

FEW WORDS

OF

ADVICE TO CADETS,

AND OTHER

Young Persons proceeding to India,

By HENRY KERR,

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FORMERLY COMMANDANT OF GENTLEMEN CADETS.
IN FORT WILLIAM, CALCUTTA.

'FORTI ET FIDELI NIL DIFFICILE.'

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DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION,
TO THE HONOURABLE
THE CHAIRMAN, THE DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN,
AND
MEMBERS
OF THE
COURT OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
Honourable the East India Company,
BY THEIR OBEDIENT, HUMBLE SERVANT,
*
HENRY KERR,
A Retired Officer, Bengal Army



P R E F A C E .

THE first edition of this little Work having been received in a most flattering manner, by the parents and guardians of many young officers, and by those also of young ladies who were proceeding to India, I am induced to offer a second edition, in the hopes that it may be found, from many corrections and additions, still more useful than the last.

Although the first publication was dictated mainly with the view of advertising an agency connected with India and its services, more particularly for the equipment, outfit, and passage of the Cadet, yet, at the same time, it struck me, that from the experience of nearly thirty years' knocking about in all quarters of the globe, and from having for some time held the appointment of Superintendent of Cadets in Calcutta, that I might offer some practical hints to young soldiers, and point out to them a path, which, if studiously followed, must necessarily lead, not *always*, perhaps, to worldly advancement,

but certainly to the good-will and esteem of men in general, and would tend to produce in them that firm and unbending rightness of mind, which interest can never bias—which adversity can never shake—which prosperity can never enervate; it will lead them to let reason conquer passion, thereby rendering them fit for the duties of command, and qualify them for the high and important offices which many of them may be destined to fill; and last, not least, it will have the effect of making them happy in themselves, and respected by all.

My young readers are here informed, that the advice contained in the following pages, does not emanate from one whose life has been passed in the quiet and comfort of a happy English home, and who has merely culled from the pages of others, maxims of morality, which it is easy for those to preach who have never been subjected to the trials and temptations, which alone lead to the breach of them; but they proceed from one who has been as thoughtless and careless as the wildest he may be addressing, who, ere he had entered his twelfth year, was walk-

ing the quarter-deck of a man-of-war, and who, since then, has passed through the various vicissitudes of both a sailor's and a soldier's life,—from one whose experience has been dearly bought, — who has suffered acutely from much that he wishes you to avoid. We cannot put old heads on young shoulders, and, therefore, there are many of you who will, no doubt, get into scrapes; if they proceed, whilst you *are young*, from mere thoughtlessness, and not tinctured by selfishness, want of principle, or falsehood, they will be forgotten as soon perhaps as forgiven, but be careful that they lead you not into more serious dilemmas,—that of betraying your comrades, denying facts, and throwing the blame on others, if questioned by those who have a right to demand. When you criminate only yourself, candidly acknowledge your error; a falsehood or prevarication evidences a little mind, and leaves a stain on the character which it will take very manly noble deeds to clear away. You are commencing your part on the busy stage of life—you have a character to form—a

name to gain—whether for good or bad, depends upon yourself. If you wish to arrive at the head of your profession, you must make up your mind to toil, privation, disappointments,—but finally to success. What man has done, man can do. I need only point out a few of those in our own service who entered life with no greater advantages than yourselves:—Clive, Cornwallis, Sir John Malcolm, Sir John Doveton, Sir David Ochleslong, Sir Thomas Munro, Sir Richard Jenkins, Sir Charles Metcalfe,* and numerous others, some of whose names you may see in the Appendix to this work, as having received honorary distinctions; such men do honour to their country, to their families, to themselves, and to human nature:—you may do the same. I have only to add,—have the courage to say “no,” when you feel you ought; think well before you speak; doubly so before you act; but having well considered, let nothing induce you to swerve from a well-grounded determination; but let your motto be, “*suaviter in modo, sed fortiter in re.*”

HENRY KERR.

HINTS TO CADETS.

By CAPTAIN KERR.

CHAPTER I.

Nomination of Cadet or Assistant-Surgeon—Forms at the India House—Passage and Outfit—False Economy—Whom to apply to for information for Outfit and Passage—Embarkation of Baggage—Joining the Ship.

ON the nomination of a Cadet, or an Assistant-Surgeon, to the service of the East India Company, he should as soon as possible present himself at the Cadet's office in the India House, with a note from the Director from whom he has obtained the nomination, on which he will receive (if he has not previously had one from the Director) a printed form, which must be correctly filled up. (See APPENDIX.) Should the Cadet or Assistant-Surgeon have been born in India, he must obtain a certificate of the registry of his baptism from the office in the Secretary's department, for which he pays a fee of £1. The Cadet must on a court-day, Wednesday or Friday, again present himself at the office of T. R. CLARKE, Esq. at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of

being examined, and of taking the necessary oath previous to his final admission into the service. In the meanwhile, he should lose no time in consulting an agent to procure his outfit and secure his passage; as he takes rank from the date of the sailing of the ship on which he embarks, a few days' delay may materially affect his promotion in after-life. With respect to his passage I should always recommend his taking a cabin to himself, provided twenty or thirty pounds are no very material object, or if he has no very particular friend going also in the same ship. For where he has a companion whose temper and disposition do not accord with his own, or who may not have been brought up in the same school of gentleman-like manners, moral sentiments, or studious habits, the Cadet will find his position a very unpleasant one, or he may by such close contact be led into an intimacy which he will find it difficult hereafter to shake off; and, moreover, a companion, unless studiously inclined, will be a very great drawback to the Cadet spending his time profitably, or even pleasantly, on board. If in a cabin by himself he may retire at any time to read or study; but he cannot exclude his companion's friends whenever they choose to visit *him*.

I have known several instances where a steady, quiet, and well-disposed youth, whose judgment, for the want of experience, necessarily not being very strong, has been led into the commission of

innumerable extravagancies, as far as relates to drinking, smoking, and gambling, from the constant example before his eyes of his fellow cabin-mate and his associates, and from whom he was unable to free himself by retiring to a cabin of his own; the mere chance of such a misfortune should be guarded against, if possible.

The Cadet and Assistant-Surgeon have no allowance from the Company for passage or outfit, but the latter may sometimes obtain a free passage, provided he will perform the medical duties of the ship, or, at all events, obtain one at a more moderate rate; in any case he should provide himself with a complete dressing-case, a small portable medicine-chest, a select little library of the latest and best medical works.

The outfit of the Cadet should neither be extravagant nor penurious. Things which are required merely for the voyage may be purchased at what are termed "cheap shops," but every article required after his arrival in India should be of the best material and make. Having myself been in command of the Cadet Institution for some time in Calcutta, I have, too frequently, witnessed the results of a mistaken economy on the part of parents or guardians in the equipment of the young officer. They are not aware of the injury they do, in so starting a youngster in life. The generality of "ready made" clothes purchased on these occasions seldom do any credit to the out-

fitter, and as seldom—do they give satisfaction to the wearer; the consequence is the young Cadet gets disgusted with, and takes no care of them, and on his arrival in India, finds a refit absolutely necessary, and instead of being able to join his regiment with sufficient means in his pocket to procure his camp-equipage, he is compelled either to draw upon his friends in England, or lay the foundation of debts from which it will take years to extricate himself. The Cadet in London can never be at a loss for an outfit of any quality, but there are few persons, excepting those who have themselves been resident in India, that can correctly advise him as to the most useful articles; should the Cadet therefore have no personal friend to whom he can apply, as an Indian Army and Colonial Agent, I shall be most happy to render him every assistance and information on all points connected with India and its Army, in which I had the honor of serving for upwards of twelve years, and having made several voyages to and from that country, China, the Canadas, &c. &c. I have some practical knowledge of the wants of “sea going” travellers; and I may venture to add, that in most cases the expense of outfit, passage, &c. shall be far less than if the Cadet or his parents transacted these matters themselves.

The Cadet or Assistant-Surgeon having secured his passage, applies either personally or by his Agent. at the Secretary's Office, for his certificate

of admission into the Service, having previously named the ship in which he wishes to embark;— for this certificate the Cadet pays a fee of £2, the Assistant-Surgeon £5.

Passengers join their ship either at Gravesend or Portsmouth, but in all cases it is most advisable that all baggage, cabin furniture, &c. should be put on board in the Docks. Every thing should be collected and forwarded at one time, this will save much expence in portorage, and the Cadet should himself, if possible, personally attend their embarkation, and have every thing in his cabin placed and secured with cleets and proper lashings, at least two days before the vessel leaves London. Agents of course will do this, and it may be properly done, but the young traveller should always look to the safety of his baggage himself, and should bear in mind,—a chest, a portmanteau, or a box left behind, will subject him to several months' inconvenience and anxiety, and very probably to positive loss;—(for cabin necessities see in the Appendix.) If you join at Portsmouth, find out, from the Captain of the ship, the day and the hour he intends to be at the port from which he sails, and be sure to be there beforehand to prevent disappointment; many have lost their passage by being a "little too late," or have had to pay the exorbitant demands of boatmen, who know, perfectly well, you will suffer any imposition rather than be left behind.

CHAPTER II.

Sea-sickness—Determination to Study—Object of Study—
Friendships—Practical Jokes, &c. &c.

FOR the first few days you will in all probability suffer from sea-sickness, for which I believe there is no positive antidote; but I have generally found walking the deck briskly, keeping as much as possible in the open air, and taking the least possible quantity of liquid, the best methods of getting rid of the nausea.

Away from home, friends, and kindred, you have now fairly embarked on the ocean of life, the happiness or misery of which will much depend upon your own management.

The pilot having left the ship, and the novelty of the scene passed, you should come to the determination of devoting some portion of your time daily to study; and having fixed your hours for this purpose, you should admit of no interruption whatever, retire to your cabin, fasten your door, and let your whole attention be absorbed, with all your thoughts concentrated upon the object of your study. If you are a draftsman or mathematician, I should strongly advise you to continue your practice in each or either of these highly useful branches of education. A young officer possessing a perfect knowledge of any one single

useful attainment, with a fair portion of common sense, will soon attract the attention of his superiors, and before his course is run may find himself, without any further interest than his own exertions, at the head of one of the numerous staff-departments of the army. If you wish to become a great man, seize upon every fleeting advantage, gather up the fragments of time—the mighty minds which have gone before you have left treasures for your inheritance; but remember the choicest gold is only procured by digging. Take it for granted that there is no excellence without great labour; but the labour of the mind, like the exercise of the body when properly pursued, invigorates the pulse, and stimulates to further action. What we gain by perseverance and exertion, yields far greater delight than that which is easily obtained. The discovery of a trifling fact, or deduction worked out by our own brain, is far more gratifying than even the possession of a more important truth obtained from another. Although we cannot all be Wellingtons, it is our business to make the most of our talents and opportunities, and believe all things possible, as indeed almost all things are, to a spirit bravely and firmly resolved. A thorough knowledge of the history of your own and of the countries you are about to sojourn in, you will find essentially necessary, as also the languages of these countries, if you desire to be something more than an every-day soldier. which

every young man with a grain of spirit should do. Many may say there is no opportunity on board a ship for study—so many interruptions—want of books of reference, and a variety of other excuses—but if you wish to acquire knowledge, nothing but illness, or some actual misfortune will prevent you. The fact is, when men complain of want of time, or want of means, they have no lot or part in the spirit of a student. All knowledge is useful; but to a military man history and the biography of eminent commanders are more particularly so. From the facts of history he draws conclusions; his views are enlarged, his judgment corrected—and from the experience of former ages he learns how those who have earned imperishable names have lived and acted, under different trying and difficult circumstances. The great object of study is to lay up knowledge for future use; therefore, in reading, you should do it attentively, slowly, and deliberately. Rapid readers are not those who, generally speaking, attain the greatest amount of knowledge. He who reads slowly, and thinks much, will find his mind well furnished for intellectual operations. Do not read too many books, but read thoroughly what you undertake—make all that you do read your own, and you will soon be rich in intellectual wealth, and ever be making valuable additions to your stores. The stimulating effects produced by the perusal of the speeches of Burke, Lord Chatham, Canning, Shakspeare, and

Divines of eminence, will last through life ; and he who knows how to read to advantage, will ever have something as applicable to his mental powers as electricity is to move the animal system : and always bearing in mind that the most talented officers are selected for staff appointments, independent of books being a great luxury in the East, the Cadet should provide himself well-selected works on Military Science and general literature ; a detailed list of those I should recommend, may be had at my Office, or of Messrs. Allen & Co., Publishers, in Leadenhall-Street, of whom may also be procured the latest Maps of India, with Tables of Routes, &c. &c.

As I am giving you hints as to the disposal of your time for your future benefit, I cannot pass one subject, of the importance of which you have no doubt been duly impressed by the exhortations of an anxious mother. Life has been given us for some more especial purpose than merely to eat, drink, sleep, or waste our time in idle gratifications. The wise man will seriously consider this subject, coolly and carefully examining it, and determine upon the nature of his own obligations to that Being who has created him,—the consequent duties that belong to him through life, with the certainty of his enjoying a much happier state in another world, according to the faithful discharge of his duties in this,—to effect this correct judgment, you must “search the Scriptures ;” but

too many of us I fear treat admonitions on this head with a careless indifference, because the study of the Bible is imagined to be one which it is time enough to turn to, when we have lost all relish for opportunities of enjoying the pleasures of this world—time enough, we say, when one of the *three* warnings visit us—this is a very delusive and too frequently a most fatal error;—turn to the army-list, for the last five-and-twenty years, and you will find death has been as busy with the young as with the old—turn to the number of your own acquaintance, of your own age—have you seen none of these, in the enjoyment of health and spirits, suddenly snatched away by his relentless grasp, and can you give one solid reason why you should suppose yourself exempted from as unexpected a visit? Remember now you are no longer a boy, you will be looked upon, treated, and be expected to act as a man; and as a man you should, at least, allow reason to have as much exercise on the subject of religion, as you do on other subjects; let your mind fairly investigate the “why” you should make this subject paramount to all others, and if you have the spirit of a man, who is determined to act and think for himself, without allowing the fear of the world’s opinion to fetter his judgment, I have no fears for the result; but, if you are one that can be laughed out of an opinion formed, from what you are convinced are just and correct data, or holding that

opinion, afraid to avow it for worldly or cowardly motives, you are in want of one of the first essentials either in a Christian or a worldly soldier. If, on the contrary, you are not afraid to seek the one thing needful, you may rest assured that although a few thoughtless or vicious young men may laugh at and quiz you, the greater and better portion of your comrades will have a higher respect for, and confidence in you, provided you are consistent in your general conduct; and even the very scorers of religious habits will, if involved in any serious scrapes, sooner appeal to you for advice and assistance, than to their own boon companions. * On every account, therefore, *study* the Bible; a study which, if engaged in with a candid and teachable spirit, cannot but yield a joy which this world can neither give nor take away.

Whilst you are on board, you are, as far as the regulations of the ship are concerned, under the authority of the Captain; therefore, where you see he is only acting up to his own duty, although you may imagine it interferes with what you have a right to do, you should unhesitatingly yield to his wishes;—I allude to smoking, singing late in the evening, firing off guns, &c. &c.; and do not let any silly pride induce you to join with others in endeavouring to make what is termed “a party” against him or others on board,—for setting aside the folly of the act, you may depend upon it he can make *you* far more uncomfortable on board

than you can him; and any serious complaint coming from a respectable Commander to the Commander-in-chief, might, in after years, operate strongly against you, should you, by any unfortunate circumstances, be brought under his censure.

Be not too hasty in forming your acquaintances on board,—civility never loses a friend; familiarity has never gained one. Above all things avoid practical jokes or caricaturing; if there is one injury more than another, which men seldom or never forgive, it is that of holding them up to ridicule. It is as ungenerous, as it is the characteristic of a little mind, to expose those who may not be so highly gifted as ourselves, or to hold them up as objects of our ridicule; there are few characters who are wholly devoid of some good qualities, it augurs little, therefore, for that man's sense or goodness of heart who will pass over these, and point out only the imperfections he detects. Practical jokes too frequently end in serious quarrels;—in fact, there are very few people in the world who *can* take a joke.

Be particularly careful of your candle, and do not on any account whatever take it from the lamp. On ship-board it becomes tenfold more necessary to use extreme caution to prevent fire than on shore, for there is no escape, excepting through some extraordinary interposition of Providence, which we have no right to reckon upon;

and what must his feelings be, at such a moment, who is conscious that, through his carelessness, not only his own, but the lives of a whole ship's crew and passengers have been sacrificed.

Never go to bed without seeing that the scuttle or port in your cabin is well closed; a squall, or heavy breeze, may ere morning lay the vessel so much on her side as to cause you to find bath you will little relish.

Get into a habit of early rising, and when you are in the warmer latitudes you will find a cold shower-bath a perfect luxury,—for this purpose you should have an old pair of white pantaloons, with the legs cut off a foot above the knees, a pair of strong canvas slippers, and a dressing-gown. Speak to the quarter-master of each of the watches, to call you when they commence washing decks in the morning, at which time your appearance in such a garb will not interfere with the rules of propriety. Do not fail, when first you appear at the tub, to give the men a trifle for each watch; a half-a-crown, or five shillings, thus bestowed, is not thrown away.

One of the cuddy servants will bring you water, clean your shoes and cabin, make your bed, and any thing else you may require, for a present at the end of the voyage of £2 or £3; but recollect, never leave your keys or small articles about to put temptation in his way.

If you touch at any intermediate port, find out

from others who have been there, the objects most worthy your attention; and if you can procure any guide or history of the town at which you land, do so,—and make the most of your time in seeing and learning as much as you can of it; but, recollect hotels and taverns are most expensive places.

Always have a letter ready for an opportunity. Remember that when you are away from home, you are more likely to forget and neglect your parents and friends than they are to forget you; *you* are in new scenes, forming new acquaintances,—*they* stay at home,—they miss you at the table, and speak of you,—they let no day pass without addressing their prayers to heaven in your behalf, and at night they send their thoughts away after you, and have a thousand anxieties about you which nothing but your letters can remove or alleviate. Write at least once a month, and, in your letters, speak out your feelings in the same easy, cheerful manner that you would use, were you at home, and entertaining the family circle with what you have seen and thought during a temporary absence. Such a periodical remembrancer of home and kindred will, on its receipt, be highly gratifying to your parents, and it will tend to keep alive some of the noblest and sweetest virtues of which the heart is susceptible. A neglect of this duty towards parents, whose anxiety you cannot but be assured of, evinces such a want of common

gratitude, much less affection, such as a young heart should feel for a parent, that I can scarcely believe it possible that such a monster exists.

Cadets for Bengal, touching at Madras, have free quarters given them in the Fort during the whole time of their stay; a non-commissioned officer is sent on board to conduct them there, as they are not permitted to remain at an hotel. A mess is provided in the Fort for about two rupees per diem, not, of course, including wine; each room is provided with a bedstead and mattress, but you must take your own sheets, pillow-cases, towels, &c. Should you be asked to live with a private friend, you are allowed to do so.

Bear in mind that a sudden and too free use of fruits and vegetables, after a long voyage, frequently produces severe illness; therefore, for health's sake, be *very* moderate at first.

When the vessel drops her anchor, she is almost immediately besieged by natives, all offering "service to master;" therefore put every thing you possess under lock and key directly you enter the port.

Cleanliness in person, dress, habits, thoughts, and expressions, is one of the characteristics of a thorough gentleman. Circumstances may sometimes occasion a want of it in the two former, but nothing can justify the breach of it by indulging in the others.

"A want of decency is a want of sense."

Do not be too lavish of your linen at the commencement of the voyage, relying on the probable opportunity of having it washed at the Cape, or some other port; and be careful to put by two or three changes expressly for the first few days after your arrival. It would not be very pleasant to have to pick out the *least* tumbled shirt from your soiled clothes-bag, to make your first appearance in the land of Palaces.

Keep a daily journal, commencing on the day of your sailing, of all remarkable occurrences that take place, inserting them regularly; note the leading circumstances down, with such observations and remarks as a prudent judgment, guided *strictly by facts*, would warrant, which will always dictate comments fitted for the perusal of yourself and friends, at any remote period; and, at the close of each day, ask yourself this simple question, "What good have I done to-day? and what wrong?" Set down the reply, and review it weekly.

CHAPTER III.

Arrival at the Presidency—Letters of Introduction—Hiring Servants—Maltreating them—Court of Directors' orders on this subject—Subordination.

On your arrival at the Presidency to which you are appointed, if no Government officer is sent for you, you must immediately report your arrival to the Superintendent of Cadets, or to the Town-Major, who will give you the necessary orders respecting your future military movements, &c. There are quarters in the Fort at each Presidency, allotted to the Cadets,—they are not allowed to take up their residence in the town, unless with some friend of known respectability. As soon as possible after your arrival, *personally* deliver your letters of introduction; it is an attention due to the friends who gave them, and an early delivery is more appreciated by the persons to whom they are addressed. Be very careful in engaging servants, and more particularly avoid those who speak English. If you receive written characters, you will be inundated with them: apply for advice on this subject to any of your friends, or to the Superintendent of Cadets, and in the event of your servants behaving ill, be sure to inform him of the same, who will, if the complaint be a just one, prevent their being again employed in the Fort.

Never take the law into your own hands, it is strictly forbidden by the Regulations of the Court of Directors, and may involve you, as it has many, in very unpleasant consequences. The following extracts from a letter from the Court of Directors have been published for the information of their army, in consequence of a court-martial on two officers for maltreating a Native:—

“4th July, 1838.—Para. 1. We have repeatedly expressed and enforced our intention of dismissing from the Company’s service every officer who shall be proved to have been guilty of cruelty to any native, either by violently and illegally beating, or otherwise maltreating him; and we have desired the local Governments to be very particular in bringing to our notice any instance of that kind which may occur.

“10. We have, however, observed with much regret, from the evidence adduced on the trial, that Ensign —— inflicted a blow or blows upon the man whose death gave rise to the charge against him, and we are of opinion that his conduct was highly reprehensible. We cannot doubt but that this melancholy instance of the death of a fellow-creature so immediately after receiving the blows, will act as a powerful and effectual warning to Ensign ——, and to the service at large, to abstain hereafter from the unworthy, degrading, and highly reprehensible practices, of striking or beat-

ing their native servants. Whilst expressing this hope, we desire that Ensign —— be informed that if, contrary to our expectations, he shall be proved upon any future occasion to have been guilty of such misconduct, whatever may be its degree, he will certainly be dismissed from the Company's service.

“11. We desire that you will publish this despatch in general orders.”

One hasty blow may entail on yourself, and others, the most unhappy consequences; one of the highest ornaments of the military profession (and without which no officer can obtain celebrity as a commander) is, that constant preservation of a steady habit of self-control and forbearance, under *all* circumstances of provocation—and a man of true courage will ever avoid striking another, who, either from physical causes, or from relative position, he is aware, dare not return the blow.

Do not put temptation in the way of your servants. Money and jewellery should never be needlessly exposed to their view or keeping; it is as unjust towards them as it is to yourself. There is, I am sorry to say, a great want of honesty and veracity in the servants in general; and, therefore, I should advise you to keep a list of whatever things you place under their charge, and let them see you do so, and take a review of

them monthly. Keep also your own accounts, and never omit to put down every fraction you receive or pay; this will be a very great help to your keeping within your income. Few people will believe that the trifling sums they expend daily, can possibly amount to the large total they find themselves minus of, at the end of a month.

Some of your letters of introduction may be the means of your obtaining an invitation to remain with a friend during your stay in Calcutta; this will not release you from subjection to military authority, and you must therefore occasionally call at the Superintendent's office for orders.

Here, let me say a word or two on the subject of subordination.—The young revel in the idea of "freedom." They imagine their school-days as prison-bars, which, once escaped, places them on the wide field of liberty,—they are to act and judge for themselves; and so completely does it possess the mind, that they are unwilling to conceive the necessity of restraint or self-control. But we must, in every station of life, endure the yoke,—we *must* submit our wills, more or less, to the wills of others. In military life more particularly, obedience is the primary essential. You will, no doubt, meet with many disagreeable and trying circumstances, where your inclinations and wishes are at variance with the rules and regulations of the service, or the orders of your superiors; but make it a point always, in the first

instance, to obey unhesitatingly, *afterwards* remonstrate respectfully, should you deem yourself oppressed or injured : and be very careful, even then, how you question the right of your superior to give the order. If it is one that merely affects your own private convenience, and evidently issued for the purpose of annoying you, or you fancy the motive to have been such, you had better let it pass without a remark ; but if it affects the interest of others, and if a majority of your brother-officers deem a remonstrance justifiable, do not fear to do so, in a temperate official communication through the regular channel (the Adjutant) to your commanding-officer, and if he still persists in continuing the oppression, request him through the same channel to submit the correspondence to the Commander-in-chief. But think well before you commit yourself to paper. In every act of importance give the subject most serious, cool, and unprejudiced consideration, and take the opinion of another whose judgment you can rely on. Many a man has, in the heat of the moment, said or written things, which on reflection, he would give ~~words~~ to recal, but in vain,—therefore, you cannot be too guarded either in uttering, or in expressing on paper your thoughts during a state of excitement. Allowance will seldom be made for irritated feelings ; a soldier, in particular, cannot too early commence the study of curbing them, and, al-

though it may cost you many a sacrifice, once obtain the mastery, you will have gained a victory of which you have more reason to be proud, than the greatest you can ever achieve in the field of battle. The man who can command himself has one most powerful argument in favor of his being qualified to command others.

Having remained at the Presidency a few weeks, you will be ordered to do duty with a regiment; you cannot be permanently posted to one, until the date of your rank arrives from England. If you have had your wits about you, you will have picked up during these few weeks much valuable information respecting the nature of the country, the peculiar wants incident to your travelling through it, and upon other material points, which the limits of this little work prevent me from enumerating in detail, but which I should be happy to communicate on a personal reference. If in Bengal, your destination is generally arrived at by water conveyance. A detachment of cadets is placed under the command of some officer, who having been on leave of absence, is about to join his regiment; two or three hire a budgerow and a cook-boat together, and lay in sufficient stores for a voyage of three or four months. Since my time, however, I hear this mode of travelling is superseded by the steamers which now ply on the Ganges.—making the trip in twenty days, which, by the old mode, took

three or four months. At Madras and Bombay, it will be necessary for you to get your camp-equipage previous to your leaving the Presidency; and, whatever others may say, let me advise you *always* to have this complete and efficient, so that, at any moment, wherever you may be ordered, you are as a soldier should be, *ready*, and not under the necessity of borrowing. Of what your camp-equipage should consist you will learn better on the spot than I can tell you; but a subaltern should never have more than is absolutely necessary, unless his private means are equal to the expense of luxuries. Your pay is sufficient for your current expenses, and, depend upon it, if you once allow them to exceed your income, you will most bitterly repent it. Nothing, except loss of character, ever weighs down the spirits like debt. It haunts the soul day and night. All the efforts of denying yourself the luxuries, or even the comforts of life, are light in comparison with the burden of debt. It shackles and destroys the mind,—it lays a burden of dependence and obligation on the noble spirit more painful than can be expressed,—it shakes that confidence which is so delightful to an honest heart,—in fact it utterly annihilates every feeling of pleasure, and too frequently leads to the commission of ungentlemanly acts, if not to positive crime. You cannot too studiously avoid this appalling evil. Do not be led away with the idea that at a future

day you can easily spare the sum required, it is a fallacy which will plunge you into ruin ; unless you can pay at once for the things you wish to purchase, rather suffer any privation, any annoyance, any ridicule, than be tempted to get into debt for it ; the time for payment must come, (it is astonishing how a debtor's time flies,) and when it arrives, and the pleasure derived from the purchase flown, how bitter the remembrance of the folly, none can tell but those who have experienced the utter misery of such self-reproach. I have felt, and witnessed in others, such distressing scenes from this cause, that I cannot too strongly urge you to avoid so dangerous a rock in the sea of life ; and believe me, for one who strikes upon it and escapes, there are hundreds who are shipwrecked and lost for ever.

A tent, a table, camp-stool, a bedstead with an arched cover of oil-cloth, four bullock-trunks, a couple of pettarahs or basket-boxes, with a canteen and a brass wash-hand basin, and a small collection of well-chosen books, should constitute the greater part of your baggage. The tents should be light enough for two camels—two bullocks will be needed for the trunks, and a couple of bearers who carry the pettarahs slung on each end of a bamboo, across their shoulders, and three or four Coolies to carry your cooking apparatus in baskets on their heads. All young officers, on first joining their regiments, are allowed a certain

sum, according to the distance they have ~~to~~ travel, which is supposed to cover the expenses of hiring a boat (if by water), or a palanquin and bearers. In this march to join their regiments, I believe young officers lay the foundation of more diseases than in almost any period of their service. If fond of shooting, the temptation is so strong that few can resist the inclination to pass a few hours in searching for game, and in pursuit of it forget they are almost within the tropics, and that wading through a jheel or swamp, with a sun even two hours high, is the sure road to a variety of diseases incident to a hot climate,—all of which, though they may not show themselves immediately, sooner or later affect the constitution, and anticipate the march of time. Instead of seeing the hale and hearty man in the prime of life, at the age of 40, we behold the long-visaged, bilious, attenuated form, hastening to his native land in search of that health which a little prudence and self-denial, in earlier years, would have preserved to him.

CHAPTER IV.

Quitting the Presidency—Mode of Travelling—Camp Equipage—Medicines—Necessity of Knowing the Language—Settling Disputes—Supplies of European Manufacture—Where to procure Lists of Prices—Letters of Introduction—On Conversation; its Object and Use—Scandal—Visiting—Native Thieves.

MEDICAL officers frequently accompany the detachments of Cadets; but where no such officer is appointed, I should advise you to procure a small chest containing bottles of calomel, jalap, laudanum, ether, peppermint, glauber salts, rhubarb, and also adhesive plaster. Mr. HOOPER, Chemist, of No. 6, Pall-Mall East, has, from my directions as to size, &c. fitted-up medicine-chests that will answer every purpose you can require. In spasms and incipient cholera, I have found a few drops of ether, laudanum, and peppermint, in a little water, of the greatest service; immediately afterwards five or six grains of calomel, followed, in the course of five or six hours, by castor-oil, or a dose of rhubarb. But, above all things, avoid the *habit* of “quacking” yourself. The generality of diseases, in every country, if not generated, are very much increased by excesses of some kind or other—eating of rich and luscious dishes immoderately—drinking—exposure to the sun—and

habits peculiar to young men. Experience will soon tell you what has been the cause of any inconvenience you may be suffering from, and if you possess common sense you will be careful to abstain from the exciting cause, whatever it may be. A few days' abstinence from the usual quantum of food, frequently answers instead of medicine, and is certainly much more pleasant. There is not a doubt but frequent fastings recruit the stomach and digestive powers more than anything.

The first and great object every man should aim at, should be to discipline his mind. You never can attain much respect or attention from the world, if you have not a control over your appetites and passions. It is truly said, "no man whose appetites are his masters, can perform his duties with strictness and regularity." If he would become superior to external influence, he must first become superior to his own passions.

Your time on the march, or in your boat, should be as much employed as when on board a ship. I cannot too strongly impress on you the urgent necessity of gaining a thorough knowledge of the language of the people with whom a great portion of your life has to pass; it is true, you will find hundreds who have attained rank and emolument without possessing more than a few phrases of every day occurrence, but you will never see such officers holding high and confidential appointments. Besides which, an officer has frequently

to decide on cases brought before him, either in disputes between men of his own company, or, if on the march, between his soldiers, servants, and villagers within his camp; and surely he should consider it an imperative duty to acquire the means of direct communication with those who appeal to him as supplicants or criminals. A dreadful responsibility rests on him who, having had the opportunity, has neglected it, and in consequence is obliged to trust to an interpreter (perhaps some of his own servants who may have an interest in the question). How perfectly may he distort the facts. Who is to detect him? In vain may the innocent implore the protection of his judge, who comprehends not one syllable he utters, and yet fears not to pronounce his sentence. Such a man surely perils his everlasting peace, who, from idleness or want of steady perseverance, is unable justly to decide between man and man. No one can foresee the injury he may inflict—not only on the accused himself, but also on a numerous family depending upon him. I will not for an instant suppose the officer capable of receiving a bribe, but the guilt of doing so, in the eyes of God, will be as great, if he, through wanton neglect, is obliged to depute one who, he must be well aware (if he understands anything of the native character), will not scruple to take the golden bait.

If you are fond of drawing, you will have ample

opportunities of filling a book with your sketches. I should strongly advise your keeping a journal ; for this purpose I should keep two books, one in which I would daily insert all the occurrences worth remembering—your own thoughts—any particular conversation, with the different opinions broached on the occasion ; in the other, I would weekly transcribe such parts of the former as I thought worthy, or which, I fancied, might be interesting, to friends at home, or useful at some future time.—For the first, common copy-books would be sufficient, the other should contain at least ten or twelve quires of ruled paper, and bound in boards.

Preparatory to joining your regiment, endeavour to find out if there be any officers belonging to it at the Presidency ; from them you can learn many particulars respecting it, which may be of use. If it has no mess it will very materially alter your arrangement for supplies. All articles of European manufacture are, of course, much dearer the farther you travel from the original mart ; I should, therefore, strongly advise all persons who are likely to be long resident in India, to make arrangements with an agent in London to forward annually, or semi-annually, certain articles which bear an exorbitant price in India. Such an arrangement would, I feel confident, save at least 50 per cent., after every expense is paid.

If you can procure letters of introduction to

parties residing at the intermediate stations, do not fail to do so; it will tend to break the monotony of your journey, and may possibly lead to acquaintanceship which, in after-life, you will be anxious to improve. • Parties residing in the interior are seldom found wanting in hospitality; and I have known many instances of such casual introductions resulting in friendships which have been of the highest benefit to the young officer. But then you must endeavour to please.

The great secret of the pleasures we frequently experience in society is, the uncommon powers of conversation some one of the party possesses, which renders him not only agreeable and entertaining, but tends to put the whole company into good humour, and certainly promotes that kind and social feeling which should always exist in private circles.

This power of conversation may be very materially improved by care and attention; in fact, you should make it a study, and consider it a necessary accomplishment. It is astonishing the effect it will have on the circles in which you move; and by it you will have the power of doing an infinity of good. In whatever society you may be placed, you should always endeavour to elicit facts and information; and it is your duty, in turn, to benefit that society, by affording them an opportunity to gather from your stores. By flat and trivial conversation you expose your own igno-

rance, and disgust every sensible man present; and, perhaps, draw upon you some severe sarcasm or reproof, which you will justly merit. Let your conversation always tend to some useful end. Many a man is tolerated at times for his "small talk;" but it is only for a time,—the instant a man of thought and reflection chooses to clothe his ideas in language, the other sinks into utter insignificance; and ever bear in mind that to hear patiently, and answer precisely, are the great perfections of conversation.

Mankind in general have an unfortunate propensity to scandal. We must, in charity to the world, think the generality of people do not rightly know, or at least do not duly consider, what an extensive and irreparable mischief they do, when they slander any one, more especially any useful and reputable person, raising or rehearsing false reports of him; otherwise, surely so very base and heinous a crime could not be so frequently practised, and so little lamented. It is no proof of wisdom, of courage, or of Christianity, to throw out even hints which may injure another, or prejudice the circle in which he moves against him. Slander shoots poisoned arrows against a man's most valued enjoyment—his reputation! A man's good name is many times his livelihood, and by blasting this, you rob his family of their bread; and, therefore, our laws in this case allow any tradesman considerable damages, if he be mali-

ciously aspersed. And the higher the station of the person is, so much the more heinous is the offence, and the more advanced the damages. The best of the heathens had always the tenderest sense of any injury* done to their name. The great M. T. Cicero says, "That none but people of the most base spirits, and the most flagitious and profligate lives, could be negligent of their reputation." He who is accustomed to speak ill of others, may rest assured that although he will find many to join in the venomous and cowardly attack, yet he will sink not only in the estimation of the noble and the generous, but his companions will very naturally conclude in their absence the same liberty will be taken with them, and will think it all fair to do the same by him. On the other hand, do not get into the habit of flattering your friends or acquaintances—casual remarks on the merit of any particular praiseworthy action is not flattery—but the fulsome unmeaning praise in which some men indulge in the presence of their dupes, is disgusting in the extreme; and if your friend is a sensible man, he will only despise you for the motive which he will be aware actuates you; viz., a wish to be paid in the same coin. There is an old saying, "Wherever there is flattery there is a fool or knave in the case." "

Do not join in conversation with those who treat God, or any of his ordinances, with levity or irreverence—depend upon it, the man who betrays

such ingratitude towards his Maker and best friend, and such a want of sound intellect and true wisdom, would not scruple to ruin your character or that of any other person if he could gain anything by it. He who countenances immoral and coarse language, by laughing and listening to its jests, &c., is but one degree removed from the scoffer himself. Common swearing, I am happy to say, is now completely out of fashion; an oath is seldom heard among people styling themselves "gentle." In fact, it is *now* truly considered "neither brave, polite, nor wise." Talk as little of yourself or your own deeds as possible. Mason has some very good rules in regard to conversation. He bids you avoid that company from which you can receive no improvement, or which will not afford you rational entertainment. Study the character of your company: if they are your superiors, ask them questions, and be an attentive hearer; if your inferiors, try to do them good. When the conversation flags, revive it by some general subject that all can speak on. Every body will feel obliged, when you break a dead silence; even a common remark may lead to an animated and entertaining discussion. Be an attentive listener to parties who are evidently masters of their subject; by hearing the different sides, you may afterwards speak on it with advantage yourself. Be careful not to animadvert too freely on the foibles or mistakes of others. or you may have

your own not very pleasantly commented upon. Do not affect to shine in company. Be free and easy, without being impertinent or rude; much valuable thought is drawn out by trying to make all feel at their ease.* Never lose your temper in company;—if you are so unfortunate as to get into a discussion with a boisterous, passionate antagonist, keep yourself cool: it is cold steel that cuts, and you will soon have the best of the argument; but, if you are aware of your opponent being a quarrelsome person, your wisest plan is to drop the argument at once;—if you thrust your hand into a wasp's nest, you will of course get stung. The gift of language is one of the greatest blessings to mankind, but its instrument, the tongue, cannot be too skilfully used. It is an engine for good or evil. St. James, in his General Epistle, in the 3rd chapter, calls it “an unruly member,” “full of deadly poison;” and so it is, but, if wielded aright, it bestows a blessing instead of a curse. The 15th Psalm, 3rd chapter St. James, and 13th of St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, should be learned and studied by every young man entering life.

I shall close these hints on conversation in the Rev. Mr. Todd's own words, in his “Guide to Students,” which are equally as applicable to the soldier as the student. “With a cultivated mind, with a fund of ready knowledge, and with manners and habits that make him welcome wherever

he goes, and with an influence which cultivation always gives, the young officer can do much for the good of man, the honour of his God, and for his own future peace, by the manner in which he uses his powers of conversation."

In visiting among your brother subalterns, or even in the higher grades in camp, your servant always attends with your chair, knives, forks, spoons, plates, and glasses; your host provides the viands and wines. A bachelor, under the rank of a major, is never expected to have with him anything more than a marching establishment.

If possible never sleep in the open air, or in a draught; many think in such a climate they may do it with impunity, but it is a most fatal error, and, if indulged in, chronic rheumatism, paralysis, and other formidable diseases will assuredly be the consequence. Before you retire for the night, put out your light previous to your placing your watch and purse, or any valuable articles, in their proper place, for the tent-doors are generally made of very thin strips of strong rush, so fastened together as to admit both light and air; everything, therefore, is seen from the outside, and well noted by the thieves who pay visits to your camp in numberless disguises. Everything you value should be placed under lock and key; and with a light chain passed through the handles or round your boxes, the whole may be secured to the tent-pole. The thieves of India are proverbial for their

dexterity; the pillow and the head which rests on it are often insufficient to protect the watch lying under them; the best safeguard is a small terrier, or other watchful dog. If at any time you feel perfectly convinced a thief is in your tent, do not make use of fire-arms, for the chances are ten to one that, instead of the thief, the ball will strike some one of the numerous camp-followers who lie about in every direction; the safest weapon is the sword, but your movements must be so quietly performed as not to excite his attention, or your chance of catching him will be gone. Their usual mode is to divest themselves of all clothing, well oil or grease their bodies, and then imitating the howl of a dog, prowl about on all fours until they find an opportunity of cutting the sides, or entering the door of your tent, having observed, when your candle was alight, the place of deposit of your different articles.

On the march, servants are very apt to oppress and cheat the villagers in their purchases for your table, charging you full price, and giving them about a quarter the amount. This is frequently unavoidable, as the servants take good care to prevent complaints being made, and if you do not understand the language, the poor villager has no chance of redress.

Every officer, in passing through a military station, is required to report his arrival to the station staff-officer, for the information of the officer

commanding; and it is a compliment due to the latter to pay your respects personally, in full uniform. If you are under a senior officer, he will mention your arrival in his report, and allow you to accompany him in his visit of ceremony to the commanding officer. The daily distance generally travelled on the march is ten or twelve miles, commenced about three o'clock in the morning, and arrive on your ground about a quarter or half an hour after sun-rise; a cold bath and your breakfast you are then perfectly ready for. Avoid as much as possible exposure to the sun; when duty calls you, of course there should be no hesitation; but a needless exposure is sure to be attended with unpleasant results. Take an account of your bazaar expenses every night or morning; if you allow them to run on for two or three days, you may be certain you will have to pay for more than you have had, and take care in reciting the items your servant does not give as two separate articles, the Hindoostanee and the English name of ONE, which they very frequently will do; here again is another inducement for you speedily to acquire the language of the country; every day you will find some fresh reason for considering a knowledge of the native language indispensable.

Pistols are not absolutely necessary for infantry officers, but a pair of good-sized pocket ones may be at times useful in travelling through the jungle and unfrequented paths; an adventure might call

them into action, but you cannot be too cautious in using them, and never allow your servants to touch them on any account. Before you leave the Presidency, take care to get receipts from all those to whom you have paid money, and make it an invariable rule always to keep receipts; for the want of this caution many have been obliged to pay the same bills twice.

Some young men are very fond of chopping and changing their horses, dogs, guns, &c.; avoid this, it will lead to disputes, suspicions, and, perhaps, open accusations of wanting to deceive or overreach. If you have a good horse, dog, or gun, or any other thing which answers your purpose, you should leave "well" alone, and be contented, or in changing you may have cause to regret it: besides, the habit of bartering is not compatible with your profession. Let not the cheapness of any article which is unnecessary tempt you. Do not indulge in that silly vanity of wishing to have finer horses, more servants, or a larger establishment than the generality of officers of your own grade; "Economy is the life of the army," a maxim often quoted, but I fear seldom followed. It is, unfortunately, by the inexperienced and young, generally despised as a low virtue, tending to selfishness, and frequently mistaken for avarice. The difference between the two is as great as possible; the one grasps all for the pleasure of mere accumulation, the other lays up for himself the

permanent power of being useful and generous. Never, therefore, ridicule the man whom you see denying himself pleasures, which his apparent means may warrant, until you know the motive which actuates him. He may have an aged and distressed mother at home ; sisters or brothers dependent upon his kindness, or feeling the want of domestic comforts ; he may be wisely laying up a store to provide a comfortable home for his future partner for life.

CHAPTER V.

Joining the Regiment—First Duties—Drill—Mess—Wine and Beer not necessary—Drunkenness—Gambling—Duelling—How to avoid it, &c. &c

WE will suppose you to have joined your regiment.—Your first duty is to call upon the adjutant, who will take you with him, and introduce you to your commanding officer; and, if he is friendly disposed, he will also introduce you to others of the regiment. You are now placed in the society of those with whom you will probably have to associate for many years; it therefore behoves you to be very cautious how you form your friendships. If you find one more than another particularly attentive to you, whilst he does not seem to stand on very friendly terms with the other officers, be on your guard that you do not commit yourself; receive his attentions with politeness, but nothing more, until you have had sufficient time and opportunity to judge of the different characters composing your corps. Never join in “party” squabbles. Endeavour to keep on good terms with all, and never allow your friendship for one to make you unjust to another.

If you have had opportunity, I conclude you will have learnt your manual and platoon exercises; if not, you will be placed under the Quartermaster-Serjeant, to go through the usual drill

instruction, before you join your company on parade. Be particularly attentive and learn every minutiae of drill exercise; without it you never can hope or look for the appointment of adjutant; and nothing can be so grating as to be obliged to find fault, with the knowledge of your own ignorance in the practical performance of the same duty.

Always be five minutes *before* your time on the parade-ground, rather than one minute after; and let this be your maxim in all engagements. Punctuality is important, because it subserves the peace and good temper of a family; the want of it not only infringes on necessary duty, but sometimes excludes this duty; the calmness of mind which it produces, is another advantage of punctuality. A disorderly man is always in a hurry; he has no time to speak to you, because he is going elsewhere, and when he gets there he is too late for his business, or he must hurry away to another before he can finish it. Punctuality gives weight to character: "Such a man has made an appointment, then I know he will keep it." Appointments, indeed, become debts. "I owe you punctuality if I have made an appointment with you, and have no right to throw away your time if I do my own."

If there be a mess, you will of course become a member. Here you may often have a good resolution put to the test: do not be weak enough to allow the jeers or ridicule of others to tempt you

to break it. If you cannot afford it (which is the fact, if you have nothing else but your pay) do not indulge in the unnecessary luxuries of beer or wine; fortunately, in the present day, that foolish and certainly not very polite custom, of pressing persons to drink more than their own wishes dictate, has gone out of fashion, and young officers can now only blame themselves if they persist in entailing on themselves an expense which their income will not warrant, and which is by no means necessary, either to their health or respectability. Always keep a bottle of brandy at home, to be used *medicinally*. Weak brandy and water, after excessive fatigue, or when the water is not very pure, may be of service; but, if you cannot withstand the temptation, and find yourself drinking it stronger and stronger, give it up at once; if you do not, you are lost. There is nothing so difficult of cure as drunkenness. By indulgence, you will so strengthen the habit, that you will soon become a confirmed drunkard, the most odious of vices, and, in a military man in particular, one that totally unfits him for his profession, and which inevitably leads to his own ruin, and, if he has a family, to theirs also. If you, therefore, value your own peace of mind, your character as a soldier, as a citizen of the world, as a Christian, shun the very first approaches to this most disgusting crime.

If a friend, on his journey, is passing through

your station, you will like to shew him ~~some~~ little attention,—you ask him to dinner; by the habit you have practised of denying yourself luxuries, you will be enabled the better to afford him (if he is accustomed to it) a glass of *good* wine, for this purpose always keep a few bottles of such in your house, and do not let him regret having availed himself of your hospitality, from your having given him some wretched stuff toq often palmed upon the inexperienced wine-bibber as a something very superior. Whatever you buy in this way, go to a respectable firm, whose members are well known, and tell them candidly you are no judge, but you trust them to give you such as you can with pleasure give to a friend who is. You will pay a little more, but, in the small quantity you should purchase, it will be well spent.

In becoming the guest of another, whose income you have reason to know is no better than your own, do not indulge at his table in what you know he cannot well afford: this may always be done without showing him your motive; and, remember, if you indulge at the expense of others, you must, of course, expect they will return the compliment.

I fear you may now and then meet with persons who, not overburdened with a tender conscience, will frequently ask themselves to “tiffin or to dinner,” if they are aware of your keeping good beer or wine. Give to such, a simple curry, and

tell them, in a joking manner, that you are too poor to afford "lall shrub"* or Hodgson,† and, therefore, your friends must excuse your placing yourself out of temptation's way; in any case, be but firm, and true to yourself, and you will not be put to the test often. When once such victimizers find you cannot be imposed upon, and have resolution enough to adhere to your determination, you will not have many such visits; and, depend upon it, you will not be thought the worse off for such prudence.

By making many little sacrifices, which afford, perhaps, but a momentary gratification, you will be able to find means to join any proposition the regiment in general may wish to carry out for the purpose of increasing the harmony and good-fellowship of the corps or station.—Should your own opinion not exactly accord with theirs, still, if the great majority are anxious to effect their object, and your own objections rest *only* in a dislike to the measure, fall in at once with a good grace to their opinions, provided your means will admit. Nothing is so prejudicial to a young officer as that of always avoiding the harmless sports or amusements proposed by his brother-officers, or of constantly raising objections to them, and setting up his opinion in opposition to

Claret.

† Hodgson's Pale Ale, a favourite beverage in India.

theirs. But do not misunderstand me. On no account would I ever recommend a young officer to join in any act which is either illegal, immoral, or which may inflict pain either on the mind or body of any human being. In such cases (and they will be very rare), you cannot be too firm and unbending—acquiescence becomes a crime.

Gambling is a vice, I am happy to say, not so prevalent as it formerly was, amongst officers of the army. In any game of chance or skill, never allow the stake to be more than the smallest current coin. Winning is no proof of superiority, for we find that the greatest winners are generally the greatest “black-legs,” and no money is so much regretted as money lost at play. The gambler is never trusted; and even though he may play fairly and honestly, he is always suspected. He is always kept in a state of feverish excitement; and, if he has a family, what a selfish cruel heart must he possess, to indulge in a vice which may in a moment plunge his wife and children into irretrievable ruin. A gambler can never expect assistance from his friends, for who will ever assist *him*, who is determined to ruin himself. Few men there are who, with their money, do not also lose their temper; and with their temper, their judgment and reason. *Suicide*, either by his own hand or by the hand of his *friend*, generally ends the career of the gambler. More than one-half of the duels which take place owe their origin

to the card-table, the billiard-room, or the race-course. This leads me to make a few remarks on duelling. It was the custom, in the early ages, for whole families to wage war with one another, in consequence of some real or assumed injury; and, to such an extent was this wholesale mode of satisfaction carried on, that it became necessary to establish laws by which such sanguinary disputes should be settled by an individual from each family. The introduction of trial by battle we owe to William the Conqueror; and, even since his time, it has more or less been looked upon as the only honourable mode of repairing an affront or injury, although a more ridiculous and criminal one could never well be devised. Notwithstanding the endeavours of the great and good Sully, minister to Henry IV.,—notwithstanding the extraordinary examples of severity made by Cardinal Richelieu during Louis the XIIth's reign,—or the more extraordinary power M. Olier, a minister of religion, had over the minds of several noblemen in the time of Louis XIV., in prevailing upon them to institute a Court of Honour for the suppression of duelling; at the head of which stood the famous and well-known Marquis de Fencelon;—notwithstanding all this, duelling has always prevailed to a greater extent, and practised with greater cruelties, in France than in England, simply because the English are a more thinking and less excitable people; but certainly

not because they are less brave or less honourable, but they very properly set a high value on human life. From the year 1700 to 1720, duelling was at its greatest height in England; the numerous tragic scenes handed down to us during that period, we find, had almost all of them their commencement either in the gambling-house, the brothel, the tavern, masquerade, or theatre, and the actors generally thoughtless young men or confirmed *roues*. In 1721, the progress of duelling received a check, from the conviction of a Major Oney for murder—(this was the first that took place). The Major prevented his execution by committing suicide the night before he was to have suffered. In the *Spectator*, No. 84, you will find a beautiful paper against duelling by Steele, who, contrary to his inclinations and avowed principles, was unfortunately led into a rencontre with a young brother officer, and in attempting to disarm him ran him through the body. Addison also, in the same work, has written a humorous satire on duelling.

The present age, to its honour, does not brand every man as a coward who has sense and wisdom enough to explain when misconceived, or who freely acknowledges his error when wrong. The duellist is now looked upon rather as a bully than a man of courage. In fact, nothing can be more absurd than the practice of duelling.

If you have acted wrong, your taking away or

attempting to take away the life of the injured person cannot, by the subtlest reasoning, prove you otherwise than wrong; if, on the other hand, you are the injured party, are you not adding crime to crime, first, by mocking God in your daily prayers, in asking forgiveness *as* you forgive others; and secondly, in committing a direct breach of the commandment, which says, "Thou shalt do no murder." Duelling is a subject which has so often been discussed, that nothing new in favour or in opposition can possibly be brought forward. The question now rests entirely with a man's conscience. Until a Court of Honour, sanctioned and upheld by Government, is established, to take cognizance of all offences between gentlemen, for which the law does not provide, I fear the practice will not entirely be abandoned. A bully should be scouted from society;—but, as you may be placed in that delicate and trying situation, the result of which either brands you as a coward, or finds you unhappily fighting against God, I will give you a few hints how to avoid, in some measure, subjecting yourself to this dilemma. In the first place, never enter on an argument with a man whose temper you know to be easily excited. Do not animadvert too freely in company on the faults or foibles of others. Do not hastily take offence. Young men are too apt to imagine an insult offered, when their statements have been corrected, or their opinions slighted;

or where an expression might by some little ingenuity be tortured into an offence, I have seen would-be-vaillant heroes endeavour to make it a pretext for a quarrel, that they might have an opportunity of figuring in a duel,—avoid the society of such. Be very guarded in your expressions, where you have to speak of the conduct of others; and, in all your narrations, whether of men or things, speak nothing but what you firmly believe to be the pure and simple verity. A coward may not be a liar, but a liar is invariably a coward.

If you have, through intemperance, passion, or any other cause, been led to insult another, either by word or deed, do not allow any false pride to prevent you from at once acknowledging your error; and as publicly as you have insulted, so publicly make the reparation; humiliating though it may be for the moment, depend upon it you will rise in the estimation of all your brother officers and in your own. I speak from experience; in an unguarded moment, and under a false impression, I once questioned rather warmly the word of a brother officer at the public mess; I was afterwards convinced by a friend that I was wrong; humiliating and painful as I deemed the offering an apology would be, still I thought it proper, and did it as publicly in the mess-room the same evening; and I not only felt the inward satisfaction arising from doing that which was right, but,

from the manner in which it was received by the whole of the officers present, I was more than amply rewarded for my acknowledgment of error. No slavish fear should dictate this acknowledgment, but the honourable and Christian principle of "doing unto others what you would they should do unto you." When you are insulted, do not instantly break out into warm and fiery language. Your opponent may be labouring under the effect of intoxication—to attempt to bring him to reason at the moment would be useless, and threats will but increase his excitement: some remark of yours may have struck a chord of painful recollections, which he imagines you have intentionally touched—or he may be labouring under a mistake as to something you have said or done in his absence. Whatever be his motive, it is your duty, as well as your interest, to keep cool, and if you find he is dead to all reasoning, silence is your only remedy for the time. In a few hours after the occurrence, if he has been a friend, call upon him yourself, with another, a brother officer of acknowledged worth and some standing, if you can get such to accompany you, and if he has a spark of good feeling, he will fully appreciate your kindness, and at once see the course he ought to pursue; if he still persists in his error, you have done your duty; but, notwithstanding, you are certainly placed in a very trying situation. Johnson justifies duelling in the re-

ceiver of an affront ; he says, such an one does not fight from passion against his antagonist, but out of self-defence, to avert the stigma of the world, and to prevent himself from being driven out of society—thus placing the opinion of the world in opposition to the law of God. He also defends it upon the principle that, if public war be allowed to be consistent with morality, private war must be equally so. I cannot agree with him. No person who professes Christianity, or who believes in the words of its divine Author, can for an instant argue in justification of so revolting and so barbarous a practice. No man commits a more palpable absurdity than the duellist. He fights not, in one case out of a hundred, because he wishes to punish the man who has wronged him ; no—for he is well aware the provocation would not justify the risk of his own life—his motive is to make the world believe he is not a coward, and yet proves himself one in wanting that moral courage which bids the noble mind dare do that which conscience approves, despite the opinion of the world. The duellist not only risks his own life,—he may be the cause of plunging his own and his antagonist's family into the deepest distress—he probably reduces them to absolute poverty—their only support is gone—they cannot work—to beg they are ashamed. Let the duellist for an instant dwell upon the probable miseries his crime

entails on a beloved wife and helpless children; and, if he has the spirit of a man, he will rather bear the opprobrium of the world himself, than allow a helpless woman and her children to be steeped in utter misery. *You* may be placed in just such a position—the path lies before you—God or the world. If your conduct through life has not evinced a certain degree of consistency on matters of religion, your refusal to accept a challenge will of course be very naturally attributed, not to the fear of offending your Maker, but to a dread of facing death, in which case, you must leave the Army—even though your motive be a good one—your life will be rendered wretched, and you will be looked upon as a disgrace to the service. Whoever hopes, therefore, to escape universal censure for not fighting a duel, when circumstances require, must put such a guard upon his words and actions, as shall warrant the belief that his refusal is based on religious principles. Such a man will be careful not to give offence—his daily life will exhibit proofs of his moral courage, and, when necessary, he will never be slow to evince the bearing of a brave man,—not because he prides himself on that courage which he holds in common with the brute creation, but because he has so disciplined himself, that when duty calls, he is ready to endure every privation, face every danger, and, if needs be, will march up to the cannon's mouth with a firmer and a calmer step

than he who has nothing but mere animal courage to support him.

“The brave man is not he who feels no fear,
For that were stupid and irrational ;
But he, whose noble soul its fear subdues,
And bravely dares the danger nature shrinks from.”

There is no necessity for you publicly to announce your determination not to fight a duel until you are put to the test ; your doing so may subject you to the annoyances of some bully or coward, who, knowing your opinion, may take advantage of it. No doubt more than three-fourths of the duels which have been fought might have been prevented if the seconds had done their duty. Even by the strictest code of “honour,” so called, a blow and “the lie” are the only insults which do not admit of an apology ; and *gentlemen* must very far forget themselves, indeed, who are guilty of either of these ; therefore, it is the duty of the seconds to investigate, as far as possible, the causes of the quarrel, find out which of the two is in fault, and then they should insist upon the guilty making an apology ; but, unfortunately, the seconds too often conceive they have nothing further to do than to load the pistols, and see that one or other of the party murders his opponent in a gentlemanly way. As it is generally acknowledged that the seconds hold the honour of their respective principals in their keeping, and that these are

bound to act according to their advice, they should in all cases be tried as principals, instead of accessories, and punished accordingly. By joining in party squabbles you may be led into more serious quarrels than you anticipate, ending, perhaps, in that which on every consideration you should avoid.

There are not many of the stations in India where you will find barracks. Officers generally reside in bungalows ; small houses, with one floor, consisting of two or three rooms, with a verandah all round,—the rents of these vary from 25 to 100rs. per month. If you can meet with an officer who will share one with you, it will be advantageous to you ; but be careful to know something of your intended chum's temper, disposition, and habits, before you make your arrangements ; of course you will have your own private rooms, and a separate establishment of servants. There is one thing I would most particularly advise you to avoid, which is, the too common practice in Europeans, of keeping a native female as mistress of their establishment ; the innumerable evils such a connection will entail upon you, few would credit. In the first place, such a woman will soon gain such an ascendancy, that, one by one, you will lose your old servants, and others in her interest, and perhaps related to her, will take their place. But I will not commence the long catalogue of vexations and annoyances which ever

accompany such a connection. I will refer you to those who have unfortunately subjected themselves to such a dominion, and I will venture to say, not one, out of one thousand, but will beg you, for God's sake, if you value your peace and comfort, not to follow their example. The expense is thrice as much as if you were married; therefore, on every consideration, if you find female society absolutely necessary for your happiness, look about and find some one of your own countrywomen, whose education, family, and acquirements, are such as to yield a fair prospect of your enjoying that happiness which ill-assorted marriages seldom can give, and which such connections as I here advise you to eschew, never have given. This is a step, however, you should be slow in taking, and certainly not without much thought and consideration.

These few hints will not, I hope, be unacceptable. I will finish them by again drawing your attention to the necessity of a thorough knowledge of the language. The following is from the pen of a talented lady, the late Miss Emma Roberts, who has written much on Indian affairs, and whose opinions in general carry with them such good common sense, and such an accurate knowledge of the country and native character, that persons proceeding to India would do well to purchase her works for perusal on the voyage. She says—"It is a very fortunate circumstance for young men,

when they find fellow-passengers in more experienced persons, well acquainted with languages spoken in India, and ready to assist others in attaining some degree of proficiency in them. Hitherto there have been many Indian officers shamefully ignorant of the native dialects, and a still greater number have only been able to converse in the commonest jargon. Nothing can be more reprehensible than the idleness which prevents a gentleman from expressing himself, in suitable language, to persons of any rank with whom he may be compelled to converse. No observations can be more just than those of Mr. Shore, when he assures us that 'no native servant can ever believe a foreigner, whom he knows to have resided several years in the country, to be a gentleman, nor will he really respect him, unless he can speak Hindoostanee as one of their own native gentlemen would.' The opinion of the natives, and especially of native servants, unfortunately, have not yet been considered of sufficient importance to be worth attention. This has always been a great mistake; and, in our present position in India, and with the prospects before us, unless rectified in time, may become fatal. It is necessary to understand the jargon spoken by the lower classes, since, without this knowledge, it is scarcely possible to carry on the domestic concerns, or to comprehend the information given by villagers, witnesses at courts-martial,

&c. ; but to adopt such phraseology must necessarily bring the party, thus identifying himself with the most ignorant portion of the community, into contempt. An accurate acquaintance with the language, and correctness in speaking it, are necessary to endear an officer to the sepoy. Every military man who takes any pride in his profession, will desire to be an object of esteem and regard to the soldiers under his command ; and there is no set of persons more easily conciliated, more faithful, and more strongly attached, than the sepoys of the Indian army. The officers of the Company's service have this advantage over those belonging to her Majesty's regiments—that familiarity with the privates of the corps does not occasion any inconvenience, or tend to destroy the respect entertained for them. The habits, manners, and customs of Europeans and natives differ so essentially, that an intercourse maintained by superiors on the one hand, and inferiors on the other, will not break down any one of the barriers which it is so essential to maintain. So far from the respect of the sepoys for their officers being diminished by those officers making themselves acquainted with the condition, prospects in life, feelings, and hopes of the soldiery, the greater interest which they take in their concerns, the more strongly will the bonds of attachment be rivetted. A young man loses a vast fund of useful information by being unable to converse with the

sepoys; and in the event of any disturbance, outbreak, or difficulty, when confidence is established between the parties, half the obstacles and inconveniences, which others less happily situated must encounter, will vanish."

So soon as a young Cadet is sure of his appointment, he should at once commence studying the Hindoostanee language; the knowledge he may gain in six weeks or two months, under such an able instructor as Forbes Falconer, Esq. (who may be found, on application, in the Librarian's Office in the India House), will assist him most materially in his study of the language during his passage out.

Having accompanied you to your regiment, I shall take my leave, transcribing for your benefit the order lately issued by General Sir Henry Fane to the Army of the Indus, with such other extracts of General Orders by the Governor-General, and other officers in authority, as well of the Court of Directors, as I think may be of service to you.



"THE 'ARMY OF THE INDUS.'—SIR H. FANE'S
ADDRESS TO THE TROOPS.

"*Head-Quarters, Simla, Oct. 22, 1838*—1. With the approbation of the Right Hon. the Governor-General, the army assembling for duty in the field will be denominated 'the Army of the Indus.'

" 2. Previous to the advance of the troops from the Jumna, his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, having in view the various unusual duties which many of the officers will be called on to discharge for the first time, offers for their consideration a few topics, the result of his experience.

" 3. All know that discipline is esteemed the first quality in an army, to ensure success in any military operation; but all are not aware of how small a part of the discipline of an army in the field is comprised in what is considered 'discipline' in the ordinary acceptation of the term.

" 4. One of its most essential points on service, is the watchfulness which every individual should bestow on the manner in which the grades below him discharge their duties; and in every officer's not only performing his own duty with correctness, but in his seeing that the duties of the class immediately below him are also correctly discharged.

" 5. Thus, the officers commanding divisions must be watchful over the commanders of brigades, and they over the officers commanding regiments, who in their turn must take care that their captains perform their duties strictly; and so through all grades down to the non-commissioned officers of squads.

" 6. Officers on service in the field must esteem their own personal convenience but the secondary

consideration : the care of the soldiers under their charge the first. No commanding officer of a regiment or a company, on the termination of a march, must attend to his own business, until the soldiers under his command are properly disposed of in their camp, and the necessary arrangements are in progress for the supplies for the men, or forage for the horses. The casual sick also require immediate attention.

“7. A troop or company on service should never be dismissed after a march, until a scrutiny has been made by the officers belonging to it, into any accident which may have happened to the arms or accoutrements of their men or horses, during the previous movement, and orders are given for the requisite repairs. At the evening parades everything should be again in order. The ammunition in pouch should be carefully looked to ; and the act of making away with any be invariably punished.

“8. Officers commanding regiments must be very attentive to the regularity of their column of march ; since the more or less of fatigue to their men greatly depends on this point.

“The falling out of the ranks by individuals should always be checked as much as possible ; and when a man does fall out, his firelock is invariably to be carried forward by his next file, under orders from the commander of the section. A halt,

and a piling of arms, for five minutes in every hour, prevents the necessity for individuals frequently quitting the ranks.

"9. Good conduct towards the inhabitants of a country passed through, both on the part of officers and soldiers, is another very essential part of good discipline. All plundering or ill-treatment of them must be most carefully repressed ; and in foraging or other unavoidable encroachments on their property, every unnecessary injury should be abstained from.

"10. All encouragement, by good treatment, should be given to the country-people bringing articles for sale to the bazaars, as many of the comforts of the army may depend much on this point.

"11. Whenever camps are near to towns or villages, safeguards must be placed in them, to prevent all pillage or marauding, or misconduct of any kind, by stragglers from the army or its followers ; and when such places are passed on the line of march, small guards should be detached from the head of the column, to prevent stragglers entering them, which guards should join and come forward with the rear-guard of the column.

"12. In some of our marches the supply of water may prove scanty ; and where it must be drawn from wells for a large body of troops, careful arrangement is always necessary ; and the commanding officers of regiments should establish

strict regulations to preserve order at these places.

"13. The soldiers must be taught always to recollect that many of their brother soldiers are marching behind them; and that needless injury can never be done, or waste committed on a line of march, which does not bring trouble and inconvenience on those following them.

"14. A strict performance of all duties by guards and picquets must be carefully enforced from the commencement of the march, so that proper habits may be early established; the details for these should never be longer than circumstances render imperative, as the more soldiers on service are spared from unnecessary fatigue the better.

"15. An officer in command of a brigade must never rest satisfied until he has personally seen that the picquets of his brigade are properly posted.

"16. The greatest happiness which could befall his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, and the reflection which would be the most gratifying to him during the remainder of his life, would be, if he could be enabled to carry through the duties entrusted to him without the infliction of any punishment whatever. It is only from good discipline that such a result can be possible, and he calls on every officer and non-commissioned officer with the army to aid him in maintaining that which is so very desirable.

“17. At the same time that he proclaims what he so much wishes, he makes known to the soldiers that the necessity for good behaviour on their part is so important for their own advantage, as well as for general success, that he will repress disorders and breaches of discipline, and neglects of duty, with a strong hand.

“18. He has the utmost confidence in the courage of the troops placed under his command; and if with that good quality, strict discipline be combined, his Excellency doubts not that the detachment of the Bengal army will return to Hindoostan, having acquired high honour for themselves, and advantage for their country.”

STANDING ORDERS FOR OFFICERS.

“1. A ready and cheerful obedience to all orders from superior officers, is the first principle of military discipline: if, therefore, a subaltern should chance to command on any parade or duty, all junior officers employed on the same duty, are expected to pay as much deference to his orders, as if they were acting under a field-officer. Subaltern officers commanding platoons at drill or exercise, may order extra drill, not exceeding four days, to any man of their platoon who is awkward or inattentive; and when inspecting guards, may order any man who is dirty one day's extra guard;

but if they think more than four days' extra drill, or one day's guard, necessary, they will report the circumstance, for the information and orders of the commanding officer.

"2. In reprimanding men for any irregularity, all passionate or abusive terms are to be avoided.

"3. Every officer is expected to attend to the dress, appearance, and behaviour of the men of the corps, on or off duty, and whether they belong to his own company or not.

"4. Officers shall also take notice of all guards and sentries of the regiment, and report any neglect that comes under their observation; they should be equally ready to bring into notice any remarkable instance of attention; they should watch over the general character of the corps, and embrace every opportunity of evincing the interest they take in its reputation, by checking irregularity and neglect, and encouraging diligence and attention to duty in the individuals belonging to it.

"5. They should endeavour to become acquainted with the character and general behaviour on duty, of the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the corps, but particularly of their own companies. The frequency of commands and escorts under European officers, affords many opportunities of acquiring this information.

"6. They should themselves attend to the complaints of the men, and not allow this duty to

devolve on a native officer, a havildar, or a servant. The officer who permits this part of his duty to be performed by another, deprives himself of the best opportunity of securing the respect and attachment of the native soldier.

“7. It should be impressed on the young officer, that grievances, which to him may appear frivolous, are of serious import when connected with the religious prejudices of the men; and that, even when the redress of such grievances is impracticable, it is still in his power to listen with patience to the soldier's statement, and to convince him that his feelings have not been disregarded.

“8. All officers, on returning from detached duty, are to make a general report of the conduct of the native commissioned officers and havildars belonging to their detachment; and in case of having any neglect, or any unsoldier-like conduct to notice, a full detail of every particular connected with the individual's behaviour, is to be entered into.

“9. There are also many points in the performance of a non-commissioned officer's duty, which, shew attention and smartness; this will be noted in a general way in this report.

“10. All young officers, on first joining a corps, are to attend the drill, until perfectly acquainted with the drill of the recruit and company, mounting guard, manual and platoon exercises, marching and standing salute with a sword. An officer's

fitness for joining the ranks of his regiment, is to be ascertained by his drilling and commanding a platoon in his commanding officer's presence.

"11. They should be posted, at first, to the company of some old officer, who will take every occasion to point out to them, the manner in which the interior duty of a company is conducted, and explain to them the nature and use of the different books which are kept, and of the reports which are required. They will also, after they have been dismissed the drill, be sent on command, under another officer, to learn that part of their duty. For two years after they join, they are to attend all courts of inquiry, courts-martial, and committees, which may be held in the regiment, to learn the manner in which those duties are conducted.

"12. No officer to have the command or charge of a company, until he shall have done regimental duty for two years; and not then, unless he has acquired a competent knowledge of Hindoostanee, without which, his intercourse with the native soldier will be carried on in a manner unsatisfactory to both; nor will the officer acquire over the soldier the influence which it is of importance he should possess.

"13. Native commissioned or non-commissioned officers, attending to make their reports, are not to be detained. The hours for making the common reports of a corps are to be fixed, and all

officers are to be ready to receive them at the proper hour.

"14. Native officers attending at an European officer's quarters, on duty, which may require their being detained, are to be furnished with a chair, and treated with a courtesy due to their situations.

"15. No officer should detain an orderly who may be sent to him; being on duty, he is immediately to be sent back to his post.

"16. Officers allowed orderlies, are to use them on public duty only; whatever duty a soldier is on he should be strictly confined to it, and the most scrupulous exactness demanded, particularly from an orderly.

"17. Officers when sick, are to be reported sick by the surgeon; and, while in the sick report, are not to appear in public places, or public parties.

"18. Officers proceeding on leave, are to lodge a memorandum of their address in the adjutant's office.

"19. In closing these general remarks for officers, it may be necessary to impress on the minds of the young and inexperienced, how much depends, in a native corps, on the conduct of the European officers. An attentive body of officers will ensure attention from the men; and indifference to the performance of duty, on the part of the European officers, will be followed by carelessness and negligence, on that of the natives of all ranks.

"20. Matters purely regimental, such as an admonition, or a reprimand given to an officer, or punishment inflicted on men of the corps, ought never to be made the subject of conversation among strangers, or out of the regiment. These conversations often give rise to exaggerated mis-statements, affecting the character of individuals, and the credit of the regiment.

"It ought to be the anxious wish of every commandant of a regiment, that no officer, who has not the requisite qualifications, should be recommended for the situation of adjutant. The officer, holding this appointment, ought to possess considerable knowledge of the Hindoostanee language; to be well acquainted with the habits, customs, and prejudices of the sepoys; to have great command of temper; to be completely master of the drill, in all its parts; and, above all, to feel pleasure in the performance of his duty."

"*March 7, 1823.*—The Cadet will be ranked according to his actual departure from England (which must be within three months after he has been appointed), so that the sooner he proceeds to India, the higher his rank will be above those who may be appointed in the course of the same season as himself. On his arrival at the Presidency to which he is appointed, he will enter into pay as a Cadet, at four shillings and two-pence per diem, and be promoted to a commission in the Company's army, according to his seniority in the list

of rank above alluded to, provided he shall not have forfeited his claim to such promotion by any disobedience of the Court's orders, or misconduct during his passage out.

"It is further expected that the Cadet will, upon his arrival in India, conform strictly to all the rules and regulations of the Institution established at the Presidency to which he is appointed, for the instruction of the Cadets; and that he will endeavour to qualify himself for his future situation by professional acquirements, *and by the attainment of a knowledge of the languages of the country; in failure of which he will render himself liable to be dismissed the service, and ordered back to England at his own expense.*"



EXTRACTS FROM GENERAL ORDERS.

Advance of Pay.—"Cadets doing duty with corps are on promotion, and being ordered to join the corps to which they may be posted, to be furnished with an advance of pay, and allowances calculated to defray the expenses of their journey to the station to which they are ordered to proceed."—G. G. O., Feb. 1811.

"The officer in charge of Cadets on their arrival shall be authorized to draw 200rs. 'This advance to be separately accounted for to each individual on his quitting the Cadet Mess, the total advance

being ultimately deducted in monthly instalments of 50rs.'"—G. G. O., April, 1820.

"No deductions on account of advances to Cadets are to be made, until they have been six months with the regiment to which they may be permanently attached, when the advance will be realized by instalments of 50rs. per month."—G. O., 15th Feb. 1822.

Boat Allowance.—"Cadets and Assistant-Surgeons, on first joining regiments to which they may be appointed to do duty, are allowed boat allowance—80rs. per month. Whenever a Lieutenant, Cornet, Ensign, or Cadet, is for the first time permanently posted to a corps, he will be permitted to draw the boat allowance of his rank from the cantonment in which he may be doing duty, to the one where his regiment may happen to be stationed; although he may have previously been receiving tent allowance with the corps to which he had been temporarily attached, provided that, prior to his being finally posted, he shall not have been in the receipt of full regimental allowances for the term of eight months. Whilst drawing boat allowance, tent allowance suspended."—G. O., 27th March, 1819.

Arrest.—G.O., 29th June, 1805. "Whenever an officer is put under arrest, he is strictly and invariably to consider himself confined to his quarters, tent, or other place of residence, until regular application be made to the commanding officer for

the liberty or the range of the garrison, cantonment, or camp, by whom it will in most instances be granted, or, when necessary, referred to the commander-in-chief."

G. G. O., 24th July, 1813.—"No officer nor private who shall be committed to prison upon a charge of any criminal offence, shall receive any part of his pay from the day of such commitment till the day of his return to his regiment, troop, or company; but if acquitted, he shall receive all his arrears, the same as if he had been with his regiment.

Appeals.—G. O., 16th July, 1787. "In a difference of opinion between a subordinate and his own commanding officer, on the nature of military duties, or the manner in which they are to be performed, a junior officer of modesty, and with proper sentiments of respect for his superior, will generally acquiesce in the opinion of the officer commanding the brigade: but the opinion of the officer commanding the division is to be upon such points final."

G. O., 26th August, 1791.—"When officers are constrained to appeal on points of real importance from the decision of their commanding officer, it is their duty to state facts only, in temperate language, with decorum and propriety, and to abstain from all strictures whatever. The commanding officer of the forces will form his own judgment, and all attempts to prompt or prepossess that judgment will ever be discouraged."

Par. 119 of Letter from the Court, 6th June, 1798.—“We hereby direct, that if any of our officers hereafter presume to address themselves to our Government, in an offensive, intemperate, or disrespectful style, upon the subject of orders received from us, such officers, whatever be their rank or services, be immediately dismissed from our employ, and sent to England.”

Courts-Martial.—G. O., 17th Dec. 1823. “His Excellency concludes that the Standing Order is regularly enforced by the commanding officers of every corps and station in the army; which directs, that officers on their first joining should be constantly required to attend at all courts-martial which may be held, for the purpose of learning how to perform the duty of superintending officer, and not put upon that duty until they have done two years’ regimental duty.”

G. O. 25th June 1832.—“The commander-in-chief adverting to the important questions which frequently come before a General Court-Martial; and for the proper decision, of which some maturity of judgment is requisite, as well as a knowledge of military usages, and a degree of experience which cannot reasonably be expected from very young officers, is pleased to direct, that no subaltern officer shall be appointed a member until six years after his first arrival in India as a Cadet, unless where a sufficient number of officers of this standing cannot be conveniently procured.

“The same regulation to apply to the appoint-

ment of superintending officers of courts of requests.

Young officers are invariably to attend these courts, that they may become familiar with their forms and mode of procedure.

As young officers, from the paucity of officers with regiments, are frequently entrusted with escort duties before they have had much experience of detachment duty, I will transcribe a few regulations which they would do well to study attentively :—

1st. Whenever on Treasure Escort, invariably keep your arms loaded; you cannot be too cautious or vigilant on such duties. Post the sentries yourself, and ascertain that every man understands the duty he is placed on, and the orders he has received. Never allow more than a fourth of your party to be absent during the day, and never permit one to be absent after sun-set. Have the arms examined every evening at sun-set, that the flints are well fixed and in good order, and fresh prime your loaded muskets. Post your sentries within sight of each other, and at night post them double, near enough clearly to distinguish any man who might attempt to pass between them; one half of your men should be ready to act on the shortest notice, therefore should lie down in their ranks with accoutrements on and arms grounded.

The sentries should be visited every half hour