

Comparison of the whole Exports, and the Colonie

UNITED STATES.		
176.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL
Whole amount (a)	£ 2,852,441	Whole amount (
1825.		
Whole amount (b) Dol. £ 99,535,388		Whole
Sterling . . . 22,305,463		
Increase . . . 650 per cent.		2.

(a) Macpherson's America, Pitkin's Statistics. are
 tonnage was 930,501. This account includes Foreign &
 imports from England are then transposed. The acc
 of tonnage. There may have been one vessel. (f)
 We have no account of the ship built in that Colon
 have added, for the exports of the Port-Bays, the sar
 returns of quantity and value for 1834. We regret
 we have no reliable information.
 by their property in the tonnage of Nova Scotia.
 October. (p) V

*Parts of the World, (including to Ireland), and
ies, respectively from the year 1772.*

INDIES.	NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.
um and } 75,143 }	The same Medium } 11,219 Average (2) }
Average (2) 128,207	Like Medium and Average (2) 46,106
b) 143,402	Like (2) years (3) 34,196
	Like (2) years (4) 61,735
Amount } 217,856 rs (4) . . . }	Medium and Average on } 277,149 10 years (4) }
Increase.	2370 per cent. Increase.
Increase.	11 ¹ / ₁₀ per cent. Increase.
ed (4) . . 205,191	Whole Amount cleared (4) . . 411,332
of Commerce.	Official Returns.

52 A121

THOUGHTS

INTRODUCTORY TO CERTAIN IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

RELATIVE TO INDIA;

READY FOR THE PERUSAL

OF

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS,

On his arrival from thence,

AND

RECOMMENDED TO THE INTERMEDIATE CONSIDERATION

OF THE

DIRECTORS AT HOME.

BY CAPT. W. WHITE,

LATE OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

on this have over the
"The Inhabitants of British India have the strongest claim the protection of the East India Company; it is the duty of Court to afford their energetic support to all measures that have a tendency to promote the prosperity of the vast population whom they preside, and who are equally entitled with every other class of British subjects to the favorable consideration of British legislature."

Mr. Sec. Dart's Adv. to Prop. of India Stock, March 21, 1823.

SECOND EDITION.

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1823.

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NOT RECENT OUT



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THOUGHTS

INTRODUCTORY TO CERTAIN IMPORTANT

Documents relative to India.

SUCH is the current of domestic affairs in England, that it seems to involve and bear along with it whatever relates to its more distant policies, and particularly its Oriental Establishments—those long-continued sources of wealth; and, to use no worse expression, those scenes of despotism. It is known that they are the former, from the riches which has been poured into this country since the time of Lord Clive, and will, no doubt, accompany the long-expected return of the Marquis of Hastings.

Whether this vast influx of wealth has proved, in a strict sense of the word, of pure national advantage, is a question which does not come

within the reach of my enquiry: besides, it is a branch of philosophy to which I do not profess myself competent. My consideration extends merely to the government, though here is scope sufficient, by which India is administered; and how far that immeasurable tract of country, forming so large a portion of the globe, is rendered happy—or, in the genuine sense of the word, *prosperous*, by the power which now directs it; on the principles of the British constitution, and the protection of its judicial jurisprudence.

Here I take my stand;—from this station I address my country, waiting for that moment when it may enjoy the opportunity, or feel the inclination, to yield a listening ear to the truths which I shall tell, the counsel I have to give, and the justice I have to demand.

I have not been long returned from India, where I served the company, as a soldier, for a regulated course, before I was permitted to visit England—encountering, as became me, all the dangers, hazards, and inconveniences, which are known to form a part of, and are, in some measure, inseparable from, that service.

The early departure from our native country—from parents and friends, and all the endearing ties, when life smiles upon our early hopes,

to traverse long, wearisome tracts of ocean, is the first feature of an Indian soldier's career:—this, however, may be said to belong to the character of early enterprize in other professions: but here is to be thrown into the adverse scale, the climate, with the native diseases incident to it, which meet you in the very air you breathe, when you first set your foot on the shore of India: to this may be added, the protracted prospect of succeeding years; if the blast, the pestilence, the burning soil, and the long marches through countries studded with enemies, should allow them to be years, which must pass away, before any services, however meritorious—or any reputation, however acquired, will permit him to revisit his native land.

This is among the first discouraging considerations, that blends with the possible advantages which hope may promise, and favoring fortune, sometimes, may fulfil to the East Indian soldier; though an injured, if not a ruined constitution, may be expected to close his most fortunate career. He must, indeed, be considered as a fortunate man, whatever heroic actions he may have performed; or whatever golden laurels he may have acquired, on the sands of India, who is enabled to count his

scars; or nurse a debilitated frame, on the downy sofas of a fine house, in Portland Place, or Portman Square: or, what may be considered as his supreme allotment, that, after having received praise and pension, from Directors in full court assembled, he may be seen hobbling up the stairs of the India House, in all the bloated pride, and receiving all the bending homage, of a Director himself.

This picture may be seen, more or less, by every one; though, surprising as it appears, an object of observation but to few. Such an history is known to many, but it passes off in the common chit chat of the day. If it should happen to be represented with seriousness, it may be met with a silent or a hasty, significant shrug—acknowledged as among other East India arrangements which have existed too long—as among proceedings which demand reformation, and will never be reformed. The subject is then dismissed, to be supplied by the local and fugitive topics of the moment, and is consigned to be forgotten, till some local or incidental circumstance, or some resentful wit of a journalist, for some reason or other, which I shall not pretend to describe, recalls it to transient remembrance. This is no idle representation to answer the purpose of the

page on which it is written, but to assist the truth of what is, and will be, written.

On my arrival in England, after an absence of fourteen years, it did surprise me, I must confess, that the people, in general, seemed to be so little acquainted with the affairs of India. —Nabobs, and anecdotes, true or false, of them—the appointment of Governors-General, —with the occasional motives to such appointment, and the political intrigues that might produce it; but, above all, the contested election for that lucrative and patronizing situation, a member of the Board of Directors, with its long-continued shower of boasting and explanatory advertisements, that shine in the columns of newspapers, formed the general mass of knowledge respecting the concerns of our East Indian establishment, diffused through the social ranks of England. This I thought was passing strange; but so it is. I cannot help thinking that they ought to know a little more; and it shall not be my fault if they are not put in possession of what every Englishman, zealous for the honor of his country, ought to know. Why he should possess this knowledge, every one who loves his country, reveres its constitution, and is anxious for its genuine honor, will well know, and thank me for what I shall tell them.

This is an exposure that ought to be made beyond the accidental, or any circles of ordinary conversation. It ought to be held forth in those societies of general, but grave, communication, where opinion would give weight and transfusion to the political consideration of such unexpected, generally unknown subjects,—and, when unknown, of incredible occurrence. This I have done again and again, since I came from India, till some have been startled at my narratives, or discouraged their continuance, by making a mockery of what they were not disposed, or did not wish, to believe, and which they could not find any one within the atmosphere of Leadenhall Street to confirm; or even to hear, without shaking heads, disapproving looks, or perhaps sarcastic smiles.

But it may be asked me here, as it has been asked me before, and with somewhat of authority in the tone of enquiry—what peculiar, or superior, means I have possessed of gaining information; or with what curious sagacity I have been endued, of acquiring knowledge which others could not obtain. I answer frankly, boldly, and without the least reserve, NONE. There is not an individual, who has lived in India the number of years which I passed there, in the situations I enjoyed, and the ser-

vices wherein I was engaged, but are equally, and some of them perhaps better, qualified to make those communications which I now offer to my country. But private influence, or views of personal interest, may caution some into silence, and others, yielding to a spirit of indifference, await the course of events, and leave themselves, with a flattering and submissive expectation to the progress of them: but I bend to other, and, as I trust, to better feelings: I tell what I have seen,—and what I have seen, I cannot be persuaded but that I ought to make known. Acting under the impulse of an honorable mind, I offer some important facts relative to the civil and military administration of India, to the attention, if I can gain it, as I ought to do, of the public ear; and if that would awake the public voice to speak, it surely might command reform, when remedies would be applied—an improving system be adopted,—and myriads, who are groaning on the shores of the Ganges, might smile in renovated happiness.

While others may bow and cringe for favor, and be silent, I bring forward a grave and solemn charge, and challenge contradiction. The documents which I offer to support me, only require to be read to insure belief, and to

attain my object, by awakening attention to the affairs of India, and preparing it for an added display, at no great distance, when such an opportunity offers itself as the subject may require: nor shall I suffer it to pass by me, without fulfilling what I conceive to be a duty I owe to myself, and which my peculiar situation requires of me.

I enter, it is true, upon what some may think rather a daring contest,—but I have truth on my side, and that must finally prevail. I am, indeed, at issue with high and mighty powers,—with the assemblage of persons who stalk along Leadenhall Street, to that proud edifice of commercial splendour, decorated with the camel and the elephant, and other symbols of submissive, unresisting labour, might I not add slavery—with not a gleam on the massive frontispiece of any thing that betokens general happiness, in the vast extent of dominion whose throne it contains, and whose sceptre it confers. Let the candid mind, and impartial judgment, examine the papers which are presented to the most rigid examination, for it is that which I demand, and I shall have no fear for the result.

The following papers display an indubitable confirmation of the general charges which have been made, respecting the manner in which civil and military justice is, if not always, upon particular occasions, administered in India. They require no comment,—nor would I insult the understandings of those who read them, by any explanatory illustrations of mine:—I will not suppose, that a humane British bosom can require any suggestions, from me, how and what they ought to feel, when these extraordinary occurrences—for so I may surely call them—have passed under their observation.

The first of these documents is a system of private duty, leading to the discharge of those public duties, from whence all social good might be supposed to originate: when, therefore, it is observed what principles of conduct it inculcates, the virtues it recommends—with the high example by which they are inculcated, recommended, and authorized; it might surely be more than presumed, that instructions thus delivered, and so universally diffused, must be in unison, in a greater or less degree, with every ramification of human conduct, from the highest to the lowest portion of active existence, in the important and ruling

scene of Oriental government, where these instructions were delivered.

How, then, is it to be reconciled to rational, or, indeed any, expectation, that so much wrong should be practised, as the following papers too evidently appear to demonstrate—both in the civil and military administration of a country, and under a government, whose supreme head utters from his own lips, and appears to deliver with such energetic sincerity, those unanswerable principles, which might be supposed to lead to the wise discharge of the public and commanding duties of both.

Does it then arise from the common infirmities of our nature; or from that corruption which has been supposed to steal into all political systems—insensibly involving those who are concerned, more or less, in the conduct of them; or from defects peculiar to any particular government, derivable from circumstances accidental or incidental, to which human affairs are subject; that abuses are seen to exist? Be that as it may, power does possess a reforming hand; and it may surely be asked, why are abuses suffered to exist, or, when proved incontrovertibly to affect the honor of any government, and the public peace of those who are subject to it,—why are not those

abuses corrected, reformed and even annihilated.

Of his oration the Marquis of Hastings may be proud—perhaps very proud; and well he might be, if his fine manual of instructions, containing such a fine flow of moral, civil, and political eloquence, if it were not followed by those highly contrasted, contradictory, and confounding documents, which are seen to succeed to it.

How is it possible the readers of this Oration can believe, that the country which was to be enlightened by its doctrines, could be subject to such violations of British law; nay, that the consequent oppressions which follow, should be of such a nature, as to impel the Court of Directors, who are not in the habits of casting any very severe blame on their Oriental servants, to let loose such a severe epistolary reprimand, as the last of the documents contains, for those illegal oppressions, of which the immense population subject to their controul universally complain, and beneath which, even, according to official description, they actually groan.

If these things were better known, and as they must then be more generally considered, at home, some remedy might be forced upon

those who have the power to apply it:—and should I have become an instrument in promoting such an happy — I will add, such a glorious result, I should be proud to boast that I have not suffered, that I have not written, that I have not lived in vain.

W. WHITE.



Extract from the Marquis of Hastings's Address to the Students of the College of Fort William, at the Government House in Calcutta, on the 16th of July, 1821.

“ GENTLEMEN OF THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,—It has been customary with me, in consonance with the practice of the illustrious persons who before me have presided in the chair, to take the occasion, after having adverted to the result of the examinations, of addressing a few words to the students, regarding the duties and obligations imposed on those about to quit the institution, through which they have been so early fashioned for important functions. These, it is true, are trite and common topics, and I feel that, if even they had not been so frequently dwelt on as to render the avoidance of repetition impracticable, the reflections and

resolutions to which they point would readily suggest themselves, as of prominent truth and force, to every liberal and manly mind. Allusion to them, however, should not be omitted in any formal academical address from your visitor. I must not forbear the inculcation of what I think may be useful, through the selfish apprehension that my genius may be deemed sterile, from my renewing counsels already given, instead of devising something new for your consideration. The reflection is the more cogent, from the peculiarly favourable circumstances of this juncture. Many fears and estrangements, which existed in the minds of the natives respecting us, are of late visibly much weakened. That we should, for a long time, have been regarded with jealousy and suspicious animosity, as intruders, is not surprising. Intruders we have unquestionably been: yet perhaps never was there, in any other trespass of such a nature, an equal want of premeditation; nor was there ever before a course of aggrandizement persevered in, with so little intention, or so little consideration of ultimate consequences. To any one who reviews the steps by which British power has attained its stupendous elevation in this country, it will be obvious that no foresight was exercised: our countrymen acted from the

exigency of self-defence,—the necessity of protecting those establishments, which, for purposes utterly unconnected with schemes of domination, they had legitimately sought, and as legitimately received, from the deliberate free will of competent authority. Sufficient for the day was the expedient thereof, and they looked no farther. The gradual acquisitions of territory which thence occurred, being regarded simply as indispensable securities against the repetition of the aggressions which had been suffered, were probably never contemplated as an object for tenure beyond the existence of the still impending danger. Few, if any, at that time perceived, that if those possessions were a barrier against one experienced peril, they were, on the other hand, an augmented excitement to cupidity,—and, as such, an increased field for hostile collision. When a tardy conviction of this fact arose, we were no longer able to recede. Urged by a succession of events independent of our control, we had, without plan, pushed our occupation of territory to an embarrassing extent. If axioms of theoretic policy ever prompted the narrowing our frontiers, and the concentrating our strength within a more convenient compass, imperious motives opposed themselves to the attempt. Our moderation would not regulate

the conduct of the native powers on our border. Our relinquishment of rich and tranquil provinces, could, in their view, be ascribed to nought but conscious weakness. Strengthened by those resources which we had abandoned, those chieftains would follow fast at our heels, giving to our retreat the appearance of discomfiture; and the supposition of our debility, would be an irresistible temptation for that very warfare, the evitaton of which could be the sole rational inducement for such a rate of sacrifice. Beyond this, we had plighted protection to the inhabitants of the districts in question, as the price of their acquiescence in our rule. Their submission had been honest, confiding, and cheerful; they had fulfilled their part of the contract; and it would be base to leave them to new masters, who would, by vindictive severity of oppression, grievously punish those helpless victims, for their temporary acknowledgment of our sway. Of course, the individuals in whom the management of the Company's affairs was then vested, were constrained to maintain their footing;—nay, not only to maintain it, but often to assume still forwarder positions, when, after repelling wanton attacks, they strove to guard against the reiteration of the violence. The latter procedure frequently subjected us to increased cases

and facilities of aggression, while it parried one particular hazard. My more immediate predecessors saw the peculiarity of the public circumstances. They comprehended the perplexities to be the unavoidable result of efforts depending on the instigation of chance, consequently seldom guided by reference to any system. Therefore they judiciously endeavoured to connect, and to mould into shape, those materials of empire which had chiefly been heaped together from accident, without unity of design.

I have indulged myself in this detail, to shew how incorrect are the notions so generally entertained of our country's having achieved dominion in India through projects of conquest. No, we are not conquerors :—we are something far prouder. Those dignified personages, to whom I last adverted, never prosecuted a measure, or harboured a wish, to the subjugation of India. They studied to give a form and fashion to the structure of our power: such as, by discouraging assault, and not by imposing an odious thralldom, might produce a quiet, as distinctly beneficial for the native states, as it was serviceable for the advantage of our own concerns. I repeat that the pre-eminent authority which we enjoy is not the fruit of ambition. Force could never have affected the

establishment of our paramountship, though it was necessarily the subsidiary mean through which those native states, who wished to admit our influence, were enabled to surmount the obstacles that checked their inclination. On what foundation, then, does our supremacy rest? On that opinion of the British character which induced the several states, now leagued under us, to place explicit reliance on our good faith, our justice, and our honorable purpose of fostering their interests. I have stated it on former occasions, but I repeat it now, with augmented proof and triumph: never before was there so glorious a testimony borne to the principles of a people. What does history record that would be an equally pure subject of national pride;—British sway, in India, is upheld by the cordial concurrence and active ministry of the Indian population. Contrast this with what you know to have been the tone of Roman relations towards subdued and intimidated communities. You will remember a description given in a single phrase by a Roman author, which is the amplest exposition of his country's conduct in that respect; for, though he puts the charge into the mouth of an enemy, he could not have been so advanced, but for an incontestible versimilitude: “*Ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant.*”—Where have we

reared the olive branch, that multitudes have not flocked, and renewed their suspended industry, with all the glow of conscious security? Man does not flee from our rule; he seeks it, at the expense of breaking through all the habits and prepossessions which attach him to his native spot. The magistrate of Bareilly has reported, that, within the last twelve months, there was an addition of above two thousand two hundred and seventy houses to the city. In one district, which the savages of predatory bands had caused to be left wholly uncultivated, and which, indeed, had become nearly uninhabited, before the expiration of one year after we had provided for its safety, there were more than two thousand ploughs at work; and before the completion of the second year, the number employed exceeded five thousand. An eye-witness, from our newly acquired possessions in the vicinity of the Nerbudda, has told me that he saw, in some of the small towns, the people busied in levelling the fortifications which had, perhaps, for generations, been the protection of the place. On asking the motive, he was answered, that they should now want space for an expected increase of inhabitants; besides which, the place would be more healthy from the free current^s of air,—and ramparts were no longer necessary for their security,

since they had come under the British government. I have chosen these instances from parts of the country widely separated. The facts, singly, are not very material; but when taken as samples of an aggregate, they furnish matter of heartfelt reflection. To you, young men, whom I have the honor of addressing, they will afford a useful hint, how much the comforts of your fellow-creatures depend on the vigilant superintendence exercised by the individuals placed in official stations among them. You cannot, I am confident, be sensible of the flattering reliance which your native fellow-subjects thus place in British functionaries, and not feel revolted at the thought of disappointing their expectations.—About to be launched into the public service, set out with ascertaining, to your own minds, the tenor of conduct demanded from you. Were you only to recollect your being participators in that splendid reputation which I have stated as possessed by our country, you would feel it unworthy to enjoy your share in sloth, much more to do aught that might taint in yourselves so fair a fame. But you are to act under a stricter bond than that of attention to your own credit:—you will have reposed in you the sacred trust of maintaining pure the unrivalled renown of your native land. It is not by correctness in your own transactions

alone that this duty is to be fulfilled ;—each of you, recognizing this engagement as superior to every other tie, must sternly and steadily expose any laxity which he shall perceive respecting it in others. A specific pledge of honor must be understood as reciprocally existing among all the servants of the Honorable Company, for the humane, the upright, the energetic discharge of their several functions ; so that he who may be found failing, should be deemed to have broken his word to his comrade, and to have forfeited every pretension to forbearance. A want of definition as to what is incumbent on you would be no excuse for neglect. The obligations are indeed multifarious. The possible calls on your justice, your sagacity, your firmness, your exertion, your patience, and your kindness, might be impracticable to enumerate : but every man ought to have a short summary of what becomes him. When appeals for your intervention occur, it will be sufficient, if each of you say to himself :—“ The indigent requires a sustaining hand, the distressed requires soothing, the perplexed requires counsel, the oppressed requires countenance, the injured requires redress ;—they who present themselves to me in these predicaments, are my fellow-men ; and I am a Briton !”

APPENDIX, A.

PETITION OF MAYPUT SING,
Subedar of the Provincial Battalion of Moorshedabad,
TO THE
MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

TO THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
COMMANDER IN CHIEF;

*The humble Petition of MAYPUT SING, late a
Subedar of the Provincial Battalion of Moor-
shedabad,*

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT your Petitioner, on the 7th of October, 1817, then a subedar of the above regiment, was sitting on his bed in the verandah of his house, between the hours of four and five in the evening; there was also seated there, several of your Petitioner's friends, who had come to see your Petitioner, who was very unwell. While thus quietly sitting in his house, a gentleman, whom your Petitioner afterwards found to be a Doctor Wray, came and discharged a gun within thirty paces of your Petitioner's house, which wounded your

Petitioner, and two of his friends which were within his house Your Petitioner went out, and respectfully addressed the gentleman, asking why he came and shot so near the houses ; and acquainted the gentleman of the mischief he had occasioned. The gentleman, instead of offering any excuse for the mischief he had done, abused your Petitioner in gross language. The havildar-major, who had been wounded very severely in twenty-six places, on hearing the abuse came out of the house, and going up to the gentleman, said, " what have you come and shot people in their houses, and abusing them after ? " The gentleman instantly levelled his piece at the havildar-major, who stood before him bleeding copiously, and threatened to fire a second time. Your Petitioner then went and called the serjeant-major, who came and spoke to the gentleman. The gentleman, instead of offering any excuse, or expressing any sorrow for the mischief, went angrily away, desiring the serjeant to tell your Petitioner to go and make his complaint, that his name was Doctor Wray. Your Petitioner and the other wounded men then went down to the commanding officer, Lieutenant White, while the blood was fresh upon them : it being night, the commanding officer did not see them, but sent them out word, that if they had any complaint to make, to do so at the orderly hour the following day. The following morning, the commanding officer coming to parade, your Petitioner and the other wounded men went up to him and represented the case. The commanding officer called the serjeant-major, and told your Petitioner and the other wounded men, if they had any complaint to offer, to do so in writing ; and he ordered the serjeant-major to take it down. Your Petitioner told the commanding officer, that they would readily have submitted to the wounding as an accident, but that they complained in consequence of the abuse and threats.

That your Petitioner was afterwards ordered to attend upon Judge Loch. When your Petitioner attended, he was called into Judge Loch's private dwelling-house, when Judge Loch ordered your Petitioner to state his complaint. Your Petitioner did so: after which Judge Loch ordered your Petitioner to swear to the statement he had made. Your Petitioner, not being aware of its being regular, and apprehensive it might not be proper, without an order from the Commander in Chief, repeatedly refused to take an oath. Your Petitioner was told by the police sheristadar, Maturgee Lalla, and a moonshee, that it must be taken; that all complaints that were preferred, were upon oath, Mr. Loch being a judge and a magistrate. Your Petitioner accordingly took it.

That twelve or fourteen days after this, your Petitioner was ordered, by his commanding officer, Lieutenant White, to attend at a court of enquiry at Berhampore. As soon as these orders were issued, your Petitioner waited upon his commanding officer and objected to attending the court of enquiry. Your Petitioner had appealed to his commanding officer for redress, but had received none. Your Petitioner had been before the magistrate, who had made your Petitioner swear to his complaint, but had given no redress. Your Petitioner had been twice after insulted, by the same gentleman coming and firing close to his house,—on one occasion standing at your Petitioner's door, loading and firing his piece off repeatedly in the air: the second time, he fired in such a way, that the shot absolutely struck the house. Your Petitioner had, on these two occasions, complained to his commanding officer again, but also without redress. Six days after the third visit, and twelve from the first, he was ordered to attend the court of enquiry. Your Petitioner insisted upon his appeal going up to the Commander in

Chief; instead of which, his commanding officer, Lieutenant White, forced your Petitioner to attend the court.

That, at this court of enquiry, your Petitioner was not heard: the court would not take his statement down as he gave it: the commanding officer, being present, spoke several times to the court, when they were inserting differently on their proceedings to what your Petitioner had said.* Your Petitioner's evidence had attended; but the court would not examine one of them. The havildar-major was grossly insulted by a member of the court.

That your Petitioner and the other complainants were so ill-used by the court, they told the court they would not be guided by their decision. Your Petitioner went home and wrote a letter to his commanding officer, again requesting that his complaint might be immediately sent to the Commander in Chief.

That somewhat eight or ten days after, your Petitioner, and the other two complainants, were sent for by their commanding officer, Lieutenant White, who read to them a letter he had received from Judge Loch. The letter charged your Petitioner with having falsely and infamously accused Mr. Wray; and demanded, that your Petitioner and the other two complainants, should make an apology to Mr. Wray, for having complained of having been shot while quietly sitting in his house. Your Petitioner refused to comply with the demand, and insisted upon the complaint being sent to the Commander-in-Chief.

That your Petitioner and the complainants had attended the court of enquiry, with sufficient evidence to prove that

* The Court insisted upon his stating what could have induced Mr. Wray to act so: the man repeatedly declared his inability to do so; at length, he said he could account for it in no other way, than that "*the gentleman must have been drunk or mad.*" It was then entered upon their proceedings, that he charged Mr. Wray with drunkenness.

they had been wounded, had afterwards been insulted, and the havildar-major threatened to be fired at a second time, and the piece absolutely levelled at him: the court would not examine a single evidence, and yet pronounced your Petitioner, and the other witnesses, infamous liars. That three days after, your Petitioner and the other complainants, were sent again for by their commanding-officer, who had assembled three native officers of the corps and the serjeant-major. The commanding-officer read another letter he had received from Judge Loch; it charged your Petitioner with having accused Mr. Wray with having intentionally and maliciously fired at them; with having accused Mr. Wray of drunkenness; with having made use of abusive language, and a second time levelling his fowling piece and threatened to fire upon the havildar-major.

That your Petitioner, or the other complainants, never accused Mr. Wray of such a horrible crime as the first; or did they accuse him of the second; but stated that he had abused them after the accident, and had levelled his piece a second time, and threatened to fire upon the havildar-major.

That the commanding officer ordered your Petitioner to comply with the demand of the magistrate, notwithstanding he knew that your Petitioner's evidence had not been examined, and that your Petitioner had been ill used by the court. Your Petitioner refused: and requested his commanding officer would, if he thought him capable of telling such an infamous falsehood, place him under arrest and bring him to trial; or insisted upon an appeal to the Commander-in-Chief.

That two days after, your Petitioner was ordered again to attend upon the magistrate. Your Petitioner did so, and was insulted by Judge Loch, who told your Petitioner that he was an infamous liar, and demanded, that your Petitioner would acknowledge himself such by a degrading apology.

Your Petitioner refused offering apologies for insults. The magistrate then endeavoured to work up your Petitioner's fears, by threatening him with an halter, if he did not comply with his demand.* Your Petitioner, sensible of his innocence, and fully anticipating that the Commander-in-Chief would view the measures adopted, as arbitrary and unjust, refused compliance, and insisted on an appeal to the Commander-in-Chief.

That your Petitioner, after having been thus condemned and sentenced, unheard, unpleaded, was brought to a general court-martial. Your Petitioner demanded for his evidence, against the first charge upon which he was ordered to be tried, Maturgee Lalla, the police sheristadar,† who had received his complaint at the magistrate's, and had caused it to be reduced to writing. Your Petitioner repeatedly prayed the attendance of this man, but was as often refused by the judge-advocate. The president of the court also demanded his attendance: the judge-advocate got angry, and told him he would not summons him. Your Petitioner demanded the native doctor, who had extracted the shot from your Petitioner and the other complainants' wounds, as an evidence, but he was also refused. Your Petitioner's evidence at the general court-martial was most shamefully treated by the judge-advocate. Immediately an evidence came into court, prior to examination, the judge-advocate told him to be

* Pointing to the gallows outside, of his hall of justice, to which he would be hung.

† Record-keeper in the police office; a man of high character and integrity. Immediately it was known that this affair would be public, this man (who was the only material evidence either to support the charge of the men or the accusations of Mr. Loch) was dismissed from his office by Mr. Loch. The man immediately proceeded to his home, distant about five or six hundred miles. The reason for discharging the man was obvious.

careful what he was going to say ; he knew that he had come with a story made up, prepared to deliver false evidence, but for which he would be punished. To the first evidence, a string of questions was put, and his answers were taken down. The remaining evidence called into court were asked the same questions, but neither of their answers were taken down at the time : this accounts for the evidences appearing before your Lordship in the same words. The judge-advocate has inserted them so, and commented upon it solely to invalidate your Petitioner's evidence. When Mr. Wray's bearer, who formerly declared himself not to be a servant of that gentleman, but a cooly from the bazar, and did not even know the gentleman's name, was giving evidence favourable for your Petitioner, he was stopped by the judge-advocate, who acquainted him he was giving testimony very different to what he had done at the court of enquiry. The judge-advocate then, taking up the proceedings of the court of enquiry, read to him his evidence at that court, together with his answers to questions ; after doing so three or four times, the bearer's testimony was taken down.

The judge-advocate on this trial, had been present at the court of enquiry. The interpreter had been a member of the court of enquiry which had so ill used your Petitioner, at the time he sat as interpreter, he commanded the regiment to which the judge-advocate belonged ; who was a junior officer of the regiment : the president of the court was an officer of the regiment : the greater part of the members of the court belonged to the regiment. These circumstances, your Petitioner submits, were not likely to be favourable to an impartial investigation ; but were possible to have an undue influence over the court.

That your Petitioner's regiment was at the station ; but not an officer allowed to sit, even as a member of the court. Your

Petitioner, therefore, also submits, that he has been deprived of his rights, by not being allowed a portion of his own officers to investigate into his conduct. Your Petitioner requested his commanding officer to submit his solicitation of being tried at any other station, anticipating fully, if tried here, the disposal of the case as the result has verified.

That your Petitioner was thus illegally and oppressively refused his evidence; was unjustifiably treated by the judge-advocate; had no one to plead his cause, no one attempted to assist him. Your Petitioner was found guilty upon the first charge.* But your Lordship, upon a reflection of the slight punishment awarded, would naturally conceive the court to have been much divided in opinion. The Court knew that your Petitioner's evidence had been refused him on the first charge. The president had applied, and insisted on their being summoned, but had been refused. The officiating judge-advocate can best explain what arguments he used, to induce the court, under such circumstances, to convict your Petitioner†.

* **FIRST**, "For having, on or about the 10th of October last, at Moorshedabad, falsely and maliciously charged Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Wray, before a magistrate, with having wilfully and intentionally fired at him."

SENTENCE.—The Court find the prisoner guilty of the charge preferred against him, and do sentence the prisoner, Mayput Sing, to be suspended from rank and pay for one calendar month

† After the prisoners were withdrawn, and while the Court were deliberating upon the evidence before it, an officer of high rank in the station, entered, and addressing himself to the Court, he implored them to consider that they were then trying a case which had been disposed of by the magistrate, and by a court of enquiry: that if they acquitted the officers, they would all be ruined. Here, said he, putting his hand on his head, am I grey in the service, and will you bring us all into disgrace for the sake of these men. When this officer withdrew, the Court, with the exception of one officer, (the

That the second charge upon which your Petitioner was tried, he was fully acquitted of.* The judge-advocate took every method to invalidate the evidence of your Petitioner. He declared, putting his hand upon his heart, on a member remarking that the evidence was clear and strong, and precisely the same, that he believed, from the bottom of his heart, that the whole was false and a made up story; it was the same, of course, for they had two months to make it up in.

That your Petitioner most solemnly swears, that the shot has been changed since its delivery to the commanding officer, Lieutenant White. The native doctor could have proved the shot he had taken out of their wounds; as also Lieutenant White, whether the shot produced was that they had delivered to him. But all this evidence had been studiously avoided.

That your Petitioner made his complaint in Hindoostanee to the police sheristadar, Maturgee Lalla, who caused it to be reduced to writing in the Persian language—which your Petitioner neither reads, writes, nor understands. The petition, thus taken down, without being read or explained to your

President) acquitted the prisoner of both charges. The judge-advocate refused to close the proceedings, and entreated the Court to find them guilty of the first charge, with ever so slight a punishment: they did so.

When the proceedings of the court-martial were published, and set aside—when the officers of the court-martial found the poor subedar dismissed—they told him of the circumstance, and offered to come forward and prove it.

* SECOND CHARGE: "For perjury—in deposing falsely before a magistrate, that Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Wray levelled his piece at Havildar-Major Ajaib Sing, of the Moorsshedabad provincial battalion, and threatened to shoot him, such conduct being scandalous and infamous, disgraceful to the character of an officer, and prejudicial to good order and military discipline."

SENTENCE.—The Court find the prisoner, Mayput Sing, subedar, *not guilty* of the charge exhibited against him.

Petitioner, was offered for his signature, which your Petitioner did not refuse, not supposing it possible such a gross and infamous perversion of his complaint could have been contemplated by a British magistrate.

That your Petitioner, however, does not now believe that the original depositions do contain the charge of wilful and malicious: if they do, your Petitioner solemnly swears he never made it. The original depositions bear your Petitioner's signature: those produced in court did not.*

That while your Petitioner has been ruined and deprived of bread, after twenty-four years' service, one of the complainants, who swore to the same charge, has been rewarded by promotion to a higher rank

That your Petitioner, having stated the particulars and hardships of his case, ventures to throw himself upon your Lordship's justice for redress. Should, however, these explanations fail of convincing, your Petitioner relies, as your Lordship can have but one motive in view, the public good, that your Lordship will cause the whole affair to be brought before the judges of the Supreme Court, where party spirit prevaleth not, and by whose decision your Petitioner is prepared to suffer transportation, or even death; but he can never reconcile it to himself to exist disgraced, degraded, and ruined, without an impartial hearing of his wrongs.

That your Petitioner will here conclude, with ardent and fervent hopes, that your Lordship will take an impartial view of the late proceedings, and cause your Petitioner to have reason to pray to Almighty God for your prosperity and happiness.

With most dutiful and humble respect,

Your Petitioner remains,

* The presence of the record-keeper would have identified the document produced; or proved the fabrication

Your Lordship's unfortunate, but faithful, and most obedient
and very humble servant,

(Signed in Nagree)

MAYPUT SING,

Late a Subedar of the Provincial
Battalion of Moorshedabad.

Calcutta,

January 16, 1819.

[This Petition was delivered into the Marquis of Hastings's hand, on coming out of church one Sunday.—It was, shortly afterwards, returned to the subedar, by an officer of the Body Guard, who desired him to go away—not to repeat his appeal, it would not be received, nor would he be allowed a hearing.]

APPENDIX, B.

MEMORIAL OF THE ANGLO-BRITONS,

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Francis, Earl of Moira, K. G. Governor-General and Commander in Chief of India, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

THE universal suffrage of the enlightened philanthropists of the age, in favour of your Lordship's public life, and the power invested in your Lordship by your exalted situation, have encouraged us to bring, with every submission, to your Lordship's indulgent consideration, the many grievances under which we, at this day, labour; a recollection of which has been, recently, most painfully enforced on our minds, aggravated with circumstances of wanton and cruel insult.

WE are, my Lord, one among the numerous classes of subjects, who have the happiness of being born, and of living under the mildest and most liberal constitution in the world, that of the British government. But, as there is no particular term by which to designate ourselves, unless we refer to some dissonant or capricious appellation, given to us according to individual whim or fancy, (which, in itself, exhibits a primary instance of the many evils we labour under,) it will suffice to inform your Lordship, that we are the descendants of Britons in Asia. Adverting to the distinction which it is the prevailing fashion to urge, and to the consequent necessity of

establishing a just, reasonable, and decorous term of appellation, we entreat your Lordship to abrogate the degrading term, "half cast," from the public records of government; and we submit to your Lordship's judgment, that of "Asiatic-Briton," as not only expressive of our origin, but also calculated to check the progress of a species of abuse, the object of which is, to debase us from the natural rank of men in society. A term so sanctioned, no officers of the government will presume to deviate from; and in private life, it will be our duty, my Lord, that your Lordship's decree is respected.

Having now stated who we are, that have the honor of addressing your Lordship, it may be necessary to express our extreme regret, that any occasion should exist, to require this intrusion on your valuable time and attention. But, as the weight of our misfortunes is become extremely oppressive, and since there is every reason to apprehend, that, if the healing hand of government is not interposed, our distresses will, daily, become more pressing and painful; we cannot abstain from laying our case before your Lordship, while your Lordship's exalted character and presence in India, afford us ample assurance of amelioration.

Your Lordship's enlightened mind will make every allowance for human infirmity, and will look with indulgence on those emotions of the heart, which urge us to disclose the pangs we feel; the recital of which, if it lead us occasionally to the use of objectionable expressions, we shall stand in need of your Lordship's gracious condescension; with a firm reliance on which, we feel encouraged to proceed to the detail of our peculiar hardships.

Born, as we are, the liege subjects of his Majesty, and living under the British laws, we have been taught, from the earliest dawn of reason, to recognize those laws as just and equitable; to keep inviolate the sacred bond of allegiance to

our king ; to venerate the standard of Great Britain ; to regard the rights and privileges of her European subjects, as those which it is equally our duty and interest, to defend and maintain against every encroachment ; and what is still more, being the descendants of Britons, (the far greater portion of whom have fought—have bled—have died in the cause of their king and country) ; possessing, as we do, their blood ; professing their religion, sentiments, and principles ; speaking their language ; following their custom ; clothed in their habit—briefly, in every respect adopting the same economy as themselves, we humbly assume, my Lord, that we are entitled to public protection, favor and confidence, if not in a degree perfectly equal to that shewn to our fathers, yet, at least, as may do honor to the religion of our great Redeemer, and become the principles instilled into us, by a liberal education. But, in the long inverted state of our rank in society, we cannot help remarking, the very fluctuating principles in the system of legislation of British India, whenever we are the objects pointed at, and when noticed, it is only to be anathematized and excluded as “ a national evil.”

Your Lordship is undoubtedly aware; that, as natives, we are precluded, in India, from all respectable preferments, both in his Majesty's and the Company's service ; that we are further marked as devoid of those principles of moral rectitude, which make men of all conditions eligible to the respectable office of a juror, or distributor of the meed of justice to his fellow-men ; that we are deprived of the benefit of the great palladium of British justice—the trial by jury, and of all the advantages of a code of laws, confessedly, the best adapted in the world, to protect the life and property of the subject : And, in the course of your Lordship's administration of public justice to the native subjects of a government, over which your Lordship has now presided for more than two years, instances

must have occurred, to draw your Lordship's attention to our situation, in reference to the laws which constitute the rule of our civil and social life. Many of us, with the advantages of an entire separation from the aborigines of this country, from infancy to manhood; with habits and sentiments acquired in Great Britain; nearly all of us, possessing the advantages of the best education that this country can afford, it must be a matter of considerable surprise to your Lordship, that, under such circumstances, we should be subject to a code of laws, with which we have had no opportunity of being acquainted; that we should be obliged to plead in a court, through the agency of vakeels, and through the medium of a language, with which we have, in general, but an imperfect acquaintance.

Thus degraded, as natives, from our natural rank in the scale of British subjects, the gradation to a state of contempt and infamy is natural and inevitable: for there is nothing more certain, in a system of contemptuous oppression, than its corrupting effect on the minds of its unfortunate victims. If this contempt and rejection be not only tolerated, but enforced, by express enactments of the British legislature, when the badge of degradation is nothing more than the colour of the skin, or some other external mark of distinction, which the objects of those distinctive laws have derived from nature, or other unavoidable sources, how much will that contempt be augmented, when the alternative of becoming mahomedans and pagans, shall, from having been a measure of necessity, be resorted to as one of choice; for men will never voluntarily apostatize from the faith and principles, equally true and honorable, of their ancestors, unless their moral characters be previously corrupted; and, my Lord, corruption is a result, as closely linked with a state of forced degradation, as any other concatenation of cause and effect.

It may be thought, that, although we are excluded from

every post of honor and emolument, there are still numerous occupations to which our industry may be successfully applied : but, my Lord, to the most common observer, the paucity of our means, to enter into the higher pursuits of commercial life, must be apparent ; and, as tradesmen, experience has taught us to lament, that the tide of prejudice flows too strong for our efforts to oppose. With regard to the only resource left open to us, in the different public offices under government, permit us, my Lord, to state, that it is by no means adequate to our augmented and daily increasing number ; besides, natives have, of late, been admitted, at reduced salaries, to situations requiring the mere mechanical effort of transcribing, formerly filled by our race, while prejudice still follows and excludes us from the higher departments. To engage in the menial occupations of the natives, would require that our food and clothing, our hereditary blood and habits, be reduced to the scale of their economy and temperament ; otherwise, in a country where labour is so cheap, we would certainly fail in the competition. To divest ourselves of the character that naturally belongs to us, as the offspring of the greatest nation now in the world, is a work that requires the process of time, in the gradual dereliction of hereditary pride, and progressive approximation to moral turpitude : for it must be expected, that, if there is yet the smallest spark of the spirit of our ancestors in our composition, (and who is entirely free from national pride ?) the neglect and indignities, to which we are subjected, must keep it alive through some successive generations. If we are despised or distrusted, because the blood which we have inherited from our fathers, is veiled under the exterior colour which we have derived from the local circumstances of our birth, we must naturally seek in ourselves for some merit, to restore us to that dignity, in our own eyes, which those humiliating mortifications would otherwise debase. Thus we learn to set a value, perhaps

too great a value, on what we still possess, whether advantages of birth, education, or natural talents: any thing will serve for a resource to mortified pride; and, as every thing grows by opposition and persecution, we cannot wonder, if the opinion of ourselves should continually re-act on the means employed to degrade us.

Having thus, we trust, satisfactorily explained how, as natives, we are incapacitated from entering the honorable service of the public; while, at the same time, we are prevented from engaging in the occupations of the lower order of the natives; we now beg leave to acquaint your Lordship, in what cases we are debarred, as Europeans, from the privileges of a native. We shall, however, confine ourselves to such few instances only, as, we conceive, will be sufficient to satisfy, your Lordship of the reality of our hardships.

In the Code of Regulations, established for the zillah and other courts in the provinces, particular mention is made, "that no European, or the descendant of an European, will be allowed to purchase any landed estate or zemindarry: and holding as illegal, and subject to forfeiture, any concern of the kind, in which either description of persons, aforementioned, may be found to possess an interest with any zemindar." Whatever may have dictated this clause, my Lord, we cannot but sincerely lament our being excluded from the privilege, of which we might have availed ourselves, as an alternative for our other exclusions, as natives.

That, in common with Europeans engaged in suits in the zillah courts with natives, we are required to enter into penalty-bonds, to abide the decree of court; and thereby admitting, what we humbly trust will appear, the essential difference between us and the aboriginal natives of the country.

There is another hardship, of a harassing effect, which we

not only labour under, in common with Europeans, but which is rendered still more distressing to our class in particular, whose means are every way cut off, or circumscribed by repulsive laws :—it is that of being prevented from residing in the interior, without the permission of government, and the obligation to furnish a security before that permission can be obtained, exemplified in the positive, and, we submit to your Lordship, highly offensive terms, in which the orders extant in the orderly book of the garrison of Buxar, and probably other stations, are couched, for our being sent down to the presidency, unless provided with such documents. From these difficulties and impediments, the natives are exempted.

That, as Europeans, we are deprived of the benefits arising to us, from the mahomedan laws of inheritance, which decrees to the natural children, an equal portion of the paternal property, with those born in wedlock.

Suffering under such a weight of disabilities, in the course of our heartless existence, there is, my Lord, a grievance unnoticed, and which requires particular observation, as resulting from the same repulsive laws and disqualifications :—The more unfortunate of our race are not considered proper objects of public charity—nor of being admitted to the benefits of certain laudable and benevolent institutions, evidenced in the by-laws of the Bengal Civil Fund ; and it is specified, in the Madras Military Fund, that “ it shall be an indispensable qualification, that both the parents of any and every claimant, shall have been European, or of unmixed European blood, though born in other quarters of the world—four removes from an Asiatic or African, being considered as European blood.” Even a clergyman, professing to be of the established church—a pastor of the flock of Christ, has thought it not incompatible with his ministry, to stigmatize our race, and to exclude them

from the benefits of a charitable institution, recently established through his agency ; not as discouraging vice, because we are natural children ; but, my Lord, it is to be presumed, because the tincture of our skin is of a deeper shade : for children of our class born in wedlock, are excluded, and natural children of European parents are admitted.

We had intended to have submitted the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Thomasin, more immediately to your Lordship's judgment ; but having failed in every endeavour to obtain the original paper, circulated to our prejudice, and the progress of time, conjoined with better advice, having enabled us to take a more dispassionate view of the subject ; we could not but concur in the opinion which has guided us, that vague and general abuse, could injure none but the authors of it ; and that we should best consult what was due to ourselves, by leaving it to the reception which it could not fail to meet with from all liberal and enlightened men.

We shall further add but one instance, in which, also, (though we are sensible of the general policy of the measure,) we have obviously the disadvantage, whether of the native or European ; since the former can, at all times, and without the means of detection, seek a foreign service for subsistence ; and the latter resort to the various resources open to him, both in this and his own country ; it being an article of treaty with some of the country powers, and we beg leave to submit the following quotation from it, to save the trouble of reference : “ engages never to take or retain in his service, any Frenchman, or the subjects of any European or American power, the government of which may be at war with Great Britain ; or any British subject, whether European or native of India, without the consent of the British government.”

We conceive the foregoing cases to be fully sufficient to impress your Lordship's mind, with the unparalleled injustice

of closing every door, and obstructing every path, in the way of our career in life, without any misconduct or disloyalty, on our part, to deserve it: to involve, in a sweeping implication of disaffection and indiscriminate disqualification, a numerous body of men, who have never offended, and that, on no better than fancied grounds of suspicion, which are contradicted by the evidence of foreign colonies, is a mode of proceeding, which (without presuming to rest on our own judgment,) we humbly conceive to be inconsistent with the immutable principles of justice, and at variance with the general maxims of British policy and law. But, instead of the existence of any reasonable ground of suspicion or apprehension, we rather presume that the strongest proofs of our attachment and loyalty to the British government, are deducible, not only by inference, from our natural interest in, and dependence on, the stability of the British power in India, for our own preservation as a class of people, against whom the hostile prejudices of the native government and people would, in the event of their preponderance, be directed in common with Europeans,—but we also appeal, with confidence, to experience, in every instance where the test has been actually made. Have we not the same sensations of pain and pleasure, as other men? Do not our vices and virtues run in the same channel, with those of our European progenitors? Are we not animated with the same desires of glory, courted in the same degree by the charms of riches, and as eager for the enjoyment of ease and opulence, as our forefathers? Modern philosophy proves the existence of colour in the eye, not in exterior objects; and what is true in the physical world, is still more so in the system of ethics. The gloomy hue and suspicious die, in which some are willing to represent us to our king, our local government, and the public, are the result of their organs; and the abortives they lay at our doors, derive their existence from themselves. They would fain deprive us,

and have even too far succeeded in depriving us, of the rights of British subjects, and of the confidence and good opinion of government, for crimes we never committed, for thoughts we disclaim, and of which the scrutineer and searcher of hearts, is the only competent judge. Our acts are, surely, the best exponents of our sentiments; and we with confidence assert, my lord, that our conduct has been peaceable, obedient, and loyal.

But, independently of our comparative degradation in the general scale of British subjects, we have further to lament the supersession of our natural rights by foreigners, many the avowed enemies of the British nation: while they are admitted to situations under the British government, so decidedly in preference to our more natural claims, our degradation is complete.

Under these multiplied disadvantages and degradations; under this system of gloomy suspicion and marked distrust, many of our unhappy and rejected class, may be expected daily to become an annoyance to society. This melancholy consideration, combined with the progressive and unavoidable increase of our number, in the rising generation and in their posterity, impel us, in the most ardent and respectful manner, to urge your Lordship's humane and benevolent attention to the expediency of opening some field to their views, of enlarging their prospects, and affording them the means of a more honorable and general exertion of their respective abilities; in order that this numerous and increasing class of British subjects, now neglected by their own progenitors, may be rescued from misery and destruction, and become not only useful to themselves, but also beneficial to the state.

When we call to mind the military orphan establishments at this presidency, the benevolent and humane principles on which they are maintained, and the wise and judicious regu-

lations by which they are governed, our despondency, my lord, is relieved, by the irresistible proof they afford, that honor, justice, and humanity, are the true and genuine traits of British character: that it is from this tribunal of exalted virtues, that we expect a decision, is a reflection that affords us unbounded consolation and confidence.

But even those institutions, however well intended, suffer from the want of that very encouragement which we claim: overburdened, as they already are, with youths of our class, for the disposal of whom very few opportunities occur, and who are consequently left, even at mature age, on the charity of those institutions: numerous candidates, of an age proper for commencing the education which it is the object of those seminaries to afford, are necessarily excluded, and left to multiply their numbers, with minds uncultivated, and with qualities, though derived by natural inheritance from their ancestors, yet inverted or extinguished by the overwhelming tide of neglect or distrust. What an ample field is here, my lord, for the exercise of a philanthropic mind.

Lastly, we beg leave to observe, that several of the children of Europeans, have either been brought up in the mahomedan faith, by the express desire of their fathers, or have sunk into absolute mahometanism, through their neglect. Instances of both have occurred, even after the children had been baptized, and received under the sacred dispensations of the Gospel. These are some of the many evil consequences which flow, and will continue to flow, with accelerated force, from the existing system of depressing our class, not only below the level of our European progenitors, but even below that of every other class, however contemptible or profligate. We can assure your Lordship, that the practice we allude to is already not unfrequent; and, as the fact is unquestionably true, we make no doubt but that your Lordship will humanely

adopt measures for ameliorating a system which drives European parents to the alternative of associating their children, in religion, principles, and manners, with mahomedans and idolators.

Although it is a lamentable truth, that deep rooted prejudices never yield, but with reluctance, even to the wisest suggestions of religion and philosophy ; and that little can be expected from the generality, when many of the learned themselves are hurried away by the tide of popular error : yet the history of mankind abundantly proves, that prejudices, however deeply rooted, will, nevertheless, ultimately yield to the progressive influence of truth ; and, in our case, that truth will beam with additional lustre and effect, by emanating from the source of genuine philosophy, and the seat of supreme authority.

The example of the great, will always influence the community : men's opinions vary with the times, and take their bias from the sentiments reflected on them by their rulers : custom and mutual intercourse among fellow subjects, founded on an equality of character and of moral and religious principles—on their natural affinity, and on the allegiance which equally binds the whole, to the government under which they live, would soon quench the remaining sparks of an unnatural prejudice, if distinctive laws were abolished : but, unfortunately for us, ~~the~~ laws, whose aim should be to unite the inhabitants, are calculated to divide them.

To you, my lord, through the dark gloom which unjust prejudice, and consequent persecution, have cast around us, we look up as to the steady ray of a saving beacon ; in the humble but ardent trust, that through your gracious interference, your cheering, your powerful influence, we may be restored to light and hope ; rescued from the harassing apprehension of wearing out a miserable existence, and, in brokenness of heart, beholding our posterity rising around us, heirs but to our miseries and wrongs. We beseech not for favor, we entreat not for privilege

we only solicit what our holy religion, humanity, and philosophy, proclaim to be just ;---that every human being is equal in the sight of God,---equal by nature ; and that subsequent events, alone, stamp the distinction of individual character . and, in addressing a nobleman of your lordship's exalted character, dignified mind, and proclaimed philanthropy, we fearlessly give utterance to these sentiments and feelings, and to the expression of an humble confidence, that when, at a future period, we shall be deprived of your lordship's more immediate and sheltering protection,---when returning, attended by the blessings of a numerous and grateful people, to your native country, and there resuming your high station as an hereditary member of the British senate---that your lordship, even amid the high duties which will engage your attention, will not utterly cast from your mind an unfortunate race, who, under heaven, place their sole stay and hope in your lordship's favourable consideration, --who, with every gleam of comfort, every glimmering of happiness, every prayer of thankfulness to the Throne of Grace, will, with the most lively gratitude, associate your lordship's revered name ; and heart and hand, with one accord, implore unfading honor, glory, and happiness, on our benefactor, and his illustrious race.

We have the honor to be, with the profoundest respect and veneration,

My lord, your lordship's

Most devoted, faithful, and

Obedient servants.

(Here followed the Signatures.)

APPENDIX, C.

No. I.

To J. BROWNE, Esq

Surgeon of the Honorable Company's European Regiment,
BERHAMPTON.

SIR,

I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of your official letter of the 5th inst. which I have been prevented from answering, before I was incapacitated for the continuance of my hospital duties, by a lameness, &c. occasioned in their pursuit, as stated in my official letter, addressed to you on the 9th inst., on that subject.

And I am the more anxious to do this, because it affords me the opportunity of noticing several other particulars, which I have, repeatedly, felt it my duty to mention to you, for the purpose of their being corrected, as essentially interfering with the effective discharge of my hospital duties; and which, as you have not been pleased to notice them, I must now beg leave to request that they may be hereby submitted to the superintending surgeon, Dr. Keys.

I must beg leave to express my astonishment, at the nature and contents of that letter, expressing your surprise at having found a man received into the hospital, during the day, that had died without my sending you word of it: for, if

you had no intimation of it, how could the messenger who came for me, deliver that message in your name? and, if it was not a case of danger, why was immediate assistance required? And in such a case of spasm as that was, of which men were generally brought into the hospital in a dying state, and dying almost daily, I should presume that death was rather to be expected: and as to my informing you of the man's death, if that be the intended meaning, I was not aware, or had I ever heard, that it formed any part of my duty, but was that of the steward.

The message was delivered to me at the mess tiffin, which I instantly left untouched, and accompanied the messenger on foot, lame as I was, and in extreme pain from inflammation, bleeding, &c. the effect of previous official exertion; and, finding the man in a dying state from spasm, (as had so often and so fatally occurred of late,) I pursued the plan adopted in such cases, and sent for Dr. Keys, because he had felt much interested in all such cases, and had often attended to them, particularly of late; so that I could not be blamed for having acted in this way. And as we remained with the patient till he died, and remained at the hospital afterwards to dissect the body, it was then within an hour of the time you was expected when you would, of course, be informed of the event.

The other parts of the letter being equally difficult to my comprehension, I would beg the favor of their being explained, as I am not at all aware that in that way "I could thus assume an authority for which you was alone responsible," because it charges me with a negative.

On the 8th inst. another patient in the hospital had a most violent return of his spasm: there was neither Tinct. Opii nor a warm bath to be had; and the only medicines procurable in the hospital, producing no effect, I immediately informed you, by letter, of the patient's imminent danger; that his arms were