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were convicted upon the most satisfactory evidence, and in objecting, therefore, to their own countrymen as jurors, the presumption, we should think, would be, that they did it under an impression of having thereby increased their chances of escape from the penalties they had incurred, rather than from a hope of securing to themselves, by such an expedient, a more impartial trial. That the prisoners feared a bias against them on the minds of the natives, it would not be natural to suppose, but rather, that if any existed, it would have been in their favour.

A few cases of this kind, however, afford by no means a sufficient ground upon which to lay down a general principle. As well might one undertake to disprove a rule by citing an exception, as to decide upon the expediency of conferring rights and privileges, by the opinions, or it may be, the caprices, of the culprits alluded to.

For the investigation of truth, trial by jury is certainly as well adapted as it is to form a bulwark against oppression, and for this purpose it is evident that natives, by being generally acquainted with the characters of the parties and witnesses in a trial, are much better adapted than Europeans to judge of the credit due to testimony. The acuteness and discrimination which they display in the ordinary affairs of life, quite equal that of Europeans, and in none of the other qualifications necessary to perform the duties of jurymen are we aware of their being deficient.

As magistrates, the natives would have all the advantages which local knowledge, experience, and influence could give them, and from their habits of business we have no doubt would soon become well acquainted with their duties—certainly much more so than many who have been appointed to exercise the functions of that responsible office.

It is not, however, on these grounds alone that the principle of admitting natives into a large share of the civil business of the country rests. In improving the government by interesting those governed in its welfare, in lessening the expenses and in raising the moral condition of the people, it has long been seen by our ablest rulers, that it would have a most important effect. Against this weight of authority, our correspondent would place the opinions of a few felons, one of whom has been since hanged, and the others transported.—*Bombay Cour.* March 31.

#### STREAM NAVIGATION.

It is not a little provoking, we must say, to think of the utter indifference which seems to have prevailed at the India House respecting the late trip of the *Hugh Lindsay* to Suez. Notwithstanding

the vast sums which have been expended for the purpose of establishing a steam communication with England by the Red Sea, nothing appears to have been done at home to secure its success. The notification sent to the Court of Directors last year by this government, for the purpose of apprising the public of the opportunity which the steamer was to afford, must have been entirely neglected. We have looked, in vain, for a single advertisement or even paragraph alluding to the subject, in the papers from home, which, if it appeared, would have had the effect of loading the steamer with packets for India, instead of allowing her to return as she has, to the surprise and disappointment of every one, with one or two dozen letters at the utmost.—*Bombay Cour.* Mar. 31.

#### THE LATE SIR C. H. CHAMBERS.

A tablet has been erected in St. Thomas's church, to the memory of the late Sir Charles Harcourt Chambers, with the following inscription:—

CAROLO HARCOURT CHAMBERS, equit

Aurato.  
Summus Regis Curie in hac provincia  
E Justiciaris;  
Vire, si quis alius, culto, probro, innocenti, pio,  
Judici legum Anglicarum  
Inteiorie disciplina erudito,  
Eidemque in publicis officii numeribus obessit  
Equo, fideli, intrepido:  
Libertatis porro civium jure conservande  
Adprime studioso,  
Et recti omnis justique propositi  
Animose et fortiter tenaci;  
Qui  
Ex Prosepia Northumbriensi ortus,  
Calcuttae Prid: Kal: Septemb: A. S.  
MDCCCLXXXIX,  
Natus,  
Schola Regia Westmonasteriensis,  
Necnon Collegii S. S. Trinitatis  
Apud Cantabrigiense, cujus socius fuit,  
Bonis Literis  
(Summam simul adeptus laudem)  
Institutus:  
Hic demum,  
In ipso adhuc flore etatis,  
Quarto judicatus anno vixit peracto,  
Acerrima febre correptus,  
Decessit,  
Prid Id. Octobr. A. S. MDCCCXVIII.  
Qualis quantusque, dum viveret, habitus  
Testantibus optimatum lacrymis,  
Flebit tam Britannica quam indigenae  
Publico dolore;  
Et quod sula, Eheu! infelicissima, reliquit  
Tum chari capitis  
Inexplebili desiderio.  
Vidua, contra votum superstes,  
Et mortissimi propinqui,  
Hoc Marmor  
P. C. C.

## Penang.

#### TUANCO KUDIN OF QUEDAH.

We have been favoured with an interesting communication from a correspondent at Penang relative to Tuanku Kudin, the hero of Quedah, which we have the more pleasure in noticing, as it confirms and accounts for, in a great degree, the rumours which have prevailed here lately, of recent

disturbances having taken place in several places on the east coast of the peninsula.

It appears that a variety of opinions has existed as to the certainty of Tuanku being still in the land of the living, but the following is the popular account of his supposed progress since the re-taking of the Quedah fort by the Siamese, on the 4th of October last.

It is affirmed, that, on escaping from the fort, the Tuanku fled into the interior, to Ullarghanoo, about two days' journey from Quedah, where he remained five or six days. Thence he proceeded to Pulo Lan-Kawi for two or three days; after which he came over to Kwala Muda, the river that forms the boundary between the territories of the Company and the Malays.

During the greater part of the time he continued here, which is supposed to have been about three months, he had been dangerously ill from an attack of the small-pox. After recovery, he is stated to have hazarded a visit to Penang, remaining there *incognito* for two or three days, in consultations with such of his friends as were disposed to aid him in regaining the liberty and independence of his country. Having effected his arrangements, he was fortunate enough to leave the island without being discovered by any of the government emissaries, and returned in safety to Kwala Muda; thence he proceeded to a place in the interior called Arrau, about half-a-day's journey from Quedah. At Arrau he was joined by about 2,000 of his countrymen, who had only been awaiting his appearance to be led on to revenge themselves upon the Siamese. The next step was to march this small but resolute force to Patani, at which place he arrived after a journey of fourteen days, and encountered the Siamese, whom he defeated and drove out of the country. For this happy deliverance from their enemies, and for his unwearied exertions in their behalf, his countrymen now consider Kudin as the heir presumptive of Quedah, &c. and have accordingly bestowed upon him the style and appellation of Rajah Muda, by which he is now known and addressed, while that of Tuanku is now discontinued. The Tuanku is now reported to be at Singura (or Sangora), with a body of 5,000 men. At this place the Siamese had constructed three forts; two of which have been lately demolished by Kudin, and the remaining one is soon expected to fall by famine and disease. It is also stated, that amongst his other successes, Kudin lately had the good fortune to intercept thirty elephants and their attendants, together with some treasure, on their way to Ullarghanoo to meet the rajah of Ligore, who was then at that place awaiting their arrival to enable him to return to Ligore. By this mishap his highness of Ligore has been compelled to

defer his return to his own dominions, and is likely, if not particularly on the alert, to have a speedy and unpleasant visit from Kudin, who is now only about six days' journey from Quedah, and who will doubtless direct his attention to that quarter so soon as he has completed the reduction of the single remaining fort of the Siamese at Singura; thus there is every probability of the rajah of Ligore falling into his hands, when the same retribution may descend on his own head that he fully expected had fallen on Kudin. Such are the proceedings of Tuanku Kudin for the last five months; which, if to be relied upon, there can be but little doubt that Quedah will soon fall under his power, and if so happy an event should happen, it is to be hoped the government will not again interfere on behalf of the Siamese. Tuanku Soliman, who played so shuffling and shameful a part to his nephew Kudin in the late contest, is reported to be a prisoner of the rajah of Ligore at Quedah, his neck graced with an iron collar, and his limbs with chains,—the fittest reward for a recreant Malay, and a traitor to his country.

Since writing the above, our correspondent has learned that one of the three of Kudin's female attendants (who escaped with him from the fort of Quedah) has arrived at Penang, two days previously from Patani, and she reports not only of his being in existence, but also of his having lately got married at that place.—*Sing. Chron. April 5.*

## Malacca.

### MANIFESTO OF THE PANGHOOLOO OF NANING.

A translation of a Malay document, drawn up by Housain ben Ismael el Ilimu, at Nanning, and dated the 27th Jumada, Acheer, A.H. 1247 (A.D. 1831), in vindication of the Panghooloo, appears in the *Singapore Chronicle* of February 9th, wherein it is described as "a simple, though a faithful and explicit statement of the wrongs which the panghooloo of Nanning has suffered at the hands of Mr. Fullerton, from whence arose the much-to-be-regretted warfare that has followed."

The document, after detailing the titles of "the mighty chief, pre-elected of God, Abubaker, lord panghooloo of the country of Nanning, the comforter of his people in peace, the shedder of the blood of his enemies, &c.," proceeds to relate the transactions between the panghooloo and the Company, and the victory achieved by the Malay warriors, "who triumphantly drove back the sepoy soldiers of Kalinga, with their chiefs and leaders, the pale-faced sons of Europe, retreating in fear