

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL
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MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR
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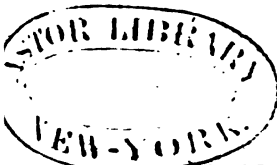
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ever, as he had amassed considerable property, it is most probable he returned to Europe. Young Filoze (who is better known by the name of Baptiste) succeeded to the command of the brigade, and remained about Scindia's person until the termination of the war in 1806-7. Since that time the corps under his command have, from the wreck of Scindia's army, been increased to twelve battalions, with numerous field pieces, and a large battering train of artillery attached, and have been employed in subduing petty rajahs and zemindars in the tract of country extending from Sumbul Gurh and Soopore on the Chumbul, to Narwar and Seronge, &c. Most of these battalions were commanded by young men born in India, but some have lately quitted the service, Mr. Brisbane, Mr. Swinton, &c.

Soopore was one of Baptiste's first conquests, and was his head-quarters for some time (the Rajah, who was expelled, retired to Muttra Binderahund, where he remained for some time, but lately went to live with some friends in Rajpootana); having afterwards taken Bahadur Gurh from Rajah Jee Singh, the Guislian chieftain, he accompanied and strengthened

the fortifications, changing its name to Eassau-Gurh (Fort Jesus), and made it latterly his head-quarters, the situation being more central. He was residing at this place last year (1817), when Major Bunce was deputed to him, in order to assist in directing the operations of his force against the Pindarees; but Scindia called him to Gwallior before Major Bunce arrived there, and the object for which he was sent was defeated. The motives for Scindia's conduct can only be guessed at, but there is good reason to believe he was apprehensive that if Baptiste had been joined by the Major, he would have acted vigorously against the Pindarees, to recommend himself to the commander in chief's favor; and from the position he occupied, and his knowledge of the country and the people, there is no doubt but that he could have rendered most important service at that time, and was well disposed so to do.

Though ordered to join his Jaghire, he will not be allowed to depart until his wife and children arrive at Gwallior, where they are to be detained as hostages. But they are still at Kota, under the protection of Zallu Singh, and seem disinclined to visit Gwallior.

VARIETIES.

PUNISHMENT OF ADULTERY AMONG THE MALAYS.

1786, Feb. 27.—Capt. D. told us a remarkable story of the Malays. While he was trading at Nhea, the master of the house next to him being upon a voyage, his wife proved unfaithful. Information of this was communicated by a slave to the chiefs throughout the island. Their houses are close by the waterside, so that they always travel by water; a very little time after the notice was given, three or four hundred canoes appeared on the water, making towards Captain D——'s house; he knew not their business, and feared for his life. He armed his servants and himself, and fastened his doors; but when he perceived they came on a visit to his neighbour, he opened his doors: and relates the following particulars.

As adultery is death without mercy, the adulterers often by opium, or the like, work themselves up to madness, and having armed themselves, issue forth and destroy as many as they can (*run a-mok*). This the Malays seemed to fear, as the adulterer defended himself against a multitude for two hours, before they expelled him the house; about a dozen entered at once in search of the offender, and upon the least appearance of him hurried out again, full of terror and anxiety.

At length having succeeded by piercing
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him a few times with their lances, he came forth and surrendered. He was immediately surrounded; and every man present made a small incision with their lances, and so cut his flesh that before he died there was no part of his body for two inches together which was not mangled in the most horrid manner.

The woman escaped, and fled to the king, threw herself down at his feet, and proclaimed herself his slave (which is the custom of the country, and generally protects them): but in this instance the king could effect nothing; his protection could not screen her from punishment. The friends of the dead man demanded her life; and the people would not suffer his body to be buried till she also was delivered up to justice. The body lay three days exposed before the door, and was only removed when his accomplice had suffered death by strangling.—*Rev. D. Brown's Journal at Sea.*

TRAIT OF CHARACTER.

A trait of princely generosity, which has been alluded to on several late occasions, deserves to be distinctly drawn. Why, others may ask, should the noble Marquis resign what honourable men have accepted? As commander-in-chief, he became entitled to a very large share of the rich booty acquired in the late cam-