been set on foot into the affair.—*John Bull*, Jan. 21. (558)

We understand that the people whom we mentioned in our paper of Friday last, as having maltreated some gentlemen, amusing themselves on the river, during the last Hindoo Holidays, have, by the active measures of the Judge and Magistrate of Hooghly, been convicted and punished according to their guilt in the transaction. Several of the most active were identified, and amongst others, the Faqueer, whom we formerly mentioned. The vigilance and activity of the Darogah and Thannadar led to the conviction of others. The only attempt at palliation for it cannot be called a defence—set up by the villagers, was having mistaken the parties for Dacoits! The Judge said the case was the only one of the kind he had ever known; that in every other instance some allegation had been set up against the people attacked, as a cause for the conduct of the assailants; here nothing of the kind was attempted. The Gentlemen all express themselves highly pleased with the prompt and satisfactory manner in which the whole investigation was conducted, and the clear manner in which guilt was brought home to the perpetrators of the outrage. Five of the ringleaders in the affray, having sentenced to hard work for twelve months, fined in two hundred rupees each, and in default of payment to be retained another twelve months on the roads. The others were dealt with in proportion to the degree of guilt they seemed to have incurred.

Attacks of this nature, under the circumstances, in which Englishmen are placed in this country, have an importance not always, we think, duly appreciated: and as far as they indicate the respect paid to the English character, and consequently, afford a criterion, by which to judge of the stability of the English power in India, ought to meet with more attention than they seem to do from those who have the duty of preserving both consigned to their hands. How far such occurrences are to be taken as proofs, that the natives are progressing towards an aptitude for being entrusted with offices of importance in the administration of the country, we shall leave to the advocates of that view of the subject to say. We know we differ in opinion from many eminent and able men, but nevertheless we sincerely believe, that the safety of our Government depends on the policy, which was pursued during days that boasted of less liberalism and enlightenment than the present, and which beheld Statesmen at the head of affairs, who, with every desire and disposition to promote the welfare of our native subjects, evinced a determination, that insult to Englishmen, on the part of natives, should always be considered and treated as a crime of the deepest nature. India is not yet

ripe for the introduction "of liberty and equality" in the Gallic sense of the terms; and is pretty obvious to commonsense, however much the disciples of the liberal school may shut their eyes to it, that when it is, our reign is at an end. The Wisdom of hastening this day may be doubted—the good policy of averting it can scarcely be called in question,—and the philanthropy of tempting the experiment, even in regard to the native population, is at least problematical.—*John Bull*, January 25. (559)

#### MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1831

**Conservancy Department:** A very serious accident took place on Thursday night (February 3) about 11 o'clock in Clive Street, which was nearly fatal to two European gentlemen, residents in this city, from careless conduct of those who are so well paid for the taking care of the roads and streets. The case certainly deserves the consideration of the Magistrates. The two individuals alluded to were returning to town, and their Buggy was upset in consequence of coming in contact with a heap of rubbish left in the street. The horse was precipitated into the drain and nearly killed; one of the gentlemen had his arm broken and the other was much injured.

If the subordinate officers of this department of the Police will not attend to their duty they should be dismissed and more effective ones appointed to prevent the lives of His Majesty's subjects from being thus placed in jeopardy. We have heard of many similar accidents lately in Calcutta.—*Hurkaru* (560)

**Splendid Nautch:** We were highly gratified on Thursday night (3rd Inst.) in visiting a very elegant entertainment given by Baboo Cennoyloll Tagore, son of Baboo Mohoneemohun Tagore, which has been celebrated at Puttora Ghutta, for the last two days. The vista leading to the house was illuminated for nearly a mile with brilliant festoons of lamps, and on entering the lawn where the Baboo's house is situated, a magnificent building had been erected of a quadrangular form, supported by 24 pillars on each side, tastefully representing scagliola marble. The whole coup d'oeil had a most imposing effect, and absolutely rivalled Vauxhall, in appearance.

The Baboo and his friends were remarkably polite and attentive to the guests, amongst whom we had the pleasure of observing a proud display of beauty and fashion. The Nautch was also honoured by the attendance of some of the first characters at the Presidency. We regret that these hospitable "spectacles" given by the native gentlemen are so frequently abused. We are sorry to state that four Europeans carried off a Buggy, which was yesterday morning found broken in pieces, and the horse discovered in a street tied to a post!—*Hurkaru* (561)



THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1831

In addition to the Native Newspapers already established, a Bengali Paper, entitled *Sumbat Prabhaker*, has been published. We have thus seven Native Papers, six in Bengali and one in Persian. To these we may add, we presume, a weekly paper\* in the English language, which has just been started. It would be premature as yet to judge of the calibre or tendency of the latter. Apparently it means well—and, if properly conducted, can scarcely fail to be productive of beneficial effects. In attacking the superstitions of the country, and the evils of their effects, as well as in remarks on existing establishments, the Editor, we hope, will keep in mind the golden saying—

Est modus in rebus; sunt certi deique fines,  
Quos ultra citraque mequit consistere rectum.

\*The Reformer, published by Bhola Nauth Sen at the Bungo Doot Press, No. 152, Barranacey Ghose's Street, Simla. (562)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1831

A writer in the *Chundrika* it seems, has been enquiring particularly about the names and residence of the servants who accompanied Baboo Rammohun Roy to England—no doubt from the most kind motives in the world. Even kindness, however, has certain limits, and becomes rather annoying the moment it assumes an inquisitorial character. (563)

A writer in the *Durpun* touches on an inconvenience, which for the comfort of those concerned—we hope to see remedied. We allude to the alleged indecorum exhibited by some of the Native Male bathers in the river towards modest females. This circumstance admits of easy remedy—provided a few wealthy Natives would come to the resolution of erecting a range of covered baths, with venetian, on the banks of the river, in which the males and females might bathe separately and comfortably. This would not only secure the women from the affronts complained of, but would greatly conduce to the preservation of health—provided such other precautions were super-added, as would be obvious on a further consideration of the subject. (564)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1831

The distribution of Prizes to the pupils of the Anglo-Indian College, took place at the Town Hall on Saturday morning. Besides the Members of the Committee of Public Instruction and the Native Managers of the Institution, a number of visitors, both Natives and

European, assisted at the ceremony. The Prizes were presented to the Scholars by Sir Charles Metcalfe. After their presentation, some recitations took place, agreeably to the following programme:

#### ALEXANDER AND THE ROBBER

Alexander	...	Comul Krishen Deb.
The Robber	...	Madhab Chunder Sen.
The Miser and Plutus	...	Petumber Mitra.

#### LOCHIEL'S WARNING

Lochiel	...	Tareenichurn Mookerjya.
The Wizard	...	Haranath Mookerjya.

#### THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

##### ACT III, SCENE I

Shylock	...	Kylaschunder Dutt.
Tubal	...	Ramgopal Ghose.
Salanio	...	Taraknath Ghose.
Salarino	...	Bhoobanmohun Mitra.
Pietro	...	Tareeneechurn Mookerjya.
The Pilgrims and Peas	...	Harihara Mookherjya.

All of these were given with great readiness and accuracy. The junior speakers were rather inaudible—their voices being too feeble to be heard at any distance in so large an apartment; but there was a great improvement in this respect over last year's exhibition, when, except by those immediately around them, the declaimers were heard by few of those present. Of the speakers this year, the boy who recited the lines of the Wizard in Campbell's poem, may be specified as having delivered the verses with much feeling and propriety. In the scene from the Merchant of Venice, Shylock was a very talented personification, and Kylaschunder Dutt gave the alternate emotions of the Jew with very commendable energy and truth. Harihara Mukherji has been annually celebrated for the vis comica of his recitations, and his "Pilgrims and the Peas" was not inferior to any of his previous performances.

After the recitations, three Essays were read on the following subjects:

"The eruptions of the Northern Barbarians, and the consequent subversion of the Roman Empire, were events favourable to the progress of civilization."

"The cultivation of the Sciences is not more favourable to individual happiness, nor more useful and honorable to a nation than that of polite literature."

"The regular discharge of private duties and of public functions, is equally essential to social happiness."

These essays were the compositions of Ramtonoo Lahoree, of the Second class—and of Radhnath Sikdar and Harachunder Ghose, of the First class, by whom they were read, and were, we understand, selected from amongst the best of the compositions of the two first classes. They displayed considerable reading and very respectable powers, both of composition and reasoning. (565)

#### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1831

Yesterday, about half-past two o'clock p.m., the sky became much darkened—and it came on to rain with extreme heaviness—resembling more the ushering of the wet season than the commencement of the warm. It was so dark for about an hour or more, that for the transaction of business it became necessary, in some instances, to light candles. It continued raining the whole evening. In the forenoon the weather had changed from the raw and gusty character it had previously—becoming very oppressively sultry and muggish. (566)

#### MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1831

The weather still continues rather extraordinary for the time of the year. The Thermometer at nine o'clock this morning stood at sixty-six degrees, and the weather, to personal feeling, has been as cold for three or four days, as it has been during any part of the cold season. (567)

The case of King *vs.* Rajah Buddenauth Roy, for forgery, came on, on Friday last, in the Supreme Court, and occupied the attention of the Court during the whole of that day and Saturday. It is still pending, and it is supposed will not terminate for two or three days to come. (568)

#### THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1831

The Trial of Rajah Buddenauth Roy came to a conclusion on Tuesday night—when the Special Jury returned a Verdict of NOT GUILTY. (569)



MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 14, 1831

**Supreme Court**

Calcutta, February, 1831

*Before the Chief Justice*

**THE KING *v.* RAJAH BUDDINAUTH ROY**

The Defendant was tried upon an indictment containing thirty-eight counts, charging him with having forged a promissory note for the payment of money, dated 30th January, 1826, for Sa. Rs. 28,000, No. 4031, of 1825-26, with intent to defraud the Bank of Bengal, and with uttering it with the same intent. With forging it with intent to defraud the United Company, and with uttering it with like intent. The instrument was laid in different ways, and there was also a charge of forging on the back, a receipt for interest.

In laying before the public an abstract view of the proceeding of the case, it will be seen that we have avoided, as much as possible, touching upon the evidence which was not alluded to by the Chief Justice in his charge; for in the examination of such witnesses, every answer must be of importance to either the prosecution or defence, and therefore the greatest difficulty presents itself in abstracting particular parts, without doing injustice to either one party or another, and to give the whole of the examination which occupied many days, would be impossible.

The first witness was Mr. Oxborough, head assistant in the Accountant General's office, and he stated, that to the best of his belief the paper A upon which the defendant was tried, was a forgery and A1 and A2 genuine papers: A1 renewed to Major Campbell, A2 of which A was a copy renewed in the name of the defendant on 23rd September, 1828. From the evidence of the witness it appeared that at the time the forgery was discovered, the Rajah, with Mr. C. Hogg, brought fourteen papers to him for examination, all but one of which were bad, and two of these had been examined and certified by him previously as good; these papers were produced and identified, with the exception of the genuine one which had been given up to the defendant, and also several others which bore the name of the defendant immediately after that of Rajkissore Dutt. According to the recollection of the witness all of those renewed in the name of the Rajah, were brought for that purpose to the Treasury by Dwarkenauth Mitter.

So much depends upon every word of the evidence of Dwarkenauth Mitter, and the manner in which he gave it that we shall not say more than that if believed, he proved not only a perfect knowledge on the part of the defendant of the system of forgery, but an active participation in it, and that the paper A was given to him on a particular night in October, 1828 by the Rajah, for the purpose of

writing the names of the Officers of the Treasury upon it, and also that he saw him writing his name to a receipt for interest, and said that the Rajah's name was also to a blank endorsement upon it, which he did not see him write.

Mr. G. H. Huttman proved that A was a forgery and also the thirteen papers taken by the Defendant to the Treasury, as well as several others with his name upon them. Dwarnenauth Tagore believed the signatures of the Defendant on A to be his writing, and said the same of other papers shown to him. This witness had called upon the Rajah the night previous to the day on which he took his papers to the Treasury, and showed him one belonging to Mr. J. Hogg, which bore his name.

Mr. Balston, an assistant in the Treasury, proved that the receipt for interest was forged.

Bissoonaath Goocho looked at the forged papers spoken to by the other witnesses and stated that they were printed by him, and that he had printed in all about eight hundred or nine hundred. That he had shown some of them to the defendant on one occasion, who said they were badly done and corrected them, and desired him to print them over again.

It appears that this witness had been in Jail for nearly a year, part of the time on the Crown side and he believed only "as a witness to give evidence", for he knew of no other reason, and that he received the means of subsistence from Mr. Barwell and from Rajkissore Dutt, in whose house he lived in prison.

Mudden Mohun Mojemder related a conversation which he had with the Rajah in the Jail, which would no doubt fix the guilty knowledge, but it appears a most unlikely story and, as the Chief Justice did not refer to it, we shall not give it.

The next witness was Gooroo churn Doss, a Kitmadgar in the service of Rajkissore Dutt, who proved that he saw the Rajah at the house of Rajkissore Dutt, on the night a quantity of types were melted, and the boxes in which they were kept, burned, of which, if this witness was to be credited, he stated his approval.

This witness had been in confinement in the Jail for three months, part of the time on the Crown-side, previous to which he had been in attendance in prison upon Rajkissore Dutt, and Dwarkeneuth Mitter. This witness was corroborated by another Kitmadgar of Rajkissore's who had been in confinement on the Crownside of the Jail six weeks. Both said the melted metal had been placed in the premises of a female kept by Rajkissore Dutt, where the next witness Sergeant Major Maccan, proved that he found it, and Mr. Prinsep said that he had submitted it to a chemical process and found it to be an alloy of lead and antimony.

Sultan Kawn, a Coachman in the Service of Rajkissore Dutt, identified a small Iron Press, which he had taken from the office of the India Bank a few nights previous to the flight of Rajkissore Dutt, and by direction of Bissonauth Chuckerbutty, stated by Dwarkenauth to be the Defendant's manager in the Bank, to the garden house of the Rajah where it was left. This witness came from the Grand Jury side, as he called it, of the Jail; he had been in prison for three months. The finding of this press in a tank belonging to Horeymohun Tagore, rather nearer to the garden house of Rajkissore Dutt, than of the Rajah, was proved by two fishermen who identified it, and the printer stated it was the one used in the office of the Bank for printing the notes but not the Company's paper, it was too small for that purpose.

Sumboochunder Mitter said, that on one occasion, he by accident saw the Rajah, Duarkenauth and Rajkissore at a late hour in the night reading and writing in the house of the latter.

The evidence of Mr. Pearson, though not bearing distinctly upon the case, showed that these witnesses had been confined in the Jail under the orders of Mr. C. Barwell, and that no commitment had been made out against them. There were several other witnesses examined, whose evidence would afford nothing more than grounds of suspicion, if the other testimony was credited.

The Chief Justice said, that before the Jury could come to the conclusion that the prisoner at the bar was guilty of the offence with which he was charged, they must be satisfied, first, that the paper was a forgery; secondly, that it was forged in the presence of the Rajah Buddenauth Roy; thirdly, that it was left by him with Rajkissore Dutt, to be by him put in circulation and he knew it to be forged, but the first point and the last were so materially connected with the second, and it depended so mainly upon the evidence of Dwarkenauth Mitter, whether true or false, that his Lordship would recapitulate it to the gentlemen of the Jury.

His Lordship here read the evidence of the informer, and said, that with respect to the second point, that the Rajah Buddenauth was a party to the false making and that he put his name on the back there was no sufficient positive evidence without the testimony of Dwarkenauth Mitter, and if it were believed on that point it necessarily involved the first and the last, not only the fact of its being a forged instrument but also the guilty knowledge for if the evidence of Dwarkenauth Mitter be believed, then it is sufficiently proved that Buddenauth Roy left it with Rajkissore Dutt to be put in circulation at the time he must have known it was a fabricated instrument.

This was what the Jury would have to decide upon, whether it were true or false, but though they could see that it would ultimately come



to this, yet they could not arrive at it at once; they would have first to consider that evidence which was the freest from doubt, and to examine and intimate to what point it had brought them; and then from that point to look at the more doubtful part of the testimony; that in his Lordship's opinion would be the safest course for the Jury to pursue and it would then be more easy from the point to see what was probable and what was improbable in that portion of the evidence which was not unimpeachable. His Lordship's reason for thinking so was, that in the first place he considered, no weight could be placed upon the circumstance of handwriting from a knowledge of the parties whose names they are or purport to be; for as far as English signatures went, they had been so successfully imitated that they could not be spoken to but with doubt, and notwithstanding the witness who had been examined to the handwriting of the Rajah, his Lordship took it, that though their eyes may have led them to suppose it was his, still it was extremely doubtful; in the second place, Dwarkenauth Mitter had been deeply engaged in these forgeries by his own testimony, and though his evidence might have received that degree of confirmation which entitled it to be legally received and taken into consideration, and though it was even such as the Jury might find a verdict upon, his Lordship would say, that what has been urged against it by the Counsel for the Defendant, was to a great extent true, nor would he desire to detract from it; the Jury should not receive it unless with the most painstaking consideration, and his Lordship would not advise them to call in aid his evidence to establish that point from which they should look to the testimony on the last and certainly most important question.

There were other circumstances his Lordship said, which had been commented upon by Counsel; here he alluded to what had been stated as to the conduct of the Magistrate in confining some of the witnesses and he was bound to say, that such a confinement in the Jail had been, no doubt, illegal; for there appeared to have been no commitment by the Magistrate; and, it was said, that they had been several months in confinement, and that a Sessions had passed without their names appearing in the Calendar, and this was what the greatest reprehension attached itself to. By the *Habeas Corpus* a person might at any time have himself brought up before the Court, and the commitment upon which he was restrained would then appear, and his Lordship knew that in England the commitment was not always made out at the period of committal, though such was not legal, but he said, he would not at the same time reprehend the conduct of the Magistrate and the Government, for all must be aware of the difficulties which were felt in this country in keeping the witnesses together. The law in England was fixed by a statute which provided that the witnesses were to be examined in presence of the accused, and the party were to be bound

to appear and prosecute at the next Jail Delivery, and by the 7th of G. IV. this was extended to cases of Misdemeanour and the Magistrate could demand the recognizance of a witness, and if he refused to give it, he could keep him in confinement and compel him to come forward to give testimony. But what must appear more extraordinary, was, that in the case of a married woman or of a person of 20 years of age, they could be compelled to find securities for their appearance, and if unable to procure them, the Magistrate was authorized to commit them to prison, and upon that point there was a settled case in I.M. S.P.I.

His Lordship here cited the words of the Judges who had settled that case, and said, he did so, that the Jury might consider, whether the commitment was more than the pretext, and the criterion to go by was, what was necessary to provide for the appearance of the parties, but though he admitted, that in this case the restraint was not legal, till when the Jury considered the nature of the witnesses and the means of escape, and the complete uselessness of their own recognizances, he thought that they would be of opinion that the conduct of the Magistrate was not an excess of such a nature as would make it culpable. His Lordship would not go to the extent of saying, that if a commitment had been made out, he would have pronounced the restraint illegal, or that a Magistrate, in similar circumstances, could not demand securities, and feeling this, he could not condemn the Magistrate further than to say, he had not obeyed the forms of law, but as to his motives, he had no more doubt than he had of his own; this was his Lordship's opinion, but he did not wish to decide the point in the absence of the other Judges who form the Court.

The Chief Justice next drew the attention of the Jury to what he considered the safe grounds of the evidence, and in the first place he thought it settled that the note upon which the defendant was prosecuted, was a forgery by evidence independent of Dwarkenauth Mitter and consequently in confirmation of his testimony; by Mr. Oxborough, Mr. Huttman, Mr. Balston, and also by Bissenauth Gohoo and it was therefore impossible to say it was not a forgery.

The next point safely established was, that Rajkissore Dutt has been engaged in an extensive system of forgery, of which the instrument in question was one; of this there could be no doubt when it was considered that fourteen papers were taken to the Treasury by the defendant, besides which there were five other sets before the Court, beyond which there was the evidence of Mr. Oxborough, all proving that the system was extensive, and this was material with reference to the view the Jury will have to take of the evidence, and it was confirmatory of some.

Sir C. Grey said that attention should next be given to the manner in which the forged papers were passed, and it would appear to have

been, to get a good note by some means or other and then to fill up a blank copy so that one or more facsimiles were made and these placed in deposit, so that they could not interfere with the original or with each other. This was not only proved by Dwarkenauth Mitter but by papers A. A1 and A2, of which two were genuine. One the original note, one the renewed note and one a copy of that renewed. It was also material that the Jury should bear in mind the time at which the system was in full operation, and his Lordship did not see reason to carry it beyond 1828.

The next ground upon which the Jury might safely go was the partnership of the defendant in the Bank. It was in evidence that it was intended to establish a Bank in 1828, and that a meeting was held at the house of the Rajah, where those present declined joining, as in consequence of not having a Charter like the Bank of Bengal, one might be held liable for all; notwithstanding which the Rajah became a Partner from May 1828 to May 1829, and it might therefore be safely concluded that at the time the system of forgery was in full force, the defendant became a partner in the business, which was carried on in the house in the Rada Bazar, where the forgery was conducted.

The next point upon which the Jury might with safety proceed was as to the other transactions which Rajkissore Dutt and Co. were engaged in 1828; and it was in evidence that in 1828 there were some books or other, containing accounts of forged papers to a large amount, 14 of which were shown to be in the possession of the Rajah in 1829. There were no doubt two ways of accounting for that; it might have been that the forged paper was generally kept in his hands for safe-custody, which amounted to a guilty knowledge, or it might be, that he like others was deceived and that money had really been advanced upon them to Rajkissore Dutt & Co.

Dwarkenauth Mitter said that the Rajah did advance money, and that a debit and credit account was kept, but that was only for appearances in cases of discovery. That might be either true or false, but it did not clearly appear whether that which was so advanced, was or was not in paper; if it were, it would show a guilty intention for there could be no object in giving one paper and taking another; the only thing certain was, that on paper, money was advanced in 1828, and a loan in June 1829, would appear to be a renewal and not an original one for both bonds were dated the same day, one for a lack, the other for 87,000 rupees.

The Chief Justice remarked that some of the statements of Counsel went to show, that the Rajah was in the same situation as others who had been taken in by Rajkissore Dutt, but there was some difference, for it appeared that with one trifling exception, he was the only native who suffered; that all the notes in his possession 14 in number, were



forged, save one for a thousand rupees; in this it differed from the cases of others; for in the case of the Bank of Bengal the forged paper taken in deposit from Rajkissore Dutt was to the good, in the proportion of about 360 to 600, but beyond this there was the fact that others took the precaution of having their papers examined at the Treasury—of these found with the Rajah none had been examined subsequent to 1828, and but two of them at any time, not one-tenth of whole. This made a considerable distinction between his case and those of others who took their papers to Mr. Oxborough, for inspection at the Treasury, was most important, as such, was never anticipated by Rajkissore Dutt, who only contemplated taking the good papers to the Treasury himself; for he could never have expected that all with whom the forged papers were deposited would have taken them there; he must have known that if duplicates were examined by Mr. Oxborough the plan would have been in all probability blown up. There being this probability, an assumption of innocence arose in the case of those who took their papers to the Treasury, it was for the Jury to say whether it had an opposite effect in the case of him who did not take them there.

The Chief Justice next drew attention to the fact of the defendant's having told Mr. Hogg, that the papers were forged when he called at his office, but he did not wish to press it, as it appeared that Dwarke-nauth Tagore had called upon him the night previous, and shown him a paper with his name upon it, and besides this there were other circumstances which might well have induced him to suspect that what he held were forgeries; but his Lordship dwelt with greater force on a circumstance which he considered required the most attentive consideration of the Jury, the last of those points which rested on unimpeachable testimony; he alluded to a number of papers which though not the property of the defendant, but of Rajkissore Dutt, appeared to have been endorsed by him to Rajkissore Dutt, with the exception of two which were renewed in his name; of these a number of forged copies appears to have been made. On the five genuine papers the signature of the defendant was not denied, they were endorsed by him to Rajkissore Dutt, but they were not his property; without receiving the interest he signed the receipt for interest. Now these points were important, and as well as those to which the attention of the Jury had been drawn, rested on testimony free from those imputations which might attach themselves to the rest of the evidence and by it was established. First, that the paper on which the defendant was tried, was a forgery. Secondly, that Rajkissore Dutt was engaged in a extensive system of forgery of which that paper was one. Thirdly, that such system was in full force in 1828. Fourthly, that in that year, after others had declined to become partners of the India Bank, became one; and, fifthly, that in 1828

a quantity of forged paper came into his possession, and that to a great extent, he put his name on genuine notes as if his own, which were not his property, and that paper was renewed as if his own which belonged to Rajkissore Dutt, whose credit was at that time sinking, and so enabled him to commit forgeries or pass them with greater facility. It might be said that so would any innocent person who became possessed of this paper, but there was the difference that this transaction was not real, that he put his name to a receipt for interest which he never received and endorsed papers which did not belong to him, and this to a considerable diminished the improbabilities of the charge, which would no doubt appear to be great, in the case of a man of such wealth; but at the same time it did show, that he endorsed notes which did not belong to him for the purpose of assisting a partner.

All these points required the most minute consideration as they were to a very great extent confirmatory of the testimony of Dwarkeenauth Mitter, and if believed got rid of the legal objections to his evidence, and left it a question of credibility.

The Chief Justice did not think it at all unlikely that the Rajah had a person at the Bank to look after his interests, for otherwise it would be a ground of suspicion—evincing a degree of caution which would show it was a business not carried on in the ordinary way.

After remarking upon the evidence of Lucken Dutt, who could not say that the paper given by the Rajah was bad, and that of the persons who saw him writing in the house of Rajkissore, which was not at all unlikely considering their connection in the Bank, the Chief Justice said that those parts which had been established on unimpeachable evidence fixed this that not only that Rajkissore had been engaged in an extensive system of forgery and that the Rajah was concerned with him in the Bank, but also that the Rajah supported the credit when it was declining, and had given him the means of forging. This placed him in an unfortunate situation, but it did not arrive at the point required to convict—the guilty knowledge, which was to be shown from the evidence of the printer, the two servants who were present at the melting of the types; and as to this transaction, that of Jessoph Macan who found the melted metal, and Mr. Prinsep who said it was the kind used in the manufacture of types; and in addition the testimony of the Coachman who took the press to the garden of the Rajah. If the Jury believed any of these our native witnesses, they proved the guilty knowledge, but if all were disbelieved, though on the evidence which was unimpeachable, there might be strong ground of suspicion, yet there was no direct evidence without that of Dwarkeenauth Mitter. His Lordship read the evidence of the printer, and said that there was no contradiction which could

appear irreconcilable to him, but at the same time it was subject to all that had been urged about his being in Jail; improbability of his not having known, that in printing the papers he was doing wrong, besides which he stood somewhat in the light of a guilty accomplice. He had not been contradicted, but he was not a witness entirely above doubt as having been a free agent and having a guilty knowledge.

The next witnesses of this class to which the Chief Justice referred were the two servants who had seen the Rajah present at the time the types were melted, a few days previous to the flight of Rajkissore Dutt. He commented upon those discrepancies which appeared in their evidence, which he did not consider sufficient, if even unexplained, to raise in his mind any imputation of contradiction, but at the same time they had been in Jail, in connection with Rajkissore Dutt, and their evidence was open to the same remarks as that of the others. The discrepancies to which he alluded were not of great importance, but where witnesses were of a doubtful character they were of course to be looked to with greater attention. They were notwithstanding confirmed to a certain extent by unimpeachable evidence, that of Mr. Macan and Mr. Prinsep, unless the Jury believe that the whole was a conspiracy and that the type had been put there for the purpose of being discovered, or that it was melted when the defendant was not present.

The fourth witness as to the guilty knowledge was the Coachman for though the Press removed was not such a one as would print the paper, it at least showed an anxiety to get rid of a suspicious article, and for this purpose, it might have taken to the house of a Rajah, so that his evidence went a great way to show that fact unless the whole were a conspiracy. Beyond this it was found in a tank, where there was five feet water in the dry season, so that his testimony if true, taken in conjunction with that of the fishermen would show, that the press had been taken away from fear of exciting suspicion and plunged into the tank for concealment; but it was subject to the same remarks as the rest.

This was the evidence both unimpeachable and doubtful, and the first was sufficient to show that the defendant was engaged with Rajkissore Dutt up to the time of his flight, and whether guilty or not that by putting his name to paper not his own he facilitated the forgery. This would call for enquiry, but it did not comprehend any guilty knowledge of the system, much less of the note in question; it was to this extent established upon unimpeachable evidence and from this point should be examined; the next which was the direct testimony of a guilty knowledge of the system, and which rested on the four servants, who were to a certain extent confirmed by the finding of the metal and the press. If all were considered to be speaking false, it



must be believed that the whole was a conspiracy, if credited it at once brought home to the Rajah the guilty knowledge of the system. This was perhaps the point upon which the verdict of the Jury would turn, for without direct evidence of the guilty knowledge of the system, it would be dangerous to infer it from that which was unimpeachable, because it was not direct but circumstantial evidence. If then the evidence of these witnesses were credited, not only was there circumstantial evidence but direct evidence of a guilty knowledge and the Rajah was so connected and Dwarkenauth Mitter so confirmed, that the Jury could hardly refuse to say he spoke truly, for even without his testimony the Rajah was so connected, that Dwarkenauth could have no motive to speak falsely; so that if received it proved the guilty knowledge of the paper in question and that it was left with Rajkissore Dutt for the purpose of being passed.

The foregoing is the substance of the principal remarks made by the Chief Justice upon the evidence which was adduced upon this trial, classed under the different heads; but further he regretted that the books of the house, or someone intimately acquainted with the concern of Rajkissore Dutt & Co. had not been called, from either of which it might be ascertained what had become of the enormous profits of the system. With respect to conduct of Government or its officers he saw no improper zeal in bringing forward this second prosecution against the same individual on a different paper, for it was a case unprecedented in the history of crime, it aimed at the destruction of public credit. It had involved families in ruin, numbers were sufferers by the fraud of Rajkissore Dutt so that if the circumstances of the case, as he thought they did, demand further investigation, he did not see how the officers of the Government could sit quietly and leave it to others to prosecute. With respect to the motive which Rajkissore Dutt could have had in implicating the Rajah, the Chief Justice could at first see none, as he could safely say that no promise had been held out to him by those who alone had power in this country to commute his sentence, but on mature consideration he could see what might have had an improper influence upon him. His Lordship alluded to the fact that the Bank of Bengal had suffered largely, and that by recent decision of the Court it had been settled that it had no redress but against the partners of the India Bank, so that under the circumstances he might feel anxious to have their loss make good to persons who had influence in the country, which might be affected if the Rajah were connected with the India Bank. With respect to those witnesses which spoke directly of the guilty knowledge there was no doubt they had been in connection with Rajkissore Dutt, they had been in a restrain not legal, and if even legal, it could not be said that such witnesses were altogether free agents, or that their minds were operated upon by the ordinary motives.

The Chief Justice next drew the attention of the Jury to those discrepancies either real or apparent, which had been alluded to by counsel in the evidence of Dwarkenauth, but from the remarks already made they were of comparatively trifling importance. His Lordship drew no inferences from handwriting, nor did he desire the Jury to take the evidence of this witness into consideration, further, than to show the guilty knowledge as to the paper on which the defendant was tried; beyond this he would not have them take it except to see in how far he was supported or contradicted by the other witnesses.

His Lordship again reverted to the different heads under which he had divided the case, the first of which required the fullest consideration, the connection of the Rajah with the India Bank, at the time the system of forgery was in full operation; and it was more important as it was in that office the papers were printed. There could be no doubt he caused himself to be held out as a partner at the time the forgery was going on, and after suspicion had attached itself to Rajkissore Dutt; that he did not advertise himself out till six weeks before the discovery of the forgery, and that two days before the whole plan was blown up he advanced money upon deposit of Company's paper, which was not examined at the Treasury till taken there by Mr. Hoog, and the last fact was more important, as he must have known that Rajkissore had been long suspected; but beyond this there was the signing of paper not his own which showed that he was willing to support the sinking credit of Rajkissore Dutt, at a critical moment, and by which he lent his assistance, and to a certain extent enabled him to pursue a system of forgery.

The Second point was that upon which the verdict would most likely turn, the guilty knowledge of the system, which was proved, if the evidence of the four servants were to be believed, and then came the third point, the guilty knowledge of the particular paper, which rested on direct testimony of Dwarkenauth Mitter alone, but whatever may have been his view, however, steeped in infamy there appeared no reason why he should state what was false when he could have connected the Rajah in other ways, if the evidence of the servants was true; so that his Lordship should feel no hesitation in receiving it.

After some few remarks further the Chief Justice left the case in the hands of the Jury, recommending them if they convicted, to find upon the counts for forging, at the same time begging it to be understood that he was not anticipating what the verdict would be.

The Jury found a verdict of NOT GUILTY. (570)

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1831

From a Contemporary we have taken a justly termed compliment to the merits of the first Steamer that ever plied the Indian waves.

It was intended, we believe, that the *Ganges* steamer should have taken her in tow, but the little *Diana* has once more proved that she can shift for herself, and it was certainly a spirited resolution of her Commander to have ventured on bringing her to Calcutta at this season—but he apparently put implicit trust in the powers of his bark, and she has shewn, by her performance that she was worthy of such confidence. (571)

We ought not to have allowed the Report of the arrival of the H. Co.'s Steamer *Diana* to have found its way into our columns, without welcoming into the waters of the Hoogly the first Steamer that ever turned a paddle on this side of the Cape of Good Hope. Most of our readers will remember that this vessel was built a short period prior to the late war; and up to the time of her being purchased by Government, and sent to Rangoon, was managed by the late Mr. Anderson; an individual who, we cannot but think, did not meet his deserts from the Calcutta, or perhaps, we should say, the Bengal Public.

The first to introduce Steam Navigation into India, we fear that he, like most of those who originates improvements, obtained himself little advantage from them. While she holds together, the *Diana*, as the first Indian Steamer, cannot but be an object of interest to all. To those who witnessed her doings in the Irrawady, and to whose minds her return to this port will recall many a day of enterprise and exertion, she will be peculiarly so. We understand that she has been at length obliged to come to Calcutta, for a thorough repair of the engines; which it is scarcely necessary to say, they have never yet had. They have run with such occasional repairs as the engineers themselves could give for a period of eight years; a proof at once of their original good quality, and of the care which has been taken of them. The *Diana* was not intended for a sea-going Steamer; but her continued passages from port to port on the Tenasserim coast during the S. W. Monsoon, have proved her to be sea-worthy.

The prospect of Steam communication with England appears lately to have been darkened. We have reason however to believe that the subject is not altogether neglected at home, independent of the intended attempt of Mr. Waghorn. By a private letter dated in August last, now before us, we perceive that a sufficient sum of money had been subscribed for the hull, &c. of a Steamer, in the hope that the Court of Directors would have granted a loan of the engines. This, however, it appears, has been refused; but the project has not been given up. If attempted, the boiler is to be on a new principle—without chimney, only one-fifth the size of that of the *Enterprise*; and the consumption of coal is calculated not to exceed one-third, if the additional advantage that the refuse coal can be used without loss of power.—*John Bull*. (572)



**Chowkeydar's Fees:** With reference to a letter in the *Bengal Hurkaru* of yesterday (March 23rd) signed by P.H.R. who enquired whether the Chowkeydars are entitled to a fee of One Rupee before they proceed to apprehend a thief, we have enquired from a Police Magistrate and ascertained that they are not. Under the old system they could demand one rupee for apprehending a person charged with misdemeanour, but they were never nor are they now allowed to make any charge whatever for apprehending persons accused of felony. The new Regulations prohibit them from intermeddling with cases of misdemeanour except when an assault is actually committed in their presence so that, in fact, they have no pretence now for enlarging the privilege which they formerly enjoyed. It is however notorious, that their former impunity emboldened them to insist upon receiving the rupee in all cases, and even to refuse to stir in the execution of their duty without having first received the fee.—*John Bull.* (573)

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1831

The Annual Examination of the School Society's Schools was held, as usual, at the residence of Baboo Gopee Mohun Deb, in Sobha Bazar, on Saturday last. The visitors were not so numerous as we have been accustomed to see on these occasions, but the heat of the day, and the distance, were sufficiently obvious reasons for the absence of some, and occupation, probably accounted for that of others. The Venerable the Archdeacon was present, and presided at the Examination. The Senior English Classes were questioned at considerable length in Greek, Roman, and English History, in all which they displayed great proficiency. Some of their exercises and themes, on the table, evinced also a familiarity with Algebraic equation, and a very respectable command of the English language.

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To those who have watched the progress of the Society's Schools it is evident that a great improvement has taken place within the last two or three years. This is, no doubt, in great part ascribable to the active and zealous superintendence of the two Secretaries Baboo Radhakant Deb and Mr. Hare—but it is also in part the natural and inevitable result of the duration of the system. Many projects of great promise in Calcutta fail, because they are not prosecuted long enough to be matured. They start at a pace beyond their speed,—soon slacken, and presently are extinct. All solid improvement is, however, of slow growth, and in nothing is this more true than in the education of a people. We are yet far from the point where it may be expected, that European education will permanently establish itself

amongst the Natives of Calcutta. Two or three generations at least, must have been imbued with the same feelings and principles. It is therefore still necessary to give the impulse extraneous support, and the Friends of Native Education must not relax in their exertions, because thus far they have been crowned with unexpected success. (574)

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1831

In another part of the Gazette of to-day will be found at length, documents of great interest to Oriental Scholars, and cultivators of Eastern lore, having reference to the Boden Professorship and Scholarships in Sanscrit. In the letter of the Vice-Chancellor of the Oxford University, to the Chairman of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, it is stated, that it is probable a person who has learned the language in India will be preferred to one who has studied it only in Europe. It is to be hoped, for the sake of securing the services of the best qualified, that this may be adhered to as a rule. In that case public opinion in India would, we believe, without a dissentient voice, name the person whom his general acquirements, as well as his profound knowledge of Sanscrit, of which he has given to the world such splendid proofs; point out as the very man best fitted for the situation. We need scarcely say, that we mean the Author of the Sanscrit Dictionary and the Translator of the Theatre of the Hindus, &c, &c, &c. (575)

The rains have at last fairly set in—much to the relief of all parties—for that singular personage, the oldest Inhabitant (who may be truly termed the 'undying one'), has been declaring that the hot season just expired (we hope), was the most oppressive he recollects for many years. In sooth, however, there is always a tendency perhaps in the last season to being the hottest, just as we ever observe that the reigning Prince is 'the wisest, discreetest, best.' Last night, or more properly speaking this morning about two o'clock a.m. a thunder storm came on, attended with excessively heavy rain which continued to fall till eight o'clock about which time the thermometer stood at 82 degree. The flashes of lightning during the storm were intensely vivid, and the burst of thunder loud in the extreme. Two lascars, we hear, were killed by the electric fluid close to Jaun Bazar. (576)

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1831

**Public Punishment:** We have to inform our readers that Ram-naryan Sircar and Thakoordas Sircar, both inhabitants of Kidderpore, having been tried by the Commissioner for forging Stamp paper, and

both found guilty, have been sentenced to seven years, imprisonment, and immediate exposure to the public on the back of an ass. According to the sentence, the officers have set the two on the asses, and conducted them from Haolee Katchary round by Bhubaneepore, Kidderpore, &c.—*East Indian*. (577)

**The Thunder-Storm:** Yesterday morning (June 13) Calcutta was visited with a heavy rain and thunder storm, between the hours of two and five o'clock. The first remarkable peal of thunder lasted for ten seconds, and the bolt struck a tree in Mirzapore, the branches of which were scorched and broken. There were altogether about a dozen awfully loud craches of thunder, during which a house in the Circular Road, and a stable in Alipore, were struck by lightning. In the latter a syce was severely hurt, and is not expected to live; and a dog was killed on the spot. The last loud peal of thunder was preceded by a vivid flash of lightning which arched over Calcutta, from the Northward and Eastward, and branched into three parts, the centre one of which struck two huts in Khulasheetalah, in one of which two men were killed, and in the other two were severely injured.

We learn also that the house of Mr. W. K. Ord, who resides in the Circular Road was struck by the lightning. It appears from the statement given by Mr. Ord, that he became alarmed by the violent claps of thunder, and immediately got out of bed and went into the hall, where he had not been many minutes before he was struck by the electric fluid, which rendered him insensible for a time; but we are happy to say without having caused any serious accident: it then proceeded along the hall and went out of the window of an adjoining room which it completely shattered and burnt the frame.—*India Gazette*. (578)

About three o'clock yesterday morning (June 13), during the violent storm which then prevailed, the corner of the Alipore Jail was struck by lightning and the Burkundawze on duty killed on the spot. A sepoy who also stood near him had his musket shivered to atoms and he himself received severe injury. Part of the premises in which the Calcutta Hounds are kept was burnt down at the same time.—*John Bull*. (579)

**Kaleeghat:** For the gratification of our readers we have to report, that last Wednesday, an individual brought a buffaloe to the Kaleeghat temple to be sacrificed to the goddess; but after some time, when the sacrifice was about to be offered, the Buffaloe exerting all his strength endeavoured to make his escape. Several persons attempting to bring him back, two of them were so wounded as to be in danger of losing their lives. What further occurred we have not heard.—*Timira Nasek*. (580)



MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1831

**New Schools:** We formerly stated that some students of the Hindoo College having become great proficient in English, were desirous of establishing English Schools, and had resolved to form one at Andoola. We now learn that Russik Krishnu Mullik has formed a Hindoo Free School at Simoolly, in which about eighty boys were already in attendance. All the charge made is the half price of the books used. We are exceedingly glad that these gentlemen so freely give their labour to advance the interest of their country by carrying forward the work of education. We have not been favoured with a sight of their proposals; but on seeing them shall give them our utmost commendation. We only pray that the other students may in the same way seek to diffuse the knowledge which they themselves acquire.—*Coismoodce.* (581)

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1831

A Correspondent of the Reformer lately alluded to a delivery of alms on the part of a native lady, which was attended with characteristic circumstances. Having received the sum of rupees five from her husband for the purpose of distribution among the poor, her door was early crowded by mendicants of various descriptions, among whom were Sanneahsees, Jogees, Fakeers, and lame and blind folks, &c. The native lady in question, very properly is in the habits, on such occasions, of enquiring into the history and circumstances of those who come to her for aid. The first applicant who attracted her attention is stated to have been a Sunneahsee. 'He said he had devoted his whole life to the service of the Debta Siva, and he looked upon it as a sin to work for his livelihood, although he appeared quite hale and able to earn his bread, demanded charity as his right, and threatened anathema from his Debta against those who would refuse to give him what he wanted.' The writer goes on to state how the lady disposed of her dole. Her arrangements appear to have been judicious and considerate and certain it is that the Sunnahsee got nothing. As respects such stardy beggars as the worthy in question, sensible natives now appreciate their merits at their own true value. If a man thinks it is a sin to work—by all means let him follow the dictates of his conscience, and starve accordingly—for it is a sin of much more obvious dye and greater consequence to society, that the alms which should go to the relief of the blind, the maimed, and the virtuous indigent, should be given to him. Meritorious as the example of the native lady alluded to above, is, still it were desirable that a more comprehensive scheme for the relief of the poor could be devised, than what is to be looked for from casual and individual charity. For this purpose, a Native Association might be formed somewhat on the

principle of the District Charitable Committee, who might do much good with comparatively small means. The members of Dhurma Subha, for instance, might make such a scheme of practical utility a part of their business. (582)

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1831

Our attention has been excited by the appearance of a letter in the Reformer addressed to the Native Inhabitants of British India. We are far, indeed, from wishing that any obstacles should be interposed in the way of the improvement of our native fellow subjects, but we do wish them, and that most sincerely, to recollect their own position, and soberly to consider relative circumstances, before they attempt to excite discontent against rulers willing, and, indeed, anxious to afford them protection, and to ensure them justice. The letter in question does credit, as a matter of composition, to the Native gentleman who wrote it, but it is not saying too much that, in his eagerness to point out grievances, he has not been reasonable or just towards the Government, in ascribing to it caprice and the desire of leaving property throughout India liable to resumption at the stroke of a pen. The writer alludes, perhaps, to the establishment of the Canongooe throughout India in 1819, which assuredly was no breach whatever of the perpetual settlement. The Government was anxious to acquire certain statistical information concerning the provinces under its controul, not, however, with a view of increasing the revenue, but of acquiring a knowledge of the resources of the country, the state of the inhabitants, and the different species of tenure of lands, which might enable it to provide better for the security of the property of its subjects, by the enactment of laws which the information might render necessary. In support of this we can, with confidence, appeal to the public notifications issued at the time by the Government itself. We believe a considerable expense was incurred in the execution of this plan, and it was not until necessitated by the absurd opposition, and sometimes the chicanery of the Native Landholders, that the Government determined upon relinquishing a measure which seem to be so little understood by the people, and from which it was hoped to obtain much important and valuable information. With regard to the twenty-four per cent. consolidated interest on the arrears of revenue, complained of by the writer; we take leave to remind him that, by the terms of the perpetual settlement, the rent of each estate is distinctly specified, and the dates of each remittance to be made into the public treasury, laid down in a separate deed renewed under the regulation at each change of proprietor. If the Zemindar is the first to infringe this engagement, by the non-fulfilment of the terms in which he holds his estate, he can have no right to complain if the Government, instead of disposing of his estate by sale, secures itself

from loss by insisting on payment of interest for the money thus withheld from its treasury, and inflicts on him a fine as a penalty, for the non-fulfilment of his contract. It may, perhaps, be a question, but one which we do not feel competent to agitate, whether or not the non-payment of these instalments, or kists, does not, so far as that estate in which the arrears are concerned, relieve the estate from any engagements entered into on its part; and which of course were dependent on the fulfilment of the contract by the other party.

We have heard, but know not whether on sufficient authority, that measures are contemplated relative to the employment of Natives in the higher offices of Justice and Revenue, which will more than realise the wishes of the writer of the letter under notice, and whilst we rejoice at this fresh instance of the desire, on the part of our Rulers, to promote to the utmost, the interest and welfare of the leiges, we hope the effect will be such as to prove their confidence not to be misplaced; and that a generous emulation of feeling will induce the higher and better educated classes thus employed, to hold out to their poorer and ignorant brethren, the advantages of a good and pure administration of the laws of their country. (583)

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1831

From the *Samachar Durpun* we have given a statement, which, if it be correctly drawn up, involves a question of great importance to our Native fellow citizens. According to this document, a respectable Native has been, by the decree of a self-appointed association, put under the ban of excommunication, on account of the part he took in the Suttee question. Of the association in question, and of its claims to authority for thus erecting itself into a Court of Inquisition, within the limits of Calcutta, we know little or nothing. If the averment of the statement cited, however, be quite correct, the ex-communicated party, we presume, has a proper tribunal open to him, where the question can be argued upon its just merits where *corpus delicti*, if any there be, can be made manifest; and where the parties arrogating to themselves the powers of a most formidable species of civil and religious Ostracism, can prove their right, in the instance before us, of wielding such a weighty and appalling engine. (584)

**Suttee:** *Roy Kaleenath Chowdry*.—We need not inform our readers that when Lord William Bentinck abolished the rite of Suttees, a number of native gentlemen at the head of whom was Roy Kaleenath Chowdry, of one the most ancient and honourable families in Bengal, presented an address of thanks to his Lordship for his act of grace. This gave great offence to those who were partial to the burning of widows and during the last eighteen months, various efforts have been made to inflict some mark of infamy on those who signed the Address.



We now learn that the measure has been consummated; and that the gentleman above-named has, together with those who were associated with him, been expelled from all Hindoo Society in Calcutta; that they are not to be invited hereafter to any festivals, marriages, or funeral obsequies, that any Brahmun who may accept of an invitation or a fee from them will be considered as lying under the same disabilities. Thus they are at once cut off from all further intercommunity with the aristocracy of Calcutta.

This measure appears to us singular for two reasons. In the first place, Roy Kaleenath Chowdry, though a man of great intelligence, is still a Hindoo in every sense of the word. Few men are more liberal; and all the services of the Hindu ritual are strictly as we learn, observed in his house and family. The views he adopted moreover on the Suttée question were such as the Shastras sanction; those who favoured the abolition brought forward very strong proof from the sacred books in support of their opinions; and the question was altogether one on which both parties might maintain, that they rigidly adhered to the precepts of the Hindoo faith. For adopting one of these two opinions Roy Kaleenath Chowdry is expelled from the Hindoo Society in Calcutta!

In the second place it gives us no little surprize that the rich natives of Calcutta should have inflicted so heavy a penalty on an illustrious individual, simply because he endeavoured to support an Order of the Supreme Government. A hundred years ago, Ali-verdi Khan sat upon the throne of Bengal. Let the reader picture to himself the indignation and wrath which would have fallen on anybody of Hindoos residing in the metropolis of Moorshedabad, who should have ventured to disgrace any man of rank, for the avowed cause of having supported an order promulgated in his Durbur. What confiscations, what imprisonments, what torture, would not have been inflicted on the delinquents. But now in the metropolis of British India, a man of honourable and ancient lineage is visited with the severest punishment which his opponents can bestow for his loyalty to the British Government! We laud the Government for its forbearance on this and on many other occasions, and wish only to take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of those who are endeavouring to decry their present rulers, an instance of impartiality, which stands with such contrast with the course which the Moosoolman Government would have pursued.—*Sumachar Durpun*. (585)

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 4, 1831

It is not generally known to Europeans, says the *East Indian* of this morning, that independently of castes, the Hindoos of Calcutta are divided into duls, or clans, composed of all castes and classes, at the

head of which are the leading families in town. The rules of the *dul*, it seems, require every member of it, who can afford the expense, to invite the Brahmins and other members of the class upon all occasions of importance, as marriages, feasts, *poojahs*, &c. Should an individual act in violation of rules of his *dul*, he suffers some penalty, and, in extreme cases, expulsion. This last, the *East Indian* believes, is the kind of excommunication to which a respectable Native, whom we alluded to the other day, has been subjected. (586)

#### THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1831

We have been favored with a series of Lithographed Panoramic views of Calcutta, published by Parbury and Allan, &c., and dedicated to the Governor General. The points of view are judiciously selected—and the effect throughout is soft, yet spirited and natural. As the best, we should be disposed to say the view of Esplanade Row, including Government House, and that of Chaundpal Ghaut. The light and shade appear to be well managed—and a graphic oriental tone is promised throughout. (587)

#### THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1831

At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Chowringhee Theatre, called by Public Advertisement and Notice, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 9th of July, instant, Patrick O'Hanlon, Esq., in the Chair,—The following Report from the Managers of the past year was read, viz.,

“To the Proprietors,

GENTLEMEN,

The Report of the proceedings of the Chowringhee Theatre will detain you but a short time, as the season has offered little that calls for notice.

The arrangement announced to you at the last meeting, as contemplated with Mr. Bell, was ultimately declined by that gentleman, and no immediate provision for the stage management was substituted. The kindness of Colonel Playfair, who was in Calcutta in July, enabled the Managers to get up *Henry IV*, and the performance was attended with considerable profit. From that month till the cold season, no performance recurred. The proposal then made by Mr. Parker, that certain of the Managers should get up a performance in turn, was acceded to by the gentlemen named, and several pieces were represented upon this plan; one or two others were managed independently—and the whole number of plays, on account of the

Theatre, was eight, the total receipts of which were rupees 15,756. Besides these three Benefit performances were given during the season: one for Mr. Linton, one for Mr. Hamerton, and one for the ladies, making altogether eleven plays during the last year.

The expenses of the eight plays, as calculated upon the actual charges of each representation, amounted to Rs. 9,813-14-11, leaving, consequently, a surplus receipt of rupees 5,942-1-1.

Against this sum is to be set the amount of the fixed monthly establishment charge, and the contingent expenses; the former amounted to rupees 5,537-2-4, and the latter to rupees 6,476-7-0, also the amount of last year's debt of 2,844-12-4, and a charge for interest 492-12-0, making a total additional expenditure of 5,351-1-8, or 9,409 more than the profits of the eight performances.

The fixed establishment charges, according to the above total average, are about 460 rupees a month, but as the sum includes the salaries for May and June of the preceding year, the average of the whole is less than 400 rupees a month. The contingent charges average about 550 rupees a month, being for the greater portion chargeable to the plays, as for scenery, dresses, &c., not brought to account until some time after performance. They also comprise the cost of a set of stage lights 1,400 rupees, and of about 269-10 more for fitting them in their places—of a supply of music ordered from England for the orchestra of rupees 533-5-4; of about 500 rupees for the punkhas, and a bill paid to Messrs. Delmar for the expenses incurred in a former year of 362 rupees. About 3,000 rupees of the contingent expenses may be regarded an extra charge, leaving 3,500 rupees chargeable against the several representations. The total expense is rupees 25,165-0-7½.

	Sa. Rs.
To meet the surplus charge, the Theatre has received, on account of the contribution voted at the last annual meeting	3,400-0
Quarterly contribution voted at the same time	2,300-0
Arrears of former contributions	212-0
	<hr/> 5,912-0
On account of Shares sold to recover arrear of contribution	2,751-6-3
And on other accounts	647-15-0
	<hr/> Sa. Rs. 9,311-5-3



And this, with the receipts of plays, amounts to 25,067-5-3, leaving a balance against the receipts of 97-11-4. On the other hand, the arrears of quarterly contributions amount to 1,012 rupees, and the quarterly contribution which falls due on the 8th instant, will produce 930 rupees more, leaving, after paying the probable charges not yet brought to account, a balance in hand of sicca rupees 1,244-4-7.

The result of the year's proceedings shews the importance of the resolution adopted at the last Annual Meeting, of providing, by small quarterly subscriptions, for the current expenditure. We should else have to call upon you for a contribution, as usual. At present, we have only to recommend the punctual payment of the quarterly instalments, and due attention in the economy in the conduct of Theatre, particularly at periods when performances are suspended."

Resolved,—That the foregoing Report be received and that it is approved of.

The Managers, viz. H. H. Wilson, Jas. Young, T. C. Plowden, H. M. Parker, W. R. Young, C. Trower, Wm. Prinsep, Jas. Prinsep, Longueville Clarke, and W. Palmer, Esqrs., having tendered their resignation.

Resolved,—That the Proprietors return them their thanks for their management of the concerns of the Theatre for the past year, and, with the addition of Wm. Melville and T. E. M. Turton, Esqrs., to supply the vacancies that have occurred, they are requested to resume the management for the ensuing year.

Mr. Hamerton's proposal to act as Secretary, Assistant Stage Manager, Composer and Director of Music, &c., at a salary of 200 Sicca Rupees a month, and a free Benefit after the 31st December, having been read, it was

Resolved,—That the proposal, in reference to the salary, is accepted and that it be referred to the Managers to determine as to the Benefit, and the time and terms of it.

Resolved,—That thanks are due, and are gratefully offered to the Amateurs for their kind and valuable services on the Stage and in the Orchestra.

(Signed) P. O'HANLON,  
Chairman. (588)

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1831

#### Bazar Weights and Measures

To the Editor of *India Gazette*

SIR, I am extremely glad to see by your paper today that the attention of the Police has at last been directed to the weights and measures in the Bazars of Calcutta. A more nefarious system never

existed, and in their salutary work I would advise them to look into those used by Europeans also, and take a general round for the benefit of the community at large. In all the European Warehouses, as they are termed, and shops, I have never yet witnessed the regular method adopted at home, and there is generally a parcel of wights so old and rusty that they would pass for anything else. I would also have them (if not giving too much trouble) look at the liquid measures, and they will not find two houses in the City that retail by the regulated imperial measure; which the vendor gets from home; but retail is a different thing, Mr. Editor,—why should the public be a loser for the gain of the few—and those few—. I will draw the attention of the Magistrates to one more article; which is the establishment under one of their own sergeants or other officers of an office for servants, such as there are at home, where their names, place of abode, character, &c., can be had, and if the public would take only such servants as are registered there, they would have better domestics and the Police less to do.—

I am, Mr. Editor,

Yours truly,

11th July, 1831.

CHRONOS. (589)

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1831

**The Launch:** Public expectation being highly raised by the report of the beauty of a vessel built upon the model of the experimental sloop of war, the SATELLITE, from designs by Sir Robert Seppings, a very large assemblage was attracted to the HOWRAH DOCK on saturday to witness the Launch of this stately bark. Few sights can be more interesting, and upon this occasion the spectacle was rendered even more than usually brilliant by the numerous parties of ladies who graced the scene. The river was covered with boats of every description—the fairy pinnace, the light, gondola-like, bauleah, and the various picturesque specimens of native craft. The ships at anchor gave their many colored streamers to the breeze, and the fair debutante was also highly decorated. The ceremony of christening was performed by Mrs. White lady of Captain White of the SHERBURNE, and after receiving the appropriate name of the SYLPH, she glided, amid the acclamations of the spectators, gracefully and majestically into the water. So easy was the movement that, though to the eyes of the spectators she seemed to rush along with the flight of an arrow, the change from the shore to the river was scarcely perceptible by the persons who crowded the deck. She is considered by the amateurs to be a very superior specimen of Indian

naval architecture. She is built entirely of teak, and is copper-fastened to her bends; her extreme length is feet 114-4, and her longest beam 27 feet. It is supposed she will register about 305 tons. She was built by the HOWRAH DOCK COMPANY for ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, and is intended for the Opium Trade between Calcutta and China, in which that gentleman has been long and extensively engaged. Captain Wallace has been to the Command, and is expected to take her to sea before the expiry of a month. Having the advantage of all the modern improvements, and combining great strength with superior beauty and sailing qualities, the SYLPH bids fair to obtain the precedence over all other trading vessels from this port. Contrary to the old custom she exhibited, while in the Dock, her complement of Masts, together with her standing riggings, and another innovation shewed the spirit of what may be justly called an iron age; we mean that some parts of the rigging, such as futtock Shrouds, bobstays, &c., are made of the metal produce of those mines, more precious and profitable to England than the golden tributes of Potosi. We have only to add that the Hooghly displayed a scene of animation and bustle both unusual and attractive. As the SYLPH flew along the water, cheer was answered by cheer from her crew and those of the vessels she passed. We had nearly, though inexcusably, omitted to mention that another interesting ceremony took place before the Launch:—that of an elegant repast at the BANKSHALL of HOWRAH, where champagne flew about in all directions.—*John Bull.* (590)

#### THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1831

With feelings of mingled surprise, indignation, and regret, we observed the other day an attack, by an anonymous writer in the columns of a Contemporary, on one of the most upright, honest, and independent Judges that ever sat on the Calcutta Bench; and one of the most esteemed and beloved members of this Society, by many of whom the recollection of his public and private worth will ever be cherished with sentiments of cordial respect and regard. It is, indeed, matter of surprise to us, that in a place where he was so well known and appreciated, any one would have been so grossly ignorant of the character of that venerable and distinguished person as to attribute to him, who was, without exaggeration, the soul of honour, motives to which the history of his whole career gives a triumphant contradiction—motives from which his generous and noble mind would have shrunk with loathing and scorn. It is with deep indignation that, as one of the humble friends of that distinguished, truly venerable, and worthy person, we have seen terms of obloquy applied to him, by an unknown hand, and clothed in a coarseness of expression, that nothing, we conceive, but the blindness of anger,



somehow or other excited, could have overlooked the glaring impropriety of. To these is added regret, at the handle which such an abuse of the legitimate purposes of the press must afford to its enemies; especially in a limited society like this, where attacks of the nature deprecated must be productive of mischievous effects that are too obvious to be dilated upon. Official and public acts have, of late, by sufferance on the part of authority, become subjects of open and fair discussion—there are, however, boundaries of gentleman-like control in discussion, which to pass evinces either bad taste or something worse. We are not however going to attribute motives to the anonymous writer alluded to, and are therefore willing to believe that he has erred through unconsciousness or momentary passion and misconception. So believing, he will have the right feeling to follow the good example of the Editor of the paper in which the communication appeared, by making the reparation of some apology for the highly improper language adverted to,—and we further trust that the Editor himself will, in future, be more careful how he permits his paper to be made the vehicle of such reckless and violent attacks. (591)

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1831

The examination of the Native boys attending the School supported by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and under the Superintendence of Rev. A. Duff, took place on Friday last. The result, we are glad to understand, was highly satisfactory, and extremely creditable to the admirable mode of teaching pursued by Mr. Duff. (592)

We observe by the Native Papers, that a Native Medical Society has been instituted. The object of it appears to be a laudable one, viz., the protection of the community, as far as it may be within the power of the Association, from quacks and ignorant pretenders, who, it is well known, do incalculable mischief in Calcutta. The Society, it would seem, is composed of Native Doctors properly so called, men of education and experience in Native Materia Medica and practice of Physic, who consider it expedient to decline undertaking any case, where medicine had been administered to the patient "by any practitioner of another caste"—that is to say, not belonging to the Bydya caste, who would appear to be the only legitimate Native Doctors. How far such an Institution may be competent to correct the evil it seems intended to remedy, we are not prepared to say, since it is possible, that out of the Bydya caste, there may be men of talent and skill in the healing art, who may view the matter as one taken up more in a spirit of Corporation than of genuine reform. What examinations, if any, the Native Doctors of the Bydya caste undergo,

we do not know,—but it is clear that, without some test of their qualifications, the public can have no satisfactory proof of their fitness to practice in the first instance. (593)

Police Office, Thursday, August 11

**Slavery in Calcutta:** Last Wednesday two grown up girls, the natives of a country which they called Habaish, and who appeared to be what are generally called Coffrees, absconded from the house of Syed Husein, an opulent Mogul, and he, to have them apprehended, made an application at the Thannah of the Division in which he lives, and stated that the women had robbed him of some silver ornaments and clothes which belonged to him. They were immediately taken into custody and were brought before Mr. Robison at the Police, to whom they stated that they were slaves, and that from having been obliged to do more work than they liked they formed the plan of running away, and had only taken with them some of the articles given to them during the time they were in Sahib Husein's house. One of them said that she had been seized by some Arabs in Habaish, from whence she was taken and sold in the market of Mocha to the person who afterwards became Sued Husein's father-in-law, and by whom she was given when his daughter was married to Sued Husein. She also stated that ever since her arrival she had been confined in the house, and was not even allowed to go outside of the door to witness any of the processions as they passed the house; orders having been given to the male servants to prevent her and the other slave from leaving the premises. To-day (Thursday) Sued Husein's deposition was taken before Mr. Robison, in which he stated that when his father died, one of the girls was given to his mother, who gave that one into his charge, and she was since that considered as a slave belonging to the family. The other his father-in-law made him a present of, five years' ago, when he got married. He stated that he believed both the girls to have come to Calcutta at a very early age, but he did not know how they were brought away from their own country. During the time they had been with him they had received no wages, but had as they required been supplied with pocket money, food, and clothings. He stated that slave keeping was very common in Calcutta, as all the Moguls, most of the Armenian families, and a number of the natives, keep slaves in their houses in the same manner that he had done. He acknowledged that the articles taken away by the girls had been given by him to them, but stated that they were not intended as presents, but merely for them to wear on particular occasions. They had the charge of his house-hold property, and might have taken away other articles which he was not then aware of, but wished those articles which have been

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found on them to be given back to him, and them to be punished for the robbery. This was all that he required, as he did not care about the women returning to his service.

Mr. Robison took great pains in explaining to him the object of the Slave Trade Act, for the violation of which a Captain in the Indian Navy had lately been sentenced to transportation, and had he (Sued Husein) bought or imported the girls, Mr. Robison would have indicted him for it. He was not however sufficiently acquainted with how the law regarded persons who had not purchased or imported slaves, and who, not having been aware of the Slave Act, when they learned its nature were willing to give their slaves freedom; and he would therefore allow Sued Husein to go away till he satisfied himself on this particular point. The articles given to the girls during their servitude were their own property, the taking away of which by them could not be considered a crime. All slaves become free the moment they land in Calcutta, and if their purchasers detain them by force, they made themselves liable to an indictment for assault. After hearing these remarks by the Magistrate, Sued Husein left the office.

The girls on being asked what they intended to do for their livelihood, and if they would not like to return to Sued Husein as servants, said that they could do Khitmutghar's work, but that they were determined not to go back to their late master, as there they had to labour all day, and all night were obliged to shampoo the women; and they were also afraid that Sued Husein would, after what had now occurred, severely ill use them. The girl who had belonged to Sued Husein's mother said that she did not recollect when she came from her own country, having been very young, and in other particulars corroborated the other woman's statement. When asked about the ornaments and clothes, they said that they had them in constant wear, and some articles which had been given to one of them were still in Sued Husein's house.

Mr. Robison directed Mr. Macan to have them taken care of for a day or two; and to endeavour to recover from Sued Husein the remainder of their property which they stated to be in his possession.—*India Gazette.* (594)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1831

The Ship *Albion* arrived safely in Liverpool on the 8th Aprtl. Her voyage had been an exceedingly pleasant one, and the passengers were extremely well pleased with their Ship and her worthy Commander. Rammohun Roy, our readers will recollect, proceeded to England in



the *Albion*. Letters have been received from him by some friends in Calcutta in which he expresses himself highly delighted with what he had seen of England. (595)

The late important news from Europe, and other circumstances, have prevented our finding room (as we desired) for any further notices of the letter, which appeared in the *Reformer*, addressed to the Native Inhabitants of British India. In the one which we at present propose to examine, the writer combats some of our former statements, and urges several points in which he deems the law enforced by the Supreme Government unfavourable, if not unjust, towards his countrymen.

The Native Gentleman urges against us first, that, by passing over his mention of the Stamp Regulation, as in force in Calcutta, we agree with him as to its being a grievance, which the best advocates of unlimited taxation cannot justify. We must protest against this conclusion. It appeared to us that, in a series of letters addressed solely to the Native Inhabitants of British India, the mention of a tax pressing equally upon all the residents in Calcutta, whether employed in the Company Civil and Military Departments, Merchants or Natives, as an evil solely to be felt by the Natives, was not quite fair towards the Government, and we passed it without notice at the time, that we might get at those parts in the letter which seemed to us of more importance, as relating entirely to our Native fellow subjects.

The Inhabitant of British India declares now, that he does not consider the establishment of Canongoes in 1818, a breach of the perpetual settlement. That any alarm was felt by the majority of the Zemindery, at the promulgation of that law, we must be allowed to doubt, as a special proclamation was issued by the Government, upon the representation of a few landholders.

We are at a loss to imagine, if this was not considered a breach of the national pledge; why the Zemindars should feel alarm, and why they should dread being subjected to a new extortion. If they complied with the wishes of the Government, there was no corruption which they need supply with food; if, on the contrary, they wished to evade the Regulation to conceal from the Officers of the Government the information which was so urgently required by the Government, it was necessary that they should effect this by corrupt and dishonest means, and we much fear that the total failure of the scheme, which had for its object the facilitating decisions of estates, the adjustment of Revenue on different shares, the enabling Revenue Officers to decide with ease suits for rents and other matters, all connected with the welfare of the landed proprietors and their Raints;—is to be attributed to those means adopted by the landholders from an unfounded jealousy of the Indian Government.

The Native Inhabitant next proceeds into a more important question, viz., the Regulations passed for the security of the Permanent Settlement, and those lately enforced for the assessment of lands not included in that settlement. We presume that our antagonist does not in any way doubt the rights of the State to levy a revenue from those lands not included within any known limits of Pergunnahs, Mouzas, Kismuts, &c., at the time of the decennial settlement long concluded. It is only to these lands and to invalid lakhiraj tenures that these Regulations can be held to apply, and we presume the Inhabitant has no doubt on the point, as his arguments do not appear so much opposed to the right of the State, as to the method by which that right is ascertained.

Some time after the promulgation of Regulation 2, 1819, it was discovered that, owing to the heavy duties of the Board of Revenue, and the numerous cases pending in the Civil Courts of Justice, the suits instituted by the Collectors for the assertion of the Government rights, were subjected to a very serious and inconvenient delay previous to decision. We believe that an experienced and able member of the Revenue Board, was specially relieved from his general duties for the purpose of making him devote his entire attention to those suits in arrear in that office. Still, however, the evil continued to exist in the Civil Courts. The suits could not be taken up excepting in their regular turn, and the delay, in some instances, occasioned considerable loss to the Government, in others, much hardship to the landholders. The Government, therefore, created a new Court of Judicature for the decision of these suits, thus relieving the Civil Courts to a considerable degree, and securing to those who might deem themselves injured by the orders of the Collector, a speedy decision on their appeal. The Judges appointed to this new tribunal were not Revenue Officers, not interested in any way in the decision of the cases likely to be brought before them; but gentlemen who were well known to the Native Community as able and efficient Judges, who had presided too long in the different Courts of Appeal to possess any thing but an upright and independent regard for the interests of the parties whose suits were to be tried before them. We know not whether they follow the example of Mr. Smith or not, but this we do know, that their decisions have been marked hitherto with impartiality; that they have, in many instances, reversed the decisions of the Revenue Authorities, declaring land, to a great extent, to be liable to assessment, and in others, have returned the cases for further investigations, and, by their conduct in these delicate and difficult investigations, have secured the goodwill of the Native Community and the approbation of Government.

We are pretty sure that the Native Inhabitant could never intend to insinuate that their decisions have been moulded according to the

will of Government; but as his expressions do bear that meaning, we willingly will stand by his proof. Can he instance one case, in which the decisions have been influenced by the higher authorities against the better judgment of the Commissioner. We are confident he cannot; and trust that he will see the necessity of explaining that part of his letter which bears such an odious interpretation.

We must, for the present, conclude, and beg the Native Inhabitant to believe that, although we are opposed to him in some of the points on which he has written—we are not insensible to the talent with which he points out his alleged grievances to the consideration of his Native brethren. The best ways to attain good laws is, to prove that we appreciate their value; and we should be glad to see his pen employed in candidly pointing out the defects in our Civil and Criminal Administration of Justice, and giving us the benefit of his knowledge of the customs and manners of his countrymen, in suggesting the remedies. (596)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1831

#### Native School Examination

An examination of the native boys educated under the superintendence of the Rev. A. Duff, in the building formerly occupied as a Hindoo College in Chitpore Road, was held on Friday last in the hall of the Freemason's Lodge, No. 118, Dhurumtollah. The school was established in the early part of August last year, and is supported by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. It has, when open, about one hundred and forty boys in daily attendance, who are divided into eight classes. The number was formerly more than double what it is at present, but were reduced in consequence of measures that were at different times adopted with the view of enforcing regular attendance, as well as extending the period of that attendance. The first four classes principally consist of those boys who entered when the school was opened, besides whom there are a considerable number of other boys who entered at different times, of whom the four lower classes chiefly consist. The only day of admitting new scholars is the first Monday of every month, and none whose age exceeds fourteen years, is allowed to enter unless they have made considerable proficiency elsewhere.

A number of ladies and gentlemen, among whom we observed the Venerable Archdeacon of Calcutta, were present; and Dr. Bryce having been called on as a senior Chaplain and Moderator of the Kirk session, presided as Inspector of Examination.



Dr. Bryce took his seat a little after ten o'clock, and the examination was commenced with the lowest class. The boys of the different classes were respectively rigidly and minutely questioned on whatever portions they had learnt of the English Reader, published by the School Book Society; Pearson's Dialogues on Geography and Astronomy; Outlines of Ancient History, from the creation to the Augustan age, by Archdeacon Corrie; and the leading parts of early Sacred History, as detailed in Genesis, and parts of the Gospels. \*\*\* The examination concluded about two o'clock, and all the visitors who witnessed it appeared highly gratified with the result.—*India Gazette.* (597)

#### MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1831

From the Hobart Town Courier of the 26th March, we have extracted a melancholy account of deaths occurring in a family from eating poisonous fish. While on this subject we may mention that the variety fish introduced daily throughout the year, into the Calcutta Market, is so great that the number of the different kinds as stated to us from a quarter of great respectability, to those not accustomed to pay attention to the subject, it might almost appear incredible. Of these very few are ever seen on the tables of Europeans. Not perhaps above half a dozen kinds. Now, out of such a great variety as we have heard find their way into the Native Markets, and are consumed by the people—some, we should imagine, are likely not to be wholesome food. At spawning time, fish are in bad condition, and are considered not proper food. In the towns at home, accordingly, such are not allowed to be taken into the market—or if found there—the fish is destroyed, and the vendor fined. Here we are not aware that there is any check whatever—bad fish and bad meat may be sold, we presume, without let or hindrance. The latter specially, we have ourselves seen exhibited in putrid heaps, at a late hour in the evening, in some of the Native quarters of Calcutta, and hundreds of poor people purchasing it. This, we are disposed to believe is, among others, a prevailing agent of disease. (598)

The first Report of the Calcutta High School has just been published, and it is very gratifying to find the highly respectable Committee of the Institution stating their opinion that the experiment has succeeded, as far as it has been carried, to the utmost limits of the most sanguine expectation. Much, however, it must be confessed, still remains to be done, before the system of education at the Institution can be considered established on a sufficiently solid and extensive basis, to prove a lasting public benefit. The plan of the Edinburgh Academy has been selected as the most desirable pattern for the Calcutta High School, so far as the existing state of the

country would permit. The School opened in commodious premises in Wellington Square, on the 4th June, 1830, with twenty-seven boys received from the Old Grammar School, and on the 31st May, 1830, numbered one hundred and four boys in course of tuition within its walls. In addition to the above, one hundred and twenty-one youths have since been entered, making a total of one hundred and forty-eight that have, during the past year, at different periods, and during a longer or shorter time, been receiving instruction. Of these, forty-four have been withdrawn. Eleven for the purpose of being employed in Business, and four on account of dissatisfaction. Three boys have been removed on account of sickness; and only two have been expelled for bad behaviour. The Committee express their satisfaction in recording the latter fact, because, when it is borne in mind that the rules have been rigidly enforced, it speaks not less strongly to the general good conduct of the boys, than to the mild but steady exercise of discipline, so indispensable to the usefulness of any institution for the education of youth. In Justice to the rector, and masters under him, the Committee testify that the system of education fixed for the high school has been by them steadily adhered to, and most industriously and zealously pursued.

It is not our intention to enter into the details of the buildings and funds of the Institution. We cannot take leave of the subject, however, without expressing pleasure at the gratifying result of the experiment, up to the present period, and our hope that it will continue to be prosperous. We must also avail ourselves of the opportunity to observe, that it is with feelings of great satisfaction we observe the spirit in which the labours of the teachers appear to be considered, and that we trust such an accession may be made to the funds, as may enable the Committee to fulfil, to the utmost, their very proper and liberal views on that head. We have long felt, and heartily regretted that in this country (but the reproach has unfortunately a wider range of reference), the labours of the school-master have been estimated on a degradingly low scale. As a body—there is not a more hardworking, patiently-enduring, respectable, more deserving, or worse-paid one in the world! (599)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1831

At the time we first took notice of the letters in the *Reformer*, addressed to the Native Inhabitants of British India, it was not our intention to enter into any formal and prolonged discussion on the points adduced by the writer. We certainly were attracted by the ability (all circumstances considered) with which the first letter was written, and by making some remarks on it ourselves, hoped to induce others more conversant with such matters to support the views which we had adopted, and to elicit further information. We make

these remarks in consequence of the writer of the letter alluded to, stating in his last (which will be found in a subsequent column) as a reason for his long silence, that he was waiting for a reply from us. Now considering that the object of the writer was professedly grounded upon a more extensive basis—than that of a discussion with us, we scarcely supposed that our not having sooner noticed his argument could have formed a legitimate excuse for his delay; more especially as, in his second letter, he promised (if we remember correctly) a further examination of our observations, so that we might fairly, in case of our rushing into a discussion, have been said to be waiting for him.

In reply to the preliminary remarks of our Native friend, on his own, and his countrymen's rights and privileges, as British subjects, we would merely say, in a general way, that there are rights of birth, and rights of concession and expediency; that the British Government has deprived them of none of the former, but hedged them round with greater securities than they had under preceding Rulers; and that of the latter they have received, and do receive as large a measure as the state of society permits them to enjoy without the risk of injury to themselves, or of abusing the boon of their Rulers. If our Native friend is anxious for all the privileges of British-born subjects in a lump, perhaps he would demur a little as to their intrinsic value to a Hindoo or Mussulman, or as to their fitness for the condition of the social system and body politic in Hindoostan, when their counter-balancing weight of taxation (compared with which the imposts objected to by our Native friend—are as a mouse to an elephant) are duly considered. When our Native friend says, that the permanency of hereditary income, under British rule, is a 'mockery', we conceive that he has merely made a hasty assertion which a little cool reflexion will show him the great injustice of. He knows well that it does not depend upon the 'caprice' of the ruling power—and the very mention of the permanent settlement, as it has been called, is a sufficient refutation of that unadvisedly advanced inference. He further enquires 'when the cupidity of their Rulers is to be controlled by a legitimate authority, and their complaints heard and attended to?' We scarcely understand what our Native friend would acknowledge as legitimate authority—but as has been observed by one better acquainted with the system in its working than ourselves, the constitution of the Government is well suited to the peculiar circumstances of our situation, the character of our dominion, and the disposition and habits of the people with whom we are associated, either in our domestic or external relations. The Administrators of the Government exercise a delegated power, they are accountable agents, who are amendable to the Court of Directors, the Court of Proprietors, the Commissioners for Indian



affairs, the two House of Parliament, the Crown, and the British public—how then can our Native friend for a moment doubt that they are controllable by a legitimate authority.

We have hastily looked over the Regulation relative to the duties of the Canongoes, and cannot discover what means of annoying the Zemindars were given to those Officers by virtue of their office, so that submission to their extortion was considered a minor evil. We have, indeed, discovered in the Regulation in question, an anxious desire on the part of Government to become intimately acquainted with the local resources of the country; to acquire good information regarding the condition of the undertenants and peasantry; and to establish, through the means of that knowledge, some system more suitable than the present, for the protection of the lower orders.

The Native Inhabitant must be aware, that, though the greatest benefits have been derived to this country by the permanent settlement of Lord Cornwallis; yet that it was adopted, on rather hasty and imperfect information respecting the situation or rights of the different occupiers of the soil, and has not unjustly been considered defective in not securing to the lower agricultural classes those immunities and interests in the soil of which they were undoubtedly possessed. Many attempts have been made to lessen the evils arising from this, but even yet, the information of Government is, we have reason to believe, imperfect on these points, and if we are not mistaken, it was one of the last labours of the late Mr. Harington's official life, to embody a scheme by which the industrious peasantry might be secured in the unmolested possession of their rights. We shrewdly suspect that the principal objection of the Zemindars to the Canongoe Regulation arose from the certainty of the Government's acquiring by it the informations so long wished for and required, and that it was far more preferable to them, to feed the corruption of the Native Officers, than to encourage the inquiry into the condition of their peasantry.

Our Native Friend is, incorrect in his opinions as to the operations of the Regulation 3, 1828. We have understood, that all Lakhiraj land possessed by the parties previous to the acquisition of the Dewanny by the Company in 1765—whether the original Sunnud was forthcoming or not, is not liable to resumption; and we are mistaken if, in several instances, this view of the case has not been upheld by the decisions of the Revenue Officers and Special Commissioners. We are also inclined to believe that all Lakhiraj lands sold, under that denomination, by a Revenue Officer, would not be subject to the provision of the Regulation. In fact, if the land is stated in the proclamation issued previous to the sale by the Collector as Lakhiraj,—entered as such in the lot Bundee, and possession given under the

same term in the Byenameh, it must be considered that the Territorial Officer of the time had the means to establish, by a reference to his records, and did so establish the validity of the tenure.

The Native Inhabitant will recollect that, in our last notice, we did not advance any arguments in favour of the union of the Judicial and Revenue functions in one individual. We are not accordingly called upon to express an opinion upon the subject. We shall therefore content ourselves with simply stating, that it does jar on our notions that a plaintiff should be judged on his own plaint. The good wishes of Government, however, for the welfare of its native subjects must be limited in their fulfilment and execution, by its means; and the paucity of European functionaries to carry on the duties of the country, is an available and good excuse for what might otherwise appear incompatible. Fortunately the high character of most of the Officers employed under this Government, has prevented much of the confusion, or perhaps worse, which theoretically considered would seem to be otherwise the result of such an union of powers: and in instances where cases of oppression or unjust seizure of property have occurred, the Appellate Authorities have invariably interfered with sufficient rigour to check them.

The establishment of separate court for the investigation of peculiar claims or cases, is no novel act under any Government, and we are surprised that the acute writer of the letters in Reformer did not perceive that, if the Civil Courts were overloaded with business, to the extent represented, any relief was in itself a benefit to the community at large. We really are not sufficiently acquainted with bug-bear case of Mr. Smith—so constantly alluded to by our Native Friend, to know what hindrance it could be to an independent upright English gentleman in the performance of his duties.

It does not strike us that the case mentioned in the letter, founds at all a logical or conclusive argument against the Special Commissioner's Courts,—or against the Regulation. They simply prove that two Revenue Officers came to different conclusions but whether on the same documents or not does not appear. It is not said that the Special Commissioner compared the two opposite cases; indeed, it is certain from the provisions of the Regulation, that in one instance, the papers had not come before him, unless the superior Revenue Authority had appealed. It may be however both opinions are correct. The disputed land may have in one instance formed an integral portion of the estate at the time of the Perpetual Settlement; in the other it may have been an encroachment on waste lands, not within the limits of the estate.

We must now bring these discursive remarks to a conclusion with an assurance however to our talented Native Friend of the high opinion we continue to hold of his abilities, and of the manner in

which he is putting forth his powers of writing in a foreign language. Nevertheless, the subject of his letters, interesting so-ever as it must be to himself and his native brethren is not, we fear, sufficiently so to the general European reader, to allow of our entering into a more prolonged discussion; but we shall, notwithstanding, be happy, from time to time, to offer such remarks as may occur to us, on his future lucubrations. (600)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1831

From the "Reformer"

No. 3.

To the native inhabitants of British India

DEAR BRETHREN,—You will, perhaps, from my long silence, think me wanting in duty I owe to my country; but to tell the truth, I was anxiously waiting to hear from my learned friend, the Editor of the *Government Gazette*, in reply to my last. I trust therefore you will consider this as a sufficient explanation for my silence.

My learned friend after a lapse of six weeks favours me with an answer in the *Gazette* of the 28th Instant. He protests against the conclusion I come to, respecting the Stamp Duty levied in 1826: viz., that it was a grievance which the best advocates of unlimited taxation could not justify. My object in alluding to the fact was, to point out to you that such a mode of taxation without consent or knowledge of the subjects, and entirely at the caprice of the rulers is a perfect anomaly in the principles of British Government. If we are at all recognised as subjects of the British Crown, which I hope no one will dispute, we ought to receive such privileges of the mother country as the state of the society among us permits to enjoy, without any apprehension of abusing the boon of our rulers. A lame explanation is given in the preamble of the Stamp Regulation, that with a view to improve the revenue the tax in question is established. Now my dear brethren,—can you tell me where this improvement is to rest, where this sort of taxation would receive a limit, or when the cupidity of your rulers be controlled by a legitimate authority, and your complaint heard and attended to: If you answer all these interrogatives in the negative, I shall most undoubtedly conclude that when you leave a hereditary estate or any personal property to your children with an assurance of certain income, the permanency of that income is a mockery in every sense of the word; for it depends upon the mercy of your rulers. I say under these circumstances it is vain to talk of security, and to consider yourselves as masters of your property.



My learned friend in alluding to the Canango system states "we are at a loss to imagine, if this was not considered a breach of the national pledge; why the Zemindars should feel alarmed, and why they should dread being subjected to a new taxation. If they complied with the wishes of Government there was no corruption which they need supply with food; if on the contrary they wish to evade the regulation, and to conceal from the Officers of Government the information which was so urgently required by Government it was necessary that they should effect this by corrupt and dishonest means". I regret that my friend is not aware of the means that were given to the Canangos in virtue of this office to such an unlimited extent for unjustly annoying the Zemindars that it was considered far preferable to submit to the extortions than that their estates should be liable to an inquiry on the mere report of the Canangos; though it would at the end prove of no benefit to Government; but a great vexation to the Zemindars and prejudice to their property. I need not enumerate the means of vexation since they are no longer in existence by the recent abolition of the system: nor the public administration would derive any benefit by those dead informations.

I must protest against the unqualified conclusion my learned friend has drawn, that I admit a right of the state to levy a revenue from those lands not included within any known limits of Pergunnahs, Mouzas, Kismets, &c., at the time of the decennial settlement, and supposed invalid Lakheraj. But I have no hesitation to modify my protest by acknowledging the right of the state to revive a revenue from the lands of Soonderbun, Gangasaugor, and others of the same nature; and I deny at the same time any right of the State to interfere with the property in the possession of the owners previous to the acquisition of the country by the English in 1772, even in failure of producing the original Sunnud or other documents granted by the preceding Dynasty, as required by the Regulation 3 of 1828. Observe, a country like this, where parchment is not in use while the paper deeds are subject to destruction by insects, fire, inundation, and various other accidents, to call for a document of nearly a century old can answer no other object than to defeat the ends of justice. I also deny the right of the State to interfere with the Lakheraj property sold by their territorial officers for realising the debt due to Government, or under a decree of a competent judicial authority for the debt of private individuals as the present owners involved their capital in purchasing such property on the faith of the sale being conducted by the Officers of Government, and Buynamahs or Bill-of-Sales being granted by them.

You will observe, my dear brethren, that such legitimate purchasers of land as mentioned above, can be dragged out of the property by virtue of regulation 3 of 1828, if he cannot produce the

original sunnud of the preceding dynasty, or to satisfy the Collector that any land supposed to be unassessed by the reports of the Canangos were included within the limits at the time of decennial settlement. This important investigation of rights between us and our rulers is left to the decision of the Collector in direct opposition to the pledge given to us by Government in the Regulation 2 of 1793, which states that "the proprietors can never consider the privileges which have been conferred upon them as secure whilst the Reveau Officers are vested with these Judicial Powers." In that golden age such was the expression of the noble Cornwallis, and in these days of iron those pledges are forgotten, and the rights and privileges of the subjects are no longer respected as is evident from the difference of the principle which moves the grand wheels of Government. In former days Revenue Functionaries from reasons fully explained in the said regulations and quoted in my last address to you were thought unfit for judicial powers; and in the present era the very functionaries are made to hold a plurality of five offices, to decide the rights of Government over the property of private individuals. I repeat again the words of my last address that my learned friend the conductor of the official organ may explain his view of the case—"mark the inconsistencies of the Collector's situation in this particular branch of his duty. He is, in the first instance, by virtue of his office, to search out lands subject to the claims of Government, in a manner the informer to his own tribunal; secondly, he must assume the character of the complainant; thirdly, that of the judge to decide his own claim; fourthly, that of the executive authority to dispose the former proprietor of the land decreed by him in favour of himself; and lastly, that of the assessor being Revenue Officer. So in fact the Collector is here the informer, the complainant, the judge, the executive authority, and the assessor." To this system of vesting power in the Revenue Officers, I dare say the most despotic Government would feel reluctant.

My learned friend justifies the establishment of Sudder Commission, a separate court of assertion of Government rights and for the speedy decision of suits, since the Civil Courts do not give any preference, but take the cases by regular turn, and then concludes with a few remarks in defence of the character of the present Commissioners. It is indeed a most wonderful policy that Government should be so anxious for the speedy assertion of their rights while they leave the interests of eighty millions of unfortunate subjects to the glorious delay of established Civil Courts. Does it mean that the Government is indifferent as to the delay which the complaints of private individuals might suffer so long as their own is speedily decided? I do not remember that I ever met in the history of any civilized nation that a separate Court and Law were established

for the assertion of State claims, and another for that of individuals. We all admit of the inconveniences we suffer from the delay in obtaining justice from the Civil Courts; but then it is fair and just that some reformed system be introduced and thereby Government in common with the nation derive its benefits.

In respect to the character of the present Sudder Commissioners, I assure my learned friend, that it is far from my wish to offer any unfavourable remark on their integrity. They are gentlemen high in the service, experienced in the judicial business, and well known to the Native Community. But I complain of the critical situation in which they are placed in their new office. As they are called upon to investigate and decide cases on the reports and papers submitted by the Collector, if they are inclined to examine any further evidence, they must do it through the agency of the same officer. In fact, they have nothing to do with a local inquiry, and must confine themselves exclusively to the channel of the Collector for all information.

I think no one will dispute between personal investigation and that by a proxy, and when that proxy is situated like the Collector is in this instance; and in addition to this circumstance the natural ambition to secure the approbation of their superiors, being common to every man, especially when it is looked upon as the only source of honor and prospect in life, not to mention the fate of Mr. Smith in exercising the liberty of his conscience as a British Judge, which is a dreadful spectre before them. Taking this into consideration, I suppose my learned friend will agree with me in the conclusion to which I arrived in my last address to you. I shall, however, quote the substance of a case recently decided by the Commissioners which will, I hope, place the question in its proper light, and I shall be prepared to hand over to my learned friend the authenticated papers of it, whenever he shall feel curiosity to glance over them. There was a large tract of land adjoining the estate of two Zemindars, and they having respectively claimed it as their exclusive property, entered into law suits; and after a full and patient investigation by the Judges of the Zillah and Appeal Courts, allotted it to both the Zemindars, in proportion to their just rights; but these estates being situated in two different districts, and necessarily being under two different Collectors, both of these public officers, since the promulgation of the famous regulation, claimed the land previously decided by the Courts in favour of the Zemindars, as belonging to the State, as unassessed lands. One of them, after due investigation, released it in favour of the Zemindar, but the other being a more zealous servant of Government, decreed it in favour of the State, and the latter has since been confirmed by the Sudder Commissioners.

Now observe, notwithstanding both of these Zemindars were in every respect in the same situation, yet not equally fortunate; as one



his property unmolested, the other is dragged out of his possession by an arbitrary law; one is applauding the uprightness of the Collector of his district, the other is condemning the decision of the Revenue Judge; one is heartily paying his adoration at the altar of Astraea, the other is fallen a victim at the shrine of—

I must here conclude by offering my sincere thanks to my learned friend the Editor of the *Government Gazette* for the high opinion he has expressed of my talent, and shall be further obliged by his correcting any error or misrepresentation which I might have unconsciously committed in the zeal of performing the duty which I owe to my country and to my nation.

I am, dear Brethren,  
Yours affectionately,

ONE OF YOURSELVES.

N.B.—In replying to my address, it would perhaps be better if my learned friend reprinted it into his columns.\*

\*We do so because our friend of the Reformer expects we should—albeit our Remarks have not been republished along with his letter in the *Reformer*.—Ed. *Govt. Gazette*. (601)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1831

#### Female School

To the Editor of the *Calcutta Government Gazette*

SIR,—As many of the Parents and Guardians are not acquainted with the Establishment of a New School for the reception of Young Ladies, under the direction and management of the Parental Academic Institution—I hope I am not intruding too much on your valuable columns by bringing into public notice this excellent Institution, as it supersedes all Private and Missionary Schools. Here the Children are placed under the charge of a Committee, whose duty is to watch over the improvements in their Education, their Health, and Morals—and to see that the Teachers do their duty. \*\* \*\* The Children have an airy bedroom, not like the Private and Missionary Schools, where the Mistress generally occupies all the best part of the house and the poor Children are made to sleep in the low and damp parts.\*\*\*

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
A Friend to Public Education.

P.S.—The School is at No. 41½, Wellesly Street, in an airy part of the town. (602)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1831

**Accident:** On Sunday last, about half-past twelve o'clock, as a carriage, in which were Baboo Ram Chunder Gangooly and another native gentleman, was turning the corner of Cossitollah, the fore-wheels turned round, by which the horses were knocked down, and the carriage inclined so much to one side, that it would have overturned, but for the prompt exertions of a Mr. Gough, who was passing at that time, and perceiving the perilous state of the inmates of the carriage propped it up by the roof, while they got out in safety. The carriage was so seriously injured that the gentlemen were obliged to proceed to their destination in Palankeens. We have not learnt that the horses were materially hurt.—*East Indian*. (603)

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3, 1831

From the Seventh Report of the Ladies' Society for Native Female Education, just published, we learn that in Calcutta the operations of the Society are confined to the Central and Mirzapore Schools. There are a greater number of children in the Central School at present than at any former time. A general remove, it appears, from the head classes, takes place annually, and frequently before a child has got through preparatory books. Many, however, learn to read, write, and spell well, during the time they remain in school. At the school at Mirzapore, the number of girls, in attendance, is generally from forty-five to fifty-five. In the Burdwan schools, there are, in all one hundred and thirty-five girls, divided into six classes. They are taught English and Scripture reading, as well as needle-work. At Culna, there are fifty-three girls in one school. From Patna, Allahabad, &c., the Report of the progression of the Society's object is as encouraging as could be expected. The Report concludes in these words:

"The Ladies' Committee therefore, whilst they are sufficiently encouraged to persevere in their labors, would remind their friends and supporters that the progress of the work in which they are engaged must necessarily be slow, and peculiarly requires of Christians that they become not backward in well doing. In no case has the instruction of children been found to affect to any extent the adult part of the population. On the contrary, the influence of their seniors checks to a most painful degree of the benefits which might flow to the children themselves from the pains taken in their instruction. In a great many cases it is feared the authority of friends and the influence of a bounding wickedness goes far to obliterate from the minds of the children the good received in schools. In a few the instructions imparted may check the tendencies

of idolatry and licentiousness, and prepare the next generation for receiving more extensive benefit; nor will it be denied that even under all the unfavourable circumstances with which the children are surrounded, in some the word of GOD may prove, as already it has been found, a seed sown on prepared ground, and bring forth fruit in its Season."

We should like to know from what class in Society the children are taken. It certainly surprises us that in the list of subscriptions and Donations, we do not find the name of a single Native. Considering the vast importance of female education, in a moral and social point of view, it is a pity that it should not, at least, keep pace *pari passu* with the education of the males. There are obviously difficulties in the way, but none, we submit to the enlightened and respectable Hindoos of Calcutta, that are unsurmountable, provided they join heart and hand to promote the good cause. They may rest assured that, however beneficial male education may prove, it can never have its full improving effect if the minds of the females are left unenlightened. (604)

The Eighth Report of the Calcutta Auxiliary Church Missionary Society has reached us. Respecting the Native Christians of Calcutta, it is gratifying to learn that mutual goodwill and Christian love have almost, without interruption, dwelt among them. The number of attendants on divine service is usually about forty Christians, besides unbaptized. The number attracted to hear preaching is sometimes large, but very fluctuating. Both Hindoos and Mahomedans are often on these occasions eager to obtain possession of the Tracts that are distributed. We are not disposed to attach much weight to this circumstance. There are about sixty scholars in attendance in the English School. 'This falling off in number has arisen, it is thought, in part from the proverbial fickleness of the Native character, and partly from the opportunities of learning English now increasingly afforded in almost every part of Calcutta'. The usual subjects consisting of Scripture Lessons, Ancient History, and Geography are taught, and so some of the youth are reported as having made considerable proficiency in Writing, Arithmetic, and Grammar. Connected with the Calcutta Mission, Schools are established in five villages in the neighbourhood of Dum Dum, containing three hundred and eighty scholars. At Budge Budge, a School containing about eighty boys, is taught by a Native Christian, assisted by a Sircar. At Rospoonge, a village on the road to Diamond Harbour, a School is established, containing about thirty boys. A short time since, twelve Adults residing there petitioned for leave to assemble at night in the School, and that the Sircar might teach them to read. (Bengalee or English?). The Schools at Burdwan are seven in number, containing five hundred and seventy-eight boys,



of whom two hundred and eighty-four are reading the Scriptures, and the remainder, books of profitable instruction. At Culna, in six schools, there are four hundred and eighty boys, of whom one hundred and ninety are reading Scriptures. Of the Christians at Burdwan, it is reported that they are industrious, and rise in the estimation of their neighbours (a very important fact), and that the divisions which formerly existed among them, on account of variety of caste, are ceasing, and goodwill and harmony are on the increase. Without further entering into the details of the Report, we may sum up the subject in its own words, that, though there is no room for exultation, as regards the actual accession of converts, yet it will be seen from what is going on, that there is not wanting ground of real encouragement. The teaching of Adults (in their own language however) should be encouraged—as it will establish a sympathy and a mutual interest in what they read or hear, between them and the youthful pupils. (605)

#### MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 3, 1831

We have seen a letter from Mr. Waghorn, dated the 15th April, in which he writes rather despondingly respecting his Steam Packet Project. Mr. Waghorn appears to have done every thing in his power to promote the success of the plan, but he met with a degree of indifference, or indisposition to forward it in quarters whence he did not anticipate such a feeling; that he naturally entertains apprehension as to the eventual result. The fact is, as he himself states, that every thing in England was at a stand still, all parties being too entirely absorbed in the intensely interesting subject of Parliamentary Reform, to attend to anything else. One or two of the London Merchants, accordingly, thought that he had better rest on his oars a little, and await a more favourable juncture for stirring in the business. Nevertheless, Mr. Waghorn expresses a resolution of straining every nerve to carry his point, notwithstanding his having previously been able to effect little, as he was passed by the Colonial Department to the Foreign, from the Foreign to the India Board, and from the Board to the Court of Directors, &c.

Mr. Waghorn has published a pamphlet on the subject of his plan, including, among other matters, an interesting account of his journey to Trieste, and his proceedings in Egypt. In his letter, Mr. Waghorn alludes to the melancholy fate of Mr. Taylor; but appears to cling to a hope that, unless he fell in the scuffle, the Arabs would scarcely have proceeded to murder him in cool blood afterwards. That some degree of uncertainty still prevails, as to his fate, will be seen from the following account which Mr. Waghorn cut out of a London paper, and we do not recollect having seen before.

Mr. James Taylor, who has, for several years past, devoted his time and exhausted his means in attempting to establish a steam communication between England and India, proceeded, about 18 months since, to Bombay, through Egypt, and by the Red Sea; and having there and at Ceylon received, at different meetings assembled for the purpose, strong assurances of support and encouragement, left it in May last to return to England, to carry his plans into execution. He took his route by Bagdad to Aleppo, and was joined by Messrs. Bowater, Aspinall, Elliot, Stubb, and Captain Cockell, the two latter Officers in Indian Army. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Bowater proposed proceeding to Aleppo, the former intending to go from thence to England, having in charge all the statements and plans relating to his projected steam navigation of the Euphrates and Tigris; Mr. Bowater proposed, in the interim of his absence, to survey these rivers. The whole party had arrived safely at Mossul, and, at the instigation of the Pasha, waited several days for a large caravan, which was preparing, and departed with it, free from apprehension of danger, having a powerful escort to guard several loads of treasure, which were destined for the Sultan at Constantinople. On the 15th August, the caravan was attacked at midnight, on the plains of Sindjar, by two numerous bands of Arabs, and, as resistance seemed useless, it took flight back to Moussul. It was not till the morning that it was ascertained that Messrs. Taylor, Bowater, and Aspinall, with a Maltese servant to Mr. Taylor, were missing. Mr. Taylor's horse came into the party during the day, with all his baggage, and some of his papers. Messengers were sent to the districts to which these Arabs were said to belong, with offers of reward for information respecting the missing travellers, but such mysterious answers were received, that the remainder of the party returned from their journey deprived of all hopes of again seeing their unfortunate fellow-travellers. This statement was forwarded to the Court of Directors of the East India Company in September last, and hopes were held out that the unfortunate travellers were detained in captivity for ransom. The Consul-General at Constantinople had in the meantime received authority from the Ironmongers' Company to effect that benevolent object from funds belonging to that body. Accounts just received from Bagdad and Constantinople have, however, destroyed all these hopes by the melancholy tidings that Mr. Taylor, and it is feared, his companions also, has been put to death by the savages into whose hands they had fallen. (606)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1831

**Hindoo Ethics:** Raja Kali Krishen has lately presented to the world, a translation of "the Neeti Sunkhulun, or collection of the Sanskrit Slokas of enlightened Moonies, &c." Attempts of this kind,

on the part of young Natives of rank and information, are highly laudable. We cannot help thinking, however, that Rajah Kali Krishen would confer a much more solid service on his countrymen, were he to render into Bengalle or Sanscrit, English works of standard merit. Much of the sayings before us are mere truisms—and several come under the head of absolute trash. Others, again, are mischievous, as inculcating false morality, so to phrase it—and almost all are wanting in point.

To say that a learned man is full of virtue, and an ignorant man of vice, is to assert what experience frequently teaches us to be untrue. There have been many learned men who were vicious, and many ignorant men who have been virtuous. There are some things so self-evident, that to give them utterance, in the way of apothegms, appears puerile and impertinent. "One accomplished son excels a thousand brutes". Who ever doubted it? The following implies a curious contradiction of sentiment: "A person should sacrifice himself for his family; his family for his native city; his native city for his country, and the world for his life". The philosophy of the next saying is somewhat questionable: "Parsimony comes from some fault in one's ancestry; poverty is the fault of circumstances; madness comes through the mother, and ignorance through the father". A woman without a good bust, and a man without learning, we are told by the Slokas, "Should be avoided". According to the following there must be a vast deal of religious merit in Calcutta: "Eatables, and appetite, a handsome maid, the power of sensual gratification, liberality and wealth, are not to be obtained without great religious merit". The heron, judging from the honourable allusion made to it in one of the sayings, must be a well-behaved bird; since we are told that "a learned man ought to restrain his passions like a heron". Greediness, it seems, is one of the virtues—at least we are to learn it, along with fortitude, from the dog. \* \* A wise man should not leave a man and a woman together, the former being like burning coal, and the latter like a vessel filled with clarified butter. This, we presume, is a key to the system of social economy established in India. Fast bind, fast find! A king, it seems, can ensure "heavenly bliss, fame and fortune", on very cheap terms—merely by employing a wise man. Food that can be digested, and a woman, whose youth has passed innocently, are considered as desirable, and equally so, it would appear—so that such a woman is exactly on a level with a dish of curry. A false woman is said to be like one dead—this simile, we presume, is founded upon the regret which she inspires. \* \*

Some of the sayings, on the other hand, are very apposite, as for instance, : "A beautiful youth of noble lineage, if he be illiterate, is not more agreeable than a Kinsooka"—which is explained to be a flower which has no fragrance, but is pleasing to the eye. Others are



just, and founded in true wisdom, thus: "The suppression of passions is the noblest heroism". Again, "quench your thirst of wealth; forsake the gratification of the senses, suppress desires; and be content with that which you have acquired".—"Do not boast of youth, wealth, or relatives, for they are each perishable, and that too, within a short time; curb the illusions with which we are surrounded, and seriously contemplate him by whom all are upheld". The following is worthy of Shakespeare, for its eminent poetical beauty—"Our transient life may be compared to the drops of water, which float for a moment on water-lilies, and are seen no more". In another, we are also not unpoetically advised "to endeavour to cross over the whirling gulph of this world with all possible caution, that we may not be drowned in its bottomless and fatal abyss". (607)

#### MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1831

We understand Runjeet Singh has requested that a model of the celebrated Shakespearian Bridge, may be among the presents which are intended to be made to him at the meeting with the Governor-General. Two of the earliest of these structures thrown over the rivers Gunba and Gerie, in the vicinity of Soobathoo, in the Hymalya, have established their great utility there, as well in various parts of British India, since 1823. (608)

#### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1831

The sultry weather that usually supervenes between the middle of August and the breaking up of the rains, has lasted longer this season, than ordinarily has been experienced. Accordingly, there was scarcely a sign of the cold weather until the last day of the month of October. Early on Monday morning, it came on to blow fresh from the north-east with a heavy fall of rain, which continued almost without intermission until Tuesday forenoon. We might judge, by the violent gusts of wind that almost shook the houses to their foundations, of the extreme severity of the gale at sea. At Diamond Harbour, we learn from the Reports of the 31st October and 1st instant, which did not reach us till the evening of yesterday—that it blew very strong, being at first hazy—with north-east gales and much rain, veering afterwards to the Southward, and moderating towards noon of Tuesday, attended with a most unprecedented flow of tide at nine p.m., the water being three to four feet higher than the highest Equinoctial spring tide. We regret to learn that the H.C. ships *Thomas Grenville* and the *Minerva*, as also an Arab ship (some say two) were driven on shore at Diamond Harbour during the gale. Several boats, it is said, have been totally lost—and we fear that the gale may have also occasioned much loss of life. (609)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1831

THE TIMES, JULY 9

**Dinner of the East India Company to Rammohun Roy**

On Wednesday, a dinner was given, at the City of London Tavern, by the Hon. the East India Company, to the celebrated Bramin Rammohun Roy. About 80 sat down to a very sumptuous entertainment. It was what is called a family dinner, in contradistinction to the grand feast given upon the eve of the departure of a Governor for India.

The Chairman of the East India Company presided, and the Deputy Chairman filled the opposite chair; Lord Caledon sat on the right, and Rammohun Roy on the left of the Chairman. After the usual loyal toasts were drunk.

The Chairman rose to propose the health of Rammohun Roy. It was, he said, by no means customary to preface a toast with many words at one of their family dinners, but as the present was the first occasion on which they had been honoured with a visit from the distinguished native of a great country, the connection between which and Great Britain was of so much advantage to both, he could not for a moment think of allowing the toast about to be proposed to pass in silence. Those to whom he had the honour of proposing the health of Rammohun Roy were aware of the virtues of the distinguished Bramin, of the vast services he had rendered to the Indian community, and of the effect such an example was calculated to produce. Like the bee, which suck the choicest sweets from the flowers of the garden, the Bramin collected from the boundless stores of knowledge, to which from the travel and study he had access, the richest intellectual treasures. The reception the Bramin had met with would, it was to be hoped, influence other able and influential members of the Eastern Community to visit England.

RAMMOHUN ROY rose and in a very graceful manner addressed the Company. That day was, he said, one to which he had looked forward with the greatest degree of expectation. It rejoiced him to be seated amongst a body of gentlemen who had with such humanity and kindness carried on the Government of India. Before the period at which India had become tributary to Great Britain it was a scene of the most frequent and bloody conflict. In the various provinces of the Eastern Dominions, nothing was to be seen but plunder and devastation; there was no security for property or for life, until, by the interference of this country, the great sources of discord were checked, education has advanced and the example of the British system of Dominion had a conciliating effect upon the natives of the east. He

felt most grateful to the various illustrious persons who had filled from time to time the office of Governor General—to Lords Cornwallis, Wellesley and Hastings.—ay, and to the noble man at present in power, Lord W. Bentinck, who had laid aside everything like a show or ostentation, and exhibited no symptom of arbitrary authority, but, on the contrary, had done all in his power to gain the good opinions of the natives of India, and so raise them in the scale of nations. He felt proud and grateful at what India was experiencing, and he trusted that so long as she should remain among the nations of the earth, she would be ruled by a Governor equally popular and distinguished by similar acts of kindness, conciliation, and humanity.

The Bramin sat down, after having by the above little effusion, which was delivered in a very impressive manner, gained the admiration of the whole company.

The Bramin then proposed the healths of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company.

The Chairman returned thanks, and proposed the health of Lord Caledon, on doing which he spoke of the services rendered to the company by that noble man when Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

Lord Caledon returned thanks.

Sir J. M'Donnell regretted much that Mr. Grant was prevented by indisposition from attending, as that hon. gentleman was most anxious to meet their distinguished guest. When he (Sir James M'Donnell) was invited to partake of the family dinner, he little thought that he should meet so numerous a family. It was a most happy family, too, and the Board of Control would, he knew, do all its power to increase and continue their prosperity and happiness. He was most especially happy to see in the midst of the family an individual so eminently qualified, as the Bramin was, to form a correct opinion of the influence of the British Government upon the state of society in India, and to hear that individual ascribe the existing felicity of the natives to the kindness, humanity, and influence of the institutions established in India by the English.

Amongst the company were Sir John Malcolm, Sir, H. Douglas, Sir R. Fergusson, Sir Peter Laurie and &c.

The healths of these gentlemen were drank and the company retired about ten o'clock.

It was rather curious to see the Bramin surrounded by hearty feeders upon the turtle and vension and Champagne, and touching nothing himself but rice and cold water. (610)



MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21, 1831

Correspondence

To the Editor of the Calcutta *Government Gazette*

SIR,—On a subject of such general interest as the interview between the Governor General of British India and a Chief of such celebrity as Maharaja Runjeet Singh, the ruler of the Punjab, the observations of a not inattentive spectator will, perhaps, be acceptable to public curiosity.

The preliminary arrangements having been settled by written communications through the channel of Captain Wade, the Political Assistant, Governor General and family left Simla on the 19th November, and proceeded by a new road through the Hills to Ramgurh and Nalagurh, two Hill Forts, which were taken by Sir D. Ochterlony from the Goorkhas in 1814-15. On the evening of the 22nd, the Governor General rode from Nalagurh to Roopur, where the Camp had arrived the day before by another route. Roopur is the principal place of residence of Sirdar Bhoop Singh, one of the Protected Sikh Chiefs. It is a dilapidated brick Town, with a small but picturesque Fort, situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, on a rising ground overlooking the river, which, at sunset, is seen from its towers winding like a silvery snake through the apparently interminable plains to the westward. On the opposite bank of the Sutlej, the eye rests upon a range of low hills, formed of sand and sand stones, thinly sprinkled with herbage. Upon a confined plain, which slopes down to the river, the Lord of the Five Rivers encamped under a Royal Salute, with about 10,000 of his choicest troops. On the morning of the 25th, a Deputation, consisting of General Ramsay, Mr. H. T. Prinsep, the Principal Secretary with the Governor General, Major Benson, His Lordship's Private Military Secretary and Majors MacLachlan and Caldwell, was immediately dispatched by the Governor General to congratulate His Highness on his arrival, while a similar Deputation, on the part of Runjeet Singh, came to enquire after the health of the Governor General. The latter party consisted of Raja Konwur Kurk Singh, the eldest son of the Maharaja, with six Sikh Sirdars of distinction, and Fuqeer Azeez-oo-Din, His Highness's Physician, Philosopher, euphuist and Secretary. Mr. Pakenham, His Lordship's Private Secretary, Mr. Ravenshaw, Deputy Political Secretary, and Captain Higgenson, Aide-de-Camp, were appointed to meet the Deputation and conduct it to the presence of the Governor General. There was little in the personal appearance of Kunwur Kirk Singh to indicate his fitness to be the successor of his father, as ruler of the turbulent Sikhs. He is a plain, dark, and apparently an uneducated man, with a dull expression of countenance. His knowledge of languages is apparently confined to that of Punjabee, as he did not seem to understand a syllable of

the conversation which was addressed to him in Hindoostanee. Fuzer Azeez-oo-Deen, however, was an able interpreter of his sentiments, or in their default of the sentiments which he ought to have entertained and expressed on such an occasion. All the flowers and tropes of the poets of Asia, all the powers and beauties of nature and art were put in requisition by the Fuzer to express the feelings of delight with which the Maharaja contemplated the approaching interview. The showers of friendship had cooled the oppressive heat of the two previous days—and the balmy zephyrs from the Himala of mutual esteem, had refreshed the hearts of the two Potentates which were panting to be united.

The union was spoken of as the fruit of the tree of friendship which, planted by Sir C. Metcalfe in 1808, had grown and flourished for the last twenty years.

The following morning having been fixed for the Maharaja's first visit to the Governor General, General Ramsay, Major Lockett, and Mr. Revenshaw, were directed to proceed to His Highness's tents, and accompany him to the English Camp.

A bridge, composed of 26 flat-bottomed boats of the country, similar perhaps to those which 2,000 years ago convened the army of Alexander down the Hydaspes, was constructed across the Sutlej, (here about 120 yards wide) at the same spot where tradition relates that Nadir Shah crossed this river on his return from the sack of Delhi.

The Maharaja issued from his tents a little after sun-rise, with an immense Suwaree of elephants, richly caparisoned, and bearing on their gilded Howdahs all the principal Rajas and Sirdars of his Court. Six battalions of his infantry formed a street leading down to the bridge. Here a considerable delay in the progress of the cortege occurred, as the bridge being made of rather slight materials not more than five or six elephants could be allowed to cross at the same time. The whole of Runjeet Singh's cavalry, consisting of about 3,000 of his Ghore-churra, or Garde du corps—and 800 of Mons. Allard's Dragoons, first passed the bridge, and formed on the opposite side in a street extending a distance of about three quarters of a mile.

The Ghore-churrahs were dressed in loose garments of yellow silk and were armed with spears, match-locks, pistols, and bows.

The Maharaja ate his breakfast while crossing the bridge and headed the procession up the street formed by the troops, preceded by Khoshal Singh, the Commander-in-Chief of his Forces, and his Chamberlain Raja Dhion Singh, both prancing before him on gaily caparisoned charges, and ready to execute his commands. \* \* \* \*

The Troops which formed the Governor General's escort on this occasion, consisted of eight guns of Horse Artillery, two squadrons of

the Lancers, His Majesty's 31st Infantry, the 14th and 32nd Native Infantry, and two squadrons of Col. Skinner's Horse, and were drawn up in a fine street of about 60 yards wide, to receive and salute His Highness on his approach and entrance into the Camp. On proceeding up the line, and observing His Majesty's 31st Foot, he moved close up to them and continued for some minutes attentively examining the Corps, which the first European Regiment he had ever seen under arms. The Governor General's Suwaree now appeared approaching from the other end of the street, and on the two parties meeting, the Maharaja stepped into his Lordship's Hawdah, and the usual embrace was exchanged between them. On alighting, the Maharaja and his principal Chiefs were conducted into the first of the State tents, where several of the Officers of the Escort and Suite were introduced to His Highness: after this ceremony, a select number of his Sirdars accompanied him into an adjoining tent of equal size, connected with the first by a covered passage. Here His Highness being handed to a chair at the right of His Lordship, folded his legs up under him, in the attitude of Boodha, seated upon his lotus throne. The Lion of Lahore is about 50 years of age, diminutive in stature, and emaciated in person. The small pox has deprived him of his left eye; his remaining one is prominent, cool and intelligent. His forehead being completely covered by his yellow silk turban, it was impossible to ascertain its character; his nose is not of the sharp form which usually characterises the Sikhs but is slightly retrousse. His mouth is well formed, and his chin dignified with the honors of a long grey beard. He was dressed like his followers in yellow silk, this color and green being termed "Busunt" or the livery of Spring, which the Maharaja directed all his Court, male and female, to wear as an emblem of joy, and an outward visible sign, that the tree of Friendship planted between the two States was in its spring, putting forth the green leaves and yellow blossoms of mutual courtesy and civilities, the promise of good fruit and prosperity hereafter to both countries.

After the usual compliments, it was to be expected that he would execute some scintillations of a master spirit—all ears were directed to catch the revelations of the Oracle—a pause ensued—his lips moved—"Lord Sahib kooch pee?" which hardly requires to be translated—burst through the folds of his mustachios;—a discussion of the comparative merits of wine of the two countries ensued—during which His Highness observed that the English wine was the foot soldier, but the Lahore wine the horse; and that for his part, not being particular, he preferred the latter.

Talking of the present meeting, he said that on every important crisis when human reason was baffled to penetrate into the future or decide on the right course of action, it was a custom of the Sikhs to consult the Holy Scriptures of the Grunth, after the manner of the



Roman Sortes Virgilanae. That when Holkar solicited his joining in the league against the English, as also on the present occasion, the Oracle had enjoined him to do nothing displeasing to the British Government, but ever to cultivate its friendship. To this it was replied, that human reason and foresight might often prove as good Oracles as the Grunth. Curiosity appears to be a principal feature of the Maharaja's character; his enquiries on all subjects were incessant, but chiefly directed to details respecting the management and discipline of the Army. \* \* \*

The European band of His Majesty's 31st, and that of the Governor General, which were placed in adjacent tents called forth his warmest eulogiums and those of his son Kurk Singh, and as a substantial token of his admiration, he made them a present of 2,000 rupees. The usual trays were then laid out, which contained, among other valuable European articles, two very handsome thoroughbred English horses, from the Hissar Stud. The Maharaja took leave of the Governor General, apparently much gratified by his visit.

On the morning of the 27th, Kurk Singh with a party of Sirdars, came to conduct the Governor-General and his Suite to the tents of Runjeet Singh. \* \* \*

After the principal Officers, civil and military, who had accompanied the Governor General, had been introduced, the principal Sikh Chiefs were presented to the Governor General by Khoshal Singh and Raja Dhion Singh. After the above introduction had taken place, a Company of the Female Battalion was ushered in, but we were disappointed to find that they were unarmed except with their charms, and these were obscured by the silver leaf which it was their pleasure to daub in a circle round their eyes. Many of them were very fair and good looking, and their dresses were gay as their calling. This exhibition concluded, the Horses of Maharaja, all splendidly caparisoned, were paraded before the tents and among them: astonished at his costly trappings of velvet and gold, stalked the huge shaggy-haired grey Cart Horse, sent to Runjeet Singh by his late Majesty.

On the evening of the 28th, Runjeet Singh was invited to witness a Review of the Troops forming the Escort of the Governor-General. \* \* \*

On the following morning, the 29th, the Governor General went across the Sutlej to witness a Review of His Highness Forces, amounting to ten or eleven thousand men. \* \* \* The Governor General and Maharaja took their seats to see the Review, in which the Cavalry took no part. The manoeuvres of the Infantry were conducted with great steadiness and regularity. In marching and firing, they are not excelled by any of the Company's Troops, and their discipline is

highly creditable to the Maharaja, considering the little assistance he has derived from the European Officers. \* \* \* With such an Army, he is certainly more than a match for any power but our own in the East.

The Maharaja having invited the Governor General to an evening party, His Lordship, accompanied by his Family and a number of Ladies and Gentlemen, went over about six o'clock. \* \* \* \* \*

The Regiments of Amazons soon made their appearance on this occasion, armed with bows and arrows. \* \* \* After exhibiting their dancing for some time, the Maharaja ordered one of them to sing the song of the Holee, and a tray of round silver bowls, filled with gold dust and silver leaf pulverised, having been placed on a foot-stool before His Highness—the sport and the song commenced. The dancer and the Maharaja opened the campaign by pelting one another most vigorously with gold dust. Neither the Governor General nor Lady William escaped, and the engagement soon became general, and ceased only when the silver bowls were exhausted, and the whole party were covered from head to foot with glittering powder. \* \* \* \* \*

After this sport, a Tray of wine and sweetmeats was brought in—and Runjeet Singh, with incessant importunities, pressed the Governor General and his other guests to follow his example in drinking of the Lahore wine, which tasted very like Whiskey, a pleasant flavour being substituted for the smoky test of the latter. The Maharaja sent for all his finest jewels and exhibited them to Lady William. These consisted of the Koh-i-Noor, an immense round Topaz about two inches in diameter, a very large irregular shaped Ruby, which had inscribed on it the names of seven monarches to whom it had previously belonged; a long narrow Emarald, about 24 inches in length and several other curiosities. \* \* \* \* \*

On Monday the 31st October, His Highness the Maharaja came over at run-rise to witness a few field movements of Artillery, and then to see howitzer practice at curtains: \* \* \* \* \*

In the evening, Mr. H. T. Prinsep and Major Cadwell crossed the Sutlej to invite and escort the Chieftain of the Sikhs to an entertainment of leave-taking at the Governor General's tents. He was brought over with due ceremonies, and seated at a banquet table of sweetmeats and liqueurs. A neat model of an Iron Suspension Bridge in brass, ebony, and satin, wood, executed by Captain Baker, Superintendent, which had just arrived in time to be put together for exhibition at this last interview, was presented and explained to His Highness, who was particularly pleased with it, and afterwards examined more fully in another tent—he desired Monsieur Court, of his service, an educated Officer at the Ecole polytechnique, to take charge of it, and talked of ordering several such bridges from Calcutta.

A paper was then brought by Mr. Prinsep, and submitted for signature to the Governor General assuring the Maharaja of perpetual friendship: It had been His Highness' particular wish that such a document should be delivered to him from His Lordship's own hands at the parting interview, as a yaddasht, or memorial of friendship: Before the party broke up, Lady William Bentinck presented Trays to His Highness, including a handsome Musical Box. With many declarations of everlasting friendship, and professions of regret at parting, the arbiters of the destinies of India from the Indus to the confines of Ayt, separated.

Yours, &c.

SPECTATOR. (611)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1831

The disturbances in the Baraset district have been of a more serious nature than seems at first to have been apprehended. We understand that yesterday morning a regiment from Barrackpore, two guns from Dum Dum and twelve troopers of the Body Guard, under the command of Capt. Sutherland, proceeded to the disturbed district; and we have no doubt have before now given a good account of the body of fanatics who have been perpetrating such cruelties, and giving so much alarm to its inhabitants.—*John Bull.* (612)

These Molabees, we hear, are a remnant of the fanatics who have Runjeet Singh so much anxiety, unless we make short work with and a severe example of some of them, they may prove as troublesome to us as to the Maharaja.—*Bengal Hurkaru.* (613)

We learn that a Battalion of sepoy and a couple of field-pieces have been ordered to the assistance of the Magistrate at Baraset, to put down the Moulavees, as they call themselves. In our former notices we have written this name Molabees, following the authority of the letters from which we quoted. Another name attached to their sect is Hedayutoollas. Their number is now alleged to have reached 1,000; and the people of the district in which they are committing the ravages are in the greatest consternation. We understand that, in addition to the above-mentioned force, a few troopers have been got together, not exceeding a score or twenty-five; but even that small number will be of material use in reducing such an undisciplined rabble. The founder of the sect, we are told, was the famous Syeud Ahmed, who was defeated and killed about the beginning of the present year by Runjeet Singh's forces. Our readers may recollect some particulars of his death which we published several months ago. What circumstances have led them to break out at this time does not appear.—*India Gazette.* (614)



The Molaves, we hear, have sacked the Factories; and Mr. Smith the Magistrate of Kishnaghur, has taken his position up at one of them, waiting the arrival of force from Baraset.

A private letter, dated the 17th states, that "the 11th Regiment marched this morning to Baraset against the rebels, and some brisk firing of both guns and small arms has been heard."

The 11th Regiment was under the Command of Major Scott, and the Sowars under Capt. Sutherland. Some Artillery has also proceeded from Dum Dum we hear.—*Hurkaru*. (615)

We have as yet learnt nothing certain of the proceedings of the detachments that has been sent against the insurgents in the Baraset district. In addition to the force which was mentioned yesterday we learn, that there were a hundred horse artillery, mounted as cavalry and sixty golundauze, sent. The infantry force employed is the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, and the whole, we understand, left Barrackpore on the morning of the 17th. A letter from Barrackpore mentions that some brisk firing, both of guns and small arms, has been heard there, and the firing is also said to have been heard yesterday in Calcutta.—*India Gazette*, November 19. (616)

On Mr. Smith, the Magistrate of Kishnaghur, hearing of the riot, and the want of success in quelling which had attended Mr. Alexander's attempt, he collected a body of Burkundauzes and others, and proceeded to the spot, summoning Mr. David Andrew and other Indigo Planters, to meet him and assist him in quelling the disturbance. The rioters had previously sent a notice to Mr. Andrew, or 'David Sahib' as they call him, intimating that they had nothing to say against him, and would do him no harm only he must not assist the Magistrate of Kishnaghur, who was advancing against them. Mr. Andrew, of course, was very far from taking this advice; and his assistance to Mr. Smith appears to have been, in the end, of the most essential importance, although not in putting down the rioters, as was hoped, yet in enabling the Magistrate and what remained of his party to escape with their lives. It is said that the people accompanying Mr. Smith amounted altogether to seven or eight hundred men—the rioters by this time being nearly 2,000 in number. On coming near them, the Magistrate halted and took possession of an Indigo factory, which he barricaded as strongly as possible against any attacks during the night. Next morning he advanced to the insurgent body, in hopes of being able to arrest their violence and prevail on them to disperse. He was received, it is said, by an attack with arrows, spears and lathies, and on looking round to his force to defend him, almost every man of the natives had run away, a few of his own servants and eight or ten men, who had been brought to the field by Mr. Andrew, alone excepted. Under these circumstances it became

necessary to retreat to Mr. Andrew's boats in a neighbouring nullah, and in doing so several of the Magistrate's men and four of Mr. Andrews were killed by the rioters. The fire from the boat, Mr. Andrew having brought several guns with him, kept the main body of the insurgents at bay: but at this time they succeeded in capturing the Nazir of the Magistrate, and in presence of the party, one of their number seemingly a leader and looking like an Arab in his dress and appearance cut the poor man's throat and afterwards ript up his belly with a Tulwar. While engaged in this barbarous act a shot from boat wounded one of the assailants, and another fire by Mr. Andrew took effect and killed the man, who had so barbarously murdered the Nazir on the spot. It is remarkable and shews a degree of courage we did not expect, that several of the rioters advanced, and covering the dead body of the apparent leader, carried it leisurely off—calling out, at the same time, that 'Andrew Sahib' had done this, and they would be revenged on his. They would find him, they said, though he went to Calcutta, for they had friends there to assist them. At this moment when the body in front of the boats was passing on, it was discovered, that parties were sent off on each flank to cross the nullah and thus surround the Magistrate and his party. There was no alternative left but the speediest retreat from so dangerous a post, and the abandonment of the boat and all the property to the rioters. Mounted on two or three elephants, which Mr. Andrew had fortunately brought with him, the party escaped the toils, in which a short delay might have seen them entangled. This affair occurred on Thursday last, and Mr. Andrew has since arrived in Calcutta apprehensive with the greatest reason that an attack may have been made on his factory and his property. In the boats which he was obliged to abandon, he had a great deal of valuable property. His guns have fallen into the hands of the rioters; they are detonating guns, and cannot be very serviceable. Since this last affair with the rioters, we understand that a reinforcement has been sent out; and we are in hourly expectation of hearing good account from the seat of war. It is supposed that in the affairs of thursday last a good number of the rioters must have fallen. It is doubtful now how far fanaticism has anything to do with this disturbances. It rather seems to have arisen from absolute want and starvation.—*John Bull.* (617)

Information was yesterday received in town that the military detachment dispatched for the purpose, had come up with the Molavas in Bareset, near the ground of the Magistrate's disaster. Mr. Alexander and Capt. Sutherland with the Sowars, having preceded the horse artillery under Capt. Graham, arrived at the ground on the Friday afternoon. Upon the junction of the two bodies of horse, some skirmishing took place, in which an artillery man was killed, and two horses shot; but the insurgents being in considerable force and

drawn up on the plain for action, it was deemed prudent to await the arrival of the infantry under Major Scott, which came up in the evening.

Early on Saturday morning operation commenced; the Molaves received the troops with loud shouts in the open place—after two or three round of grape, however, they took shelter in a stockade, upon which the infantry advanced and stormed—after about an hour's fighting they obtained possession, killing and wounding about 80 or 100, (among whom was the Leader, a Fakeer) and taking about 250 prisoners; the insurgents are still however reported to be in considerable force in the adjacent country.

It has been fortunate that the Government took such prompt measures in dispatching an effective force against this marauders and it is melancholy to think, that had this affair occurred at any distance from the Presidency, such is the unguarded state of the different stations from want of troops, and such the total inefficiency of the Police, as has been proved during the last few days, that the most serious consequences must have ensued.—*Hurkaru*. (618)

#### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1831

Since the above went to press, we have understood that the outrages attributed to these misguided men (or Molabees as they call themselves) have been greatly exaggerated. We learn that they went to no great distance from Nukulbare on any pursuit, and that from the neighbouring villages and factories they only raised small contribution in money or in kind—from one of Mr. Storm's Factory which is in the immediate neighbourhood, they took some sheep and a share of other good things leaving a fair proportion to the Superintendent. The Superintendent of his other factory had departed with his wife and family; the furniture was broken apparently in their search for plunder, and the papers were destroyed, most probably by the villagers, for the purpose of destroying the record of their own debts. But mere wanton destruction did not seem, we have heard, to be the object of the Moolabees, for if that had been the case, they had only to set fire to the thatched houses which contain property to the value of 30 or 40 thousand rupees and which were left entire—while the latter sustained but little injury.

It is of course impossible to say to what excesses a body of Mahometan fanatics would not have proceeded, if not suddenly checked in their career. They had triumphed over the Magistracy and Police of the district and although an unarmed rable, appear to have shown a boldness and an absence of fear which could hardly have been expected of Bengalees. When the small party of Cavalry came, about



9 a.m. before the place where they had taken up their position, it is said that they declined any amicable communication with them, and that men with sticks in their hands came forth to oppose singly, troopers with their swords drawn. When the party of 50 or 60 horse artillery, mounted as cavalry, joined their comrades about 11 o'clock, the whole were of sufficient strength to keep the Molabees within their own bounds.

The cavalry continued throughout the day to look anxiously for the arrival of the infantry and as they were not of sufficient strength to surround the place and prevent the escape of their opponents, withdrew towards dusk to a little distance. It is said that during the night one-half of the Insurgents went away and the remainder were found at day-break posted under a large tree in front of the village. The guns opened on them with grape. Tatta Mea, the leader, was seen to fall on the first discharge, as the grape continued, the remainder retired into the village, where they were followed by the infantry—and were either killed or made prisoners as already described.

Tatta Mea, is said to be a native of Hyderpoor, a small village in the immediate neighbourhood of Nukulbare. He accompanied Sayud Ahmid to Mecca, and returned with that person. He was on the Sayud's departure for Upper India, left to propagate his doctrines in those parts and had lately been joined by a few Fukeers from the Camp of Sayud Ahmid; but whether they left before or after his death is not known.

The disturbance which we have just witnessed is the result of their united labours,—the whole tribe being equally opposed to Christians and Hindoos, and it may be supposed, to every system of Govt. but their own. (619)

Mr. Cameron, we observe, has published, in a neat and compendious form, his Report on Vaccination in Bengal. Although we gave a pretty full notice of the Report in July last, when it was read at one of the meetings of the Medical and Physical Society, there is a point or two not adverted to in our former observation, which induces us to refer to the Report again. It appears that the Tikadars, or Small-pox Inoculators, from motives of self-interest, have given every opposition in their power to Vaccination, from a dread lest it might operate to the prejudice of their own calling. They have, testifies Mr. Cameron, 'succeeded so well, that it appears to be principally owing to them, that so few of the country people have been vaccinated at the Civil Stations.' Accordingly, they have been in the habits of propagating various ridiculous stories to deter people from vaccinating—as for instance, that it was the design of the English, by such a practice, to exterminate the Natives of this Country. These people, he further states, appear to exercise fully as much influence over the Natives of

Bengal as they did formerly—and in Calcutta there are no less than 10 to 15 Tikadars employed annually for the purpose of practising Small-pox inoculation. 'It is now well ascertained, that Small-pox inoculation is the great means by which the Variola is kept in existence; and that Calcutta, through its agency, is the great generating focus of Variolous infection, from whence it spreads to every part of Bengal. While this practice continues, it will be utterly impossible to extinguish Small-pox, or to prevent the occasional alarm even of those who have been vaccinated. It is, therefore, indispensable to the interests of the humanity, that the practice should cease; but it is pretty evident, that while any pecuniary gain is derivable from Small-pox inoculation, individuals will be found to practise it; and while any prejudices remain against Vaccination, which it is their obvious interest to keep up and increase, there will be no difficulty in finding subjects to practise on.' (620)

#### MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 28, 1831

A little work has just been published under the authority of the Committee of Public Instruction and School Book Society, entitled 'An Introduction to Universal History for the Use of Schools. The plan of the work is excellent and comprehensive, and its mechanical appearance highly creditable. We, therefore, have much pleasure in strongly recommending it for the attentive perusal and reference of youth of whatever denomination or country. Although it is intended for the use of Schools, we are not ashamed to say, that we have ourselves, in dipping here and there, received instruction from it—so that it is calculated to refresh the memory of those who have long left school, as well as of those who with 'shining morning face'—still there do congregate—we hope not 'unwillingly' and 'creeping like' snail, as the great dramatic observer of human nature has it. A compendium like this, of universal history, does not admit of extended remarks, accordingly facts are succinctly given, with little or no comment. There are, however, some omissions which surprise us. Not a word have we of the History of Scotland, except a meagre notice incidentally introduced with reference to the accession of James VI to the throne of England. The History of Scotland, 'anterior to this date', we are told, it's little connected with that of any country except England'. Now, correctly speaking, the history of the country was more or less connected previous to the date in question with that of Norway, and Denmark, and France. With reference to his claims for a niche in history, we conceive too, that the name of St. Columbus, and some allusion to Iona, where Christianity and Learning flourished when England was in a state of barbarism, oppression, and the darkest ignorance, ought to have been introduced. For the Saint especially, we would claim the honor of figuring amongst eminent persons with

Jaimini, Ramanuja, and others. St. Patrick and his country have fared still worse—for there is not a word about Ireland in this Compendium of Universal History. That Ossian, too, should have been entirely overlooked, was to be expected—and yet he might grace a page as well as Zoroaster, Vyasa, or Vararuchi. (621)

The case decided the other day in the Supreme Court. Of Doe &c., has excited much interest, especially among the wealthy Natives of Calcutta, Doe on the demise of Juggomohun Roy *versus* Sreemutty Neemoo Dossee and others: the point at issue was one of great importance, as regards the Hindoo Law of Inheritance, whether a Hindoo in Bengal, having male issue living, can alienate by gift, sale, mortgage, or will, immoveable property which has descended to him from his ancestors; without the assent of his sons and to their prejudice. By the decision of the Court, it is settled, that the Hindoos in Bengal have full power to alienate such property without the consent of their children—not merely to a Hindoo, but to whomsoever the possessor chuses to present mortgage, or will it. The Reformer of yesterday, in reference to this decision, remarks:

We think it a happy circumstance that the Court has declared the true spirit of the Hindoo law; for had they decided differently, and declared that the law of the land prohibited the alienation of ancestral property, the whole country would have been at once thrown into confusion. There has been numerous transfers of property; which if such decision had passed, would all have become illegal, and those to whom these properties were to have descended could have dispossessed the present proprietors by suits of ejectment. We understand that the Government House and the Fort are both built on properties which has been sold by Hindoos contrary to the supposed law, the existence of which had been so warmly maintained by some of our contemporaries. Now had their position been tenable, suits could have been instituted for the expulsion of their present occupants.

Upon this subject we have now to repeat what we said before, that this law is no bar to the change of opinion, and that any of our countrymen who might be inclined to abjure their religion, and follow any other system to which their conscience may direct them, can do so without suffering any legal disability; provided the owner of the property leaves it to him by will, or that he is become possessed of it. This is a happy circumstance, and we rejoice to see all penal laws, whether real or supposed, banished from the land, every obstacle which could obstruct the march of intellect removed, and the paths of knowledge rendered smooth. (622)

**Effects of the late Gale at Monghyr:** A letter from Monghyr contains disastrous accounts of the effects of the late great gale. "The storm", says the writer, "commenced about 4 o'clock on the



31st of October, and lasted without a moment's intermission, for two nights and days. I was just above Rajmahal. It first began to blow fresh, and the Manjee carried sail until I made him take it in, for we were going a fearful rate. It at last blew us against a high bank where we were obliged to lay to, for the storm began to be very violent. What a dreadful night that was to me, lying under the bank of a wide extended jungly-plain,—on a wide, weep and rapid river—not a hut nor a human being near to save us from destruction or afford us shelter! Only one unfortunate boat was near us with articles for the Upper Provinces; she broke from her fastenings, and God knows where she went, for the cry of terror was great when she broke. As for me, the wind was so terrible that at times it fairly lifted the budgerrow out of the water, and there we were thumping against this high bank and rolling so dreadfully, that I thought we should be rolled over. The night was dark and rainy; almost all my servants were within; and I was half turned to stone. Every time we knocked against the bank the people cried out "Allah! Allah! let all kneel down and pray." I prayed to the only power that could save me from a watery grave, and to the uplifted hand of Providence do I owe my safety. Most thankful am I for all his mercies. Only picture to yourself my perilous situation. We were nearly drifting, for only one rope held us, when the cry of the Manjee gave the alarm; all my servants rushed out; and the dandies of my Budgerrow, with those of my baggage and cook boats, succeeded at last, but with difficulty, to get the Budgerrow fastened in safety. It rained and blew dreadfully all the time. I gave my dandies brandy to apply externally and internally for it was piercing cold. When the storm abated sufficiently we pushed off, but were again in danger of being dashed against the stones lying along the Sukreegully bank. An Indigo Planter walked a mile along shore calling out to us to keep further off; but it blew so fresh that with every exertion of dandies and servants, it was with difficulty that we escaped, for we were dashing against this abominable large stone, besides which a Budgerrow and several other boats had sunk. We had enough to do to steer clear of them and whirlpool they created. This was not all my trouble; for just before we came to the mouth of the Soontee, we had to track about two miles up a broad, rapid, deep river, with high banks tumbling down all along, with a tremendous noise like the explosion of cannon and creating such a swell, that, although I was in the middle of the river, with two long track ropes and twenty people in addition to the Budgerrow dandies, yet I was afraid of drifting under the bank, and then it would have been all over with me. God only knows what dangers I had met with in this journey up; for there was some medical gentlemen's Budgerrow, with many others, wrecked in my presence; but you see I again escaped with the hand of Providence as my protector. And here am I safe at Monghyr, arrived this morning, to communicate to you all the

perils I have encountered thus far. I hope to reach Dinapoor by the end of the month. From the spot we were at in the storm up to Colgong shore all along was covered with the carcasses of five or six hundred heads of cattle, killed during the storm; the stench was insufferable. The wrecks of innumerable Budgerrows and Puttelas strewn the river all the way up to Bhagulpore. The destruction has been extensive and severe. I met a fleet of fourteen boats of European Invalids proceeding to Calcutta. Poor souls! they were lying on both sides of the river with the loss of half of their boats and their women and children were under such sails as had been saved from the sunken boats. At Sukreegully there were four soldiers looking out for boats; they were half-naked, having lost all their clothes: they were hungry, and I sent them water and brandy, with lots of bread, biscuits, and cheese. Mr. Palmer, of Purnea, lost near Colgong, his Pinnacle, Bhauleau, &c., Ltd. Oldham, and an indigo planter at Sukreegully, were also severe sufferers by the loss of their budgerrows and baggage boats. The natives have lost much, and many, I fear, have been ruined.—*East Indian*. (623)

### The Late Gale

To The Editor of the *John Bull*

SIR,—Reports of hurricanes, tempests, and such like calamities are generally so much exaggerated, that general belief in the extent of misery and misfortune occasioned, can only be induced by authentic narration, and no letter giving an account of the gale of the 31st ultimo, bearing the signature of the narrator, having yet appeared, it is probable many at all times anxious to relieve distress are deterred from coming forward, not being assured that occasion for the exercise of charity exists: I am influenced by this consideration in requesting you to give early insertion to the following brief account of the storm, and its effects in this district.

The gale commenced on the morning of the 31st, increased during the day; and from 6 to 9 p.m. it blew a hurricane—the wind N.E. and E.—a perfect lull caused which lasted twenty minutes—the storm then recommenced with undiminished fury from the opposite quarter, gradually decreased after midnight, and by day light, on the morning of the 1st it was fair.

In spite of every effort to support, and strengthen them, the doors of my house were burst open, torn from their hinges, and blown away, leaving the interior entirely exposed. All the native huts were unroofed, the greater part blown down, and the inmates, women and children, left without shelter, if they escaped uninjured from the rains. Twenty-one persons were killed in Balasore by the falling of houses and exposure to the gale.

The wind till 9 o'clock having blown on shore. I looked anxiously for tidings from the villages on the Coast. I expected to hear of severe suffering, but not of utter devastation and the loss of thousands of lives.

The sea rose full twenty feet higher than usual, and rushed in a torrent over the country, carrying everything with it. This was not the case in the most exposed situations only, from the Sutenreeka to the Dumrah river, the country was inundated in some places as far as ten miles from the Coast.

Between Balasore and Busteh the torrent passed over the high Juggernath road, where it is miles from the coast, and raised several feet above the level of the surrounding country. On one estate situated N. E. from Balasore, out of upwards of 300 inhabitants, thirteen only survive. On a property on the N. bank of the Boorabolung river, 281, and on another S.E. from Balasore, out of upwards of 300 inhabitants, thirteen only survive. On a property on the N. bank of the Boorabolung river, 281, and on another S.E. from Balasore, 768 are drowned. Some of the survivors were carried 7 miles on trees and choppahs, and landed at last on the Juggernath Road. The loss of life in my jurisdiction may be about 15,000, including women and children, certainly not less; the number of those to whom assistance would be most acceptable may be estimated at about the same number.

These facts are sufficient to indicate what must be the situation of those who escaped, they are left homeless, nearly naked, and with but little food.

Further detail does not appear necessary to shew that those possessed of ought to give, and whose inclination is to be charitable will not soon find a more fit opportunity for giving. No exertions on my part shall be spared to ensure discrimination in the distribution, should any sum be subscribed for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers.

I am, Sir, your most obdt. servant,

HENRY RICKETS. (624)

Balasore, 21st Nov. 1831

We have already joined our contemporaries in calling the attention of the public to the disastrous effects of the late gale at Cuttack; but every fresh account from the scene of distress places the facts of the case in a still stronger light, and gives force to the claims of the sufferers upon the sympathy of the charitable. Mr. Rickets, the Magistrate of Cuttack, states in a letter which we publish in a



preceding column, that the loss of life in his jurisdiction, may be about 15,000, including women and children, and that the number of those who require assistance may be estimated at about the same number. The subscription already collected do not amount to quite 3,000 rupees, which will go but a little way in checking the effects of a so extensive and terrible a calamity. We are quite sure that it is only necessary to bring the actual state of the case to the knowledge of this community, to ensure a speedy increase to the Subscription List; for who can hear without deep commiseration of the thousands of their unhappy fellow creatures (many of them suffering under the double loss of property and kindred), who are now wandering day and night about their ruined villages without food or shelter. It is impossible to believe, that these poor people will be suffered to die of cold and starvation, when besides their own countrymen, they have Britons with British feelings to appeal to \* \* \*.—*Hurkaru.* (625)

*Subscription in behalf of the Balasore sufferers*

	Sa. Rs.
Dwarkanath Tagore	500
Moothoornauth Mallick	100
Prusanno Coomar Tagore	100
Radhapersaud Roy	50
G. J. Gordon	100
J. Calder Stewart	100
John Storm	100
Wm. Adam	50
R. C. Jenkins	20
A. Tucker	100
Rastomjee Cowasjee	100
Collynath Roy	200
Callachand Bhose	10
T. E. M. Turton	100
R. Vaughan	100
Geo. Alexander	50
T. Baker	50
Dr. J. Grant	50
Robt. Neave	100
Radhamadub Banoorjee	100
Bishoonath Mootyloll	100
Walgie	50
T. G. Gunter	50
R. S. N.	20
C. Grooves	32
W. Speirs	32

	Sa. Rs.
R. Williams	30
Sir J. Franks	200
M. M. Manuk	25
A. F. Hamilton	100
Meharbanjee	25
W. L. Cleland	100
C. W. Brietcke	25
Mrs. Bristzcke	25
W. S.	30
John Gray	5
Russomoy Dutt	10
Hurchunder Luherce	100
Connyloll Tagore	100
W. N. Hedger	20
T. Plowden	50
Messrs. Check & MacRichie, 50 each	100
Thos. De Souza and Co.	200
Donor	50
Baboo Gopeechund Seel	10
L. Dilthey	20
D.	16
N. Alexander	100
Blank Cover	48
H. Alsopp	50
J. Young	100
Several American Gentlemen	200
	<hr/> 4,103
	(626)

We believe the first instance on record of a Hindoo bringing an action for damages for a breach of promise of marriage, occurred in the Supreme Court on Friday last. The action was brought by the mother of the boy against the father of the girl; and evidence was given to show the expenses that had been incurred by the mother in the expectation of the marriage contract being fulfilled. The plaintiff was nonsuited, the Court being of opinion that the evidence was not sufficient to entitle her to recover. It was observed by the Chief Justice that even if he had felt compelled to give a verdict to the plaintiff, he should have thought it much better while the usages of the natives of this country remain so very different from our own, that all matters connected with their religion and religious ceremonies should be kept out of the Supreme Court. We omitted to mention that the marriage of both the contracting parties took place on the day originally fixed for the wedding, the bride and bridegroom only being changed.—*India Gazette.* (627)

**Hostilities between the English and French:** On Wednesday night last, (Nov. 23), between eleven and twelve o'clock, great confusion prevailed in this City, in consequence of a desperate battle which was fought in Chunam Gully, between some individuals, claiming to belong to England and France. It appears that the aggressors, twelve in number, were the Sons of France, belonging to the French Ship of War *Madagascar*, now in the river, who had been indulging too freely in the juice of the berry, and being "three sheets in the wind", "their courage was screwed to the sticking place". As they were sallying down the above gully, they came to the determination of not leaving a foreign post without carrying away well earned laurels, emblematical of their bravery, and in consequence they armed themselves with weapons, consisting chiefly of clubs, of no ordinary dimensions, one that we saw being almost large enough for a "top gallant stunsale boom for a two and thirty gun Frigate." As the Man-of-War's men were proceeding in the above direction, being ripe for action, they fell in with a true bred sailor, a son of Britannia, whom they accosted in a very strange lingo as follows:—"Monsieur, parlez vous Francis;" which being the same as Dutch to Jack, he abused them for being a set of B—y fools, on which the whole gang set upon him with all their might and main, and but for the timely aid of a Constable, who had attracted to the spot from the hue and cry that was raised, might very possibly have had the honour of killing their enemy. After the above conflict had taken place and on the arrivals of the guardians of the night, the wily Frenchmen gave leg bail and took shelter in the house of one Fussellah, the proprietor of a Punch House, known by the name of French Flag, in the Chunam Gully. The Constable not succeeding in securing any of the formidable gang, went and gave intimation to Mr. McCann, the Deputy Superintendent, who fearing some serious consequence would happen, if the Police attempted to gain admission into the house of Russellah, thought it is most advisable to make the owner of the house produce the people the following morning, but on our leaving the Police Office the war-like gang had not made their appearance.—*Hurkaru. (628)*

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5, 1831

#### **New St. James District Girls' School**

St. James Parochial District Girls' School is now open to the reception of day scholars, at the house of Mr. J. J. L. Hoff, No. 21, Gree Baboo's Lane, Bowbazar; but a house will be taken in the district as the number of scholars afford sufficient funds to pay house rent.  
\* \* \* The monthly charges are for a girl four rupees, for two sisters



seven rupees, for three sisters ten rupees, for four or more sisters or for an orphan three rupees each, and for two or more orphans two rupees each.—*John Bull.* (629)

#### MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1831

Rumours have been for some time prevalent in Calcutta, that disturbances existed at Comercolly, and in the neighbourhood of Jennidah, and Naldongah, places situated about half way between that station and Jessore. The disturbances were said to have prevailed on November 30th and December 1st; and on the latter date it was asserted, that Comercolly was surrounded, and all communication with it cut off. These reports gained some degree of countenance from some of our Contemporaries, and excited very considerable alarm in the district of Kishenaghur. Under the impression that they were well founded, the 53rd Regiment Native Infantry and two guns, were ordered into the part of the country which was said to be disturbed. We are however able to state, on undoubted authority, that no foundation existed for the rumours. \*\*\* We have further been assured, that every thing which has transpired since the disturbances in the Baraset district, shew them to have been entirely local, and arising from circumstances which influenced but a very small tract of the country. No reason has appeared to lead to the belief, that the professors of the tenet avowed by those Insurgents are generally disaffected to the Government. (630)

#### MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1831

**School Examinations:** On Thur-day, we went to see the examination of the pupils of the Calcutta High School: generally speaking, the boys went through exercises with great credit.

The Examination of the Bowbazar Hindoo School took place on Friday. It added much to the interest of the occasion to know that this School has been founded by youngmen educated at the Anglo-Indian College, and that it is taught principally, we believe, by students of the College at their leisure hours. The examination evinced how laudably the teachers had performed their self-imposed task, and how much the pupils have benefited by their instruction. Their acquirements in the elements of English Grammar and reading were of a very respectable order, and when we bear in mind that the language to them is a foreign one, their recitations were entitled to what they received—the tribute of great applause from all the European Spectators present. The prizes were administered by Mr. Speed, of the Hindoo College, who prefaced his pleasing task with an appropriate address expressive of the gratification derived by himself in common with the other European Gentlemen, at the strong

and satisfactory proof which the existence of the Institution like the one in question, owing its establishment entirely to Native patronage and zeal,—afforded of the rapid progress which the cause of education and enlightenment was making in India.

Baboo Madhob Chunder Mullick replied at considerable length. We so rarely hear of natives rising in public to address an audience in the English language, that the very attempt appears extraordinary. In time, we doubt not, that the Native gentleman alluded to, will be able to acquit himself very successfully, in what must be a difficult task to one attempting it for the first time.

He passed a just and warm eulogium on Mr. D. Hare and Mr. H. H. Wilson, for the conspicuous and admirable part they had acted in the cause of educating the Natives. The former led the way, and showed to other Europeans how much might be done by Individual Philanthropy and perseverance—and the gratitude of the Hindoos was as peculiarly due to him, as it was generally and sincerely felt; while the other, by his splendid acquirements and his profound knowledge of the languages and customs of the Hindoos, took a prominent part in the cause which no other was so well qualified to fulfil. Most Englishmen, he added, came to this country merely to make money; but what he had stated was sufficient to prove that there were some who came as benefactors and well-wishers to the Natives; and whose constant endeavour it was to elevate them in the scale of civilized beings.

Mr. Hare, in reply, stated, how glad he was to see the Natives themselves take the good work in hand, to which the efforts of Europeans in a country, where they bore so great a disproportion to the numbers of the people, could at the best be but insignificant. He rejoiced to see such an auspicious beginning, which he anticipated, ere long, must lead to greater things.

On Saturday, the examination of the pupils of the Durrumtollah Academy took place. The different classes acquitted themselves with great credit, and the general result of the examination was such as might be expected from the long established character of this excellent Seminary. Among the pupils we observed a number of Hindoo boys and youths side by side with the Christian pupils. This we conceive it as it should be—and will, we should imagine, prove advantageous to both. We were rather surprised, however to learn that there are parents who object to this. We certainly do not understand the feelings upon which the objection is founded, but apparently—it can scarcely be entitled to be considered a liberal and philanthropic one.

On the whole, it is obvious to the most careless observer that education has made rapid progress in Calcutta within a few years back, more especially as respects Native Youth. If it has done nothing

else, this accession of elementary knowledge, for as yet it is nothing more, has excited a spirit of enquiry, and of innovation, were the latter tempered with a little more prudence and self-control, we should be disposed to augur better for its effects. We cannot but respect that love of truth which appears ready to sacrifice every consideration rather than compromise itself. Nevertheless—even a virtue may be carried to an extreme. Society, for instance, could not hold together were the love of Truth to pass certain salutary limits which civilization enjoins. Diogenes, for instance, who always made a rule to tell the truth—and, as far as he thought, to live for truth, did so offensively. There are certain sacred claims of Nature which must, or ought to be borne in mind even in the pursuit of truth. The query is—can the performance of these duties, and a devotion to truth exist together? We think so. What! perhaps, we shall be asked by some Hindoo ultra reformer—am I to abstain from certain meats, when I believe the use of them to be perfectly harmless? To this we should answer—yes—for that which unnecessarily gives offence to your father, your mother, and other relations, cannot be harmless. But then comes a graver consideration—am I to join in the worship of images and in other ceremonies? Certainly not, if you believe in your heart such conduct to be wrong—and if you feel a conscientious conviction, that it is so. There is, however, a vast difference between modestly abstaining from certain proceedings, in the belief that they are wrong, and an ostentatious proclaiming, by trumpet as it were, of such a conviction, when the doing so bursts asunder all the ties of Nature. Besides, too, it may be taken as a general axiom, that some system of religion is better than none. Accustomed to much external ceremonial, the Hindoos, in general, associate it with morality—and consider the breach of the one—an outrage on the other. When a Hindoo casts off all appearances of Hindoo religious observance, the majority of his countrymen naturally consider that person an outcast. He is no longer a Hindoo. What then is he? He replies—a lover of Truth. To this it may be rejoined, so was Epicurus, so was Zeno—and so was Sardanapalus, who lived for pleasure only, and with characteristic consistency, terminated his life when there was a period to that.

Now were a person to become a convert to Christianity—he might (and the plea will be allowed to be irrefragable by all Christians) plead that he was enjoined by the Founder of the Religion he embraced, to forsake all and take up the Cross. Where, however, has any other system of Truth enjoined a similar necessity? In the Christian system it is, under certain circumstances, a *sine qua non*: but where is the Revelation besides that points out its being so?

With reference to the subject of Education, we have heard some express themselves so satisfied with what may be obtained in this



country, that they would not send their children to England. As far as the elements of knowledge go, we are not disposed to differ much from those who hold such an opinion. Education, however, does not merely consist in what is to be taught or acquired at school. This even every school boy knows. To say that Education here is better than even in America, would be absurd, and yet several Americans are yearly sent for education to England, not to acquire that which they could be as well instructed in at home, the elements of grammar and of science—but to view the working of things in general, in a state of very high civilization—to temper love of independence with love of arts, which do not exist in the same perfection in America—to catch the living manners as they rise of men eminent in the highest departments of intellect—to polish off, so to express it, angularities of character by conventional collision in the world of taste, literature and science—and not merely to read of wonderful wit, bursts of eloquence, and splendid displays of analytical reasoning, but to behold and admire the first speakers of the age, earnest upon the theme mooted, and handling with powers of mind calculated to inspire a salutary spirit of humility, and to still the effervescence of self-conceit. Of all the beneficent effects of education judiciously conducted, none is more operative on character than that sobering down of the mind, so as to enable it to form a proper estimate of its own powers—and of the proper sphere of its useful capabilities. This effect, we conceive, is more striking in England than it is here, for an overweening idea of what has been done is a fault which strikes us as too perceptible on the surface of society. Even here—however, talent is every day, as it were, multiplying itself. Hitherto, it was not the absence of talent that was so noticeable, as the want of opportunity for its development. Opportunities now are almost daily growing upon the view, and the march of talent has been proportionate.

We must not, before closing these desultory, but well-meant remarks, omit to advert to the Ninth Annual Examination of the Native Female School, under the patronage of the Ladies' Society. We consider the enlightenment of the female mind of such infinite importance to Society—that without a due attention to its claims, we can scarcely augur those happy consequences which might otherwise result from the education of the males alone. Without the civilising and softening society of woman, a man's condition would be deplorable, and he would soon fall back into a state of barbarism. If the Hindoo youth are educated then—they have a right to look forward to the enjoyment of rational female society in their own families—and on their own efforts does it materially depend whether their children may realise such a blessing. WE are, therefore, glad to see the Enquirer and the Reformer taking up the subject, and strongly advocating not only the propriety, but the absolute necessity of

female education. We therefore hope that the day is not far distant when woman in the East, instead of being little better than a minion of appetite, or an ignorant drudge and slave, will be man's chief solace, as his enlightened companion, friend and comforter. (631)

An examination of the pupils in the Parental Academic Institution took place on Tuesday last. Mr. Derozio, Mr. Speed, and several other Clergymen examined the boys. The head teacher delivered some appropriate speeches on the occasion; after which Mr. Derozio came forward, and intimated his intention of delivering a series of Lectures on Law and Political Economy, with a view of qualifying the pupils to avail themselves of the judicial situations which are now open to East Indians.—*India Gazette*. (632)

#### MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 26, 1831

##### Deaths

At Calcutta, on the 26th December, Henry Louis Vivian Derozio, Esq., aged 23 years 8 months and 8 days. (633)

#### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1831

There are, we feel assured, many of our readers who share our feelings of sincere concern at the premature death of HENRY DEROZIO. When we look back, but a few brief years, and remember the intelligent and animated East Indian boy that gave such undubitable promise of something more than common-place talent;—when we reflect on the formidable disadvantages he had to contend with, and the elasticity and success with which he bore up against them, even so as to “make for himself a name”—our regret for the departed genius, is mingled with admiration at its buoyant energy. Destined to terminate his short, but bright career, when others are but commencing theirs; he, nevertheless, lived long enough to acquire a reputation that is not likely to perish, and that is honourably associated with the literature, and the moral, social, and political improvement of his countrymen.

The works of Mr. Derozio are familiar, we believe, to most of our readers. He began to write poetical effusions at the age of fourteen or fifteen, and most of these, as they were written, were originally published in the *India Gazette*. They evinced a vigour of thought, an originality of conception, a play of fancy, and a delicacy of tone, which occasioned the more surprize when the reader came to know that the author was an East Indian boy, whose peregrinations had never extended beyond the limits of Bengal; and whose Alma Mater had been a Calcutta School; At length, in 1827—he published a volume

of poems, which attracted even the notice and excited the applause of a portion of the London Press. Ever since, his name has been before the public, either as a contributor to various literary works, or the able and independent Editor of a newspaper. Of a diligent and active turn, he was not a youth that could sit down content to eat the bread of idleness, nor had he any false fastidiousness as to the sphere in which he could usefully exert his talents, provided the opportunity for their beneficial exercise offered itself. Accordingly, our youthful poet became a teacher at the Hindoo College. It certainly, one would imagine, was not the situation a young and ardent mind like his would choose, had he a variety of choice. This, however, he had not—and he accordingly entered with alacrity and zeal upon his new duties.

Mr. Derozio's next publication, was "the Fakeer of Jungheera", a work that gave still further proofs of genius, and evinced an extraordinary command of language, and an acute perception of the beauties of Nature, and those idealities which form for the poet a world of his own. Of felicity in the thought, no less than the expression of that sympathy which the poetical mind holds with the world visible and invisible, some verses entitled "a walk by moonlight"—published two or three weeks before his death, furnish an example—for instance:

The moon stood silent in the sky,  
And look'd upon our earth;  
The clouds divided, passing by,  
In homage to her worth.

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There was a dance among the leaves  
Hymning her influence—  
That low-breathed minstrelsy which binds  
The soul to thought intense.

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How vague are all the mysteries  
Which bind us to our earth;  
How far they send into the heart  
Their tones of holy mirth!  
How lovely are the phantoms dim  
Which bless that better sight,  
That man enjoys when proud he stands  
In his own spirit's light;  
When, like a thing that is not our's,  
This earthliness goes by,  
And we behold the spiritualness  
Of all that cannot die.



'Tis then we understand the voice  
Which in the night wind sings;  
And feel the mystic melody  
Played on the forests strings, &c.

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That the interest which he took in the progress of his pupils, was as deep as it was generous and independent of all selfish motives, is sufficiently evident were there no other proof of it than the beautiful Sonnet addressed to the Students of the Hindoo College, which he published in the Bengal Annual for 1831—and which we cannot resist the temptation of giving again here:

Expanding, like the petals of young flowers;  
I watch the gentle opening of your minds,  
And the sweet loosening of the spell that binds  
Your intellectual energies and powers,  
That stretch (like young bird in soft summer hours)  
Their wings to try their strength. O how the winds  
Of circumstance, and freshening April showers  
Of early knowledge, and unnumbered kinds  
Of new perceptions shed their influence;  
And how you worship Truth's omnipotence!  
What joyance rains upon me, when I see  
Fame, in the mirror of futurity,  
Weaving the chaplets you are yet to gain,  
And then I feel I have not lived in vain.

In the course of time, however, circumstances impelled Mr. Derozio to resign the situation he held at the Hindoo College. Thus thrown upon his energies at a juncture when they were most needed—he soon struck out a new path for their exertion, by the establishment of the 'East Indian' newspaper, which, whatever other difference of opinion might exist among his Contemporaries, as to the mode of conducting it—there could be none whatever as to the talents, the perfect honesty, and the unfettered views of the Editor. The labour of conducting a daily paper in India, must be obvious. Elastic and buoyant as was the character of Henry Derozio's mind, it could scarcely be expected, that the constant tension of his faculties, caused by his responsible connection with a daily paper of peculiar views, and the organ of a class; no less than his anxiety on other points, not necessary to be dilated on here, and perhaps disappointment of some of those hopes

to which the aspiring child of genius is more especially subject: it is, we say, scarcely surprising that these should have affected his frame to a degree that he, himself probably, was not aware of. To these may also be added a feeling of mortification of having misconceived in his views, even when his intentions were the most single-hearted and devoted to what he considered the right—. Youth—and the consciousness of elastic and original powers of mind, are apt to lead their possessor into some imprudence, and that he should have had his share of the rashness and impetuosity of both united, was but natural. Now that he lies low, however, his friends may aver with pride, that if his speculations were not always conclusive, or his inferences always legitimately formed;—his moral character was irreproachable; his devotion to the spirit of what he deemed truth, even romantically uncompromising; his intentions unquestionably good; and his conduct as a son, a brother, a friend, and a member of that Society, which it was his dearest wish to elevate and to improve—such as to reflect credit on his memory—and to make his death lamented by an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances.

No further seek his merits to disclose  
 Or draw his frailties from their drear abode,  
 There they alike in trembling hope repose  
 The bosom of his father and his God.

We cannot, perhaps, conclude these hastily written remarks better than by recalling to the reader's recollection those exquisite lines which the lamented author wrote in imitation of Lord Byron's celebrated opening ones to the "Bride of Abydos"—and which now are fraught with solemn reflections.

Know ye the land where the fountain is springing,  
 Whose waters give life, and whose flow never ends;  
 Where Cherub and Seraph, in concert, are singing  
 The hymn that in odour and in incense ascends?  
 Know ye the land where the sun cannot shine,  
 Where his light would be darken'd by glory divine;  
 Where the fields are all fair, and the flowret's young bloom  
 Never fades, while with sweetness each breath they perfume;  
 Where sighs are ne'er heard, and where tears are ne'er shed  
 From hearts that might elsewhere have broken and bled;  
 Where grief is unfelt, where its name is unknown,  
 Where the music of gladness is heard in each tone;  
 Where melody vibrates from harps of pure gold,  
 Far brighter than mortals weak eye can behold:  
 Where the harpers are robed in a mantle of light,  
 More dazzling than diamonds, than silver more white;

Where rays from a rainbow of emerald beam,  
 Where truth is no name, and bliss is no dream?  
 'Tis the seat of our God! 'tis the land of the blest—  
 The kingdom of glory—the region of rest—  
 The boon that to man shall hereafter be given—  
 'Tis Love's hallowed empire—'tis Heaven! 'tis Heaven!

(634)

### Advertisement

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1831

JUGGISSUR PAUL AND CO. respectfully beg to inform the Public that they have opened a Cabinet Warehouse at No. 48, Cossitollah opposite Messieurs Gibson and Co., Tailors and trust that by their care and punctuality in executing the Orders they may be favoured with to merit a share of the Public Patronage. (635)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1831

EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS, &c., 1831.—A collection of Drawings and Paintings will this day be exhibited at the Town Hall and will remain open from 10 to 5 o' clock on weekdays only until further notice.

Terms of Admission:

For Gentlemen: Single Ticket: Rs. 2.  
 Ticket for the Season: Rs. 4.  
 Ladies admitted free of charge.

W. CARR, Secy, Brush Club.

February 1, 1831.

(636)

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1831

NEW ORIENTAL LITHOGRAPHIC BOOKS, just published.—

HINDEE AND HINDOOSTANEE SELECTIONS, 2 Vols. Royal 4 to. 1800 pages, fine Europe Paper, Sicca Rupees 34.

### CONTENTS

1. Prem Sagur, or History of Krishnu; translated into Hindee from Bruj Bhasha of Chutoorbhooj Misr.
2. A Vocabulary to the above in Khuree Bola and English.
3. Grammār in nine chapters.



4. Articles of War and Military terms.
5. Betal Pucheessee, or the 25 tales of a Demon.
6. Selections from the BHUKTU MAL, or lives of principal Hindoo Saints.
7. Selections from the Rekhtus of Khubeer.
8. The Soondurn Kandu, extracted from the Ramayana of Toolseedas.
9. Humorous Stories in an easy style.
10. Popular Hindee Songs.
11. A descriptive list of the popular and religious festivals of the Hindoos.
12. A list of Hindoo Castes.
13. The Adventures of the Second Durwesh, extracted from the Bagh o Behar.
14. Extracts from the Gooli Bukawulee.
15. Ditto from the Araishi Muhfil.
16. Ditto from the Ukhlai Hindee.
17. Sukootula; or the Fatal Ring.
18. Pleasant Stories in an easy style.
19. Poetical Extracts from Hindoostanee Authors.
20. Popular Rekhtu Songs.
21. Dialogues.

This work will be found essentially useful to those wishing to study the Hindustanee language, the transcribing is clearly and well executed.

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Printed and Published at the Asiatic Lithographic Press—  
CALCUTTA and CAWNPORE.

All orders addressed to these Establishments will be carefully attended to. (637)

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1831  
CHOWRINGHEE THEATRE

Under the patronage of the Honorable the Vice-President

This Evening, the 24th March, 1831

Will be performed for the first time in India for the benefit of  
Mrs. Leach, Mrs. Francis, and Mrs. Wilson, the historical play of

CHARLES THE TWELFTH

After which, the Popular Melodrama of

**THE BRIGAND**

Both the above plays are procurable at the Hurkaru Library,

Price two rupees each.

Price of Tickets: Box 8 Rupees, Pit 4 Rupees.

Doors to open at half-past 6, and the performance to commence on the entrance of the Vice-President.

Tickets to be had of Mrs. Leach, Chowringhee Gate, Fort William, of Mrs. Francis, Middle Road, Entally, and of Mrs. Wilson, No. 33, Middle Road, Entally. Also at the Hurkaru Library and the Theatre on the day of performance. (638)

**MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1831**

**Calcutta Library**

Notice is hereby given that Books are lent out to Monthly Subscribers subject of course to the Regulation provided for Books spoiled or mislaid at the rate of 8 rupees a month to be paid in advance. (639)

**MONDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1831**

**PROSPECTUS OF THE EAST INDIAN**, a Daily Newspaper, to be published at Calcutta from the 1st of June, 1831. Subscription: Five Rupees per month.—This paper which will be composed of as good materials and possess as extensive resources as the morning journals of this presidency is offered to the notice of the public at the cheap rate of Five Rupees per month. It will be published daily on a large royal sheet of fine paper and will be despatched with punctuality to all parts of the country. Arrangements having been made to secure for it the earliest intelligence from Europe, South Africa, the Eastern Islands, Madras, Bombay, and the Upper Provinces, the patronage of this community is respectfully solicited for an undertaking which depends upon encouragement for success. To prevent any misconception to which the name of the Paper may give rise the Proprietor begs to state that his journal will not be exclusively devoted to any particular interest, but that it will advocate the just rights of all classes of the community.

References and applications should be made to Mr. H.L.V. DEROZIO, Circular Road, Calcutta. (640)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1831

**Caution**

The High Repute and Extensive Sale of  
**ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL**

Has induced speculators to make up a Composition of Deleterious Ingredients and to imitate the Label even to Forgery, and to vend such Trash as the Genuine to the Serious injury of the Hair and the Proprietors.

To prevent such imposition, it is necessary to Notice, that each Genuine Bottle of the Original MACASSAR OIL, is enclosed with Treatise on the Hair, in an Envelope, which has a NEW LABEL, tastefully engraved, the words in three different patterns.

**ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL**

also the name and address, in Red, on Lace Work,

"A Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton Garden"

And countersigned Alex Howland.

This Oil is pre-eminently successful in Nourishing, Strengthening, and preserving the Hair in all Climates and Seasons, to the latest period of life.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Hamburg, to his Friend in London, dated Aug. 6, 1830.

"I have another pleasing remark to make. I had no Hair on the top of my head for years, and more than fifty persons declaring to me they recovered their Hair by using ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, induced me to make trial of that article, I used three bottles, and regained all my hair." (641)



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## CHAPTER IX 1832

### 1832 Extracts

CHAPTER IX 1832

1832 Extracts



**CHAPTER IX 1832**  
**(January-March)**

**Official**

**THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1832**

**Fort William**

**Military Department; The 23rd January, 1832**

THE Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India having reported, that his operations will no longer require the exclusion of Travellers from the Barrackpore Road; Notice is hereby given that, that Road is, accordingly, open to the public from this date.

WM. CASEMENT, Col.  
Secy. to Govt.; Mily. Dept. (642)

**MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1832**

**Civil Appointments**

**JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS**

**The 28th February, 1832**

The Honorable the Vice President in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

**HOOGHLY**

Principal Sudder Ameen, Mooluvee Syud Ahmud.  
Sudder Ameen, Mr. Gregorius Herklots, Senior.  
Ditto Ditto, Radhagovind Soom.

**MYMENSING**

Principal Sudder Ameen, Kazee Jellal Uddeen Mohomed.  
Sudder Ameen, Sumboonath Mujmoadar.

**SHAHABAD**

Principal Sudder Ameen, Cazee Munowur Alee.

**JUNGLE MEHALS**

Principal Sudder Ameen, Mooluvee Mohummud Yacoob.  
Sudder Ameen, Mr. J. W. Ricketts.

**PATNA**

Principal Sudder Ameen, Ujoodhea Pershad Tewaree.  
Sudder Ameen, Mooluvee Neamut Khan.

**SYLHET**

Principal Sudder Ameen, Mooluvee Moohummud Idris.

SARUN

Principal Sudder Ameen, Mooluvee Shoojaoodden Ulee.

BHAUGULPORE

Principal Sudder Ameen, Mooluvee Mahomed Majid.

Sudder Ameen, (stationed at Monghyr)

Mooluvee Syud Ubdoool Wahid.

BEERBHOOM

Principal Sudder Ameen, Mohummud Faiq.

MIDNAPORE

Principal Sudder Ameen, Mooluvee Abdoossumud

MOORSHEDABAD

Principal Sudder Ameen, Mr. G. Meyer.

Sudder Ameen, Mr. Diederik Herklots.

Ditto Ditto, Mohummud Khorshed.

ALLAHABAD

Principal Sudder Ameen, Kazeer Surfuraz Ali.

Sudder Ameen, Kuramut Ali.

GHAZEIPORE

Principal Sudder Ameen, Mooluvee Mohummud Zuhoor.

Sudder Ameen, Mr. Assistant Surgeon D. Butter, M.D. (643)

Notice

IN compliance with the following Requisition, a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 24th day of March, instant, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose therein specified.

W. MELVILLE, Sheriff.

CALCUTTA,  
Sheriff's Office,  
14th March, 1832.

TO WILLIAM MELVILLE, ESQ.      Calcutta, 5th March, 1832.  
Sheriff of the City of Calcutta.  
&c. &c. &c.

SIR,—We, the Undersigned, request that you will convene a Meeting of the Inhabitants of this City, to determine on the expediency of Petitioning Parliament on the subject of such Real Property in India, as is now, or may heretofore have been held by Aliens.

From recent decisions in the Supreme Court, it would seem that there are vast Estates throughout British India, and specially in Calcutta, the Titles to which are impeachable, and that the invariable usage of the Country, on which the validity of those Titles rested, is to be henceforth treated as repugnant to Law.

We, therefore, propose to Petition the Legislature to protect such property as is thus situated by enactments, declaring,

1st. That no Title to Real Estate shall be impeached in any Court of Justice, in consequence of its being derived by descent or otherwise from an Alien.

2d. That Aliens may be declared to be entitled to hold Real Property throughout India, and to dispose thereof, and to transmit it by descent to their Heirs.

We have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Yours obedient humble Servants,

(Signed)

(Signed)

Fergusson and Co.  
Kurbolie Mahomed.  
Alexander and Co.  
Mackintosh and Co.  
Dwarkanauth Tagore.  
Colvin and Co.  
Bruce, Shand and Co.  
Bagshaw and Co.  
J. Pattle.  
Nubkissen Singh.  
Raujchunder Doss.  
Thos. DeSouza and Co.  
Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co.  
Jas. Barwell.  
Longueville Clarke.  
W. H. Smoult.  
Bustomdoss Mullick.  
Rustomjee Cowasjee.  
Hazeer Mirza Mehdee Spahany.  
Fattellah Hurub Asphe.

Meer Hyder Ally.  
A. Agabeg.  
P. Gordon.  
L. Agabeg.  
G. Gregory.  
S. Owen.  
M. C. Arakil.  
S. J. Sarkies.  
C. J. Sarkies.  
P. J. Sarkies.  
Owen John Elias.  
Nicholas Arratoon.  
C. A. Cavorke.  
P. A. Cavorke.  
A. Apper.  
G. Apcar.  
Robert Eglinton and Co.  
Boyd, Beeby and Co.  
Walker, Roussac and Co.  
G. Money.

(644)



THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1832

**Government Advertisements**

NOTICE is hereby given, that from the commencement of the ensuing Month an Official Gazette will be published Weekly at the Press of the Military Orphan Society under the title of the "Calcutta Gazette", and that the Paper now issued from that Press will cease to be designated the "Government Gazette."

The Officers of Government will continue to send all Advertisements concerning the Public Service to the Press of the Orphan Society, for publication in the "Calcutta Gazette".

By Order of the Honorable the Vice President in Council,

G. A. BUSHBY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. (645)

General Department,  
March 20, 1832.

**Editorial**

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1832

**Monument to Mr. Derozio**

At a Meeting held on Thursday evening, the 5th January, 1832, at the Parental Academic Institution, to consider of the propriety of erecting a Monument to the Memory of the late Mr. H. L. V. Derozio, J. W. Ricketts, Esq., in the Chair, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. It was moved by Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, and seconded by Mr. M. Crow—

That the Meeting is desirous of recording its sense of the loss which our community, has recently sustained by the death of Mr. H. L. V. Derozio, whose short but brilliant career of public usefulness has left a chasm in our ranks not easily to be filled up.

2. It was moved by Baboo Mohesh Chunder Ghose, and seconded by Mr. Wale Byrn—

That a Stone Monument, bearing an appropriate Inscription, be erected by public subscription, to the late Mr. Derozio, as a testimony of our esteem for the Memory of one whose loss we have so much reason to deplore.

3. It was moved by Mr. J. A. Lorimer, and seconded by Baboo Kristna Mohuna Banerjea—

That a Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, Messieurs Wale Byrn, A. DeSouza, W. R. Renwick, D. Hare, D. M. King, W. Kirkpatrick, J. W. Ricketts and J. Welch, and Baboos Dukhin Ununda Mookerjea and Kristna Mohuna Banerjea, be appointed to carry the foregoing Resolution into effect, and that Mr. W. R. Fenwick be requested to officiate as Secretary to the Committee.

4. It was moved by Mr. L. Fraser, and seconded by Mr. J. A. Lorimer—

That any surplus which may be left from the subscription raised on account of the Monument, be tendered to the family of the late Mr. Derozio.

On a letter being read by Mr. Byrn, from Mr. Stapleton, offering to publish a Lithographic Miniature of Mr. Derozio, in aid of the Funds, without any remuneration for his labour.

5. It was moved by Baboo Kristna Mohuna Banerjea, and seconded by Mr. R. Dias—

That Mr. Stapleton's proposal be accepted, and a Miniature of Mr. Derozio be published in Lithography, with the consent of his family, and that the thanks of the Meeting be presented to Mr. Stapleton for his disinterested offer.

6. It was moved by Baboo Kristna Muhana Banerjea, and seconded by Mr. R. Dias—

That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Managers of the Parental Academic Institution, for the use of the Hall.

7. It was moved by Mr. W. R. Fenwick, and seconded by Mr. M. Crow—

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman, for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair.

Subscription-books were handed round, and Donations to the amount of about 900 Rupees were entered. (546)

#### THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1832

A writer in the *East Indian* has called public attention to a disagreeable subject, but one nevertheless of great importance to the community, and on which we expatiated ourselves at considerable length about two years ago: viz., the presence of revolting and diseased objects, in the Bazar from which our tables are furnished with meat, fish, and vegetables, &c. The evil has prevailed for years, and is of so disgusting a character as to prevent many from going at all to the Bazar, so that they lie at the mercy of roguish Kansamans.

Indeed, if one scheme more ingenious than another were thought of for keeping respectable persons away from the Bazar entirely, it would be the encouragement of such a nuisance as that complained of. That the Kansamans and Kidmutgars therefore, for their own interest, do encourage these loathsome-looking beings to frequent the Bazar, we have no doubt of—for an occasional pice thrown to them en passant, detracts little from their gains, compared with the loss they might incur by the Sabebs going to the Bazar and making their own purchases. There is only one way of remedying the evil, and that is by preventing such persons from entering the Bazar at all upon any pretext whatever. We have no wish to dwell upon a subject fraught with most revolting recollections, but we trust that some effective measures will be adopted in the proper quarter for putting an end to so odious a nuisance. Here we can testify, from actual observation and experience, that Reform is urgently required—but its progress has indeed been slow! (647)

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1832

**Hindoo College:** It would appear that certain changes in the internal management of the Hindoo College, must be in contemplation, as we understand from accounts privately received, that there is a minute of the Court of Directors formally appointing the Rev. Dr. Adamson, Minister of the Scotch Church, Cape Town, to a high situation in that seminary. Were such an appointment finally ratified, and accepted of, by the Rev. gentleman—and we learn that he is not indisposed to accept the offer—It would auger the dawning of better days for an establishment which under the present incongruous and disjointed system of management must continue to form a subject of derision to the enemies, and a source of bitter regret to the real friends of native improvement. Dr. Adamson, we have reason to know, is a man in every respect qualified to stand at the head of any seminary of Education. He is possessed of great natural talents, and very extensive literary and scientific acquirements. While a student at the University of St. Andrews, he ranked high as a general scholar, and profound Mathematician. He was afterwards known to be the contributor of various able articles to the periodicals of the day; and, as a preacher of the gospel, while he assisted his Father the Senior Minister of Coupar, he was greatly admired.

For the sake of our native fellow subjects, we sincerely trust that neither the intrigues of professedly disinterested jobbers on the one hand, nor the intolerance of a blind undistinguishing bigotry on the other, may be allowed to thwart the ultimate attainment of a measure so likely to be productive of manifold blessings to the native Community.—*Oriental Observer*. (648)



MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1832

**Donation:**—It is with extreme satisfaction we have learned that the Right Honorable the Earl of Dalhousie, previously to his departure for England, sent to the Rev. Mr. Duff, the very handsome donation of five hundred rupees, in aid of the Fund of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, for the promotion of general education and the propagation of Christian knowledge in India, accompanied by a most gratifying letter expressive of his Lordship's approbation of past measures, and of his best wishes for the success of future efforts.—*John Bull.* (649)

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1832

**Weather and Temperature**

**KEDGEREE**

JANUARY 25, Light variable winds and hazy. Ther. 66°

JANUARY 26, First part light variable winds and hazy weather—middle and later parts Southerly winds and fair. Ther. 66°.

JANUARY 27, Variable winds and foggy. Ther. 66°.

JANUARY 28, Light variable winds and hazy weather. Ther. 65°.

JANUARY 29, Ditto ditto and fair weather. Ther. 66°.

**DIAMOND HARBOUR**

JANUARY 25, Variable winds and fair weather. Ther. 70°.

JANUARY 26, Light variable winds and fair weather. Ther. 72°.

JANUARY 27, Ditto ditto. Ther. 73°.

JANUARY 28, Variable winds and fair weather. Ther. 73°.

JANUARY 29, Ditto ditto. Ther. 74°. (650)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1832

**Meeting of the School-book Society**

A Meeting of the Members of this Society and the Friends of Education took place at the Town Hall on Saturday last, the 4th instant, pursuant to public advertisement. The chair was taken by Sir Edward Ryan at ten o'clock, and after a brief address from Mr. Shakespear, congratulating the Society on the election of a Chairman so efficient, a Report was read by Sir Edward, of which the following particulars are an abstract;

The Report commences with a notice of the loss which the Society has sustained by the return to England of their late President, W. B. Bayley, Esq., and of Holt Mackenzie, Esq., as well as by the deaths of the late Bishop of Calcutta, Dr. Breton, and the Revd. J. D. Pearson. With reference to the sentiments expressed, at the last Meeting of the Society, by Mr. Mackenzie, respecting the facilities it offers for the study of the English language, the Committee state, that, impressed with a conviction of the necessity of printing books suited to the wants of the people, for promoting the improvement and progress of schools in India, they have, in concurrence with the Committee of Public Instruction, undertaken to publish a series of books in the English language. Some account of this series is promised in the Appendix; we must, therefore, defer our notice of it till the publication of the Report.

A number of works on this plan has already been issued, the demand for which is described as great; and some are now in the press.

Some details are then entered into of the extent of publications in the languages of the country. A history of Greece, in Bengalee, is in course of preparation for the press, by one of the youths educated in the Hindoo College. Another of them has completed under the superintendence of Mr. H. H. Wilson, a translation of Lord Brougham's treatise on the Objects of Science. Whether this translation is to be published, is not mentioned; but it may be questioned if a work of that nature could be advantageously pursued by the natives without much previous instruction, which they are more likely to derive from the English than their own language.

It is stated by the Committee, that the books published by them are also sent to the upper provinces, but that, from the difficulties in the way of communication, much benefit is not likely to result, until societies like that existing at Calcutta are formed in the principal cities of Hindoostan.

At the conclusion of the Report, the attention of native gentlemen is called to the necessity of their supporting the Society more liberally than they have done; and they are informed that several of its European friends, witnessing the want of zeal on the part of the natives, for whose benefit it was chiefly instituted, have withdrawn their support on that ground. We know that this feeling is participated in by many, and it is one which cannot be condemned; for the native community numbers many opulent men, some of whom are ready to make a display of their wealth in any way but that by which their countrymen may be benefited.

After the Report had been read, the following Resolutions were introduced with a few appropriate remarks by the movers, and having been seconded, were unanimously carried.

1. That the Honorable Sir E. Ryan be requested to accept the office of President.

2. That the Report now read be adopted, printed and circulated, under the direction of the Committee.

3. That this meeting desire that the respectful sentiments they entertain for the long and valuable services of their late President, may be communicated to him, and that he be earnestly requested to afford his assistance in forwarding the objects of the Society in England, in such way as may appear to him most advantageous to its interests.

4. That agreeably to the recommendation of the Report now read, an additional Secretary be appointed; and that the 5th constitutional rule of the Society be altered accordingly.

5. That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Right Honorable the Patron of the Society, and to the Vice-Presidents, Committee, and Officers of the Institution, for the attention to its concerns since the last general meeting; and that the following gentlemen be requested to act as the Vice-Presidents, Officers, and Committee of the Institution till the next general meeting:

#### Vice-PRESIDENTS

Honorable Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Bart.

Honorable Sir C. E. Grey, Kt.

Henry Shakespear, Esq.

H. H. Wilson, Esq.

#### COMMITTEE

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Official Members, together with the following gentlemen:

Major Beatson.

W. W. Bird, Esq.

Rev. W. Carey, D.D.

G. J. Gordon, Esq.

D. Macfarlan, Esq.

Captain J. W. Ouseley.

J. Prinsep, Esq.

A. Ross, Esq.

G. Saunders, Esq.

J. Thomason, Esq.

J. Tytler, Esq.

Mowluvee Cureem Hoosyn.

Mowluvee Mohummud Sued.

Baboo Ramcomaul Sen.

Baboo Oomanunden Thacoor.

Baboo Radhakant Deb.

Baboo Tarineechurn Mitra.

Baboo Dwarkanath Thacoor.

Baboo Radhapersaud Roy.

Pundit Ramjuya Turcaluncar.



TREASURER

James Calder, Esq. (House of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co.)

SECRETARIES

Rev. Messrs. Yates and W. H. Pearce.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

J. Taylor, Esq., Delhi.

Captain Thoresby, Bannares.

G. T. Brown, Esq., Jaunpore.

C. Macsween, Esq., Agra.

W. Lambert, Esq., Patna.

T. A. Shaw, Esq., Chittagong.

6. That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, for his kindness in conducting the business of this meeting.

In closing the proceedings, the Chairman returned thanks for the last resolution, and made a brief address, in which, while noticing the plan on which the Society had been established, he called particular attention to the remarks made by two former Presidents, Bishops James and Turner, on the necessity of keeping its principles inviolable, by publishing only literary and scientific works, for the benefit of the youth of the native community. The Chairman then adverted to the assistance rendered by the late Dr. Breton, and Mr. Pearson of Chinsurah, who though not so high in rank as the other friends of the institution that he had before mentioned, contributed still more effectively to it by their works, especially the latter gentleman, who deserved particular commendation for the number of valuable books he had presented for publication. The Chairman further observed that he could not forget the claims that another gentleman, Mr. H. H. Wilson, had upon their attention; and with other encomiums said that he considered him to be the presiding genius of all that tended to the improvement of education in the country. He then, in conclusion, made some apology for introducing a second time his remarks, which had been read in the Report, relating to the exertions that ought to be made by respectable and influential natives, by sufficient and liberal contributions, to forward the views of a Society founded solely for the benefit of the rising generation.

Though the Meeting was not numerously, it was very respectably, attended; and among the visitors, besides the gentlemen we have already mentioned, we recognised Mr. W. W. Bird, Mr. Wilson,

and several other European friends of education; and among the wealthy and influential natives present, were Radacaunth Deb, Dwarkanauth Tagore, Radapersaud Roy, and Kurrim Hossein.

The proceedings closed at half past eleven o'clock—*India Gazette.* (651)

#### THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1832

Some of our Contemporaries have been complaining of the dusty state of the new Cross Road to the Strand. From what we can learn on the subject, we are not much surprised that Government should not chuse to go to the expence of watering it: first, because the road itself was constructed by a wealthy Native, chiefly for the comfort of his fellow-countrymen. They use the road in the mornings, when the dews of heaven have refreshed the soil, and rendered for a time the employment of the sable water carriers unnecessary; and, next, because the journeyers for pleasure or for business in that quarter have but to prolong their drive a little to the north, where they find a line of watered road ready for them.

We understand that an experiment is now making for the purpose of watering the roads by means of carts, drawn by bullocks; the carts are filled by a small pump, fitted with a wheel and crank, and worked by hand, which performs the task of filling a cask, containing fifteen Bheesty bags of water, in about three minutes. The expence of watering roads by this means, in cases where water is not at hand, as in the aqueducts, is understood to be greatly less than by means of Bheesties; and when the economy of the plan shall have been fully proved, we may expect that, out of the present handsome allowance made by Government, the Cross Road also will be watered.

The watering by carts will, it is expected, be more easily adjusted to the actual demand for water, according to the season. The sable carriers are not found to be the most manageable or most intelligent of servants. (652)

#### MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1832

**The late Mr. H. L. V. Derodio:** The sensations excited by the death of Mr. Derozio were not less than the admiration he demanded from his countrymen while he was living. When serious apprehensions were entertained for his life during his last illness, the whole community appeared to be deeply interested in his safety, and the most anxious inquiries were made by every person respecting the progress of the disorder by which he was attacked. Those apprehensions were, alas! soon converted into certainty. The sympathies manifested by every man on that lamentable event seemed to be

occasioned by individual domestic bereavement; and the family of the departed have the mournful consolation of having many participants of their affliction.

This general concern may appear to some injudicious and misplaced; and that admiration which his countrymen have expressed of the talents of Derozio may be deemed extravagant. To such individuals we shall offer no apology on behalf of the East Indian community. It may be that that body has not yet produced many instances of splendid worth, and we may confess, that it is perhaps, owing to the paucity of talent amongst them, that they have been led to appreciate so highly the merits of a gifted individual of their own class. It is but natural for those, who have been condemned and undervalued, as a body undistinguished by talents and acquirements, and consequently unfit to share in those honours which are the reward of merit, to boast an individual who has, solely by his talents, earned for himself a consideration almost entirely denied to his countrymen, in spite of that proscription which fetters them from rising to distinction. Nevertheless, it is the talents of Mr. Derozio which we admired, without reference to the circumstances which relate to ourselves; talents which would have been admired wherever exhibited; talents which are rarely to be met with in youth so extreme, and under circumstances so favourable. We envy not the feelings of those rigid calculators who estimate merit by a pence table, and mete out their approbation with so niggardly a hand that their censure is of more value than their praise.

The object of these lines is not to panegyryze the lamented subject of the. Eulogy is rendered unnecessary by the circumstance that the impression which we should desire to make, already exists in the minds of his countrymen. It is, therefore, merely our desire to record our sense of his various merits.

One of the most striking points in the character of Mr. Derozio is that all his acquisitions of knowledge were made without the advantages, of education, and without the fostering smile of patronage. It is well known that the education he received was the most ordinary kind; nor can it be concluded, from the early age at which he left school, that he there laid the foundation of his future improvement. We are not aware, nor is it of importance to inquire, what were the circumstances by which he was so early stimulated to pursue learning, with that avidity and diligence; which enabled him to distinguish himself. What he was, he has sufficiently indicated in his literary works. The fugitive pieces he published in the newspapers were such as to receive the approbation of his friends, but were insufficient to attract the notice of the public. The publication of a collection of poems first made him generally known. The volume was hailed with



surprise and admiration. The youth and situation of the poet excited a deeper interest than had ever been displayed before; so that when he again appeared before the public with his *Fakeer of Jungheera*, it was nothing remarkable that he met with a degree of patronage quite unprecedented in India. The interest taken in that production was justified, and the highest expectations of his friends fulfilled by its merits as a poetical composition. In it, he may be said to have excelled himself. We cannot say from the perusal of a slight piece of poetry, that the author of it is a poet, *ingenium cui sit, cui mens divior*: many individuals, possessing more or less of talent, are adequate to the production of such trifles, who could not sustain the character hastily assigned to them, by executing a poem of a more elevated kind. Derozio has proved himself not a mere versifier. The *Fakeer of Jungheera* enables him to claim a place among the most celebrated British poets of the present day: it is a poem which bears the impress of immortality! The writer of these lines was so highly impressed with the talents of Mr. Derozio, from a perusal of the first volume published, that he was anxious to become acquainted with its author; nor was he deceived in his expectations. Dr. Johnson has remarked how often we are deceived by a transition from an author's book to his conversation. Though the writer was not surprised he was gratified to find how well Mr. Derozio sustained the test of a nearer acquaintance. Satisfied as the writer was on acquiring a closer knowledge of Mr. Derozio, he has with regret heard him charged with entertaining too high an opinion of himself. If it be meant that Mr. Derozio estimated his powers more favourably than he should have done, the charge is not true; for he never undertook that which he did not perform and perform well. We must not forget that a man who possesses abilities above the ordinary rank, cannot but be conscious of the distinction, and cannot help sometimes betraying that consciousness. He aspired at superiority above those who were around him, and the honour of this distinction animated him in the pursuit of excellence.

Whatever his faults might have been (and who will ascribe exemption from them to mortals?), they are now forgotten in the remembrance of his usefulness. Talent alone distinguished him not from others; he early aimed to be useful to his fellow creatures. In that season of life which others devote to pleasure, and find too little even for pleasure, his thoughts were directed, in a considerable degree, to the necessity of promoting the welfare of others by personal exertions. His life was brief; but he lived not to himself.

We must advert briefly to the circumstances of Mr. Derozio's usefulness. The Hindoo College was the principal scene of his labours and if we may judge from the public declaration of some Hindoo youths on a late public occasion, he was eminently useful there. We

know not what course of education is prescribed for the students of that institution, nor, by consequence how much of the benefits derived by them is to be placed to his account: this, however, we know, that he has been very successful in imbuing them with a desire of knowledge, and, which is better, with a love of truth. It is surely no small merit to have so inculcated the moral duties, as to inspire a considerable number of Hindoo youths with a love of virtue, and a readiness to act up to the sentiments they profess, in spite of the discouragements which are placed in their way. It is not to be understood, when we speak of Mr. Derozio's usefulness in the Hindoo College, that we think he had that in his view when he entered it; or that the labours for which he received a remuneration are to be placed on an equality with those of men disinterestedly exerting themselves for the benefit of the natives. His praise consists in his having done that well to which he was appointed, and having entered heartily and zealously into that which others would have regarded as the mere routine of duty. It is evident that the Hindoo managers of the College did not at all contemplate the actual result of his labours. Mr. Derozio's dismissal from the College for teaching the students to think, and thus necessitating their renunciation of Hindooism, is disgraceful to its managers, as displaying at once their ignorance and bigotry; but it teaches those in similar circumstances how they may confer eminent benefit without the possession of enlarged means.

It is the exertions of Mr. Derozio in the cause of the East Indians, that we regard with peculiar pleasure. He possessed the finest sentiments of liberty, arising from an extended survey of the actuating principles of human nature, and the ends of political society. Referring, with feelings of admiration, to the state of liberty in the ancient republics, and appreciating the constitutional rights enjoyed in Great Britain, and now fully in the great republic formed in the new world, he deeply lamented the degraded situation of the natives of India, and still more anomalous position occupied by East Indians, who were more keenly sensible of their denudation of political rights, in proportion as they could better judge of the value of those rights, and were conscious of deserving them. He took an active part in the public measures adopted by East Indians for preferring their complaints; and he employed his pen in maintaining their cause, and in advising them regarding the means by which it was to be carried on. The views he adopted and the measures he proposed may not meet with general approbation; but none will question, that he sincerely desired to see his countrymen delivered from the proscription under the effects of which they laboured. The establishment of the East Indian was eminently adopted to advance the interests of the community; and it is deeply to be regretted that he did not live to accomplish the objects he contemplated.

It is proper that some reference should be here made to the religious sentiments entertained by the deceased. That he did not view Christianity as a communication from the Divinity to fallen man is well known; but it is perhaps impossible to say in what manner he came to fall into such an opinion. It is probable that it was more the effect of a desire to imitate those whom he regarded as men of superior minds than of any convictions produced by an attentive examination of the subject. From being obliged to read the Bible at family worship during his father's life time, he acquired great knowledge of that book; and it even appears that he had once been the subject of serious impressions, under which he composed a hymn, of no mean excellence, considering the very early period at which it was composed. His sentiments on religion he was not found of obtruding on others, nor did he ever speak on that subject in that irreverent manner in which some foolishly indulge; on the contrary he had great respect for Christianity, and admired the moral lessons which it inculcated. The Christian will not, therefore, be greatly surprised to learn, that when on his death bed, and probably aware of his situation, he desired the presence of a minister to pray with him and expressed his belief in the Redeemer's name. Of this confession, some may be disposed to question the sufficiency; but we do not conceive any thing more is necessary to salvation. Faith is the only condition required for the reception of the divine blessings; and no probationary term is ever mentioned in scripture, to qualify the believer more fully than he stands qualified at the first moment in which he is possessed of that grace.

We have alluded to the sensation created by his death in the whole community to which he belonged: indeed there is none who can help lamenting his premature death, so early

Cut off from nature's, and from glory's course.

They lament his loss for the talents he possessed, and the noble use he made of them, by consecrating them at the altar of his country; and their grief is heightened by the reflection of what he might have produced, and how much he might have effected, when years had matured his understanding, and ripened his judgment. He was exhibited to the eyes of the world for a moment, and snatched away just as he was giving indications of his extraordinary merits.

*Ostendunt terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra Esse sinunt.*

Death always increases the value of what we once possessed; we are ready to express our esteem for worth which is no more, but which, living, was unhonoured. Each of his countrymen, now willingly adopts a language similar to that of *Aeneas*:

*Manibus date lilia plenis.*

*Purpurea spargam flores, animamque nepotis His saltem  
accumulem donis, et fungar inani Munere.*



But vain now are the honours which should have been rendered while honours could be esteemed. How much more acceptable, and how much more useful would had been zealous patronage of The East Indian while its projector was living, than empty tributes of applause when he lies cold and insensible to such distinctions. His fame our community cannot build, to his happiness they might have contributed. How lamentable, then, to think, that those who had the power to reward, were content barely to admire, his abilities:—*Indian Register*. (563)

In the new East Indian Journal, that we announced in our paper of Friday, there is an editorial article on the late Mr. Derozio, which we republish in a preceding column, and as it is written with more moderation and good sense, than has been hitherto exhibited in the numerous tributes to his memory, which have proceeded from East Indian pens, it shall form the text of a few remarks, upon that lamented youngman, and the character and conduct of his countrymen.

The article in question, though clever and spirited, is not wholly free from errors of taste and judgment, but they are of a very trifling nature, when compared with those which characterized the effusions on the same subject that have appeared in another quarter. The writer seems to hint his consciousness, that the inflated and hyperbolical style, that has been generally adopted by the East Indians, when speaking of the late Mr. Derozio's genius, is far better calculated to excite the ridicule of their enemies, than the sympathy of their friends. The terms of eulogy applied to the author of the *Fakeer* of Jungheera would be thought extravagant by sober critics if attached to the name of a Milton or a Shakespeare. Those persons who have any pretensions to sound judgment and who have read in the columns of the East Indian of Mr. Derozio's "blaze of glory"—of his being "Nature's darling son"—"the Poet, Philosopher, Orator and Jurist," will not accuse us of a harsh fastidiousness or an ungenerous insensibility to the claims of genius, if we confess that we have been more disgusted with these effusions on account of their utter want of taste and discrimination, than delighted with that warmth of feeling which they unquestionably exhibit. If the East Indian Community instead of receiving, as they do, an English education, and enjoying the advantages of a familiarity with European Literature, were no better instructed than the generality of Natives, we should have little reason to be surprised at such oriental extravagance of praise; but that people who have heard of such authors as Milton, Shakspeare, Spencer, Newton, Bacon, and Locke, should speak of a youngman like Mr. Derozio, in terms that could only legitimately be applied to those illustrious names, is a matter of astonishment and regret. If the effects of these errors

extended no further than the individual subject of it, we should have passed it over in indulgent silence, but unfortunately the character of the whole East Indian Community is materially effected by the repeated publication of such puerile bombast. Those Europeans who are unfriendly to the claims of that body, refer their more liberal advocates to these exhibitions of bad taste as an indisputable evidence of a decided inferiority of intellect. We most readily admit that so sweeping a judgment is sufficiently unjust, and that a large class of people should not be made to suffer in this way for the sins of individual members; but we cannot make their enemies adopt more liberal and extensive views, nor prevent them from arriving at general conclusions from particular facts, it is greatly to be lamented that the more talented and influential East Indians do not exert themselves to give a different and more dignified character to the public proceedings of their countrymen. The Editor of the *East Indian*, for instance, might very easily have suppressed much unmeaning fustian on the subject of Mr. Derozio, without any injury to his memory. If that lamented and highly gifted young-man had been spoken of in his life-time with such indiscriminate eulogy, he would have rejected it with loathing and disdain. He had infinitely too much good taste and good sense to be gratified by injudicious and unmeasured panegyric. We do not accuse the Editor of the *East Indian*, of participating in the sins of his Correspondents, for his own writing are characterized by judgment and ability, but he has acted very erroneously, in encouraging his host of foolish correspondents instead of exercising with a firm and discreet severity his undoubted privilege of rejection. There is no chance we hope of these remarks being attributed to any ungenerous or invidious feelings. The *Hurkaru* was the first to pay a just tribute to the memory of Mr. Derozio, and its praise was any thing but cold or niggard. It is true we did not speak of his "blaze of glory," or describe him as "Nature's darling," nor did we even allude to his pretensions as a Philosopher, an Orator, or a Jurist, but we observed that he had distinguished himself by his literary talents, and has left a name that will do honor to the class of which he was a member. We added, that his poetical works exhibit a richness, a vigour and originality of thought, and an elegance and propriety of expression, that considering the disadvantages under which he laboured could not fail to excite surprize and admiration. In one word, Mr. Derozio was a man of genius—but he was not an epitome of every human excellence. The East Indians seem to forget the wretched compliment which they pay their own class by their extravagant conduct towards a single talented countryman, as if in their own community the most distant approach to intellectual power were a thing of such rare occurrence, and so opposed to their general moral constitution, that it could never be sufficiently appreciated.

But in this respect they are guilty of a manifest injustice to their own character. No man of whatever country or creed who is in any degree liberal or philosophical will estimate the quality of a man's brain by the colour of his skin, and those who, like us, abominate the distinctions of birth and caste do not for a moment imagine that the East Indians are naturally or necessarily incapable of mental excellence. It is true that political restrictions have hitherto tended to suppress their energies, but we hope that time will soon come when "a fair field and no favor" shall enable them to shake off the disadvantages under which they have so long laboured, and vindicate their right to be regarded as our equals. In this hope we extend to them the hand of fellowship and shall always be most happy to expound their cause.—*Hurkaru.* (654)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1832

**New Books in the native language:** Muha Raja Kalee Kishen Bahadoor has just printed a translation from the original Sungskrit of the Vidyunmoda Turinginee, a short treatise on Hindoo Philosophy. The original couplets accompany the English version. This work was compiled about 60 years ago by Cheerinjeeb Bhutta-charjee, of Gooptepara, and is held in considerable repute by the natives. The translation is executed with great ability, and is an evident improvement on his former works. We are happy to find the Muha Raja engaged in works of this description which possess a high literary name, and trust that he will find leisure for larger philosophical treatises. While the English are engaged in imparting to the natives the treasures of European science, it is but fair that the natives should afford us an English translation of works on Hindoo Philosophy. The present work is the first attempt of the kind; and we trust it will be followed by others. It is from young-men like the Muha Raja possessed of talent, leisure, and fortune, that we must look for the accomplishment of this plan. (655)

Baboo Jugernath Prised Mullick has just printed an edition of the Sungskrit Dictionary, the *Umurkosh*, in which the meaning of every Sungskrit word is given in Bengalee. It occupies nearly 400 pages, and will be found of the utmost service to those who have occasion to use this standard work. It has been compiled under the Baboo's direction by Ramodoy Bidyalunkar.

We understand he is now engaged in translating some of the most abstruse Sungskrit medical treatises into Bengalee, which will be put to press without delay when completed. (656)

An edition of the *Umurkosh*, containing only the original couplets, has just issued from this press. It is comprized in one small volume of 115 pp. (657)



On the 1st of January, the History of India, from the first arrival of the English to the close of Lord Hastings' Administration, compiled and translated into Bengalee by the Editor of the *Durpun*, was published at the Serampore Press. It occupies two octavo volumes of about 400 pages each.—*Sumachar Durpun*, February, 15, (658)

#### MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1832

In our paper of this day will be found an official notification of the appointment of twenty-three Principal and Sudder Ameens, for thirteen Stations of this Presidency, the numbers for each Station varying from one to three. We observe two European and three East Indian gentlemen on the list. The Natives are mostly, if not entirely, old officers, whose claims it would have been cruel and unjust to disregard. From a cursory examination, we doubt whether it contains any of the youngmen bred up in the Hindoo and Moosulman Colleges, several of whom are ambitious of this new line of service. (659)

#### THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1832

A horrid case of fanaticism which has occurred in the Dacca district, is now before the Sudder.

A Hindoo Fukeer, dressed in a fantastical garb, worked upon the mind of a wealthy high caste Bramin woman, to the extent of making her believe that he was her Deota, charged with a spiritual message from the goddess Kali, demanding a human sacrifice. She declared herself ready to obey the divine order, and asked who was to be the victim. The Fakeer pointed to her own son, a youngman about twenty-five years old, the heir to her property. The deluded mother waited till the unconscious youth was asleep, and in the silence of night, she struck him upon the head with a Kodalee and killed him. This done, she cut up the body under direction of the Fukeer,—presented a part boiled with rice as a peace offering, with the usual ceremonies, to the image of Kali, part to the wretch who personified the Deota, and buried the rest with so little care, that the place of its deposit was discovered by the vultures hovering over the ground, and thus brought to the notice of the Police. The facts have been proved before the Commissioner, and the parties both of whom are in custody, await the sentence of the superior authority. (660)

#### THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1832

An Official Notification in our paper of this day announces that, after the present month, all Official Advertisements will appear in *The Calcutta Gazette*, a weekly publication to be devoted exclusively to that object. The Newspaper now designated The Government

Gazette, will, consequently, cease after the present number, and in lieu thereof will be issued, on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, a paper without official character, under the name of *The Calcutta Courier*. The new Gazette and the Courier will both be published at the Press of the Military Orphan Society, which will continue to be the Government Press, upon a new arrangement, which it is unnecessary to detail. We will merely remark, that the new plan is expected to produce a large saving to Government in the annual charge for printing.

The Orphan Society will suffer considerably by the terms of the new bargain. We state this to avoid misapprehension, not as an appeal to the subscribers to the old paper for their patronage of the new. The favor of the Public must depend upon the merit of an Editor's exertions; no tender consideration of charity could long sustain the subscription list of a Newspaper. As an Evening Paper (now the only one) *The Calcutta Courier* will, on Wednesday by one post, and on Saturdays by two posts, anticipate the Daily Journals in carrying to Mofussil readers, the Kedgerree Reports, and all important news of those two days. In addition to this advantage, the Saturday's Courier coming out simultaneously with the Gazette, which will also be published on Saturday evening, will give the Appointments and General Orders of the week, and likewise an epitome of all new matter which the Official Gazette may contain. A third recommendation, perhaps (and here our pretensions end), will be a saving of Postage compared with Daily Papers, and the moderate charge for the Courier, its price having been fixed at Ten Rupees per Quarter; the price of the Gazette will be Five Rupees per Quarter.

No Government Gazette will be issued on Monday next; but on the following Wednesday we shall circulate the first *Calcutta Courier* to all those who now receive the Government Gazette, and we shall continue to do so, presuming upon their consent, until they shall respectively desire the delivery to be suspended. The same plan will be followed with the Public Departments and Officers of Government, to whom the Official Gazette shall be distributed gratis; although the Courier, in such cases, will be chargeable as to private individuals.

On the following Saturday, the first *Calcutta Gazette* will, in like manner, be distributed, together with the Courier of the same evening, to all Calcutta Subscribers to the present Government Gazette, and the distribution will be continued until instructions shall be received to the contrary. To Mofussil Subscribers, however, the Courier only will be sent, unless a special order be given for the Gazette, as it will be assumed that the parties would object to the heavy postage of so voluminous a document of which a precis will always be contained in the pages of the former. (661)

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1832

Two long articles appeared last week in the *India Gazette* and *Hurkaru*, on the subject of the over-production of Indigo, the most interesting object of our agricultural exports. One paper has attempted to shew, from statements given in a Calcutta price current, that the Natives are growing Indigo at a cost of 75 Rs. per maund, while the cost of Indigo made under European superintendence, is not under 185,—that consequently, the former class must gradually absorb the whole cultivation; for, assuming Native Indigo now to sell at an average price of 90 Rs. per maund, there is a profit of 15 Rs. while the European-manufactured Indigo of the past season, costing 185, and selling at an average of 115—taking the quantity of 107,850 maunds, will have occasioned the enormous aggregate loss of 75½ lakhs of rupees. At the same time it is assumed, that by next October there will be a stock of 158,000 maunds, or about 45,000 chests in the London ware houses, always increasing until the exports of Great Britain shall be reduced below 67,000 maunds, to which the writer limits “the effectual demand of Great Britain for foreign and domestic consumption” of Bengal Indigo, with some prospective allowance, however, for a probable falling off of supply from Madras, Manila, Guatemala, &c.

This would be a very appalling state of things; but the *Hurkaru* has well argued, that if the Natives have so much advantage over Europeans, their apathy is at least passing strange; and still more strange is it that, in many cases, they should themselves employ Europeans and East Indians in the superintendence of their factories; and above all, that their own cultivation should have declined during the past season in a ratio greater than that of Europeans. The fallacy as to the costs of production seems to be two-fold; in the one case we know it to be much underrated, 75 rupees per maund being the cost of either a very inferior quality, or of some small batch of good and middling Indigo, favoured by a very unusual concurrence of every possible advantage; and even so, we will not admit it to comprise more than the simple outlay of the season, without reference to capital embarked in the concern, for vats, Izaraks, good-will, balances irrecoverable, &c. All these items, however, with agency interest and commissions, we take to be comprehended on the other side; and yet the estimate in our opinion must very far exceed the reality. An estimate of this kind was made by one of our most intelligent merchants in 1825, a period of high prices, when economy gave way to the desire of extending the cultivation in every factory; and the result was that, inclusive of Oude and other Up-Country Indigo, then raised at great expense, about 167 rupees would be an average saving price. There may have been seasons when 180 or 190 would barely cover; but during the same periods we have seen



prices always average more than 200, and once (1826-7) above 270. It is only since 1829, that the average cost above assumed has had to contend with prices under 200. Since that year however, economy and retrenchment in every way, have been the order of the day, and the seasons have favoured the exertions of the planters in a very remarkable degree; and we believe we should not be very wide of the mark if instead of 185 we assumed 120, or with agency charges, perhaps 130, as the entire average expense of production in factories under European management during the past year, and we might safely predict a further economy of 20 rupees per maund in the produce of the current season, supposing it to be (as there is some cause to hope) equally favourable. If we are right in this opinion, there is an end to the alarm which the statement in question was calculated to excite in the minds of all persons connected with the support of European Indigo Factories. The real difference between the cost of Native and European Indigo, we take to be somewhere about 15 or 20 rupees per maund, a difference nearly corresponding with the difference in the sale price. We have collected some data which though incomplete, lead us to assume 120 rupees per maund, to be about the average selling price of the whole crop of last season.

It may be urged against us, that we too have overlooked the capital embarked in the stock of the several concerns. We have not overlooked it: we are ready to admit that perhaps no net income has been obtained by Indigo planters in the mass during the last two years: we will go further and admit, that their prospective valuations of their several concerns ought to be very different from what they were in 1823, perhaps 50 per cent. lower; but really good factories, well favoured by situation and circumstances, must already have cheapened their cost in vats, &c., by a large return of profit in good years; and he that has paid for the good-will by purchasing at valuations founded on the permanency of high prices and low cost of production, things which rarely go together, is a loser by a speculation that has nothing to do with the question of present cost and return.

A very important feature in the estimate of prices seems to have escaped attention,—the influence of the precious metals by their abundance or scarcity. That influence is silent, but not the less certain; it must operate even in that country which, while fluctuations existed elsewhere, should, through some accident, continue to hold undisturbed the same quantity of those metals. England is at this time their grand emporium perhaps; the stock of silver (and not improbably that of gold too), was never greater in England than it is now: but since the year 1810, when the revolutionary movements in every part of Spanish America checked their production,—or rather since 1814 (for in the first few years the falling off in production was nearly compensated as to the rest of the world, by

the retirement of European capital from those colonies), the annual supply of gold and silver has declined more than one half, taking an average of the whole period; and although it should now be somewhat greater, say perhaps two-fifths of what it was in the first ten years of the present century, yet, with reference to the increased wealth and population of Europe and the United States, it may still not meet half the present demand, or in other words, every ounce of gold and silver, considered as money, may now represent more than double the value in commodities which it represented in 1814. We have seen that prices all over the world have for some years had the same tendency to decline. Accidents and artificial circumstances long supported that of Indigo, after Coffee and Cotton and Sugar and Cochineal and Silk and Spices, and Wheat and Wool and Iron and Hemp,—the produce of the tropics and the agricultural produce of Europe, had fallen in a ratio proximately corresponding with the deficiency of the precious metals; and we must not expect that one particular object of our local affections will be exempted from the common fate of all.

Before we close this article, we will notice an error of the *Hurkaru*, in assuming the aggregate crops of the last years, less the increase of stock in the London warehouses, to represent the consumption of Europe during the same period. The consumption of the Gulph and of the United States, and a small local consumption and loss of weight, together absorbing full 25,000 maunds, are wholly omitted. These deducted, the demand in Europe, upon the data given in the *Hurkaru*, would appear to be 85,000 maunds per annum, instead of 110,000. The Calcutta Market price current, and thence the *India Gazette*, assume it to be 67,000, apparently exclusive of direct exports to France. But the *India Gazette* has it, that in twelve years from 1819, when the warehouses are assumed to have been empty, a stock of 40,000 chests had accumulated in London. That there is here a palpable error, will be seen by the following statement, in which are included other matters of interest connected with the subject:

Bengal crop in maunds.		Average price of mark HML.	Stock on 31st July.	Deliveries during each year.
1819 ...	107,000	July .....	.....	.....
1820 ...	72,000	" 6s. 9d.	21,419	20,706
1821 ...	90,000	" 7s. 9d.	11,189	15,920
1822 ...	113,000	" 11s. 0d.	6,494	12,800
1823 ...	79,000	" 9s. 0d.	14,577	15,172
1824 ...	110,000	" 11s. 6d.	9,121	15,791
1825 ...	144,300	" 11s. 3d.	17,988	19,683
1826 ...	90,400	" 8s. 0d.	22,268	19,748
1827 ...	149,285	" 11s. 0d.	21,027	17,350
1828 ...	96,500	June 1828 7s. 6d.	30,970	25,665
1829 ...	146,000	.....	31,200	20,415

Hence, it appears that, in nine years from 1819, the stock increased only 9,800 chests instead of 40,000 chests, upon an average production of 116,000 maunds, shewing a positive demand (and that too at prices averaging high), to the extent of about 112,000 maunds, or say 110,000, allowing for increased stock in France. We do not think an average crop, on the present scale of outlay and prices, will reach 110,000 maunds. The prospect therefore, when narrowly examined, so far from threatening ruin to the planters *en masse*, is rather of a cheering nature. We believe, and most sincerely do we hope, that the crisis in their affairs is over, and that good management and relentless economy will, ere long, bring them again bright days of prosperity. (662)

### Advertisements

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1832

**This day is published**

A report of the State

Of

Vaccine Inoculation in Bengal

BY

DR. W. CAMERON,

Presidency Surgeon.

A Translation of the above Report, in the Bengally Language, is in the Press, and will be shortly published.

উপরের লিখিত গ্রেস্ট বাঙ্গালা ভাষায় তৈয়ার হইতেছে তরার মন্ত্রাকীত হইবেক খবর দেওয়া জাইতেছে জাহার প্রীরজন হইবেক মে• থেকর কো• কেতাবের দোকানে পাইবেন ইতি— (663)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1832

MISS ROBERTS

BEGS to inform her Friends and the Public, that she has removed her Seminary to that spacious and airy Three Storied Garden House, recently occupied by Doctor BALDWIN, No. 25, Free School Street, Chouringhee, where she continues to Educate a limited number of Young Ladies, in various branches of liberal and useful Education.

MISS ROBERTS also accommodates Single Ladies and small Families of respectability. Terms Moderate—Reference to the Reverend Mr. DEALTRY, and Messrs. COLVIN and Co. (664)



MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1832

Mr. J. HUGHES

LATE, AND FOR SEVEN YEARS

VETERINARY SURGEON

To the Right Honorable the Governor

General's Body Guard

PRACTISES IN CALCUTTA ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS  
OF SUBSCRIPTION

For Gentlemen keeping any number of Horses, not exceeding 6, per annum,	Sa. Rs. 100
For each Horse, exceeding 6, but less than 12, per annum	20
For Gentlemen keeping 12 Horses per annum	200
For each Horse, more than 12, and not exceeding 20, per annum	16
For 20 Horses and upwards, being the highest rate charged, per annum	300

The Subscriptions to be paid quarterly, so as to allow Gentlemen not permanently stationed at the Presidency, to subscribe for as short a period as three months.

Besides advice, attendance, and operations for sickness, &c., advice as to soundness on the purchase of Horses, without attendance, is included in the above terms. (Medicines are not included.)

With regard to medicines, Mr. H. Will gives written prescriptions, in order that the proprietors of Horses may be enabled to employ whomsoever they wish to make them up.

Subscribers are to let Mr. H. know, and not to send Horses to him, when sick or lame, to prevent injury that might be occasioned by removal; but after he has seen them, if necessary that they should be removed to Bally Gunge, Syces, food &c., must be sent by the proprietors. No charge is there made for Stabling, &c.

Mr. H. will attend any number of Horses kept at one place, though belonging to different Gentlemen, charging for each Horse Sa. Rs. 20 per annum, but for no shorter period; and the lowest subscription is Sa. Rs. 80 per annum, for any number of Horses not exceeding five. Mr. H. will also continue to give advice on the usual terms to Gentlemen, whose names are not in his list of Subscribers.

A Forge is attached to the Veterinary Establishment, where Horses are shod under the immediate superintendence of Mr. H.—Hours of attendance from 6 to 12. (665)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1832

For sale

At the

Government Gazette Press

THE following Fancy Coloured Royal and Medium Papers, for Pamphlet Covers, &c, fresh from London, per *Hoxburgh Castle*.

ROYAL			MEDIUM		
		Rs.			Rs.
Drab, per Ream	...	35	Buff, per Ream	...	23
Ditto	„	40	Green, „	...	26
Green, „	...	40	Drab, „	...	26
Olive, „	...	41	Slate, „	...	30
Buff, „	...	42	Straw, „	...	30
Yellow, „	...	56	Light Pink „	...	32
			Deep Pink „	...	36 (666)

# Appendix

## 1816—23 Extracts



Appendix  
1816-23 Extracts

## APPENDIX

### Official

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1819

Respecting the liberty of the *Press* in *Calcutta*, erroneous notions have been industriously propagated. It is true that the *Censorship* of the *Press* has been taken off, and accordingly it is not now necessary to submit the proofs of a newspaper to the Secretary to Government before publication. It was however deemed expedient by the Governor General in Council, on the *Censorship* being abolished, to pass the following restrictive rules, which were communicated officially to all the *Editors* in *Calcutta*. Those who violate them, do so of course at their own peril.

To the Editor of the *Government Gazette*

SIR,—His Excellency the Governor General in Council having been pleased to revise the existing Regulations regarding the controul exercised by the Government over the newspapers, I am directed to communicate to you, for your information and guidance, the following resolutions passed by his Lordship in Council.

The Editors of newspapers are prohibited from publishing any matter coming under the following heads:—

1st.—Animadversions on the measures and proceedings of the Honourable Court of Directors or other Public Authorities in England, connected with the Government of India, or disquisitions on Political transactions of the local administration, or offensive remarks levelled at the public conduct of the Members of the Council, of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or of the Lord Bishop of *Calcutta*.

2nd.—Discussions having a tendency to create alarm or suspicion among the Native population, of any intended interference with their religious opinions or observances.

3rd.—The republication from English or other newspapers of passages coming under any of the above heads, or otherwise calculated to affect the British Power or reputation in India.

4th.—Private scandal, and personal remarks on individuals, tending to excite dissension in Society.

Relying on the prudence and discretion of the Editors for their careful observance of these rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to dispense with their submitting their papers to an Officer of Government previous to publication. The Editors will, however, be

held personally accountable for whatever they may publish in contravention of the rules now communicated, or which may be otherwise at variance with the general principles of British Law as established in the Country, and will be proceeded against in such manner as the Governor General in Council may deem applicable to the nature of the offence, for any deviation from them.

The Editors are further required to lodge in the Chief Secretary's Office one copy of every newspaper, periodical, or extra published by them respectively.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Humble Servant,

COUNCIL CHAMBER:  
*The 19th August, 1818.*

*J. ADAM,*  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. (667)

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1820

Fort William, the 24th March, 1820.

WHEREAS an unwarranted Practice prevails in several Provinces under this Government, of forcibly pressing certain classes of the Inhabitants of Towns and Villages under the denomination of *Begarees* or Coolies, for the purpose of carrying Baggage or other Loads from Stage to Stage, or Village to Village; Notice is hereby given, that the Continuance of this Practice is henceforth strictly prohibited throughout the Dominions under the Presidency of Fort William.

All Public Functionaries, Civil and Military, are required to aid and assist in carrying this Prohibition into complete effect.

All Military Officers are directed to refrain and to restrain those under their Command or Controul, from any attempt to press Coolies or Begarees; also to desist from seeking the Aid of the Civil Authorities for such a purpose, and further to reject such Aid, if proffered.

All Civil Officers are enjoined to pay implicit attention to this Prohibition, with respect to themselves and those under their Controul, as well as all Europeans and Natives, who are considered as British Subjects, or may be enjoying the protection of the British Government; and moreover to refuse Compliance with any Requisitions or Applications from any quarter whatever, tending to a violation of these Orders.

It is hereby further declared, that the offer or actual delivery of any Sum of Money by way of Compensation to Individuals who may be pressed or compelled to carry Burthens, will not be held to justify or to excuse the violation of these Orders, and that all Persons who may employ Threats or Menaces for the purpose of obtaining the



Services of Coolies or Begarees, will subject themselves to the Penalties of the Law, and to the severe Displeasure of Government, as fully as if they had used actual Force.

The Prohibition hereby announced with respect to the British Dominions, is to be considered as in equal force for the conduct of all Persons in the Service of the British Government within the Territories of Foreign Powers.

The present Order is not intended to affect the authorized Provisions, which now exist, or may hereafter be found necessary, relative to the regulated supply of Porters in the Mountainous Portions of the British Dominions on the North Western Frontier, wherein other species of Conveyance may not be procurable.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble The Governor General in Council.

W. B. DAYLEY,  
Chief Secy. to the Govt. (668)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1821

FORT WILLIAM, GENERAL DEPARTMENT

16th November, 1821

The following Extract from a Public General Letter from the Honourable the *Court of Directors*, dated the 13th June, 1821, is published for general information:—

2. With reference to our orders to your Presidency in the Military Department, of the 14th April, 1813 (paras 160 to 162), 20th October 1815 (paras. 110 to 112), and 30th ultimo, which we consider to be equally applicable to our Civil Servants, we desire that you will take immediate measures for making those Orders known to them with an intimation to all other Europeans residing in India, that if any European not in our Service shall be proved to have been guilty of cruelty to any Native, either by violently and illegally Beating or otherwise Maltreating him, such European shall be immediately sent to England, pursuant to the provision made in Act of the 53, Geo. 3. Cap. 155, Clause 36'.

By Order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON,  
Secy. to Govt. (669)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1823

Notice

With reference to the 6th and 7th Sections of the Rule, Ordinance and Regulation, passed by the Governor General in Council on the 14th March, 1823, and Registered in the Supreme Court on the 4th of April last; NOTICE is hereby given, that the License granted by Government on the 18th day of April last, authorizing the printing and publishing in *Calcutta* of a newspaper called *The Calcutta Journal of Politics and General Literature*, and of a Supplement thereto issued on Sundays, entitled and called '*New Weekly Register*' and '*General Advertiser* for the stations of the interior with heads of 'the latest intelligence, published as a Supplement to the Country Edition of the *Calcutta Journal*' has been this day revoked and recalled by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM,  
*The 6th November, 1823.*

W. B. BAYLEY,  
Chief. Secy. to Govt. (670)

Editorial

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1816

Hindoo college

The plan for the *Hindoo College* is, we understand, in considerable progress; the sentiments of the principal Hindoos on the subject having been collected, and a digest of the whole prepared for further observations and improvements. It is, we believe, intended that there shall be two departments: one to be called Primary, or Preparatory School, and the other the Superior School, or College. In the Primary School the pupil is to be instructed according to the Lancasterian plan in reading and writing English, and in cyphering. The Bengali and Persian languages to be taught also. The pupils to be not less than eight years of age. The branches of knowledge taught in the College or Superior School, will be History, Geography, Chronology, Mathematics, and Experimental Philosophy. The pupils on leaving College to be granted a Certificate of their studies and proficiency. It is proposed, we understand, that the contributions shall be of two kinds: one for the BUILDING FUND, and another called the FREE EDUCATION FUND. The first is intended for the purchase of ground and erecting buildings, and also for the purchase of a College Library and a

Philosophical Apparatus. Each Subscriber of five thousand rupees to be a Governor for life. The second FUND to be appropriated as its name implies. It has been thought advisable and prudent to limit the admission of pupils, during the first year, to one hundred. The Institution is to be under the general superintendence of a Managing Committee, to be composed of Governors and Elective Members, qualified by the extent of their subscriptions, the amount of which has not yet been finally arranged. There are also other points respecting the nomination and election of free Scholars, which will probably be settled at the next meeting. The above is a general outline of the plan in contemplation.

Another MEETING of the Sub-Committee will take place at an early day, when the plan will be finally adjusted, for the purpose of being submitted to a General Meeting of the Subscribers. (671)

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1817

We feel a peculiar pleasure in publishing the following correspondence, which, while it affords an interesting proof of the rising prosperity of the *Trade of Calcutta*, illustrates the liberal views of Commercial Policy that naturally flow from those enlightened principles by which the present administration of British Government in India is so highly distinguished:—

To John Adam, Esq., Chief Secy. to Govt. &c., &c., &c., &c.

Sir,—We the undersigned Merchants and Agents belonging to Calcutta, being desirous of erecting, at our own expense, a Public Building for the purposes of an *Exchange*, such as other Commercial Cities are provided with, and which the progressive enlargement of the Trade of this Port seems to render daily more requisite, have the honour to solicit the sanction of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council to this design, and we would further beg leave to request that Government might be pleased to permit the intended Building to be erected upon the vacant spot of ground between the Honourable *Company's* present Bankshall and the River, as the situation would afford a combination of advantages not to be found elsewhere, and which might essentially conduce to the ultimate success of the plan.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

Signed by the Merchants.

(672)



THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1820

THE preparations for commencing the *MISSION COLLEGE* having been completed, as we announced in our paper of last Thursday, the Lord Bishop of *Calcutta* repaired at an early hour on Friday morning, the 15th instant, to the College ground near the *Botanic Garden*, where he was honoured with the company of the Honorable J. Stuart, Esq., the Honorable J. Adam, Esq., Major General Hardwicke, Mr. and Mrs. Uday, and a numerous and highly respectable Assembly of Ladies and Gentlemen, including the Archdeacon and Clergy, collected to witness the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone. When the Company were sufficiently assembled, the Bishop delivered first.

A PRAYER for blessing on the work then to be taken in hand, and for Divine guidance and support to the Professors, the Students, the Missionaries, and all, who may in any way be connected with the Institution; that they may severally be enabled to discharge their allotted duties, and especially be preserved from all Heresies and Divisions and Party views: an adherence to primitive truth and Apostolical order, joined to holiness of life and unwearied labours of love, being the best evidences that God is with them, and the surest pledge of His blessing.

Next, A THANKS GIVING for the Christian Zeal displayed in the present age; more especially for the labours of the INCORPORATED SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in FOREIGN PARTS; for His Majesty's Most Gracious Letter, authorizing them to collect the contributions of the charitable throughout England; for the munificent aid received from other religious Societies and Public Bodies; for the liberality of the Supreme Government of India; and for every manifestation of Goodwill to the work; praying that the same may be continued, and that the Almighty may raise up to the Institution a long succession of benefactors, whose memory shall be blessed for ever.

Then, A PRAYER for the Church of England, in whose Christian Seal the Institution has originated; and therein for His Most Gracious Majesty, King George, and all the Royal Family; for all orders of the Clergy, and for the congregations committed to their charge; for the *Honourable the East India Company*; for the most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, and the Members of Council; for the Judges of the Supreme Court; for the Magistracy and for the people; that all of these may endeavour to advance the happiness of the Natives of this country, and that no habitual deviation from Evangelical holiness in those who profess the faith of Christ, may do dishonour to their holy calling; for all who may be called and sent to preach to the Heathen; and finally, for the persons then assembled, that in participation in such

works of Charity might tend to engage them more deeply and surely in the service of God. This part of the devotions was concluded with Lord's Prayer.

The following inscription engraved upon a Brass Plate was then read by the Reverend John Hawtayne, the Bishop's Chaplain:—

Individuae et Benedictae Trinitati Gloria.

Collegu Missionarii

Societatis de Propagando Apud Exteros Evangelio

Episcopalis Autem Nuncupandi

Primum Lapidem Posuit

Thomas Fenshaw Episcopus Calcuttensis

Precibus Adjuvante Archidiacono Caeteroque Clero

Respondente et Favente Corona Die XV. Decembris

Anno Salutis MDCCCXX

Britanniarum Regis Georgii IV. Primo

Princeps Ille Augustissimus

Quum Regentis Munere Fungeretur Literas Societati Benigne  
Concessit

Quibus Piorum Eleemosynas

Per Angliam Universam Petere Lic Ceret

Hos In Usus Erogandas

In Eisdem Vir Nobilissimus

Franciscus Marchio De Hastings

Rebus Indicis Feliciter Praepositus

Agri Sexaginta Bigas Bengalenses Ad Ripam Gangetis Prope  
Calcuttam

Chartulis Assignavit

Societas Vero De Promovenda

Doctrina Christiana

Particeps Consillii Facta

Grandem Est Largita Pecuniam.

Illa Itidem Missionaria

Cui; Nomen Ab Ecclesia Ductum

Ne Tali Tantoque Deesset Incepto

Par Munus Ultro Detulit, Christi Non Sine Numine

Laeta Haec Fusse Primordia

Credant Agnoscant Poster.

Amen.

The Plate was then deposited, and the Stone was laid by the Bishop assisted by Mr. Jones, the Architect; the Bishop pronouncing,—

'In the name of the Father, the Son of the Holy Ghost, one God Blessed for ever; I lay this Foundation Stone of the Episcopal Mission

College of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to be commonly called and known as BISHOP'S COLLEGE near Calcutta'.

His Lordship then proceeded,—'O Father Almighty, through whose aid we have now commenced this work of Charity, we bless Thee that we have lived to this day; O prosper the work to its conclusion; and grant, that so many of us, as thy Providence may preserve to witness its solemn dedication, may join together in heart and in spirit in praising thy Name, and in adoring thy mercy, and in supplicating thy favor to this House evermore, through Jesus Christ Our Lord, Amen'.

The assembly were then dismissed with the Bishop's blessing.

His Lordship and Mr. Middleton now led the way to breakfast, which was very handsomely and well served up in a neat Bungalow erected for the purpose, and in an adjoining tent, where about forty persons sat down. The plans of the College were exhibited and were much admired, as was also an elegant drawing executed and liberally presented by G. Chinnery, Esq. This College, we learn, will consist of three piles of Building in the plain Gothic Style, disposed to a quadrangular form, the fourth side being open to the River. The principal Pile will comprise a Chapel to the East, divided by a Tower from the Hall and Library on the west; and the Wings, or Side-buildings, will form dwellings for the Professors, with Lecture-rooms and Dormitories for the Students; the whole being calculated to combine comfort and convenience with an elegant simplicity. After breakfast the company proceeded to view the ground, which is now in great measure cleared; and it was impossible not to feel that a happier spot could not have been selected with respect to its convenience, its retirement, or the beauty of its situation. We have, indeed, never witnessed an occasion in which so benignant and heartfelt a satisfaction appeared; the effect of the whole was truly Christian; and confiding, as we do, no less in the prudence and discretion than in the zeal with which this important Institution will be conducted, we trust that those who were present will look back to that day with a feeling far more soothing and consolatory than any, which the recollection of enjoyments merely sensual can be expected to afford, when they are fading away for ever. (673)

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1821

**Benares College**

*(From a Correspondent)*

HAVING lately had an opportunity of witnessing the first public disputations held by the Students of the Hindu College at Benares, I have thought some account of a circumstance so highly important



from a variety of considerations, might not be unacceptable to such of your readers as take an interest in the intellectual improvement of the natives of British India.

The College of Benares, although cursorily alluded to by several travellers, has hitherto attracted but a small share of public attention, and is but little known to the generality of Europeans. It may be useful, therefore, to prefix a short notice of its origin and past condition.

The founder of the College was the Late Mr. Duncan, whose paternal disposition and liberal views contemplated in its institution the encouragement of learning amongst the Brahmanical class, and the extension of those ties which most firmly connect the Subject with his Ruler. An annual allowance of twenty thousand rupees was appropriated to the purpose, and regular professors of the leading branches of knowledge amongst the Hindus were retained.

When the College was first established, the state of native opinion was very different from what it is at present; and the prejudices which their preceding governors had seldom attempted to overcome by other means than those calculated to give them deeper root, existed then among the Hindus in all their idle strength. Any interference therefore beyond the creation of the establishment, was deemed unadvisable, and it was considered unnecessary; experience however proved, that deprived of the superior intelligence which called it into being, the institution could not enjoy a healthy existence, and it fell into a languishing condition from which it has only of late been aroused. The attention of the Government has been called to its actual condition, and measures have lately been adopted which promise the most flattering success, for raising the College to a due state of efficacy and credit.

The Benares College comprehends the following 15 classes: The four Vedas, the Vedanta; Mimansa and Sanchya, or different philosophical and theological systems; Nyaya or Logic; Vaidya, Medicine; Dharma, Law; a class of Poetry and Rhetoric; two grammar classes, and two classes for the numerical sciences, from Arithmetic to Astronomy. These classes contain nearly a hundred students, all with a few exceptions of the Brahmanical order, but natives of every part of India from Telingana to Nepal. Most of the students receive a small monthly stipend, but there are now many out-students who have no pecuniary inducement to attend the College, and there is a decided tendency to the increase of this latter description of scholars, since the establishment has received an augmented proportion of public attention. Students are admitted from the age of 12 to 18, but in all cases it is expected that they shall have acquired the requisite elementary knowledge, and are only admitted after undergoing an

examination in Sanscrit Grammar. A regular course of study is then laid down, to complete which the term of 12 years is allotted. Diligent attendance is enforced by a strict supervision, and the degree of progress ascertained by a quarterly examination of the classes, both conducted under the authority of a Committee of Superintendence, by the able Sanscrit scholar who holds the situation of their Secretary. To reward industry, and stimulate application, an annual exhibition of the proficiency of the head pupils, with a public presentation of rewards to the most distinguished has been established, and it was the primary occurrence of this part of the new arrangements which has given rise to the present communication.

The first annual examination of the pupils took place in December last, and on the 1st of January a numerous part of Civil and Military Officers, the ladies of the station, and of the most distinguished natives residing at and near the city, assembled at the house of Mr. Brooke, the Governor General's Agent, and President of the Committee, to witness the disputations by the pupils of the Institution in five distinct branches of Literature, and in the following order:—

1st Grammar Class: 'A question on Prosody'.

1st Opponent: Jaynarayana.

2nd Opponent: Ramasahaya.

Moderator: Vitthala Sastri.

2nd Grammar Class: 'On the nature of inflections'.

1st Opponent: Sivaprasada.

2nd Opponent: Syamadatta.

Moderator: Sri Kanta Misra.

Nyaya Class: 'On the principles of the various systems of Philosophy'.

1st Opponent: Sivadehala.

2nd Opponent: Damodarabhatta.

Moderator: Chandranarayan Bhattacharya.

Mimansa Class: 'On the practical part of religion and devotion'.

1st Opponent: Sambhuchandra.

2nd Opponent: Mathuranath.

Moderator: Subhasastri Tailinga.

Vedanta Class: 'On abstract of speculative worship'.

1st Opponent: Umaram.

2nd Opponent: Kedarnath.

Moderator: Dhanpati Misra.

Law Class: 'How partition of heritage amongst married and unmarried brothers should be made'.

1st Opponent: Lakshmi Kant.

2nd Opponent: Rama Chatta.

Moderator: Vireswarar Sesha.

When the disputations had concluded, the following appropriate address to the Pandits and Pupils was pronounced in the Sanskrita language by the Secretary, Captain Fell, in the name of the Committee:

#### 'PANDITS AND PUPILS'

'I am desired by the Gentlemen composing the Committee, to express to you the high satisfaction they have derived from the very favorable report of the progress of the students, evinced by the late examination.

'The attention shown by the Pandits to their respective classes has not escaped the serious consideration of the Committee; and it affords them the greatest pleasure to think that the Benares institution must, with the same continued care on the part of the Pandits, and perseverance on the part of the Pupils, be most fully established as a seminary of the very first order, and further, that the proud consolation of being a material cause of the restoration of Sanskrita literature, will be applicable to this institution; indeed, it behoves you all most seriously to reflect, that the revival of fading Hindu lore, as well as the Fame of the College, rests entirely on the exertions and talents displayed them by as Members of this Government establishment.

'The commencement is indeed highly flattering, and the Committee is determined to hold out encouragement, to a continuation of the same course that has been adopted, by distributing prizes to the most distinguished scholars, and to report to the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, this favourable presage of the literary fame of the College. At the same time, I am desired to acquaint you that, having in view the good name of this public seminary, so liberally endowed, the Committee has resolved to remove from the establishment any Member who may be neglectful of the particular duties allotted to him'.

The most distinguished scholars of the different classes were then individually called, and the President and Members of the Committee distributed the prizes awarded.

The whole of the procedure was contemplated with the highest satisfaction and delight by the Natives present, and the occurrence has not only inspired them with a momentary sensation of pride and gratitude for the honours and attention thus paid to their learning and sacred language, but it has extended its influence to a more permanently beneficial result. Several of the most distinguished and opulent of the native gentlemen of Benares, including the Rajah, Maharaja Udit Narayana, having expressed, we understand, a wish to be permitted to assist the funds of the College, and establish annual rewards for eminent proficiency, there is every prospect therefore that the College will now fulfil the object of its foundation, and in the dissemination of much real and useful knowledge, as well as in its



keeping up a spirit of liberal and rational emulation, will confer most essential benefits upon the Hindus themselves, whilst it will save their ancient language and literature from the total darkness that threatened to overwhelm it in the land of its nativity. The advantages of this institution are indeed not limited to the narrow field of its own direct operation,—its locality enhances its importance, and the myriads who annually leave Benares on their return from Pilgrimage, must carry away with them the knowledge of its existence, and they will then bear testimony in every part of India, to the liberal spirit which founded, which fosters and perpetuates the institution. (674)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1821

### Improvements in Calcutta

SINCE the establishment of the *Committee* for improving the Town of Calcutta, the numerous works that have been undertaken and completed under their directions, display in a very conspicuous manner, both the application that they have bestowed on the task, and the judicious plans that they have adopted for carrying it on. Their larger operations speak sufficiently for themselves, and the slightest attention directed to the improvements made in the vicinity of the river will shew how materially they have increased the conveniences of the town, and enhanced the value of the adjoining property. The new square also, in the Durrumtollah, with the street passing along its western side to the Bow Bazar, must be as favorable to the salubrity as they are ornamental to the appearance of that part of the town. A great deal, however, has been at the same time effected with the direct object of removing nuisance and purifying the atmosphere in confined places, which is not equally apparent to common observers, who may not be aware of the many noxious tanks that have been filled up in almost every quarter. Altogether, the many useful and important alterations that have been made have given a new face to the most frequented parts of the town, and reflect the highest credit on those who have been concerned in producing them.

It is particularly gratifying to observe, that the measures which have been adopted for accomplishing further improvements, are also planned upon a large and liberal scale. In order to give full effect to the conveniences obtained by the several wide and handsome approaches made towards the river, the making of a spacious road has been commenced and is advancing rapidly along with bank of the River, which will, when completed, extend without interruption from Chandpaul Ghaut to Chitpore. The great utility of this Strand (for such, we hear, it is to be called), will be best appreciated by the numerous classes, who have complained for years of the difficulties

experienced in mercantile affairs, in consequence of the manner in which the greater part of the river has been hitherto shut up in front of the town. Its advantages will nevertheless be sufficiently apparent to all who have occasion at any time to approach it. Another material improvement about to be made, is the opening of a commodious street from the Bow Bazar to Chitpore, to be commenced opposite to the end of Wellington Street, and to run to the Northward about half way between the Chitpore and Circular Roads.

In directing the attention of our readers to this subject, we cannot omit adverting to the improved appearance of Tank Square, in consequence of the works carrying on under the immediate authority and at the expence of Government. The new Custom House, having its exterior completely finished, stands as an elegant and stately ornament to this part of the town, where its site was formerly occupied by the mean looking, though antiquated, remains of the Old Fort, and it will soon afford the best facilities in its interior for regulating the commerce of the port. The Writers' Buildings, also, from being remarkable only for the nakedness of their appearance, which conveyed the idea of a work-house or range of ware-house, have been ornamented with three pediments in front, supported on colonnades, which form handsome verandahs. The centre one adorns the front of four suites of apartments, now appropriated to the use of the College, and altered in order to afford the requisite accommodation. The lower floor contains the lecture rooms, and the second has been fitted up for the reception of the College Library, which will thus occupy four rooms, each 30 feet long by 20 broad. On the upper floor the partition walls have been removed, so as to throw the greater portion of the space into a large hall, intended for the Examination Room, which is 68 feet long and 30 feet broad. The remaining apartment is fitted up for the use of the Secretary. Each of the pediments at the extremities of the building fronts two suites of apartments, which will afford accommodation to the Secretary and one of the Professors. The intermediate buildings, eleven in number, will accommodate twenty-two students, so that the entire range will be sufficient for the use of the College, the College Officers, and as many of the students as are generally found to require accommodation in the neighbourhood of the College.—*John Bull.* (675)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1822

**The Population of Calcutta:** The population of Calcutta, the capital of the British Empire in India, and the seat of the Supreme Authority, has long been an object of curiosity, and till lately has never, we believe, been accurately ascertained. In the year 1800, according to the report of the Police Committee, furnished to the

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Governor General, the population of the Town, exclusive of the Suburbs, was estimated at 500,000, and according to the another calculation in 1814 at 700,000. The former return was given on the authority of the Magistrates of Calcutta, but the data on which it was founded cannot now be ascertained; the latter computation was adopted probably on a consideration of the above estimates, taken in connection with a supposed increase in the wealth and prosperity of the Town.

The recent employment however of four Assessors to revise the whole of the rates assessed upon the Houses, Buildings, and Premises of Calcutta, seemed to the Magistrates to present a favourable opportunity of obtaining an accurate Census of the population, which one of the gentlemen of the Committee undertook to prepare, from authentic statements furnished by the Assessors, the result of which we have now the pleasures to submit to the readers of *John Bull*.

The following are the returns given for the four Divisions of Calcutta:—

Total Christians	...	...	...	13,138
Mohummedans	...	...	...	48,162
Hindoos	...	...	...	118,203
Chinese	...	...	...	414
Total				179,917

The great difference between this total amount, and former estimates is very striking, and a general opinion prevailed that the population could not but exceed the total returned by Assessors. But it has been ascertained that the extent of Calcutta from the Mahratta Ditch, at the Northern extremity, to the Circular Road, at the Southern Circuit of Chowringhee, is not more than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and that its average breadth is only one mile and a half. The Lower or Southern Division of the Town, which comprises Chowringhee, is but thinly peopled; the houses of Europeans widely scattered, and Kollingah, which is a part of it, is chiefly occupied by Natives. The Divisions between Dhurumtollah and Bow Bazar, has a denser population; it comprises the most thickly inhabited European part of Calcutta, as well as a great number of Country-born Christians, who reside in the Town with their families. The North Division between the Bow Bazar and Muchooa Bazar, comprises perhaps the most dense part of the population of Calcutta. The Upper Division to the North of Muchooa Bazar is, comparatively speaking, but thinly covered with habitations; presenting towards the North and East extensive Gardens, large tanks, and ruinous habitations. It is not improbable therefore that the large



estimates made of the population of Calcutta at former periods, may be owing to the crowds of Artisans, Labourers, Servants and Sircars, and to the numerous strangers of every country which constantly meet the eye in every part of the Town. Indeed, the numbers entering the town daily from the suburbs and opposite side of the river, are estimated by the Magistrates at 100,000. This was done by stationing Sircars and Peons at all the principal outlets of the Town. The peons counted the passengers, by flinging to the Sircars a cowrie for every hundred passengers, noting separately the Carriages and Hackeries; and the average of different returns gave an influx of about 100,000 individuals, besides Carriages and Horses. Upon the whole, then, it appears to be the opinion of the Magistrates of Calcutta, from all the returns laid before them, that by taking the resident population at about 200,000, and numbers entering the town daily at 100,000, we shall have a statement of population probably not much wide of the truth. We hope the very valuable paper from which we have taken the above memorandum, will be printed for the information of the public.

It has been ascertained in the course of the enquiries which led to the results above given, that the number of respectable and wealthy native house-holders is not increasing in Calcutta; on the contrary, that they have been decreasing. In the visits which the Magistrates are constantly making to various parts of the town, they do not observe the same rapid progress of building in the native, as in the European quarter, whilst they are perpetually struck with the appearance of ruinous and decayed premises either vacant or occupied by the remnants of wealthy families\*. We may naturally ask, what has led to this? It has been conjectured that the Mercantile adventurers of Calcutta had retired to spend their wealth in other quarters, and that the old and indigent inhabitants of the place had not been able to preserve their former station in the increased prosperity of the place; but we very much fear that this is not the cause assigned by the Natives themselves. See all the Villages, they say, beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and there enquire of the inhabitants the effect of English and Mofussil Law. We should enquire of the Natives.—*John Bull.*

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\* The number of premises in Calcutta, to be considered as containing any population, amounts to 67,519 of which 5,430 are upper-roomed houses; 8,800 lower-roomed houses; 15,792 tiled huts, and 37,497 straw huts. (676)

## Advertisement

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1817

Calcutta Nerikh

For June, 1817

Wheat ..	..	..	30 seers	..	Per rupee.
Flour—					
1st sort	..	..	12 "	..	Ditto.
2nd sort	..	..	14 "	..	Ditto.
Bread—					
1st sort	..	..	14 single loaves	..	Ditto.
2nd sort	..	..	24 "	..	Ditto.
3rd sort	..	..	34 "	..	Ditto.
4th sort	..	..	40 "	..	Ditto.
Country Bread—					
1st sort	..	..	40 "	..	Ditto.
2nd sort	..	..	80 "	..	Ditto.
Biscuit—					
1st sort	..	..	6 rupees	..	Per maund.
2nd sort	..	..	5 "	..	Ditto.
3rd sort	..	..	4 "	..	Ditto.
Bazar Rullam—					
1st sort	..	..	7 srs. 12 chtk.	..	Per rupee.
2nd sort	..	..	8 "	..	Ditto.
Butter—					
1st sort	..	..	17 chittacks	..	Ditto.
2nd sort	..	..	22 "	..	Ditto.
3rd sort	..	..	34 "	..	Ditto.
Cheese—					
1st sort	..	..	8 "	..	Ditto.
2nd sort	..	..	16 "	..	Ditto.
Cream Cheese	..	..	7 "	..	Ditto.
Cow Ghee—					
1st sort	..	..	30 "	..	Ditto.
2nd sort	..	..	38 "	..	Ditto.
Buffalo Ghee—					
1st sort	..	..	32 "	..	Ditto.
2nd sort	..	..	40 "	..	Ditto.
Limes ..	..	..	350 ..	..	Ditto.
Chittagong Fowls—					
1st sort	..	..	1 rupee 12 as.	..	Per pair.
2nd sort	..	..	1 rupee 4 as.	..	Ditto.
Fowls—					
1st sort	..	..	3 ..	..	Per rupee.
2nd sort	..	..	5 ..	..	Ditto.
3rd sort	..	..	7 ..	..	Ditto.
4th sort	..	..	10 ..	..	Ditto.
Geese—					
1st sort	..	..	2 rupees 8 as.	..	Per pair.
2nd sort	..	..	1 rupee 12 as.	..	Ditto.

<b>Ducks—</b>				
1st sort	..	..	3 rupees	.. Per pair.
2nd sort	..	..	5 "	.. Ditto.
<b>Rabbits—</b>				
1st sort	..	..	2 rupees 8 as.	.. Ditto.
2nd sort	..	..	1 rupee 12 as.	.. Ditto.
Eggs	..	..	5 as.	.. Per corge.
Pigeons	..	..	3 as.	.. Per pair.
<b>Mutton—</b>				
1st sort	..	..	1 rupee	.. Per quarter.
2nd sort	..	..	14 as.	.. Ditto.
3rd sort	..	..	12 as.	.. Ditto.
Saddle Mutton	..	..	1 rupee 4 as.	..
<b>Beef—</b>				
1st sort	..	..	3 rupees	.. Per piece.
2nd sort	..	..	2 "	.. Ditto.
3rd sort	..	..	1 rupee	.. Ditto.
Ship Beef	..	..	6 rupees	.. Per maund.
<b>Hind Quarter Veal—</b>				
1st sort	..	..	1 rupee 12 as.	..
2nd sort	..	..	1 rupee 8 as.	..
<b>Fore Quarter Veal—</b>				
1st sort	..	..	1 rupee 4 as.	..
2nd sort	..	..	1 "	..
<b>Kid—</b>				
1st sort	..	..	1 "	.. Each.
2nd sort	..	..	12 annas	.. Ditto.
<b>Sugar Candy—</b>				
1st sort (Radanagur)	..	..	3 seers	.. Per rupee.
2nd sort (Country)	..	..	3 seers 8 chtks.	.. Ditto.
<b>Sugar—</b>				
1st sort, Benares	..	..	4 "	.. Ditto.
2nd sort, Goragaut	..	..	5 "	.. Ditto.
3rd sort (Country)	..	..	6 "	.. Ditto.
Milk	..	..	14 "	.. Ditto.
Salt	..	..	10 seers 8 chtks.	.. Ditto.
<b>Paddy—</b>				
1st sort	..	..	14 pallys	.. Ditto.
2nd sort	..	..	15 "	.. Ditto.
<b>Rice—</b>				
1st sort, Patna, fine Table	..	..	11 seers	.. Ditto.
2nd sort, Table, Country	..	..	22 "	.. Ditto.
3rd sort, Middling Country	..	..	25 "	.. Ditto.
4th sort, Coarse Country	..	..	30 "	.. Ditto.
5th sort, Chatta Balam	..	..	34 "	.. Ditto.
6th sort, Donney Balam	..	..	39 "	.. Ditto.
7th sort, Chatta Lally	..	..	39 "	.. Ditto.
8th sort, Donney Lally	..	..	44 "	.. Ditto.
9th sort, Rarrey	..	..	35 "	.. Ditto.
10th sort, Moongee	..	..	30 "	.. Ditto.



Patna best Boot Gram	..	18 Seers	..	Per rupee.
Bhaugulpore best Boot Gram	..	20 "	..	Ditto.
Country Boot Gram	..	22 "	..	Ditto.
Cully Gram	..	28 "	..	Ditto.
Country Oil—				
1st sort	..	8 rupees 12 as.	..	Per maund.
2nd sort	..	8 rupees 8 as.	..	Ditto.
Cocoanut Oil—				
1st sort	..	13 rupees 8 as.	..	Ditto.
2nd sort	..	12 rupees 8 as.	..	Ditto.
Charcoal—				
1st sort	..	12 baskets	..	Per rupee.
2nd sort	..	13 "	..	Ditto.
Potatoes—				
1st sort	..	4 rupees	..	Per maund.
2nd sort	..	3 "	..	Ditto.
3rd sort	..	2 "	..	Ditto.
Asparagus	..	13 bundles	..	Per rupee.
Sallad	..	24 "	..	Ditto.
Turnips	..	9 "	..	Ditto.
Carrot	..	17 "	..	Ditto.
Celery	..	15 bunches	..	Ditto.
Mangoefish—				
1st sort Fist	..	16	..	Ditto.
2nd sort	..	20	..	Ditto.
Becktee	..	28 puns	..	Per seer.
Moonjee	..	28 "	..	Ditto.
Rowe	..	22 "	..	Ditto.
Cutlah	..	22 "	..	Ditto.
Quoye	..	10 "	..	Ditto.
Sowle	..	10 "	..	Ditto.
Mangoor	..	12 "	..	Ditto.
Chingree	..	14 "	..	Ditto.
Tangrah	..	6 "	..	Ditto.
Chunnah	..	5 "	..	Ditto.
Firewood—				
1st sort, Soondry Logs	..	14 rupees	..	Per 100 mds.
Split Soondry	..	5 mds. 20 seers	..	Per rupee.
Common White wood, split	..	4 "	..	Ditto.
Couries 84 puns per sicca rupee.	..	..	..	..

Market Department,  
The 1st July, 1817. (677)

L. F. SMITH,  
Clerk of the Market.

THURSDAY, APRIL, 15, 1819

**'Calcutta Journal'**

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after the first day of May next, the *Calcutta Journal* will be issued as a Daily Paper, with the exception of Mondays and Thursdays only, the first with a view to avoid the attention to business on Sundays, which publishing on the following day would necessarily involve; the second in consideration of the Government Gazette appearing on Thursdays, and containing generally the earliest official intelligence of General Orders, whether Civil or Military, issued by the Supreme Government. The principal advantage of this intended Daily Publication will be, that it will in general ensure to the readers of the *Calcutta Journal* the earliest information on all topics of public interest; since no news can arrive without being peculiarly well timed in finding this Paper ready for its immediate insertion.

The increase of its Subscribers, occasioned by the transfer of the Guardian Newspaper, and by the daily augmentation which it receives from all quarters, have enabled the proprietors of the *Calcutta Journal* to increase the establishment maintained for its publication, and affords them also the power of offering these additional issues to their Subscribers without any additional charge; the amount of Subscriptions remaining as before, at Eight Rupees per month, with a contingent charge of One Rupee for each Number containing an Engraving, as before announced.

Arrangements will be made also to prevent any additional expense of postage to those resident in the interior of India, beyond that at present borne by them; so that the advantages will be wholly on the side of those to whom this Journal is supplied, who will thus possess a Daily Paper, with the exceptions before enumerated, at a rate of charge which is little more than one-third of that established for the Weekly papers, each of these being charged at One Rupee, while the *Calcutta Journal* will amount to Six Annas only per Number, though to Non-Subscribers the original charge of One Rupee each will be continued.

It will rest its claims to preference, however, chiefly on the earliness and the fulness of its information, on all subjects of a Political, Commercial, Military, and Nautical, as well as Literary and Scientific nature; and a reference to the manner in which this Journal has been hitherto conducted, under all the disadvantages of a combined opposition, over which it has ultimately triumphed, and the dependence on the casual supplies of Friends for information, now attainable through direct and regular channels, will give the most accurate idea of what may be hoped from it, when such obstacles are removed.

Office of the Cal. Jour.,  
15th April, 1819. (678)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1820

Notice

In celebration of the Marriage of two sons of Ramdolool Day, to take place on the 18th and 22nd instant; Assemblies will be held at his house, at Shimlaw, on the 12th and 13th, for European Gentlemen, and on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th, for Mogul, Arab, and Hindoo Gentlemen.

Calcutta:

7th February, 1820. (679)



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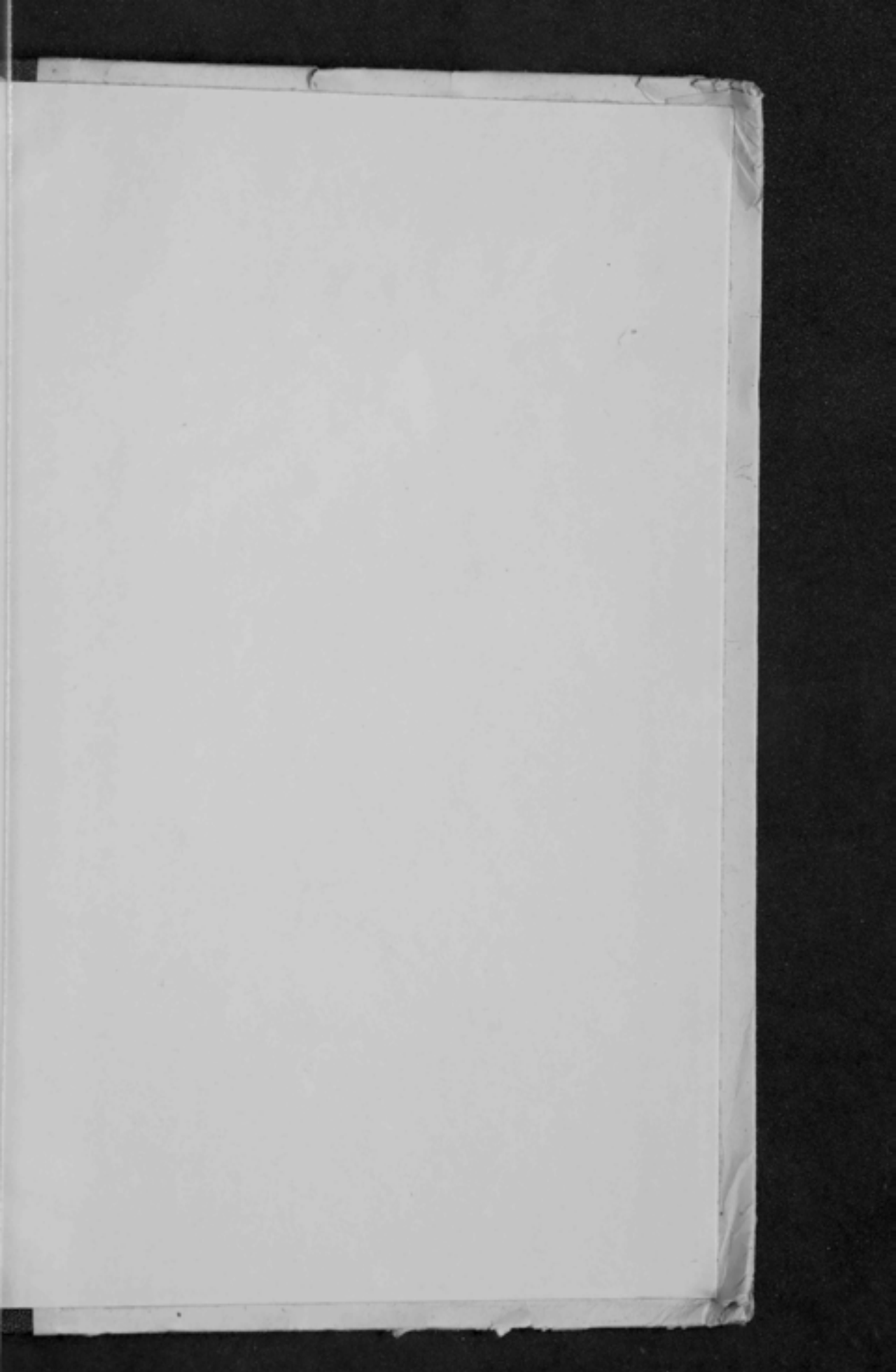
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