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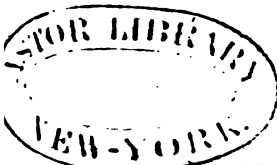
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resemblance whatever to the Todevies, and, except that both classes go without covering head or feet, their manners and customs are as dissimilar. Their persons are more diminutive, their complexions darker, and their features much less expressive. They are cultivators and artisans, as well as musicians and dancers. The discord or harmony of their pipe, has a strong resemblance to the sounds produced from the Scotch bagpipe, and the dance appeared to an amateur of the party to be either the original or a copy of the famed "quadrille."

The Bergies are the principal cultivators and landholders. They emigrated from the neighbourhood of Mysore about three hundred years ago, and obtained possession of their lands from the Todevies, to whom they continue to pay a few handfuls of grain from each field, as an acknowledgment of the grant. The language of the Bergies is a dialect of the Canarese, that of the Todevies and Koties are supposed to be a dialect of the Tamil; but it is a singular fact, that the Todevies cannot speak the language of the Koties, nor the Koties that of the Todevies, and that the language of both these classes is equally unintelligible to the Bergies.

The soil of this region is remarkably fertile, and yields two crops in the year of wheat; barley, peas, opium, garlic, mustard, and various species of millers. We found the pear and poppies in full blossom; notwithstanding the severity of the weather: the frost indeed appears to have no ill effects whatever on the vegetation.

The valleys afford inexhaustible supplies of excellent water. It was impossible to move a quarter of a mile in any direction without crossing streams: some

of them are highly impregnated with iron, and one was found of a warmth much above the temperature of the outward air. These streams ran through the year, and empty themselves into the Biorval-river on the one side, and into the Magar on the other, of the low country.

There are no sheep here, though the climate, soil, and pasture are admirably adapted for them; and there can be no doubt, but that Merino sheep would thrive here as well as in the walks of their native country. Black cattle are numerous, and the breed has more substance and bone than the cattle below. The Todevies possess large herds of buffaloes of immense size, and live principally upon their produce. The domestic fowls are twice as large as those below, and excellent for the table. The sportsmen of the party remarked the game to be as large as game in Europe, particularly the hares, whose color is unusually red; Wolves were the only beasts of prey we saw, though the inhabitants spoke confidently of tigers being in the hills.

I have not troubled your readers with any description of the scenery of this singular and interesting country, although it was impossible to move in any direction without being struck with its extraordinary grandeur and magnificence. Every thing that a combination of mountains, valleys, wood and water can afford, is to be seen here. Your readers will perhaps be surprised to learn that frosty regions are to be found at no very great distance from the presidency, not more than three hundred and fifty miles, and within 11 degrees of the equator.

A SUBSCRIBER.

30th January 1819.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT No. I.

In this number we commence a series of extracts from an unpublished MS. with which we have been favoured, bearing the following title: "*Cursory Remarks, on board the ship Friendship, H. R.—, commander; or, the Occurrences of a Voyage from Ireland to New South Wales, the South Sea, the Spice Islands, and Brazil, and thence back to Europe; performed in the years 1799, 1800, and 1801.*" An introductory note states, that H. R., the husband of the lady, being appointed to the command of a ship called the Friendship, was employed by his Majesty's government to convey to New

South Wales some of the unfortunate individuals concerned in the rebellion in Ireland, then recently subdued. The Friendship sailed from London for Cork, near the end of March 1799; in June following, the author of the Journal, at the desire of her husband, whose ship had still to wait an uncertain time for sailing orders, proceeded to Ireland; and after spending a pleasant interval in the vicinity of Waterford, she was ultimately induced to share with Mr. R. the dangers of the voyage.

End of June 1799.—Our mutual joy was great at meeting, my sickness and

fatigues were all soon forgot, when I joined the *Friendship*, which was lying at the passage of Waterford.

While we remained at this port, alternately residing at Waterford, making excursions to the neighbouring country, or giving days to pleasure in the ship's boats; with a party of ladies and gentlemen, we visited New Ross, where Gen. Johnson had such a desperate encounter with those bands of deluded men, who had raised the standard of rebellion; seven or eight months after the battle, the large graves, where the men and horses had been buried promiscuously, were still fresh. We were informed by an eye-witness, that when the king's troops had given way, and were driven back over the bridge, the general's personal courage regained the day. He exhorted the soldiers at the bridge to rally and retrieve their honour, and revenge the death of Lord Mountjoy, who fell with many others at the Three-bullet Gate. Seeing them backward, he spurred his charger, saying, "Friends follow me, and enemies return," he then galloped into the heart of the town, where his horse was shot and fell under him. Before he had disengaged his leg from the struggling animal, a rebel ran upon him with a pike to dispatch him; when the general rising on his elbow, darted such a look at the fellow as made him hesitate. At that moment some of the king's cavalry came galloping up the street, on which the rebel fled into a house and escaped with many others by a back way.

When the king's troops regained the town they were still fired at from the windows. One of the rebels, observing 'he had plenty of powder, but no ball or buttons left'—"Never mind," said another "fire away my jewel! the noise will frighten the horses, and I'll engage they will dismount the troopers." It was some of the defeated insurgents, taken with arms in their hands, which my husband was destined to convey to New South Wales, who by the lenity of government were allowed to embark without trial. Many men of considerable fortune had been swayed by disaffection to revolt, and were now embarked on board the *Friendship*, &c. Mr. Brannen, who at one time was sheriff of the county of Wexford; Mr. Lysaght, who joined the ship in his own carriage; Mr. Mac Cullum, eminent for his medical skill; Mr. Sutton, and several others of equal repute.

There was another ship lying here, commanded by Capt. Denuett, called the *Ann*, whose destination was also for New South Wales, with people of the same description. The members of this sanguinary association were termed at this time *Croppies*, owing not only to their own hair being reduced to the fashion of

the round-heads in Cromwell's day, but to their horses, dogs, and cattle having their ears and tails cropped, as a mark to indicate that their masters were friends to the faction.

July 15.—Having got on board the complement of men ordered by government, the captain received orders from Gen. Johnson to proceed to Cork, under convey of a cutter, and there receive instructions from Admiral Kingsmill, who commanded on that station: the *Friendship* with the convoy sailed next day, and arrived at Cork on the 18th. The ship anchored about ten in the forenoon, after which my husband waited upon the admiral, and finding there was no likelihood of being soon dispatched, I accompanied him to Cork in the ship's boat. The day being fine, had an interesting view of the country on the banks of this fine river, with many gentlemen's seats on each side, particularly on the right bank near Cork, called Glanmire.

While we remained at Cork we spent our time very agreeably, and had little excursions about the country, and received many hospitable attentions from the neighbouring gentry, particularly from the Jennings, Grabams, and Sainthills' families.

About ten days after our arrival a fever broke out amongst the prisoners on board, supposed to have been brought from Geneva Barracks, which appeared so alarming from the occurrence of several deaths, that government ordered the prisoners to be removed into another vessel; also the ship to be whitewashed and fumigated, and new clothing furnished.

It was understood by my esteemed parents and friends that I should return to London after the sailing of the ship; and as the time drew near, many a heart-rending emotion struggled in my breast, as I was preparing to separate, perhaps for ever from my husband. Even now I cannot bear to think of the meditated parting.

However, for the mutual happiness of both, it was agreed between us that I should proceed, and share with him the dangers of the voyage, committing ourselves to that Providence whose eye is over all, and to be found of all those who seek him in sincerity, whether on the ocean or on the land, in a cottage or a palace.

This was indeed a trying voyage, as my husband was the first who engaged to take out prisoners without a guard of soldiers appointed by government; he chose as substitutes for the usual military escort, Indian seamen, called *Lascars*, who did not know the English language, and manned his ship with British seamen. His reason for manning and guarding the ship in this manner was: In 1795 he

had been chief officer of a ship called the Marquis Cornwallis, destined on a similar voyage; the soldiers sent on board as a guard had been draughted from different regiments, for desertion and other delinquencies; thus a description of men, the most unfit to be trusted with arms, were to act as sentinels over others scarcely so bad as themselves. These guards were implicated in a mutiny which happened on board that ship, in which some lives were lost before order was restored. Capt. R. thought that it would be possible to take the prisoners to the place of their destination without having an occasion intervene for inflicting on them punishment, or any severity beyond that of attending to their safe custody; which if accomplished, my narrative of the result will shew. Our mutual determination not to separate was communicated to my parents, and to my much esteemed brother-in-law, Mr. T. R., who took a father's interest in all that concerned us.

Aug. 20. The admiral gave notice to prepare for sea; in consequence all was bustle, especially with me, preparing to live on a new element. It may be supposed that I was ignorant of many articles of equipment necessary for the voyage, but the deficiency was kindly made up by one who had had experience.

24th. The signal for sailing was made from his Majesty's ship Dryad, and repeated by the Révolutionnaire frigate, who was to convoy us; and the ship Minerva, Capt. Saltkeld, who also had prisoners on board for New South Wales.

We left Cork harbour with a large fleet who were bound to America and the West Indies. Our party at the cabin table, besides the captain and myself, consisted of Mr. Muirhead, chief-mate, a very good and worthy man; Mr. MacDonald, second mate; Mr. Linton, third mate; Mr. Bryce, surgeon; and a gentleman named Maundrel, going out to join the New South Wales corps. On the third day after leaving Ireland, the different convoys separated.

Sept. 5 and 6. We had calms; and as I understood, we could not have calms without sharks, so it happened; for during the night a small one, about 4½ feet long, had been caught by a hook over the stern, intended for a dolphin. It was shewn in the morning, and as I had never seen one before, was curious in examining such a voracious animal; the stomach had been taken out before I saw it, and when opened it contained only some fish bones; my expectation had pictured at least to see some human bones: it had three rows of teeth. At dinner a part of the shark formed one of the dishes at

table, of which all but myself partook; they said it was very good, I did not appear to doubt it; it was cut into thin slices and fried, and appeared like slices of crimped cod. During the calm two small green hawk's-bill turtles were caught asleep upon the surface, they weighed about five or six pounds each.

We were now off the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, but a considerable way to the westward. These calms were becoming very tedious; but a breeze springing up, soon carried us to the island of Madeira, which place we made on the 11th of September, but were not allowed to have any communication with the shore, much to our mortification. The ship's crew had hitherto been healthy, but some of the prisoners had been sickly. Every indulgence consistent with propriety had been shewn them, all of whom, by messes, were alternately admitted upon deck in the day-time. The captain, the only person on board who had made the voyage before, knew well how to prevent any abuses; he caused the rations allowed by government to be stowed up in different parts of the prison, and the provisions to be weighed by their own messes in turn. The surgeon was instructed to distribute tea, sugar, and other little comforts, sent for such as were sick. There had been a considerable quantity of wine sent on board at Cork for the private use of about 12 or 14 of the prisoners who had seen better days, and who indeed were enjoying the comforts of affluence when their untamable discontent plunged them into the vortex of rebellion. The wine was served as they required it, by returning the empty bottles, which was a proper caution, as a bad use might have been made of them; the wine was a great comfort, and no doubt saved some lives amongst them. We now entered what is called the Trade Winds; a wind which blows throughout the year, with little variation, from the N. E. quarter.

14th. The commodore made the signal that he would part company that evening, but would lie too until four o'clock for our letters; in consequence of which all were busy preparing to write to their friends, and amongst the number I was not backward in writing to my much loved and venerable parents. Sent the letters on board and parted with the frigate. We kept company with the Minerva until next day, when as she sailed much faster than the Friendship, Captain Saltkeld thought it eligible to make the best of his way, and left us to pursue the voyage alone.

(To be continued.)

province; also of Keang-nan, and of Yun-nan, and of Kweichow. I have successively been president of the board of official appointments, of rites, of punishments, and of public works; and I have been controller of the board of rites, and of the board of punishments. This is a degree of glory to which few statesmen ever arrive. All is the result of the immaculate sovereign's extraordinary and special affection. Whilst I think of it, I hear the imperial order "exert yourself." I feel that I should strenuously endeavour to stimulate the old frail horse, and to raise again my falling strength, in the hope of rendering some further service. But unexpectedly my complaint seems confirmed; many days have elapsed, and I have not recovered; the necessity of retirement increases, and I feel greatly agitated. When the affairs of government occur to me, I sit up on my bed in the middle of the night. I start alarmed in dreams and in sleep. When my colleagues in office called on me, and saw me, they said my complaint arose from

my old age, and they feared medicine would not have much effect,—a composed mind and the stillness of retirement were necessary to me, that I might nurse myself; then there was reason to hope I should gradually recover, as my complaint did not yet indicate rapid dissolution. I still have my sight, my hearing, and good spirits; and whilst a breath remains, I will never dare to steal repose. But I am so lame I cannot walk a step without two men to support me. Two or three months cannot restore me; I therefore supplicate your majesty to exercise towards me celestial benignity, and grant that my office be declared vacant. I will remain in Peking, and do my utmost to get well. The moment my blood and fluids circulate freely, and I am able to move, I will announce it to your majesty, and wait till some employment be conferred. Prostrate I pray the sacred sovereign to review these circumstances, whilst with the utmost gratitude and infinite anxiety I wait for his majesty's command.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. II.

(Continued from page 239.)

Sept. 18 and 19. Passed between the Cape De Verd Islands and the Guinea Coast; two of which were seen from the ship on our right hand, one called Sal, and the other Bonavesta. These islands are often visited by ships of different nations on the outward voyage to India.

On the 20th, in the morning, two strange sails were seen to windward; and as they drew close together for communication, their appearance was not at all liked by our officers; however it was judged advisable not to alter our progress or point of sailing, and all were ordered to their stations in case of being attacked; the part assigned to poor me was to accompany the surgeon below. I am afraid I should have been but a poor help indeed; but our apprehensions soon subsided, as they both set their sails and stood from us. It was supposed they were Guinea ships, from the direction in which they came.

One morning we were agreeably surprised with a voluntary sacrifice to our table: namely, number of flying fish who had lighted on board during the night. Fear, no doubt, was the cause of these volatile amphibia leaving their fitter element, the deep; the ship penetrating a shoal of them in the dark, caused them to separate in different directions, darting into the atmosphere to escape a supposed

danger, by which means some of them dropped on board us. When fried, they proved a delicious morsel: they resemble the mullet; their fins, or wings as they are called, extend from behind the gills as far as the tail; those that I saw measured from eight to ten inches. They cannot leave the element in a calm; at such times I have often observed them struggling to fly from the dolphin and other fish, without avail, and were devoured; on the contrary, in a breeze, I have seen thousands dart from the water in company, and fly a great distance. There was another specimen of marine life, found on board in the night, which our officers called squid. These likewise are a prey to the dolphin, bonneto, and albicore. The squid is of a glutinous substance, like a jelly, about four inches long; and when put into a tumbler of water, emitted a dark fluid like ink, which tinged the water so much that the animal was hid from sight. I am told that this property, given by nature, is the only defence it can make against its enemy; that is, by darkening the water around itself in a limited space, then trying to escape in an opposite direction.

We were favoured with the finest weather for seven or eight days after we parted with the frigate, sailing at the rate of from eighty to a hundred and fifty miles

in the twenty-four hours. When in latitude about three or four north, the winds became variable and light, with frequent calms; the heat also became oppressive. Great care was observed in ventilating and fumigating the prison; the windsails, with the scuttles, were open night and day. Notwithstanding this attention, three of the prisoners died of fever, and several of the ship's crew were also attacked. The progress of sickness became very alarming; for, as soon as the first subjects of it became convalescent, others were seized with it. This alternate affliction ran through the major part of the ship's company; however there had been a plentiful supply of all things needful sent on board by government, and the same was administered most seasonably to the sick, which kept the fever under. The prisoners were also permitted to bathe in the morning-watches, which had a salutary effect after a sultry night.

On the 28th of September, after the officers had retired from breakfast, a sudden noise and bustle upon deck surprised me; when the steward coming down, I inquired of him what was the matter? He told me that a tornado was coming on, and that he was sent down by the captain to shut the ports and scuttles in the cabins. I proceeded to the quarter-gallery to see what he meant by a tornado, but had no sooner cast a look towards the east, than I became much alarmed; an immense black cloud was rapidly overcasting the heavens, darting out vivid lightening, while the thunder, at first distant, seemed by its louder detonations fast approaching. The noise with the people securing the sails, and otherwise preparing to meet the storm, was awful in the extreme. The ship lay quite becalmed, yet at a short distance the tempest made the water fly before it in a white foam. I shall never forget my feelings and apprehensions at this moment; but fortunately my husband came down and told me not to be alarmed, for the squall had given timely warning, and enabled them to get all snug aloft, and that it would be over in half an hour. He had scarcely done speaking when its fury burst upon us, laying the ship nearly upon its broadside with its force; the mingled tempest of lightning, thunder, wind, and rain made the scene altogether dreadful. I thought it the longest half hour I had ever remembered; but it was upwards of an hour before they again set their sails, and all on board most happy that the lightning had not been attracted to the ship's masts.

As we drew near the equator, the conversation at table turned upon the ceremony which marks the transition to the southern hemisphere. The chief

mate asking the doctor if he had crossed the line, the answer was, that he had. It was then inquired, on what voyage, and to what country the ship sailed? He replied, to the Coast of Guinea. However, equivocation on the part of the doctor caused a doubt in the minds of the mates. He was asked, if he had seen the line when he crossed it? he said, he just got a glimpse of it, but as it was near dark at the time, he did not see it distinctly. This was enough to determine them that he should be both ducked and shaved, when Neptune paid the ship a visit. I should be sorry to traduce the character of any person in these few simple remarks; but for the sake of truth, cannot help giving an outline of this person's qualifications. In the first place, he was most ignorant in his profession as a surgeon, and otherwise illiterate, yet specious and crafty. He had imposed upon the captain by a fair face and false pretensions. The captain, pitying the awkward situation into which he had got, took his part at all times when the officers of the ship were against him; but having discovered his want of skill, was under the necessity of employing one of the prisoners, named MacCullam, who was a professional man, and had seen better days: the ship surgeon, knowing his own deficiency, gave way to him in every thing. Many jokes now passed about the expected initiation; nothing was said to the doctor, only that Neptune had a very ready method of surely finding out who had passed this part of his dominions, and could not be deceived. On the 8th October, at noon, we were only twenty-eight miles north of the equator, approaching it with a fine breeze. A sharp look-out was kept to see the line before dark; the chief mate fastened a day-glass to the side rails on the deck. All the gentlemen in turn came to take a peep; and amongst the rest, the doctor, who declared that he saw the line, and that it appeared no larger than a silken thread: all looked and saw the same. Mr. Muirhead, the chief mate, put this trick upon the doctor's ignorance and credulity, by placing a small thread across one of the inside glasses of the telescope to create a distinct prospect of the line. Nothing farther passed until about eight in the evening, when we heard the ship hailed in a most strange manner by a hoarse thundering voice, saying, "*Ho-o—the ship a Ho-oye,*" which was answered by the *Halloo*. "What ship?" was demanded by the same tremendous voice. "The *Friendship*," was answered. "Very well; tell the captain that after twelve o'clock tomorrow he must prepare all on board who have not crossed into the southern regions before, to prepare to take the oath of allegiance, and go through the usual cere-

monies." An interchange of "Good night," closed the conference. The boat-swain, with a speaking-trumpet concealed at the end of the flying jib-boom, had managed, in delivering Neptune's message, to make the sound appear as if emitted from the profound below. The ship crossed the equator about ten o'clock that night. Next morning some of the sails were taken in, and the ship, as they termed it, made snug. I was cautioned, if I wished to be a spectator of the ceremony, to wear a dress that would not spoil by salt-water, as no respect would be shewn to any one while Neptune was on board: this hint I followed, being anxious to observe what passed. About one o'clock the ship was again hailed by the same hoarse voice, desiring them to lie to, as Neptune was coming on board. This order was complied with. Presently the screen, formed by a sail on the fore-castle, was opened, and presented such a sight as I never shall forget. Had I not been prepared for the pageantry, and told that some of the seamen were to be the actors, I should not have supposed them to have been earthly beings. A car was drawn towards the quarter-deck, in which were seated two figures representing Neptune and Amphitrite, with their marine attendants. The captain welcomed the sea-deity and his retinue on board, and asked him what refreshment he would take? He answered, "a glass of gin would be very acceptable." After which, he inquired how many mortals were on the list to take the oath of allegiance, and to undergo the ceremony? He expressed a hope that all the prisoners should be shaved and ducked. This the captain compromised, by saying that Neptune's health should be drank every Saturday night, until we were past the Cape of Good Hope. The persons who were to be initiated were brought up from below blindfolded, one at a time, and placed over a large tub of water on the main deck; tar was applied to the chin with a blacking brush, which was shaved off by an iron hook, one side of it was notched, the other not; those who were refractory were shaved with the rough side; they were then plunged backwards in the tub of war, while several buckets full were thrown over them. Some unmeaning jargon, addressed to them by Neptune, finished this great business. The only persons at our table shaved were a Mr. Maundrel, passenger, and the doctor: the former submitted to it, and escaped pretty well; the latter, who was very refractory, was roughly handled, and had not the captain interfered, would have suffered much more. When the shaving was over, they began to souse each other with water, and I came in for a small share, which made me retreat as soon as possible.

We had experienced for several days

much thunder and lightning, with heavy rains and calms; but the variable light breezes about the line we now exchanged for the periodical south-east trade winds, and contrary to the usual practice, we stood to the east towards the Guinea Coast, instead of the Brazil side. The captain gave the mates his reasons for so doing, well knowing from former practice that it would shorten the passage; at the same time, as the track was unfrequented, we should be more likely to avoid the enemy's cruisers.

For several nights past the sea had a very luminous appearance. I sat for hours together in the quarter-gallery, to observe with wonder the strange sight; at times it was like a liquid fire, and cast such a light into the ship passing through it, that we could see to help ourselves to any thing wanted in the cabin without a candle.

I have often seen sudden darts as it were of a luminous stream, passing obliquely under the bottom of the ship, leaving a train behind like the shoot of a meteor in the air. This I understood was fish in chace of the smaller species, and had at one time an opportunity of knowing that it was so. A great number of bonnito and albicore had been caught by the hook in the course of the day, and towards night the fish still accompanied the ship; they could be traced in all directions by the luminous appearance they made in the water. One night, when my husband and myself were looking from the gallery, he said if he had the fish-gig he was certain he could strike some of them, at the same time calling upon deck for one to be handed to him over the quarter, when to my great surprise, in the space of half an hour, he speared five bonnetta, each weighing about ten or twelve pounds. These sights were nothing to old sailors, but they excited my surprise. Several buckets of water were drawn up, in which were seen specimens of this luminous substance: it appeared of a soft glutinous form without motion, and when put into a tumbler with water, retained the same appearance in the dark; it had the power to hide the light for the space of a minute or two, and again let it be shewn. These vicissitudes might be caused by its giving up life on being taken from its element.

However, one of these specimens which had been taken out of the glass and put upon paper, had been forgotten in the day, but at night it shone the same as haddocks are seen sometimes to do when hung up after salting. Many small particles also had this luminous appearance for the space of fourteen days. So many fish were caught, that the poor prisoners sometimes partook of them. The small albicore and the large bonnetta are so nearly alike, that without particularly no-

ting the fins behind the gills, the difference cannot be distinguished: these fins, on the albicore, are about three times the length of the other, and rather project from the fish; the bonnetto, on the contrary, has these fins short, not exceeding three or four inches, and laying flat to the shoulders of the fish. They resemble large overgrown mackarel, but thicker in proportion to their length; they are coarse fare, and notwithstanding we had them cooked in various ways, found

them still unpalatable. The dolphin we found better (when stewed with a proportion of wine and spices) than any of the other fish. As the dolphins we had were caught in the night, I shall not attempt to describe them; when dying they take such a variety of shade and colour, that a description is impossible. The largest we caught measured about four feet in length, and weighed about eleven pounds.

(To be continued.)

CAISSA.

We have been favoured by a correspondent with the following positions at Chess, part of a series of which he has promised us the continuation. The entire series is from the Sanscrit, and was translated by a native of India, a Bramin. These positions are proposed as problems, of which the solution will be given in the following number; and if any correspondent should send a solution, or more than one should be offered, the first received will be inserted with the signature attached. It is to be understood that the mate is inevitable in the number of moves prescribed, nor can be effected in less, if that which is obviously the best defence be adopted. The origin of the game makes the subject eminently oriental; and such problems are calculated to exercise the judgment and the invention, habits of foresight and mental calculation, fertility of resource and readiness in combination. Perhaps a proficient may object to the first position that the solution is rather too obvious; but it is difficult to construct any mate to be given in two moves that will not be so. The second is one of the finest specimens of ingenious combination that any master of Chess, Oriental or European, has produced. The player required to give the mate has in every instance the move.

POSITION, No. I.

The Black to give Checkmate with a piece in two moves.

Black.

King at his Knight's square.
Queen at her King's fourth square.
Queen's Bishop at his Queen's Knight's fourth square.

King's Bishop at the Queen's Bishop's second square.

A Pawn at the Queen's Rook's third square.

A Pawn at the King's Knight's second square.

White.

The King at his own square.

Queen at her Bishop's second square.

King's Bishop at his own square.

A Knight at the Queen's second square.

A Rook at the Queen's square.

A Pawn at the Queen's Rook's second square.

A Pawn at the King's Bishop's second square.

A Pawn at the King's third square.

POSITION, No. II.

Black to give Checkmate with a piece in four moves.

Black.

The King at the Queen's Rook's fourth square.

The Queen at the King's Bishop's sixth square.

A Bishop at the King's Knight's fifth square.

A Rook at the Queen's Bishop's square.

A Pawn at the Queen's Rook's fifth square.

White.

The King at the Queen's Knight's square.

The Queen at the King's Rook's second square.

The King's Bishop at his seventh square.

The Queen's Bishop at the King's fifth square.

A Rook at the King's Bishop's second square.

A Pawn at the Queen's Rook's third square.

A Pawn at the Queen's Knight's second square.

it is by no means adequate to atone for the detestable sentiment, which lies at the foundation of the ludicrous comparison drawn in that extracted from the 15th

section. This sentiment of disrespect to the female character pervades Chinese books, manners, and hearts.

Too-YU.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. III.

(Continued from page 347.)

On the morning of the 10th of October, at daylight, we were rather alarmed, by seeing a ship at no great distance. After tacking she again stood towards us. The prisoners were now ordered below; and preparations made for our defence, every man being ordered to quarters. I went as usual to the cockpit. Our ship being a heavy sailer, could not attempt to escape, therefore stood boldly on. As we neared this strange ship, we observed she had Danish colours hoisted, and proved to be of that nation, from Copenhagen, bound to Tranquebar. The Friendship having a letter of marque, sent a boat to overhaul her papers; the boat immediately returned with the Danish captain who spoke good English, and informed us, that about ten days ago he had been boarded by a French frigate, who had in company an English Guinea ship which they had captured. That the Frenchman had taken many things from him, and had given bills upon his government, which the Dane said, he reckoned little better than waste paper. After exchanging civilities, he left us and proceeded on his course.

We were now advancing into the gulph of Guinea, and steering as much to the south as the winds would permit. Many tropical birds appeared about the ship, some of which, called Boobies and Noddies, took up their quarters on the yards at night; the former were about the size of a small duck, they are web-footed and could not rise to fly from the deck; they appeared most stupid birds, were not at all alarmed by any thing near them; they seemed full of vermin, by their constantly picking themselves. The feathers of the Booby are grey, mixed with black; the Noddy is of a sooty colour. They were generally made messengers of next day, by being sent off with a card (having the ship's name upon it) tied round their necks.

We passed in the night near an island called Annabona, discovered by the Portuguese on a new year's day, from which it takes its name; it was notorious, of old, for being a den for pirates.

At the end of October we made St.

Helena, having been little more than eight weeks from Cork. A boat was dispatched from the ship to report our arrival and business to the governor. In the afternoon our boat returned with permission for the ship to anchor. Our salute of nine guns was returned by the batteries on Ladder-hill. We found lying here, five sail of Indiamen waiting for convoy, some of which had been detained upwards of six weeks. As they were all full of passengers, their stores were almost all expended; in consequence of which, the private adventures, consisting of eatables and drinkables, such as hams, cheese, butter, porter, wine, &c. &c. came to a good market.

The island at our coming into the road, and also from the anchoring place, appeared a barren rock; as only a few trees were seen in front of the governor's house facing the sea. Pursuing the prospect up St. James valley, where the town stands between two hills, if the island were subject to earthquakes, it might be feared that it would sometime or other be buried, by the high perpendicular rocks which overhang on each side. The only conspicuous buildings from this point of view, besides the government house, are the church and hospital.

In the evening the captain waited upon Governor Brooke, to whom he was known, and was received in the most friendly manner. Notwithstanding the island was rather short of provisions, three bullocks were supplied for the prisoners; and plenty of vegetables, which arrested the progress of the scurvy, which had begun to appear on board.

On the same day the Captain had the pleasure to see his old friend and shipmate, Mr. H. Porteous, the Company's botanist, who had accompanied him to the Coast of Guinea, when sent thither by the present governor in 1792. This gentleman insisted that I should proceed to his country residence, called Orange Grove, nearly at the extremity of the island. His kind invitation was accepted, and next morning we went on shore. I was mounted on a fine little poney, and proceeded up the zig-zag road, called

Ladder-hill; whence we had a fine view of the shipping below; they appeared much diminished in size, from our being so high above them. The guns at this place pointed down immediately at the road. We still ascended and passed the governor's residence, called the Plantation-house, to the right, after which an immense high peaked mountain opened to our left, called High Knoll, on which it was intended to place cannon. We arrived at Mr. Porteous's house about four in the afternoon, and found his lady a most affable pleasant woman; she was born upon the island of European parents.

I was happy to have this change from being on shipboard, and in the morning was surprised by finding myself actually among the clouds; for soon after sun-rise they rolled down the hills, in columns, like curling smoke, not spreading like a mist which obscures all around; at other times we saw detached columns descend, by the eddy winds, down the lee-side of the hills, which had a grand and wonderful effect. We rode over several parts of the island, and were most hospitably received by the Lieutenant-governor and family; by Col. and Mrs. Robson, at Longwood; also by Mr. John Thompson, who accompanied my husband to Guinea with Mr. P. I feel much indebted for his great kindness during my stay at this place, and for the courtesies of some of Maj. Bassit's family.

At Orange Grove I spent nine days very happily in the society of Mrs. P., whom I left with regret. She wished me much to stay with them until the return of the ship in the voyage home; but this could not be, as my mind was made up to follow the destiny of my husband. Kind Providence had conducted us thus far in safety, and we were enabled to trust "Him" for the future.

While we remained here a ship arrived from Madras with dispatches, announcing the capture of Seringapatam, in charge of the Hon. Mr. Wellesley, brother to Lord Mornington (now Marquis Wellesley) then Governor-general of India. Mr. W. on seeing Capt. R. expressed a great desire to go on board the *Friendship*, and see some of the unfortunate men who had been in the rebellion; he of course was invited on board, and went over the ship, visiting the prison, &c. In walking round the deck where some of the prisoners were sitting, he stooped suddenly before one of them, and called out, "that cannot be S—," who directly looked up, and replied, "yes, 'tis S—," "Good God," said Mr. W. "did I ever expect to see you in this situation? pray how how was it?" S— still kept his sitting posture, desiring that no question might be put to him, as he should not answer any. Mr. W. turned from him, and taking the captain aside,

said that this unfortunate young man had at one time a prospect of being eminent in the law, and had been a school-fellow of his; and if any pecuniary aid was wanting for his comfort on the voyage he should be happy to furnish it. The captain informed him, that there were eleven of the prisoners, including S—, who had a little stock of wine, and other comforts remaining, which had been laid in for them by their friends, previous to leaving Ireland; also, that he had some money of theirs in his hands, which would be advanced as it was required on coming into port. Shortly after this Mr. W., and several gentlemen who had accompanied him, left the ship; next day there was a quantity of vegetables, potatoes, &c. sent on board for the use of these poor men. The supply came by the government boat, but it was not known who was the donor; at all events it was most acceptable to the prisoners.

It had been reported to the governor, that some French ships were cruising off the Cape; in consequence of which he advised our putting in there for intelligence. Capt. N. of the 33d regiment, and Lieut. C., who were at St. Helena, availed themselves of the opportunity to proceed with us. On the evening of the 13th Nov. we sailed from this island; thence, until we reached the 27th degree of south latitude, we had what is called a strong trade wind. It was pleasing to reflect, that the crew and the prisoners were in the best health, which may be attributed to the refreshments, and to a plentiful supply of water; they always having been on full allowance of this most necessary article.

Between the south-east trade and the variable winds, we were again subject to calms. I was much surprised one morning to hear a most distressing cry upon deck; on enquiring of one of the servants what was the matter, he informed me that one of the seamen had his hand nearly bit off by a shark. I at first supposed he had been bathing in the sea; but upon farther inquiry learnt, that a shark had been caught in the night by a small hook and line. The line not being of sufficient strength to pull it upon deck; they had played with the animal in the water, in order to drown it. The shark, at length exhausted, was lying as dead on the surface of the sea: a rope was now passed round its body, and it was pulled into the ship; and while a sailor was employed disengaging the small hook from the jaw of the fish, the jaw closed upon his hand and could not be separated, the sufferer roaring lustily all the while, until a wedge of wood was thrust into the shark's mouth. Three fingers were horribly bit, and bled profusely; how-

ever no bad effects attended this casualty, as the seaman was able to do duty again in eight or ten days.

Another still more singular circumstance followed the taking of this animal. Every other day since leaving St. Helena, some of our best fowls had been found dead in the coops in the morning; but their periodical mortality could not be accounted for. As the captain never allowed these poultry to be used at his table, the steward gave them to the people, who tended the stock. On opening the shark, the head and part of the neck of a cock was found in its stomach; upon examining which, some verdigrease was observed adhering to the back part of the head. The cause of this appearance was next traced to be a pin stuck down into the neck, which had touched the spine and caused instant death. We now discovered, by the intervention of the shark, how our poultry had dropped off. One of the assistants to the poulterer being interrogated, confessed that the head-man (who was a Chinese) had been seen one night in the act; but the witnesses connived at it, knowing they would get them next day for their own use, and not being over scrupulous in what they eat. The delinquent was punished, and deprived of his office. As a further check, whatever poultry was afterwards found dead was thrown overboard in the captain's presence.

Had any south-sea whalers been where we were, they most certainly would have had plenty of employment, as daily a number of whales were seen, many of which came very close to our ship and spouted the water very high. It was observed, that when the huge animals, wanted to go deep down, they turned their body perpendicular, viz. head downward, and the tail shewed itself entirely out of the water.

The addition to our society of Capt. N. and Lieut. C. made the time pass pleasantly; they both had gone from India to St. Helena for the re-establishment of their health, and were now on their return, going with us to the Cape. The former was a well-informed man; had seen much of the world, and some service in the cause of his country. The latter, of a mild unassuming character, was at the same time a perfect gentleman. Capt. N. was sometimes hard upon the Doctor: who, if he had possessed fine feelings, would often have been put to the blush; but that was impossible. One day the captain asked the surgeon, if he had served in any other ship? He said, 'yes, he had served in the West-Indies in a man of war.' The name of the ship was demanded; he replied, it was the —, naming a sloop of war. "It was

my old friend (pronouncing his name) who commanded her," said Captain N., "pray how did you like him?" This quite took the doctor aback, who was not prepared for a charge in quick time. The fact afterwards turned out to be, that he was only the surgeon's servant in the sloop; and all the medical education he had received, consisted in attending his master for about 18 months. The truth, however, was not then known on board, and he evaded the dilemma by saying, that he had been a supernumerary on board that ship, in which he went home to England on account of bad health.

We had had for some days past a cloudless sky, and at night all the luminaries of heaven sparkling in their native splendour. Those spaces, in the southern hemisphere, called the Magellan Clouds, appeared now almost over our heads. In the early part of the night they were three in number; two had a white appearance like the milky way; and the other appeared dark, almost resembling a perforation in the canopy of heaven; many strange stories were told respecting them, but too absurd to notice here.

We were now fast approaching the southern extremity of Africa; and had the satisfaction, on the morning of the 7th of December, to see the Table Mountain, the Sugar-loaf, and the Lion's Rump. This place is so well known to seamen, and so remarkable, that in case of an erroneous reckoning, it cannot be mistaken for other land.

The ship anchored in Table Bay about noon. We were much concerned to see several wrecks lying on the shore, and most sorry to learn, that about three weeks previously, there had been a most tremendous gale of wind from the north-west quarter, in which the Sceptre of 64 guns had been driven on shore; when the captain, his son, and a number of the crew perished; there were also a Danish man of war, an American, and two other ships lost at the same time. This melancholy disaster, with the death of Admiral Christian, had filled all the British here with sincere regret.

I must confess, I was surprised and pleased with the view of Cape Town from the ship; with the white-washed houses, and green painted windows, it had a clean and handsome appearance.

On the vessel anchoring, the commodore's boat came on board, with an order from General Dundas for the captain to proceed immediately on shore, with all the letters and papers he might have for the settlement. It appeared that they had had no intelligence direct from England for upwards of four months; in consequence of which, we were a most accep-

table arrival, having the latest news from India by way of St. Helena, as well as from Europe.

On shore, my husband saw his old commander, Capt. H., who among many other enquiries asked, "How many of those Irish rebels he had with him, and how they had behaved on the voyage?" Capt. R. replied, "that they had behaved so well, they had put it out of his power or that of his officers to lay a finger upon one of them: and that he was in hopes of landing them at their place of destination, without introducing the machinery of punishment." This answer appeared to surprise him not a little, and no doubt brought reflections to his mind respecting incidents during a former voyage, when they sailed together. We were received as inmates in the family of Mr. Blackenburgh, a Dutch gentleman, known to my husband formerly, where we were comfortably situated. His sister-in-law, Miss Rousseau, spoke English: this and her pleasing manners made it most agreeable for me to be again in female society. During our stay here, little parties were made, with arrangements for visiting the neighbourhood, and among other places, the famous vineyard of great and little Constantia. In going to the latter place, we passed many country-seats belonging to the Dutch and English gentry, and made a circuit round a *bush*, where the Lieut.-governor sometimes resided. Here we saw, in traversing the country, the red and white grapes, hanging in rich clusters from fine spreading vines, fastened to a kind of lattice-work projecting from the wall.

When we arrived at the great Constantia, the proprietor, Mr. C. was from home. However we were more fortunate at Constantia the less; and were hospitably received by the host, his wife, and family. One of the sons spoke pretty good English, and appeared happy to communicate any information in answer to enquiries. We walked through the grounds, gardens, and vineyards; the trees in the orchards were loaded with the finest fruits, such as oranges, apples, pears, quinces, peaches, nectarines, almonds, &c. in abundance. I was rather disappointed at first viewing the vineyards: I had expected we should have walked under lattice-work, supporting the grapes in all directions around us; but instead of this, when the vineyards were pointed out to me, I really thought it was a nursery ground, dwarf standards stunted by training, detached and planted in regular rows, appeared at best only like small gooseberry bushes. On inspection, however, we found the stem very thick, and some of the little branches so loaded with fruit that they weighed it down, and the clusters of grapes rested upon the ground. Pro-

bably, in this want of care, lies the proximate cause why the Cape wines have an earthy taste. We were shewn the wine-press, and were informed that the stalks and all were thrown in, when the juice was to be compressed. One of our party took a branch of the vine, desiring our host's son only to taste the stalk, as we all did, and found it had a most unpleasant flavour. It was observed to him, that if the stalks were left out, the wine would be much better; he replied, that it would take too much time, and that it had always been their custom so to do.

I could not help contrasting this middle of December with that of last year, when I was with my much-esteemed parents, where we had nothing but frost and snow; and here it was the middle of summer, where all nature smiled. I could hardly think I was in the same world. We had a plentiful table set out for us, particularly in fruits. On our return to the house, my husband ordered some casks of their best wine, both red and white, to be sent to him. A small sum was given to some of the slaves; but it would have been considered an affront to have offered money to any of the family. As we were going through the grounds, we were frequently cautioned not to leave the paths, as amongst the grass many dangerous snakes were known to be hid. A slave had lately been bit by one which caused his death: we saw none, but did not fail to attend to the advice. There were frequently seen amongst the vines, small-land tortoises, apparently domesticated; for they did not shun any person when approaching them; we also saw a number of little fresh-water turtle in a brook; the largest did not exceed in size a small frog. Several tortoises were sent on board and lived amongst the sheep in the long boat. I kept a little turtle of the above description alive for many months, in a tumbler of fresh water; it lived upon flies, which it would take out of the hand. It was a kind of thermometer, always lively and playing about in fair weather, and as constantly keeping at the bottom of the tumbler in dull rainy weather, only coming to the surface to respire once in 10 or 15 minutes.

On one of the party expressing surprise at several of the peach and other fruit-trees being damaged, and the fruit taken before it was ripe, we were informed, that just before the gardens had been beset by a formidable set of plunderers from the mountains. We immediately concluded that these must have been some runaway slaves, or what are called *Boshmen*; but, no such thing, the incursion was made by baboons, great numbers of which inhabit the adjacent hills, and often come down and destroy ten times more than they eat, and are so strong and ferocious, that their

largest dogs dare not attack them. We saw a specimen that had been shot and stuffed, it had a most frightful appearance; it was a female, and had a young one clinging to it when taken; the latter was preserved alive and sent to town. As the gardeners dreaded the depredations of the baboons, so we were told, did the farmers the wolves; for if a horse, or cow,

were by accident left out at night, they were sure to be destroyed before morning; and it was unsafe to send their slaves out at night on that account. After hearing many wonderful, and I suspect exaggerated stories of the wolves and other wild animals, I returned to Cape Town, much pleased with our excursion. (To be continued.)

TRAVELS IN CASHMEER.

From a tract with the following title: *An Accurate Account of entertaining Travels of Cashmeer, in 1783; By George Foster, Esq. late of the Hon. Company's Civil Service.—Calcutta, 1818.*

WE admire at a reverend distance the ancient simplicity with which artists sometimes spoke in terms of praise of their own works. Thus Apelles would compare himself with contemporary painters, and point out the qualities in which he was superior. There would, perhaps, be no danger in the moderns always shewing the same independence of mind, where the excellence is too plain to be disputed. But in most cases, either rival artists, or cold or acrimonious critics, might take occasion to moot the point, and thus give rise to a discussion, which the individual most concerned would find it difficult to conduct, with the same freedom with which it was challenged. We were led into these reflections by at first supposing that the lively writer had prefixed the epithet "entertaining" to a piece detached from his *Journey Overland*, and thrown out of the epistolary form; but on reconsideration think it more probable that the Calcutta editor has characterised the tract by a term of which no one will dispute the propriety.

"The northern part of the Bannaul hill is about one mile and a half shorter than that of the southern side; not that this difference arises from the level of the lowlands of Bannaul and Cashmeer, but from the greater declivity of the southern face of the hill. Yet it is evident, from the precipitated current of the rivers of this quarter of India, that the valley of Cashmeer is considerably more elevated than the Panjab plains. This height of situation, surrounded also by mountains, whose lofty summits are covered with snow during a great part of the year, imparts a coldness to the air of Cashmeer, which its immediate line of latitude would not otherwise possess.

Veere Nang was the first village we

halted at within the valley, where our party was strictly examined; but from the respect shewn by all classes of people to Zulphucar Khan, we were permitted to pass untaxed and unmolested; a rare usage at a Cashmeerian custom-house! It should have been before noticed, that our patron, from the lameness of his hand and a general infirm state of body, was obliged to travel in a litter; a species of carriage different from any seen in the southern quarters of India. The frame, of four slight pieces of wood, is about four feet and a half long, and three in breadth, with a bottom of cotton laying on split caues interwoven. Two stout bamboo poles project three feet from the end of the frame, and are fastened to its outward sides by iron rings. The extremities of these bamboos are loosely connected by folds of cords, into which is fixed, by closely twisting and binding at the centre, a thick pole three feet long; and by these central poles the litter, or, as it is here called, the sampan, is supported on the shoulders of four men. This conveyance, you will see, affords no shelter against any inclemency of weather, which is braved at all seasons by these men of the mountains.

In the passage of some of the steep hills the Khan was obliged to walk, and it seemed to me surprising that the bearers were able to carry the litter over them. The Cashmeerians, who are the ordinary travellers of this road, use sandals made of straw rope, as an approved defence of their feet, and to save their shoes. On leaving Sumbou, I had been advised to adopt this practice; but my feet not being proof against the rough collision of the straw, I soon became lame, and threw off my sandals. From a glaring deficiency of method in the arrangement of my remarks, I am often fearful, that but faint traces of a general chain will be exhibited. It is not that my ideas flow so thick and strong, as in confidence of their superior excellency, to condemn restriction, or that obedience to order which is so essential to their utility: it is an habit, perhaps an idle one, that impells me to note at the moment the train of thoughts which occur; and it

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. III.

(Continued from page 456.)

IN consequence of the late disaster amongst the shipping, there was no gaiety here at this time. Mr. H. mentioned above, my husband's former commander, acted as agent for the ship. We dined twice with him and Mrs. H.

As we were the only English residing at Mr. B.'s we had a further display of some of the African Dutch manners. As for B. himself, he was a perfect bruin, and considered his poor wife in no better light than a piece of household furniture; she was a good meek soul, and fond of her children; however, I could have but little converse with her, as she did not speak English; her sister, Miss Rousseau, occasionally interpreted between us. Generally after dinner some of their Dutch friends would drop in, when the pipes went to work; at these times I was glad to retreat. Mr. B. had a place in a public office, which kept him from home all day, and at breakfast he never appeared:—they kept a plentiful table, after the Dutch manner, with abundance of fine fruits and vegetables; the former, which wanted no dressing, I enjoyed. I cannot say much for the cooking; the fish and vegetables were generally swimming in oil, from the fat of sheep's tails; every thing fried, appeared the same; the bread was light, but very sandy, which oftentimes grieved between the teeth.

The time drew nigh for our departure; and when the day of embarkation was fixed, I was much surprised by my friend, Miss R., telling me the evening before, in a positive tone, that we should not part so soon. I told her, that nothing but some unforeseen accident could detain us:—she took me to a back window, desiring me to look at the Table Mountain, which I did, and saw the white clouds curling over the brow of the hill, and extending to the right and left; she said, it was very common to see the table-cloth spread upon the Table hill; but when the Old Boy put his nightcap on the Devil's *Bery* before supper, it was a sure sign of a south-east gale coming on, (this latter is a *peaked hill*, on the north side, and only separated from the other by a small ravine). The case was as these quaint local sayings described; and for three days no communication could be had with the ship; the wind was so high, that it made the sand fly in all directions, which may partly account for the bread being

sandy,* as these gales of wind are frequent in the summer season.

On the 24th December we embarked, in the afternoon. Our ship appeared like a Noah's ark, as my husband had sent on board eight horses, ten cows, three score sheep, with pigs and poultry in abundance; and as there was plenty of room on board, no inconvenience was felt. Next morning, being Christmas day, 1799, we left Table Bay, committing ourselves to the protecting care of that Providence who had hitherto preserved us.

On the second day, we spoke the Sir Edward Hughes, from Madras, having three other Indiamen in company; they had no news, but said they had met with very bad weather, off Lagullas Bank, for fourteen days past, and only made progress as the current impelled them against the wind. For five or six days after this, we experienced very bad weather ourselves, notwithstanding the wind was fair, and the ship running at the rate of from 140 to 160 miles in the 24 hours, with only the foresail set. Still we suffered; for during that time nothing could be cooked, as the high sea came rolling in at both sides of the ship, constantly filling the decks with water; as for myself, if the best dressed victuals had been placed before me, I could not have looked at it, being sadly sea-sick the whole time. During the gale, the captain lost three fine horses, and a great quantity of other live stock; the only apprehensions they had, were of the helm-ropes breaking, but a kind Providence took care of us.

The late gales appeared to be the last blast of the old year; for the first day of 1800 was ushered in by fine settled weather; that the new year might be propitious to the poor prisoners, the captain ordered the fetters to be taken off an additional number of the best behaved amongst them, promising the rest, that if their conduct merited well, as soon as land was seen on the coast of New Holland, every prisoner should then be released from his irons, but that all depended upon a proper subordinate behaviour. Several of them had been relieved from the weight of fetters shortly after we left Ireland, and continued so all the voyage, having conducted themselves with every

* Sandiness in the flour is frequently caused by bad millstones. *Editor.*

propriety. It was fortunate both for themselves and us, that there were amongst them men of education and sense; who doubtless contributed to restrain the others from evil and violence; one was said to be a Roman-Catholic clergyman, and we trusted that his influence was beneficial.

After setting things a little to rights, from the derangement caused by the late gales; being at sea, one evening the captain said, he should next day have some of his stores up which the shipped waves had reached to dry. I seldom interfered or spoke on such a subject; but, in this instance, could not help observing, that if they intended drying any thing tomorrow, they would most likely be disappointed, for it would be wet, telling them I judged from my barometer, which was the little turtle, which had kept at the bottom of the tumbler all the evening. They laughed at my remarks; but so it turned out; as, for several days after, we had many squalls of wind and much rain. I was hence frequently asked about the weather, Whether it would be rain, or sunshine? This living barometer of mine did not always foretell the changes in the atmosphere exactly; but three times out of five it did so, when enquiry was made, by observing it: sometimes it happened never to be thought of, for days together; but it always had a few flies thrown in daily by one of the servants, for that was a kind of stock we had a most abundant supply of.

We were now in the neighbourhood of the islands called Amsterdam, and St. Paul; but as the weather was unsettled, with squalls and rain, it was judged proper to pass to the south of them. The gunner of our ship had been formerly in an Indianman which called at these islands, where they found some men that had been left there by an American, to procure seal-skins. These men had been upon the islands five months, and had procured many skins; they had no desire to leave the place, saying they knew their own ship would call for them. In narrating their local adventures, they informed the Indianman alluded to, that at first they had been much alarmed, supposing the place was haunted, hearing strange rumbling noises, but afterwards discovered it was occasioned by earthquakes, to which, from their frequency, they had become accustomed. There are upon Amsterdam hot springs, running into a pond, in which these men cooked the eggs of the wild sea birds which they caught. The Indianman gave them two bags of biscuits, a little spirits, some shoes, and other little necessaries; these recluses appeared recoiled to their situation, and were left as they wished.

Having still strong winds from the western quarter, the ship went on at a

great rate each day, until we drew near Van Dieman's Land; but it so happened that the ship had gone upwards of 300 miles farther than the log measured, since leaving the Cape, which was found out by the moon's distance from the sun and stars. This frequently caused altercations between the chief and second mates; the latter, who had been always employed in the West India trade, knew nothing of finding the ship's place by observation, and always treated such science as erroneous. It happened one night, that the captain and chief mate got what they called good sights of the moon and some stars; and their first calculation was confirmed next day by observing the sun and moon's distance, which enabled them to know the exact position of the ship: in consequence of which the chief mate, after dinner, asked the captain if they should prepare the anchors and cables, as it was expected the land would be seen next day. The captain answered yes; but the second mate was so positive that his own reckoning was right, that he offered to lay any wager that the ship was 400 miles farther from the land than they supposed. The captain had often, on the voyage, tried to persuade him to have confidence in the lunar observations, but to no purpose. The anchors were, however, got ready, and people looking out from the masts' heads, before night, for the land; at the same time the ship was put under a reduced sail during the night. After dark, we were surprised to see many luminous blazes or flashes in the water, a little under the surface, near the ship; it was not fish, for when the flash was emitted, it appeared stationary for a few seconds, and then disappeared. This was not confined to a single object, as at times eight or ten corruscations were seen in different directions at the same instant. As the substance causing these appearances was not seen, it cannot be farther described; they were termed in the log-book, Van Dieman's Water Lanthorns, from our vicinity to the land of that name; for next morning, 23d February, at daylight, it was descried, very much to the disappointment of Mr. Macdonald, who said, it must be some new discovery, and not New Holland. However he afterwards was convinced; for the captain observed in a jocular manner, that if it was the southern extremity of New Holland, a ship would very soon be discovered; for the last time he passed this place one was stationary off the south cape; he had scarcely done speaking, when the men on the yards, letting the reefs out of the sails, called out that they saw a ship on the bow. The captain replied, "Very well;" but told Mr. Muirhead, what was taken for a ship, was only a perpendicular rock, and had been

called the Eddystone, by Captain Cook, from its likeness to the lighthouse of that name in the British Channel. As all sails were set, we soon approached the land, and passed a small island, which they called Swilly; it was covered with sea birds, particularly the *gannet*. As we drew near, each one on board was straining his eyes to behold new wonders on this strange land; some of the prisoners thought they were to be sent on shore, until convinced, that the ship was near 1000 miles from Port Jackson. Agreeably to promise, every man was now let out of irons, but carefully shut up at night, as usual, and only a certain number permitted upon deck, in their turn, in the course of the day. Notwithstanding our ship was reckoned a dull sailer, we had come upwards of three degrees per day, upon an average, since leaving the Cape, being 128 degrees of longitude in thirty-nine days.

In consequence of the wind, we could not come very near the shore the first day; but by the telescope we could see very tall trees rising upon the basis of the hills, and extending to their summits; some smoke was also observed in a small bay, which left no doubt of human beings inhabiting that neighbourhood. Many whales, seals, and porpoises shewed themselves in the course of the day; but the majority on board were too much occupied with the shore to notice them; only as I had stationed myself at the gallery window, I could not help looking at these marine inhabitants sporting in their own element.

During the night we had squally and unsettled weather, which continued for some time, and deprived us for six days of again seeing the land. When in the latitude of 40 degrees south, on account of the great and rough sea which came from the west, minutes were entered in the log-book, recording that it was thought some strait opened in that direction.* On the 10th land was seen to the west, but at too great a distance to make any observations; but during the night several fires were observed, apparently very near the beach, and next day we were gratified by sailing very near the shore, between Wilson's Promontory and Cape Howe, where every part, as well hill as valley, appeared in verdure, with lofty trees interspersed, and as regular did these appear in some places, as if they had been planted by the hand of man. All the telescopes were in requisition, and a good look-out kept, to discover if any natives were visible, but none could be seen; neither any smoke this day. From the

favourable state of the wind, it was expected we should reach our port of destination in a few days. That every thing might be settled with the prisoners, prior to their disembarking, on the 11th they were called, one by one, to know how much money they had given to the chief mate, when their clothing was changed, in Ireland. Some little advances had been made to them while at the Cape, for fruit, &c. All was right in their money account, and each man furnished with the amount he should receive when he quitted the ship. There were about thirty of these poor men who could not speak English.

On the 14th, we passed a high promontory, which is called Cape Dromedary, from its resemblance to that animal when viewed in a particular direction. All the hills, as far as the eye could reach, were covered with trees; some parts of the shore, next the sea, were bold and rocky, but no apparent danger for a ship, unless very near the land. At night fires were frequently seen near the sea, and smoke in the day, but no natives could be distinguished.

On the 15th, in the evening, we saw Cape Banks and Point Solander, which is very near the entrance of Botany Bay, which place Captain Cook first visited, and spoke so favourably of for a settlement; but it was found not to answer, for when Governor Phillips first came to form a colony (which is just twelve years ago), he found Port Jackson a much better seat for one in all respects. Some of the men were much surprised that we did not put into Botany Bay, as they had understood they were to be lauded there, until convinced to the contrary.

All was anxiety in the evening of the 16th, and every thing prepared to enter the harbour. About twelve at night the ship was off the north and south heads, which form the entrance of the port, where we lay-to until morning. At length daylight appeared, and the wind being fair, we boldly entered the harbour; the captain being a good pilot, needed no other guide; in less than a quarter of an hour after, the ship (to use the seaphrase) was completely land-locked. We passed a dangerous rock (mid channel) called the Sow and Pigs; and saw a fine looking house, on our left, belonging to a Mr. Palmer, with several detached buildings, which gave it the appearance of an English farm. We also passed Garden Island, on the left, which had a fertile, luxuriant appearance, with a respectable looking house upon it. As we approached, we passed a barren rock, on the right, which is named Pinch-Gut island. This is small, and the most barren spot we had seen; it had a gibbet upon it, where a culprit had been executed for murder.

* This is ascertained to be the case; and Van Dieman's land to constitute a separate island.
—See Capt. Flinders' *Voyage*, and other surveys.

The surrounding country afforded a pleasant range of scenery, being diversified with hill and dale, with many inlets, forming little coves or bays. As we passed up towards Beunilong Point, the town of Sidney burst upon our sight. The ship anchored in the cove, about seven in the morning, and saluted the Governor with nine guns, which was the first intimation the settlement had of our arrival. Where we anchored, the distance of the shore on either side did not exceed fifty yards, which made it appear as if we were in a dock.

The Governor's house, on the left, towards the head of the cove, and the Lieutenant-governor's house on the right, with the barracks, and many other detached buildings, made the town altogether surpass our expectations. We found lying at this place the ship *Albion*, Captain Bunker; the ship *Walker*, Captain Nicholl; the *Betsey*, Captain Clark, all South-seamen. The latter ship had come in with a Spanish prize, which she had captured near Lima, in South America. The *Minerva*, who sailed with us from Cork, had left this place for India three days prior to our arrival. As soon as our ship was moored, the captain went on shore, to wait upon Governor Hunter, to whom he was known, from having been at this port as chief mate of the *Marquis Cornwallis*, in 1795. He also waited upon the Lieutenant-governor, Colonel Patterson.

The men could not be disembarked for three days, which time it would take to prepare accommodations for them: this was of little consequence, as they were healthy, and had plenty of water and provisions on board.

The next day we had an invitation to dine at the Government house, where we met an agreeable family party, comprising Mrs. K. niece to the Governor, whom I

found friendly and well informed; also the Rev. Mr. J. and lady; Captain and Mrs. A. and Major J. After spending a pleasant day, we returned on board in the evening; and I must confess, that I thought our own apartments on board more comfortable and much safer than theirs on shore.

Next day we were invited to meet a large party at Colonel P.'s, and were treated in a friendly and polite manner by himself and lady, from whom I received much information respecting this infant Colony; but was sorry to learn there was much party-spirit, with jarring and bickerings among the free members of this small community, which was a bar to friendly intercourse between the adherents of the rival parties.

On the 21st, the prisoners were disembarked. Many of them left the ship with tears, and each boat-load cheered as they put off, which was rather a novel sight to many on shore, who had received harsh treatment on their passage out. The captain received a letter from the Governor, expressing his thanks and approbation for the kind treatment and good management during the passage, saying, that such conduct should not be forgot in the dispatches to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The captain spoke particularly to the Governor in respect of those prisoners who had seen better days, and who had conducted themselves so well on the voyage; he also made known the conduct of Mr. Mac Cullam, who had assisted the surgeon; from which favourable report he was immediately appointed to officiate as an assistant in a medical department, at an out-settlement called Town Gabby, with a salary of fifty pounds per annum, and a free house.

(To be continued.)

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

Juan de Nova.—The *Charles Grant*, on her voyage to this place, ascertained the latitude and longitude of *Juan de Nova* to be 10. 15. S. and longitude 50. 54. E. and bearing from Cape Amber N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 140 miles.—*Bombay Courier*.

Macquarie Light House.—Sydney, New South Wales.—His Exc. the Governor having caused an accurate admeasurement and description of the height and bearings of the *Macquarie Tower and Light-house*, to be made by the Surveyor-general. The same is in the *Sydney Gazette*, for the information of the com-

manders of vessels which may hereafter resort to Sydney Cove, in Port Jackson, with a further notification that this light-house will be furnished with revolving lights, which it will shew in about four months hence.—*June 1818*.

Description.

Macquarie Tower and light is situated on the highest part of the outer south head of Port Jackson harbour, in latitude 33° 51' 40" S. and longitude 151° 16' 50" E. from Greenwich. The height of the light from the base is 76 feet; and from thence to the level of the sea 277 feet, being a total height of 353 feet. The la-

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. V.

(Continued from Vol. VIII. p. 456.)

As we were now left to ourselves, all prison-doors, bulk-heads, and armed gratings were taken down, after which, the ship did not appear like the same. We were now visited in return, on board, by the ladies and gentlemen of the settlement, and had many social, pleasant parties. It was arranged a few days after our arrival, that we should live entirely on board; indeed several ladies said they thought the accommodation which we had on board better than we could have on shore, especially as we had our servants and comforts about us. We judged this the best mode, as the access to and from the ship to the shore was safe and easy. One Tuesday evening, the governor and his niece, Mrs. Kent, came on board to take tea in a friendly way; when he informed us that next day he had engaged a few friends to dine with him upon fish, it being Wednesday; and if they were good Christians, they would be satisfied with it, for he had no doubt but a sufficiency would be procured with the sea; but it all depended upon luck, and those who had any doubts would take something else, as a stand-by. The dinner was to be prepared down the harbour, near the entrance, under a large tree, with a rough table, and seats already fixed there for such parties. We were included in this proposed expedition, and willingly accepted the invitation. On the morrow our friends, the governor and Mrs. Kent, called for me, and we proceeded down the harbour. I was introduced to a native chief, named Bennilong; his countenance and figure were most repulsive: his figure resembled a baboon more than one of the human species. He had been taken to England by Governor Phillips, and brought back by Governor Hunter; so that he had been a considerable time in civilized society, including the passage to Europe, the time he staid in England, and his last embarkation. Nevertheless by all this he had not profited, but appeared as much a savage as any of his countrymen that I saw. We arrived about one o'clock at our station, and met a party of thirteen, including ourselves. The seamen went directly to work with the nets, and repeatedly drew them up empty; on which the governor desired them to try a lucky spot, where they before had met with success, and this time were not disappointed, for they got a draught of fine fish, which would have served fifty persons. They consisted of mullet, snappers, and several other kind of fish whose names I do not re-

collect. Shortly after my husband joined us with some bread, cheese, bottled porter, and other viands. The cooks began their operations; and after half an hour's walk, we returned to an excellent dinner. The treat, being seasoned with the entertaining conversation rich in numerous anecdotes of our worthy host, made the day pass pleasantly. Several of the natives hovered about, but were not allowed to join our party without being properly clothed. This Bennilong was commissioned to tell them; and as clothing had been distributed to them a short time before, no excuse would do; however, plenty of fish ready cooked, and others from the surplus quantity, were left for them on purpose. In the evening we returned to the anchorage, much gratified with the day's excursion.

I had often seen the natives at a distance paddling their little canoes down the cove, but none of them met my near view until the following incident. One forenoon I was rather surprised at hearing a strange humming noise under the cabin window; looking out I was more so, at beholding one of their canoes tied with a string to our rudder chains, with a native woman, and young infant in her lap. The canoe was nothing more than the bark of a tree, about seven or eight feet long by two feet wide, tied together at each end in a rough puckered manner. The embers of some half-burnt wood were smoking before her as she sat cross-legged at her employment; she had a fishing-line in each hand over the side of her little boat, and was humming her wild notes, either to entice the fish or to quiet the infant. I saw her draw up a small fish with one of the lines; she immediately applied her teeth to the neck of it, which instantly ceased struggling. Taking it off the hook, she put it upon the embers, and blew them into a flame; before it was warm through she began to eat it, apparently with great relish; after which, she gave her child the breast, and continued her labours. I threw down some biscuit, which she also eat; I then gave her a handkerchief, and some linen to cover her, which she took, and carelessly put on one side, repeating some jargon, which I did not understand. This poor creature might be about twenty-eight years of age, but it was difficult to judge from the sooty appearance of her skin; the child's appearance was about three months. The woman wore her hair matted and dirty; her features had been cast in the plainest of nature's moulds. She

afterwards became a frequent visitor astern of the ship, and never went away empty-handed; but I never saw the clothing upon her which had been given. She never ventured on board, although frequently entreated to come. She managed her canoe with great dexterity; with a paddle in each hand, about eighteen inches long, she could turn it in all directions, and make it go as fast as our boats with two men rowing in them. The canoe is so light, that when she came to the shore she pulled it up with the greatest ease a considerable way from the water. After she had landed, I frequently saw some of the native men come to share her little stock of fish, biscuits, and other acquisitions of industry and fortune.

The oysters were so plentiful here, that two boys sent from the ship in the course of an hour could bring on board several buckets full. They were about the size of our Melton, or Colchester oysters, of a delicious flavour; the beards of them, with a little of the oyster attached, made an excellent bait for fish.

One afternoon I was so fortunate in angling from the cabin windows, that, strange as it may appear, I caught as many fish as not only supplied the cabin-table, but furnished the whole crew with a meal next day. They were called snappers, and weighed from two and a half to three pounds each; so keen were they after the bait that evening, that the line was no sooner thrown out than they bit immediately. We never wanted fine fish while we remained here. The wallimy (otherwise called the light horseman, from the head resembling the cap of a trooper) is a most excellent fish for boiling, common specimens weighing from ten to fifteen pounds each.

Fruit was in such abundance, particularly figs, that our people were almost surfeited with them. Baskets full of figs were frequently thrown into the pig-stye, in order that they might not be wasted. Culinary vegetables were also in great plenty. Butchers' meat, mutton, or pork, was high, at the rate of 2s. 6d. per pound; as for beef, none was allowed to be killed. Poultry was dear in proportion. Butter, none in the market, except what came from Europe; it was a great treat when I had a little fresh butter presented to me by Mrs. Kent or Mrs. Patterson, made at their own dairies.*

We frequently joined the oyster parties at different corners of the harbour, taking bottled porter, bread, and condiments with us. There was no ceremony observed on these occasions; the ladies

were quite independent, each being furnished with a little hammer to knock off the upper shell; the oyster was then easily taken out with a small knife; after which, we regaled ourselves with bottled porter, sitting upon the clean projecting rocks. At one of these parties, Mrs. K.'s little daughter had sat down upon a stone among the bushes; she presently screamed out, saying she had been bit on the ankle by something that ran under the stone; upon turning over the stone, we discovered numbers of large centipedes running about in all directions. We killed many of these disgusting reptiles; one of them measured about eight inches in length. So tenacious are they of life, that one which had been cut in two made it difficult to distinguish which was the head, as each part crawled about equally nimble. Mr. H., surgeon, put both parts into a small box, saying they would unite again; but whether they did or not I never learnt. The child sustained no injury from the fright.

One morning early in March we had a visit from Capt. and Mrs. A., with an invitation to take tea with them in the evening, in order to see a battle between two tribes of natives who had quarrelled, and intended that their field of battle should be the Barrack-square, of which there was a good view of them from Capt. A.'s windows. I accompanied my husband to this gentleman's residence. At an early hour the natives began to assemble, and squatted themselves down, men, women, and children, as they arrived. I was anxious to observe all that passed, while I listened attentively to all the observations of the governor, who was present. It was thought there would be no fight that evening, as the adverse tribe had not arrived; however, contrary to expectation, a single chief came in, advancing fearlessly, having a shield on one hand and a short club in the other. Presently the women and children got up, and retired to a little distance; when this single chieftain began an harangue, sometimes raising and sometimes lowering his voice; but he could not be understood by any of us. At length a native from the tribe who first arrived, advanced a certain interval towards him with a long spear, and a throwing-stick in his hand, and jabbered something for a few minutes; after which he appeared to be in a great rage, throwing the spear with great force at the other, who caught it upon his shield, where it was perceived to break. This champion then stood for a time alone unsupported by any other; when presently another man advanced like the former, and after haranguing in the same manner, let fly his spear also, which rebounded, slanting off the shield. This was done alternately by several men

* The reader who has observed the course of the voyage from the opening, will not require to be reminded, that the date of this account is February 1800.—*Edit.*

until dusk; at length two spears were thrown at him by different persons at the same time, one of which he warded off, but the other went through his thigh. One of the medical gentlemen present cut off the barbed part, and drew it back the same way it went in. Thus ended the combat, as the wounded man had given the offended party satisfaction. The quarrel was occasioned by one of their women having been taken away by this man. The governor observed, it was from motives of humanity he allowed them to settle disputes openly in this manner; as when left to themselves, natives of both sexes were sometimes found murdered in the woods, when the perpetrators could not be discovered. The wounded man was seen walking about next day, as if nothing had happened to him.

While we staid, two ships came into the harbour; one was the *Hunter*, Capt. Anderson, from Bengal; the other a Spanish prize, from the coast of Peru. Next day sailed the ship *Walker*, Capt. Nichol, to look after spermaceti whales.

The town of Sydney is small, with straggling detached wooden houses, extending about a mile north and south. The regular buildings then consisted only of the barracks, for the church had been maliciously set on fire sometime prior to our arrival; in consequence the chaplain, Mr. Johnson, was obliged to put up with a barn to perform divine service in; and we were informed that the clergyman at Paramatta, the Rev. Mr. Marsden, was as badly accommodated. One Sunday morning we heard an impressive and edifying discourse from a missionary minister, whom Mr. Johnson permitted to preach; he had just arrived in the Spanish prize from Otaheite, where she had tarried, and was on his way by the first ship for England, for some more labourers in the same field. He said that their greatest enemies were some renegade Europeans, who had tried to thwart all their measures, but were ultimately frustrated. Some bold, faithful pastors, disinterested men, sound in doctrine, and exemplary in conduct, might be of much use at this place. Religion seemed to be little regarded, particularly amongst persons in humble life. We observed evidences of much depravity; and some examples were obliged to be made, even amongst our own seamen, who had been enticed to plunder from the ship. As to security on shore, locks and bars had no effect in keeping out the depredators there; for when they had a mind to plunder they opened a passage through the brick wall. Almost incredible were the stories we heard about the achievements of incorrigible thieves; and had we not been living on board, should most certainly have suffered much loss of property.

Early in April, we had an invitation from the governor to accompany him up to Rose Hill, at Paramatta, where he had built a new government house, and intended giving the first dinner in it to a few friends. On the morning fixed for this jaunt we prepared to start early, the distance being upwards of twenty miles. About six o'clock the governor's boat was alongside; but a painful duty now devolved upon our hospitable entertainer. Government stores had so often been robbed of late, that an example was determined upon. A convict had been detected in the act with some accomplices who had escaped. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. We saw all the preparation on shore, and the signal when the culprit was to be turned off was to be made from our ship, by hoisting a union jack at our flag staff. The fatal moment approached: the governor held his watch in his hand, and ordered the flag to be hoisted, but from some inattention in the person who had charge of it, the signal lines being jammed in the pulley, the flag could only be hoisted half way up. The greatest agitation at this moment seized the governor, who running to the man, ordered it to be pulled down instantly. No time was lost in again preparing the tackle. At length the ensign run fluently to the top of the staff. It had been arranged, that should the provost martial see the jack hoisted half-mast high, the culprit was to be turned off; but if it rose to the top he was respited. It was at this critical moment the Governor's agitation was seen. Mrs. K. and Mrs. A. were in the cabin with me. We were all very sad at the impending execution: but when our worthy and humane friend came below, and told us the man was respited, he had the most cordial thanks and smiles from us all; and I am sure he felt great satisfaction, in this act of mercy. We took an early breakfast on board, and set off quite happy.

To approach towards a just description of the beautiful varied scenery, of capes and coves, hills and valleys, as we passed up the river, is beyond my feeble abilities. The day was fine; we arrived at Paramatta about one, and walked up the town. The street is regular, and of a good width; the houses are detached, chiefly built of wood. As we walked up the street, a person came from his own door, and saluted the Governor. I was desirous to notice him particularly, as it was the notorious George Barrington; he had lately been made high constable at this place and proved himself very useful in that station. He was tall and thin, of a gentlemanly appearance, but looked sickly.

I was rather disappointed with the new

government house, finding it small, and much inferior to that at Sydney. As it was early in the day, an excursion was proposed to Town Gabley; and gigs were procured by the kindness of Capt. P., who commanded at this station. We had a picturesque ride over a pretty good road; we saw very little cultivated land, the soil being poor. They depend more upon the land about the Hawkesbury river. Town Gabley had not more than forty houses when I saw it, and they were built of wood. We saw here one of the individuals, Mac Cullam, who came out with us. He expressed his grateful thanks to my husband, for getting him the medical situation which he then filled; and said that he was more comfortable than he had any reason to expect. We returned to Paramatta, dined, and proceeded by water to Sydney. We reached the ship at 10 at night, but the time appeared short; it was a fine moon-light evening, and several of the party enlivened us by singing some select songs, particularly Mrs. K. who had a very fine voice; we had music, instrumental as well as vocal; a man in the boat played extremely well on the violin.

At the end of April a ship arrived from England, having on board Captain K., late governor of Norfolk Island, and his lady. Upon the resignation of the present governor, Capt. K. had been appointed his successor. We frequently met them at different parties. Mrs. K. appeared an amiable accomplished woman. Captain Kent also arrived in his Majesty's ship Buffalo, from the Cape of Good Hope; which additions to our confined circle of society made it more agreeable. On the eve of our departure, my husband sent cards of invitation to the officers, civil and military, to partake of a farewell dinner on board the Friendship. Some individuals, either from party spirit or to avoid its collisions, politely declined the invitation; however, about thirty-eight ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner. The Governor was saluted with nine guns when he came on board. A meeting of cordial friends brought with them the principles of harmony; and at the end of a pleasant evening, we parted with regret. Capt. K. afterwards gave a dinner to a smaller party, who could not conveniently join us on the former occasion. During our stay, I was not idle in making a little collection of birds, quadrupeds, and other animals, and of the weapons and implements of the natives. The king bird and queen bird are of the parrot species, with a plumage of the most beautiful scarlet and green. The rose-bill parrots have their feathers

still more variegated, combining a delicate yellow, purple, red, and green. Of the number collected, some were presents from friends, and some we purchased. I had also a young docile kangaroo, received in barter for a bottle of spirits, which was preferred to one pound in money. It was rather larger than a hare, and grew fond of us; now sitting at our feet, and now with its nimble and active pranks, amused us by playing about the cabin; it ate fruit, vegetables, and bread from the hand, and answered to its name.

Early in May we prepared to leave this settlement, where we had been nearly three months; during which I have to acknowledge a constant display of friendship and kind attention. Although I never slept a single night out of the ship, still my intercourse with the ladies of the colony was as frequent as if I had resided on shore.

On the 4th of May the ship hauled out of Sydney Cove, and dropped down the harbour to a place called Bradley's Point, in readiness to proceed on our voyage to India. The captain was apprehensive that some of the convicts might be admitted clandestinely on board, and gave strict orders not to take any person from the settlement, as much trouble had been experienced on former voyages, by carrying on to Bengal some men who had been emancipated, the captain of the Cornwallis being obliged to give his bond to the government that they should not be left in Calcutta.

It was remarked, that no commander ever came here without being injured in some way or other; and so it proved with us. My husband had taken bills to the amount of two thousand pounds, from a person bearing the name of George Crosley, who by false vouchers made it appear that he was possessed of considerable property in England. This was a fiction: the bills were dishonoured, and none of the property ever recovered. Our chief mate, Mr. Muirhead, lost about £400 by the same individual.

On the 11th May we left the colony, intending to call at Norfolk Island for some additional stock; the inhabitants there giving live pigs for their weight in salt, of which we had a great quantity; they also exchange, on the same terms, Indian corn or maize. Next morning we were again out of sight of land, and circumscribed to ourselves, an isolated company on the mighty ocean. Our situation, however, was very different to what it had been on the voyage out. No poor prisoners to watch and secure.

(To be continued.)

Dates.	Halting Places.	Distances.	State of Therm.			Dates.	Halting Places.	Distances.	State of Therm.		
			M. F.	M. N.	E.				M. F.	M. N.	E.
March 1819.			ds.	ds.	ds.	March 1819.			ds.	ds.	ds.
1st.	.....	..	53	63½	56	18th	Kumlake	10	0	50	72 5
2d.	.....	..	51	66	58	19th	Below Dec....	11	4	51	70 5
3d.	.....	..	53½	67½	59	20th	Almorah	27	4	54	69 6
4th	.....	..	55½	67½	63	21st	.....	..	61	74	5
5th	Bumrah Ghaut	8	10	57	71½	22d	.....	..	53	62	5
6th	Soobahkote	10	2	49	70	23d	.....	..	49	65	5
7th	Soobahkote	0	0	47	75	24th	.....	..	53	76	63
8th	Boogaong	9	0	41	72	25th	.....	..	56	71	6
9th	Bhagnasor ..	10	0	40	78	26th	.....	..	61	71	6
10th	Kandab.....	10	0	42	77	27th	.....	..	60	71½	58
11th	Tambahkau..	19	4	45	74	28th	.....	..	50½	48	5
12th	Gungouly....	9	0	51	74	29th	.....	..	48	59	5
13th	Ram Gunga riv.	9	0	48	78	30th	.....	..	53	66	5
14th	Pettorahgur..	12	4	54	72	31st	.....	..	53	66	52
15th	Jakporaun....	7	0	48	72						
16th	Barrakhote ..	12	0	54	78						
17th	Lohoo Ghaut..	6	4	52	68						

Asiatic Mirror, Aug. 4.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. VI.

(Continued from Vol. IX. p. 40.)

On the morning of the 14th of May, we again saw land; it was called Howe's Island. We passed within a few miles of it; it seemed well wooded. Turtle abound here; also many species of fine fish. A high rock near it, called Ball's Pyramid, makes this land very conspicuous. On the eighth day, after leaving Port Jackson, we made Norfolk Island; passing between it and Phillips' Island, which is not above a league distant. Prior to this, our boat had been sent on shore with the second mate. As the ship lay-to, drifting slowly through the channel, we had a fine view of the island: as we opened the valleys, many parts appeared under cultivation; fine streams of water were running down the rocks; the deep fall which terminates one large stream gives name to Cascade Bay. We saw a number of pigs upon Phillips' Island, which are the only inhabitants, unless when occasional visitors from the main island* come to take them away, which is attended with no small trouble, so wild are these animals; they feed upon nutritive roots. About noon the boat returned, with the commandant of the station, Capt. Braben. A pleasant meeting took place between him and my husband; they had been shipmates in the *Cornwallis*. He dined with us, and gave orders for 20 pigs to be sent on board, with a proportion of Indian corn. We received while here upwards of fifty

hogs, averaging in weight about 20 pounds each. This supply afforded our seamen a fresh meal three times a week until we arrived at Malacca: an equal weight of salt or maize was given in exchange. Several persons intreated to be taken on board from this place, having been emancipated; but their wishes were not acceded to for the reasons given above. While laying-to, off Cascade Bay some fine fish were caught. Toward five in the evening, our little business at this place being settled, we proceeded on our voyage. Next morning Mount Pitt the part of the island which remained last in sight, was hid from our view by clouds.

For several days in succession we were favoured with the finest weather. On the morning of the 24th of May, the boat at the mast-head called out, "Land a head!" It proved to be a small elevated rock, with a few stunted trees; many tropical birds were about it. As it was not marked in any of our charts, the captain called it *Ephraim's Island*, after the boy who first saw it. To encourage vigilance, it was a standing rule on board, that the first discoverer of any new island, rock, or shoal, should have his name given to it. The latitude of this rock was found to be, 22° 40' south, an longitude 172° 30' east. We were not but a short distance from the *Friend* and *Feju* Islands, so celebrated in Captain Cook's Voyages. Next day the officers had good sights of the distance of the sun and moon, which made our longitude

* Norfolk Island.

at 12 o'clock' 173° 54' east.
 Adding the longitude of }
 Dublin } 6 6 west.

Shews we are at the pre- }
 sent moment } 180 0
 the antipodes of that city

Several jokes were interchanged about this circumstance. The carpenter, who was from the metropolis of Ireland, doing some little jobs upon the quarter deck, having listened to the conversation, quickly asked, "Where did they say Dublin was?" He was told, in reply, "Directly under the ship's bottom." Then said he, "I will send a token to my old sister," and fetching up a curious marked sixpence, he threw it over the side of the ship, exclaiming, "If old Judith sees this, she will know that Pat is not far off!" He was then apprised, that, although it was just noon with us, it was at the same instant exactly 12 o'clock at night in Dublin. He answered, "It matters not, for the sixpence, when it falls, will jingle upon the stones, and as the lamps shew a good light in Dublin, they can see to pick it up." We were amused by his apparent simplicity, while we gave him credit for knowing better.

Soon after this we came in sight of the islands, called the Hebrides, in the vicinity of New Caledonia. In passing Annotan, Enomango, and Aurora, we saw much smoke from fires; but had no intercourse with the inhabitants of those islands, the weather being very bad, with heavy squalls of wind and rain. Advancing on our passage to the 11th degree of south latitude, my husband was anxious to observe an island before dark, which had been discovered upon his former voyage in the Cornwallis, and named after that ship; but the exact situation could not then be ascertained. From the distance the ship had gone, it was supposed we had passed it soon after sun-set. The wind being fierce, the sea rough, and the night intensely dark, the ship was reduced under a low sail, and a good look-out kept, to give, if possible, timely notice of danger. The navigation of this unknown sea was so uncertain, that the ship proceeded only when it cleared up a little; as often as the squalls were seen coming, she was hove-to. This was alternately done through the slow hours of this trying night. About four o'clock in the morning, just as an obscure squall cleared away, rocks and breakers were discovered close under the lee of the ship. All now was consternation; but, by the kind interposition of Providence, we were, at a moment of apparent destruction, preserved from collision with the rock. My husband is naturally gifted with presence of mind and coolness in the

hour of danger. In this critical situation the helm and sails were properly managed, and, by the Almighty's goodness, we were saved from shipwreck. I never can forget that night, when, looking out of the quarter gallery, I saw the furious waves dashing against the rocks with an awful noise, making all white with foam. The ship appeared to be nearly amongst the breakers; my feelings at the moment cannot be described. Meanwhile a great clamour and bustle continued upon deck; but as I saw the vessel gradually leave this white water at a distance, my mind felt a great relief, and my melting heart was impressed with gratitude to God for our preservation. When daylight appeared, it was discovered that this was a dangerous reef of rocks lying off the same island which they had been looking out for during the night. The captain had every confidence in the mates; they were steady, sober, and good seamen; but, as neither of them had been the voyage before, his anxiety was doubled whenever the ship was by contrary winds and counter currents driven out of the known track. This afternoon we passed the island Edgecombe, about four leagues on our right; and saw, on the left, another large mountainous island, called Egmont or St. Cruz.

Continuing our course, about two in the morning, the mate of the watch reported that he saw, at a great distance, indications of an explosion, the same as if a ship had been blown up with gunpowder. As there are some low small islands in this track, the captain judged it proper to lay the ship to until day-light. On changing watch, at four in the morning, another vast illumination took place, a great distance to the west of us, tingling the clouds in that quarter. It was not known what could cause these phenomena, until the captain, in looking over his old journal, observed there was an island, called the Volcano, which he passed without seeing any smoke or signs of eruption. He now conjectured that the subterranean fire had again burst out. At day-light the black dense smoke was seen towering on high from the top of the island; as we approached all eyes were employed in observing this wonder in nature. The wind being light and favourable, it was decided that we should pass near it; and accordingly, at 10 at night, the ship, by computation, was about one league distant. Explosions took place as we approached, with discharges of burning fragments into the air. The last eruption was followed by a longer interval than usual, and vivid admiration had began to be succeeded by a feeling of tranquillity, when, about 11 o'clock, the greatest horror and consternation seized

every person on board. On a sudden the vessel laboured as if she had been amongst surf created by rocks, shaking in every part; and almost at the same instant, a tremendous eruption, accompanied with a correspondent noise, filled the air with fire, which cast such a light around, that all, looking to the moment when the ascending combustibles must fall, conceived our destruction was at hand. Most providentially for us, the wind blew the fiery fragments in the opposite direction; had it been otherwise, our vessel might have been consumed. After this awful explosion, the streams of liquid fire descended the sides of the hill, and as they came in contact with the water, produced a hissing noise and a dense smoke, which curled from the bottom of the mountain. When our consternation had ceased, no time was lost in getting away from this scene of horror. The past had such an effect on all on board, as to banish sleep from every eye; the seamen stood continually gazing at the scene, when not called off to their duty. By two in the morning we were at a respectful distance. Meanwhile many small eruptions intervened. None occurred comparably to that which we had witnessed when nearest, until four in the morning, when another great explosion appeared, if possible, more terrible. The ship shook all over in the most violent manner, as if the land at the bottom of the ocean had been heaved by an earthquake; then followed the tremendous explosion, with the rush of liquid flames down the sides of the mountain as before. But our senses were now more collected, and being four leagues off, time and space allowed us to observe it. At day-light we had still the island Egmont in sight. As the volcanic isle lies only about 10 or 12 leagues to the north of the above, in latitude 10 degrees south, and 166 degrees east longitude, it was supposed that it could not be above 10 or 12 miles in circumference; but from the great quantities of lava thrown out, it may be expected to increase in size. It appeared broad at the base, tapering upward like an inverted funnel, ragged at the top or edge of the crater.

In the afternoon we passed two small low islands on our right, named the Brothers; also one on our left, covered with cocoanut trees. It was not thought probable that any inhabitants would be found on such a small spot, apparently not exceeding three miles in extent; but adverting to the possibility that there might be some, a boat was sent ashore to procure some cocoa-nuts, with strict orders that, if any natives were seen, not to land, but to return directly to the ship, which lay to about a mile off. When the boat drew near the shore, we observed a num-

ber of natives amongst the trees skirting a part of the island, hiddeu from the sight of our people in the boat. We counted upwards of 30 of these naked savages; they were all armed with long spears, and what we took for bows and arrows. They frequently ran out of sight amongst the trees, and came to view again in a cunning manner. The captain now was very apprehensive that we should lose some of our men; the only signal agreed upon for ordering their prompt return to the ship was hoisting our ensign, and at that time the ship's situation prevented them from seeing it. We observed the boat to lie a-back of the surf, and naturally concluded that they had seen the natives, and of course would not land. We saw one of the islanders separate from the rest and approach the boat; he was unarmed, but had something in his hand which he held up, beckoning our people to the land; he then put down what he held in his hand, and retired amongst the trees, where we saw him join the others, who were still in ambush concealed from the boat's crew. Then two natives likewise unarmed approached the boat with some cocoa-nuts, which they held up; on this the boat appeared to pull up towards them. We were all very uneasy at observing this, as our party could not see the signal commanding their return. Presently all the savages left their ambush, and ran towards the boat. Luckily a gun had been got ready, and was now fired; the report of which drew the attention of the natives to the ship, while it gave notice to our people, who fortunately had not landed. The firing, however, did not intimidate the savages, for they came close to the surf, brandishing their spears, and discharged their arrows at the boat, which happily did no mischief; whereupon, to let them know our superiority, a gun was shot and fired amongst the trees over their heads. As soon as this was done, they turned suddenly round to look at the trees, amongst which the shot had done some execution, and instantly retired from the beach. When the boat returned, Mr. Henderson, who went in command of her, said, the natives appeared black and small in stature, having woolly heads like Africans; that they did not see more than two natives until the gun was fired, then, he said, they were seen coming from amongst the bushes, making a wild noise, and letting fly arrows at the boat. One man among them was painted red, as if by ochre. Thus ended our transient intercourse with these perfidious people; and happy were all that no disaster had occurred. From the hostility of the inhabitants, and some coral rocks in the vicinity, this was named Danger Island.

Having but little time, our progress was slow : we were still in sight of the volcano. Saw to the south of us this afternoon Swallow Island, named by Capt. Carteret, who sailed in those seas in the year 1767 ; it appeared pretty high land, but too distant for accurate observation. Capt. Carteret found much hostility from the natives about these parts. The weather now was very hot and sultry ; the mercury sometimes standing as high as ninety degrees. We had much thunder, lightning, and rain ; and several water-spouts passed near the ship. To us this phenomenon had the appearance of a long narrow smoky pillar let down from the clouds to the surface of the water, creating a white foam where the suction takes place, whirling round in a furious manner, but the vortex thus formed seems but a few yards in circuit. Even to be involved in this is reckoned fatal to boats and small vessels ; and the discharge of the column of water very dangerous to large ships, should it break upon their decks. The water first ascends to fill the cylinder. If a gun be fired near a water-spout, the vacuum caused by the explosion will disperse it. Several of our guns were made ready for this service, but were not needed.

Prior to leaving Port Jackson, Governor Hunter requested my husband, if he passed near Stewart's Islands, to ascertain whether they were inhabited, saying, that he was at too great a distance when he first discovered and named them in 1791 to make any observation ; hence, as they lay in the ship's track, they were looked out for. On Thursday, the 5th of June, we saw and approached them ; they appeared to be a small cluster of low islands. Three were counted from the deck, and five from the mast-head. We observed one more elevated than the rest, which was named *Mount Hunter*, in honour of the first discoverer. We saw much smoke from different parts, and several canoes passing from one isle to another ; about noon a number of canoes came toward the ship, each carrying from five to eight persons ; these were unarmed, and came close to the ship, staring at the masts and hull, with the greatest surprise and wonder. They appeared stout muscular men, of sun-burnt complexion, having some sort of cloth round their waist ; their hair was tied in a bunch behind. Signs were made to draw them close alongside, and little articles held out for them to accept ; but for a considerable time they took no notice of these overtures ; at length, a tall, fine looking old man, with a white beard, stood up in one of the canoes, and began talking very loud, often bending his body as if in the act of lifting something up ; at the same

time pointing to the shore, inviting us, as we thought, to land. When he had done, some light things were dropped by the fishing-lines astern, which one canoe ventured to take ; after which, several boats came round, to observe what was received. Presently a boat with five men paddled up to the main channel, and threw in two cocoa-nuts, and then paddled hastily away. At this stage, an accident happened, which put a stop to all farther intercourse. A canoe had hold of the line, to take something off, when the hook caught in the hand of the man who held the line ; with a horrid yell he tore the hook out of the flesh, and all instantly quitted us ; after which, no overture could induce them again to come near. Their canoes appeared about twenty-five feet long, with out-riggers fixed to one side to balance them. Many natives were seen on shore. We were very sorry that they had left us with bad impressions, as we thought them to be a friendly good people. No doubt, were a communication established, ships might find many refreshments here, as abundance of cocoa-nut trees were seen from the *Friendship*. These islands lie in latitude $8^{\circ} 12'$ south, and longitude about 163° east.

Next morning we saw Solomon's Island on our left. We soon after passed between that and Gower's Island, so named by Capt. Carteret. Gower's Island appeared small, and we soon lost sight of it, but Solomon's Island is of great extent, as we had it in view for three days, in which time the ship ran upwards of three hundred miles to the north-west ; however there might be more islands than one, as several extensive openings were seen.

On the 9th of June, we deserted the straits of Bouganville on our left, but entered a new passage between Anson's and Bouganville Islands, which was found safe. While we were proceeding toward St. George's Channel, so named by Capt. Carteret, who first sailed through it in 1767, six canoes came from Bouganville Island towards the ship, with about eight or ten men in each ; they came alongside with confidence, and appeared to know something of traffic ; readily exchanging bows, arrows, and spears, shells, necklaces, and ornaments from their arms and legs, for handkerchiefs, empty bottles, &c. The Bouganville Islanders are small in stature, very dark, with frizzled hair. We observed a number of people on shore. While all the ship's crew were busy in traffic at the gangway, the steward being in the cabin, heard a noise at the rudder-chains, and looking out, saw a native very busy, taking the fore-sock from the shackle ; he had swam from one of the canoes, and would not desist when called to. The steward had a kettle of boiling

water in the cabin, which he took to the window, and with it threatened the fellow, who would not understand him; however, a little of the scalding water very soon made him desist, for he instantly jumped into the water, and kept at a respectful distance, swimming about until taken into a canoe. After laying to for about an hour, the ship stood on her course. No persuasion could induce any of these natives to enter the ship, although a number of boats were still coming off, and followed us until we came near Anson's Island, when they all returned. We saw many natives, in groups, upon Anson's Island; but no boats came off

from it; we supposed that they were not upon good terms with their neighbours. We found the weather very hot, but all the crew were in the best health; no doubt the fresh meals which the ship's stores furnished them, and plenty of water, greatly contributed thereto. This day my poor kangaroo fell down the hatchway and broke its back; I had hoped to take it safe to England. Its innocent pranks, playing about the cabin and steerage, were often a source of amusement to the officers, who felt its loss as much as I did.

(To be continued.)

CAISSA.

Solutions of Problems in page 16,

No. III.

1.
B. K. b, pawn, one square, checking.
W. King to his Bishop's square.
2.
B. King to adverse K. Bishop's 3d square.
W. Queen's Knight's pawn one square.
3.
B. Knight to adverse King's 4th square.
W. Queen's Knight's pawn pushes to Queen.
4.
B. The Knight gives checkmate, at either square.

No. IV.

1.
B. Queen to adverse Queen's 4th square, checking.
W. King to his Rook's square.
2.
B. The Knight gives check.
W. The King removes.
3.
B. Knight to adverse King's Rook's 3d square, giving double check.
W. King to his Rook's square.

4.

- B. Queen to adverse King's Knight's square, checking.
W. King's Rook takes the Queen.

5.

- B. The Knight gives a smothered mate,

No. V.

1.
B. The K. Bishop takes the Pawn, checking.
W. The Rook takes the Bishop.
2.
B. Queen to adverse King's square, checking.
W. The Castle interposes.
3.
B. Queen to adverse Queen's Bishop's third, checking.
W. The Castle again interposes.
4.
B. Queen to adverse Queen's Bishop's square, checking.
W. The Castle covers the check.
5.
B. The Queen takes the Pawn and Mates.

W. H. N.

January 1, 1820.

MODE OF CATCHING ELEPHANTS

IN THE DISTRICT OF COIMBATORE.

THE art of catching elephants is much the same in principle every where; but there is some variety in the mode of applying it. The natives, who follow it as a profession, must shape their devices to the local resources afforded by the country. The following narrative is given in

a letter, dated *Coimbatore, April 21, 1819*, by an eye-witness. This specimen affords one fact relating to the habits of the animal, which, in the opinion of the writer, is a contribution to the page of natural history.

Early in February last, about 3000 peo-

itg, they had attained the height of about thirteen hands, without the slightest appearance of sores or diseases of any kind.

The Zemindars' mares not being so good as the circle mares, it can hardly be expected their foals should be so large as the others; though somewhat smaller, they appear remarkably well and very promising. The stud officers, I believe, have now authority to buy up all colts and fillies that are likely to attain any tolerable size; there can be no doubt that those which may not be considered eligible for the service will (if properly broken in for buggies and saddle horses) sell for much more than they can have cost the government. The plan that is now adopted, of allowing colts of the same age to run loose in paddocks, is productive of the most beneficial consequences; they soon become accustomed to each other and when grown up, shew no disposition to fight, as the country horses generally do, which arises from their being kept separate from each other; it has another and still greater advantage, it prevents their becoming thick in the shoulders and over chested, which the country horses commonly are, and which defects are caused by the manner in which they are picketed, and their being obliged to eat off the ground, without ever (while in the stable) having an opportunity of elevating the head to its natural height.

I was excessively pleased to observe the fine condition of the horses at Capt. Hunter's depot; I attribute it to their being fed on dry food. The oats and oat straw is a most excellent food for horses, infinitely superior to wet grain and grasscutters grass, which, generally speaking, has the effect of a mild laxative, whereas the former food acts quite the contrary. It appears to me, that the cultivation of oats might be adopted very generally with great success, more particularly where alluvial land can be obtained, on which they flourish surprizingly. From what I have seen, I can safely assert, that three

and a half seers of oats and five seers of oat straw per day will keep a horse in finer condition, and enable him to go through harder work, than five seers of gram and seven or eight seers of grasscutters grass will do.

During the hot weather I would advise moist grass being substituted for the oat straw; it would be a remarkably good alternative, and tend much to keep horses in good health. I have for a long time fed my horses on parched barley instead of gram, and find it a far better food, and whenever I could I have avoided giving green grass. I tried the experiment during the late war upon two horses which at the commencement of the campaign were in equally good condition, and I found at the conclusion, that the horse which was fed on parched barley, with any kind of dry jungle grass, or the dry stalks of the bugnah and soan, was in very good order, whereas the horse that was fed on moist gram and grasscutters grass was a skeleton, like most of the horses in the division to which I was attached; as to the geldings, for such work, they appeared unable to stand the cold, or rather the great change which in this country takes place in the twenty-four hours. I have one which in the hot weather is always in very fine condition, and is I know as good a horse as is generally to be met with, but during the cold weather he is always disreputable to be seen upon, and unable to perform a hard day's work.

Should these observations meet the eye of any person who can account for geldings, where hard worked, being in such miserable condition as ninety-nine out of a hundred are, in the cold weather, I shall feel much obliged by the secret being communicated through the medium of your valuable journal. The stud bred horses, I am convinced, for general purposes, are the best horses in India, and I hope ere long to see a sufficient number of them to supersede the necessity of importing any but the finest Arabs."

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. VII.

(Continued from p. 134.)

On the 10th June our track was to the left of several small islands. Next morning we saw Cape St. George, the south-eastern extremity of New Ireland; we kept the coast on our right, at the distance of three or four miles: every part appeared to be covered with trees, of several species, some of which were tall and stately, particularly on the ridges of hills seated inland.

The shore, on many points, was seen to be rocky. No natives were observed here.—About noon we descried Cape Orford, the eastern extremity of New Britain. From this to Cape St. George, the distance was supposed to be about forty miles, both being seen at the same time, forming the entrance to St. George's Channel, up which we proceeded, having the land

on both sides of us, giving to the entrance of the strait the appearance of a large river. The weather was fine; we had a delightful view of both shores, with their fertile valleys, and gracefully sloping uplands, where, possibly, in after ages, when the tenants of this wild shall become civilized, the plough may prepare yellow trophies for the sickle, and bleating flocks and lowing herds diversify the landscape with symbols of cultivation and wealth, as in the beautiful hills and dales of Old Britain and Ireland. As we approached the coast of New Britain, we saw several boats, but none approached near the ship until the evening, when a canoe, having an out-rigger, and eleven people on board, came within about a cable's length of us, where they lay gazing at the ship for some time; handkerchiefs were held up to draw them alongside, of which they took no notice. One of the men who stood up in the canoe, appeared tall, well made, and of a dark complexion. We for some time thought that they had red and white turbans on their heads; but at length discovered that their hair, which was woolly and frizzled, was covered with a sort of red powder like ochre on one side, and with a kind of lime or chalk on the other; other individuals were seen with the hair all red, and others with it all white. Nothing could entice them alongside. The canoe could paddle very fast; we did not suppose that any of our boats could overtake it if a trial had been made. As it drew near dark, they paddled round the ship very briskly, until coming to their first station, between the ship and the land, they stopped and blew something like smoke or dust from their hand lifted to the mouth, and let fly some arrows at the ship (which did not reach us) and quickly retired towards the shore. The audacity of these New Britons could easily have been checked, by firing a shot over them; but the captain did not wish to intimidate them from again approaching a ship; and preferred a course of lenity to resentment for acts indicating their disposition to be hostile. We made little progress in the night, having light winds; meanwhile we descried several fires in New Britain, but none in New Ireland, and concluded that the latter was but thinly inhabited. Next morning we saw the Duke of York's Island, lying nearly in the middle of the channel, which we thought should have been called the New Isle of Man, in correspondence with its relative situation. On the land of New Britain we noticed three remarkable hills, which have the shape of sugar loaves; one of which was much loftier than the other two; they had hence been called the *Mother and her Daughters*, by Captain Carteret. They look as if they had been thrown up by a volcano, and we had no

doubt but it had been so, for a little farther inland we observed smoke continually issuing from a hill which nearly resembles the cones just mentioned; several patches appeared like land under cultivation. As we proceeded, a number of canoes was observed coming from the Duke of York's Island. They came boldly on to the ship, singing, and playing upon an instrument of hollow reeds in the form of the pandean pipes. They held out bunches of plantains and cocoa nuts. Many articles were exhibited to them for barter, but nothing pleased them so much as red and white cloth. The captain cautioned our people to barter fairly, and to take nothing without making a return. There were at one time upwards of 30 canoes about the ship. The seamen having got a plentiful supply of plantains and cocoa nuts, had finished bartering, when the captain shewed some narrow red and white bunting, with some of my old ribbons, at sight of which, all the natives in the different canoes appeared most anxious to possess these treasures, pointing to the shore, and by signs intimating a wish for us to stop until they returned with a fresh supply of fruit and other native produce. Their boats glided to the land, and so anxious were the companies of natives to possess the pieces of bunting, that they were quarrelling as to which of them threw fruit, yams, &c. first into the ports. However, all got some of our rags in exchange for a plentiful supply of yams, &c. They were satisfied, and so were we. They took old knives and pieces of iron hoops in exchange, but did not set any value upon them. Glaring colours of red and white cloth attracted them most, there were from five to twelve men in the different sized boats; they had spears, bows, and arrows with them, but appeared to have such confidence in us, that we conceived they were placed in their boats more in readiness to repel an attack from their hostile neighbours, than from any apprehension from us.

As there was a fine commanding breeze, the ship drifted slowly between the satellite isle of New Man and the island of New Britain. Perhaps the Phœnicians, when they first discovered Britain, and had intercourse with our rudely painted forefathers, might think of the latter with mingled commiseration, contempt, and dawning hope, as we did of these poor savage people. The captain wishing to get clear of the channel before dark, made sail from the lessening coast of these fair dealing men. In passing the opposite territory of New Britain, we saw Port Hunter, where the Waaksemheyd had watered. Several openings led us to suppose, that where New Britain is placed there were more islands than one, particularly as some canoes went in at one

opening and came out at another. We observed a number of people on a projecting point of land, holding up bunches of plantains, cocoa-nuts, and yams, but we, having a sufficiency, did not bring to; at the same time a number of canoes were following the ship from different parts. As we proceeded we still perceived patches in the ravines that appeared under cultivation.

Just as we cleared the Duke of York's Island, we were surprised to see a ship following us. We were nearly becalmed, but she having a fine breeze came near enough before dark for us to discover that it was the Walker south seaman, which sailed from Port Jackson about three weeks before us. They could not see our colours, the ship's head being towards them. As it was quickly dark, it was thought we should have no communication until morning; however, about eight in the evening, we heard the boats' oars towing their ship towards us, and presently voices of individuals in their crews conversing, the night being still.—At length the captain of the Walker hailed us, saying "What ship is that pray?" by which we knew that they did not know us. "*L'Amitié*," was answered. "From whence came you?" was the next question. *Hollander Nuova* was replied. "Who commands that ship?" was then demanded? "*Capitaine Le Rouge*." We then plainly overheard them, conversing together, say we were either French or Dutch. However, not to keep them longer in suspense, our captain called aloud in English, "How do you do, Capt. Nicholl?" Their commander returned, "Who is that?" "Don't you know the *Friendship*, Reid?" was rejoined. Mutual civilities were then exchanged, and the captain of the Walker came on board us to supper, but quite altered in his looks since we saw him at Sydney. He was hardly able to come up the ship's side from weakness, in consequence of a severe wound which he had received in the breast about three weeks before, in an encounter with the savages of Egmont island, where he lost three of his people, and two more who had been wounded were not expected to live. It appeared that after he left Port Jackson he intended to go to the northward, by the way of the Philippine Isles, and stretch over to the coast of America to look for sperm whales, but scurvy beginning to shew itself among his seamen, he was induced to call at Egmont island, in order to procure as many cocoa-nuts, as possible; they could find no anchorage at the place where they touched, but seeing plenty of cocoa-nut trees on shore, and also a number of natives, they manned and armed one of their boats, the captain, accompanied by the chief mate, went in her, leaving the ship in charge of

the doctor and a junior mate. As they came near the shore numbers of the natives beckoned to them to land. Seeing the islanders appear friendly and unarmed, the captain and a party were induced to land, leaving the boat in charge of three men, desiring them to be very civil to the natives. The party on shore had but a few yards to walk to the cocoa-nut trees, but without advancing, pointed to them, shewing several trifles by way of barter; the natives then gave their visitors some nuts, but instead of offering to go up the trees for more, pointed to them, as much as to say, if you want them you may take them. On this apparent invitation, two of the seamen ascended the trees, and soon cut down all the nuts on them. At this stage of the intercourse much muttering and signs of anger broke out amongst the natives; several, after betraying the most savage looks, suddenly disappeared. At this crisis the people were ordered down from the trees, and the whole party desired to keep close together for mutual support. Many of the inhabitants now shewed themselves, armed with spears and bows and arrows, and it was their manifest intention to cut the strangers off from the boat. The three men stationed in the boat had the greatest difficulty in keeping her from being pulled ashore by the sarages, who had taken out several things by force, and were endeavouring to seize the muskets. The course of natives increased in an alarming degree. At last the party joined the boat, but a number of the natives got hold of the painter, and would have hauled her ashore had not the man in the bow cut it. At this moment a flight of arrows was discharged amongst them, which wounded two men; the party now found themselves compelled to fire upon the savages; one man they saw drop, and others appeared to be wounded. Regardless of this, a number of the natives rushed into the water after the boat, charging with their spears, one of which wounded the captain, while, from distant assailants, arrows were flying so fast and thick as to wound every man in the boat (the mate excepted). Notwithstanding this dismaying obstacle to their retreat, the party providentially effected it. As all were engaged in getting the boat as fast as possible from the shore, but few shots were fired; the horrid yells of some hundreds of these savages when they commenced hostilities were most appalling. There were now only three men able to handle an oar, fortunately they were not followed by canoes, or they must all have been immolated, so diminished was their power of resistance. To augment their consternation they heard a gun from the ship, which was hid from their sight by a point of land. They at first concluded she had

run aground, or had been overtaken by some other great disaster. However, on doubling the point, they were relieved from these apprehensions by seeing the ship some distance from the land, but at the same time observed a number of canoes paddling very fast from her towards the shore. As soon as the captain, with his wounded companions, got alongside, and could be taken into the ship, they were informed, that shortly after they had left her to go on shore, a number of canoes approached her from the island. Portions of the crews paddling there, after some persuasion, came alongside, and subsequently on board, to the number of 18 or 20 individuals; no apprehensions were entertained respecting their intention, until a goat was seized by a native and thrown overboard, when presently, as if a concerted signal had been given, they began throwing overboard every thing they found loose about the decks, which the others, in the canoes, as readily picked up. As the surgeon told the tale, the few Europeans on board were quite taken aback, for having seen the natives come alongside unarmed, they relied that their intentions were friendly, while they had no other disposition themselves than to cultivate an amicable correspondence in the absence of the captain. But now, in the midst of this return for courtesy, forbearance on our parts was out of the question; commencing reluctant war, the seaman thumped the trespassers with

broomsticks and any thing they could get hold of, but nothing proved so effectual as the cook's scalding water, which he dealt out on their naked skins with such good effect, as made them jump directly overboard. They appeared quite at home in the water, and soon reached their boats; they were most anxious after live stock; the few fowls and ducks within the coops had stood a poor chance, if the plunderers had known how to get them out readily. The surgeon observed that the most formidable quadruped which the savages had encountered on board, was a large Tomcat, which was sitting quietly as usual near the main hatch; when Tom found himself seized by one of the natives in such a rough manner, he applied his weapons of defence so well, that the blood streamed from the arms of his assailer, who quitted his hold, glad to let his intended prize escape. Those in the ship then fired a gun, as well to intimidate the natives in the canoes, as to give a signal to the captain on shore. It was thought that the arrows were poisoned, as the three poor fellows who died suffered great agonies. The foregoing is founded on the reports of Capt. Nicholl and his surgeon of this distressing affair.

The Walker was thus rendered short of hands; two of ours volunteered to join her crew which they were permitted to do, as we had more men on board than our complement.

(To be continued.)

VARIETIES.

Indian Cure for the Ear-ache.—Take a piece of the lean of mutton, about the size of a large walnut, put it into the fire and burn it for some time till it becomes reduced almost to a clinder; then put it into a piece of clean rag and squeeze it until some moisture is expressed, which must be dropped into the ear as hot as the patient can bear it. This has been tried in a family at Madras, in more than one instance, and gave immediate relief, after laudanum and other medicines had been ineffectually applied.

Amount of the Russian Army.—The following has been published as an official statement of the military forces of the Russian empire. Their distribution is not given; but when the great surface of territory is considered, the measureless line of frontier to be guarded, the interior fortresses to be garrisoned, the isolated capitals where provincial governors must

be supported by an armed retinue, the total ought not to excite alarm in the territorial neighbours of this gigantic power, who are able to keep a commensurate army for local service, in proportion to the contiguous frontier.

Abstract from a return of the Russian army, stating its amount during the year 1819.—One hundred and eighty-nine regiments of infantry of the line, 613,722 men; 76 regiments of cavalry, 181,141; 30 battalions of artillery, each of five companies, and 60 pieces of cannon, 47,088; corps of irregular infantry, 27,632; 210 regiments of irregular cavalry, 105,534; troops forming a cordon on the frontiers 77,000; in all, 476 regiments, consisting of 989,117 men. To these are to be added the guards, consisting of 28 battalions, 61 squadrons; two brigades of artillery and two supernumerary battalions, consisting together of 48,883 men, which makes the grand total of the whole army 1,038,000 men.

was drawing on himself and the whole garrison, all being fully established, Sir Thomas Hislop ordered him to be hanged. In addition to other arguments for the necessity of this strong measure, was the fact of Ram Deen, one of Hulkar's officers, who had fled from Hindoostan in rebellion, being at this time in full march with 2000 infantry, 4000 cavalry, and four guns, towards Chandoor, the seat of Ram Dass's government; and there was every reason then for supposing that he would have formed a junction with that chief, and at once have openly espoused the cause of Bajee Rao.

The result of the fall of Taluair on the 28th of February was, that Galna was evacuated, and in our possession on the 7th of March: on the following day

messengers from Chandoor met Sir Thomas Hislop, on the Boreo River; and on the 14th that place was also in our possession; and these posts were subsequently made the centre of a line of operations, which enabled us to occupy Candeeish with a small and otherwise inadequate force. Ram Deen, unsupported by Ram Daas, was now obliged to abandon his guns: he had no means of paying his infantry, which left him in the neighbourhood of Chandoor, and he himself joined Bajee Rao at the same place. He was with him on the occasion of his final defeat on the 17th April, when his bands dispersed, and he has now sunk into insignificance.

AN EYE WITNESS.

Candeeish, July 22, 1819.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. VIII.

(Continued from p. 258.)

As Captain Nicholl was unacquainted with the navigation of these seas, he expressed a wish to keep company with the Friendship, until we came to the Cape of Good Hope in New Guinea; with which Captain R. concurred. He generally spent the day on board our ship in fine weather.

We had reason to suppose that the New Britons were cannibals, from the following circumstances. About a week prior to the Walker's falling in with us, while she was off that coast, several of the canoes came from the shore; in one of which was a lad about sixteen, who was fairer than the rest. He seemed anxious to get on board the ship, but was restrained by two savages; at length they were enticed alongside, when this boy sprang up the side in the greatest agitation, and wished to run below. He spoke a language which the Walker's company did not understand; but seeing a chart, which happened to be upon the capstan, he pointed towards Manilla and China. This convinced Captain Nicholl that the boy had been once in civilized society, and determined him to retain the youth on board, if to stay were agreeable to himself. Captain Nicholl then pointed to the canoes, which caused the poor boy to tremble all over; he then pointed down the hatchway the boy lost not a moment in descending below, where he remained until the canoes retired to the shore. This boy was brought on board of us one day, when it was discovered that he understood the Malay language. Three people of that country we had on board, to whom he gave the following narrative

of himself. He said he was born on the island Mindanio; that when very little, he was sent on board a small ship with one mast, of which a China man was captain; that they went to many islands, getting things in exchange for cloth, long knives, &c. That the ship one night got on rocks, and was soon full of water; that there were three China men besides the captain; there were about fifteen persons in all on board. They left the wreck and went in the boat, and were many days in want of water; they landed at a place which he did not know, but were quickly set upon by savages. Some of his companions ran into the woods, and were murdered, and afterwards eaten by these people. Two of the savages quarrelled about him; he thought one wanted to save, and the other intended to kill him. They struggled very much, and tore each other on the ground: many of the natives saw this, but did not meddle with them; he did not know whether one killed the other or not, for he was hurried on board a canoe, and taken to another place. After this he had many changes of masters, and did all they required of him. When he was asked how long it was since he fell into their hands, he could not tell; but said, he was so high, putting his hand to his breast; which made us conjecture that his captivity might begin about five years before he was taken on board the Walker. He told many strange and incredible stories, respecting his savage masters. We had no doubt of their being cannibals, for he affirmed they at times had nothing else to

eat but human flesh, of which hunger made him glad to partake; which was served out in very small portions. When the ship was first discovered from the shore, he told his masters that if they would permit him to go on board, he would procure them many fine things, with which he would return. This induced them to comply with his request. In coming off in the canoe, he frequently trembled and shook very much, which was caused by the hope of escaping; they thought it was from fear, and asked him if the people on board would eat him. He said, "No, no; these people never eat man's flesh, and that it was only cold which made him tremble." The above heads of the boy's account were interpreted by our Malay seamen, one of whom was very intelligent, having been brought up with a Europe-born Dutchman at Batavia.

On the 14th June we cleared St. George's Channel, and next day passed, on our right, a large lofty island, named after Lord Sandwich. We had now frequent squalls, with rain, thunder, and lightning; a calm succeeded, which made it very tedious. We saw some large trees floating in the water, with abundance of fish about them. One day, it being nearly calm, when Captain Nicholl was on board with us, a very strange fish was seen from the fore-castle to pass under the ship's bottom; it was afterwards perceived astern, having a number of pilot fish about it, which readily took bait from a small hook. Three of them were caught, and put into a bucket of water, where they soon died: they were the most beautiful little fish I had ever seen at sea, being striped round with red and white, like a zebra: they measured about nine inches in length, and were delicious when cooked. They are said to attend only the shark; but I rather think they hover about any large floating substance, as numbers were seen about the drift wood and trees. The monster gamboling amongst them was termed the Devil Fish, by Captain Nicholls' people: It was not afraid of the ship, and at times came very close. It appeared to me like a very large overgrown skate, being nearly square; I reckoned it might occupy a space about the size of our main hatch-way; they threw the fish-gig at it, which bounded off its back, breaking two of the prongs; it never came so near afterwards, and a breeze springing up, we saw no more of it.

On the morning of the 17th of June, the Admiralty Islands were seen. It was found that the ships had been driven by currents more north than they had expected; in consequence of which, they were, according to first appearances, embayed; but proceeding nearer the large

island, which we named the *Sovereign*; it was observed that there was a considerable opening between the *Sovereign* and three smaller islands, which lay to the south of it. This induced our captain to ask Captain Nicholl if he would venture through. He replied, if our ship would take the lead, he would follow. The wind was fair for passing in that direction, and we proceeded accordingly. Coming near, we observed a number of canoes approaching us full of men. Before entering the passage, we let them come alongside; which they did with every confidence, that made us suppose that they had had intercourse with ships before. Their canoes were large, and had a platform in the centre, with a fire upon it, and some bread-fruit and jack-fruit were roasting, which they gave us, exchanging it for any thing we offered them; but iron was their favorite. They thought we wanted eatables most, and handed up fish and cocoa-nuts, with the jack-fruit. They also presented calabashes of water, which made us suppose that some ship had been there in want of provisions and water. If the natives had any arms, they were concealed under the platform, for we saw none. They appeared to be the most civil people we had ever met with in those parts; in consequence of which, the captain called the marine localities, Port Mangles and Friendship's Passage. It was thought there was some very good anchorage in the port, as the ships had from seven to twelve, and thirty fathoms, in passing through, with the land so near on both sides as to give the resemblance of a locked harbour. On the island to the south of us many parts of the territory had the appearance of being under cultivation, with a sort of lattice-work in some places, as if designed to preserve fruit from the winged tribe. Many houses and inhabitants were seen on shore. To distinguish a remarkable hill, sloping gently down to a ravine that was cultivated, the captain, in compliment to the owners of the ship, called the former James' Mount, and the latter John's Valley. A projecting point of land was named Point Thomas; and a white coral bank lying off it, seen very plain under water, Reed's Bank. Another small opening was denominated Eleanor's Cove, and a little elevated spot Barclay's Peak. These names were all given to different parts of that island which is south of the Great Admiralty (or *Sovereign*) Island. Further, some rocks, about five leagues to the west of this place, were called Muirhead's Reef, after the chief mate. We observed numbers of parrots and paroquets, flying about on the shore, amongst the trees.

As the Walker was about a mile astern of us, we were much surprised to

hear firing of musketry from her, and to see the canoes leaving her in all directions. We did not learn the cause of this until next day, when it was reported that a crow-bar had been taken from one of the ports, with which a canoe made off rapidly towards the shore. It was to bring the plunderers back that several muskets were fired at them; and, I am afraid, from what the surgeon said, that several were wounded, if not killed, in the canoe. We were extremely sorry to learn this, as it might be detrimental to other navigators passing this way. It had been much better to leave good impressions with these friendly islanders, who did not retaliate hostilities upon the Walker's people. Having a favourable breeze during the night, next morning we were out of sight of land.

The captain wished to keep as near the old track as possible, as the least deviation in the night exposed the ships to danger. He also drew the line on Capt. Nicholl's charts, in case of separation; but as the Walker sailed much better than our ship, it was always in their power to keep company if they wished. In our progress to the west, being so near the equator, we suffered much from excessive heat, particularly in the night, when we had little wind: the thermometer sometimes stood at ninety-five and one hundred. We had, however, plenty of water, the casks for the use of the prisoners on the passage out being furnished by the owners, were kept on board, when the other stores were returned at Sydney. We saw islands and land to the south of us every day, from the 19th June until arriving off the New Guinea Cape. On the 24th we had much rain, with heavy squalls, accompanied with thunder and lightning. At day-light next morning, the Walker was not to be seen from our mast-head; it was supposed she had tacked in the night, to avoid a small low island, which our ship passed just at dusk. In this track we passed many large trees and drifts: one tree which appeared very straight, was taken on board; but when the root had been sawed off, it was found very soft and full of worms; besides the smell was so offensive, that it was again thrown overboard. A species of cormorant were commonly perched upon these trees; which, when seen at a distance, made us at first imagine them to be canoes with people. Five or six of these birds were seen together upon one tree; they would fly away as soon as our boat approached; no doubt they were attracted by the fish that hovered about the wood. We had the coast of New Guinea daily in sight on our left, but at too great a distance to make any observations; it appeared in many places very mountainous. On the 29th we passed

the islands named, after their discoverer, Schouten's Islands; they lie off the coast, and have many low, dangerous coral reefs about them, which had been observed, with the advantage of a nearer view, by our captain, when previously in the Cornwallis. On the morning of the 1st July we were again joined by the Walker, who had tacked, as before supposed. Captain Nicholl and his officers now delivered their letters to us, to forward by the first opportunity for England. He intended to separate from us that evening, and proceed to Dory Harbour; the high land of which was in sight; we accordingly parted, with mutual good wishes for the safety and prosperity of each other. Two days after this, having favourable winds, we came in sight of the Cape of Good Hope, the south-western extremity of New Guinea.

As something was amiss with the ship's rudder, which could not be rectified at sea, it was judged proper to put into some place for that purpose, and at the same time to fill the empty casks with fresh water to stiffen the ship, for old sailors say, that casks once filled with salt water never become sweet again. For this object the captain steered to make a port upon the island Golilo, which was well known to him formerly. In our way thither, we passed Dampier's Straits, having the coast of New Guinea (or Papua) on our left, and the island of Wagigou on our right; passing several islands whose names were not known. We then came in sight of Galilo, and in the evening anchored in a harbour called Osso.

The land hereabout was clothed with verdure to the water's edge. We had no communication with the shore that evening, but during the night were serenaded with many different and harmonious notes of the feathered tribe, as well as with the mixed under-tones of many humming insects; the ship lying so near the shore, and the night being still, the least noise could be heard amongst the trees. Next morning a proa came alongside, with a chief and six paddlers. When he came on board, he immediately recognized the captain, and was most happy to see him, saying, every thing in his power should be done to assist in getting the ship watered, &c. This person was an Imaum, or Mahometan priest: he might be about forty-five years of age; had a commanding countenance, which with his long white beard gave him a respectable appearance. He ordered some very fine pine-apples and plantains to be brought from the proa, with sago-bread, in the shape of little square cakes. The latter were not much relished, being of a dry nature; but the pine-apples were a great treat, having a most delicious flavour. In the afternoon

two large armed proas were seen coming into the harbour ; but kept at a distance until we shewed English colours, when they directly entered, and came close to our ship. They were from Papua, or New Guinea. The chief men were Malays, but the others resembled the negroes, except that the hair or wool on the head was frizzled out like a large black wig, twice the size of the head ; and a most ferocious look they had. These boats carried swivels, mounted behind a barricade, with loop-holes to fire through. They were trading vessels, but it was said they would plunder if a chance offered. We got some nutmegs, mace, and beautiful birds of paradise from them, in exchange for crockery, hatchets, and cloth ; they very much wanted gunpowder, but that demand was not complied with. They had been at first afraid we were Dutch, which made them hesitate entering the harbour, until they saw our colours ; observing, as they told us this, that the Dutch were their greatest enemies. The people on shore were glad when the proas went away, saying, if we had not been there they should have been plundered by them.

I had often heard that the birds of paradise lived in the air, and could not approach the earth without certain death ; that they had no feet, nor any terrestrial habits. However, those we procured from these people had not only feet, but claws like a parrot. The Malays informed us that these animals come to Papua at certain seasons, like birds of passage, and are snared. We had three different kinds, the straw-coloured, the yellow, and the crimson ; the latter are by far the handsomest ; these are called the rajah or king birds : our specimens measured about nine inches in length, the body not thicker than a goldfinch, and the plumage of a most beautiful crimson, scarlet, and green colour. They had two quills projecting about seven inches from the tail ; these quills appeared as if stripped of the feathers, until at the extreme end, which was curled up about the size of a small daisy, tinged with the most delicate colours imaginable. The yellow birds, although beautiful, were very inferior to the rajahs.

The nutmeg is very plentiful here, notwithstanding what is said to the contrary ; the natives brought us the fruit upon branches, in all its stages, from the size of an olive to that of a peach upon the twig. The nut, when bursting the pulp or rind, and shewing the bright red mace over the shell, is exceedingly beautiful. I procured plenty in this state, and had them preserved in clarified syrup of sugar. The captain did not go into the woods this time, but I have heard him say that when here formerly as an officer,

within an hour's walk from the shore he has counted upwards of an hundred trees bearing fruit. There were several large proas, or corra-corras, which arrived from several parts of the same island to trade while we remained ; they had plenty of spices, which they readily exchanged with us for cloth, &c. ; but were particularly fond of some Scotch plaid. If we had had plenty of the same commodity on board, it would have turned to good account ; indeed, the captain bartered all the merchandize he had for spices ; and my small wardrobe of old apparel came in for a share. We found the Malays at this place very honest and fair dealing people. We were supplied with plenty of fruit, fish, and turtle, while we staid. They were afraid to take their trade to Amboyna, on account of pirate proas which infested those seas ; and if any ship were so unfortunate as to get on shore, it was sure to be plundered, and the crew murdered by those vultures. This was the case with a ship under Danish colours, going through Dampier's Straits to China, the year before.

One night we were alarmed by the firing of two muskets from the fore-castle of our ship ; two proas were observed approaching, beating upon an instrument, and singing what was thought to be a war-song ; notwithstanding they were challenged from the ship, they still advanced. Immediately on the muskets being fired, the captain went upon deck, and as he understood the Malays pretty well, soon found they were friewils, and invited them alongside ; when three chiefs came on board, and sent the proas away from the ship ; one of these was an old friend of the captain's, named Twan-Allie. His master, Sultan Newkoo, of Tidore, had dispatched him to collect tribute at the different ports of Messa, Weda, and Osso, which was paid in spices. It was very soon understood that he wanted some presents for his master, as also for himself. Captain R. gave him, in the presence of the other chiefs, a handsome pair of pistols, a sword, and a dirk, with four cannisters of gunpowder for the Sultan. They wished the ship to go to Tidore, saying, that the Sultan had plenty of cloves and other spices, which he wished to part with. This, however, was out of the question, as we were not prepared for traffic. It very much surprised the mates to find our captain so well known at this apparently wild place. But nothing will remain to excite wonder, when it is known that he assisted in reinstating the Sultan, just mentioned, as Chief of Tidore, an eminence which was his by birthright ; but he had formerly been displaced by the Dutch, and a price put upon his head, in consequence of his having supplied an English ship with pro-

visions, &c. To revert to the origin of that transaction : in 1776, our captain received a lieutenant's commission, signed by Sir John Shore, and the other members of council at Calcutta, to act against the Dutch. The establishment he then belonged to fitted out several armed vessels, as well for trade as war ; and the officers directing this force acted amongst these islands and people near two years, assisted by a number of war-proas well armed : they drove the Dutch from Tidore, and attacked Ternate three successive times, where a number of men were killed and wounded on both sides. The Dutch at this time were almost starved out, and otherwise so harassed, that had any of our king's ships been present, these lords of the eastern seas would most gladly have delivered up the island ; but they thought, and justly too, that the influence of the private ships were not sufficient to keep the hostile Malays in check. Some of the Dutch governors in these settlements exercise great cruelty and tyranny over these people, particularly if the natives be detected in trafficking with the English, the Batavian authorities having the power of life and death vested in themselves without any appeal. But, thank God, this abuse of sovereignty cannot be erected in any of our settlements with impunity.

Twan-Allie stated that the Sultan was very happy now at Tidore, and had not for some time been attacked from Ternate, the Dutch having no disposable force ; but as he was upwards of seventy years of age, it was thought that his youngest brother, Rajah Mooda, from the island of Ceram, would be called to the government of Tidore. Our friend, Twan-Allie, continued on board all the time we remained here ; notwithstanding his apparent strictness in keeping the institutes of the korau, he partook of our wine, and the common fare of the table, ham and pork excepted. He was too high a personage to trade, but made presents in hopes of a double return. This is the custom with the Sultan and all his chief men in these parts. However, I must not say too much on this score, as I came off pretty well. He admired a topaz bracelet which I had ; this was presented to him ; in return he gave me three beautiful birds of paradise, two cockatoos, and two handsome luries ; he was pleased with the exchange, and so was I. We also received from this person about two quinces of seed pearls, and some fine tortoise-shell, in the rough state ; for all of which he got more than an equivalent. The Malays had also plenty of the edible bird's-nests, which are so much in demand amongst the Chinese, for making a luxurious soup : but as all our little

merchandise was exhausted, we could purchase no more of their commodities.

The ship's rudder being now put to rights, preparations were made for our departure. The ship at this place was filled with parrots, cockatoos, and luries, belonging to the seamen and lascars ; many of them equal in beauty to our Botany Bay birds, but not so hardy.

On the morning of the 18th July we left Osso, and proceeded on our voyage, passing between an island called Pulo Moor and Point Potanny. Next day we saw the island Oby Major, and sailed between that and Pulo Gassas ; then were observed the islands of Ceram and Booroo, which we passed upon our left. Amboyna is situated a little to the south of these islands, but being out of our track we did not see it.

On the 25th we saw the island of Bootan ; at which place, when my husband was there in the Cornwallis, and in charge of a watering party, they would have been murdered, had not the treacherous design been discovered by one of the seamen, who understood the Malay language, he overhearing a conference between the Malays, who were all armed, and very numerous. He learnt that their first proposition was to massacre the boat's crew, and then attack the ship. But this was overruled by a chief, who observed, that if they could the next day entice the boat's crew to come again for water, that the ship's company would be more off their guard, and more easily overpowered. A Malay, who spoke a little Dutch, enquired, in pursuit of this scheme, if the ship wanted any more water : it was answered that there was very little on board, and it would take three days to complete the watering. This reply induced them to allow the boat to proceed on board, not suspecting that their evil intentions were known. On the boat's return, the unpleasant discovery was communicated to the captain ; the Malays were then instantly ordered out of the ship ; and no time was lost in leaving a place where so much danger was to be apprehended. There were upwards of twenty war proas counted in the river, mounting from four to six guns, and capable of containing from thirty to forty men in each. Fortunately for the Cornwallis's people, it was low water when she sailed, and most of the proas were aground.

Leaving Bootan on our right, we passed through the Straits of Saylair, and next day saw a most dangerous shoal, called the Brill, upon which part of the wreck of a ship was visible, with three large pirate proas at anchor to leeward of it. The ship's head being turned towards them, they doubtless thought we were

coming to reconnoitre: they instantly got under weigh, set their sails, and made off as fast as possible; after which we altered our course, and stood on, so as to clear the shoal. It being very fine weather, we passed within a few miles of the Brill; it appeared like a large white patch in the midst of the blue water, the white coral shewing the danger under the surface. The *Friendship* did not delay her progress by sending a boat to examine the wreck, as only some of the ribs or timbers were seen above water. At this time the high land of the island Celebes was in sight. From July 27 until August 3, was occupied in passing through the dangerous Java Sea: and during this time we had seen the great island of Borneo on our right, of which the animal nearest in likeness to the human species is a native, namely, the *Oran-Outang*, or man of the woods, according to the Malay language. There are also great quantities of gold dust procured at Borneo; but all ships trading with the inhabitants must be continually on the watch, and well armed, as one chief who barter the gold may employ another to way-lay the European party, and these, if overpowered, are sure to be murdered; too many instances of this have occurred to vessels trading amongst the Malays.

We had now reached the east entrance of Singapore Straits. On the 4th we were gratified by the sight of a ship coming out of them as we were entering; she proved to be the *Lowjee* Family, from Bombay, bound to China, with a cotton cargo. They informed us that many privateers were in the India Seas, and that some had been seen in the Straits; that the *Arustion*, Indianman, had nearly been taken by one off Bencoolen. This information made our captain prepare for a defence, and put on as formidable an appearance as possible. The ship had but twelve guns mounted, but ports below for twenty-four: the vacant ports were filled with what the sailors called *quakers*, namely, wooden guns painted, which made her show at a distance as if she had upwards of thirty guns mounted. It was very pleasant sailing through these Straits, having the land very near on both sides of us, covered with wood to the water's edge.

(To be continued.)

ERRATUM.

Page 31, col. line 48, for *he passed*, read *he formerly passed*.

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

MALDIVE AND LACKADIVE ISLANDS.

Of these two contiguous archipelagoes, the scanty notices which are found in geographical works indicate that they have never been completely explored; any additional information respecting them may therefore be acceptable to navigators. The captain of an American vessel, who recently had an occasion to visit them, has published the following observations. He says of the Lackadive Islands: "They are in general safe to approach;" in this he contradicts previous accounts. He also impeaches the accuracy of some of the old charts, with which many of his positions disagree. These are mentioned as subjects for examination by nautical men who have the opportunity.

Maldives.—After the disaster caused by the hurricane of the 27th February, a succession of head winds led me among the

Maldivé Islands. I had occasion to pass twice through the $1\frac{1}{2}$ degree channel, and once through the channel called *Collamandous*. They are both clear and safe. All the dangers, if any, are near the land, and may be seen in good weather, either day or night. Owing to light northerly winds, I had opportunities of seeing some of the west and all the east parts of these islands, and was often within a mile of the land. They are formed in innumerable circular clusters, enclosing interior smooth shallow seas, and are surrounded by chains of coral reefs, in general level with the water, and extending from half a mile to fifty yards of the land. In some parts of the reefs there are openings sufficient to admit boats; and where bays are formed by projecting parts of the clusters, there is in some places anchorage over a sandy bottom, mixed with shells and coral. Many of the islands furnish fresh water a few feet from the surface of the earth. I fell in with a brig at anchor in a bay,

personally waited on his father, his grandfather, and his great grandfather; he is now 83 years of age; has five sons, eight grandsons, five great grandsons, and one great great grandson: having thus witnessed eight generations, five of whom are now living with him. He also reported, that in the district of Téen-tsin there is a scholar named Chia-wang-chow, who is about to obtain the ninth rank; he is now 92 years of age, has two sons, eight grandsons, nine great grandsons, and one great great grandson: also that in the district of Tseen-guan there is a man named Wang-yu-tsang, who is 78 years of age, has three sons, two grandsons, eight great grandsons, and one great great grandson—these have all five generations living with them. All these circumstances have been clearly investigated in their proper districts, and proofs of them collected. The gentleman who reports these instances of longevity to the emperor, in the close of his report attributes it to the benevolence, goodness, and justice exercised by his majesty, and the universal tranquillity which now prevails.

Chia, the Foo-yuen of Shan-tung, has also reported to his majesty, that at Show-wang, in the district of Tsing-san, there is an old person, named Lo-kin-ching, who was born in the 57th year of Kang-ho (A. D. 1718), that he is now 100 years of age, and is surrounded by his grandsons and great grandsons, of which sufficient proof has been given by his relations and neighbours, to which is added the testimony of the governor of the district where he resides. The Foo-yuen adds, that he has himself examined this aged person, and finds him to be a quiet and peaceable subject, inculcating the duties of filial piety and friendship on his family, cultivating the fields, and digging wells: he has lived under the benevolent auspices of four successive monarchs; he supports himself in walking with a stick, and delights in feeding his great grandson, who is yet a babe. This report likewise concludes with congratulations addressed to his majesty, and wishes that his reign of tranquillity, in which persons arrive to so great an age, may long continue.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. IX.

(Continued from p. 456.)

On the 6th of August, in the evening, we came to a place called Saint John's Island, where we anchored for the night. On the next morning a Malay boat came alongside, with three fine turtles, and a quantity of fish fresh caught, as well as some which had been dried in the sun. The captain purchased all they had with dollars, for the persons in the boat would take nothing else in regular barter. The turtle might weigh about two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds each, and the three cost only five dollars and some spirits, the latter of which they seemed to prize highly.

We now left the straits of Singapore and entered the straits of Malacca, having the great Island of Sumatra on the left, and the very southernmost extremity of the continent of Asia, called the Peninsula of Malacca, on our right. Our only interruption, on passing these straits in the day, arose from very hard squalls, with much rain, thunder and lightning. These squalls generally lasted about an hour. We always anchored and furl'd the sails when the squall was seen approaching, and enjoyed a most agreeable change after it had ceased, as the thermometer would fall from ninety to eighty and seventy-five degrees. I may here remark, that notwithstanding the difference

of climate we had hitherto experienced, our seamen were all healthy, a circumstance perhaps which may be chiefly attributed to the large supply of fine pigs we got at Norfolk Island. This enabled them to have a fresh meal three times per week, and they were constantly at full allowance of water.

In the afternoon of the 9th, we had again the satisfaction of beholding a place where civilized inhabitants of our country lived; this was the fort of Malacca, which, with the city, had a very fine appearance as the ship entered the roads. We found lying here the ship *Commerce*, Capt. Lane, who with his purser, Mr. Edward Brightman, a young man of colour, came on board as soon as the ship anchored; he made many inquiries as to where we had procured the spices, &c. These questions our captain did not think proper to answer; but the purser, Mr. Brightman, who understood the language of our lascars, was more successful, as they told him all they knew, and his ship was employed in the Malay trade.

The next morning the captain went on shore, to wait upon Col. Aldwell Taylor, the commandant at this place, who no sooner understood that I was on board, than he came off to invite me on shore. He would take no denial, and informed

me that Mrs. Taylor had apartments at the castle quite at my service. There was here no alternative; I soon packed up a few necessaries, and accompanied my husband and the colonel on shore. On landing I could make no immediate observations, being hurried into a palanquin, and shut up to avoid the heat of the sun. This mode of conveyance was indeed a great novelty to me, being the first of the kind I had seen; however, I was not so closely shut up as to preclude me from observing the shops and houses as we passed. They mostly appeared built of wood, having three, and some four stories, and reminded me of the Dutch houses at the Cape, the windows and doors being painted green, and having a similar external appearance. In the shops were plenty of sugar-canes, and all kinds of tropical fruits. We soon approached, however, and entered the castle-gates, where I was received by Mrs. Taylor in the most polite and friendly way; her pleasing manners, affability, and ease, very soon convinced me I was welcome. There was another lady with her, a Mrs. Butler, a distant relation, whose husband was a merchant, and formerly commanded a ship in the country trade. There was a small party engaged to dine at the castle that evening, where for the first time I saw and wondered at the eastern manners and style of living. The suite of apartments were lofty and spacious, and the table was covered with a profusion of delicate viands; after which, the finest fruits were served, the different names and properties of which were pointed out by our kind entertainer. Amongst these the mangosteen is, I think, without exception, the most delicious and finest flavoured fruit I ever tasted; it is about the size of an apple; the part to be eaten is enclosed in a thick dark brown rind, and when opened, it shews five or six white jelly-like fibres, resembling the small quarters of an orange. The pine-apples were very large, and well flavoured; we had also mangoes and guavas, with the custard-apple; the latter, about the size of a large orange, with a rough grey coat outside; when ripe it appears to burst the skin, and exhibits a thick cream-coloured substance. It is eaten with a tea-spoon, and the hard black seeds, which it is mixed with, rejected. Many persons are extremely partial to this fruit, but I must confess it was no favourite of mine; we also had several kinds of oranges and lichees, originally transplanted from China. The latter is a very delicious fruit, a kind of pulp covered over a hard kernel, and a rough coat formed an exterior covering to the whole, about the size of a walnut. We had also the pumblenose, or, as they are called in the West-Indies, chaddock;

they are a fine cooling fruit, about the size of a cocoa-nut, and resemble the orange in colour: a still greater variety of others, the names of which I have forgotten. After dinner the gentlemen joined the ladies at tea in the drawing-room; cards were then introduced, and the evening passed away most pleasantly. My long absence from female society acted as a charm upon my spirits, and made me meet it with a double relish. I was informed at parting with Mrs. T. that a horse would be ready for my husband at daylight next morning, and that the colonel would drive me out in his curricle, to see the place before the sun rose too high, as it was only early in the morning that this could be accomplished. I thanked my polite hostess for her information, and next morning was ready to attend. We had a most delightful drive round the environs of the town. Passing the Chinese burial ground, and through the street where those people reside, I was surprised to observe a long chest, finely carved and ornamented, at each door of the Chinese houses. These the colonel told me were their coffins, and that as soon as a China-man saved money enough he then procured a coffin for himself, and generally slept upon the lid. He also informed me that a poor fellow had been lately murdered, while thus asleep upon his coffin, by a mad Malay, who had ran a-muck, or, in other words, had lost all his money and other property by gambling, and then given himself up to despair. The Malays on such occasions often indulge in an intoxicating drug called bang, mixed with opium, and the operation of which causes raging madness. In this state they determine to stab, with their kresse or dagger (a weapon no Malay is without) every living creature that falls in their way, after first having sacrificed, if possible, the person who had gained their property. The old invented story, however, about the upas-tree being possessed of a gum of a deadly poisonous nature, is nothing else than a scare-crow to keep European nations from smelling out the Dutch spices. It is well known that no grass will grow under the clove-tree, but the Malay kresse may be poisoned in various ways. Independently of this scititious gum, the colonel told me that such scenes frequently occurred in the interior of the country; and when known to take place, a high price was offered to the first man who could dispatch the demon, for in this light they certainly deserve to be viewed; but we cannot marvel much at such atrocities taking place amongst these savage people, when, alas! but too many such instances occur amongst our own countrymen, after bad fortune at the gambling-table. There is but little difference (in my humble opi-

nion) between him who shoots his friend in a duel, and afterwards destroys himself, and the mad Malay who runs amuck, and always ends in self-destruction, if not overtaken.

Before we returned to the castle, the sun became so very warm as to render the shade not a little grateful. We breakfasted at a pleasant retreat on a hill within the boundary of the fort, and from whence we had a fine extensive view of the surrounding country; we commanded also a view of the shipping in the roads, and the lofty mountains on the island of Sumatra. Notwithstanding its proximity to the equator, being in lat. about two deg. north, the verdure and foliage are ever green. Near the mount is an old church, which was built by the Portuguese upwards of two centuries ago, and might still be preserved at a small expense. Perhaps, however, the settlement may be given back to our Dutch friends, should a peace take place; in which case they should advance the needful for this purpose, but at present there is really danger, in walking across the slab floor, of the vaults underneath giving way. On these stones are many memorials of Europeans, formerly resident, and whose remains are interred here. After breakfast we again descended to the castle, but on the way were detained to look at a reservoir of water, which contained many gold and silver fish, which eat from the hand. I felt much indebted to Mrs. T. who took great pains to let me see every thing worth notice within the fort. It will be matter of regret should they ever demolish the strong walls of this secure retreat; it was frequently, however, the subject of conversation, that orders were expected from home to blow up the works.

The commandant accompanied my husband off to the ship this afternoon; and amongst other things, very much admired a fine bull-dog we had on board, the very sight of which struck terror into the Malays; but he was docile and harmless, unless very much provoked. I cannot help travelling back to Ireland for a short account of this faithful creature's adventures. He had belonged to an industrious blacksmith, who used to do jobs for the ship at the passage of Waterford; the owner had a garden that was not too well defended against depredators, in consequence of which a neighbour's cow entered, and was feasting away upon the cabbages. The blacksmith's son, a boy about fourteen years of age, seeing this, called the dog, who instantly seized her by the nose, and pinned the poor cow down, bellowing out so loud as to arouse all the neighbours, and amongst the rest her master. The dog was soon loosened from his hold, but left the blood stream-

ing from the cow's mouth, the owner of which said the dog should not live; but the blacksmith, well knowing the threat would be put in execution, begged my husband (who happened to be present) to take the dog on board the ship, and save his life. This was complied with, and a guinea given to his master, who shed tears, as well as his son, at parting with the animal: the dog, however, very soon became attached to the captain, who called him *Friends*, and was the same he now presented to Col. Taylor. The latter, highly pleased with the gift, declared that he need fear no mad Malay whilst *Friends* should be with him. The poor animal had been so long on ship board, that when he landed he seemed beside himself; he could not pass a bush without running round and about it several times; rolling on the grass was a great luxury to him: but on the way from the boat to the castle no Malay approached near; they all kept at a respectful distance, some even running into their houses and shutting the doors. These people have a most disgusting custom of chewing the beetle-nut with the cluonam, which is a kind of paste prepared like lime from shells; and the better sort keep a slave in constant attendance, with a box, for this purpose. Their teeth are as black as jet, and their mouths and lips as if dyed with a deep red, in consequence of this filthy propensity. They are idle, and very treacherous in their dealings. The Chinese are the only industrious people here; a China-man is, indeed, generally a jack of all trades, and the colonel has several of them in his service as domestics, who act as cooks, gardeners, painters, shoe-makers, and carpenters, all in turn. I was shewn a book of drawings, in which most of the fruits and shrubs of this place were coloured in the most correct and beautiful manner, by a China-man who was then at work in the garden. I think no person of the least observation could mistake a Malay for a China-man, let them dress as they will; and although they appear to have originally sprung from the same stock, they have the same flat cast of countenance, and the larger lineaments are closely similar, the Chinese having at the same time fairer complexions and smaller eyes than the Malays. Some of the gentlemen riding out one morning, attended by the dog "*Friends*," were in a dangerous predicament, passing a large pool or tank of stagnated water, where several buffaloes were cooling themselves, with their heads just above the surface. At sight of the dog, they instantly rose, and pursued the party, leaving poor *Friends* to bring up the rear, who reluctantly was obliged to obey his master, and retreat also. These creatures are

just like swine in the mire, their backs being covered with wet mud, from rolling in the dirty water, which is gratifying to them whenever they can indulge in such a luxury, but no doubt serves also to keep the stinging flies from biting them. They have no hair, only a few bristles on their skins, like those of a pig, but more thinly scattered over the surface of the body; they have a twisted rattan passed through the nostrils, in the shape of a ring, by which they are led when at work. When in a wild state, it is said that no animal, not even the tiger, will attack the buffalo, or if he do, is sure to give up the encounter first. There are numbers of tigers as well as crocodiles at this place, together with very large and venomous snakes, of which many stories were related by the inhabitants.

After spending five most pleasant days with our very kind and hospitable friends, we prepared to go on board, and parted with regret on both sides from several Dutch families, who visited at the castle while we were there, from Col. Taylor and his amiable partner, of whom all agreed in speaking in terms of the highest commendation.

On the 15th of August we sailed from Malacca with a fine breeze; no person on board had to regret touching here. The officers, seamen, and lascars, who were tired of the feathered tribe, sold their birds very well at this place; some fetched as high as ten and twelve dollars each, particularly the luries from Gillolo. The lascars were then rich in money, as well as in many little comforts which the place so plentifully afforded. In the evening we reached Cape Richardo, where we were obliged to anchor and furl all the sails, in consequence of one of those storms of thunder, lightning, and rain, to which I before alluded as prevalent in these latitudes. There we remained all night and next day; passed through that dangerous channel which extends on both sides from the mount called Parcellar, on the Malay side, and some small rocky islands on the Sumatra side, called the Arrows. Before dark we were reckoned clear of all danger, and the following day saw upon our right the islands called the Sambelongs. We were still, however, annoyed with heavy squalls, but were not, as before, under the necessity of anchoring, having, as the sailors expressed it, more sea room.

On the 17th we saw five sail of ships a-head; this number gave us more confidence than the sight of a single one would have done, and we therefore stood on towards them. One of these proved to be the *Arniston*, Capt. Majoribanks, bound to China: our captain went on board, and learnt from Mr. Jamieson the particulars of the attack made on it by a

privateer at Bencoolen. It appeared that the *Arniston* had just anchored, and the seamen were aloft furling sails; they had no suspicion of the strange ship that was approaching with American colours hoisted; but the privateer on sooner got within gun-shot than she fired her broadside into the Indiaman. Not a moment was lost on the other side in getting the people down, when they slipped the cable and followed her; this was of little use, there was no equality between the sailing of the ships, and the privateer made off, no doubt finding herself mistaken in the superior force of the enemy, and the latter concluded that the privateer had taken them for a country ship, manned with lascars. Capt. Majoribanks said that he had landed a detachment of seaports at Penang, and advised our putting in there, having no doubt but they would be sent to Calcutta with us, and besides a protection, they being all armed, the business would pay the owners of the ships very well. In consequence of this information, it was determined upon to call at the above-mentioned place, it being also reported that the Bay of Bengal was infested with several privateers. The next day we came in sight of Prince of Wales' Island, or Penang, and anchored in the harbour on the 20th of August, saluting Fort Cornwallis with nine guns, which number was returned. The ship had but just anchored, and the sails been secured with all possible expedition, when one of the Sumatra storms came on, with the most tremendous peals of thunder, lightning, and rain; but we were now so accustomed to these visitations, after a passage of thirteen weeks, and running upwards of eighty degrees of longitude within a short distance of the equator, that they had become little alarming to any on board. After this, the captain landed, and repaired to the master attendant's office, whence he was accompanied by Mr. Baird to the government-house, and was introduced to Sir George Leith, the commandant. The offer of the ship to take on the troops to Calcutta was accepted, provided the ship could stay four or five days, to enable them to prepare provisions, water, &c. It was mentioned that there was water enough on board for double the number of men to be conveyed to Calcutta; however, they thought proper to detain us, saying, that as the troops were Hindoos they must fill their own water. Mr. Baird, the master attendant, came on board, and very politely offered us apartments at his house during our stay, which were accepted, and I landed next morning, determined to make good use of my time while we remained. I was anxious to see all that was worth notice at this second Botany Bay, as it was termed by our host, Mr.

B., who had much satire in his disposition and conversation, although in every respect a worthy and honourable character, and had commanded an Indiaman in the service of the Company many years previous to his appointment to this island. We set off early next morning in gigs to view the waterfall; during our ride we passed for several miles between an avenue of the cocoa-nut and beetle-nut-trees, and many huts or sheds occupied by that industrious race the Chinese, who have charge of the pepper plantations. The supported twig of the pepper plant appeared to me not unlike our hop plants, supported by poles; the pepper hangs in bunches like our currants when green. We were highly regaled with the delightful fragrance of the aromatic shrubs, as we passed to the place under the hill, where we were obliged to dismount and follow our guide along a narrow winding path. In this spot the sun could not be observed at noon-day, so completely were its rays intercepted by the thick foliage of the lofty trees on each side. In many parts it was a thick impenetrable jungle, which had never been entered by man. We heard the noise of the descending waters some time before we came near, a circumstance that roused the imagination, and prepared us for something magnificent. I had provided a pair of thick shoes, understanding that the walk was wet and heavy, particularly near the fall. Notwithstanding our fatigue, however, we were well repaid when we arrived at a certain point near the rocky basin, or natural reservoir, where this grand cascade descends with a roaring noise that entirely drowns the sound of the voice, and obliged us to reserve our admiration and opinions. After we left the spot there was a haze all round the place, caused by the vapour of the falling stream, at the same time so cool as made it unsafe to sit long after our fatiguing walk. As we looked up through the open branch of the trees to the highest source of the dashing element, it had a grand effect upon our minds. It was an imposing spectacle to behold the crystal stream impetuously tumbling over the rocky steep—

"Defying power of man its passage to stem,

"Till with Ocean, the mother, it met."

The fall is said to be upwards of a hundred feet above where we stood. One of the party had brought a small mirror, which by turning one's back, and looking into the glass in a certain position, presented the alarming appearance of the waters falling upon our heads. Having then rested, and feasted our eyes sufficiently, we thought of satisfying our appetite, which was acknowledged by all to

be pretty keen. We only waited the arrival of the captain, who, to our surprise, was still absent. We knew he could not miss the way, as there was no other path; however he soon joined us, and explained the cause of his delay. Having staid behind to alter the stirrups of his saddle, and left the horse with the man who had charge of the gigs, he advanced alone up the path a considerable way, when he observed a snake coiled, and partly lying in the pathway. This induced him to retreat and make a noise, to frighten it out of his way, but the reptile kept its station; having, however, determined to make a bold push to pass it, if possible, and procured a large branch of a tree, he prepared to strike it while it lay shooting out its forked tongue at every respiration, and coming pretty nigh, he with all his force aimed a blow, which struck it near the head, and repeating the strokes, he made it quite defenceless, and passed on to us. After our refreshment we returned, much gratified with the sight and scenery altogether. As we descended, we saw the snake writhing in agonies, being covered with ants, who were fastened upon it. One of the party soon put it out of its misery, and carried it on to town; we there found that it measured three feet nine inches, and was reckoned of the poisonous kind. There were a sort of leeches amongst the grass, which bit several of the gentlemen on the ankle above the shoe, and made the blood flow; but the bite was so small as not to be perceptible until the blood flowed from it. We returned to George Town about four o'clock next morning; I was honoured by a visit from Lady Leith, with an invitation to dinner on the following day. She appeared about the age of twenty-five, with handsome features, but of a sickly appearance; she said that the settlement was scarcely tolerable, for want of society, and after chatting some time took her leave. In the afternoon, Mr. Baird remarked that there were two of the greatest beauties brought for sale from the Queda shore that ever were seen, and that if I would accompany him after the sun was low he would be happy to shew them, as they were at present placed within his grounds at the water-side. No duty as yet, he added, had been fixed upon for their importation. Accordingly we went towards the jetty, where two of the most horrid monsters that ever met the eye were seen, covered with mud. They were, in fact, two young alligators, with their mouths tied up, and rattans twisted round their legs: one was about ten or eleven feet long, and the other about nine, but so disfigured with mud that we could see nothing of the colour of their bodies; thick scales appeared

near their tails, but we had no opportunity of examining them a second time, as they regained their liberty: it was supposed by some that they had rolled down, as their feet were so secured they could not use them. The next day we waited upon Sir G. and Lady L. at dinner, accompanied by our host, who was also invited. I was rather surprised at not meeting any other ladies at the government house, but was afterwards informed that Lady L. had but recently arrived, and had not formed much intimacy as yet with the ladies of the settlement. To me it was on this account less a relief to be entertained on shore, and less a disappointment that the company soon broke up.

On the 24th, the ship being ready, and the troops embarked, under the command of Lieut. L., of the Company's Bengal army, we prepared for sailing. There were only eighty seapoys, besides followers; but certainly they were the

finest-looking native soldiers I had seen, the lowest in stature exceeded five feet nine inches. Another passenger joined us here, a Mr. F., purser in the navy. Next morning the land-breeze enabled us to leave Peuang; we sailed pleasantly for some distance along the shore of Queda, which is covered with wood and verdure, from the water's edge to the summit of the mountains. There were sent on board a number of boxes of a plant called Gamutta, intended for the botanic garden at Calcutta. This tree throws out black fibres from the large leaves near the top, like horse-hair, which is twisted and made into very strong ropes and cables; it is a species of the palm-tree. We had also a pair of large cassawaries, a present from Sir George Leith to Lord Mornington at Calcutta. I purchased a pair of beautiful crown pigeons, which I intended for my friends in England.

(To be continued.)

ON RAISING OPIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

AMONG the new resources open to the country is that of raising in England all the foreign productions possible. O Sagacity! Sagacity! time was when thou couldst be content to employ thy powers on seven planets, seven metals, and seven liberal arts and sciences; then thou didst condescend to sit down with the learned, guiding them to the proper application of knowledge, their best instructress. Have the names of our new sciences, and the endless progeny of experiments, frightened thee from the earth? Or hast thou gone to bring back the fugitive Astrea? Whether love for mankind, or the fear of being overwhelmed by their treatises on art has caused thy absence, may it be short, Divine Mother of useful invention, as thou art the severe discourager of unprofitable ingenuity.

The attempt to raise opium in England is in many points of view a fertile subject for reflection. If it succeed, we see one of the causes why Commerce should decline after attaining its acme. If every country could raise within itself both its necessities and its luxuries, commerce would expire without any weight to oppress its energies, save the calm air of universal improvement.

It is one of the benefits of importing

exotic productions, that a high duty can be paid on them as capital sinews of the public revenue, without being sensibly felt by the consumer. The subjects for comparison are, first, the cost of the foreign commodity, including the duty; and secondly, the cost without the duty, balanced against the cost of the same production, sown, gathered and manufactured at home. Suppose, first, the manufactured exotic, after the return to the importer and the duty to government are paid, can be retailed to the consumer cheaper than the same article could be afforded, if raised at home and exempted from duty. In this case the advantages of the foreign country, in the superior fitness of the climate, and in the comparative cheapness of labour, are at the highest degree; and ingenious folly would hardly look for any benefit in cultivating the article at home. Secondly, suppose the commodity can be imported at a price much below the cost of growth and manufacture at home, but that with the augmentation of duty on the imported article, the ultimate price at which the merchant can deliver it in the home market exceeds that at which the home grower could sell with a profit to satisfy him. Here is room for fallacy, in estimating the points and bearings of social

Christian married Sarah, the daughter of Teio. She has borne him Fletcher, Charley, and Sarah, and was with child again. Friday Christian has got Teraura, formerly the wife of Ned Young. She has borne him Joe, Charley, Polly, Peggy, and Mary. All these descendants of Christian, together with Manatua, or old Mrs. Christian, yet survive. John Main was killed by falling from the rocks. Betsy Main is the wife of young Matt, and has borne him two sons, Matt and John. Sam M'Koy has taken Sarah Matt, and has by her Sam and M'Koy. Kate M'Koy is the wife of Arthur Matt, and they have children, Arthur, Billy, and Joe. Dinah Smith is the wife of Edward Matt by Teraura. She has a young son.

They have hogs and fowls, and are very diligent in cultivating the ground. They dress their food like the Tahitians, having no boilers. They make cloth, and clothe themselves like the Tahitians, the men with the maro and tibuta, the women with the paren and tibuta. They have sent away their still, the fruitful cause of so much mischief, in the American that called last; and they have ob-

tained a boat from him, which greatly adds to their comfort. The women work hard in cultivating the ground, &c. This woman's hands are quite hard with work. They have a place of worship, and old Adam Smith officiates three times every sabbath. He prays extempore, but does not read. Their ceremonies of marriage, baptism, and at funerals, are very simple. It does not appear that any of the people have learned to read. The first settlers discouraged the Tahitian language, and promoted the speaking English. This woman, however, can speak neither English nor Tahitian, but a jumble of both. They speak of seeing two ships some years ago, which kept in the offing, and did not come near the island, except Master Folger, as they call him, and the two King's ships; they have seen no ship till the American that brought away Jenny. Jenny says they would all like to come to Tahiti or Elmao. We were thinking that they would be a great acquisition at Opunohu, along-side of the sugar works, as they have been accustomed to labour, for the Tahitians will not labour for any payment.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. X.

(Continued from Vol. IX, p. 569.)

In the afternoon we passed the islands of Latta, and came in sight of Pulo Bontou. Close in with this island a suspicious ship was discovered, under Danish colours; the crew were at work to disguise her, by placing black canvas over the quarter, to make the people on board us suppose she had a poop: this artifice did not escape notice, and preparation was accordingly made for an encounter. A difference of opinion now took place between our captain and Lieut. L.; the former wished the sepoys to be kept out of sight until we were certain of the discovered sail being an enemy, and in that case for them not to appear until the musketry could take effect. At this time the stranger had made all sail towards us, and our ship had shortened sail to wait her approach the sooner, as the Friendship was not in a trim to run. The captain was firm in not letting the sepoys at present be shewn; however we were soon relieved from anxiety, by the strange ship pulling down the steering sails and standing away from us. Now all concurred in one opinion, and that was not to follow her. We continued our course, and before dark she was out of sight. It was not doubted but that the strange ship was an enemy, and some expected that

she would turn and attack us in the night. We now passed on, with fine weather, between the Nicobar Islands and Junkceylon, until we came abreast of the Andaman Islands, when the weather became very unsettled, having constant gales, with heavy squalls of wind and much rain, which occasioned the loss of several sails that were blown from the yards, with much damage to the rigging. Owing to the thickness of the atmosphere, we had no observation of the sun for several days, so that the ship's situation could not be exactly ascertained; at the same time we were in shallow water, which rendered our state very alarming. We were compelled to carry a heavy press of sail, both day and night, to keep the ship off the Pegu shore. In the afternoon of the 6th of September, our apprehensions were at length relieved, by seeing to the leeward of us that dangerous reef called the Alguada or Nagada, which disclosed to the officers our exact situation. These rocks* lie near Diamond Island; we passed them at three or four miles distance, with thank-

* It is rather singular that the Travers Indian, belonging to the same establishment, should be totally lost at this place several years afterwards, and twenty-two persons drowned.

ful hearts to the Almighty for our preservation. The waves were dashing over the projecting reef in a frightful manner. Before morning we had cleared Cape Negrais, the south-western extremity of Pegu. The weather still continued boisterous; but we now had plenty of sea-room, having entered the great Bay of Bengal. It was reckoned the breaking up of the south-west monsoon, which finishes at the autumnal equinox; the north-east monsoon succeeds, and continues until the vernal equinox. Seamen expect bad weather at the change of each monsoon, and prepare accordingly.

We were greatly alarmed one evening by Lieut. L. on a sudden remarking, in conversation, that he perceived the scent of something burning in the ship; almost at the same instant the mate of the watch called out to the steward below to know what it was that caused such a smell of fire. We were all in the greatest agitation at the moment, and poor Lieut. L., from weakness of nerves, fainted; but we were soon happily relieved from further apprehension, by its being discovered that the person who had lighted the binnacle lamp had left a cotton rag in it, which acted like a slow match, and kept mouldering. As soon as this was removed, all was quiet again. When Mr. L. had recovered from the swoon, he acknowledged to me that it was a family failing; that his mother was the most nervous woman alive, and that he had often tried to conquer this affection in himself. It was observed, that it was a pity he had chosen the army for a profession. He replied, that it was the only school to eradicate the disease; that when the privateer fired the broadside at the Arniston, in Beucoolen Roads, he was standing with Capt. M. at the gangway, not at all suspecting such a salutation, and that he never in his life had more command of himself, and readily assisted in preparing the ship for defence. He added, however, that he had been attacked in the same nervous way on board the Arniston, when she was struck with lightning. He was a mild, gentlemanly, well-informed young man.

We now drew near the Sand-heads, formed by the rapid streams poured out from the great river Ganges, with its hundred mouths; the river Hoogly, where Calcutta stands, being only a small branch. On the morning of the 10th, we got ground at fifty fathoms, and before night the soundings gradually decreased as we approached to ten fathoms. The weather continued very bad, while the ship was repeatedly tacking to keep off the dangerous reefs, and firing guns, and burning blue lights during the night.

The next day we were not more suc-

cessful, but continued beating about. Towards evening the ship was in shallow water, having only seven fathoms; the flood setting in, impelling her fast towards the reefs, compelled us to anchor. This we did most opportunely; for when it was low water we were but a short distance from a quick-sand, left alternately dry, and alternately washed by the waves rolling over it furiously. Our condition may be conceived by those who have been exposed to similar dangers.

The ship was anchored on a lee-shore, in a hard gale of wind, during a dark and howling night, with heavy squalls and much rain; the captain, mates, and seamen were constantly putting mats and ropes round the cables, to prevent their being chafed at the hawse-holes. Meanwhile, the ship frequently pitching a sea over the fore-castle, the hatches were battened down, to keep the water from getting below. Occupied by these labours and precautions, we rode within half a mile of this dangerous sand, on which, had we been driven, there was little likelihood of any person on board being saved; the few who might escape the numerous sharks and alligators, had they reached the shore, would most probably have fallen a prey to tigers.

Kind Providence permitted the ship to ride in safety during this awful night, and next day we had the satisfaction of seeing a pilot vessel at anchor in the channel, behind the sand-bank. This proved to be Mr. Parry's schooner. The proprietor came on board himself, and took charge of us, desiring his pilot vessel to lead on. He kindly brought some Bengal sheep, poultry, and vegetables. He informed us that many ships had been taken by French privateers off the Sand-heads lately, and amongst others, a pilot vessel which they used as a decoy. In consequence of this, the pilots were very cautious in approaching any ships. We proceeded, and crossed the eastern sea-reef, and anchored in the eastern channel during the night. We were fortunate in getting Mr. Parry; he was a worthy good man, and knew his business well; he had sent all the junior pilots to town, in different vessels, and as his limited time was out, he intended taking the ship up to Calcutta himself; he said that the distance to town from the point where he came on board was upwards of two-hundred miles. There is perhaps no part in the world where professional pilots suffer more anxiety than those of this station; so perpetually are they exercised by the shifting of the sands. Sometimes a hard gale of wind, or rapid tide, will wash away a sand, and deposit it a shelving bank in another place; the pilot having a clear channel one month, may

find himself obliged to take a fresh survey, in conducting a ship through the same passage the next month; still, notwithstanding every device of circumspection many ships are annually lost. At day-break a wreck of one was seen on Saugor sand, which had struck there a short time before. The persons employed in this service have every encouragement; for when they arrive at the situation of branch pilot, their emoluments are upwards of twelve hundred pounds per annum. They rise by seniority, but the occasional attainment of accelerated promotion as a reward for distinguished conduct leaves a field for emulation. There are about twelve vessels employed, each having a branch pilot on board, besides about ten juniors, who are termed masters, mates, boatswains, leadsmen, and volunteers. There are generally two vessels looking out at a time; which number is kept up by reliefs, or augmented, if necessary.

Next morning we proceeded towards Saugor Island. All eyes were directed to the shore, thinking we should at least see a dozen tigers guarding the beach, but not one appeared. Our pilot informed us, that a fine young man, who was third mate of a Danish ship, had been lately devoured by one of these dreadful animals. He went on shore with a party to cut wood; having in an hour collected a sufficient load from drift timber lying on the beach, Mr. Parry cautioned them not to approach the jungle. Being armed, however, they thought they might with safety enter the woods, where this young man was seized by a tiger. The horrid roar of the beast frightened the others so much that they were prevented using their muskets, each man running to the boat as fast as he could. When their panic had subsided some wanted to return, but this was overruled, when they reflected that their companion must ere then have been destroyed; and the party returned on board the *Dane* with the sad tale. The pilot concluded by saying, that scarcely a season passes but some Europeans are taken away by tigers, in consequence of fool-hardiness; while many natives are devoured amidst the perils of their necessary avocations.—Saugor Island appeared an impenetrable forest, with much jungle wood and shrubs; the only clear part was at the Sandy beach.*

We now crossed over to Kedgerer, and saw a neat-looking house, which belonged to the post-master. Some ships were lying off this station. We were visited by the dawk, or post-boat, for the conveyance of letters to town. Several

country boats came alongside with plantains, pine-apples, oranges, pumeloses, bread, eggs, &c. which met a ready sale amongst our people, who had plenty of money from the sale of birds, &c. There appeared a number of straggling villages on the Kedgerer side, which looked like little thatched sheds, or mud cabins. We now passed up the river Hoogly, and anchored for the night off Hawks' Channel, so named from the Hawk Indian man passing up that way to avoid an enemy's frigate, during the American war.

Next morning we observed a number of beautiful deer grazing near our anchorage. This surprised us, as the place abounded with the tigers; Mr. P. told us he had seen upwards of thirty in a herd near the same place. A gun loaded with grape-shot was fired at them; they instantly bounded into the jungle. Several alligators were seen this morning, and one was pointed out to me, but I could only observe a black floating log, which had it not sunk, and again rose to the surface of the water, I should not have imagined it to possess life; they generally kept close to the bank of the river. Mr. Parry told us, that the best swimmer would have no chance, if he had the misfortune to fall overboard, as the river abounded with sharks as well as alligators. A dead fowl, which was thrown overboard this morning, was instantly dragged under water. About nine o'clock we proceeded up the river, the deepest water being near the eastern shore. We had a near view of the jungle and underwood, but saw no living animal other than birds. Notwithstanding the great heat which prevails at this season, the boughs of the trees are clothed with a beautiful evergreen; as the old leaves drop off, they are replaced by a succession of new ones, so quick and abundant is vegetation in this country. The beauties of the scenery presented to our eyes, might have been augmented by the rains that had just subsided; the dry season was just commencing. At this time the stream runs almost constantly towards the sea, in consequence of the great rains that had fallen, the effect of which, in causing the freshes, or constant accessions to the ordinary volume of water, lasts for some time. It was not expected we should reach town before the next spring tides; however, as the wind was favourable, we soon passed Culpee, which appeared a poor village. We next approached Diamond Harbour, where several Indian men were lying taking in cargoes for Europe. We saw a number of square buildings, occupied as saltpetre warehouses; the hospital, and the harbour-master's house, appeared to be respectable edifices.

(To be continued.)

* The date of this stage in the voyage is September 1800. An attempt is now making to clear Saugor Island.—*Edit.*

played as it ascended the winding road on the face of the height near the residency, which had been vacated and prepared for the reception of the Rannee.

On the following day, the Resident with General Sewell and the staff visited their highnesses, and in the evening her highness the Rannee received the ladies in the drawing-room of the residency: about eight o'clock the Resident arrived, and presented the gentlemen to her highness. Then followed a grand display of excellent fireworks, and a nautch; after which her highness retired, requesting the ladies and gentlemen to partake of refreshments in an adjoining temporary apartment fitted up for the purpose. Here we were regaled with an elegant collation, and the company retired at an early hour.

On the following evening the Resident gave a ball and supper, and the novelty of this scene seemed to afford great satisfaction to her highness the Rannee, who honoured the ball-room with her presence.

On the 4th instant we were again, by invitation from her highness, assembled at the residency, and were delighted with another and most brilliant display of fireworks, nautch, and Hindoo play, and were, as before, upon her highness retiring, invited to partake of a collation in the adjoining supper room. The only alloy to the pleasure of this evening was in witnessing the indisposition of the illustrious personage whose guests we were.

On the following evening, the Rannee being greatly recovered of the previous day's indisposition, her highness repaired to the theatre, where the amateurs of the drama had prepared a treat of the highest order. The Resident, General Sewell, &c. received her highness at the entrance, where the flank companies of his Majesty's 89th regiment formed a guard of honor, and conducted her

highness to a canopy of state erected for the occasion, which, with the house, had been fitted up with great elegance and taste.

The performance immediately commenced; and as the substance of the play ("The Midnight Hour") had been previously written out in the Malliallum language, and given to the Rannee, her highness took an interest in the performance and in the business of the stage; and, inquiring from time to time into what was most striking, appeared to be greatly pleased with an exhibition so wholly new: at the close of which her highness retired in the same state as in coming.

The excellency of the various performers afforded the spectators great satisfaction, and led us to the anxious hope that this elegant amusement will be continued among us.

On the evening of Monday last, their highnesses the Rannee, the Rajah and the Elliah Rajah, proceeded on their return to Trevandium, and on passing through the cantonment, accompanied by the Resident, received the same military honors as on their arrival.

The intervals from amusements, as above related, were fully occupied by her highness the Rannee in certain religious observances, holding a durbar, &c. which had almost proved too fatiguing for one accustomed to more tranquillity.

The courteous affability of manner, and the friendly confidence displayed by this princely visitor, was most gratifying to all who had the happiness of being admitted to her highness's presence; and the distinguished honors and respect shewn to the sovereign of the country, appeared most gratifying to thousands of her subjects assembled on every occasion of state and public appearance.—*Travancore, Quilon, 11th Feb. 1820.*

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. XI.

(Continued from p. 42.)

IN ascending the stream, we came to an opening on our left, which is the entrance into a great river, called the Ronpnaran, into which the rapidity of the tide

had nearly forced the ship; but by the dexterity of the pilot we avoided this cross impulse. We had next to pass a shifting sand, called the James and

Mary's, on which a ship of that name, many years ago, was totally lost, with all the crew; the force of the tide was such when she grounded that it turned her suddenly over, and completely round, carrying away her masts, after which she rolled upon the sand like a cask, and then disappeared in deep water. Scarcely a season passes in which ships are not lost on this dangerous quicksand. By a favourable breeze we were wafted clear of this danger. The views on both sides of this fine river now began to grow interesting, particularly as we approached a village called Fultah, which before the war belonged to the Dutch East-India Company. Some of the houses seen through the openings of the plaintain and cocoa-nut trees, from being white-washed, were more picturesque than those nearer the sea. Hundreds of fine cattle were peacefully grazing on the banks of the river, which, with the paddy or rice fields at a little distance, gave us the idea of a land blest with plenty. Whenever we anchored, numbers of native boats, called paunchways, came alongside, with abundance of milk, butter, bread, eggs, fruits, and vegetables. Their approach was allowed until it was discovered that several of our people were intoxicated, and that something stronger than milk had been conveyed on board; further intercourse with these boats was in consequence forbidden. In our progress we saw on the left bank a large village, called Willoborough, at which was a cattle-market. A number of country boats were lying at this place, some laden with heaps of hay and straw, like floating stacks, and others with bricks and large earthen jars, all for the Calcutta market. After we had got beyond this place, a fanatic came alongside, with a very reverend devout aspect; his beard, white as wool, reached down his breast, which, contrasted with his dark complexion, gave him rather a striking appearance. This sage personage was called Peor Serang; on inquiry into his office, I was told it was through his prayers the ship had come safe. Our Lascars seemed delighted to see him, and rewarded him liberally.

We next passed, on our left, a place called Fort Gloucester, and a village on our right called Budge-Budge, where stood an old ruin originally built of brick.

Both banks of the river were now covered with little villages, and much cattle feeding near the brink. At a place called the powder mills is a large distillery and a respectable looking dwelling house. The wind failing, we were obliged to anchor at a place called Sangerale. Shortly after we were agreeably surprised by a handsome accommodation boat coming alongside, with a letter from Messrs. Hudson, Bacon, and Co. ship builders, saying that the boat and people were at our service, and that should any assistance be wanted they would with pleasure send it from town. This was not all; for a plentiful supply of fresh butter, bread, fruit, &c. was sent, with a fine round of corned beef, which would have done honor to an English table. This civility from strangers was very gratifying to our feelings, as the only knowledge they had of us was by a letter from Malacca. However it was a good earnest of Indian hospitality, of which we had afterwards frequent experience. This boat was kept by the ship, and sent on shore for the little things wanted, until we arrived off the town of Calcutta.

All my pleasant thoughts were dispersed this evening, by seeing several human bodies floating down the river with the tide, and crows feasting upon the carcasses. I could not at first conjecture what they were, but was informed by the pilot that these sights were so common as to excite no attention in the residents here; that he had often witnessed the horror with which a stranger from Europe was struck at first beholding them. We were told that it was only the poorer class of Hindoos who throw their dead into the river, as those who could afford to purchase wood practised burning. Previous to committing the body to the sacred stream they swathe it in a piece of calico, and cause prayers to be said over it by their Bramins. At this season of the year there is very little flood tide, so that the bodies are not floated up: but indeed this rarely happens in any season, as they are food for the numerous sharks; or if cast ashore, they are devoured by wild dogs, jackalls, kites, vultures, &c. with which this country abounds. We happened to cast our eyes to a place in the mud, not far off, where lay a human body surrounded by crows. These were kept at a distance by three pariahs, or wild dogs, who were tearing the flesh; the

sight made me shudder, and the recollection of it disturbed my repose, or deformed my dreams, during the night.

The next morning we got under weigh and proceeded towards Garden Reach. The finest prospect burst upon our view as we rounded a point at the bottom of the reach ; we beheld a number of elegant detached mansions, surrounded by every indication of affluence and elegance ; they are seated in the midst of beautiful meadows and pleasure grounds, where the grass is like velvet to the water's edge. The appearance of this delightful spot far exceeded my expectation ; it only wanted the variety of hill and dale to make it fairy land. The tide now rushed down with such force, that we were obliged to come once more to an anchor a little below the Botanic Garden, which was on our left ; and as the Captain wished to inform Doctor R., the Company's botanist, that he had in charge the plants sent from Penang, the sun being low, I was induced to land, and take a walk in the fine gardens. We were most kindly received and entertained by the Doctor, who shewed us every thing worth notice. Mrs. R. did not speak English like a native ; I understood she was a native of Germany. She was extremely civil, and requested that I would spend a few days with her as soon as we were a little settled in town. While passing through the different beautiful walks, I was surprised to see numbers of jackalls and foxes running about, as if they were domesticated, and asked the reason : the Doctor said that when the sun was down they always came from their lurking places ; that they were so numerous in the country, it was impossible to keep them under. We then returned on board, after promising to make frequent visits to Doctor and Mrs. R. who gave us a general invitation.

Next morning the wind was adverse, and the fresbes running so strong that the ship could not move. The river here was covered with vessels of all descriptions ; many brigs and sloops, with large clumsy barges called burrs, were going down to the Indiamen with cargoes and provisions ; there were also most beautiful pleasure vessels named budgerows, pinnaces, and snake boats, in constant motion. This scene was interesting.

Towards noon a breeze sprung up, which enabled the ship to proceed, when we soon came in sight of the flag staff of Fort William, passed quickly up towards it, and saluted it with nine guns. This compliment was returned from the saluting battery. The city of Calcutta was now in sight, with its stately buildings, appearing like so many palaces, particularly those about Chowringa. This, with the numerous masts of the shipping, lying off the town, which produced a grand effect, engaged all our attention and admiration. None on board were more pleased at our arrival than the Sepoys ; they had been absent some years at Bencoolen. They were all landed in the evening ; the Captain then went on shore to report the ship, and to hire a house while the ship remained. We came to anchor off the Banks Hall, where the master-attendant has an office, near what is called the old fort, but which retains no vestiges of a fortification as far as we could observe from the anchorage. On the opposite side of the river a number of handsome looking villas adorn Howrah, or Sulkea ; this suburb is situated abreast of Calcutta. Conspicuous amongst the buildings is the large one called the Female Orphan School.

When my husband returned I found he had procured a house in a street called Cossitollah, at eighty rupees per month, unfurnished.

Just before breakfast this morning, Mr. Muirhead informed me that a person had come from the shore with a present of fruit, &c. saying that he had got the house matted, and all ready for our reception, and that a couple of palanquins and bearers were waiting for us, at the ghaut, or landing place. As my husband had gone on shore very early, and I could not think of quitting the ship before his return, I desired to see the person who had come off. He advanced to the cabin door, took off his shoes, and made three salams with great apparent humility ; he was dressed in fine white muslin, thrown loosely over his body and shoulders, over this he had a beautiful Cashmere shawl. His complexion was not very dark, and his person was upon the whole rather prepossessing ; he appeared to be about twenty-five years of age ; he had two attendants. I inquired if he spoke Eng-

Hsh : he replied, " not great much." I soon however understood by his broken sentences that his name was Kissen Chunda Bose ; that the Captain, when mate, had employed him as sircar, and that he wished me to speak in his behalf now, which I promised to do. At that instant the Captain came on board and informed me that all was ready on shore, and that it would be advisable to land before the sun got too high. We accordingly left the ship, and proceeded to the spot where the palanquins were in waiting ; we seated ourselves in them, and as we passed along the winding streets new scenes opened to our view. Every part was thronged with natives, of whom I shall not attempt a description until I have been some time resident among them. We soon gained our appointed station in Cossitollah Street, where I was glad to rest, for in the narrow streets I found the heat very oppressive ; the house was large and convenient, having on the first floor, which was the upper story, four good bed rooms, a spacious hall, with a veranda in front ; apartments of the same size below, occupied by the ship's stores, and a large piece of ground, called the compound, at the back, for the live stock, &c. A winding staircase led up to the flat roof terraced all round, to which we sometimes resorted after our evening's ride for the benefit of the cool air.

We found ourselves obliged to submit to the custom of the country, in keeping up the following establishment : a Durwan, or porter, at the gate ; a Sircar and two assistants for the ship ; a Bobagee, or cook, and his assistant ; a Beastie, or water carrier ; a Mater, or linkboy, and a sweeper, for the house ; a set of bearers for one palanquin, seven.

In addition to these we had the servants from the ship, and an ayah, or female attendant, for myself. All these, we were informed, were absolutely necessary in this place, we were therefore obliged to conform. That same evening, my husband drove me round the circular road, Chouringa, and the course, to which all the fashionables of Calcutta resort morning and evening ; the course is regularly watered in the dry season, which renders it by far the most agreeable place for an airing. I thought at first that all the Europeans here looked sickly

and palled, but this impression wore off after a short time. I was introduced to several very respectable women, amongst whom were Mrs. K. now Lady M. K. with whom I frequently took a morning drive ; I found her pleasing, and well informed ; she kindly explained every thing which appeared a novelty to me. She resided with her sister, Mrs. J., whose husband was a merchant, and from whom we received friendly attentions. We were under the necessity of limiting our morning's excursion to an hour or two, for after seven o'clock the sun became so powerful that we were glad to return as quickly as possible to the house, and to remain there until evening, unless obliged to pay morning visits, which was generally done at the expense of a bad head-ache.

One morning the sircar told me we should have good fortune, for three argalls, or adjutants, had rested upon our house-top all night. They had no doubt been attracted by the rats, which were generally caught in a trap, and thrown out at night. The quantity these gigantic birds will devour is astonishing. One morning, nine large rats had been caught, which one by one were thrown to an adjutant, who picked them up and swallowed them as a pigeon would peas ; after which a leg of Bengal mutton, from which only a slice or two had been cut, was thrown out, which he picked up in a dexterous manner, and bolted down his throat. The crows however, in this country, are the most daring of the feathered tribe ; I have seen them come in at the windows of the dining room, and take cold meat off the table. So expert are they in thieving, that a watch is obliged to be set to prevent a surprise ; a fine little English terrier which we had was often annoyed by these depredators, as well as by the kites. When meat was sent out for the dog a battle generally ensued between her and the crows ; while she was occupied in chasing one another came to plunder, the kites at the same time darting down from the house top, snatched up in their talons the bones of contention ; those were in their turn attacked by their own tribe, and obliged to surrender the spoil in the air to others, who in their turn found themselves unable to resist some new competition.

(To be continued.)

The result of the strictest inquiry that I have been able to make gives the gross number of Jharejas inhabiting Cutch at 8,000; of this number perhaps two-thirds are at that time of life when a family may be expected. Marriage is universal, though not contracted at the tender age at which it is generally celebrated among other Hindoos. Rajpoot women are commonly fifteen and sometimes seventeen and twenty years old before the marriage is consummated: a circumstance conducive to a healthy and numerous family. Allowing, however, for non-marriages and other circumstances, we may safely reckon that of the 8,000 arrived at maturity 6,000 are actually getting children. A birth every three years will give 2,000 births annually; a number which I can hardly think exaggerated, when it is considered that Rajpoot women seldom or never suckle their own children, for fear of destroying the beauty of their persons. If of these 2,000 births one-half are allowed to be males, we shall have annually a destruction of 1,000 human beings in this small tract of country.

I wish it was in my power to give a favourable account of the number saved, at present actually alive; but it is a certain fact that there are not sixty (I say sixty purposely to be beyond doubt, although it should be nearer thirty,) female Jharejas alive at this moment; and these are almost exclusively preserved by the influence of the precept of Vishnoo; which it may be hoped will yet spread its good effects more generally throughout this wretched country. A few have been preserved by such Jharejas as are particularly attached to Mahomedan tenets.

In addition to the foregoing sad detail, I must make a further addition to the list of deliberate murders. Mahomedans who consider themselves derived from the same stock as the Jharejas also assume the privilege of destroying their daughters. Among these are the Venes, Modhas, Duls, Kewars; besides Hothees, Mokurais, Jaysirs, Varmals, Jhadhas, Barachas, and Bhootas, half Hindoos half Mahomedans, to the number of 800 families, who generally practise female infanticide.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. XII.

(Continued from p. 252.)

I MUST confess I thought this country full of plagues, arising equally from the air, the water, and the land; for, without great precautions, Europeans could not exist, nor are they neglected by the opulent natives. The air is full of devouring animals, from the majestic adjutant to the small mosquito, from whose tormenting attacks nothing but a gauze completely round your bed will preserve you. On land objects of terror and annoyance are innumerable, from the royal tiger to the ant; the latter you are obliged to keep from the bed by a trench of water, the foot of each bed-post being placed in a large brass or stone cup of water, to prevent their ascending among the bed-clothes. The destroyers in the river I have already mentioned; many human beings are devoured by the ravenous sharks. One melancholy instance occurred to Mr. Henderson, the boatswain of our ship, while we were here;

who by some accident fell from a small boat called a dingay, which was lying alongside the ship: he sunk to rise no more. Much blood was seen to discolour the water astern of the ship immediately after the accident; as this could not be occasioned by the fall, we concluded that he was immediately seized by some monster. The loss of this worthy man and good seaman was severely felt by the captain and officers.

When our live stock was collecting for the voyage, the poultry was sadly destroyed by jackalls, who came over the walls of the compound, although it exceeded seven feet in height. A trap, made of a wine chest, open at one end, was set for them. The first night a very large jackall was caught; it was shot in the trap, but none of the servants would touch it, and we were obliged to get scavengers to take it away. Its legs appeared short in proportion to its body; it was covered with

bites and scars, and had but little hair : it had a strong offensive smell.

A covering was made for the poultry of mats and gram-sticks, but still they were molested by those animals, and I have no doubt that if a dozen had been killed in one night, as many more would have appeared the next, rending the air with their dreadful howlings.

One forenoon some natives came to the gate with large round baskets, asking leave to exhibit the snake dance ; when I permitted them to proceed, a man opened one of the baskets, where I observed a large snake about eleven feet long coiled up, which when irritated, sprung out, darted its forked tongue upon the man, who caught it near the head, and flung it from him several times ; at length he let it bite his forehead, and the blood started from the wound. This appeared to me very surprising, but I afterwards understood they have a method of extracting the poison from the fangs when the animal is first caught. They also exhibited smaller snakes, one called the *cobra di capello*, the most dangerous of all the serpent tribe ; they appeared perfectly under command, and when the baskets were again opened they instantly crept in and coiled themselves up. The native music, the *tom-tom* and pipe, was played during this exhibition. At their departure I gave the men a rupee, with which they were well satisfied, and went away, making me many salams.

Early in October, we accompanied Capt. B—— B——, by invitation, to the botanic garden, where we dined with a very agreeable party, and spend a pleasant day. The doctor's daughter, Miss R——, was an accomplished beautiful girl, lately arrived from England, who afterwards married Mr. S——, a civilian. We also met Dr. G——, who proposed sending some children home with us.

In our walks through the gardens, the wonderful banyan-tree most attracted my notice, whose pendent branches had taken root in several places, and supported the immense weight of the spreading canopy above. If I were botanist enough, I should attempt to describe many eastern plants, but my treacherous memory could not retain one-hundredth part of those

the doctor was so kind as to point out. In the evening we crossed over from the gardens and came up by land. The ride through Fort William is beautiful ; had it not been for the number of cannon and troops I should have thought it was some gentleman's enclosure ; every thing appeared in excellent order, and deer and sheep were grazing on the banks and treaches.

We were told that Lord Mornington intended to have a superb palace built to the south of the city, facing the fort, which no doubt, when finished, will be a great ornament to Calcutta. St. John's church is an elegant light building, and well adapted to the climate.

We had often been invited to visit the school at Kidderpore. It is an institution for the natural daughters of officers of the army, who are unable to maintain them. By allowing a small sum from their monthly pay, they may have them placed in this school, where they are clothed and well educated ; they are allowed to remain there as long as their friends think proper. We were much gratified with the regularity and order observed. Mr. B——, the head-master, is a most worthy man, and, as well as the mistress, is much respected. It happened to be the dancing evening, when the children are allowed to stand up with gentlemen invited by the school-mistress. During this time tea was served to the visitors, who generally retire at an early hour in the evening. The scholars are young ladies of colour, but many of them form very good connexions, in spite of the endeavours of the present Governor-general to prevent marriage between them and young men in the service.

Although it is said that this city contains upwards of half a million of inhabitants, I question if one twentieth part of that number occupy brick dwellings. So little serves the natives for shelter, that a few rupees are sufficient to purchase materials to erect a house for a large family ; these huts, however, composed of mats and gram sticks, occasion much misery in the fires, which are but too frequent here. During our stay a fire happened, which in a few hours deprived upwards of ten thousand poor creatures of

shelter, and several of life. It is said that this suffering is often purposely inflicted by wretches who deal in the materials. About a week after this fire, we drove past the place, and were surprised to find the ground nearly covered with new huts. The wants of these people, particularly the Hindoos, are few. A piece of cloth loosely thrown over the body, and another rolled round the head as a turban, constitutes their wardrobe. Their food consists of rice and vegetables, which they make into curries: this simple fare, with water, is all the luxury they require.

I had an opportunity of witnessing that deplorable fanaticism for which they are so celebrated. This was the time of their grand festival, for regaining their castes, and other ceremonies. I was surprised by the Sircar one day asking me to allow the Materanny (the woman who swept the house) to regain her caste. I told him I had no objection, and that she might perform any ceremonies she pleased, provided her place was supplied. Three days after this, the woman presented herself, having cords passed through the flesh covering the ribs. There were a number of frantic looking men before and behind, some of whom held the cords while she danced backwards and forwards, drawing them through the wounded part at every movement, at the same time laughing and singing to the noise of their uncouth music. I was so much disgusted by the exhibition that I dismissed her. This however was nothing compared to the ceremony of swinging, which I afterwards saw at a place called the "Blta Connah." This is a wide road, in which three posts were placed at angles across the top, where they met a long beam, which rested upon a pivot; this could be swung round at pleasure, by means of ropes managed by those below. To the extreme ends of the pole, or beam, were affixed by ropes several iron hooks, which were thrust into the naked back under the shoulders of the devotee, who is then raised into the air and swung round many times; in the mean while he throws down flowers, and other things to the gazing and admiring multitude, with the greatest apparent indifference. This was performed by many men and women while we remained. We returned home, disgusted

and distressed at the superstition and ignorance of these poor people; the streets were crowded with them, and wherever we turned our eyes, some spectacle of fanaticism presented itself. Some having cords passed in through their sides, in the way I have described, others had a long iron spit through the tongue, left to remain there for a certain time by way of expiation; but I shall not attempt a description of all the acts prompted by this atrocious enthusiasm. The horrid noise of their tom-toms, and other barbarous instruments playing before the different processions and idols in the streets, made it a great relief to our party to get out of the crowd and retire home. We had invitations to several "nautches," or grand entertainments given by Rajahs and rich natives, in honor of their idols. We attended one of them, which fully satisfied our curiosity. I think the name of the chief who entertained his friends at this nautch was Rajah Nop Kessein. When we entered his house, we were struck by the blaze of light and the number of guards, &c. in attendance. In the principal hall the first objects that attracted our notice were their three deities, Brahmah, Vishnu, and Sheevah; they were large gilded wooden figures, most frightfully formed. We were told that these people admit no converts to their idolatrous worship, for none but those born Hindoos, and strictly adhering to their laws and ceremonies, will be retained amongst them; the slightest deviation is sufficient to render them outcasts.

We were received with politeness by the Rajah, and sprinkled with rose water. After we were seated sweetmeats were handed round, and the dancing and singing girls began their performance; but the whole exhibition appeared to us most stupid and inanimate. The tricks of jugglers, sword eaters, &c. formed part of the evening's entertainment. We left this scene at 10 o'clock, and were all very glad to return home.

Early in November a budgerow was engaged for an excursion to Chandernagore, a French settlement about forty miles above Calcutta. As we were to sleep in the budgerow, cots and curtains were provided, as well as table-linen, earthenware, and all necessaries for the

trip. On the 6th we embarked, and proceeded with the flood tide as high as Cossipour, during which time we had a fine view of the fertile land on both sides the river; but it is too flat to be interesting. As we passed along we saw several fires at the edge of the water, and were told that human bodies were burning. This I could scarcely believe until we anchored close to the shore, where a poor woman was making great lamentation; and when our boatmen enquired the cause, she told them she was going to burn the body of her daughter, who had died that morning. She had been performing some part of the funeral ceremony at the water side, before setting fire to the pile, which was only a few yards off. Some of our party wished to examine it, but were told if they did, they would interrupt the ceremony, and distress the relatives. The pile was presently set in a blaze, and in the course of an hour the whole was consumed to ashes. The smoke which the wind occasionally wafted towards us, had a most disagreeable smell. This is certainly the best mode of disposing of their dead; if they committed them to the Hoogley, they would be torn and mangled by sharks and birds of prey; and were they to bury them, they would be dug up by jackalls and wild dogs. To prevent this, the burial grounds of the Europeans are surrounded by a high wall.

Next day we passed Barrackpore, where the Governor-general has a country house, opposite to which is a Danish settlement called Serampore, where a society of English missionaries from Bristol have an establishment and a printing press; they are most useful in instructing the natives, and are much esteemed for their meek Christian deportment. We then passed Chinsurah, a Dutch settlement on the same side the river, a little above which we beheld a sight shocking to humanity. An old woman had been brought by her relatives to the brink of the river at low water to die; she was stretched on a sort of a cradle in the scorching sun, and appeared delirious, crying out in a most piteous manner; some inhuman wretches belonging to her were looking on at a distance with apparent indifference. This is another effect of their brutalizing superstition; it is the privilege of certain castes to be carried, when life is despaired of, to

die on the banks of their sacred Ganges; and if the tide rises high enough to float them away before the breath is out of the body, their souls are believed to be secure of happiness.

In the afternoon we reached Chander-nagore, where we landed, and had an excellent dinner at a French tavern. There was little to be seen here worth notice, except spacious empty houses; for the greater part of the inhabitants had left the place on account of the war. We returned to the budgerow, and next day retraced our course to Calcutta, where we arrived the following evening.

Towards the end of November, we dined with Mr. C—— L—— at Howrah, where I was introduced to his sister Miss L——, who was to proceed with us to England. I found her very agreeable in her manners. At table was a young gentleman who had been in the Kent India-man at the time of her capture. In reply to some questions about that unfortunate affair, he surprised us by saying that if the sailors and soldiers on board had only been armed with knives and forks they might have cut the enemy, who boarded them, to pieces; but from his account it appeared that all was confusion after the death of the captain. The prisoners had come to Calcutta on board an Arab ship, where they were put by the enemy. We expected that Mr. R—— M——, the purser of the Kent, would come home with us, as my husband offered him a free passage; but his affairs prevented his leaving India so soon. When the gentlemen joined us after dinner, I was surprised to observe many spots of blood upon the stockings of the young man; I soon understood that the mosquitoes had been feasting upon his legs under the table during dinner, and indeed I did not escape their merciless stings myself. He had not taken the precaution of having a bag made for each leg, which is often necessary. New comers are generally much annoyed with these plagues, and instances have been known of the loss of limbs, and even of life, from the effect of the bites of these little insects.

We had to cross the river to Calcutta, and were obliged to retire earlier than usual. It would have been fortunate, however, if we had been half an hour later, for just as the boat put off from the

aboard we heard a great noise fast approaching us; this was what is called the bore. Our boatmen appeared in great consternation; my husband desired them to land us again immediately, but they disregarded his orders, and pulled with all their might into the middle of the stream; this, as we afterwards understood, was the best way to avoid the danger. The night was very dark, which increased the awful aspect of the immense white foaming wave, as it advanced with vast rapidity, rolling over the sand, causing the boat, although one of large dimensions, to tumble and toss about in the most violent manner, and nearly filling her with water; this, however, appeared to us of little consequence, we were truly thankful for the preservation of our lives. These bores do much damage on the river, causing the loss of many lives and much property.

On the first of December the ship left town, to complete her lading at Saugor. When the live stock was going off, the head Sircar, who was of the Bramin or priest cast, begged to have one of the kids, which was entirely black. I asked his reason for selecting that; he said he intended sacrificing it to his God, and that at the same time he would pray that we might have a fortunate voyage. I told him he should have no kid from me for any such idolatrous purpose, and enquired what sort of a god or gods he worshipped; he replied that his god was my god also. I told him I did not believe in his deity Brahma; he said that might be, but that I believed in the great Supreme of all, who inhabited the heavens, and created the sun, moon, and stars, with this world; who had also created Brahma, Vishnu, and Sheevah, inferior gods, to rule on earth, and superintend the affairs of mankind. I asked which of his gods required poor human creatures to sacrifice themselves in the Ganges to sharks, which I understood was their practice every year at a certain time. He said it was very true that it was so, and happy were the souls that were so taken from the body; that the god Varoona, who presided over the sea and all waters, immediately transported their spirits to the Supreme. I also asked him which of his gods required a woman to burn herself upon the funeral pile of her husband? he answered that

such sacrifices were not enjoined by any law in their sacred books; that it was a voluntary act, that the soul of such a woman would be for ever happy; but that if she was pregnant at the time of her husband's death, she was not allowed to burn herself. He confessed, however, that the wife, who did not sacrifice herself, would be degraded and despised by her family. I told him that I trusted the time was not far distant when his gods would cease to find worshippers, and yield to the pure influence of Christianity. He informed me that their sacred books, which were in the care of the heads of his caste (the Bramins), were written by the Supreme himself; that in them it is declared that no earthly king, or people, can be admitted proselytes to the religion of the Hindoos, nor be incorporated with them; but he acknowledged, however, that it is foretold in their sacred records, that at one period of time all mankind will profess one religion, and worship the Supreme God in the same manner; and that then the spirits of all will be taken from the earth, which will be consumed and vanish like smoke. He confessed that this universal religion could not be that of the Hindoos, but some other. I often conversed with this man, who told me many strange things respecting their customs. He said his caste never ate any thing that had animal life; that their food consisted entirely of rice, vegetables, fruits, and milk, a kind of pastry, and sweetmeats made of honey, ghee, &c.; some of the inferior castes are allowed to eat fish, and some kinds of flesh made into curries with vegetables, but those are much more respected who abstain from such food. They respect all religions which enjoin the worship of the Supreme Being, and are commanded to give food and water to their greatest enemies. How very different is the mild deportment of these people to that of the Mahometanis, who propagated the tenets of the Moims by the force of arms. The latter are the most numerous class here, and hate the poor Hindoos as much as they do the Christians; they are only kept in subjection by the great power of the English; they however respect our laws, which are administered to all impartially. But I have made a long digression. To return to the kid which I refused to give

the Sircar; he had still so great a desire to have it, that he said if I would give it to him he would beg my acceptance of a Bengal-cow and calf, to take to the ship, provided I would faithfully promise not to suffer either to be killed. I gave way to his entreaties, and gave him the favorite kid; the next morning a fine young cow and her calf were standing in the compound for me.

I now became uneasy about the ship, as my husband had been absent with her four days, and it was reported a ship had run aground on a sand near Fultah; in the interval, however, I was gratified by receiving letters from my beloved parents in England, conveying good news of them and all branches of the family.

The next day my husband returned to Calcutta, saying that the ship had reached Saugor, and only waited to be dispatched; in consequence of which all was bustle and preparation for our embarkation.

As Messrs. Hudson, Bacon, and Co. had done all the repairs the ship required, they provided a comfortable vessel to take us down to Saugor. Two of Mr. H——'s sons were going home under our care, and their father intended accompanying them down the river. On the 6th of December 1800, we left Calcutta; we had omitted seeing the Black Hole so often described by travellers; we often, however, passed the monument erected in memory of the wretched sufferers at the west side of the writer's buildings, which forms one side of Tank Square. In the centre of this square is a fine piece of water, which supplies the inhabitants at all seasons of the year.

As the afternoon was very fine, we had an opportunity of again beholding the villas as we passed down Garden Reach, but they did not interest us at first. This is the case with almost every thing we are accustomed to have, either in view, or in possession.

The next day we reached Futtah, where we landed, and had an excellent dinner at the tavern; the only house of entertainment between Calcutta and Saugor. In the evening we again embarked in the accommodation boat, and next day reached the *Friendship* at Saugor, without accident.

On the 9th, Mr. Charles Law came on board to dispatch the ship; he solicited this appointment in consequence of his sister in law going home with us to England. This business being finished, we were joined by all the passengers in the evening, *vis.* Miss E. L——, Capt. R——, Capt. D——, Dr. L——, Mr. C—— D——, and the children, three boys and five girls, with their native servants, ayahs, &c.

The Hon. Company's ship *Nonsuch* was appointed to convoy the fleet to a certain distance; the ships ready to sail with us were the *Minerva*, Capt. Saltkeld; the *Varuna*, Capt. Faner, and the *Highland Chief*, Capt. Greenaway; also the *Santa Cruz*, Capt. John Collie, who was to keep company until we were off the island of Ceylon.

On the 11th December we left Saugor Roads, without losing any of our men by tigers, although boats from the ship had landed on the island almost every day. The next morning we discharged our pilot, just three months from the day we received one on board on our entrance to the port. A few days after we sailed we became somewhat settled, and soon formed ourselves at ease with each other; conversation, without stiffness or reserve, was kept up at table among our agreeable party, nor did it fail during the whole voyage. Capt. R—— was a well-informed agreeable man, and had seen much service in India, particularly under Lord Cornwallis, whom he served as military secretary; he was now returning to join his family in England. Dr. L—— was a particular friend of Capt. R——, and a most worthy man, much esteemed by many he had left behind; he also had seen much service with the army under General Sir Eyre Coote, whom he attended until his death. His memory was sadly impaired, particularly respecting any recent event; but of any thing concerning the army, or occurrences of former times, he could give the most minute account. This loss of memory was attributed to the consequences of a tiger hunt, the history of which I shall give you. Mr. R——, himself, and a party of gentlemen, had agreed to spend a little time with a friend at a place called Conti, not far from Kedgerie,

where they enjoyed the manly sport of bear hunting, and were generally successful. One morning they went out as usual, and left an elderly gentleman and a young man as his companion; these two had strolled from the bungalow on foot, enjoying the cool morning air. Nothing interrupted their pleasure until they passed an opening in the jungle, when their ears were assailed with a most hideous growl; upon turning to the spot whence the sound issued, they were horror-struck at seeing a large royal tiger worrying at the throat of a poor cow he had just seized. They instantly started back towards the house, thinking every moment they should be attacked by the tiger. The young man very soon out-ran the elder, who called lustily for him to stand and look the tiger in the face, assuring him it would not then attack them; at length the young man slackened his pace, and let the elder come up with him, who seizing his coat, cried, "now we are equal, you young dog, run for your life." They reached the house in safety, which without doubt they owed to the prey which had already occupied the animal's attention. Measures were now concerted for his destruction; accordingly next day a large party sallied forth, well mounted, upon elephants who were trained for such an encounter. They were very soon at the place where the tiger lay concealed; they partly surrounded him, but nothing could induce him to leave the cover. They fired many shots in all directions, and were in hopes they had killed him. The elephant upon which Dr. L—— was mounted being more bold than the rest, advanced to the jungle, when, just as he entered, the tiger sprang upon his neck; the doctor instantly fired his piece, and the furious animal quitted his hold, but the elephant was so frightened that he turned and set off at a rate which made it impossible for Dr. L—— to dismount until he came to a river, where in consequence of his apprehension that the elephant would ford, he dropped off behind, and hurt himself considerably with the fall; this however was not the worst, he now had to find his way back to the house, which was upwards of five miles distant, in a scorching sun: he was immediately seized with a jungle fever, from the effects of which his memory never re-

covered. The tiger was killed, but the party lost several gentlemen by fever before they returned to Calcutta, in consequence of which, neither Dr. L—— or Mr. R—— ever attended another hunting party while they remained in India.

We had the finest weather down the bay; the *Nonsuch* left us about latitude 16, and the *Santa Cruz* about latitude 10 north, leaving our squadron of four ships to take care of themselves, the *Minerva* being appointed commodore. We crossed the equator on the 28th December, without meeting any of those distressing calms so prevalent between the Brazil and Guinea coasts. Nothing occurred worth noticing until the 6th of January 1801, when about 11 p.m. the greatest panic seized all on board. We were alarmed by a grinding of the ship's bottom, as if she had struck on a coral bank, attended with a rumbling noise, and most violent tremulous motion of the vessel. The captain instantly ordered the lead to be thrown out, but no bottom could be found with a hundred fathoms of line; the pump was then tried, to see if the ship were leaky in consequence of the shock, but she was found as tight as ever. There was a fine light breeze at the time, and the night not so dark but that the other three ships could be seen at no great distance; we were in about nine degrees south latitude, and 92 east longitude, and upwards of five hundred miles from any known land. We were left to conjecture concerning this singular occurrence, but most of those on board concluded it must have been occasioned by an earthquake. Capt. R—— gave the best description of the sensation by which he was awakened: he compared the agitation of the ship to that which would be experienced if a number of anchors were dropped from different parts of her at the same instant, and the noise to that which the cables would make in running out. When we compared notes with the other ships, we found they had been alarmed in the same manner; indeed one of them had guns ready to make signals of danger. There can be no doubt that it was caused by some convulsion at the bottom near where the ship passed.

(To be continued.)

the British governor and troops, and of the faithful part of the native inhabitants. Nearly all the military posts were surrounded by rebels; even the forts of Kandy and Badulla were at one time closely assailed. At the same time the judicious arrangements of the commander-in-chief exempted the maritime provinces from the horrors of invasion by the barbarous enemy; and this protection continued, though the communications with the interior was for a time interrupted. At length the loyal army was sensibly diminished, more from the irresistible havoc made by general sickness, than from the execution with which the myriads of the enemy, fierce as demons, but unskillful soldiers, expended their mingled showers of balls and arrows. Never was there a more complete or

exemplary scene of adversity, fortitude and triumph. The Governor-general of British India, and the Governor of Madras, promptly sent the military reinforcements which the Governor of Ceylon solicited. By the end of November 1818 the rebellion was completely subdued. Some forts have since been erected at judicious stations, and the interior of Ceylon for the first time explored by Europeans. General Brownrigg, whose heroic conduct has preserved Kandy to the British crown, published on the 18th November 1818, a new constitution for the Kandian provinces, suited to the altered relation of a more confirmed dominion, and designed to improve the condition of the people, and to secure to them impartial justice and protection.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. XIII.

(*Concluded from p. 460.*)

WE now got into the strong south-east trade winds, and made great progress towards the Cape of Good Hope, off which place the Varuna parted from us, as she was ordered to land some stores there, and to re-join us at St. Helena. Five days after this the Minerva and Highland Chief parted; and left us to come on by ourselves. This was very unjustifiable on the part of our commodore: but as his ship sailed much faster than ours, he no doubt gave a sufficient reason in his log-book. We arrived however in safety at St. Helena on the 1st of March; the other ships had only arrived two days before. As Capt. R. was intimate with Major G., commanding the garrison here, he was so good as to procure accommodations for us all at his house, where we were very comfortable as long as the ship remained. I frequently saw my old friend Mrs. P. from Orange Grove; we had some pleasant rides to Longwood, and dined with the Rev. Mr. W. a brother of Mrs. G., whose house was situated in a

most romantic part of the island, from whence we commanded the most magnificent views of rugged nature.

We were not allowed to proceed from hence without convoy, particularly as Col. B., the governor, who was obliged to proceed to England on account of ill health, was to sail in the Highland Chief, the only ship which had room.

On the 9th of March we were much gratified by the arrival of H. M.'s ship Buffalo, from Port Jackson, having on board our old and worthy friend Gov. H., with his nephew and niece, Capt. and Mrs. K.; they had come from the Cape in company with the Varuna, to convoy us to England. Now all was bustle once more, preparing for our departure for our native land. As Gov. H. had the direction of the ships, he intended touching at the island of Ascension to procure some turtle; accordingly on the 16th of March we sailed from St. Helena, and in five days anchored at the island of Ascension. It appeared as if recently burnt to a brown

cinder; not the smallest verdure could be seen from where the ship lay. Before dark a boat was sent from each ship to assist in turning the turtle, as it was agreed to share them among the different ships. Next day our friends from the Buffalo dined with us, and in the evening it was proposed that the ladies should land, just to have it to say that they had been upon the island. This proposal did not meet my husband's approbation: however we persevered, and got a wetting without having the gratification of landing at all; as the boat was nearly swamped in the surf. Mrs. K. was much alarmed; and had it not been for the exertions of her brother, Lieut. B. K., who was on shore with the seamen, our adventure might have ended seriously. As an aggravation of our disappointment, when we came on board no one pitied us; they all said we could have expected nothing else, from the great surf that continually rolled on the shore.

Next day, when the turtle was divided, three came to our share; they were immense creatures, weighing upwards of 400 pounds each. Our people brought on board several buckets full of turtle eggs, which they found buried in the sand; they were perfectly round, about the size of a small orange, with a soft flexible skin; they also brought off a number of little turtles, about the size of small crabs, and a number of tropic birds, who were so stupid as to suffer themselves to be taken by hand when sitting upon the rocks.

All being ready, we left the island on the 23d of March, and proceeded with a fine strong trade-wind towards the Equator, which we crossed on the 28th of March; from that time until the 3d of April we had much unsettled weather, with squalls, thunder and lightning, and almost constant rain. This was expected about these latitudes: however we now got into the regular north-east trade winds, about four degrees north, and proceeded steadily on, in a north-west direction, until we came to about 23° north, and 37° west, where we fell in with a vast quantity of gulph weed, which at times was so thick in all directions, as to have frightened people unacquainted with its appearance. We were several days sailing through these fields of floating

marine substance, and caught many branches of it; they were extremely elegant, and greatly resembled some land plants. Many very curious marine animals were found adhering to these branches.

About the 27th degree of latitude we were clear of the sea-weed, and then began to get into the variable winds, which enabled us to get round the Azores, or Western Islands, but had much bad weather, the ship at times taking in great quantities of water over the decks. This continued until we arrived in soundings off Scilly, where we encountered a most severe gale, in which a poor fellow named Hunt, a seaman, had both thighs broken by the falling of the arm-chest. The limbs were immediately set by Doctor L. and Mr. D. with so much skill and success (notwithstanding the violent motion of the ship) that when the man was afterwards taken to the London Hospital, the surgeons there said the operation did great credit to those who had performed it: the man perfectly recovered, and sailed afterwards with the captain to India. The passengers kindly made up a purse of 30 guineas for this poor fellow.

On the 21st of May we fell in with a large fleet from the Mediterranean, who joined convoy, much to our annoyance, as many of them sailed very heavily, and detained us. We had very thick weather on entering the British Channel. One night a large ship, supposed to be a frigate, ran on board the Highland Chief: they were sailing in opposite directions, and the bower anchors of the Highland Chief hooked into a port of the frigate, and as the ships were going fast through the water, the anchor was carried away. The cable being bent, very soon all ran out at the hawse-hole, and lucky it was that the end of the cable was not made fast, as had that been the case some serious mischief must assuredly have happened; as it was, the Highland Chief received so much damage from the shock that she was obliged to be towed into Plymouth.

The weather continuing very foggy, obliged us to keep our bell continually tolling, for fear of running foul of ships coming the contrary way; and as the fleet that joined us consisted of 150 sail, nothing was heard but the blowing of horns, beating of drums, and tinkling of

bells, to keep clear of each other; but the fog signals from the men of war, made by the report of guns, were so well understood, either by the number, or by quick or slow time, that the ships could alter their course to any point of the compass. We may say that we entered the English channel in the dark, as during five days we could not see a mile from the ship, and sailed upwards of 300 miles in this way. However, on the morning of the 24th of May we had the heartfelt satisfaction of once more seeing our native land; the chalky cliffs of the Isle of Wight could not be mistaken. As the wind was easterly, a signal was made for the convoy to put into Spithead, where we anchored about two in the afternoon. Mr. D. was sent to London with the dispatches, at which time Capt. R., Doctor L. and Capt. D. took the opportunity of going to town also. As I did not intend leaving the ship until she arrived in the river Thames, Miss L. remained with me; we stayed here four days, and no custom-house boat or officer came on board of us; what a fine opportunity we had of smuggling! My husband, however, had put that out of our power, by shewing all our presents, &c. before we left Calcutta.

On the 28th the Lapwing frigate made the signal for convoy to the eastward, in consequence of which we proceeded; and passed through the Downs next day, having no occasion to anchor, as the other

ships were obliged to do, for their poor seamen to be pressed. The few European seamen we had were hid away, and the boarding officer, seeing so many black faces on board, did not suspect us.

The next day we entered the river Thames, and were met by my brother-in-law, Mr. T. R., who had procured a very fine sailing boat to take us to town; this was a joyful meeting indeed, rendered doubly so to me when I learned that my beloved parents and all my family were well.

Next day, the 2d of June, we arrived in London, after an absence of two years and three days, with thankful hearts to a merciful God, who had permitted us to return in safety to our native land, having traversed a space of upwards of thirty-seven thousand miles without the smallest accident. It was particularly gratifying to my husband to receive letters from the friends of those poor men who embarked from Ireland, expressive of their sincere thanks for the great kindness and humanity shewn to them on the passage, and observing that they had mentioned that the only hardship they experienced was the necessary confinement, which the laws of their country and the safety of the ship required.

I now conclude my remarks upon my first voyage, which I am conscious require much correction and revision.

FORT OF KALLINGUR.

(Letters addressed to the Editor of the Asiatic Mirror.)

My dear Sir:—ACCORDING to my promise I now proceed to transmit, for insertion in the Mirror, some account of the extraordinary fortress of Kallingur, which I have just returned from examining. The observations I have to offer may to many, and I fear also to yourself, appear tedious and uninteresting; yet descriptions of Hindoo antiquities are certainly useful, and remarks serving to elucidate the mythology cultivated by the natives not unprofitable, especially to Britons, whose destinies are so unexpectedly, yet so intimately, connected with those of the inhabitants of this country. Upon their accuracy I however trust you may safely

rely, as they are copied from notes taken upon the spot, and although enlarged, are not in any manner essentially altered from the original observations.

The singular and ancient structure called Kallingur, a corruption of Kalinaga-gur, "the place of abode of the serpent Kal," which, on account of its impregnable situation, magnitude, natural and artificial defences, may with justice be reckoned the Gibraltar of India, and though often besieged and surrendered, has never, I understand, been taken, is placed upon, or rather I should say includes, the summit of a high table land, or great hill, at least 1,200 feet in eleva-