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“ Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report.”

EDITED BY

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LL.D. F.A.S.**

**THE REV. THOMAS RAFFLES, LL.D.
(OF LIVERPOOL,)**

AND

JAMES BALDWIN BROWN, ESQ. LL.D.

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1824.





Engraved by Thompson, from a Miniature in possession of M^r Raffles.

Sir Tho^s. Stamford Raffles, Kⁿ.t.

Lieut-Governor of Bencoolen, &c.

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JANUARY, 1824.

*Memoir of SIR THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES, Knt., F.R.
and A.S., Lieut.-Governor of Bencoolen, &c. &c. &c.*

SIR THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES was born on board the ship *Ann*, at sea, off the harbour of port Morant, in the island of Jamaica, on the 6th of July, 1781. His father, Benjamin Raffles, was one of the oldest captains in the West India trade, from the port of London. Sir Stamford received his education principally under Dr. Anderson, who presided over a respectable academy at Hammersmith. At an early age he was admitted on the establishment at the East India House, where his talents and his industry obtained for him the esteem and confidence of the then secretary, the late Wm. Ramsay, Esq., through whose interest, in 1805, the directors gave him the handsome and flattering appointment of assistant-secretary to the government in Prince of Wales's Island, together with the rank of junior merchant, and an eventual succession to council. He had not been long in that settlement before he became chief secretary.

While there, he diligently applied himself to the study of the Malay, and other languages of the Eastern Archipelago. To these studies he was incited in no small degree by the late lamented Dr. Leyden, with whom he formed a friendship the most endearing, which was unhappily terminated by the death of that eminent scholar, who expired at Batavia in the arms of his friend. Such was the success with which he cultivated the study of these languages, that he was appointed Malay translator to the government; and Lord Minto, then governor-general of India, honoured him with especial notice in one of his anniversary discourses to the college of Calcutta. Thus he became known to that truly enlightened nobleman, whose highest regard and confidence it was afterwards his happiness to enjoy, and in whose death he has had to deplore the loss of a most steady and inestimable friend.

In 1811, Sir Stamford was induced to visit Calcutta, whence he accompanied Lord Minto in the expedition against Java, in the capacity of private secretary to his Lordship, and his agent in the Malay states; and in the

month of October in that year, he was appointed to the high station of lieutenant-governor of that island, and its various important dependencies. How he discharged the trust reposed in him by this distinguished appointment is well known; while the mildness and equity of his administration endeared him to the millions, amongst whom he then dispensed the blessings of the British government, to a degree almost unexampled in our colonial history.

During his residence in Java, he lost his first wife, to whom he was united previous to his leaving this country, and his health having materially suffered from the combined influence of domestic affliction, and the severe duties of his station, he was induced to visit England. He arrived at Falmouth in the autumn of 1816, bringing with him the Ráden Rána Dipúra, a Javanese prince, with his suit; and a more splendid and extensive collection of specimens of the productions, costume, &c. of the Eastern Archipelago than had ever before been received into a British port. The reception with which he met in England, must have been highly gratifying to him. He had the pleasure to see that his services were appreciated by the public, while from persons of all ranks and classes of society, he received the most flattering marks of kind and respectful attention.

During his stay in this quarter of the globe, notwithstanding the numerous engagements by which he was oppressed, he found leisure to accomplish a tour on the Continent, the details of which have been given to the public by one of the party,—and to publish his *History of Java* in two large quarto volumes, containing an immense mass of valuable information relative to that interesting country. He also, while in England, had the happiness to form a matrimonial connexion with a most amiable lady, Sophia, the daughter of J. Watson Hull, Esq. late of Great Baddow, in Essex.

As an acknowledgment of his services, and as the consequence of his appointment, after the resignation of Java, at their command the East India Company confirmed his nomination to the post of lieutenant-governor of Bencoolen, in Sumatra, which had been held in reserve for him, in the anticipation that such an event might possibly occur. With this appointment, the rank and title of lieutenant-governor was conferred upon him. He also received the honour of knighthood from his Majesty, then Prince Regent, who graciously permitted the dedication of his *History of Java* to himself.

Sir Stamford left the shores of England for his

station, in November, 1817, having been detained at Falmouth by contrary winds, long enough to receive the melancholy intelligence of the death of the lamented Princess Charlotte, whose friendship, together with that of her illustrious consort, he had the distinguished gratification to enjoy; and his first public act, on his arrival in his new government, was the forwarding of an address of condolence to his majesty on that most mournful event.

Since the commencement of his administration in Sumatra, Sir Stamford has been most laboriously and successfully employed in resisting the unwarrantable aggressions of the Dutch—in promoting friendly intercourse with the natives of that vast island—in improving the moral and social condition of the people—and advancing, by all the methods which a liberal and enlightened policy could suggest, the commercial interests of Britain in the Eastern seas. Of all his measures, that of establishing the free port of Singapore, at the extremity of the Malay peninsula, is perhaps the most important. This settlement has already prospered to an astonishing degree, and promises, if continued under British patronage, to become the emporium and pride of the East. There is, perhaps, no place in the known world more advantageously situated for the purposes of commerce. It commands the straits of Malacca, places our intercourse with China beyond risk or annoyance, and may become the connecting link and grand entrepôt between Europe, Asia, and China—it is in fact fast becoming so, for merchants from all parts are resorting to it, and establishing themselves there, while vessels come from China to Singapore, in five days, to purchase their goods.

Amidst these important commercial affairs, Sir Stamford has not been unmindful of the claims of science. Natural philosophy, in its various departments of Botany, Zoology, Entomology, &c. has been greatly enriched by his own researches, and those of scientific individuals who have enjoyed his patronage. Considerable collections from the interior of Sumatra have already reached this country, and descriptions of some of the most curious and splendid articles have been presented to the public. Nor should we omit to mention, the decided protection which he has always extended to the accredited Missionaries of every denomination—promoting their views to the utmost possible extent, and affording them the most efficient aid in the prosecution of their sacred and benevolent designs.

We lament, and every friend of the human race and lover of his country must lament with us, that, in the midst of so

much usefulness, the subject of this brief memoir has been awfully warned by disease and death to quit the scene of his honourable labours. Three, out of four, of his children have been torn from him by a malignant climate; of his personal friends, scarcely one remains; and he himself, with his amiable lady, have been in a state of health the most alarming and critical. Under these distressing circumstances, Sir Stamford has deemed it an imperious duty to forward his resignation to the East India House; and his last movement, of which we have received intelligence, was a voyage to Singapore, to make suitable arrangements there, prior to his final departure from the Eastern Archipelago.

The History of Ethics: a Lecture delivered at the Surrey and Philomathic Institutions. By the Reverend WILLIAM BENGOLLYER, D.D. LL.D., President of the Philomathic Institution, &c. &c. &c.

WHEN I undertook to lecture on Ethics, I had not the presumption to hope that it would be in my power to present to my auditory any thing absolutely new; but it was my object, and it remains so, to produce, on a subject always important, something which may be generally useful. The syllabus which has been submitted to your consideration is of so general a kind, as to preclude any very close discussion of those hypotheses which it will be necessary to examine: and the whole that can be attempted will be, to define principles as clearly as possible, and to trace their action, as well upon the various branches of society, as upon the individual himself influenced by them. If I shall be able to do this at all to your satisfaction—if, in beguiling a few wintry hours, I shall awaken the attention of any one individual to the great law of his nature, which associates him with his fellow-men, and with his God, and succeed in explaining the duties inseparable from it—I shall be more than compensated; and your indulgent patience will not be exercised in vain. Such are my humble pretensions, and I submit them to your candour.

The term *Ethics* signifies *manners*—or rather, the regulation and *cultivation* of manners—which attention to conduct, deeply influencing both ourselves and others, is expressed better by the appellation of *morals*. Plato distinguishes them into three branches. Moral Philosophy, regarding man in his individual capacity, was called *Ethics*—when it