

Rare section

(East Indies.)

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS,

ONE VOLUME:

RELATING TO

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ANNUAL REVENUES;

BURMESE GOVERNMENT; *PP*

HINDOO WIDOWS IMMOLATED; CEYLON GOVERNMENT;

TREATY OF GHENT;

&c.

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Session

3 February - - to - - 6 July,

1825.

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VOL. XXIV.

14227

THIS BOOK  
IS TO BE PRESERVED IN  
THE OFFICE OF  
HIS MAJESTY'S CHANCELLOR  
OF THE EXCHEQUER.

1825.

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE  
INDIA COMPANY.

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Rare section

A C C O U N T S,

RESPECTING THE

ANNUAL REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS,  
TRADE AND SALES,

OF

The East India Company,

FOR THREE YEARS,

(1820 / 21) — (1821 / 22) — (1822 / 23)

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST ADVICES,

Together with the latest ESTIMATE of the Same,

(1823 / 24.)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
12 May 1825.

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**LIST of ACCOUNTS presented to the Honourable the House of Commons,  
in obedience to the Act of the 54th *George* 3d, c. 36, sect. 55.**

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East India House, }  
11th May 1825. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,  
Aud<sup>r</sup> of India Acco<sup>ts</sup>.

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No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues and Charges of BENGAL,  
With an ESTIMATE of the

	1820/21.	1821/22.	1822/23.	Per Estimate, 1823/24.
	C <sup>r</sup> R <sup>s</sup>	C <sup>r</sup> R <sup>s</sup>	C <sup>r</sup> R <sup>s</sup>	C <sup>r</sup> R <sup>s</sup>
Mint or Coinage Duties and Profits - - - -	3,16,940	3,29,551	2,33,974	1,37,085
Post Office Collections - - - - -	5,56,568	5,79,899	6,10,402	5,80,000
Stamp Duties - - - - -	(*) 15,08,971	15,14,992	15,08,789	15,39,610
Judicial Fees and Fines, and Licences for the Sale of Spiritous Liquors, &c. - - - - -	(*) 5,84,599	5,55,724	5,43,962	5,26,077
Customs in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa - - -	(*) 44,48,417	47,90,014	47,68,840	42,57,200
Land and Sayer Revenues of D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup> - - -	3,61,47,254	3,70,15,034	3,70,59,628	3,72,36,000
Benares Revenues, Customs, Judicial Fees, &c. - -	72,19,436	73,63,354	75,31,895	5,01,53,828
Ceded Provinces in Oude, 1801, Revenues, Customs, &c.	2,46,45,497	2,46,09,042	2,40,68,740	
Conquered Provinces - 1803/4 - D <sup>o</sup> - - D <sup>o</sup> - - -	1,78,48,333	1,82,72,761	1,80,63,607	
Ceded Territory on the Nerbuddah. Land Revenues, Tributes, &c. - - - - -	77,99,088	60,34,198	60,95,119	57,42,000
Sale of Salt - - - - -	1,90,35,117	2,06,07,680	2,55,31,957	2,15,47,000
Sale of Opium - - - - -	1,43,64,321	1,12,57,275	1,49,35,545	1,00,97,800
Marine Receipts for Pilotage, Hire of Moorings, &c. -	3,97,639	4,75,500	3,37,242	3,36,400
<b>TOTAL REVENUES - - - C<sup>r</sup> R<sup>s</sup></b>	<b>13,48,72,180</b>	<b>13,34,05,024</b>	<b>14,12,89,700</b>	<b>13,21,53,000</b>
<b>Or, at 2s. the Current Rupee - £. S<sup>ts</sup></b>	<b>13,487,218</b>	<b>13,340,502</b>	<b>14,128,970</b>	<b>13,215,300</b>
<b>Deduct, CHARGES - - - -</b>	<b>8,750,757</b>	<b>8,540,182</b>	<b>8,909,165</b>	<b>9,490,772</b>
<b>NET REVENUES - - - £. S<sup>ts</sup></b>	<b>4,736,461</b>	<b>4,800,320</b>	<b>5,219,805</b>	<b>3,724,528</b>

(*) Stamp Duties in Lower Provinces, as above	15,08,971	15,14,992	15,08,789	15,39,610
D <sup>o</sup> - - in Western Provinces, in- cluded in Ceded and Conquered - -	6,17,933	6,20,387	6,50,447	6,29,590
<b>Total Stamp Duties - - C<sup>r</sup> R<sup>s</sup></b>	<b>21,26,904</b>	<b>21,35,379</b>	<b>21,59,236</b>	<b>21,69,200</b>
(*) Customs, as above - - - - -	44,48,417	47,90,014	47,68,840	42,57,200
D <sup>o</sup> - in Benares - - - - -	6,33,720	7,36,109	7,61,635	30,62,400
D <sup>o</sup> - in Oude - - - - -	11,21,044	10,36,925	9,02,188	
D <sup>o</sup> - in Conquered Provinces - - -	20,45,629	19,11,448	17,25,484	
<b>Total Customs - - - C<sup>r</sup> R<sup>s</sup></b>	<b>82,48,810</b>	<b>84,74,496</b>	<b>81,58,147</b>	<b>73,19,600</b>
(*) Judicial, as above - - - - -	5,84,599	5,55,724	5,43,962	5,26,077
D <sup>o</sup> - in Benares - - - - -	16,622	14,500	32,773	32,773
D <sup>o</sup> - in Oude - - - - -	15,709	22,780	42,746	42,746
D <sup>o</sup> - in Conquered Provinces - - -	15,709	22,780	30,604	30,604
<b>Total Judicial - - - C<sup>r</sup> R<sup>s</sup></b>	<b>6,32,639</b>	<b>6,15,784</b>	<b>6,50,085</b>	<b>6,32,200</b>



under the respective Heads thereof, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices: same for the succeeding Year.

	1820/21.	1821/22.	1822/23.	Per Estimate, 1823/24.
	C <sup>t</sup> R <sup>s</sup>	C <sup>t</sup> R <sup>s</sup>	C <sup>t</sup> R <sup>s</sup>	C <sup>t</sup> R <sup>s</sup>
Mint Charges - - - - -	3,36,874	2,24,100	2,30,937	3,82,800
Post Office Charges - - - - -	3,32,542	4,81,676	6,85,813	5,91,600
Charges of the Civil Establishments. - - - - -	68,95,215	80,04,028	80,80,650	79,34,168
Stamp Office Charges - - - - -	6,51,446	6,16,916	6,75,494	6,38,000
<b>TOTAL CIVIL CHARGES - - - - C<sup>t</sup> R<sup>s</sup></b>	<b>82,16,077</b>	<b>93,26,720</b>	<b>96,72,894</b>	<b>95,46,568</b>
JUDICIAL CHARGES; viz. Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges incidental to its Establishments - - - - -	5,37,334	5,66,819	4,81,626	4,64,000
Charges of the Sudder and Zillah Courts, and Police Establishment in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa - - - - -	( <sup>b</sup> ) 50,83,934	54,49,848	53,06,562	53,99,800
<b>TOTAL JUDICIAL CHARGES - - - - C<sup>t</sup> R<sup>s</sup></b>	<b>56,21,268</b>	<b>60,16,667</b>	<b>57,88,188</b>	<b>58,63,800</b>
Charges collecting the Customs of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa - - - - -	( <sup>a</sup> ) 5,89,846	7,06,651	6,39,713	6,49,600
Charges on the Revenues of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, including stipends to the Nabob and his Family, &c. - - - - -	51,51,534	50,86,547	60,96,960	54,40,400
Benares Charges: Collecting the Revenues and Customs, Judicial, &c. Charges - - - - -	18,47,076	17,70,667	20,30,300	16,10,370
Oude Charges: Collecting - - D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	47,25,674	52,23,609	57,20,653	63,79,584
Conquered Provinces: Charges collecting D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	68,51,936	64,62,862	62,31,668	62,95,677
Ceded Territory on the Nerbuddah: Charges - - - - -	- - -	13,56,399	10,37,533	10,96,200
Salt—Advances and Charges - - - - -	56,65,403	59,71,710	71,05,539	60,84,200
Opium: - D <sup>o</sup> - - D <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	13,57,259	9,86,722	10,56,786	66,35,200
Military Charges - - - - -	4,48,65,449	3,98,95,849	3,88,91,406	3,96,58,080
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	11,53,110	13,13,793	36,77,786	43,60,440
Marine Charges - - - - -	14,62,937	12,83,625	11,42,225	12,87,600
<b>TOTAL CHARGES - - - - - C<sup>t</sup> R<sup>s</sup></b>	<b>8,75,07,569</b>	<b>8,54,01,821</b>	<b>8,90,91,651</b>	<b>9,49,07,719</b>
Or, at 2s. the Current Rupee - - - - - £. S <sup>ts</sup>	8,750,757	8,540,182	8,909,165	9,490,772
( <sup>a</sup> ) Customs, as above - - - - -	5,89,846	7,06,651	6,39,713	6,49,600
D <sup>o</sup> - in Benares - - - - -	1,28,801	1,43,395	1,34,815	2,90,000
D <sup>o</sup> - in Oude - - - - -	1,93,444	1,91,409	1,71,377	
D <sup>o</sup> - in Conquered Provinces - - - - -	1,65,476	1,60,477	1,59,761	
<b>Total Customs - - - - C<sup>t</sup> R<sup>s</sup></b>	<b>10,77,567</b>	<b>12,01,932</b>	<b>11,05,666</b>	<b>10,84,600</b>
( <sup>b</sup> ) Judicial, as above - - - - -	50,83,934	54,49,848	53,06,562	53,99,800
D <sup>o</sup> - in Benares - - - - -	5,50,443	5,21,251	5,38,823	7,13,980
D <sup>o</sup> - in Oude - - - - -	18,50,671	17,59,537	18,75,171	17,63,896
D <sup>o</sup> - in Conquered Provinces - - - - -	10,52,067	10,11,628	10,42,315	11,29,724
<b>Total Judicial - - - - C<sup>t</sup> R<sup>s</sup></b>	<b>85,37,115</b>	<b>87,42,264</b>	<b>87,62,871</b>	<b>90,07,400</b>

JAMES C. MELVILL;

Aud<sup>r</sup> of India Acco<sup>s</sup>.

## No. 2.—A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual

	Estimated Amount in 1822/23.	Actual Amount in 1822/23.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
<b>REVENUES:</b>				
	C <sup>r</sup> R <sup>s</sup>	C <sup>r</sup> R <sup>s</sup>	C <sup>r</sup> R <sup>s</sup>	C <sup>r</sup> R <sup>s</sup>
Mint or Coinage Duties and Profits - - - -	2,65,791	2,33,974	- - -	31,817
Post Office Collections - - - - -	5,22,000	6,10,402	88,402	—
Stamp Duties - - - - -	15,60,495	15,08,789	- - -	51,706
Judicial Fees and Fines, and Licences for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors, &c. - - - - -	5,54,740	5,43,962	- - -	10,778
Customs in Bengal, Behár and Orissa - - -	46,40,000	47,68,840	1,28,840	—
Land and Sayer Revenue of D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup> - - -	368,64,800	3,70,59,628	1,94,828	—
Benares Revenues, Customs, Judicial Fees, &c. - - -		75,31,895		
Ceded Provinces in Oude, 1801, Revenues, Customs, &c. -	5,01,55,374	2,40,68,740	- - -	491,132
Conquered Provinces, 1803/4 - D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup> - - -		1,80,63,607		
Ceded Territory on the Nerbuddah - - - - -	62,06,000	63,95,119	- - -	1,10,881
Sale of Salt - - - - -	2,20,40,000	2,55,31,957	34,91,957	—
Sale of Opium - - - - -	1,39,78,000	1,49,35,545	9,57,545	—
Marine: Receipts for Pilotage, Hire of Moorings, &c.	3,48,000	3,37,242	- - -	10,758
<b>TOTAL REVENUES - - - C<sup>r</sup> R<sup>s</sup></b>	<b>13,71,35,200</b>	<b>14,12,89,700</b>	<b>48,61,572</b>	<b>7,07,072</b>
Or, at 2 s. the Current Rupee - £.	13,713,520	14,128,970	486,157	70,707
			Net Surplus of Actual Revenues	415,450
<b>DEDUCT CHARGES - - - - £.</b>	<b>8,871,332</b>	<b>8,909,165</b>	Net Surplus of Actual Charges -	37,833
<b>NET REVENUES - - - - - £.</b>	<b>4,842,188</b>	<b>5,219,805</b>	Surplus of Ac- tual Net Reve- nue.	377,617

## Revenues and Charges of BENGAL, for the Year 1822/23.

	Estimated Amount in 1822/23.	Actual Amount in 1822/23.	Surplus in Actual Charges.	Deficiency in Actual Charges.
CHARGES:	C <sup>t</sup> R <sup>s</sup>	C <sup>t</sup> R <sup>s</sup>	C <sup>t</sup> R <sup>s</sup>	C <sup>t</sup> R <sup>s</sup>
Mint Charges - - - - -	4,64,000	2,30,937	- - -	2,33,063
Post Office Charges - - - - -	4,06,000	6,85,813	2,79,813	-
Charges of the Civil Establishments - - - - -	84,79,600	80,80,650	- - -	3,98,950
Stamp Office Charges - - - - -	5,80,000	6,75,494	95,494	-
<b>TOTAL CIVIL CHARGES - - - - C<sup>t</sup> R<sup>s</sup></b>	<b>99,29,600</b>	<b>96,72,894</b>	<b>375,307</b>	<b>6,32,013</b>
JUDICIAL CHARGES: viz. Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges incidental to its Establishment - }	5,20,840	481,626	- - -	39,214
Charges of the Sudder and Zillah Courts, and Police Establishment in Bengal, Behar and Orissa - }	53,87,040	53,06,562	- - -	80,478
<b>TOTAL JUDICIAL CHARGES - - C<sup>t</sup> R<sup>s</sup></b>	<b>59,07,880</b>	<b>57,88,188</b>	<b>- - -</b>	<b>1,19,692</b>
CHARGES collecting the Customs of Bengal, Behar and Orissa - - - - - }	6,38,000	6,39,713	1,713	-
Charges on the Revenues of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, including Stipends to the Nabob and his Family, &c. }	61,72,360	60,96,960	- - -	75,400
Benares Charges: Collecting the Revenues and Customs, Judicial, &c. Charges - - - - - }	17,40,829	20,30,300	2,89,471	-
Oude Charges: Collecting D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	65,34,454	57,20,653	- - -	8,13,801
Conquered Provinces: Charges collecting D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	68,69,675	62,31,668	- - -	6,38,007
Ceded Territory on the Nerbuddah Charges - - - - -	11,02,000	10,37,533	- - -	64,467
Salt: Advances and Charges - - - - -	61,48,000	71,05,539	9,57,539	-
Opium: D <sup>o</sup> - - - - D <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	10,78,800	10,56,786	- - -	22,014
Military Charges - - - - -	4,03,87,720	3,88,91,406	- - -	14,96,314
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	8,12,000	36,77,786	28,65,786	-
Marine Charges - - - - -	13,92,000	11,42,225	- - -	2,49,775
<b>TOTAL CHARGES - - - - - C<sup>t</sup> R<sup>s</sup></b>	<b>8,87,13,318</b>	<b>8,90,91,651</b>	<b>44,89,816</b>	<b>41,11,483</b>
Or, at 2 s. the Current Rupee - - £.	8,871,332	8,909,165	448,981	411,148
			Net Surplus of Actual Charges } £.	37,833

JAMES C. MELVILL,

Aud<sup>r</sup> of India Acco<sup>s</sup>.

No. 3.—AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of FORT SAINT GEORGE,  
With an ESTIMATE of the

	1820/21.	1821/22.	1822/23.	Per Estimate. 1823/24.
	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.
Mint Duties - - - - -	42,381	32,041	53,903	37,143
Post Office Collections - - - - -	57,707	61,457	62,223	74,286
Stamp Duties - - - - -	1,55,607	1,61,859	1,54,106	1,44,678
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c. - - - - -	39,135	38,239	48,124	45,714
Farms and Licences of exclusive Privileges of Ancient Possessions - - - - -	2,47,239	2,55,654	2,49,539	2,46,050
Customs of Ancient Possessions - - - - -	4,61,624	5,66,101	5,45,898	5,50,338
Land and Syer Revenues of Ancient Possessions, including the Circars and Jaghire Lands - - - - -	22,19,955	21,50,077	21,92,890	22,23,206
Land Revenues, Customs, &c. from the Carnatic - - - - -	33,78,263	35,47,348	36,61,956	36,41,520
D° - - - - - Tanjore - - - - -	10,31,829	10,11,058	11,46,801	9,94,101
D° - - - - - Ceded and Conquered Provinces, in Mysore, Malabar, &c. - - - - -	29,26,799	28,48,387	28,02,470	27,49,886
D° - - - - - in the Countries ceded by the Nizam - - - - -	16,58,753	18,14,303	16,73,807	16,55,510
Sale of Salt in Ancient Possessions - - - - -	2,89,949	4,10,336	3,69,894	3,57,559
Subsidy from Mysore - - - - -	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,00,000
D° - - - - - Travancore - - - - -	2,23,746	2,23,746	2,23,746	2,23,746
D° - - - - - Cochin - - - - -	57,143	53,333	57,143	57,143
Marine: Receipts from Boats, Light-house, &c. - - - - -	18,635	18,634	20,464	18,457
<b>TOTAL REVENUES - Pagodas</b>	<b>1,35,08,765</b>	<b>1,38,92,573</b>	<b>1,39,63,024</b>	<b>1,37,19,337</b>
Or, at 8s. the Pagoda - £. St <sup>r</sup>	5,402,506	5,557,129	5,585,210	5,487,735
<b>Deduct CHARGES - - £.</b>		<b>5,405,592</b>	<b>5,072,992</b>	
<b>NET REVENUES - - £.</b>		<b>151,537</b>	<b>512,218</b>	
Farms and Licenses, as above - - - - -	2,47,239	2,55,654	2,49,539	2,46,050
D° - D° from the Carnatic - - - - -	1,12,149	1,47,454	1,43,881	1,28,378
D° - D° from Tanjore - - - - -	16,768	16,678	18,391	17,357
D° - D° from Ceded and Conquered Provinces - - - - -	96,572	183,891	1,65,937	1,39,790
D° - D° from Countries ceded by the Nizam - - - - -	1,84,739	2,41,435	2,39,853	2,28,945
<b>Pagodas - - - - -</b>	<b>6,57,457</b>	<b>8,45,112</b>	<b>8,17,601</b>	<b>7,60,520</b>
Customs, as above - - - - -	4,61,624	5,66,101	5,45,898	5,50,338
D° - from the Carnatic - - - - -	3,28,712	3,63,470	3,65,568	3,71,445
D° - from Tanjore - - - - -	95,900	1,02,815	1,07,728	1,06,544
D° - from Ceded and Conquered Provinces - - - - -	3,98,939	3,71,110	3,86,030	3,79,031
D° - from Countries ceded by the Nizam - - - - -	1,41,242	1,73,428	1,56,995	1,52,280
<b>Pagodas - - - - -</b>	<b>14,26,417</b>	<b>15,76,924</b>	<b>15,62,219</b>	<b>15,59,638</b>
Sale of Salt, as above - - - - -	2,89,949	4,10,336	3,69,894	3,57,559
D° - in the Carnatic - - - - -	2,79,370	3,16,801	3,01,698	2,95,584
D° - in Tanjore - - - - -	81,716	79,273	69,734	71,714
D° - in Ceded and Conquered Provinces - - - - -	1,33,353	1,03,808	98,686	1,03,714
<b>Pagodas - - - - -</b>	<b>7,84,388</b>	<b>9,10,218</b>	<b>8,40,012</b>	<b>8,28,571</b>

under the respective Heads thereof, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices :  
same for the succeeding Year.

	1820/21.	1821/22.	1822/23.	Per Estimate. 1823/24.
Mint Charges - - - - -	Pagodas. 50,119	Pagodas 54,810	Pagodas 71,347	Pagodas. 67,786
Post Office Charges - - - - -	61,534	63,944	65,461	66,571
Charges of the Civil Establishments - - - - -	6,68,795	6,61,224	6,90,109	6,87,454
Stamp Office Charges - - - - -	24,379	24,801	25,020	21,583
<b>TOTAL CIVIL - - -</b>	<b>8,04,827</b>	<b>8,04,779</b>	<b>8,51,937</b>	<b>8,43,394</b>
JUDICIAL CHARGES; viz. Supreme Court of Judicature and Law Charges - - - - -	1,12,897	1,00,859	1,05,369	1,10,943
Charges of the Sudder and Zillah Courts, and Police - - -	5,62,704	4,99,212	4,62,488	4,73,227
<b>TOTAL JUDICIAL (Ancient Possessions)</b>	<b>6,75,601</b>	<b>6,00,071</b>	<b>5,67,857</b>	<b>5,84,170</b>
CHARGES collecting the Customs in Ancient Possessions D° - D° - Revenues in - D° - -	1,38,062 6,03,688	1,74,395 6,54,364	1,57,394 5,76,110	1,50,607 5,91,406
Carnatic . Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs, Judicial Charges, &c. - - - - -	11,10,497	11,72,740	11,68,837	10,49,465
Tanjore - - - D° - - - - D° - - - D° - - -	4,18,214	4,43,306	4,25,924	4,46,008
Ceded and Conquered Provinces D° - D° - D° - -	6,72,383	7,53,931	7,93,772	7,52,994
Countries ceded by the Nizam D° - D° - D° - -	2,93,246	2,27,802	2,66,537	2,66,561
Salt : Advances and Charges in Ancient Possessions - - -	65,834	1,14,906	1,00,724	87,273
Military Charges - - - - -	88,90,556	83,28,119	73,77,797	73,64,349
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	2,18,226	2,05,273	3,59,255	2,00,000
Marine Charges - - - - -	40,088	34,294	36,337	31,914
Redemption of Peshcush by Resident at Hydrabad - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	30,03,003
<b>TOTAL CHARGES - - - Pagodas</b>	<b>1,39,31,222</b>	<b>1,35,13,980</b>	<b>1,26,82,481</b>	<b>1,53,71,144</b>
Or, at 8s. the Pagoda - - - £. Sts	5,572,489	5,405,592	5,072,992	6,148,458
DEDUCT REVENUES - - - - -	5,403,506			5,487,735
<b>NET CHARGES - - - - - £. Sts</b>	<b>168,983</b>			<b>660,723</b>
Judicial Charges as above - - - - -	5,62,704	4,99,212	4,62,488	4,73,227
D° - D° in the Carnatic - - - - -	1,52,813	1,43,810	1,04,641	94,004
D° - D° in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces - - -	1,04,559	1,23,481	1,09,327	89,261
D° - D° in the Countries ceded by the Nizam - - -	95,209	82,637	88,237	87,934
<b>Pagodas - - -</b>	<b>9,15,285</b>	<b>8,49,140</b>	<b>7,64,693</b>	<b>7,44,426</b>
Charges collecting the Customs, as above - - - - -	1,38,062	1,74,395	1,57,394	1,50,607
D° - D° in the Carnatic - - - - -	47,562	39,439	32,036	23,860
D° - D° in Tanjore - - - - -	10,944	9,749	9,652	9,651
D° - D° in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces - - -	64,076	60,484	1,09,575	65,238
D° - D° in the Countries ceded by the Nizam - - -	23,067	12,593	5,917	5,309
<b>Pagodas - - -</b>	<b>2,83,711</b>	<b>2,96,660</b>	<b>3,14,574</b>	<b>2,54,665</b>
Salt : Advances and Charges as above - - - - -	65,834	1,14,906	1,00,724	87,273
D° - D° in the Carnatic - - - - -	56,735	91,207	87,590	77,850
D° - D° in Tanjore - - - - -	15,964	13,489	12,383	13,987
D° - D° in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces - - -	53,492	54,087	42,773	53,187
<b>Pagodas - - -</b>	<b>1,92,025</b>	<b>2,73,689</b>	<b>2,43,470</b>	<b>2,32,297</b>

The Excess of Charge in the Estimate for 1823/24, arises from the annual Peshcush, amounting to R<sup>s</sup>6,30,630, having been finally redeemed by the payment to his Highness the Nizam of R<sup>s</sup>1,05,10,510.

JAMES C. MELVILL,

Aud<sup>r</sup> of India Acco<sup>ts</sup>.

## No. 4.—A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Revenues

REVENUES:	Estimated Amount in 1822/23.	Actual Amount in 1822/23.	Surplus in Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in Actual Receipts.
	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.
Mint Duties - - - - -	34,286	53,903	19,617	—
Post Office Collections - - - - -	60,000	62,223	2,223	—
Stamp Duties - - - - -	1,43,916	154,166	10,250	—
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c. - - - - -	44,286	48,124	3,838	—
Farms and Licences of exclusive Privilege of Ancient Possessions - - - - -	2,53,748	2,49,539	- - -	4,209
Customs of Ancient Possessions - - - - -	5,43,644	5,45,898	2,254	—
Land and Sayer Revenue of Ancient Possessions, including the Circars and Jaghire Lands - - - - -	21,67,755	21,92,890	25,135	—
Land Revenues, Customs, &c. from the Carnatic - - - - -	34,89,964	36,61,956	1,71,992	—
D° - - D° - from Tanjore - - - - -	9,47,623	11,46,801	1,99,178	—
D° - - D° - from the Ceded and Conquered Provinces in Mysore, Malabar, &c. - - - - -	28,34,859	28,02,470	- - -	32,389
D° - - D° - in the Countries ceded by the Nizam - - - - -	17,81,849	16,73,807	- - -	1,08,042
Sale of Salt in Ancient Possessions - - - - -	4,07,125	3,69,894	- - -	37,231
Subsidy from Mysore - - - - -	7,00,000	7,00,000	—	—
D° - from Travancore - - - - -	2,23,746	2,23,746	—	—
D° - from Cochin - - - - -	57,143	57,143	—	—
Marine: Receipts for Boats, Light-house, &c. - - - - -	18,286	20,464	2,178	—
<b>TOTAL REVENUES - - - - - Pag°</b>	<b>1,37,08,230</b>	<b>1,39,63,024</b>	<b>4,36,665</b>	<b>1,81,871</b>
<b>Or, at 8s. the Pagoda - - - - - £.</b>	<b>5,483,292</b>	<b>5,585,210</b>	<b>174,666</b>	<b>72,748</b>
<b>DEDUCT CHARGES - - - - -</b>	<b>5,104,302</b>	<b>5,072,992</b>	<b>Net Surplus of Actual Revenues -</b>	<b>101,918</b>
<b>NET REVENUES - - - - - £.</b>	<b>378,990</b>	<b>512,218</b>		

## and Charges of FORT SAINT GEORGE, for the Year 1822/23.

	Estimated Amount in 1822/23.	Actual Amount in 1822/23.	Surplus in Actual Charges.	Deficiency in Actual Charges.
CHARGES:	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas	Pagodas.
Mint Charges - - - - -	62,303	71,347	9,044	—
Post Office Charges - - - - -	64,286	65,461	1,175	—
Charges of the Civil Establishments - - - - -	7,21,743	6,90,109	- - -	31,634
Stamp Office Charges - - - - -	21,235	25,020	3,785	—
<b>TOTAL CIVIL CHARGES - Pagodas</b>	<b>8,69,567</b>	<b>8,51,937</b>	<b>14,004</b>	<b>31,634</b>
JUDICIAL CHARGES, &c. Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges - - - - -	1,07,723	1,05,369	- - -	2,354
Charges of the Sudder and Zillah Courts and Police -	4,70,071	4,62,488	- - -	7,583
<b>TOTAL JUDICIAL CHARGES (Ancient Possessions)</b>	<b>5,77,794</b>	<b>5,67,857</b>	<b>- - -</b>	<b>9,937</b>
CHARGES collecting the Customs in Ancient Possessions	84,133	1,57,394	73,261	—
D° - - D° - Revenues - D° - - -	6,83,628	5,76,110	- - -	1,07,518
Carnatic. Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs, Judicial, &c. Charges - - - - -	11,18,467	11,68,837	50,370	—
Tanjore - - D° - - D° - - D° - - -	4,13,953	4,25,924	11,971	—
Ceded and Conquered Provinces - D° - D° - D° -	6,59,563	7,93,772	1,34,209	—
Countries ceded by the Nizam - - D° - D° - D° -	2,47,666	2,66,537	18,871	—
Salt: Advances and Charges in Ancient Possessions -	96,355	1,00,724	4,369	—
Military Charges - - - - -	77,89,657	73,77,797	- - -	4,11,860
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	1,85,714	3,59,255	1,73,541	—
Marine Charges - - - - -	34,257	36,337	2,080	—
<b>TOTAL CHARGES - - - Pagodas</b>	<b>1,27,60,754</b>	<b>1,26,82,481</b>	<b>4,82,676</b>	<b>5,60,949</b>
Or, at 8 s. the Pagoda - - - - £	5,104,302	5,072,992	198,070	2,24,380
Net Deficiency of Actual Charges - - - -				31,310
Net Surplus of Actual Revenues - - - -				101,918
Deficiency in the Actual Net Charges - - - -				1,33,228

JAMES C. MELVILL,  
Aud' of India Acco<sup>ts</sup>.

No. 5.—AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of BOMBAY,  
With an ESTIMATE of the

	1820/21.	1821/22.	1822/23.	Per Estimate, 1823/24.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Mint Duties - - - - -	30,899	41,104	20,663	50,000
Post Office Collections - - - - -	83,315	86,970	95,631	91,300
Stamp Duties - - - - -	1,42,898	1,79,026	1,66,991	1,71,700
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c. (*) - - - - -	6,594	8,033	75,385	91,500
Opium, Sale of - - - - -	- - -	33,89,333	1,03,00,315	48,35,500
Farms and Licences of exclusive Privilege (c) - - - - -	6,95,702	6,85,836	6,56,967	7,21,400
Customs of Ancient Possessions (b) - - - - -	7,36,471	10,28,624	13,47,556	14,82,000
Land Revenues of - D° - - - - -	15,50,627	14,70,608	11,54,473	16,03,300
Land Revenues, Customs, Judicial Fees, &c. of Provinces ceded by the Guicowar - - - - -	27,16,537	32,23,488	32,00,739	33,67,300
D° - - - - - D° - - of Provinces ceded by, and conquered from the Mahrattas - - - - -	1,52,51,620	1,48,95,251	1,26,55,234	1,39,00,600
Marine : Receipts for Hire of Docks, Mooring Chains, &c.	1,30,331	3,76,090	1,29,376	1,82,200
<b>TOTAL REVENUES - - - - R°</b>	<b>2,13,44,994</b>	<b>2,53,84,363</b>	<b>2,98,03,330</b>	<b>2,58,96,800</b>
Or, at 2s 3d. the Rupee - £. S <sup>rs</sup>	2,401,312	2,855,740	3,352,875	2,913,390
(*) Judicial Fees, Fines, &c. as above - - - - -	6,594	8,033	75,385	91,500
- - - D° - - - Guicowar - - - - -	3,411	4,721	7,087	6,900
- - - D° - - - Mahrattas - - - - -	57,889	36,044	49,239	39,200
<b>TOTAL JUDICIAL - - - - R°</b>	<b>67,894</b>	<b>48,798</b>	<b>1,31,711</b>	<b>1,36,600</b>
(b) Customs, as above - - - - -	7,36,471	10,28,624	13,47,556	14,82,000
- D° - Guicowar - - - - -	2,86,338	3,35,952	4,75,554	4,00,900
- D° - Mahrattas - - - - -	17,69,226	20,69,133	13,50,738	14,62,900
<b>TOTAL CUSTOMS - - - - R°</b>	<b>27,92,035</b>	<b>34,33,709</b>	<b>31,73,848</b>	<b>33,45,800</b>
(c) Farms and Licences, &c. as above - - - - -	6,95,702	6,85,836	6,56,967	7,21,400
- - - D° - - - Guicowar - - - - -	1,04,041	1,03,887	1,29,601	1,04,200
- - - D° - - - Mahrattas - - - - -	11,35,093	13,78,188	12,59,420	13,34,000
<b>TOTAL FARMS and LICENCES - R°</b>	<b>19,34,836</b>	<b>21,67,911</b>	<b>20,45,988</b>	<b>21,59,600</b>



under the respective Heads thereof, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices: same for the succeeding Year.

	1820/21.	1821/22.	1822/23	Per Estimate, 1823/24.
	Rupees.	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees.
Mint Charges - - - - -	22,998	20,472	38,024	28,800
Post Office Charges - - - - -	1,39,553	1,30,698	1,28,355	1,11,000
Charges of the Civil Establishment - - - - -	18,83,182	27,12,670	27,55,284	26,51,300
<b>TOTAL - - - - -</b>	<b>20,45,733</b>	<b>28,63,840</b>	<b>29,21,663</b>	<b>27,91,100</b>
<b>JUDICIAL CHARGES of the Ancient Possessions, viz.</b>				
Recorder's Court, and Law Charges - - - - -	1,77,522	1,71,765	2,68,645	2,62,500
Charges of the Sudder and Zillah Courts and Police (*)	2,69,893	2,93,768	2,95,962	2,97,900
<b>TOTAL JUDICIAL - - - - -</b>	<b>4,47,415</b>	<b>4,65,533</b>	<b>5,64,607</b>	<b>5,60,400</b>
<b>CHARGES collecting Customs of Ancient Possessions (b)</b>				
- - D° - - Revenues of - D° - - - -	1,09,256	1,19,904	1,83,004	1,92,800
- - D° - - Guicowar - - - - -	4,19,417	4,25,667	4,87,825	4,67,900
Provinces ceded by the Guicowar; Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs; Judicial, &c. Charges - }	6,41,986	7,72,228	8,29,784	9,58,600
Provinces ceded by and conquered from the } Mahrattas - D° - D° - D° - - }	53,80,677	51,96,750	50,40,107	50,36,100
Opium: Advances for the purchase of, and Charges -	3,23,347	41,99,741	1,06,18,007	10,20,700
Military Charges - - - - -	1,76,59,524	1,62,95,023	1,50,53,522	1,37,63,000
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	5,05,140	7,35,449	10,98,901	9,66,800
Marine Charges - - - - -	8,88,540	10,13,820	8,77,748	10,43,500
<b>TOTAL CHARGES - - - - - R°</b>	<b>2,84,21,035</b>	<b>3,20,87,955</b>	<b>3,76,75,168</b>	<b>2,68,00,900</b>
Or, at 2s 3d. the Rupee - £. S <sup>rs</sup>	3,197,366	3,609,894	4,238,456	3,015,191
<b>DEDUCT REVENUES - - - - - £.</b>	<b>2,401,312</b>	<b>2,855,740</b>	<b>3,352,875</b>	<b>2,913,390</b>
<b>NET CHARGES - - - - - £.</b>	<b>796,054</b>	<b>754,154</b>	<b>885,581</b>	<b>101,711</b>
<b>(*) Judicial Charges, as above - - - - - R°</b>				
- - D° - - Guicowar - - - - -	2,69,893	2,93,768	2,95,962	2,97,900
- - D° - - Mahrattas - - - - -	2,59,259	2,90,353	2,88,166	3,19,600
- - D° - - Mahrattas - - - - -	9,97,492	11,52,780	9,00,361	8,26,000
<b>TOTAL JUDICIAL - - - - - R°</b>	<b>15,26,644</b>	<b>17,36,901</b>	<b>14,84,489</b>	<b>14,43,500</b>
<b>(b) Customs: Charges, as above - - - - - R°</b>				
- - D° - - Guicowar - - - - -	1,09,256	1,19,904	1,83,004	1,92,800
- - D° - - Guicowar - - - - -	32,119	37,226	46,098	47,100
- - D° - - Mahrattas - - - - -	2,24,801	2,18,893	1,47,186	1,52,000
<b>TOTAL CUSTOMS - - - - - R°</b>	<b>3,66,176</b>	<b>3,76,023</b>	<b>3,76,288</b>	<b>3,91,900</b>

JAMES C. MELVILL,  
Aud<sup>r</sup> of India Acco<sup>ts</sup>.

## No. 6.—A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual

	Estimated Amount in 1822/23.	Actual Amount in 1822/23.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Mint Duties - - - - -	44,400	20,663	- - -	23,737
Post Office Collections - - - - -	85,300	95,631	10,331	—
Stamp Duties - - - - -	1,65,000	1,66,991	1,991	—
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c. - - - - -	7,300	75,385	68,085	—
Opium, Sale of - - - - -	32,12,500	1,03,00,315	70,87,815	—
Farms and Licences of exclusive privilege - - - - -	7,09,800	6,56,967	- - -	52,833
Customs of Ancient Possessions - - - - -	15,74,000	13,47,556	- - -	2,26,444
Land Revenues of - D° - - - - -	15,41,200	11,54,473	- - -	3,86,727
Land Revenues, Customs, Judicial Fees, &c. of Pro- vinces ceded by the Guicowar - - - - -	34,54,600	32,00,739	- - -	2,53,861
D° - - - D° - - - of Provinces ceded by, and conquered from the Mahrattas - - - - -	1,53,59,700	1,26,55,234	- - -	27,04,466
Marine: Receipts for Hire of Docks, Mooring Chains, &c.	2,04,100	1,29,376	- - -	74,724
<b>TOTAL REVENUES - - - - R°</b>	<b>2,63,57,900</b>	<b>2,98,03,330</b>	<b>71,68,222</b>	<b>37,22,792</b>
Or, at 2 s. 3 d. the Rupee - , £. Sts	2,965,264	3,352,875	806,425	418,814
			Net Surplus of Actual Revenues } - £.	387,611

## Revenues and Charges of BOMBAY, for the Year 1822/23.

	Estimated Amount in 1822/23.	Actual Amount in 1822/23.	Surplus in the Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges.
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees.	Rupees.
Mint Charges	38,500	38,024	- - -	476
Post Office Charges	1,26,100	1,28,355	2,255	-
Charges of the Civil Establishment	24,99,060	27,55,284	2,56,224	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,63,660</b>	<b>29,21,663</b>	<b>2,58,479</b>	<b>476</b>
<b>JUDICIAL CHARGES of the Ancient Possessions; viz.</b>				
Recorder's Court, and Law Charges	2,56,600	2,68,645	12,045	-
Charges of the Sudder and Zillah Courts, and Police	2,92,400	2,95,962	3,562	-
<b>TOTAL JUDICIAL</b>	<b>5,49,000</b>	<b>5,64,607</b>	<b>15,607</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>CHARGES collecting Customs of Ancient Possessions</b>	<b>1,80,800</b>	<b>1,83,004</b>	<b>2,204</b>	<b>-</b>
D° - - - Revenues of - - D° - -	4,75,900	4,87,825	11,925	-
Provinces ceded by the Guicowar; charges collecting the Revenues and Customs; Judicial, &c. Charges - -	8,82,800	8,29,784	- - -	53,016
Provinces ceded by, and conquered from the Mahrattas - D° - D° D° - - -	51,15,900	50,40,107	- - -	75,793
Opium: Advances for the purchase of, and Charges	65,60,600	1,06,18,007	40,57,407	-
Military Charges.	1,52,64,500	1,50,53,522	- - -	2,10,978
Buildings and Fortifications	6,37,900	10,98,901	4,61,001	-
Marine Charges	10,78,600	8,77,748	- - -	2,00,852
<b>TOTAL CHARGES - - - R°</b>	<b>3,34,09,660</b>	<b>3,76,75,168</b>	<b>48,06,623</b>	<b>5,41,115</b>
Or, at 2s. 3d. the Rupee - - £. St <sup>r</sup> .	3,758,587	4,238,456	540,745	60,876
<b>DEDUCT REVENUES - - £.</b>	<b>2,965,264</b>	<b>3,352,875</b>	Net Surplus of Actual Charges } Net Surplus of Actual Revenues }	479,869 387,611
<b>NET CHARGES - - £.</b>	<b>793,323</b>	<b>885,581</b>	Deficiency of Actual Net Re- venues - - }	92,258

(JAMES C. MELVILL,  
Aud<sup>r</sup> of India Acco<sup>t</sup>

—No. 7.—

AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of BENCŒOLEN, PRINCE of WALES ISLAND, and ST. HELENA, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices:—With an ESTIMATE of the same for the succeeding Year.

	1820/21.	1821/22.	1822/23.	Per Estimate. 1823/24.
<b>BENCŒOLEN, including SINGAPORE:</b>				
	Curr' Rupees	Curr' Rupees	Curr' Rupees	Curr' Rupees
Civil Charges - - - - -	6,83,821	6,31,833	8,43,053	6,52,536
Military Charges - - - - -	2,58,734	61,030	* 1,51,333	* 1,50,000
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	68,751	47,232	34,954	34,765
<b>TOTAL CHARGES - - - - -</b>	<b>10,11,306</b>	<b>7,40,095</b>	<b>10,29,340</b>	<b>8,37,301</b>
Deduct, REVENUES arising from the Opium and Spirit Farms, and Customs - - - - -	81,827	81,775	66,908	75,493
<b>NET CHARGES - - - C<sup>t</sup> R<sup>s</sup></b>	<b>9,29,479</b>	<b>6,58,320</b>	<b>9,62,434</b>	<b>7,61,808</b>
Expense of Detachments not included above - - -	- - -	2,68,470	1,01,594	1,00,000
* Includes the Expense of the Bencœolen Local Corps, the same not being taken in the Bengal Military Charges.	C <sup>t</sup> R <sup>s</sup> .	C <sup>t</sup> R <sup>s</sup> .	C <sup>t</sup> R <sup>s</sup> .	C <sup>t</sup> R <sup>s</sup> .
	9,29,479	9,26,790	10,64,028	8,61,808
Or, at 2 s. the C <sup>t</sup> R <sup>s</sup>	92,948	92,679	1,06,403	86,181
<b>PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND:</b>				
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Civil Charges - - - - -	286,667	275,735	289,440	309,002
Military Charges - - - - -	32,941	51,018	53,566	46,350
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	6,039	17,004	12,834	5,400
<b>TOTAL CHARGES - - - - -</b>	<b>325,647</b>	<b>343,757</b>	<b>355,830</b>	<b>360,752</b>
Deduct, LAND REVENUES and Customs - - - - -	208,090	166,639	176,305	159,000
<b>NET CHARGES - - - - -</b>	<b>117,557</b>	<b>177,118</b>	<b>179,525</b>	<b>201,752</b>
Expense of Detachments not included above - - -	100,375	92,947	96,138	80,000
Dollars - - - - -	217,932	270,065	275,663	281,752
Or, at 5 s. the Dollar £.	54,483	67,516	68,916	70,438
<b>SAINT HELENA:</b>				
	£.	£.	£.	Actual £.
Civil Charges - - - - -	54,641	47,314	29,475	35,122
Military Charges - - - - -	218,774	157,527	87,083	77,581
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	2,139	5,242	5,395	3,494
<b>TOTAL CHARGES - - - - -</b>	<b>275,554</b>	<b>210,083</b>	<b>121,953</b>	<b>116,197</b>
Deduct, REVENUES arising from Rents, Licences and Tonnage Duty, &c. - - - - -	989	2,045	1,860	3,929
<b>NET CHARGES - - - - - £.</b>	<b>274,565</b>	<b>208,038</b>	<b>120,093</b>	<b>112,268</b>

No. 8.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the ACTUAL REVENUES and CHARGES of INDIA, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices :  
With the ESTIMATE of the same for the succeeding Year; showing the NET REVENUE, the AMOUNT paid for INTEREST on DEBTS, and the remaining SURPLUS REVENUE.

	REVENUES:				CHARGES:				(*) NET REVENUE, or NET CHARGE:				(*) The figures in Black Ink show the Net Revenue; the figures in Red Ink, the Net Charge.
	1820/21.	1821/22.	1822/23.	Estimate, 1823/24.	1820/21.	1821/22.	1822/23.	Estimate, 1823/24.	1820/21.	1821/22.	1822/23.	Estimate, 1823/24.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
BENGAL - - - -	13,487,218	13,340,502	14,128,970	13,215,300	8,750,757	8,540,182	8,909,165	9,490,772	4,736,461	4,800,320	5,219,805	3,724,528	
FORT ST. GEORGE - -	5,403,506	5,557,129	5,585,210	5,487,735	5,572,489	5,405,592	5,072,992	6,148,458	168,983	151,537	512,218	660,723	
BOMBAY - - - -	2,401,312	2,855,740	3,352,875	2,913,390	3,197,366	3,609,894	4,238,456	3,015,101	796,054	754,154	885,581	101,711	
BENCOOLEN - - - -	8,183	8,177	6,691	7,549	101,131	74,009	102,934	83,730	92,948	( <sup>b</sup> ) 65,832	( <sup>b</sup> ) 96,243	( <sup>b</sup> ) 76,181	( <sup>b</sup> ) Exclusive of the Expense of Detachments (as in N <sup>o</sup> 7), the same being charged in the Bengal Account.
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND	52,022	41,660	44,076	39,750	81,412	85,939	88,957	90,188	( <sup>b</sup> ) 29,390	( <sup>b</sup> ) 44,279	( <sup>b</sup> ) 44,881	( <sup>b</sup> ) 50,438	
<b>TOTAL - - - -</b>	<b>£. 21,352,241</b>	<b>21,803,208</b>	<b>23,117,822</b>	<b>21,663,724</b>	<b>17,703,155</b>	<b>17,715,616</b>	<b>18,412,504</b>	<b>18,828,249</b>	<b>3,649,086</b>	<b>4,087,592</b>	<b>4,705,318</b>	<b>2,835,475</b>	
<b>INTEREST ON DEBTS:</b>													
BENGAL - - - -									1,751,044	1,809,300	1,472,183	1,558,808	
FORT ST. GEORGE - -									124,227	104,797	166,996	165,878	
BOMBAY - - - -									26,941	18,535	9,961	10,125	
BENCOOLEN - - - -									373	203	244	222	
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND - -									—	—	—	—	
<b>TOTAL INTEREST - - - -</b>									<b>1,902,585</b>	<b>1,932,835</b>	<b>1,649,384</b>	<b>1,735,033</b>	
<b>NET REVENUES after paying Interest on Debts - -</b>									<b>1,746,501</b>	<b>2,154,757</b>	<b>3,055,934</b>	<b>1,100,442</b>	
<b>NET CHARGE - - D° - - D° - - D° - -</b>									—	—	—	—	
<b>EXPENSE OF ST. HELENA - - - -</b>									( <sup>c</sup> ) 274,565	( <sup>c</sup> ) 208,038	120,093	112,268	( <sup>c</sup> ) These Sums include the Charges incurred on account of His Majesty's Government, which were settled by the Act of the 3 Geo. 4. c. 93.
<b>NET SURPLUS REVENUE IN INDIA - - - -</b>									<b>1,471,936</b>	<b>1,946,719</b>	<b>2,935,841</b>	<b>988,174</b>	
<b>NET SURPLUS CHARGE IN INDIA - - - -</b>									—	—	—	—	

East India House, }  
11th May 1825. }

(Errors excepted.)

JAMES C. MELVILL,  
Aud<sup>r</sup> of India Acco<sup>ts</sup>.



No. 9.—Abstract Statement Receipts and Disbursements	-	BENGAL Government	- - - -	pp. 22—31
No. 10.	- - - -	D°	- - - -	MADRAS Government - - - - pp. 32—35
No. 11.	- - - -	D°	- - - -	BOMBAY Government - - - - pp. 36—41
No. 12.	- - - -	D°	- - - -	BENCOOLEN and its Dependencies, pp. 42 & 43
No. 13.	- - - -	D°	- - - -	PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND - pp. 44 & 45

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No. 14.—Balance of QUICK STOCK, &c. at the end of 1822/23	- - - - -	pp. 46 & 47
No. 15.—Amount of BOND and other DEBTS	- - - - -	pp. 48—50

## D' - - - - No. 9.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

To BALANCE.—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1822:		Sicca Rupees.
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT</b>		
General - - - - -	2,39,65,312	
Judicial - - - - -	4,15,532	
Revenue - - - - -	3,42,63,305	
Customs - - - - -	1,51,201	
Salt and Opium - - - - -	6,62,374	
Marine - - - - -	3,50,76,880	
	3,688	
		5,94,61,412
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - -</b>		
		10,29,169
		6,04,90,581
<b>ORDINARY RECEIPTS:</b>		
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT.</b>		
General.		
Sale of Presents - - - - -	57,994	
Commission on Law Suits, and Fees and Fines at Delhi - - - - -	31,743	
Mint Duties - - - - -	2,83,192	
Post Office Collections - - - - -	5,26,209	
Stamp Duties - - - - -	18,61,412	
		27,60,550
Judicial:		
Licences and Duty on Sale of Spirituous Liquors - - - - -	2,12,281	
Duty on Spirits manufactured at Distilleries - - - - -	30,239	
Fees and Fines of the Justices - - - - -	15,456	
D° - D° of the Provincial Courts - - - - -	4,31,854	
Police: Rent of resumed Thanadaree Lands - - - - -	68,921	
		5,58,751
Revenue:		
Land Revenues on account the current year - - - - -	2,74,71,365	
D° not included in the Jummah - - - - -	2,81,299	
D° on account former years - - - - -	18,09,047	
Syer Revenue including Abakaree - - - - -	23,36,908	
	3,18,98,619	
<b>WESTERN PROVINCES, including BENARES.</b>		
Land Revenues on account the current year - - - - -	3,48,77,079	
D° not included in the Jummah - - - - -	4,60,620	
D° on account former years - - - - -	11,94,745	
Syer Revenue including Abkaree - - - - -	22,31,242	
	3,87,63,686	
<b>CEDED TERRITORY on the NERBUDDAH:</b>		
Sayer and Abkaree Revenue - - - - -	4,02,698	
Land Revenue - - - - -	30,37,039	
Tributes - - - - -	16,42,686	
Bhopaul Net Revenue - - - - -	96,570	
	51,78,993	
Customs and Town Duties - - - - -	40,25,761	
D° - D° in the Western Provinces and Benares - - - - -	31,82,714	
	72,08,475	
Opium: Receipts from Sale of - - - - -	1,28,70,816	
Salt - D° - D° - - - - -	2,04,75,412	
		11,63,96,001
Marine:		
Collections for Pilotage - - - - -	1,49,736	
D° - for use of Row Boats - - - - -	36,824	
Hire of Moorings, Light-house Duties, &c. - - - - -	95,962	
		2,82,522
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT:</b>		
Third Kist of Subsidy from Rajah of Nagpore - - - - -		3,27,512
Carried forward - - - - -		18,08,15,917



of the BENGAL Government, from 1st May 1822 to 30th April 1823 - - - - C'.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:		Sicca Rupees.	
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>			
<b>General</b>			
Durbar Charges including Pensions - - -	4,34,173		
Governor General's Office Salaries, &c. - - -	2,13,909		
		6,48,082	
Embassies to Native Courts - - - - -		11,49,186	
Temporary Embassies - - - - -		7,70,006	
His Majesty's Embassy to Persia - - - - -		39,294	
Pay of Auxiliary Troops agreeably to Treaty with Scindia -		8,86,622	
Allowance to State Prisoners, Pindary Chiefs, &c. - - -		34,140	
Salaries of the Governor General and Council - - - - -		5,34,573	
Public Offices and Establishments at the Presidency, &c - -		17,17,581	
Repairs of Roads, Bridges, &c. - - - - -		1,66,440	
Political Stores received from London and issued - - - -		2,57,100	
Petty Establishments and Contingencies - - - - -		3,17,874	
Nizamut Stipends and other Pensions - - - - -		23,59,240	
Mint Charges at the Presidency, Benares and Furruckabad -		3,54,714	
Postmaster General. Charges under this head - - - - -		5,91,218	
Superintendent of Stamps including Stationery - - - - -		6,17,689	
Provincial Battalions and Nujeebs, &c. - - - - -		12,40,810	
			1,16,84,569
<b>Judicial:</b>			
Supreme Court of Judicature and sundry Law Charges - - -		4,07,065	
Justices of the Peace, Coroner, &c. - - - - -		2,47,219	
Sudder, Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts - - - - -		4,47,350	
Provincial Courts of Appeal - - - - -		7,47,797	
City and Zillah Adawluts - - - - -		20,58,644	
Diet of Prisoners - - - - -		2,85,554	
Provincial Police - - - - -		7,66,743	
Pensions to Hill Chiefs, &c. - - - - -		29,967	
			49,90,339
<b>WESTERN PROVINCES</b>			
Salary of Commissioners and Establishment - - - - -	95,271		
Provincial Courts of Appeal - - - - -	4,14,208		
City and Zillah Adawluts - - - - -	13,24,472		
Diet of Prisoners - - - - -	3,05,289		
Provincial Police, Pensions, &c. - - - - -	9,54,056		
		30,93,296	
			80,83,635
<b>Revenue</b>			
Board of Revenue and Establishments - - - - -	3,35,783		
Charges collecting the Land Revenue and Syer - - - - -	17,32,355		
Poolbundy - - - - -	2,99,285		
Pensions, including Madrissa College - - - - -	4,99,223		
		28,66,646	
<b>WESTERN PROVINCES, including BENARES.</b>			
Board of Commissioner's, Salaries and Establishment - - -	2,79,924		
Charges collecting the Land Revenue and Syer - - - - -	27,19,480		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances including those } to the Royal Families of Delhi and Benares - }	46,58,650		
		76,58,054	
Ceded Territory Charges under this head - - - - -		8,19,381	
Customs: Lower Provinces - - - - -	5,51,289		
D° - Western D° - - - - -	4,01,684		
		9,52,973	
Opium Advances and Charges - - - - -		8,95,053	
Salt: Advances and Charges - - - - -	50,23,760		
Commission to Salt agents, &c. - - - - -	5,29,416		
		55,53,176	
Stationery issued to Revenue Department - - - - -		21,098	
			1,87,66,381
Carried forward - - -			1,97,68,204

## D° - - - - - No. 9.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

		Brought forward - - -	Sicca Rupees. 18,08,15,917
<b>EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:</b>			
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>			
<b>General:</b>			
Six per Cent Loans of 1811, 1819 and 1820 - - - - -			4,400
- D° - - of 31st March 1822 - - - - -			33,42,600
Bengal Remittable Loan - - - - -			2,71,96,900
Loan at 6 per cent renewed for seven years - - - - -			20,600
Treasury notes not bearing interest - - - - -			24,43,300
Interest on Calcutta Bank Shares - - - - -			95,182
Bills outstanding on 30th April 1823 - - - - -			1,20,42,344
Amount placed to Credit of Commissioners for Reduction of Debt - - - - -			1,29,31,854
House Tax in Town of Calcutta - - - - -			2,05,469
Civil and Military Funds - - - - -			1,17,940
Deductions from Civil Servants for leave of absence - - - - -			1,35,080
Deposits of the General Department and Sundry Loans, &c. repaid - - - - -			2,16,817
Sundry Tributes - - - - -			97,033
Committee for improving the Town of Calcutta - - - - -			1,85,451
Received for Sales of Ground and constructing Roads - - - - -			69,997
Nizamut Stipend Establishment - - - - -			39,955
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -			53,460
Account Current, London.			5,91,98,382
Bills on Court, for Interest on Debt - - - - -	37,55,934		
D° - - D° Six per cent Loans from 1813 to 1820 - - - - -	2,17,57,814		
D° - - D° 1/5th Principal of Septennial Loans - - - - -	92,060		
D° - - D° Six per cent Loan of 30th June 1811 - - - - -	1,97,969		
D° - - D° on account of King's Troops, &c. - - - - -	20,303		
Certificates to Commanders of Duchess of Athol and Dorsetshire - - - - -	74,104		
D° on account Adult Female Society in England - - - - -	15,233		
Advances to Military Orphan Society, received back - - - - -	71,549		
Miss Parr's Property, &c - - - - -	13,123		
Lord Clive's Fund: unclaimed Shares of Prize Money - - - - -	25,619		
	2,60,23,708		
Sale of Political Stores - - - - -	55,296		
Political Stores received from England - - - - -	13,11,051		
		2,73,99,055	
<b>HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT:</b>			
Bills on England for Advances made at Bombay - - - - -	4,03,451		
Sundries from New South Wales - - - - -	396		
	4,03,847		
Mauritius. Insurance on Ships received back - - - - -	73,908		
Ceylon: Advances by Paymaster at Columbo &c. - - - - -	4,381		
		4,82,136	
<b>SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES:</b>			
<i>Fort St. George:</i>			
Promissory Notes of Loan of June 1811, transferred - - - - -	2,53,600		
D° - D° - of Loans from 1813 to 1820, d° - - - - -	1,12,28,900		
Interest paid on Bengal Loans - - - - -	23,27,355		
Bills drawn by Sub-Treasurer on Madras - - - - -	3,12,214		
Advances on account His Majesty's Government - - - - -	26,746		
D° - to Sundry Officers - - - - -	3,82,694		
Ammunition, &c. received into Nagpore Magazine - - - - -	2,07,261		
Received on account Sandal Wood and Stores - - - - -	70,850		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,05,812		
		1,49,15,432	
Carried forward - - - - -		10,19,86,005	18,08,15,917

of the BENGAL Government—continued. - - - - - C'

ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.			Sicca Rupees
Civil Departments—continued - - Brought forward - - -		1,87,66,381	1,97,68,204
Marine :			
Established and Contingent Charges - - - - -	2,43,724		
Moorings at Calcutta, expenses of Diamond Harbour, &c. - -	55,863		
Charges on account Pilot Schooners and Buoys - - - - -	4,41,600		
Budgerows, Boats and Sundry Charges, including Pensions, &c.	1,49,025	8,90,212	
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT:</b>			
Pay and Allowances to His Majesty's Troops, including Staff and other Contingencies - - - - -		28,74,892	1,96,56,593
D° - - D° - Honourable Company's Troops - - - - -		1,77,07,453	3,94,24,797
Local Battalions: Charges on account of - - - - -		15,69,873	
Off-Reckoning Stoppages - - - - -		10,50,000	
General Division, Garrison and Cantonment Staff - - - - -		17,48,989	
Military Offices and Establishments, including Detachment at Singapore - - - - -		14,74,485	
Advances to the Commissariat Department - - - - -		43,44,579	
Board of Superintendence for purchase and keep of Cattle - - - - -		10,48,304	
Hospital Charges and Pensions to Invalids - - - - -		21,88,280	
Repairs of buildings, Boat Allowance and Contingencies - - - - -		11,15,024	
Military Stores received from London, and also from Madras, and Bombay, distributed to the several Departments - - - - -		14,06,433	3,65,28,312
<b>EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:</b>			
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>			
General :			
Interest on the Debt: in Cash - - - - -	73,79,328		
Bills on Court - - - - -	54,07,084		
		1,87,86,412	
Loans and Treasury Notes paid off - - - - -		5,47,94,023	
Bills outstanding on 30th April 1822 - - - - -		1,11,90,269	
Loans to Individuals and Sundry payments - - - - -		2,20,797	
Paid to Scindia, on account of Oonarsee - - - - -		40,384	
Tribute to Holkar - - - - -		53,363	
Civil and Military Funds - - - - -		80,580	
Charges on account the Assessment Establishment D° for improving the Town of Calcutta - - - - -		2,83,338	
Advances to the Kirk Session - - - - -		4,61,505	
Road to Juggunauth - - - - -		80,000	
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -		42,090	
College at Fort William - - - - -		10,69,648	
Nizamut Stipend Establishment - - - - -		1,36,765	
		1,05,546	
		8,13,44,720	
Account Current, London :			
Bills on account His Majesty's Government trans- mitted - - - - -		4,12,887	
D° on Court for principal of Promissory Notes, cancelled - - - - -		20,600	
D° on Lords of the Admiralty - - - - -		9,258	
Amount placed at the disposal of the Commissioners for Reduction of Debt - - - - -		1,29,31,034	
Purchase of Manuscripts of late Colonel Mackenzie - - - - -		1,00,000	
Miscellaneous Charges - - - - -		25,823	
		1,34,99,602	
<b>HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.</b>			
Advances at Madras and Bombay on account H. M. Navy - - - - -	4,41,500		
Payments to Chelsea Pensioners, &c. - - - - -	19,109		
		4,60,609	
<i>Mauritius :</i>			
Consignments of Rice, &c. - - - - -	6,60,521		
Miscellaneous Charges - - - - -	16,840		
		6,77,361	
		11,37,970	
Carried forward - - - - -		9,39,82,292	7,59,53,109

## D' - - - - No. 9.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS— <i>continued.</i>		Brought forward - - -	Sicca Rupees. 18,08,15,917
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>			
General— <i>continued</i> - - - and - - - Brought forward - -			10,19,86,005
<b>SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<i>Bombay:</i>			
Promissory Notes of Loan of June 1811 - - - - -		10,000	
D° - - D° of Loans from 1813 to 1820 transferred - -		58,200	
Interest paid on Bengal Loans - - - - -		8,37,938	
Advances on account His Majesty's Government - - -		4,14,753	
Bills drawn by Resident at Nagpore, &c. - - - - -		31,025	
Stores received, per "Good Success," and Coir, per "Bombay"		45,913	
Payments to Military Officers, &c. &c. - - - - -		28,400	
Pensions on account Bengal - - - - -		47,820	
			14,74,049
<i>Fort Marlbro'</i>			
Advances to the Paymaster, &c. - - - - -		1,39,251	
Commercial Supplies - - - - -		30,665	
			1,69,916
<i>Sincapore.</i>			
Advances to Deputy Paymaster - - - - -		76,795	
Stores returned into the Garrison of Fort William - - -		1,678	
			78,473
<i>Prince of Wales Island.</i>			
Advances to the Paymaster - - - - -		1,70,162	
Sundry Stores received - - - - -		22,983	
			1,93,145
<i>Java</i>			
Recoveries effected on this account - - - - -			1,754
<b>SUPPLIES from the COMMERCIAL BRANCH:</b>			
Sale of Imports and Exports - - - - -	24,97,931		
Stores issued to the Presidencies, &c. - - - - -	3,49,958		
D° - - to Mauritius - - - - -	2,80,314		
		6,30,272	
Woollens, &c. supplied to Durbar Department - - -	26,427		
Copper Sizil, twice charged, written back - - -	68,973		
Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - -	13,183		
			32,36,786
<b>Profit and Loss:</b>			
Gain on Bills drawn on Treasury from the Mofussil, &c. - - -	23,712		
D° - on Copper Coinage - - - - -	88,745		
Batta, 4/5 per cent on Benares and Furruckabad Rupees - - -	3,99,952		
		5,12,409	
<b>Deduct,</b>			
Loss on reconage - - - - -	3,905		
D° - on Bills drawn - - - - -	88,941		
		92,846	
			4,19,563
<b>Judicial:</b>			
Deposits - - - - -			36,56,349
Charges refunded - - - - -	37,07,191		
Fauzil Remittances, &c. - - - - -	9,849		
	48,135		
			10,75,59,691
		37,65,175	
<b>WESTERN PROVINCES:</b>			
Deposits - - - - -			
Charges refunded - - - - -	13,25,586		
Fauzil Remittances - - - - -	10,130		
	7,450		
		13,43,166	
			51,08,341
Carried forward - - - - -			11,26,68,032
			18,08,15,917

of the BENGAL Government—continued. - - - - - C'

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.		Brought forward - - -	Sicca Rupees, 7,59,53,109
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>			
General—continued - - - and - - - Brought forward - -		9,59,82,292	
<b>SUPPLIES to other PRESIDENCIES:</b>			
<i>Java:</i>			
Grants to Individuals, &c. - - - - -	16,984		
Military Disbursements - - - - -	6,644		
		23,628	
<i>St. Helena.</i>			
Invoices of Goods, per sundry Ships - - - - -		48,100	
<i>Fort St. George.</i>			
Bills drawn on the Western Provinces, &c. - - -	33,29,012		
Subscriptions to remittable Loan - - - - -	1,12,28,900		
D° - to Loans of June 1820, and March 1822 - - -	5,23,900		
Treasure sent to Hydrabad, including Charges - - -	31,18,617		
Expenses on account the Mysore Princes - - - - -	3,47,965		
Drafts on Bengal for Interest - - - - -	3,02,938		
Salaries of Carnatic Commissioners - - - - -	49,833		
Stores, &c. - - - - -	24,918		
Military Disbursements - - - - -	40,086		
Miscellaneous Charges, including Pensions - - - - -	27,494		
		1,89,93,663	
<i>Bombay.</i>			
Bills drawn on the general Treasury - - - - -	29,22,817		
D° - on - - D° by the Residents at Bushire, } Bussorah, &c. - - - - - } D° - by the Opium Agent at Malwa, on } Furruckabad - - - - - }	5,54,000 78,92,000		
Drafts for Interest on Promissory Notes - - - - -	11,555		
Subscriptions to Loans - - - - -	90,300		
Invoice of Bullion, per "Ernaad" - - - - -	19,73,003		
Advances, in Marine Department for Freight - - - - -	33,338		
Stores supplied, and Expenses on acco <sup>t</sup> H. C. ship, } "Ernaad" - - - - - }	22,540		
Saltpetre laden on "Ernaad," and "Felicitas" - - - - -	1,22,816		
Stores issued from the Arsenal, per different Ships - - - - -	15,942		
Military Disbursements - - - - -	30,311		
Payments to Bajee Row and Chimnejee Apa - - - - -	11,12,077		
D° - to Opium Agent, Indore - - - - -	3,88,649		
Miscellaneous Charges, including Pensions - - - - -	31,872		
		1,52,01,220	
<i>Fort Marlbro'.</i>			
Bills drawn - - - - -	14,71,734		
Supplies from the Commercial Department - - - - -	41,073		
Sundry Commercial Charges, &c. - - - - -	36,917		
Mooring Buoys, Anchors, &c. - - - - -	13,427		
Pay, &c. of Bencoolen Local Corps - - - - -	62,358		
Military Disbursements - - - - -	10,592		
		16,36,101	
<i>Singapore.</i>			
Bills drawn, &c. - - - - -		3,61,292	
<i>Prince of Wales Island.</i>			
Bills drawn - - - - -	6,54,774		
Invoice of Goods, Freight, &c. - - - - -	27,404		
Military Disbursements - - - - -	3,588		
		6,85,766	
<b>SUPPLIES to the COMMERCIAL BRANCH:</b>			
Advances for the Investment from General and } Revenue Departments - - - - - }	1,29,34,014		
Salaries of the Members of the Board of Trade - - - - -	3,70,081		
Stores from Madras and Fort Marlbro', &c. - - - - -	76,714		
Recoveries on account Mauritius - - - - -	73,908		
Duty on Company's Investment - - - - -	2,59,858		
Sale of Presents - - - - -	12,729		
Charterparty and Demurrage of Europe Ships - - - - -	24,681		
Postage, Collections, and Miscellaneous Charges - - - - -	12,722		
<i>Canton:</i>			
Bills drawn by supra Cargoes - - - - -	1,37,64,707		
	45,16,960		
		1,82,81,667	
		15,12,13,729	
Carried forward - - - - -			7,59,53,109

## D' . . . . . No. 9.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS— <i>continued.</i>		Brought forward	Sicca Rupees. 18,08,15,917
<b>CIVIL and JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS</b> . . . . .		Brought forward	11,26,68,032
Revenue:			
Deposits	31,26,933		
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures	22,401		
Repairs of Embankments, Sale of Lands, &c.	46,240		
Gain by Rupees and Batta	25,879		
Charges refunded	2,602		
		32,24,055	
<b>WESTERN PROVINCES:</b>			
Tuckavee	2,26,082		
Deposits	54,91,147		
Fees and Fines	67,876		
Sale of Lands, &c.	43,853		
Duty on Qude Salt	69,577		
Bushire Tribute Fund at Subathoo	22,373		
Dustuckana and other Receipts	21,606		
		59,42,514	
<b>Ceded Territory:</b>			
Tuckavee	90,798		
Deposits	46,819		
Fees and Fines, including Nuzzurana	48,632		
Rent of Gardens and Sale of Property	12,660		
Gain by Batta	14,129		
Charges refunded	3,859		
		2,16,897	
<b>Customs:</b>			
Deposits	1,45,525		
Godown Rent	20,618		
Confiscated Goods	21,879		
Fees and Fines	40,950		
Charges refunded, and sundry Receipts	2,161		
		2,31,133	
<b>Salt:</b>			
Sale of Confiscated	23,107		
Calary Rents	3,19,538		
Penalties levied from Merchants	11,34,472		
Charges refunded and other Receipts	21,017		
		14,98,124	
<b>Opium:</b>			
Fines, Forfeitures, and Sale of Confiscated		4,739	
			1,11,17,472
<b>Marine:</b>			
Sundry Receipts			12,37,85,504
			10,928
			12,37,96,432
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT:</b>			
Off-Reckoning Stoppages		10,50,000	
Sale of Horses, &c.		3,25,300	
Hospital Stoppages		94,422	
Refunded Charges		2,76,264	
Java and Hatrass Prize Fund		3,45,224	
Stores supplied, Madras, Bombay, &c. included, per Contra		31,625	
Company's Commission, Fees, and other Receipts		28,201	
			21,51,036
<b>TOTAL TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT</b> . . . . .			12,59,47,468
		Sicca Rupees	30,67,63,385

of the BENGAL Government—continued.

C

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.		Brought forward	Sicca Rupees.
			7,59,53,109
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued</b>			
General—continued - - - and - - - Brought forward		15,12,13,729	
SUPPLIES to other PRESIDENCIES—continued.			
Judicial :			
Deposits	35,47,871		
Fauzil Remittances	50,769		
Buildings and other Dead Stock	25,973		
Miscellaneous Charges	12,160		
		36,36,773	
<b>WESTERN PROVINCES :</b>			
Deposits	11,86,956		
Fauzil Remittances, &c.	60,065		
		12,47,021	
Revenue :			
Deposits	29,57,755		48,83,794
Law Charges	33,460		
Revenue, &c. refunded	35,413		
Charges on Remittances	16,851		
Buildings, Calary Rents, &c.	60,546		
		31,04,025	
<b>WESTERN PROVINCES :</b>			
Tuckavee	2,36,580		
Deposits	54,06,651		
Law Charges	16,389		
Charges on Remittances	13,954		
Revenue refunded	1,37,606		
Miscellaneous	8,476		
		58,19,656	
<b>Ceded Territory</b>			
Tuckavee	1,28,785		
Deposits	2,81,245		
Revenue refunded	40,503		
Buildings, &c.	4,128		
		4,54,661	
<b>Customs :</b>			
Deposits	6,289		
Purchase of Ground, Buildings, &c.	69,070		
		75,359	
<b>Opium :</b>			
Charges and Rewards on Confiscated Buildings	16,053		
	2,064		
		18,117	
<b>Salt :</b>			
Premium to Merchants of one Rupee per Maund.	5,61,016		
Charges on Confiscated	7,779		
Rowannah Fees, &c.	36,222		
		6,05,017	
<b>Marine :</b>			
Advances to Master Builder		65,559	
Registry Office		27,635	
Purchase of Land and sundry Payments		73,672	
		1,66,866	
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT :</b>			
Off-Reckonings, and Compensation in lieu of Clothing	2,51,898	16,63,41,224	
Paid on Shares of Mahratta and other Prize Money	11,226		
Advances for Buildings	13,41,513		
		16,04,637	
BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1823:			16,79,45,861
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT :</b>			24,38,98,970
General	3,51,40,901		
Judicial	3,83,193		
Revenue	2,63,66,610		
Marine	3,634		
		6,18,94,338	
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT</b>			9,70,077
<b>TOTAL TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT - - Sicca Rupees - -</b>			6,28,64,415
			30,67,63,385

D' - - - - - No. 9.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

To BALANCE:—Amount remaining in this Department, on 30th April 1822		Sicca Rupees. 14,80,060
<b>ORDINARY RECEIPTS:</b>		
Supplies from the Territorial Revenue - - - - -	1,33,76,740	
Bills drawn by the Supra-Cargoes in 1822/23 - - - - -	45,16,960	
Customs at the Export and Import Warehouses - - - - -	2,59,858	
Sale of Presents, and sundry Receipts - - - - -	18,946	
Naval Storekeeper: Supplies under this head - - - - -	9,482	
Supplies by the Marine Paymaster - - - - -	24,681	
Supplies from Madras, Bencoolen and the Cape - - - - -	67,882	
His Majesty's Government: Insurance on Shipments to Mauritius lost - - - - -	73,908	
Received for Postage, &c. - - - - -	6,506	
	1,83,54,963	
Sale of Imports, and Supplies from Import Warehouse - - - - -	29,00,510	
	2,12,55,475	
<b>EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:</b>		
Investment.		
Sale of Export Goods - - - - -	2,80,406	
Balance of former Years - - - - -	96,722	
Sums on Account H. M. Government: Balance of former years - - - - -	2,625	
Bills payable: Commission, &c. due to the Residents - - - - -	6,08,162	
Profit and Loss, and unavailable Assets - - - - -	25,165	
Buildings and Dead Stock, and sundry Receipts - - - - -	3,364	
Commercial Charges General - - - - -	1,44,744	
Suspence Charges on Indian Goods - - - - -	2,89,778	
Deposits, &c. - - - - -	20,874	
	14,71,844	
<b>TOTAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT - - -</b>		<b>Sicca Rupees 2,42,07,379</b>

East India House, }  
11th May 1825. }

(Errors excepted.)



in the Commercial Department in BENGAL, in 1822/23 - - - - - C\*

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:		Sicca Rupees.
<b>CHARGES GENERAL:</b>		
Salaries to the Members of the Board of Trade - - - - -	1,50,035	
Public Offices, &c under - D° - at the Presidency - - - - -	96,441	
Export Warehouse:—Salaries and Establishments, &c - - - - -	88,499	
Factories - - - - - D° - - - - - D°	2,41,060	
Pensions - - - - -	6,696	
Stationery - - - - -	5,085	
Superintendent of the Baggage Department - - - - -	3,300	
		5,91,116
<b>Investment:</b>		
Advances and Charges - - - - -	87,95,725	
Commission on Investment - - - - -	4,09,472	
<b>At the Export Warehouse.</b>		
Goods purchased - - - - -	3,60,011	92,05,197
Charges on Cotton, Indigo, &c. including Insurance - - - - -	30,25,873	
Warehusekeeper's Commission on Goods purchased - - - - -	35,478	
Advances to Agent for refining Saltpetre - - - - -	45,000	
Charges on Merchandize - - - - -	51,132	
Proportion of Salary and Charges - - - - -	1,23,670	
Customs on Investment - - - - -	2,52,638	
Supplies from Madras, Fort Marlbro', &c. - - - - -	67,298	
		39,61,100
<b>Deduct:</b>		
Cost of Goods, Stores, &c. sent to H. M. Government, the Pre- sidencies, &c. - - - - -	1,31,66,297	
	10,56,101	
		1,21,10,196
<b>Imports,</b>		
Charges on account the Establishment of the Import Warehouse - - - - -	37,106	
Commission of 1822/23 - - - - -	11,645	
Charges Merchandize - - - - -	31,561	
Advances for manufacture of Saltpetre, Boilers, Coppers, &c. - - - - -	32,190	
Miscellaneous Charges - - - - -	13,312	
		1,25,814
<b>Territorial Books</b>		
Canton.—Bills drawn by Supra-Cargoes in 1822/23 - - - - -	45,16,960	
Purchase of Bills in favour of D° - - - - -	3,26,400	
		48,43,360
<b>Commercial Charges General</b>		
Charges under "Governor General," "Revenue Department," and "Naval Storekeeper" - - - - -		98,163
		2,430
<b>Proceeds of Import Sales.</b>		
Paid into the General and Revenue Departments - - - - -	22,75,091	
Supplies to Canton, the Presidencies, &c - - - - -	5,97,546	
		28,72,637
<b>Proceeds of Exports:</b>		
Paid into the Treasury on this Account - - - - -	1,06,113	
Supplies to H. M. Government, the Presidencies, &c - - - - -	10,56,102	
Saltpetre delivered to the Military Department - - - - -	79,880	
		13,32,095
<b>Post Master General:—Payments under this head</b>		5,812
		91,54,497
<b>EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.</b>		
Advances for Commercial Buildings, &c. - - - - -		1,96,118
Account Current London:—Advances on account Europe Ships - - - - -		26,901
Cape of Good Hope:—Freight of Goods - - - - -		1,395
Bills payable:—Commission to the Residents - - - - -		6,40,011
Sum on account H. M. Government - - - - -		308
Advances for the erection of Cotton Screws at Sulkea - - - - -		30,000
Commercial Charges General - - - - -		68,691
Profit and Loss - - - - -		1,285
Deposits - - - - -		16,347
		9,81,056
		2,29,62,679
<b>By BALANCE</b>		12,44,700
<b>TOTAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT</b>	<b>Sicca Rupees</b>	<b>2,42,07,379</b>

JAMES C. MELVILL,

Aud<sup>r</sup> of India Acco<sup>ts</sup>.

## D' - - - No. 10.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

To BALANCE.—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1822:		Rupees.
<b>GENERAL DEPARTMENT</b>	1,22,78,569	
Revenue	1,35,85,163	
Marine	380	
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT</b>		2,58,64,122
		17,84,884
		2,76,48,996
<b>ORDINARY RECEIPTS:</b>		
<b>GENERAL DEPARTMENT:</b>		
Post Office Collections	2,17,779	
Peishcush and Subsidy from Mysore, Travancore and Cochin	34,33,111	
Mint Duties	1,88,660	
Durbar Presents, &c.	1,944	
		38,41,494
Revenue:		
Presidency and Subordinates:		
Land Revenues, Current year	75,72,319	
D° - - Balances	7,50,392	
Customs	19,10,645	
		1,02,33,356
Ceded and Conquered Provinces:		
Land Revenues, Current year	2,68,07,745	
D° - - Balances	16,20,127	
Customs	35,57,622	
		3,19,85,494
Salt: Receipt from the Sale of	29,20,039	
Stamp Duties	5,39,579	
Extra Revenues	3,54,519	
		4,60,52,987
Judicial:		
Receipts in the Provincial and Zillah Courts, &c.		2,03,186
Marine:		
Receipts on Bonds, &c.		71,625
Military:		
Provision Department		7,07,418
		5,08,76,710
<b>EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:</b>		
Advances to Civil Architect repaid	37,900	
Gain on Exchange	23,335	
Received from Nabob and Family, account Advances repayable	7,200	
Bills payable	1,17,467	
Value of Stationery issued for the Public Service	83,435	
Advances by Court repaid	5,40,232	
Deposits	59,04,549	
Funds of Public Institutions	9,57,904	
Carnatic Deposit and Interest	20,94,536	
Received from Government Bank	3,54,088	
Mint Bullion Certificates	21,86,726	
Miscellaneous	24,939	
		1,23,32,311
Account Current, London:		
Bills drawn	91,66,304	
Supplies from Ceylon, &c.	55,993	
		92,22,297
Carried forward	2,15,54,608.	7,85,25,706

MADRAS Government, from 1st May 1822 to 30th April 1823 - - - - - C.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			Rupees.
<b>GENERAL DEPARTMENT:</b>			
Salaries of the Governor and Council	- - - - -	2,41,760	
Durbar Charges and Governor's Office and Establishment	- - - - -	3,14,656	
Allowance to Officers of His Majesty's Squadron	- - - - -	69,417	
Salaries and Establishments at the Presidency and Subordinates	- - - - -	14,43,842	
Interest Account, Payments on Loans, Deposits, &c.	- - - - -	18,74,385	
Stipends and Allowances:			
To the Nabob of the Carnatic	- - - - - 13,10,697		
To Families and Dependents of late Nabobs	- - - - - 6,08,684		
To the Rajah of Tanjore	- - - - - 9,73,652		
To the Nabob of Masulipatam	- - - - - 73,754		
To Families of the late Tippoo and Hyder Ally	- - - - - 2,28,867		
Expense of the Mysore Princes in Bengal	- - - - - 3,30,750		
Pensions at the Presidency and Subordinates	- - - - - 90,864		
Contributions to Public and Charitable Institutions	- - - - - 91,215		
		37,08,483	
Hospitals and Vaccine Establishments	- - - - -	95,945	
			77,48,488
<b>Judicial:</b>			
Supreme Court of Judicature and Law Officers	- - - - -	2,08,941	
Justices of the Peace, Law Charges, &c.	- - - - -	1,06,539	
Police Charges at the Presidency	- - - - -	53,309	
Sudder Dewanny, Fouzdarry and Zillah	- - - - -	27,11,181	
			30,79,970
<b>Revenue:</b>			
Board of Revenue and Officers at the Presidency	- 2,14,547		
Charges Collection at the Presidency and Subordinates	7,77,848		
		9,92,395	
- D <sup>o</sup> - in the Ceded and Conquered Countries	- - - - -	34,93,570	
Customs: Charges Collection	- - - - -	11,01,006	
Salt: - - - D <sup>o</sup>	- - - - -	8,52,143	
Stamp Charges	- - - - -	87,568	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	- - - - -	9,21,932	
Peishcush for the Northern Circars	- - - - -	6,30,632	
Rajah's Share of Revenue in Malabar	- - - - -	2,58,187	
			83,37,433
<b>Marine:</b>			
Salaries and Establishments	- - - - -		1,27,179
			1,92,93,070
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT:</b>			
Pay and Allowances, including King's Troops	- - - - -	1,84,57,455	
General Staff and Military Officers	- - - - -	14,24,593	
Ordnance, Medical and Camp Equipage Departments	- - - - -	20,99,226	
Commissariat	- - - - -	22,77,453	
			2,42,58,727
<b>EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS</b>			
Buildings and Repairs	- - - - -	1,31,166	
Charges on Treasure	- - - - -	26,262	
Carnatic Commissioners	- - - - -	56,352	
D <sup>o</sup> - Deposit of the Current year	- - - - -	11,90,000	
Commercial Stores expended in Civil Department	- - - - -	36,732	
Advances, account Government Lottery, repayable	- - - - -	45,594	
Deposits repaid	- - - - -	49,38,426	
Funds of Public Institutions repaid	- - - - -	9,36,699	
Loss on Re-coinage	- - - - -	1,39,394	
Advances to Individuals, and on account Prize Funds	- - - - -	1,31,808	
Payment of Balance to Government of Mysore	- - - - -	31,516	
Miscellaneous	- - - - -	4,28,154	
Account Current, London	- - - - -	80,92,103	
Advances, account Ceylon	- - - - -	90,988	
Carried forward	- - - - -	81,83,091	
			4,35,51,797

## D' - - - - - No. 10.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

				Rupees.
Brought forward - - -		2,15,54,608	- - -	7,85,25,706
<b>SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES:</b>				
<i>Bengal:</i>				
Bills drawn - - - - -	39,34,354			
Subscriptions to Loans - - - - -	2,82,362			
Advances to Rajah of Tanjore recovered - - - - -	52,339			
Expense of Mysore Princes - - - - -	3,30,750			
Supplies from Java - - - - -	14,389			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,16,778			
	<u>47,30,972</u>			
<i>Bombay:</i>				
Supplies to Paymaster in Southern Mahratta Country -	9,40,000			
Recoveries and Transfers credited by Paymasters -	3,10,310			
	<u>12,50,310</u>			
<b>Revenue:</b>			2,75,35,890	
Recoveries of Tuckavy, &c. - - - - -	12,37,517			
Charges refunded - - - - -	2,80,260			
Gain by Exchange - - - - -	62,632			
			15,80,409	
<b>Military:</b>				
Sale of Stores, &c. - - - - -			1,55,708	
				2,92,72,007
<b>TOTAL TERRITORIAL - - - Rupees</b>				<b>10,77,97,713</b>
<b>COMMERCIAL:</b>				
To BALANCE:—Amount remaining on 30th April 1822 - - -			5,05,035	
Sales of Imports and Exports - - - - -	6,44,059			
Issued for Public Service - - - - -	36,752			
Recoveries of Advances for Investment, &c. - - - - -	2,13,292			
			8,94,103	
<b>TOTAL COMMERCIAL - - - Rupees</b>				<b>13,99,138</b>
				<b>Rupees 10,91,96,851</b>

of the MADRAS Government—continued. - - - - - C.

				Rupees.
Brought forward - - -		81,83,091	- - -	4,35,51,797
<b>SUPPLIES to other PRESIDENCIES:</b>				
<i>Bengal</i>				
Interest on Securities - - - - -	25,06,384			
Bills drawn from Persia - - - - -	14,381			
Residency at Hydrabad - - - - -	1,94,533			
D° - at Nagpore - - - - -	4,86,205			
Bills on England - - - - -	78,46,679			
Supplies to Mauritius - - - - -	8,690			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,76,161			
		1,12,33,033		
<i>Bombay:</i>				
Remittance of Specie from Treasuries on Malabar } Coast, &c. - - - - -	29,93,046			
Supplies of Coir from Canara - - - - -	27,600			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,39,192			
		31,59,839		
			2,25,75,963	
<b>Revenue</b>				
Tuckavy Advances - - - - -				12,03,744
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT:</b>				
Buildings and Repairs - - - - -		11,26,227		
Arrears of former years - - - - -		3,87,440		
Extraordinary and Contingent Charges - - - - -		18,20,425		
			33,34,093	
<b>BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1823:</b>				
GENERAL DEPARTMENT - - - - -		1,91,20,115		
REVENUE - - - - -		1,39,33,770		
MARINE - - - - -		2,411		
MILITARY - - - - -		18,83,284		
			3,49,39,580	
				6,20,53,380
Floating BALANCES of the year - - - - -				7,41,936
<b>TOTAL TERRITORIAL - - - - - Rupees</b>				<b>10,63,47,112</b>
<b>COMMERCIAL:</b>				
Board of Trade - - - - -		91,226		
Establishment at the Presidency and Subordinates - - - - -		3,11,274		
Advances for Investment - - - - -		18,65,157		
			22,67,657	
<b>Account Current, London:</b>				
Demurrage, &c. to Europe Ships - - - - -	7,000			
Payments on account Ceylon Cinnamon Investments - - - - -	10,596			
		17,596		
			22,85,253	
<b>BALANCE—Amount remaining on 30th April 1823 - - - - -</b>				<b>5,64,485</b>
<b>TOTAL COMMERCIAL - - - - - Rupees</b>				<b>28,49,738</b>
				<b>Rupees 10,91,96,851</b>
- JAMES C. MELVILL, Aud <sup>r</sup> of India Acco <sup>r</sup> .				

## D - - - No. 11.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of

To BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1822.		Rspees.
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>		
General - - - - -	9,51,997	
Revenue - - - - -	73,29,085	
Marine - - - - -	80,600	
		83,61,682
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT</b> - - - - -		19,61,302
		1,03,22,984
<b>ORDINARY RECEIPTS:</b>		
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT.</b>		
General:		
Post Office and Mints - - - - -	1,16,294	
Stamp Duty - - - - -	1,66,991	
		2,83,285
Revenue:		
Land Revenue and Sayer at the Presidency - - - - -	4,04,920	
D° - - - D° Subordinates - - - - -	13,96,577	
D° - - - D° in Ceded and Conq <sup>d</sup> Countries 1,39,63,958		
	1,57,65,455	
Customs:		
Collection of Duties at the Presidency, and } Subordinates - - - - -	9,56,472	
D° - in the Ceded and Conq <sup>d</sup> Countries - - - - -	22,79,377	
	32,35,849	
		1,90,01,304
Judicial:		
Bombay County Fund - - - - -	72,726	
Fees and Fines in Country Courts - - - - -	58,985	
		1,31,711
Opium: Sale of, including consignment to Bengal - - - - -		1,03,00,315
Marine: Hire of Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, Luggage Boats, &c. - - - - -		1,05,726
		2,98,22,341
<b>EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:</b>		
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>		
General:		
Bills receivable - - - - -	1,97,500	
D° payable, outstanding - - - - -	1,03,372	
Joria, Umrin, and Balumba - - - - -	34,000	
The late Paishwa's Property, sale of - - - - -	3,381	
Guicowar State, for the maintenance of Mulhar Row, &c. - - - - -	7,736	
Rajah of Sattara, received from - - - - -	50,930	
Roads: Wheel Tax - - - - -	19,065	
Presents, sale of - - - - -	1,529	
Funds of Public Institutions - - - - -	3,63,266	
Bombay Town Hall Lottery - - - - -	2,50,000	
Deposits on account the Estate of Nawal Ruffee Oood Dowlah - - - - -	6,979	
Deccan: Prize Property - - - - -	1,28,127	
Carried forward - - - R°	11,65,885	
		4,01,45,325

the BOMBAY Government, from 1st May 1822 to 30th April 1823 - - - - - C.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		Rupees
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>		
<b>General:</b>		
Salaries to the Governor and Council	- - - - -	2,62,000
D° - Allowances, &c. at the Presidency	- - - - -	11,60,283
D° - - - D° - - - Subordinates	- - - - -	6,86,092
Post Office and Mint Charges	- - - - -	1,66,379
Ecclesiastical Department	- - - - -	1,42,627
Interest of Debt, &c.	- - - - -	88,544
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	- - - - -	64,960
		25,70,885
<b>Revenue:</b>		
Charges Collection at the Presidency	- - - - - 53,089	
D° - - - D° - - - Subordinates	- - - - - 2,10,967	
D° - - - D° in Ceded and Conquered Countries	- - - - - 22,57,297	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	- - - - - 10,06,456	
D° - to Bajee Row and Chimnaje Appa	- - - - - 11,00,000	
Stipends to the Nabob of Surat and his Officers	- - - - - 1,12,788	
		47,40,597
<b>Customs:</b>		
Charges Collection at the Presidency	- - - - - 1,17,574	
D° - - - D° - - - Subordinates	- - - - - 62,098	
D° in the Ceded and Conquered Countries	- - - - - 1,93,285	
		3,72,957
		51,13,554
<b>Judicial:</b>		
Recorder's Court and Establishment	- - - - -	1,70,793
Bombay County Fund	- - - - -	75,388
Police Establishment, &c.	- - - - -	22,464
Country Courts	- - - - -	14,80,868
		17,49,513
Opium Purchase of, including Establishment	- - - - -	1,06,18,007
<b>Marine</b>		
Office Establishment and Charges	- - - - -	1,03,729
Bombay Cruizers and Vessels	- - - - -	2,22,372
Marine Charges	- - - - -	1,27,918
Pattamar, and other Boats	- - - - -	31,392
Marine Yards, &c.	- - - - -	30,685
Surat Cruizers and Charges	- - - - -	29,482
Charges on account Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, &c.	- - - - -	33,629
D° - on Marine Stores	- - - - -	21,180
		6,00,387
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT</b>		
Pay and Allowances, including King's Troops	- - - - -	82,56,307
Baroda Subsidiary Force	- - - - -	15,62,011
Poonah Auxiliary - d°	- - - - -	8,46,705
General Staff	- - - - -	4,54,938
Contingencies	- - - - -	16,23,948
Off-Reckonings	- - - - -	2,51,232
Buildings and Repairs	- - - - -	7,87,222
		1,37,82,363
		2,06,52,346
		3,44,34,709
<b>EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS</b>		
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>		
<b>General</b>		
Bombay 6-per-cent Promissory Notes of 1811/12	- - - - -	1,62,400
Bills receivable outstanding	- - - - -	98,650
D° payable	- - - - -	51,640
Loss by Exchange	- - - - -	57,315
Enamdais	- - - - -	2,66,790
Guicowar State, for maintenance of Mulhar Row, &c.	- - - - -	12,730
Constructing Churches at Surat, Haira and Bhooj	- - - - -	51,863
Repairs to Roads, Wheel Tax Charges, &c.	- - - - -	1,49,157
Compensation to the Ryots of Cutch, for Property plundered by the Banditti from Seind	- - - - -	13,460
D° - to Soidar-been-Zal, and restitution of Property to Lingua Bottela, captured by Capt. Walpole in 1819	- - - - -	25,889
Dead Stock supplied	- - - - -	51,421
Funds of Public Institutions	- - - - -	93,735
Bombay Town Hall Lottery	- - - - -	2,48,861
Deposits	- - - - -	62,791
Prize Property captured by the Bombay Troops	- - - - -	39,672
Sundry Disbursements	- - - - -	47,075
Carried forward	- - - R°	14,33,449
		3,44,34,709

## D' - - - - - No. 11.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

		Brought forward - - -	Rupees 4,01,45,325
<b>EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.</b>			
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT—General: - cont<sup>d</sup> - and bro<sup>t</sup> forward - R<sup>s</sup></b>		11,65,885	
<b>Account Current, London:</b>			
Bills on the Court - - - - -	10,86,500		
Advances in England recovered, &c. - - - - -	34,725		
		11,21,225	
<b>SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES:</b>			
<i>Bengal:</i>			
Six per cent Loan of 1821/22 - - - - -	32,100		
Remittable Debt of 1822 - - - - -	58,200		
Bombay Six per cent Loan tendered for transfer into the Bengal Five per cent Loan - - - - -	1,62,400		
Drafts drawn on account Interest - - - - -	8,477		
Bills drawn - - - - -	1,18,31,785		
Specie and Bullion received - - - - -	21,19,849		
Disbursements on account this Presidency - - - - -	16,29,778		
		1,58,42,589	
<i>Fort St. George:</i>			
Specie and Bullion received - - - - -	21,20,000		
Forests in Malabar and Canara - - - - -	1,72,064		
Disbursements on account this Presidency - - - - -	43,623		
Sundry Receipts - - - - -	11,328		
		23,47,015	
<i>Prince of Wales Island:</i>			
Disbursements on account this Presidency - - - - -		68,392	
<i>Ceylon:</i>			
Disbursements on account this Presidency - - - - -		1,027	
<i>Cape of Good Hope:</i>			
Disbursements on account this Presidency - - - - -		661	
			2,05,46,794
<b>Revenue:</b>			
Sale of Salt, &c. - - - - -	9,943		
Tuckavee - - - - -	52,153		
Deposit Commission on Land Duty - - - - -	37,143		
Goods confiscated, Sale of, &c. - - - - -	9,680		
Deposits - - - - -	39,257		
			1,48,176
<b>Commercial:</b>			
Amount received from this Department - - - - -			18,36,891
<b>Marine:</b>			
Sale of Stores - - - - -		72,601	
Surplus Pilotage - - - - -		7,368	
Recoveries on account Hire of Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, &c. - - - - -		12,700	
Sundry Receipts - - - - -		4,598	
			97,267
			2,26,29,128
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT:</b>			
Sale of Stores - - - - -		1,18,899	
Bazar Collections - - - - -		52,789	
Deposits on account Stores lent, &c. - - - - -		1,802	
Miscellaneous - - - - -		27,804	
Received from the Government of Cutch - - - - -		2,33,333	
			4,34,627
			2,30,63,755
<b>Carried forward - - - R<sup>s</sup></b>			6,32,09,080



of the BOMBAY Government, &c.—*continued.* - - - - - C'.

		Brought forward - - -	Rupees 3,44,34,709
<b>EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT—General: - cont<sup>d</sup> - and bro<sup>t</sup> forward - R<sup>s</sup></b>		14,33,449	
Account Current, London :			
Subscription to Civil and Military Funds, &c. - - -	1,05,909		
Pension to the Persian Ambassador - - -	12,000		
Contingencies - - - - -	4,089		
	1,21,998		
<b>SUPPLIES to other PRESIDENCIES.</b>			
<i>Bengal :</i>			
Loans transferred into remittable Debt of 1822 - - -	58,200		
D <sup>o</sup> - - d <sup>o</sup> - - Loan of 1821/22 - - -	10,000		
D <sup>o</sup> - paid by Bills on England - - -	3,35,300		
Interest on 6 per cent Loans - - -	8,89,910		
Bills on account that Presidency - - -	36,205		
Disbursements - d <sup>o</sup> - including Pensions - - -	1,78,042		
Opium consigned from Malwa - - -	47,53,386		
Advances and Supplies, &c. on account H. M. Go- vernment - - - - -	4,47,933		
	67,08,976		
<i>Fort St. George :</i>			
Disbursements in the Military Department, on account that Presidency, &c. - - - - -	2,09,377		
Advances to the Military Paymaster in the Carnatic - - -	9,40,000		
	11,49,377		
<i>Canton :</i>			
Bills paid and Supplies furnished - - - - -		33,24,152	
<i>Ceylon :</i>			
Disbursements on account that Presidency - - - - -		468	
Revenue :			1,26,38,420
Charges on account Surveys and Repairs to Roads - - -		1,03,258	
Southern Concan: Charges constructing a Cutchery - - -		33,160	
Dead Stock - - - - -		41,755	
Tuckavee - - - - -		83,487	
Anjar: Thasra Ghan's Dana - - - - -		29,409	
Military Troops employed - - - - -		21,935	
Sundry Disbursements, including Treasure stolen from the Bombay Collector's Office - - - - -		22,320	
Customs			3,35,324
Constructing Pier, &c. at Panwell - - - - -	12,232		
Dead Stock, &c. - - - - -	975		
	13,207		3,48,531
Judicial			
Southern Concan. Charges constructing an Adowlut - - -		27,522	
Dead Stock, Costs on Suits, &c. - - - - -		10,476	
			37,998
Commercial :			13,23,085
Advances for the purchase of Investments, &c. - - - - -			
Marine :			
Charges of former Years - - - - -		1,68,735	
D <sup>o</sup> - of Vessels - d <sup>o</sup> - - - - -		91,498	
Building - d <sup>o</sup> for the Bombay Marine - - - - -		25,715	
Purchase of Timber, including Charges - - - - -		1,77,178	
Buildings and Repairs - - - - -		54,954	
Debt outstanding for Hire of Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, &c. - - -		13,751	
Compensation to Commanders in lieu of Freight - - - - -		7,948	
Unclaimed Pay, &c. - - - - -		5,792	
			5,45,571
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT:</b>			
Field Allowances to King's and Company's Troops - - -		7,45,178	
Baroda Subsidiary Force - - - - -		2,49,581	
Stores - - - - -		18,274	
Contingencies - - - - -		10,71,282	
Exchange - - - - -		2,69,245	
Payment to the Paymaster at Surat, as credited last year - - -		49,500	
			24,03,060
			1,72,96,665
			5,17,31,374
	Carried forward - - - R <sup>s</sup>		

D° - - - - - No. 11.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of

Brought forward - - - Rupees	6,32,09,080
Rupees	6,32,09,080

D° - - - - - Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements

To BALANCE:—Amount remaining in this Department, on 30th April 1822 - -	Rupees. 48,944
<b>RECEIPTS</b>	
At the Presidency :	
Commercial Accountant : Received for short delivery	72
Export Warehousekeeper : Sale of Export Goods, &c.	2,48,226
	2,48,298
Import Warehousekeeper	
Received on account Monthly General Sales - - - -	12,08,431
Europe Imports supplied to the different Departments - - - -	1,07,679
Sale of Sugar - - - - -	1,78,824
D° - Madeira Wine, &c. - - - - -	26,712
D° - damaged Woollens, Deposits forfeited, &c. - - - -	14,531
	16,36,177
Subordinates :	
Sundry Receipts - - - - -	750
	18,85,225
	19,28,169
Rupees	19,28,169

East India House, }  
11th May 1825. }

(Errors excepted.)

the BOMBAY Government, &c.—*continued.* - - - - - C<sup>r</sup>.

		Brought forward - - -	Rupees
<b>EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—<i>continued.</i></b>			5,17,31,374
<b>BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1823</b>			
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT.</b>			
General - - - - -		41,13,076	
Revenue - - - - -	46,90,459		
Customs - - - - -	7,19,177	54,09,636	
Marine - - - - -		1,76,930	96,99,642
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT</b> - - - - -			17,78,064
			1,14,77,706
			Rupees 6,32,09,080

in the COMMERCIAL Department at BOMBAY, for 1822/23 - - - - - C<sup>r</sup>.

<b>By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.</b>				
<b>COMMERCIAL CHARGES.</b>				
At the Presidency :				
Export Department: Salary, Establishment, &c.		10,609		
Customs on Imports - - - - -		17,458	28,067	
Import Department: Salary, Establishment, &c.		45,711		
Customs on Imports - - - - -		6,386	52,097	
Subordinates.			21,806	
Salaries, Establishments, &c. - - - - -				1,10,970
<b>EXTRAORDINARIES :-</b>				
<b>CHARGES on MERCHANDIZE.</b>				
At the Presidency - - - - -		28,426		
Surat - - - - -		27,433		
Kattywar - - - - -		15,480	71,339	
<b>INVESTMENT.</b>				
At the Presidency :				
Export Department: Charges on Cotton Investment, &c.		57,842		
Import - D <sup>o</sup> - Freight - - - - -		24,273		
Surat: Cotton for Europe and China - - - - -		5,76,467		
Kattawar: - D <sup>o</sup> - - D <sup>o</sup> - - - - -		4,53,383	11,11,965	
Account Current, London:			2,000	
Advanced the Purser of H. C. S. Buckinghamshire - - - - -			61	
Dead Stock - - - - -			1,111	
Absentee Fund - - - - -			11,127	
Major T. A. Cowper, Civil Engineer - - - - -				
Territorial Books:				
Payments made into the General Treasury - - - - -		18,42,909		
Deduct Amount received from the General and Subordinate Treasuries, for the purchase of Investments, &c. - - - - -		13,47,582	4,95,327	
			16,92,930	
			17,94,900	
<b>BALANCE:—Amount remaining in this Department, on 30th April 1823</b> - - - - -			1,33,269	
			Rupees 19,28,169	

JAMES C. MELVILL,  
Aud<sup>r</sup> of India Acco<sup>s</sup>.

M

D<sup>a</sup> - No. 12.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Residency

BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the Treasury, &c. on 30th April 1822			Rupees 2,12,768
<b>ORDINARY RECEIPTS:</b>			
Residency:			
Amount of Opium and Spirit Farms	- - - - -	49,605	
Subordinates:			
<i>Nattal.</i>			
Customs on Imports and Exports	- - - - -	10,671	60,276
<b>EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:</b>			
Residency:			
Treasury:			
Bills on Bengal, and Treasure from Singapore	- - - 14,46,421		
Stores sold	- - - 2,22,620		
Advances for Commercial Purposes, &c.	- - - 29,455		
Deposits	- - - 14,771		
Miscellaneous	- - - 7,185	17,20,452	
Civil Paymaster:			
Debts, Stoppages for Coffee Cultivation, &c.	- - -	12,519	
Storekeeper:			
Stores, &c. sold	- - -	2,09,361	19,42,332
Subordinates:			
<i>Nattal:</i>			
Stores, &c. sold	- - - 18,716		
Balances, Adjustments, &c.	- - - 49,479	68,195	
<i>Singapore:</i>			
Bills on Bengal	- - - 6,33,182		
Stores, &c. sold	- - - 1,14,683		
Miscellaneous	- - - 1,102	7,48,967	8,17,162
Rupees			30,32,538

East India House,  
11th May 1825.

(Errors excepted.)

of BENCOOLEN and its Dependencies, from 1st May 1822 to 30th April 1823 - - C.

By DISBURSEMENTS:		Rupee:
Residency:		
Civil Paymaster:		
Charges Territorial and Commercial -		
Civil Establishment - - - - -	2,86,631	
Military Charges - - - - -	42,434	
Allowances and Pensions - - - - -	28,154	
Charges Extraordinary - - - - -	1,18,774	
D <sup>o</sup> - Merchandize - - - - -	10,329	
D <sup>o</sup> - General, deducting Allowances to Native Chiefs - - - - -	63,571	
Expenses of the Bengal Convicts - - - - -	42,815	
Advances to Individuals - - - - -	21,076	
Paid the Hon. Sir T. S. Raffles, amount loss sustained by him, as Lieutenant Governor of Java, on receipt of his Salary, in consequence of the discount on Paper Currency - - - - -	31,435	
Purchase of Pepper, Coffee, Spices, &c. including Advances - - - - -	2,68,178	
Freight of Ships - - - - -	10,131	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	26,548	
		9,50,076
Storekeeper:		
Stores, &c. sold, including Commission - - - - -	- - -	2,11,079
Treasury:		
Bills on Bengal, and two sets cancelled - - - - -	52,522	
Loss by Exchange - - - - -	14,266	
Indemnification for Loss sustained by the Master Attendant - - - - -	20,215	
Purchase of Stores - - - - -	11,918	
Advanced the Military Paymaster - - - - -	1,33,680	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	8,649	
		2,41,250
		14,02,405
Subordinates:		
<i>Singapore:</i>		
Amount Charges, and Treasure sent to Marlbro' - - - - -	2,38,136	
Advances to the Military Paymaster, &c. - - - - -	1,37,482	
Purchase of Pepper and Godowns - - - - -	2,06,772	
D <sup>o</sup> - of Stores - - - - -	77,389	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	36,419	
		6,96,198
<i>Nattal</i>		
Civil and Military Charges and Advances - - - - -	62,903	
Pepper and Investment, &c. &c. - - - - -	1,00,316	
		1,63,219
Out Stations		
Allowances in full of all Charges - - - - -	- - -	29,428
		8,88,845
		22,91,250
BALANCE:—Amount remaining on the 30th April 1823 - - - - -		7,41,288
	Rupees - - -	30,32,528

JAMES C. MELVILL,  
Aud<sup>r</sup> of India Acco<sup>rs</sup>.

D<sup>o</sup> - - - No. 13.—Abstract STATEMENT of the Receipts and Disbursements of

		Dollars.
TO BALANCE.—Amount remaining on the 30th April 1822		44,793
<b>ORDINARY RECEIPTS:</b>		
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT.</b>		
General:		
Post Office Collections	193	
Judicial:		
Fees and Fines in the Police and Magistrates Office	2,318	
D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup> in the Court of Requests	7,516	
	9,834	
Revenue:		
Arrears of former Years	16,107	
Collections on account the current year	154,716	
	170,823	
Marine:		
Duty on Prow and Anchorage Fees	7,564	
		188,414
<b>EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:</b>		
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT</b>		
General:		
Bengal, Bills drawn	293,434	
Loan to Opium Farmers repaid	35,000	
Stores sold and issued	41,133	
Miscellaneous	19,395	
	388,962	
Judicial:		
Deposits claimable	35,337	
Fines, Forfeitures, Escheats, &c.	1,456	
	36,793	
Commercial:		
Stores sold and issued	9,282	
Marine:		
Sale of four armed Prows	68	
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT:</b>		
Stores sold and issued, &c.	8,538	
		443,643
<b>RECEIPTS on account of EUROPE and the PRESIDENCIES.</b>		632,057
<i>Bengal.</i>		
Hire of Convicts, Provisions and Clothing issued to them	27,775	
Received on account the Military Bank at Calcutta, and for advances, &c.	1,899	
	29,674	
<i>Madras.</i>		
Received on account the Military Fund	158	
<i>Bombay:</i>		
Received for Sale of Stores	66	
		29,898
	Dollars	706,748

PRINCE of WALES ISLAND, from 1st May 1822 to 30th April 1823 - - C<sup>t</sup>.

ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:		Dollars.	
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>			
<b>General:</b>			
Durbar Charges - - - - -	5,160		
Salaries of the Governor and Members of Council - - - - -	57,925		
Public Offices - - - - -	52,060		
D <sup>o</sup> Establishments - - - - -	20,225		
Petty - d <sup>o</sup> - and Contingencies - - - - -	17,967		
House Rent and Repairs - - - - -	2,972		
		156,309	
<b>Judicial:</b>			
Salaries of the Recorder and Officers of Court - - - - -	18,421		
Establishments of the High Sheriff and Police - - - - -	22,031		
D <sup>o</sup> - of the Court of Requests and Coroner - - - - -	6,276		
Diet and Clothing of Prisoners, and Contingencies - - - - -	4,620		
		51,348	
<b>Revenue:</b>			
Establishment of the Collector and Contingencies - - - - -		12,943	
<b>Commercial:</b>			
Establishment of the Warehousekeeper, &c. - - - - -		5,488	
<b>Marine:</b>			
Salary and Establishment of the Matter Attendant - - - - -	6,500		
Supplies to the Schooner, and Wages of the Crew - - - - -	3,494		
Local Allowance to the Officers of the H. C. Cruizers - - - - -	2,260		
Master Attendants share of Anchorage Fees - - - - -	2,377		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	5,573		
		20,204	
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT</b>			
Pay and Allowances of the Staff and Local Corps - - - - -		42,940	
Supplies, Stores, and Contingencies - - - - -		8,328	
		51,268	
<b>EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:</b>			
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT</b>			
<b>General:</b>			
Loan to Opium Farmers - - - - -	35,000		
Purchase of Stores - - - - -	18,245		
Durbar Charges, Mission to the Malay States, &c. - - - - -	40,377		
		93,622	
Judicial:—Deposits paid, including Interest - - - - -		16,781	
Revenue:—Rebuilding Tannahs for the Custom-house Peons - - - - -		150	
Commercial:—Purchase of Civil and Marine Stores, and Repairs - - - - -		4,206	
<b>Marine:</b>			
Allowances to Officers on Survey, Stores, &c. - - - - -	4,211		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	998		
		5,209	
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT:</b>			
Construction and Repair of the Lines, &c. - - - - -		7,387	
		127,355	
<b>DISBURSEMENTS on account of EUPOPE and the PRESIDENCIES:</b>			
<b>Bengal:</b>			
Pay and Allowances to the Troops, Expense of Convicts, &c. - - - - -		150,924	
<b>Madras:</b>			
Pay and Allowances to Officers and Invalids - - - - -		4,362	
<b>Bombay:</b>			
Wages of the Crews of the H. C. Cruizers, Supplies and Stores, &c. - - - - -		26,693	
<b>Account Current, London:</b>			
Charter Party Allowance to Europe Ships, &c. - - - - -		5,305	
<b>His Majesty's Navy:</b>			
Rent of the Commodore's House, &c. - - - - -		2,290	
		189,574	
<b>BALANCE:—Amount remaining on the 30th April 1823</b>			
			614,489
			92,259
			706,748
JAMES C. MELVILL,		Dollars - -	
Aud <sup>r</sup> of India Acco <sup>ts</sup> .			

No. 14.—AN ACCOUNT of the BALANCE of QUICK STOCK, exhibiting a State of  
Presidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, BOMBAY, and PRINCE OF WALES

	FORT WILLIAM		FORT ST. GEORGE.	
	Curr <sup>t</sup> Rupees.	£.	Pagodas.	£.
<b>TERRITORIAL:</b>				
CASH - - - - -	6,777,75,648	6,777,565	96,26,564	3,850,626
BILLS Receivable - - - - -	51,44,330	514,433	- - - - -	- - - - -
STORES - - - - -	56,92,655	569,265	36,93,254	1,477,302
DEBTS - - - - -	3,25,83,184	3,258,318	47,06,367	1,882,547
SALT, OPIUM, RUM, GRAIN and CATTLE - - - - -	1,51,36,331	1,513,633	9,49,927	379,970
<b>TOTAL ASSETS - - - - -</b>	<b>12,63,32,148</b>	<b>12,633,214</b>	<b>1,89,76,112</b>	<b>7,590,445</b>
BOND, Register, and other DEBTS bearing Interest - - - - -	26,51,38,709	26,513,870	65,01,460	2,600,584
ARREARS and DEBTS not bearing Interest - - - - -	6,29,58,200	6,295,820	17,17,785	687,114
<b>TOTAL DEBTS - - - - -</b>	<b>32,80,96,909</b>	<b>32,809,690</b>	<b>82,19,245</b>	<b>3,287,698</b>
<b>COMMERCIAL</b>				
CASH - - - - -	14,43,849	144,384	1,61,411	64,564
DEBTS - - - - -	69,40,629	694,062	2,12,266	84,906
EXPORT GOODS - - - - -	78,71,209	787,120	4,83,360	193,344
IMPORT GOODS - - - - -	21,41,494	214,149	2,80,656	112,263
<b>TOTAL ASSETS - - - - -</b>	<b>1,83,97,181</b>	<b>1,839,715</b>	<b>11,37,693</b>	<b>455,077</b>
ARREARS and DEBTS not bearing Interest - - - - -	10,68,818	106,881	- - - - -	- - - - -
<b>GRAND TOTAL of ASSETS - - - - -</b>	<b>14,47,29,329</b>	<b>14,472,929</b>	<b>2,01,13,805</b>	<b>8,045,522</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL of DEBTS - - - - -</b>	<b>32,91,65,727</b>	<b>32,916,571</b>	<b>82,19,245</b>	<b>3,287,698</b>
EXCESS of DEBTS Territorial - - - - -	20,17,64,761	20,176,476	- - - - -	- - - - -
EXCESS of ASSETS Territorial - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1,07,56,867	4,302,747
EXCESS of ASSETS Commercial - - - - -	1,73,28,363	1,732,834	11,37,693	455,077

N.B.—Current Rupees converted into £. St<sup>r</sup> at 2s. the Current Rupee.

Pagodas - - - - d° - - - - d° - - - - 8s. the Pagoda.

Bombay Rupees, d° - - - - d° - - - - 2s. 3d. the Rupee.

Dollars - - - - d° - - - - d° - - - - 5s. the Dollar.



the Company's Affairs in respect to their ASSETS and DEBTS, as they stood at the several ISLAND, and at the Residency of FORT MARLBRO', at the conclusion of the Year 1822/23.

BOMBAY.		PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.		FORT MARLBRO'.		TOTAL.	
Rupees.	£.	Dollars.	£.	Curr <sup>t</sup> Rupees.	£.	£.	
99,33,384	1,117,506	92,259	23,065	8,23,626	82,362	11,851,124	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	514,433	
87,53,821	984,805	326,540	81,635	- - -	- - -	3,113,007	
98,71,179	1,110,907	63,952	15,988	8,22,743	82,274	6,349,634	
43,949	4,944	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,898,547	
2,86,02,333	3,217,762	482,751	120,688	16,46,369	164,636	23,726,745	
20,80,263	234,029	124,197	31,049	29,859	2,986	29,382,518	
40,11,354	451,277	67,302	16,826	61,041	6,104	7,457,141	
60,91,617	685,306	191,499	47,875	90,900	9,090	36,839,659	
1,33,268	14,992	- - -	- - -	32,366	3,236	227,176	
12,13,140	136,478	- - -	- - -	54,798	5,480	920,926	
7,16,892	80,650	- - -	- - -	4,58,512	22,136	1,083,250	
20,17,688	226,990	70,537	17,634	2,21,363	45,851	616,887	
40,80,988	459,110	70,537	17,634	7,67,039	76,703	2,848,239	
27,782	3,125	- - -	- - -	183	18	116,624	
3,26,83,321	3,676,872	553,288	138,322	24,13,408	2,41,339	26,574,984	
61,19,399	688,431	191,499	47,875	91,083	9,108	36,949,683	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20,176,476	
2,25,10,716	2,532,456	291,252	72,813	15,55,469	1,55,546	7,063,562	
- - -	- - -	NETT EXCESS of DEBTS Territorial		- - -	£.	13,112,914	
40,53,206	455,985	70,537	17,634	7,66,856	76,685	2,738,215	
NET EXCESS of DEBTS in INDIA						£.	10,374,699

JAMES C. MELVILL,  
Aud<sup>t</sup> of India Acco<sup>t</sup>.

No. 15.

AMOUNT of BOND and other DEBTS owing by the EAST INDIA COMPANY, at their several Presidencies in the *East Indies*, on the 30th April 1823; the Rates of Interest which such Debts respectively carry; and the Annual Amount of such Interest.

TERRITORIAL:			£.
<b>BENGAL:</b>			
<b>DEBTS at INTEREST:</b>			
Loans, &c. at 6 per cent	- - - - S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>r</sup>	21,22,62,060	
D <sup>o</sup> - - from Vizier, at d <sup>o</sup>	- - - - -	1,03,82,094	
Deposits, at 6 per cent	- - - - -	3,247	
Bow Begum's Stipend Fund, at 6 per cent	- - - - -	55,98,436	
Promissory and Treasury Notes, at d <sup>o</sup>	- - - - -	3,22,016	
		22,85,67,853	
Batta, 16 per cent	- - - - -	3,65,70,856	26,51,38,709
Interest estimated on the above	- - - - -	43,49,062	
Treasury Notes not bearing Interest	- - - - -	16,13,900	
Bills payable on account other Presidencies	- - - - -	47,98,550	
Deposits	- - - - -	1,37,52,556	
Bonds, &c. ordered for payment, but not demanded	- - - - -	5,17,207	
<b>ARREARS AND DEBTS:</b>			
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>			
General	- - - - 38,75,330		
Judicial	- - - - 21,27,270		
Revenue	- - - - 72,03,689		
Marine	- - - - 3,25,451		
		1,35,31,740	
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT</b>	- - - -	1,57,11,296	
		2,92,43,036	
Batta, 16 per cent	- - - -	5,42,74,311	
		86,83,889	6,29,58,200
<b>TOTAL TERRITORIAL DEBTS at BENGAL</b>	- - C <sup>r</sup> R <sup>r</sup>		32,80,96,909
		At 2s. the Current Rupee	- - £. 32,809,690
<b>MADRAS.</b>			
<b>DEBTS at Interest:</b>			
Loans, at 8 per cent	- - - - - Pagodas	44,000	
D <sup>o</sup> - - 6 per cent	- - - - -	3,25,455	
Deposits, at 6 per cent	- - - - -	49,33,160	
Due the Government Bank	- - - - -	11,98,845	
	Pagodas	65,01,460	
	At 8s. the Pagoda	- - £.	2,600,584
Interest estimated	- - - - -	5,762	
Loans, &c. undischarged, on which Interest has ceased	- - - - -	1,12,922	
Deposits	- - - - -	9,41,972	
<b>ARREARS AND DEBTS:</b>			
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>			
General	- - - - 2,840		
Revenue	- - - - 25,994		
		28,834	
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT</b>	- - - -	6,28,295	
		6,57,129	
	Pagodas	17,17,785	
	At 8s. the Pagoda	- - £.	687,114
<b>TOTAL TERRITORIAL DEBTS at MADRAS</b>	- - £.		3,287,698
	Carried forward	- - £.	36,097,388

<b>BOMBAY:</b>		Brought forward - -	36,097,388
<b>DEBTS AT INTEREST:</b>			
Deposits, at 4 per cent	- - - - -	5,12,835	
Promissory Notes, at 6 per cent	- - - - -	26,000	
Deposits, at 6 per cent	- - - - -	15,41,428	
			20,80,263
Loans, &c. advertised for payment, but not demanded	- - - - -	1,23,149	
Deposits	- - - - -	10,31,372	
Demands not bearing Interest	- - - - -	47,177	
<b>ARREARS and DEBTS:</b>			
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>			
General	- - - - - 2,32,462		
Revenue	- - - - - 5,65,125		
Judicial	- - - - - 42,239		
Marine	- - - - - 4,74,685		
		13,14,511	
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT</b>	- - - - -	14,95,145	
		28,09,656	
			40,11,354
		Rupees	60,91,617
<b>TOTAL TERRITORIAL DEBTS at BOMBAY, at 2s. 3d the Rupee - - £.</b>			685,307
<b>FORT MARLBRO':</b>			
Promissory Notes	- - - - -	C <sup>t</sup> R <sup>s</sup> 29,859	
Deposits	- - - - -	61,041	
		C <sup>t</sup> R <sup>s</sup> 90,900	
<b>TOTAL TERRITORIAL DEBTS at FORT MARLBRO', at 2s. the C<sup>t</sup> Rupee - £.</b>			9,090
<b>PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND:</b>			
Deposits, &c. bearing Interest	- - - - - D <sup>rs</sup>	- - -	124,197
Interest on the above	- - - - -	6,945	
Deposits not bearing Interest	- - - - -	17,057	
Arrears	- - - - -	43,300	
			67,302
		Dollars	191,499
<b>TOTAL TERRITORIAL DEBTS at PRINCE of WALES ISLAND, at 5s. the Dollar - £.</b>			47,875
<b>TOTAL TERRITORIAL DEBTS in INDIA - - £.</b>			36,839,660
<b>COMMERCIAL:</b>			
<b>BENGAL:</b>			
Commission due to the Agents	- - - - - 5,35,492		
Debts due on sundry Accounts	- - - - - 2,06,934		
Arrears of Allowances, &c.	- - - - - 1,78,969		
		9,21,395	
Batta, 16 per cent	- - - - -	1,47,423	
		Current Rupees	10,68,818
<b>TOTAL COMMERCIAL DEBTS at BENGAL - - - £.</b>			106,881
<b>MADRAS: - - - - - None.</b>			
<b>BOMBAY:</b>			
Arrears	- - - - -	Rupees - - -	27,782
<b>TOTAL COMMERCIAL DEBTS at BOMBAY, at 2s. 3d. the Rupee - - £.</b>			3,125
<b>FORT MARLBRO' - - - - - C<sup>t</sup> R<sup>s</sup> - - - - - 190</b>			
<b>At 2s. the C<sup>t</sup> Rupee - - £.</b>			19
<b>TOTAL COMMERCIAL DEBTS in INDIA - - - £.</b>			110,025
<b>TOTAL DEBTS in INDIA - - - - - £.</b>			36,949,685

No. 15—continued.

## ANNUAL AMOUNT OF INTEREST ON DEBTS.

	Principal.	Rates of Interest.	Annual Interest.	£.
<b>BENGAL.</b>				
On Loans, &c. - - - - S <sup>r</sup> R <sup>s</sup>	22,85,67,853	6 per Cent	1,37,14,071	-
Batta, 16 per cent - - - - -	3,65,70,856		21,94,251	
Current Rupees -	26,51,38,709	C <sup>r</sup> R <sup>s</sup>	1,59,08,322	£. 1,590,832
£.	26,513,870			
<b>MADRAS:</b>				
On Loans, &c. - - - - Pagodas	44,000	8 per Cent	3,520	
Deposits, &c. - - - - -	64,57,460	6 - „ -	3,87,447	
Pagodas	65,01,460	Pagodas	3,90,967	
At 8 s. the Pagoda - £.	2,600,584		At 8 s. the Pagoda	£. 156,386
<b>BOMBAY:</b>				
On Deposits - - - - Rupees	5,12,835	4 per Cent	20,513	
Promissory Notes, &c. - - - -	15,67,428	6 - „ -	94,045	
Rupees	20,80,263	Rupees	114,558	
At 2 s. 3 d. the Rupee - £.	234,030		At 2 s. 3 d. the Rupee	£. 12,887
<b>FORT MARLBRO':</b>				
On Promissory Notes - - - - C <sup>r</sup> R <sup>s</sup>	90,900	10 per Cent	9,090	
At 2 s. the Current Rupee - £.	9,090		At 2 s. the C <sup>r</sup> R <sup>s</sup>	£. 909
<b>PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND</b>				
Deposits - - - - Dollars	124,197	6 per Cent	7,451	
At 5 s. the Dollar - £.	31,050		At 5 s. the Dollar	£. 1,863
AMOUNT bearing Interest - £.	29,388,624	Annual Interest thereon -		£. 1,762,877

(Errors excepted.)

East India House,  
11th May 1825. }JAMES C. MELVILL,  
Aud<sup>r</sup> of India Acco<sup>ts</sup>.

No. 16.—Probable Receipts and Disbursements	- BENGAL Government	- - - - -	pp. 52—57
No. 17. - - - - D°	- MADRAS Government	- - - - -	pp. 58—61
No. 18. - - - - D°	- BOMBAY Government	- - - - -	pp. 62—67
No. 19.—Receipts and Disbursements	- BENCOOLEN and its Dependencies	- - - - -	pp. 68—69
No. 20. - - - - D°	- PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND	- - - - -	pp. 70—71
<hr/>			
No. 21.—Trade at Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bencoolen, and Prince of Wales Island	- - - - -	- - - - -	p. 72.
No. 22.—Amount received for SALES of Import Goods	- - - - -	- - - - -	p. 73.
No. 23.—Prime Cost of all CARGOES purchased in India	- - - - -	- - - - -	p. 74

## D° - - - No. 16.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and Disbursements

		Sicca Rupees.	
To BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1823:			
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT.</b>			
General - - - - -		3,51,40,901	
Judicial - - - - -		3,83,193	
Revenue - - - - -	2,56,64,998		
Customs - - - - -	1,21,769		
Salt and Opium - - - - -	5,79,843		
		2,63,68,610	
Marine - - - - -		3,634	
			6,18,94,338
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT:</b>			
			9,70,076
			6,28,64,414
<b>ORDINARY RECEIPTS</b>			
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT</b>			
General:			
Sale of Présents - - - - -		55,000	
Judicial Fees and Fines, collected by Resident at Delhi - - - - -		30,000	
Mints - - - - -		200,000	
General Post Office and Subordinates - - - - -		500,000	
Stamp Duties - - - - -		18,70,000	
			26,55,000
Judicial:			
Duty on Licences for Sale of Liquors, and Fees, &c. of the Justices - - - - -		2,50,000	
Fees and Fines in Provincial Courts - - - - -		1,40,000	
Police: Rent of resumed Thanadaree Lands - - - - -		68,000	
		4,58,000	
Western Provinces: Fees and Forfeitures, &c. - - - - -		87,000	
			5,45,000
Revenue:			
Land Revenue on account the Current Year - - - - -	2,74,25,000		
Surplus Révenue not included in the Jummah - - - - -	2,80,000		
Balances of former Years - - - - -	17,70,000		
Abkaree and Syer - - - - -	21,25,000		
		3,16,00,000	
Western Provinces:			
Land Revenues Current Year - - - - -	3,50,00,000		
D° not included in the Jummah - - - - -	4,10,000		
Balances of former Years - - - - -	19,00,000		
Abkaree and Syer - - - - -	21,60,000		
		3,94,70,000	
Ceded Territory:			
Land Revenues, &c. - - - - -	36,00,000		
Tributes from Rajah of Joypore and Kota, &c. - - - - -	13,00,000		
		49,00,000	
Customs and Town Duties - - - - -	36,00,000		
D° - D° in Western Provinces - - - - -	29,00,000		
		65,00,000	
Salt: Receipts from the Sale of - - - - -		1,83,00,000	
Opium:			
Expected Receipts, deducting probable Balances } outstanding - - - - -	54,95,000		
Balance of 1822/23 - - - - -	21,05,000		
	76,00,000		
Malwah Opium, Sale at Bombay - - - - -	11,00,000		
		87,00,000	
Marine: Pilotage, &c. - - - - -		2,85,000	
			10,97,55,000
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT:</b>			
Subsidy from Rajah of Nagpore - - - - -			11,29,55,000
			3,85,000
			11,32,80,000
Carried forward - - - - -			17,61,44,414

of the BENGAL Government, from 1st May 1823 to 30th April 1824 - - - - C<sup>t</sup>

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS			Sicca Rupees.
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT</b>			
<b>General :</b>			
Durbar Charges, Governor General's Office, &c.	- - - -	6,29,000	
Embassies to Native Courts	- - - -	9,50,000	
Temporary Embassies, &c.	- - - -	8,15,000	
Pay of Auxiliary Troops as per Treaty with Scindia, &c.	- - - -	9,35,000	
Salaries of the Governor General and Members of Council	- - - -	5,37,000	
Public Offices and Establishments at the Presidency	- - - -	24,78,800	
Mint and Assay Offices	- - - -	3,30,000	
General Post Office and Subordinates	- - - -	5,10,000	
Stamp Office	- - - -	5,50,000	
Nizamut Stipends	- - - -	16,80,000	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	- - - -	90,000	
		<b>95,04,800</b>	
<b>Provisional Battalions</b>			
Lower Provinces	- - - - 5,00,000		
Western d <sup>o</sup> including Nujeebs	- - - - 6,00,000		
Calcutta Native Militia	- - - - 1,60,000		
		<b>12,60,000</b>	
Corps raised for Western Malwah, &c.	- - - -	3,29,000	
Delhi and Kumaoon, Judicial and Police Charges	- - - -	1,56,200	
			<b>1,12,50,000</b>
<b>Judicial :</b>			
Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges	- - - -	3,91,000	
Justices of the Peace, Coroner, &c.	- - - -	2,49,000	
Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts	- - - -	4,90,000	
Provincial Courts of Appeal	- - - -	7,67,000	
City and Zillah Adawluts	- - - -	20,69,000	
Diet of Prisoners	- - - -	2,92,000	
Provincial Police	- - - -	7,67,000	
Pensions of Hill Chiefs	- - - -	30,000	
		<b>50,55,000</b>	
<b>Western Provinces, including Benares :</b>			
Special Commission	- - - - 94,000		
Provincial Court of Appeal	- - - - 4,13,000		
City and Zillah Adawluts	- - - - 13,47,000		
Diet of Prisoners	- - - - 2,97,000		
Provincial Police	- - - - 69,000		
Police Establishment and Pensions	- - - - 8,90,000		
		<b>31,10,000</b>	
<b>Revenue :</b>			
Board of Revenue and Establishment	- - - - 3,40,000		
Charges Collecting the Land Revenue and Syer	- - - - 17,19,000		
Poolbundy	- - - - 2,95,000		
Pensions including Madrissa College	- - - - 5,15,000		
		<b>28,70,000</b>	
<b>Western Provinces, including Benares :</b>			
Board of Revenue, Salaries, &c.	- - - - 2,65,000		
Charges collecting the Land Revenue and Syer	- - - - 26,25,000		
Stipends and Allowances, including Pensions, to Royal Family at Benares	- - - - 44,75,000		
		<b>73,65,000</b>	
Ceded Territory :—Charges Collecting Revenues	- - - - 8,65,000		
		<b>82,30,000</b>	
		<b>1,11,00,000</b>	<b>1,94,15,000</b>
Carried forward			

## D' - - - - - No. 16.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and

		Brought forward	Sicca Rupees
			17,61,44,414
<b>EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:</b>			
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>			
General			
Loan at 5 per cent, dated 31st March 1823		9,18,00,000	
Remittable 6 per cent Loan		24,00,000	
Subscriptions to Loan of March 1822		11,70,000	
Treasury Notes bearing Interest		1,65,51,000	
- D° - not bearing Interest		1,08,00,000	
Interest on Bank Shares		62,000	
Bills outstanding on 30th April 1824		1,00,00,000	
Deposits		1,25,000	
Assessment Department		5,00,000	
Profit and Loss		4,00,000	
Committee for improving Town of Calcutta		2,00,000	
Account Current, London:		13,40,08,000	
Bills on Court, for principal of Remittable Loan	31,00,000		
D° - - for Interest on Debt	28,00,000		
Miscellaneous	1,00,000		
	60,00,000		
Amount of Political Stores	16,00,000		
		76,00,000	
Sale of Political Stores		60,000	
<b>SUPPLIES from the COMMERCIAL BRANCH:</b>			
Payments into the Treasury on account Sales of Imports		30,00,000	
<b>SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES.</b>			
<i>Fort St. George.</i>			
Supplies to Bengal		64,34,050	
<i>Bombay</i>			
Supplies to Bengal	17,47,000		
Sale of Malwah Opium, in 1821/22	43,08,225		
		60,55,225	
<i>Prince of Wales Island</i>			
Advances to Bengal Troops, &c.		1,90,000	
<i>Fort Marlbro'</i>			
Advances to Military Department		1,70,000	
Judicial:			15,75,17,275
Deposits	37,00,000		
Fauzil Remittances, &c.	50,000		
		37,50,000	
Western Provinces Deposits	13,00,000		
Fauzil Remittances, &c.	20,000		
		13,20,000	
Revenue:			50,70,000
Deposits	32,00,000		
Fees, Fines, &c.	2,00,000		
		34,00,000	
Western Provinces: Deposits, &c.	56,00,000		
Tuckavee Advances	3,00,000		
Tullubana, &c.	1,50,000		
		59,50,000	
Ceded Territory:			
Deposits	50,000		
Tuckavee Advances	90,000		
Miscellaneous	50,000		
		1,90,000	
Carried forward		95,40,000	16,25,87,275
			17,61,44,414



## Disbursements of the BENGAL Government—continued. — — — — — G.

ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.				Sicca Rupees.
Revenue Department—continued	- - Brought forward	- -	1,11,00,000	1,94,15,000
Customs,				
Proportion of Salaries, &c.	- - - 55,000			
Commission and Establishments	- - - 4,45,000			
		5,00,000		
Western Provinces Charges	- - - - -	3,75,000		
Salt:			8,75,000	
Advances for the Manufacture of	- - - - -	31,00,000		
Salt and Opium, Convention with the French	- - - - -	4,00,000		
Aurang, and other Charges, including Commission	- - - - -	17,00,000		
Opium:			52,00,000	
Salaries, Establishments, &c.	- - - - -	3,40,000		
Advances for the Manufacture of	- - - - -	11,26,000		
		14,75,000		
Advances for Mulwah Opium	- - - - -	42,25,000		
Marine:			57,00,000	
Pilot Schooners, Establishments, &c.	- - - - -	- - -	9,05,000	
Stones from London	- - - - -	- - -	45,000	
				9,50,000
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT</b>				
Ordinary and Extraordinary Charges	- - - - -	- - -	3,51,27,000	4,32,40,000
Stores from London	- - - - -	- - -	8,56,000	
				3,59,83,000
<b>EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.</b>				
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT.</b>				
General.				
Interest on Debt, Treasury Notes, &c.	- - - - -	- - -	1,35,00,000	
Loans to be paid off, 31st March 1822	- - - - -	13,11,40,000		
D° - - D° - 30th June 1811	- - - - -	5,00,000		
D° - - D° - 30th June 1813 to 1820	- - - - -	9,00,000		
D° - Remittable 6 per cent Loan of 30th June 1822	- - - - -	24,00,000		
D° - Subscriptions to Loan of 31st March 1822	- - - - -	11,70,000		
		13,61,10,000		
Treasury Notes at 6 months, and 5 per cent	64,00,000			
D° Payable on demand	- - - 58,00,000			
		1,22,00,000		
			14,83,10,000	
Bills outstanding 30th April 1823	- - - - -	- - -	1,12,00,000	
Buildings and purchase of Dead Stock	- - - - -	- - -	27,59,000	
Account Current, London.				
Treasure to be remitted to England	- - - - -	40,00,000		
Bills for remittable 6 per cent Loan re-transferred	- - - - -	24,00,000		
Miscellaneous	- - - - -	1,70,000		
		65,70,000		
<b>HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT</b>				
Mauritius	- - - - -	- - -	2,00,000	
Payments on account Madras and Bombay	- - - - -	- - -	4,30,000	
			72,00,000	
<b>SUPPLIES to other PRESIDENCIES.</b>				
Fort St. George:				
Treasure to be remitted	- - - - -	- - -	43,00,000	
Bills to be paid	- - - - -	- - -	32,00,000	
On account the Mysore Princes	- - - - -	- - -	3,50,000	
			78,50,000	
			19,08,19,000	7,92,23,000
Carried forward				

D' - - - - - No. 16,—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and

		Sicca Rupees
Brought forward - - -		17,61,44,414
<b>EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:</b>		
General and Judicial Departments - - Brought forward - - -	16,25,87,275	
Revenue Department— <i>continued</i> - - and Brought forward - -	95,40,000	
Customs :		
Deposits - - - - -	1,50,000	
Godown Rents, &c. - - - - -	70,000	
	2,20,000	
Salt; Sale of Confiscated, &c. - - - - -	2,75,000	
Opium. D° - - - - -	5,000	
	1,00,40,000	
Interest		
Received on account arrears of Revenue and Tuckavee Advances - - -	3,00,000	
	17,29,27,275	
Marine		
Deposits, &c. - - - - -	10,000	
	17,29,37,275	
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT</b>		
Off-Reckonings - - - - -	11,00,000	
Sale of Horses - - - - -	1,70,000	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	7,00,000	
	19,70,000	
		17,49,07,275
		35,10,51,689
		Sicca Rupees - - -

East India House,  
11th May 1825.

(Errors excepted.)

## Disbursements of the BENGAL Government—continued, ———— C.

		Brought forward - - -	Sicca Rupees
			7,92,23,000
<b>EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.</b>			
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT - General—continued—and Brought forward</b>		19,08,19,000	
<b>SUPPLIES to other PRESIDENCIES—continued.</b>			
<b>BOMBAY.</b>			
Treasure to be remitted - - - - -	23,00,000		
Bills to be paid - - - - -	25,00,000		
Malwah Opium to be sold at Bombay - - - - -	11,00,000		
Stipend to Bajee Row and Chumnajee Oppa - - - - -	11,00,000		
Subscriptions to Loan of March 1822 - - - - -	1,50,000		
		71,50,000	
Fort Marlbro' Bills to be drawn, and other Supplies - - - - -	- - -	12,00,000	
Prince of Wales Island - - D° - - D° - - - - -	- - -	6,00,000	
St. Helena: Supplies - - - - -	- - -	50,000	
<b>SUPPLIES to the COMMERCIAL BRANCH</b>			
Advances on account Investments, &c. - - - - -	1,17,00,000		
<b>Canton</b>			
Treasure to be remitted - - - - -	21,00,000		
Bills to be drawn - - - - -	64,00,000		
	85,00,000		
Judicial		2,02,00,000	
Deposits - - - - -	30,00,000		22,00,19,000
Fauzil Remittances, &c. - - - - -	90,000		
		30,90,000	
Western Provinces: Deposits - - - - -	12,00,000		
Fauzil Remittances - - - - -	60,000		
		12,60,000	
Revenue			43,50,000
Deposits - - - - -	30,00,000		
Loss by Remittances, &c. - - - - -	1,40,000		
		31,40,000	
Western Provinces: Deposits - - - - -	54,00,000		
Tuckavee Advances - - - - -	2,40,000		
Loss by Remittances, &c. - - - - -	1,70,000		
		58,10,000	
Ceded Territory			89,50,000
Deposits - - - - -	80,000		
Tuckavee Advance - - - - -	1,30,000		
Refund Collections - - - - -	40,000		
		2,50,000	
Customs			70,000
Deposits - - - - -	10,000		
Charges refunded. - - - - -	60,000		
		70,000	
Salt. Reward for Confiscated, &c. - - - - -	- - -	45,000	
Opium d° - d° - - - - -	- - -	20,000	
		93,35,000	
		23,37,04,000	
Marine: Advances for building Pilot Schooner - - - - -	- - -	1,60,000	23,38,64,000
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT</b>			
Off-Reckonings - - - - -	- - -	3,00,000	
Military Buildings, &c. - - - - -	- - -	12,00,000	
			15,00,000
			31,45,87,000
<b>BALANCE</b> —Amount expected to remain on 30th April 1824 - - - - -	- - -	- - -	3,64,64,689
		Sicca Rupees - - -	35,10,51,689

JAMES C. MELVILL,

Audt of India Acco<sup>r</sup>.

## D° - - No 17.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and Disbursements

To BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1823:		Rupees.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT	1,91,20,115	
Revenue	1,39,33,770	
Marine	2,410	
		3,30,56,295
MILITARY DEPARTMENT	- - -	18,83,285
		3,49,39,580
<b>ORDINARY RECEIPTS:</b>		
<b>GENERAL DEPARTMENT</b>		
Post Office Collections	2,60,000	
Peishcush and Subsidies from Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin	34,33,111	
Mint Duties	1,30,000	
Durbar Presents, &c.	12,000	
		38,35,111
<b>Revenue:</b>		
Presidency and Subordinates:		
Land Revenues—Current Year	73,83,172	
D° - - Balances	10,68,270	
Customs	19,26,182	
	1,03,77,624	
Ceded and Conquered Countries:		
Land Revenues—Current Year	2,66,81,982	
D° - - Balances	10,30,699	
Customs	35,32,547	
	3,12,45,228	
Salt—Receipts from the Sale of	29,00,000	
Stamp Duties	5,06,372	
Extra Revenues	2,00,000	
		4,52,29,224
<b>Judicial:</b>		
Receipts in the Provincial and Zillah Courts, &c.	- - -	1,60,000
<b>Marine:</b>		
Expected Receipts	- - -	64,600
<b>Military:</b>		
Expected Receipts	- - -	6,52,000
		4,99,40,935
<b>EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:</b>		
Government Bank	1,80,000	
Deposits	55,00,000	
Funds of Public Institutions	20,48,000	
Carnatic Deposit	15,94,000	
Petty Claims, discharged	64,600	
Due by Nizam's Government	22,97,296	
Miscellaneous	3,36,920	
<b>Account Current, London:</b>		
Bills to be drawn	10,00,000	
Supplies from Ceylon	62,000	
Miscellaneous	5,00,000	
	15,62,000	
Carried forward	- - -	1,35,83,316
		8,48,80,515

of the MADRAS Government, from 1st May 1823 to 30th April 1824 - - - - - C<sup>r</sup>.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:		Rupees.
<b>GENERAL DEPARTMENT:</b>		
Salaries of the Governor and Council - - - - -	2,51,516	
Durbar Charges, and Governor's Office and Establishments - -	3,28,896	
Allowance to Officers of His Majesty's squadron - - - - -	69,000	
Salaries and Establishments at the Presidency and Subordinates -	14,66,640	
Interest Account—Payments on Loans, Deposits, &c. - - - -	18,43,300	
<b>STIPENDS and ALLOWANCES:</b>		
To the Nabob of the Carnatic - - - - -	10,07,270	
To Families and Officers of the late Nabobs - - - - -	6,08,690	
To the Rajah of Tanjore - - - - -	10,32,500	
To the Nabob of Masulipatam - - - - -	48,000	
To Families of the late Tippoo and Hyder Ally - - - - -	2,28,870	
Expense of the Mysore Princes in Bengal - - - - -	3,30,750	
Pensions at the Presidency and Subordinates - - - - -	1,00,000	
Contributions to Public and Charitable Institutions - - - -	91,215	
	34,47,295	
Hospital and Vaccine Establishments - - - - -	1,01,400	75,08,047
<b>Judicial:</b>		
Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Officers - - - - -	2,34,690	
Justices of Peace, Law Charges, &c. - - - - -	81,010	
Police Charges at the Presidency - - - - -	72,600	
Sudder Dewanney Fouzdarry and Zillah Adawluts - - - - -	26,05,691	29,93,991
<b>Revenue:</b>		
Board of Revenue and Offices at the Presidency - - - - -	2,32,691	
Charges Collection at the Presidency and Subordinates - - - -	7,86,298	
	10,18,989	
- - D <sup>o</sup> - - in the Ceded and Conquered Countries - - - -	35,32,822	
Customs—Charges Collection - - - - -	8,91,327	
Salt - - - - D <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	8,13,043	
Stamp Charges - - - - -	75,539	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -	9,41,814	
Peishcush for the Northern Circars - - - - -	1,08,25,825	
Rajah's Share of the Revenue in Malabar - - - - -	2,58,186	1,83,57,545
<b>Marine:</b>		
Salaries, Establishments, &c. - - - - -	- - -	1,11,700
<b>Military:</b>		
Pay and Allowances, including King's Troops - - - - -	1,84,59,000	
General Staff and Military Officers - - - - -	14,50,000	
Ordnance, Medical and Camp Equipage Department - - - - -	20,99,220	
Commissariat - - - - -	22,80,000	
	2,42,88,220	2,89,71,283
		5,32,59,503
Carried forward - - -		5,32,59,503

## D' - - - - - No. 17.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and

	Brought forward - - -	- - -	1,35,83,316	Rupees 8,48,80,515
<b>SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES:</b>				
<i>Bengal</i>				
Bills to be drawn - - - - -		32,30,000		
Remittance to Hydrabad - - - - -		66,91,000		
Stipends of Mysore Princes - - - - -		3,30,750		
Miscellaneous - - - - -		1,30,000		
		<u>1,03,81,750</u>		
<i>Bombay:</i>				
Advances to be made - - - - -			12,10,000	
Revenue:				
Recoveries of Advances - - - - -		13,00,000		
Miscellaneous - - - - -		2,00,000		
		<u>15,00,000</u>		
Military:				
Expected Receipts - - - - -			1,50,000	
			<u>1,32,41,750</u>	
				2,68,25,066
<b>TOTAL TERRITORIAL RECEIPTS - Rupees</b>				<b>11,17,05,581</b>
<b>COMMERCIAL:</b>				
To BALANCE:—Amount remaining on 30th April 1823 - - - - -			5,64,485	
Sales of Imports and Exports - - - - -		3,37,000		
Issues for the Public Service - - - - -		2,66,000		
Miscellaneous - - - - -		1,90,000		
		<u>7,93,000</u>		
<b>TOTAL COMMERCIAL - - -</b>				<b>13,57,485</b>
<b>TOTAL TERRITORIAL and COMMERCIAL - Rupees</b>				<b>11,30,63,066</b>

## Disbursements of the MADRAS Government—continued. - - - - - C.

		Brought forward - - Rupees	5,32,59,503
<b>EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:</b>			
Outstanding Loan, Paper to be discharged	- - - -	5,000	
Buildings and Repairs	- - - -	1,00,000	
Charges on Treasure	- - - -	27,000	
Carnatic Commissioners	- - - -	40,000	
D* - Deposit of the Current Year	- - - -	11,90,000	
Deposits repayable	- - - -	55,00,000	
Funds of Public Institutions repayable	- - - -	9,40,000	
Advances on account of Mysore Government	- - - -	90,000	
Mint Bullion Certificates to be discharged	- - - -	25,05,500	
Miscellaneous	- - - -	6,80,000	
Account Current, London :		1,10,77,500	
Remittance of Bullion to Europe	- - - - 50,00,000		
Advances on account Ceylon, &c.	- - - - 90,000		
Miscellaneous	- - - - 50,000		
		51,40,000	
<b>SUPPLIES to other PRESIDENCIES:</b>			
<i>Bengal:</i>			
Securities of Supreme Government, to be paid off	- 28,69,550		
Interest on Securities, &c.	- 30,00,000		
Residency at Hyderabad	- 1,94,500		
Remittance to Nagpore, &c.	- 1,50,000		
Miscellaneous	- 2,20,000		
		64,34,050	
<i>Bombay:</i>			
Supplies from Malabar Coast	- - - - 33,00,000		
Miscellaneous	- - - - 3,15,000		
		36,15,000	
			2,62,66,550
Revenue :			
Tuckavy, &c. Advances	- - - -		14,00,000
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT:</b>			
Buildings and Repairs	- - - -	5,50,000	
Arrears of former Years	- - - -	4,00,000	
Extraordinary and contingent Charges	- - - -	17,60,000	
Stores supplied from Commercial Department	- - - -	60,000	
		27,70,000	
			3,04,36,550
			8,36,96,053
By BALANCE :—Amount expected to remain in the different Departments, on 30th April 1844 - -			2,69,46,413
			11,06,42,466
<b>TOTAL TERRITORIAL CHARGES - Rupees</b>			
<b>COMMERCIAL:</b>			
Establishments at the Presidency and Subordinates	- - - -	1,70,600	
Advances for Investment	- - - -	22,50,000	
			24,20,600
<b>TOTAL COMMERCIAL - - -</b>			
<b>TOTAL TERRITORIAL and COMMERCIAL - Rupees</b>			
			11,30,63,066

JAMES C. MELVILL,  
Aud<sup>r</sup> of India Acco<sup>s</sup>.

D<sup>o</sup> = = = No: 18.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and Disbursements

		Rupees.	
To BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the following Departments, on 30th April 1823:			
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>			
General	- - - - -	42,16,964	
Revenue	- - - - - 52,39,366		
Customs	- - - - - 66,369		
		53,05,735	
Marine	- - - - -	1,76,929	
			96,99,628
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT:</b> - - - - -			
			17,78,063
			1,14,77,691
<b>ORDINARY RECEIPTS:</b>			
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>			
General			
Post Office and Mints	- - - - -	1,41,300	
Stamp Duty	- - - - -	1,71,700	
			3,13,000
Revenue:			
Land Revenues, and Sayer at the Presidency	- - 4,28,500		
D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup> - Subordinates	- - 18,78,800		
D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup> in Ceded and Conquered Countries	- 1,53,27,100		
		1,76,34,400	
Customs:			
Charges Collection at the Presidency	- - 9,57,000		
D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup> - Subordinates	- - 5,25,000		
D <sup>o</sup> - in the Ceded and Conquered Countries	- 18,13,700		
		32,95,700	
			2,09,30,100
Judicial:			
Bombay County Fund	- - - - -	90,000	
Fees and Fines in Country Courts	- - - - -	46,600	
			1,36,600
Opium: Sale of			
May be transferred to the Bengal Opium Agent in Malwa	- -	30,35,500	
		12,00,000	
			42,35,500
Marine:			
Hire of Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, &c.	- - - - -	- - -	1,57,500
			2,57,72,700
<b>EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:</b>			
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>			
General:			
Bills receivable	- - - - -	98,600	
D <sup>o</sup> Payable, may be outstanding	- - - - -	60,000	
Accountant General to Recorder's Court	- - - - -	50,000	
Civil, Military, and other Funds	- - - - -	1,97,100	
Sundry Receipts	- - - - -	29,600	
			4,35,300
Account Current, London:			
Bills on the Court	- - - - - 7,50,000		
Advances in England to be recovered	- - - - - 2,000		
		7,52,000	
			11,87,300
Carried forward	- - - R <sup>o</sup>	11,87,300	3,72,50,391



of the BOMBAY Government, from 1st May 1823 to 30th April 1824 - - - - C.

		Rupees.
<b>By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:</b>		
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>		
<b>General:</b>		
Salaries to the Governor and Council, including Arrears - - -	4,07,800	
D° Allowances, &c. at the Presidency - - - - -	9,89,700	
D° - - D° - - Subordinates - - - - -	7,56,600	
Post Office and Mint Charges - - - - -	1,39,800	
Interest on Debt, &c. - - - - -	90,000	
Ecclesiastical Department - - - - -	1,34,000	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -	54,500	
		25,72,400
<b>Revenue:</b>		
Charges Collection at Bombay - - - - - 54,400		
D° - - D° - Subordinates - - - - - 2,21,500		
D° - - D° in Ceded and Conquered Countries - 23,37,200		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - - 11,02,900		
D° - to Bajee Row and Chmnajee Appa - - - 11,00,000		
Stipends to the Nawab of Surat and his Officers - 1,12,700		
	49,28,700	
<b>Customs:</b>		
Charges Collection at the Presidency - - - - - 1,20,860		
D° - - D° - Subordinates - - - - - 68,740		
D° in the Ceded and Conquered Countries - - - 1,99,100		
	3,88,700	
		53,17,400
<b>Judicial</b>		
Recorder's Court, Police Establishment, Law Charges, &c. -	1,83,300	
Bombay County Fund - - - - -	79,200	
Country Courts - - - - -	14,40,300	
		17,02,800
Opium Purchase of, including Establishment and Contingencies -		10,20,700
<b>Marine:</b>		
Office Establishment and Charges - - - - -	1,05,300	
Bombay Cruizers and Vessels - - - - -	2,61,700	
Marine Charges - - - - -	1,26,400	
Pattamar Luggage and other Boats - - - - -	33,300	
Surat Cruizers and Charges - - - - -	30,000	
Charges on account Dry Docks, Marine Yards, Mooring Chains, &c. -	55,800	
D° - on Marine Stores - - - - -	21,000	
Batta and House Rent to H. M. Navy - - - - -	14,000	
		6,47,500
		1,12,60,800
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT.</b>		
Pay and Allowances, including King's Troops - - - - -	78,40,000	
Baroda Subsidiary Force - - - - -	15,80,000	
General Staff - - - - -	4,50,000	
Poonah Auxiliary Force - - - - -	4,95,000	
Contingencies - - - - -	16,20,000	
Off-Reckonings - - - - -	2,40,000	
Repairs - - - - -	7,00,000	
		1,29,25,000
Carried forward - - - R°		2,41,85,800

D\* - - - - - No. 18.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and

		Brought forward - - - R'	3,72,50,391
<b>EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.</b>			
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT: General—continued and Brought forward</b>		11,87,300	
<b>SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES:</b>			
<i>Bengal:</i>			
Specie and Bullion may be received - - - - -	25,00,000		
Bills may be drawn - - - - -	25,00,000		
Disbursements on account this Presidency - - - - -	11,58,000		
	61,58,000		
<i>Fort St. George.</i>			
Specie and Bullion may be received - - - - -	30,00,000		
Disbursements on account this Presidency - - - - -	42,000		
Sundry Receipts - - - - -	6,900		
	30,48,900		
		1,03,94,200	
<b>Revenue</b>			
Sale of Salt - - - - -		17,400	
Thasra Phan's Dana - - - - -		22,200	
Deposit Commission on Land Duty - - - - -		37,500	
Sundry Receipts - - - - -		13,900	
		91,000	
<b>Customs.</b>			
Sale of Salt in the Concan, deducting Purchase - - - - -		50,100	
			1,41,100
<b>Commercial:</b>			
Amount expected to be received from the Import Warehouse-keeper - - - - -			14,67,000
<b>Marine:</b>			
Recoveries on account hire of Dry Docks, &c. - - - - -		13,700	
Surplus Pilotage, &c. - - - - -		12,000	
Sale of Stores - - - - -	3,55,000		
Deduct Purchase - - - - -	2,55,000		
	1,00,000		
			1,25,700
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT:</b>			
Sale of Stores - - - - -	4,60,000		
Deduct Purchase - - - - -	2,80,000		
	-1,80,000		
Bazar Collections - - - - -		55,000	
Amount may be received from Cutch Government - - - - -		2,00,000	
Miscellaneous - - - - -		41,500	
		4,76,500	
			1,26,04,500
			Rupees - - 4,98,54,891

Disbursements of the BOMBAY Government—continued. - - - - - C<sup>r</sup>.

		Brought forward - - - R <sup>r</sup>	2,41,85,800
<b>EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:</b>			
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>			
<b>General:</b>			
Promissory Notes advertised, but not demanded	- - -	33,600	
Bills payable	- - -	1,03,300	
Enamdars	- - -	1,97,000	
Repairs to Roads, Charges collecting, Wheel Tax, &c.	- - -	1,37,000	
Dead Stock may be supplied	- - -	25,000	
Charges constructing Church at Kaira	- - -	9,500	
Civil, Military and other Funds	- - -	1,04,000	
Town Hall Committee	- - -	18,000	
D <sup>o</sup> - Lotteries	- - -	2,000	
Prize Property captured by the Bombay Troops, and in the Deccan	- - -	5,62,000	
Sundry Disbursements	- - -	17,100	
Account Current, London:			
Subscription to Civil and Military Funds, and School Society	56,600	12,08,500	
Pension to Ambassador from the King of Persia	12,000		
		68,600	
<b>SUPPLIES to other PRESIDENCIES</b>			
<i>Bengal.</i>			
Loans may be discharged by Bills on England	4,08,000		
Interest on 6 per cent Loans	7,00,000		
Bills on account that Presidency	1,00,000		
Disbursements - d <sup>o</sup> including Pensions, &c.	1,39,000		
Advances and Supplies on account H. M. Government	4,00,000		
Amount of Opium, &c. to be placed in the hands of the Bengal Agent in Malwa	12,50,000		
		29,97,000	
<i>Fort St. George.</i>			
Advances to the Military Paymaster in the Carnatic	9,00,000		
Disbursements, Supplies, &c. on account that Presidency	4,64,200		
		13,64,200	
<i>Canton.</i>			
Bills may be paid on account Supra-Cargoes at Canton	- - -	10,00,000	
			66,38,300
<b>Revenue:</b>			
Charges on account Surveys	- - -	1,04,000	
Buildings and Repairs	- - -	1,85,900	
Deposits, Dead Stock, &c.	- - -	81,500	
Tuccavee	- - -	31,000	
		4,03,300	
<b>Customs:</b>			
Dead Stock	- - -	10,000	
			4,13,300
<b>Judicial</b>			
Dead Stock	- - -	3,600	
Costs on Suits	- - -	3,200	
			6,800
<b>Commercial:</b>			
Advances for the Purchase of Investments, &c.	- - -	- - -	27,63,000
<b>Marine:</b>			
Charges of former years	- - -	1,68,500	
Vessels - d <sup>o</sup> & d <sup>o</sup>	- - -	2,28,500	
Building Vessels for the Bombay Marine	- - -	13,000	
Marine Buildings and Repairs, &c.	- - -	20,000	
			4,30,000
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT:</b>			
Field Allowances to King's and Company's Troops	- - -	6,17,000	1,02,51,400
Baroda Subsidiary Force	- - -	2,60,000	
Stores	- - -	20,000	
Contingencies	- - -	6,50,000	
Exchange	- - -	2,50,000	
			17,97,000
			1,20,48,400
<b>BALANCE.</b> —Amount expected to remain in the several Departments, on 30th April 1824			3,62,34,200
			1,36,20,691
		Rupees - -	4,98,54,891

D<sup>r</sup> - - - No. 18.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and Disbursements

			Rupees.
TO BALANCE.—Amount remaining in this Department, on 30th April 1823 - - - -			1,33,269
<b>RECEIPTS:</b>			
At the Presidency :			
Expected Amount for Sale of Export Goods - - - -	14,000		
D <sup>o</sup> - - - - on account Screws, &c. - - - -	9,500	23,500	
Sale of Imports :			
Probable Amount required by the Import Warehouse-keeper on } account monthly General Sales - - - - }	14,00,000		
Europe Imports supplied to the different Departments - -	1,20,000		
Sale of Madeira Wine - - - - - - - -	30,000	15,50,000	
Surat Commercial Resident :			
Probable Gain on Supplies of Piece Goods, &c. - - - -	1,425		
Absentee Fund - - - - - - - - - -	2,055	3,480	
			15,76,980
<b>TERRITORIAL BOOKS:</b>			
Probable Advances required for the purchase of Investments - - - -		27,63,634	
Deduct,			
Estimated Payments on account of Sale of Imports - - - -		14,67,318	
			12,96,316
		Rupees - -	30,06,365

East India House,  
11th May 1825.

(Errors excepted)

in the Commercial Department at BOMBAY, for 1823/24 - - - - - Cr.

BY ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.		Rupees.
<b>Commercial Charges:</b>		
<b>At the Presidency:</b>		
Export Department, Salary, Establishment, &c.	82,850	
Import - D° - - - D° - - - D° - - -	85,100	1,67,950
Subordinates, Salaries, Establishments, &c.		60,542
		<b>2,28,492</b>
<b>EXTRAORDINARIES:</b>		
<b>Charges on Merchandize:</b>		
<b>Import Department:</b>		
Dead Stock		250
<i>Surat</i>		
Charges on Cotton Investment, including Commission		1,71,334
<i>Kattywar</i>		
Charges on - - D° - - - - D° - - -		1,56,000
		<b>3 27,584</b>
<b>Investment</b>		
<b>At the Presidency:</b>		
Cotton Investment		34,100
<i>Surat</i>		
Cotton for Europe and China		12,01,389
<i>Kattywar:</i>		
Cotton for Europe and China		12,00,000
		<b>24,35,489</b>
<b>MAJOR COWPER Civil Engineer:</b>		
Payments by the Export Warehouse Keeper		15,000
		<b>Rupees - - 30,06,565</b>

JAMES C. MELVILL,  
Aud<sup>r</sup> of India Acco<sup>rs</sup>.

## D - No. 19.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Residency

		Rupees.
<b>TO BALANCE</b> :—Amount remaining in the Treasury, &c. on the 30th April 1823		7,41,389
<b>RECEIPTS :</b>		
Residency :		
Opium and Spirit Farms	58,512	
Subordinates :		
Customs at Nattai	10,500	
Storekeeper :		
Sale of Grain and Stores	22,000	
General Books :		
Expected Collection of Outstanding Balances, &c.	25,000	
	1,16,012	
Bengal :		
Balance : Amount of Bills to be drawn		4,14,626
		12,71,927

of BENCOOLEN and its Dependencies, from 1st May 1823 to 30th April 1824 - - C.

		Rupees.
<b>BY DISBURSEMENTS:</b>		
<b>Residency:</b>		
Salary of the Lieutenant Governor - - - - -	32,820	
D <sup>o</sup> of the Head and Second Assistants, including Office Rent -	38,328	
Public Offices - - - - -	90,261	
D <sup>o</sup> Establishments - - - - -	1,33,120	
Native Chiefs at Marlbro' - - - - -	15,429	
Pensions, including Invalid Officers - - - - -	14,741	
		3,24,699
<b>Charges, Merchandize:</b>		
Landing Stores, and shipping the Investment, &c. - - - - -	10,000	
Purchase of Rice, and other Stores - - - - -	50,000	
		60,000
<b>Charges Extraordinary:</b>		
Personal Expenses of the Lieutenant Governor - - - - -	46,092	
Expense of Convicts, including Superintendent's Salary - - -	43,000	
Freight of Vessels, and various Contingencies - - - - -	1,50,000	
		2,41,092
<b>Military Establishment:</b>		
Advances to the Military Paymaster - - - - -	- - -	1,34,000
		7,59,751
<b>Subordinates:</b>		
Natta! :—Salaries of the Resident and Assistant - - - - -	18,384	
Allowances to Native Chiefs, and for repairs - - - - -	3,080	
Contingencies - - - - -	20,000	
		41,464
<b>Out Stations:</b>		
Allowances in full of all Charges - - - - -	- - -	30,766
		72,230
<b>Investment:</b>		
1,500 Tons of Pepper - - - - -	- - -	3,28,125
<b>Singapore:</b>		
Amount of Balance in the Treasury - - - - -	- - -	1,11,781
		Rupees 12,71,927

JAMES C. MELVILL,  
Aud<sup>r</sup> of India Acco<sup>s</sup>.

D<sup>r</sup> - - - - No. 20.—Abstract ESTIMATE of the Receipts and Disbursements of

		Dollars.
TO BALANCE:—Amount remaining on the 30th April 1823		92,259
<b>ORDINARY RECEIPTS:</b>		
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>		
General:		
Post Office Collections	200	
Judicial:		
Fees and Fines in the Court of Judicature and Police	7,000	
D <sup>r</sup> - D <sup>r</sup> in the Court of Requests	7,540	
	14,540	
Revenue:		
Arrears of former years	5,000	
Current year	150,000	
	155,000	
Marine:		
Anchorage and Prow Fees, &c.	5,470	
	175,310	
<b>EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:</b>		
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>		
General:		
Debts outstanding—expected Recovery	7,750	
Sale and Issue of Stores	6,450	
Rent of a House and Offices, Bungalows	1,080	
	15,280	
Judicial:		
Deposits	10,000	
Commercial:		
Sale and Issue of Stores	12,000	
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT:</b>		
Sale and Issue of Stores	4,000	
D <sup>r</sup> - of Provisions to the Troops	12,500	
	16,500	
Bengal: Bills expected to be drawn	250,000	
	303,780	
		478,990
( Dollars - -		571,249

East India House, }  
11th May 1825. }

(Errors excepted.)



## PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, from 1st May 1823 to 30th April 1824 - - - C.

ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			Dollars.
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>			
General.			
Durbar Charges	6,360		
Salaries of the Governor and Council	55,536		
Public Offices	55,888		
D <sup>o</sup> - Establishments	29,428		
Petty D <sup>o</sup> and Contingencies	14,116		
Repairs to Roads and Bridges	1,500	162,828	
Judicial:			
Salaries of the Recorder and Officers of Court	23,400		
Establishments of the High Sheriff, Police, &c. &c.	28,908		
Contingencies	4,500	56,808	
Revenue:			
Establishment and Contingencies		14,900	
Commercial:			
Establishment and Contingencies		5,526	
Marine:			
Master Attendant and Pilot Establishment	8,936		
Establishment of, and Supplies to the Brig "Jessy," &c.	8,362	17,298	
			257,360
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT:</b>			
Pay and Allowances to the Staff, &c.		18,831	
Local Corps and Contingencies		27,519	
			46,350
			303,711
<b>EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:</b>			
<b>CIVIL DEPARTMENT:</b>			
General:			
Purchase of Provisions and Bazar Medicines	12,100		
Repairs, &c. to Public Buildings	3,500		
Arrears of Salary to Civil Servants	19,038		
Expenses on account Return of the Mission from Sumatra	3,000		
			37,638
Judicial:			
Arrears of Salary to the Recorder	6,000		
Deposits claimable with Interest	10,000		
			16,000
Commercial:			
Purchase of Civil and Marine Stores			5,000
Marine:			
Establishment of the Commodore and Captain's House	1,980		
Local Allowance to the Officers, and Expenses of Marine Surveys	3,940		
			5,920
<b>MILITARY DEPARTMENT:</b>			
Purchase of Stores, and Repairs to Buildings			1,400
			65,958
			369,669
Expected Disbursements, on account of Europe and the Presidencies			134,428
			504,097
BALANCE:—Amount expected to remain on the 30th April 1824			67,152
		Dollars	571,249

JAMES C. MELVILL,  
Aud<sup>r</sup> of India Acco<sup>ts</sup>.

## No. 21.

AN ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East India Company, for the Management of their Trade and Commerce in BENGAL, MADRAS, BOMBAY, BENCOOLEN, and PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND; also an ACCOUNT of the Factory Charges at CANTON, for Three Years; according to the latest Advices:—With an ESTIMATE of the same for the succeeding Year.

	1820/21.	1821/22.	1822/23.	Per Estimate, 1823/24.	
<b>BENGAL:</b>					
Charges at the Presidency, and Subordinates - - - - -	C <sup>r</sup> R <sup>s</sup> - { * 22,75,309	* 18,16,893	* 19,20,488	20,04,224	
or, at 2s. the Current Rupee - - - - -	£. { 227,531	181,689	192,049	200,422	
<b>MADRAS:</b>					
Charges at the Presidency, and Subordinates - - - - -	Pagodas - { 1,98,782	1,03,050	76,012	84,531	
or, at 8s. the Pagoda - - - - -	£. { 79,512	41,320	30,404	33,812	
<b>BOMBAY:</b>					
Charges at the Presidency, and Subordinates - - - - -	Rupees - { 2,91,322	2,05,722	2,25,716	4,59,325	
or, at 2s. 3d. the Rupee - - - - -	£. { 32,774	23,144	25,393	51,674	
<b>BENCOOLEN:</b>					
Charges at the Residency - - - - -	C <sup>r</sup> R <sup>s</sup> - { 28,909	25,956	27,882	29,782	
or, at 2s. the Current Rupee - - - - -	£. { 2,891	2,595	2,788	2,978	
<b>PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND:</b>					
Charges at the Presidency - - - - -	Dollars - { 6,894	5,446	5,487	5,526	
or, at 5s. the Dollar - - - - -	£. { 1,724	1,362	1,372	1,382	
<b>CANTON:</b>					
Charges at the Factory - - - - -	Tales, - { 176,851	179,311	174,241	183,366	
or, at 6s. 8d. the Tale - - - - -	£. { 58,950	59,770	58,080	61,122	
<b>TOTAL - - - - -</b>	<b>£. S<sup>r</sup></b>	403,382	309,780	310,086	351,390

\* The alteration in these Years, as compared with the former Budget, is occasioned by subsequent adjustments.

East India House, }  
11th May 1825. }

(Errors excepted.)

JAMES C. MELVILL,  
Aud<sup>r</sup> of India Acco<sup>ts</sup>.

## No. 22.

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount received at the several Presidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, BOMBAY, and at BENCOLEN and PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, for Sales of Import Goods, for Three Years; according to the latest Advices:—With an ESTIMATE of the same for the succeeding Year.

		1820/21.	1821/22.	1822/23.	Per Estimate, 1823/24.
BENGAL	Rs Rupees -	25,49,843	34,36,034	33,64,590	34,35,920
	or, at 2s. the Current Rupee - £	254,984	343,603	336,459	343,592
MADRAS	Pagodas -	70,631	1,30,036	1,59,276	1,36,571
	or, at 8s. the Pagoda - £	28,252	52,014	63,710	54,628
BOMBAY	Rs Rupees -	18,31,756	22,71,593	16,33,451	15,50,000
	or, at 2s. 3d. the Rupee - £	206,073	255,554	183,763	174,375
BENCOLEN	Rs Rupees -	3,29,040	4,52,757	3,08,062	24,420
	or, at 2s. the Current Rupee - £	32,904	45,276	30,806	2,442
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND	Dollars -	8,095	3,920	5,426	4,000
	or, at 5s. the Dollar - £	2,024	980	1,356	1,000
TOTAL - - £ S <sup>r</sup>		524,237	697,427	616,094	576,037

East India House,  
11th May 1825.

(Errors excepted.)

JAMES C. MELVILL,  
Aud<sup>r</sup> of India Acco<sup>s</sup>.

No. 23.

AN ACCOUNT of the PRIME COST of all CARGOES purchased by the EAST INDIA COMPANY in INDIA, and shipped for EUROPE, for Three Years; according to the latest Advices.

		1820/21.	1821/22.	1822/23.
	C <sup>t</sup> Rupees -	1,14,50,963 <sup>*</sup>	1,10,80,963	1,33,05,792
BENGAL - - - - -	or, at 2 s. the Current Rupee - £.	1,145,096	1,108,096	1,330,579
	Pagodas -	7,00,525	3,64,889	2,68,988
MADRAS - - - - -	or, at 8 s. the Pagoda - - - £.	280,210	145,956	107,595
	Bombay Rupees -	9,74,315	—	—
BOMBAY - - - - -	or, at 2 s. 3 d the Rupee - - - £.	109,610	—	—
	C <sup>t</sup> Rupees -	- - -	1,08,012	2,18,294
FORT MARLBRO' - - - - -	or, at 2 s. the Current Rupee - - - £.	- - -	10,801	21,829
TOTAL - - - - - £. St <sup>r</sup>		1,534,916	1,264,853	1,460,003

East India House,  
11th May 1825. }

(Errors excepted.)

JAMES C. MELVILL,  
Aud<sup>r</sup> of India Acco<sup>ts</sup>.

# EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS.

VIZ.

— 1. —

ANNUAL ACCOUNT, made up to the 1st day of May 1825;—Containing, The Amount of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of the EAST INDIA COMPANY in *Great Britain*, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments, in *Great Britain*, under the several Heads thereof; together with an ESTIMATE of the same for the Current Year;—and, A Statement of their BOND DEBTS and SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest; and the State of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company, in *Great Britain*, and Afloat; distinguishing the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS, DEBTS and ASSETS, in the Political and Territorial Branch, from the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS, DEBTS and ASSETS, in the Commercial Branch:

— 2. —

AN ACCOUNT of NEW or INCREASED SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS or PENSIONS, payable in *Great Britain*, granted or created between 1st May 1824 and 1st May 1825;—and ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, REMUNERATIONS, and SUPERANNUATIONS, granted to the Officers and Servants of The EAST INDIA COMPANY, under the 93d Section of the Act 53 Geo. 3. c. 155, for the same period.

East India House, }  
26 May 1825. }

THO' G. LLOYD,  
Accountant General.

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
27 May 1825.

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EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS:—(1.) ANNUAL ACCOUNT,

(1.)—ANNUAL ACCOUNT, made up to the 1st day of May 1825;—containing, The Amount of the Proceeds of other Receipts, Charges, and Payments, in *Great Britain*, under the several Heads thereof; together with an DEBTS, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest; and the State of Afloat; distinguishing the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS, DEBTS and ASSETS, in the POLITICAL and TERRITORIAL

AMOUNT of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of The *East India Company*, in *Great Britain*, and together with an Estimate of the same, for the Current Year; distinguishing the Receipts and

POLITICAL AND

RECEIPTS:

	£.	s.	d.
BILLS on Account of Supplies to the Public Service, and Bills drawn on India - - -	40,145	6	4
Produce of Spices, received from the Moluccas, sold on account of Government - - -	48,992	-	-
Unclaimed Prize Money paid into the Company's Treasury, and carried over in conformity to the Act 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 67, applicable to Lord Clive's Fund, less Claims allowed thereout - }	2,716	4	-
Net Produce of a remittance of Bullion from India, on the Territorial and Political Account -	989,162	16	9
	£.	1,081,046	7 1

COMMERCIAL

COMPANY'S Goods - - - - -	5,609,709	12	10
Charges on Private Trade, warehoused and sold by the Company - - - - -	152,759	1	5
Customs on Private Trade - - - - -	2,798	14	1
Freight on Private Goods imported and exported - - - - -	4,455	17	1
Interest on the Annuities - - - - -	36,226	15	10
Owners of Ships, for Advances and Supplies furnished them Abroad, and Goods short delivered in India and China of outward Consignments - - - - - }	13,717	-	-
Private Trade Goods sold - - - - -	3,075,755	1	8
Fee Funds for the House and Warehouses - - - - -	87,310	13	6
Widows Funds for Officers of the House and Warehouses, and for Elders, Extra Clerks, &c. } employed in the House and Warehouses - - - - - }	14,709	2	1
Charges on Spices sold for Government - - - - -	2,579	-	-
Almshouses at Poplar, and Seamen's Wages unclaimed - - - - -	21,412	4	8
Dividends on Stock standing in the Company's name - - - - -	56,519	9	8
Interest and Discounts on anticipated Payments - - - - -	16,378	1	6
Unclaimed Prize Money, under the Act 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 61, applicable to Poplar Fund, less } claims allowed thereout - - - - - }	134	11	8
Commissioners H. M. Navy, Balance Sunn Hemp Interest Account - - - - -	66,720	17	4
	£.	9,161,186	3 4

Balance in favour 1st May 1824 (exclusive of Duty on Tea) - - - - -		1,118,591	9 8
*Territorial Receipts - - - - -	£.	1,081,046	7 1
Commercial D <sup>e</sup> - - - - -		9,161,186	3 4
		10,242,232	10 5
	£.	11,360,824	- 1

the Sale of Goods and Merchandise of The EAST INDIA COMPANY, in Great Britain, and of their Commercial and ESTIMATE of the same for the Current Year;—and, a Statement of their BOND DEBTS and SIMPLE CONTRACT CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company, in Great Britain, and BRANCH, from the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS, DEBTS and ASSETS in the COMMERCIAL BRANCH.

of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments, in Great Britain, under the several Heads thereof, Payments in the Political and Territorial Branch, from those in the Commercial Branch

**TERRITORIAL BRANCH.**

PAYMENTS:		£.	s	d
BILDS of Exchange from India, for Principal and Interest of Indian Debt; viz.				
Principal	- - - - -	£. 415,470	9	8
Interest	- - - - -	421,137	10	7
Effects of deceased Officers, and other Remittances	- - - - -	21,869	18	5
		858,477	18	8
Freight of Stores, &c. chargeable to Government	- - - - -	2,131	13	5
Spices from the Moluccas, Payments to Government on account proceeds thereof, both in India and England	- - - - -	69,438	3	3
Territorial and Political Charges, and Advances in England				
On account Military and Marine Stores exported, and to be exported	- - - - -	338,941	8	8
Officers Pay on Furlough and Retirement	- - - - -	291,754	1	2
Passage of Military, and Supplies to them on the Voyage	- - - - -	63,382	18	11
Political Freight and Demorage	- - - - -	169,415	1	4
Carnatic Debts, Interest on Claims adjudicated	- - - - -	£ 83,365	15	4
Salaries of the Commissioners, and Current Charges of the Commission; the part chargeable to the Carnatic Fund - }		4,582	13	8
Charges on account of St. Helena	- - - Bills, &c. paid	£. 49,632	14	5
	Exports provided	41,701	8	10
D° - - - Bencoolen	- - - Bills, &c. paid	£. 1,200	-	-
	Exports provided	450	17	4
D° - - - P Wales Island	- - - Bills, &c. paid	£. 261	13	4
	Exports provided	574	1	6
Political Charges General	- - - - -	423,235	19	2
Payments under Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 71, on account of Retiring Pay, Pensions, &c. of King's Troops serving in the East Indies	- - - - -	60,000	-	-
Paymaster General of H. M. Forces, for Claims accrued against the Company since 30th April 1822, in respect of King's Troops serving in India	- - - - -	347,886	13	11
Tanjore Debts: Current Charges and Salaries of Commissioners and Officers	- - - - -	1,191	5	-
		£. 2,807,624	7	11
<b>BRANCH.</b>				
CUSTOMS	- - - - -	4,962	10	2
Freight and Demorage	- - - - -	613,275	16	2
Goods for Sale and Use, exported and to be exported	- - - - -	743,893	-	4
Commanders Certificates and Bills of Exchange, from China and the Cape	- - - - -	194,952	-	9
Charges General	- - - - -	433,299	2	2
Interest on the Bond Debt	- - - - -	135,532	10	7
Dividends on Stock	- - - - -	631,934	8	5
Private Trade	- - - - -	3,036,774	5	3
Almshouses at Poplar	- - - - -	17,246	4	1
Fee Funds for the House and Warehouses	- - - - -	86,313	4	11
Widows Funds for Officers of the House and Warehouses, and for Elders, Extra Clerks, &c. employed in the House and Warehouses	- - - - -	4,934	5	6
Money borrowed of the Bank, in part repayment of the Loan of £. 1,500,000 in 1823/24	- - - - -	1,000,000	-	-
Interest on that Loan	- - - - -	52,643	16	8
Sums received in deposit on account of Hong Merchants in China, repaid	- - - - -	2,793	17	6
		£. 6,958,555	2	6
Territorial Payments	- - - - -	£. 2,807,624	7	11
Commercial D°	- - - - -	6,958,555	2	6
		9,766,179	10	5
Balance in favour 1st May, 1825. (exclusive of Duty on Tea)	- - - - -	1,594,644	9	8
		£. 11,360,824	-	1

EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS:—(1.) ANNUAL ACCOUNT,

ESTIMATE OF THE SAME FOR THE CURRENT YEAR,

POLITICAL AND

RECEIPTS:		£.
BILLS of Exchange for Supplies to His Majesty's Government		151,899
		£. 151,899
<b>COMMERCIAL</b>		
To be received for Company's Goods	£.	5,518,610
Private Trade sold before 1st May 1825		658,099
Interest on the Annuities		36,226
Charges on Private Trade		100,000
Dividends on Stock standing in the Company's Name		56,518
Remittances from Canada, on account of Proceeds of Tea, to be sold there by the Company's Agent		20,000
	£.	6,389,453
BALANCE in favour on 1st May 1825 (exclusive of Duty on Tea)		1,594,644
Territorial Receipts	£. 151,899	
Commercial D <sup>o</sup>	6,389,453	
		6,541,352
	£.	8,135,996
Balance against the Company, on 1st May 1826		348,652
	£.	8,484,648

Memorandum.

A Remittance of Bullion from India, was ordered by the Court of Directors in June 1823, to be shipped for England in the Year 1825, to meet the large amount of Bills drawn in liquidation of Indian Debt, and although the operations of the War have suspended the shipment, yet from the tenor of the last advices, an expectation may still be entertained, that a consignment will be made, so as to become applicable to the demands of the current Year.



FROM THE FIRST MAY 1825, TO THE FIRST MAY 1826.

**TERRITORIAL BRANCH.**

PAYMENTS:		£.
BILLS of Exchange from India	- - - - -	1,523,357
Military, Garrison, and Marine Stores	- - - - -	904,776
Passage of Military	- - - - -	234,000
Political Freight and Demorage	- - - - -	100,000
Officers on Furlough, and Retirement	- - - - -	370,000
Carnatic Debts, Interest and Charges payable from the Carnatic Fund	- - - - -	93,800
Political Charges, General	- - - - -	450,000
Island of St. Helena	- - - - -	
	Bills, &c. £ 40,000	
	Exports 32,200	
	<u>72,200</u>	
Pay Office Demands, Molucca Spices, &c.	- - - - -	360,000
Payments under Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 71, on account Retiring Pay, Pensions, &c. } of King's Troops serving in the East Indies - - - - - }		60,000
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	- - - - -	44,200
	£.	<u>4,212,333</u>

**BRANCH.**

CUSTOMS	- - - - -	£. 1,500
Freight	- - - - -	700,500
Exports	- - - - -	782,307
Bills of Exchange	- - - - -	154,962
Charges, General	- - - - -	430,000
Interest on Bonds	- - - - -	139,658
Dividends on Stock	- - - - -	672,895
Proprietors of Private Trade, for Goods sold before 1st May 1825	- - - - -	823,005
Bonds advertized to be paid off	- - - - -	15,417
Buyers of Tea returned	- - - - -	971
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	- - - - -	33,600
Money borrowed, to be repaid, Balance due to the Bank	- - - - -	500,000
Interest on that Loan	- - - - -	17,500
	£.	<u>4,272,315</u>
		<u>4,212,333</u>
Territorial Payments	- - - - -	4,212,333
Commercial D°	- - - - -	4,272,315
	£.	<u>8,484,648</u>

A STATEMENT OF THEIR BOND DEBTS AND SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS,  
State of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to  
Distinguishing the DEBTS and ASSETS in the POLITICAL and TERRITORIAL

POLITICAL AND

D E B T S:	£.
TO Bills of Exchange unpaid, from India and St. Helena, drawn on the Terri- torial and Political Account - - - - - }	573,159
to Warrants passed the Court unpaid - - - - -	44,200
to Amount owing for Territorial Exports - - - - -	185,428
to Unclaimed Prize Money applicable to Lord Clive's Fund (Act 1 & 2 Geo. IV.) } bearing Interest at 5 per cent per annum - - - - - }	63,077
to Commercial Branch, for Territorial and Political Payments made in England, } between 1st May 1814 and 1st May 1825 - - - - - }	*8,109,659
to His Majesty's Government, due per Estimate, on account of Pay Office } demands, Spices from the Moluccas, &c. - - - - - }	285,324
£.	9,260,847

COMMERCIAL

	£.
TO Bills of Exchange, unpaid - - - - -	144,498
to Customs - - - - -	1,500
to Freight and Demorage - - - - -	205,000
to Supra Cargoes Commission upon all Goods sold and unsold - - - - -	55,444
to Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold - - - - -	823,005
to Almshouses at Poplar (Poplar Fund) bearing Interest at 5 per cent per ann. - - - - -	235,879
to unclaimed Prize Money, applicable to d°, (Act 1 & 2 Geo. IV.) d° - - - - -	34,408
to Warrants passed the Court unpaid - - - - -	33,600
to what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers and resold - - - - -	971
to Dividends on Stock - - - - -	42,895
to Interest on Bonds - - - - -	32,032
to Amount owing for Commercial Exports - - - - -	66,579
to Amount owing to the Fee Funds and Widows Funds, the latter bearing } Interest at 5 per cent per annum - - - - - }	29,078
to Amount borrowed from the Bank, at 3½ per cent per annum (Balance } remaining due) - - - - - }	500,000
to Interest thereon, from 1st November last - - - - -	8,750
£.	2,213,639

	£.	£.
Territorial and Political Debts, brought down - - - - -	9,260,847	
D° - - - - - Assets - d° - - - - -	1,196,245	
Territorial Assets deficient - - - - -	£.	8,064,602
Commercial Debts, brought down - - - - -	2,213,639	
D° - - - - - Assets - d° - - - - -	23,476,278	
Commercial Assets in favour - - - - -	-	21,262,639
Assets in favour - - - - -	£.	13,198,037
To Amount Company's Home Bond Debt, bearing Interest } at 3 per cent per annum - - - - - }	3,922,237	
D° - - - - - not bearing Interest - - - - -	15,417	
Assets in favour - - - - -	£.	9,260,383

with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest, and the the Company in *Great Britain* and *Afloat Outward*, on the 1st May 1825:  
Branch, from the DEBTS and ASSETS in the COMMERCIAL Branch.

## TERRITORIAL BRANCH

ASSETS:		£.
BY Exports of Military Stores, &c. shipped in Season 1824/25, with the Amount remaining unshipped on 1st May 1825	}	642,981
by Cargoes from England of Season 1823/24, not arrived in India, &c at the close of the Official Year 1823/24	}	294,640
by what owing from sundry Persons, for Advances repayable in England	-	4,726
by Bills of Exchange drawn on His Majesty's Government, for Supplies furnished in India, unpaid 1st May 1825	}	121,899
by Value of Carnatic Stock belonging to the Company	-	32,754
by Balances in the hands of Officers of the House, &c. advanced to pay Political Charges	}	245
by Value of the East India College at Haileybury, and of the Military Seminary at Addiscombe	}	99,000
	£.	1,196,245

## BRANCH.

BY what due from the Public to the Company, East India Annuities engrafted on the 3 per Cent Reduced, per Act 33 Geo. 3. c. 47	}	1,207,560
by Cash, its Balance on 1st May 1825	-	1,594,644
by Amount of Goods sold, not paid for	-	1,439,709
by Value of Goods in England, unsold	-	5,949,144
by Cargoes from England of 1823/24, not arrived in India and China, at the close of the Official Year 1823/24	}	859,394
by Exports shipped in Season 1824/25, together with the Amount remaining unshipped on 1st May 1825	}	1,114,103
by Impress paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	-	55,239
by Value of Ships, Sloops and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad	-	230,061
by Value of the East India House and Warehouses	-	1,208,060
by what owing from sundry Persons for Advances repayable in England	-	7,288
by Balances in the hands of Officers of the House and Warehousekeepers, advanced to pay Commercial Charges	}	1,901
by the Territorial Branch, for Territorial and Political Payments made in England, between 1st May 1814 and 1st May 1825	}	* 8,109,659
by Stock in the Public Funds, standing in the Company's name, valued at the Market Prices, on 1st May 1825	}	1,699,576
	£.	23,476,278

## \* Memorandum :

THIS Balance is subject to reduction, by the Amount of the Advances made in India from the Territorial Branch to the Commercial Branch, in the Indian Official Years 1823/24 and 1824/25; the Documents whereby the Amount of these Advances is to be ascertained, have not as yet been received from India, but which it is estimated, may amount to £. 4,591,000; which will leave a Balance due to the Commerce, of £. 3,518,659.

In the period from the 1st May 1814 to 1st May 1825, there has also been advanced or set apart from the Surplus Commercial Profits in England, the sum of £. 4,754,902 towards the liquidation of Indian Territorial Debt, which being a payment under the 4th head of Appropriation of the 57th section of the 53d Geo. 3d. is not held to constitute a claim upon the Territorial Department for repayment, upon the principle observed in respect to other Territorial Advances.

The Home Bond Debt is stated, without specific application to either branch of the Company's Affairs, it not being determined to what extent the Debt had its origin, from political causes.

East India House,  
25th May 1825. }

(Errors excepted.)

THO<sup>s</sup> G. LLOYD,  
Acc<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>.

(2.)—AN ACCOUNT of NEW OR INCREASED SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, or PENSIONS, payable in Great Britain, granted or created between 1st May 1824 and 1st May 1825

SALARIES:	Political.			Commercial.			TOTAL		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Increase of Salary to Capt. Chaplin, Professor of Plan-drawing, &c. at the Military Seminary	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
- - - - - D <sup>r</sup> Alexander Anderson, 1st Assistant in the Mathematical and Classical Department at D <sup>o</sup>	70	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	—
- - - - - Mr. Samuel Parlour, 2d Assistant - at D <sup>o</sup>	70	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	—
- - - - - Peter Oger, French Master - at D <sup>o</sup>	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—
- - - - - Richard Haughton, Assistant Professor of Hindustani - at D <sup>o</sup>	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—
- - - - - To the two senior Resident Masters, at D <sup>o</sup> , acting as Librarian, and Keeper of Public Stores	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—
- - - - - Dr. Charles Wilkins, Visitor - at D <sup>o</sup>	50	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—
TO Mr. Robert Martin Leeds, Purveyor - - - - - at D <sup>o</sup> , and Steward of the Company's Estate - - - - -	400	—	—	—	—	—	400	—	—
Francis Johnson, Assistant in the Oriental Department at the East India College - - - - -	173	1	8	26	18	4	200	—	—
Increase of Salary to Major William Forrest, Inspector of Military Stores	200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—
- - - - - Capt. Peter Page, Assistant D <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—
- - - - - Mr Joseph Thompson, Clerk to the Secret Commercial Committee - - - - -	—	—	—	200	—	—	200	—	—
- - - - - John J. Harcourt, Assistant to the Examiner, and Superintendent of the Established Clerks Examiner's Department - - - - -	200	—	—	—	—	—	200	—	—
- - - - - the four senior Clerks Examiner's Office - - - - -	310	—	—	—	—	—	310	—	—
TO Mr. George Fife, additional Sub-Inspector Military Stores - - - - -	175	—	—	—	—	—	175	—	—
John Stradley - D <sup>o</sup> - Assistant Examiner - D <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	100	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—
Increase of Salary to Mr. Thomas Fisher, Searcher of Records - - - - -	140	—	—	—	—	—	140	—	—
- - - - - Alexander Williamson, Assistant - D <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	120	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	—
- - - - - Mr. Wilham T. Walker, employed under the Committee of House - - - - -	73	6	8	36	13	4	110	—	—
- - - - - Alexander J. Scott, Clerk, Secretary's Office - - - - -	66	13	4	33	6	8	100	—	—
- - - - - John D. Dickenson - - D <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	66	13	4	33	6	8	100	—	—
- - - - - William H. Partridge, Clerk in the Treasury - - - - -	25	—	—	75	—	—	100	—	—
- - - - - J. B. Vincent - - - D <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	12	10	—	37	10	—	50	—	—
- - - - - Richard Grasswell, Superintendent of the Extra Clerks Examiner's Office - - - - -	78	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	—
- - - - - John Mayo, (an extra Clerk) D <sup>o</sup> , Auditor's Office - - - - -	53	6	8	26	13	4	80	—	—
- - - - - Christopher Waud, Clerk, Book Office - - - - -	35	—	—	35	—	—	70	—	—
- - - - - William Evans, Warehouse-keeper of Baggage, &c. - - - - -	—	—	—	50	—	—	50	—	—
- - - - - Stephen S. Cancellor, Clerk to the Committee of Private Trade - - - - -	—	—	—	50	—	—	50	—	—
- - - - - Edward Sharp, extra Clerk, employed under the Clerk to the Military Seminary Committee - - - - -	26	13	4	13	6	8	40	—	—
- - - - - Lieut. Colonel Hay, Commander at the Military Depôt, at Chatham - - - - -	40	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—
- - - - - Capt. John Pudner, Paymaster at - at D <sup>o</sup> - - - - -	20	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
Additional Porter to the Accountant's Office - - - - -	40	—	—	40	—	—	80	—	—
Five additional Watchmen and Messengers - - - - -	175	—	—	175	—	—	350	—	—
Four additional Firelighters - - - - -	180	—	—	180	—	—	360	—	—
Sundry small Increases of Salary, not exceeding £. 30 per annum respectively, to several Clerks in the House and Warehouses - - - - -	50	—	—	175	—	—	225	—	—
Additional Salaries, not exceeding £. 20 per annum respectively, to junior and other Clerks of the Establishment, under the Salary Regulations - - - - -	724	3	4	1,945	16	8	2,670	—	—
	£.	4,124	8	4	3,133	11	8	7,258	—

## The Account of New or Increased Salaries, &amp;c.—continued.

PENSIONS, &c.	Political			Commercial			TOTAL		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
TO Sir W. W. Doveton, late of the St Helena Establishment, the Pension granted to him in 1818, and paid at St. Helena, now made payable in England	800	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	-
Mrs. Francklyn, widow of the late Major Gen. Stevenson, during widowhood	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-
Sir James Macintosh, late Law Professor at the East India College	173	1	8	26	18	4	200	-	-
Mr. Gordon Forbes, late senior Merchant Bengal Establishment, who has relinquished the Company's Service from severe ill health, without adequate means for the maintenance of his family, after a period of 25 years service, as a mark of the Court's approbation of his services	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
James Cumming, formerly Head of the Revenue and Judicial Departments at the Board of Control	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
The widow and mother of the late Mr. Philip Braham, formerly a Civil servant, Bencoolen Establishment	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Mrs. Middleton, widow of the late Bishop of Calcutta	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Major Ridge, Bengal Establishment, in consideration of his meritorious and distinguished services, and of his being unable to return to India, by the effects of a severe wound received in action	150	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
Mr. John Dixon, late Inspector of Private Trade, being incapacitated from age for the performance of his duties	-	-	-	150	-	-	150	-	-
John V. Jones, late an extra Clerk, who is incapacitated by serious illness, for the performance of his duty	86	13	4	43	6	8	130	-	-
Lieut. L. Farrer, late of the Bengal Establishment, being in a state of mental derangement	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Mr. Thomas Coats, late Surgeon Bombay Establishment	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Mrs. Ann Buttevant, widow of an Overlooker of Camlets and Long Ells	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-
Phœbe Palk, widow of Mr. Thomas Palk, formerly a Civil servant Madras Establishment	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Mrs. Earle, widow of the late Capt. Solomon Earle, in consideration of the unfortunate situation in which herself and two daughters are placed by his decease	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Assistant Surgeon Rutherford, late of the Bengal Establishment, in consideration of his ill health and great distress	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Mr. Thomas Towers, late Surveyor of Private Trade	-	-	-	75	-	-	75	-	-
Mrs. Elizabeth Adkins, widow of the late Capt. Adkins, (who came over from the Mahratta service in 1803, under the proclamation issued by Marquis Wellesley), in consequence of her great distress, with a family of five children	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
Lieut. John Saunders, Bombay Establishment, in consequence of a very serious and permanent injury he received whilst employed on duty	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
Mr. Walter E. Powell, late Clerk Military Secretary's Office, (in addition to the Pension granted under the Act 53d Geo. 3), in consideration of the favourable testimonies of his services, and of his having a wife and three children entirely dependent upon him for support	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
The three daughters of the late Capt. E. Armstrong, of the Bombay Establishment, who was killed in action with the Burmese	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
John Cook, late a Messenger, in consideration of his long services	30	-	-	30	-	-	60	-	-
John Slaney, in consideration of his having been employed upwards of 43 years as River Pilot on board the Company's ships	-	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-
Lieut. Henry Browne, Bengal Establishment, on account of the peculiarly distressing circumstances of his case, and being subject to frequent attacks of epilepsy	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Mrs. Anna M. Wilson, widow of the late Major R. G. Wilson, Madras Establishment, under the peculiar circumstances of her case, during widowhood	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
Carried forward	£. 3,189	15	-	475	5	-	3,665	-	-

The Account of New or Increased Salaries, &c.—continued.

PENSIONS, &c.—continued.	Political	Commercial.	TOTAL
	£. s. d	£ s d	£. s. d
Brought forward - - - -	3,189 15 -	475 5 -	3,665 - -
To Brevet Capt. and Lieut Henry F Wroughton, Bengal Establishment, being in a state of mental derangement - - - - }	50 - -	- - -	50 - -
Mrs. Sophia Fell, the mother of the late Capt. Edward Fell, Bengal Establishment - - - - }	50 - -	- - -	50 - -
Mr. Thomas Say, late a Lieutenant Bombay Establishment - -	50 - -	- - -	50 - -
The two children of the late Capt. William Arrow, Bombay Marine, and 1st Assistant to the Master Attendant at Calcutta, in consideration of their destitute situation - - - - }	50 - -	- - -	50 - -
Mrs Frances Basden, widow of the late Capt. Gorman of the Bombay Establishment - - - - }	45 - -	- - -	45 - -
Catherine Clark, one of the Servants under the Housekeeper, on account of her age and infirmities - - - - }	22 10 -	22 10 -	45 - -
Mr Edward Jardine, late a Lieutenant Madras Establishment -	45 - -	- - -	45 - -
John Besley - - - - D <sup>o</sup> - - - - D <sup>o</sup> - - - -	45 - -	- - -	45 - -
Mrs Ann Gough, widow of a Surveyor of Private Trade, in consideration of her destitute situation, with a family of five children; 20l. for herself, and 5l. for each of her children - - }	- - -	45 - -	45 - -
Barbara M Scobie, widow of Capt M. J. Scobie, of the Bombay Establishment, in consideration of the great distress of herself and family - - - - }	40 - -	- - -	40 - -
Captain Boyce Combe, late of the Madras Establishment - -	40 - -	- - -	40 - -
Mr. W. J. M. Wynter, late Lieut. Madras Establishment, on account of his destitute situation - - - - }	30 - -	- - -	30 - -
Commodore T. D. Beaty, Bombay Marine, in consideration of his long and faithful services - - - - }	200 - -	- - -	200 - -
Lieut. Col. L. Grant, Bengal Establishment, being nearly deprived of sight, from a disorder in the eyes, contracted when in India - }	100 - -	- - -	100 - -
Sundry small Pensions under £.30 per annum each - - - -	56 10 -	35 - -	91 10 -
£.	4,013 15 -	577 15 -	4,591 10 -

ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, REMUNERATIONS, and SUPERANNUATIONS, granted to the Officers and Servants of The *East India Company*, under the 93d sect of the Act of the 53d Geo. 3 c. 155, between the 1st May 1824 and 1st May 1825.

NAMES	STATION.	Number of Years Service	Age	Amount of Salary, and allowed Emoluments	Proportion of Income which the Court are empowered to grant	AMOUNT OF SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCE		
						Political	Commercial	TOTAL
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mr. W <sup>m</sup> Wright -	late Auditor of Indian Accounts - - }	54	72	2,000	all	1,800 - -	- - -	1,800 - -
- Henry Gore -	- Clerk Committee House - - }	43	60	830	$\frac{2}{3}$ <sup>ds</sup>	366 13 4	183 6 8	550 - -
- Cha <sup>s</sup> Lamb -	- - Accountant's Office - - }	33	51	730	$\frac{2}{3}$ <sup>ds</sup>	112 10 -	337 10 -	450 - -
- C W. Churchill	- - Pay Office -	29	61	630	$\frac{2}{3}$ <sup>ds</sup>	- - -	420 - -	420 - -
- Wal <sup>r</sup> E. Powell	- - Military Secretary's Office - }	14	32	280	$\frac{1}{2}$	140 - -	- - -	140 - -
- Edw <sup>d</sup> Gibson -	- Extra Clerk -	11	30	180	$\frac{1}{2}$	53 6 8	26 13 4	80 - -
- Martin Minns	- Porter - -	17	62	110	$\frac{2}{3}$ <sup>ds</sup>	36 10 -	36 10 -	73 - -
- P. Bartholomew	- Deputy Assistant Elder - - }	29	70	105	$\frac{2}{3}$ <sup>ds</sup>	- - -	70 - -	70 - -
- Ja <sup>s</sup> C. Hyde -	- Clerk Accountant's Office - - }	45	60	1,400	$\frac{2}{3}$ <sup>ds</sup>	225 - -	675 - -	900 - -
- Geo Medley -	- - - D <sup>r</sup> - -	26	41	1,030	$\frac{2}{3}$ <sup>ds</sup>	162 10 -	487 10 -	650 - -
- R <sup>t</sup> Shephard.	- Extra Clerk -	10	39	176	$\frac{1}{2}$	56 13 4	28 6 8	85 - -
						£. 2,953 3 4	2,264 16 8	5,218 - -

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }  
25 May 1825 }

THO<sup>s</sup> G. LLOYD,  
Acc<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>

**EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS.**

*VIZ.*

—(1.)—

**ANNUAL ACCOUNT**, made up to the 1st day of May 1825, containing, The Amount of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandise of the EAST INDIA COMPANY in Great Britain, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments, in Great Britain, under the several Heads thereof; together with an ESTIMATE of the same for the Current Year;—and, A Statement of their BOND DEBTS and SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest, and the State of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company, in Great Britain, and Afloat, distinguishing the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS, DEBTS and ASSETS, in the Political and Territorial Branch, from the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS, DEBTS and ASSETS, in the Commercial Branch.

—(2.)—

**AN ACCOUNT** of NEW or INCREASED SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS or PENSIONS payable, in Great Britain, granted or created between 1st May 1824 and 1st May 1825 —and ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, REMUNERATIONS, and SUPERANNUATIONS granted to the Officers and Servants of The EAST INDIA COMPANY, under the 93d Section of the Act 53 Geo 3. c. 155 for the same period

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,

27 May 1825.

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**PACIFIC OCEAN TRADE, AND EXPORTS**  
**TO CHINA; &c.**

— 1. —

A RETURN of the Number of BRITISH VESSELS, with the Amount of their Tonnage, which have cleared from the Ports of the United Kingdom, during the Years 1823 and 1824, for Places to the Westward of *Cape Horn*, and the Eastward of *Calcutta*.

PLACES TO THE WESTWARD OF CAPE HORN.	1823 :		1824 :	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons
CHILI :				
Valparaisa - - - - -	14	2,718	20	3,798
PERU :				
Lima - - - - -	9	1,799	12	2,061
CALIFORNIA - - - - -	1	336	—	—
TOTAL - - - - -	24	4,853	32	5,859

PLACES TO THE EASTWARD OF CALCUTTA.	1823 :		1824 :	
	Vessels.	Tons	Vessels	Tons
CHINA - - - - -	15	20,128	23	30,002
MALACCA - - - - -	3	1,301	3	997
JAVA - - - - -	7	2,210	7	1,655
TIMOR - - - - -	—	—	1	128
NEW HOLLAND, and the South Sea Islands	36	12,794	33	11,701
SOUTHERN FISHERY - - - - -	59	17,669	31	9,122
TOTAL - - - - -	120	54,102	98	53,605

Office of Reg<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> of Shipping,  
Custom House, London,  
14th June 1825.

*T. E. Willoughby.*

## SHIPS CLEARED OUT

— 2. —

## AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF SHIPS AND THEIR TONNAGE,

Which cleared out, in the Years ending 5th January 1824 and 5th January 1825, for CHINA, the EAST INDIES, SIERRA LEONE, the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, the MAURITIUS, each of the Foreign WEST INDIA ISLANDS, the Island of ST. DOMINGO or HAYTI, and each of the British WEST INDIA Colonies respectively.

COUNTRIES, &c.	1823:				1824:			
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
China - - - -	15	20,128	1	260	23	30,002	1	642
East Indies - - -	99	49,042	3	974	96	49,123	4	1,430
Sierra Leone - - -	32	7,427	-	-	57	16,384	-	-
Cape of Good Hope -	30	7,107	-	-	27	6,154	-	-
Mauritius - - - -	1	471	-	-	5	1,822	-	-
Foreign West India Islands, <i>viz.</i>								
Cuba - - - -	28	6,149	11	3,329	22	5,314	14	3,768
Porto Rico - - -	1	189	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curaçao - - - -	2	258	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Croix - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	240
St. Martin - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	131
St. Thomàs - - -	27	5,611	1	268	27	5,692	1	174
St. Domingo or Hayti	39	6,349	-	-	46	7,069	-	-
British West India Colonies, <i>viz.</i>								
Antigua - - - -	40	8,949	-	-	42	9,614	-	-
Barbadoes - - -	82	21,268	-	-	80	20,988	-	-
Dominica - - - -	11	2,623	-	-	11	2,966	-	-
Grenada - - - -	33	10,189	-	-	37	10,927	-	-
Jamaica - - - -	284	88,055	-	-	299	90,923	-	-
Montserrat - - -	6	1,441	-	-	4	993	-	-
Nevis - - - -	10	2,324	-	-	6	1,492	-	-
St. Christopher's -	13	3,644	-	-	20	5,037	-	-
St. Lucia - - - -	13	2,670	-	-	13	2,800	-	-
St. Vincent's - - -	39	10,425	-	-	41	11,122	-	-
Tobago - - - -	22	5,816	-	-	22	5,587	-	-
Tortola - - - -	2	504	-	-	2	475	-	-

COUNTRIES, &c.	1823:				1824:			
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
British West India Colonies —continued.								
Trinidad - -	57	12,938	- -	- -	71	15,480	—	—
Bahamas - -	10	1,985	- -	- -	11	2,217	—	—
Bermuda - -	6	1,647	- -	- -	5	1,166	—	—
Demerara - -	145	41,137	- -	- -	130	37,593	—	—
Berbice - -	25	5,413	- -	- -	27	6,212	—	—
Honduras - -	43	11,241	- -	- -	27	7,485	—	—
TOTAL United Kingdom, }	1,115	335,000	16	4,831	1,151	354,657	22	6,385

Office of Reg<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> of Shipping,  
Custom House, London,  
16th June 1825. }

*T. E. Willoughby.*

**A C C O U N T S**

**RELATING TO**

**— 1. —**

**THE PACIFIC OCEAN TRADE,  
British Vessels and Tonnage ;**

**— 2. —**

**EXPORTS TO CHINA, &c.  
Ships and Tonnage.**

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
17 June 1825.*

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P A P E R S

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

VIZ.

Discussions with the Burmese Government.

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In pursuance of the Orders of the Honourable the House of Commons,  
dated the 29<sup>th</sup> March and 27<sup>th</sup> May 1825.

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*30 May 1825.*

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RETURN to the Orders of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 29th March and 27th May 1825, for Papers relative to the BURMESE WAR.

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Return to the Order of 29th March 1825, *for*, “ A Return of the number  
“ of Troops in the service of the East India Company, first stationed in  
“ Shapooree, and at what time.”

FROM the letter from the Governor General in Council, at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated 21st November 1823, printed on page 1 of the Papers relating to the Burmese War, which were presented to the House of Commons by His Majesty's command on the 22d February 1825, it appears, that early in the year 1823, in consequence of the murder of a mug boatman, a guard of provincials, consisting of a jemadar and twelve men, were detached from the adjoining tannah of Tek NÁáf, to take post on the Island of Shapooree, “ with the view of pre-  
“ venting further outrage, and generally of affording security and protection to  
“ the peaceable inhabitants of that quarter of the district of Chittagong.”

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Return to the Orders of 29th March 1825, N<sup>o</sup> 3 & 4 :—

“ That there be laid before this House Copy of any Document which  
“ has been received in England, to show that the Island of Shapooree  
“ belongs to, or is within the Territory of the Honourable East India  
“ Company;—and from what period, and in what manner it became  
“ theirs.”

“ That there be laid before this House, a Statement of the extent of the  
“ Island of Shapooree, and of any Revenue which may have been  
“ derived from it by the East India Company, since it came into  
“ their possession.”

NO documents have been received in England, from which any information can be given upon these points, beyond what is contained in the Papers relating to the Burmese War, which have been already laid before the House of Commons by His Majesty's command,

Steps have been taken for procuring more ample information from India.

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Return to the Order of 27th May 1825;—viz.

COPIES, or EXTRACTS, of DESPATCHES from the Government of Bengal, relating to Discussions which took place between that Government and the *Burmese* Government, in 1823, and preceeding Years.

List of the DESPATCHES referred to.

Letter from the Governor General in Council, at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 23d January 1812	- - - - -	p. 5
D° - - - D° - - - D° - - -	4th March 1812	- - p. 12
D° - - - D° - - - D° - - -	9th d°	- - p. 26
D° - - - D° - - - D° - - -	24th d°	- - p. 28
D° - - - D° - - - D° - - -	25th April	- - p. 34
D° - - - D° - - - D° - - -	25th May	- - p. 36
D° - - - D° - - - D° - - -	4th June	- - p. 49
D° - - - D° - - - D° - - -	1st August	- - p. 53
Extract of a Letter from D° - - - to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 2d October 1812	- - - - -	p. 69
Letter from D° - - - to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 21st October 1812	- - - - -	p. 70
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[*Burmese*

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India Board, }  
May 30th, 1825. }

THO. P. COURTENAY.



DISCUSSIONS  
WITH THE  
BURMESE GOVERNMENT:  
1812—1824.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Governor General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 23d January 1812.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
23 Jan. 1812.

Honourable Sirs,

**T**HE object of this address is to bring under the notice of your honourable court the circumstances which have rendered it necessary to appoint another mission to the government of Ava.

2. In the early part of the past year a native of Arracan, named Kingberring, whose ancestor as well as himself possessed lands to a considerable extent in that province, near the frontier of Chittagong, and who in consequence of his having incurred the displeasure, and been exposed to the resentment of the king of Ava, took refuge with a number of his followers in the district of Chittagong, about fourteen years ago meditated the design of embodying those followers, as well as the other Mugs, who many years since emigrated from Arracan, and invading the latter province. This project he actually carried into execution in the month of May 1811, having either by persuasion, or by intimidation, induced a large body of the Mugs, settled in Chittagong, to join his standard. Partly owing to the secrecy and caution with which he pursued his design, and the promptitude with which he carried it into effect, and partly to the negligence of the darogahs of the thannahs on the frontier, his proceedings were unknown to the magistrate until he had crossed the river Nauf, which forms the common boundary of the two countries, followed by a considerable number of the emigrant Mugs.

The magistrate, on being apprised of Kingberring's proceedings, employed every practicable endeavour to effect the seizure of his person, but without success. His efforts were likewise directed to prevent the departure of additional parties of the Mugs, whom by means of his emissaries Kingberring continued to entice, or compel by menace, to join his standard.

4. Kingberring however succeeded in collecting a considerable body of these men in a district east of the Nauf, and this body was augmented by inhabitants of the province of Arracan. With a view to increase his force, by compelling the Mugs, who yet remained within the province of Chittagong, to join him, he despatched an armed force into that province.

5. It became necessary therefore for the magistrate to call for the assistance of the British troops, both to protect the Mugs, and to expel the parties despatched by Kingberring, and he accordingly directed the commanding officer of the station to detach to the frontier the whole of the disposable force. Another consideration also rendered this measure advisable, namely, that in the event of Kingberring being foiled in his attempt to effect the conquest of Arracan, he would probably return into the district of Chittagong, followed by his adherents, and pursued by the forces of the Burmese government. To prevent these armed bodies from entering our territory required every practicable measure of precaution. On the same ground we judged it necessary to equip and arm a small vessel adapted to the navigation

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
23 Jan. 1812.

navigation of the Nauf, placing on board it a detachment of about 40 sepoy's under an European officer.

6. Kingberring having finally collected a force sufficient to enable him to commence his operations, he advanced into the interior of the province, and in the course of a short time subjected the whole to his authority, with the exception of the capital of Arracan, to which he laid siege.

7 It was reasonable to suppose, and the fact was subsequently confirmed, that the Burmese government would be impressed with a belief that this invasion, headed by a person who had resided for so many years under our protection, and who had drawn the principal part of his force from our territory, was instigated and supported by the British government. This belief the magistrate properly endeavoured to obviate, or remove by a letter to the address of the rajah of Arracan, detailing the real circumstances of the case; but the country being occupied by persons acting under the authority of Kingberring, the messenger was unable to reach the rajah's presence. In the mean time Kingberring addressed several letters to the magistrate of Chittagong, explanatory of the motives of his conduct, relating his success, and offering to become tributary to the British government: to these letters no answer was returned.

Pol. Cons 6 Sept.  
N° 49.

8. For the detail of what is above succinctly related, we beg leave to refer your honourable court to the extract of our proceedings in the judicial department (recorded as per margin), containing copies of the correspondence of the magistrate of Chittagong from the end of January to the end of July 1811, and of the resolutions adopted and orders issued by this government from time to time on the points of communication submitted to it by the magistrate.

9. In the magistrate's letter of the 28th June, your honourable court will observe the evidence of the firm conviction entertained by the local authorities of Arracan, that the invasion of the province was instigated and supported by the British government.

Cons Sept. 6,  
N° 52.

Your honourable court will also observe, that with a view to obviate this belief on the mind of the king and the rulers of the state of Ava, the vice-president addressed a letter to the viceroy of Pegu; that letter will be found recorded on the proceedings noted in the margin.

10. But government had every reason to doubt the efficacy of a mere narrative of facts conveyed through the medium of a letter, because not only were the circumstances of the case entirely consistent with a belief of our having encouraged the invasion, but (as government was well aware) a predisposition to credit a report of such design, generated partly by ignorance and jealousy, and partly by a suspicion that the British government might meditate an anticipation of efforts on the part of the court of Ava to enforce its avowed claim to the province of Chittagong, (a claim which was brought forward during the mission of Captain Canning to Ava in the year 1809,) might be supposed to exist in the mind of the king.

It appeared to the vice-president in council, therefore, that the more impressive and effectual mode of communication, through the agency of an envoy, was necessary to undeceive the Burmese court, with regard to our supposed participation in the proceedings of Kingberring.

11. Independently, however, of the importance of this object, founded on the solicitude of government to avoid being placed in a state of war with the kingdom of Ava, it appeared to be essential also with reference to the safety of the British subjects and British property at Rangoon.

12. The vice-president in council considered that the first measure of the Burmese government, acting under the conviction of our concern in the invasion of Arracan, might probably be the seizure both of the persons and of the property of the British subjects; whose lives even the vice-president in council conceived might be endangered by the barbarous revenge of the Burmese government.

13. On these grounds, therefore, the vice-president in council adopted the resolution, stated at the commencement of this address, of despatching an envoy to Rangoon, and eventually to the court of Ava; and Captain Canning, who was employed in that capacity in the year 1809, and had twice before visited Rangoon and the capital, and who, by his talents, as well as by his experience was peculiarly qualified for the duty of envoy, was selected for that situation.

14. A salary

14. A salary of 1,500 rupees per mensem, the same as was allowed on Captain Canning's last mission, was assigned to him on the present occasion, and he was allowed to entertain an establishment somewhat exceeding the scale of the former mission; an escort, consisting of 112 sepoy, was appointed to attend him; and the ship Amboyna, the property of government, having been purchased at the Moluccas, was ordered for his accommodation. Presents also, of the value of 10,000 rupees, were provided according to the custom.

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Gov. Gen. in coun  
23 Jan. 1812.

15. The detail of these arrangements will be found recorded on the consultations noted in the margin.

Cons. 2 Aug. N°  
9 Aug N° 12 to  
16 August, N°  
30 August, N° 4  
6 Sept. N° 47  
48 (A.)

16. Captain Canning was furnished with copies of all the documents on record relative to the late transactions in Arracan, and with full instructions for the guidance of his conduct, adapted to every occurrence that could be foreseen. For the detail of those instructions, which embrace too many points to admit of their being comprehensively described, we beg leave to refer your honourable court to our chief secretary's letter to Captain Canning's address, recorded as per margin.

Cons. 6 Sept. N° 5

17. Your honourable court will observe, that the vice-president in council took that opportunity of conveying a representation on the subject, generally, of the unjust and unfriendly conduct of the local government of Pegu with respect to British ships and British subjects trading to Rangoon; and especially the unwarrantable proceedings of that government with respect to a ship called the Elephant, which sailed from this port in the month of August 1810 for the purpose of procuring a cargo of teak timbers, but was prevented from returning until the month of March following, in consequence of the arbitrary measure adopted by the government of Pegu, of seizing the ship, dispossessing her commander, and sending her in charge of another person, with a body of troops, to Tavoy, on which impressed service the ship was detained many weeks, and suffered materially in her cables and stores, and on her return to Rangoon a very inconsiderable sum was offered as a compensation for the injury she had sustained, and for the heavy loss occasioned by her detention.

18. Memorials on this subject were presented to government, in the month of March, by the principal merchants of Calcutta, and by the owners of the Elephant, who earnestly requested that government would adopt such measures as might be judged proper, through the agency of the vakeel of the viceroy of Pegu, then residing at this presidency, to procure indemnification to the owners of the Elephant, as well as general security for the ships, property, and persons of British subjects trading to Rangoon. A letter on this subject was accordingly addressed to the viceroy of Pegu, by his excellency the vice-president, and delivered to the vakeel; but as the viceroy who deputed him was subsequently removed, it was doubtful whether the vakeel, who soon after took his departure, would return to Pegu; and, at all events, whether the mere transmission of a letter would produce any effect. Those memorials, and the letter, will be found recorded on the consultation noted in the margin.

Cons. 15 March  
N° 106 to 111.  
Cons. 14 June,  
N° 51.

19. The instructions will also be found to advert to other questions between this government and the government of Pegu; one of which related to the seizure of a Burmese vessel and her cargo, at Coringa, in the month of March 1810; the circumstances of which are not of sufficient moment to require detail in this place, but which are contained in documents recorded on the proceedings noted in the margin. The other questions had reference to the object of the mission of the above-mentioned vakeel, which were to obtain the recovery of certain military stores, stated to have been seized by the commander of a British ship of war from a brig, on her passage from Junk Ceylon to Tavoy, where she had been captured by the arms of the king of Ava from the Siamese; and to procure the release of the crew of another brig, which had been detained at Pullicat, in consequence of their being guilty of piracy and murder. For a knowledge of the details of these points, we beg leave to refer your honourable court to the proceedings noted in the margin; which also contain a letter from the vice-president to the viceroy of Pegu, stating all the explanations of which these points were susceptible.

Pol Cons.  
25 Sept. 1810,  
N° 212 to 217.  
Cons. 5 April 1811  
N° 99 to 101.  
Cons. 26 April,  
N° 48.  
Cons. 5 July,  
N° 104 to 106.

Cons. 14 June,  
N° 49 and 50.

20. Subsequently to the departure of Captain Canning, which took place in the latter end of September, the ship Admiral Drury arrived from Rangoon, bringing a Burmese envoy, despatched for the express purpose of making a representation to this government on the subject of the transactions in Arracan. The master of the ship

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brought an address to the vice-president in council, signed by all the British inhabitants of Rangoon, and prepared at the requisition of the viceroy, containing a declaration purporting to be in reply to questions put to them by the viceroy, that they were fully convinced the invaders of Arracan acted entirely without the aid or countenance of the British government; and stating the expectation of the viceroy, that when the invaders and insurgents should be expelled from Arracan, the British government would take the necessary steps to prevent their finding refuge in the company's territories.

Cons. 11 Oct. N° 2.  
Cons. 15 Nov.  
N°s 30 to 33.

21. It appeared by the report of the master of the Admiral Drury, that in consequence of the suspicions entertained by the viceroy of the participation of the British government in the invasion of Arracan, all the ships in the river of Rangoon, belonging to British subjects, and among them the Admiral Drury, had been seized; but no other measure of rigour had been adopted. The Admiral Drury was allowed to depart, only on the condition of the master consenting to convey the Burmese envoy above mentioned to this presidency free of charge. The documents connected with this subject will be found recorded as per margin.

22. The prohibition against the departure of the ships, however, was of short duration, and by the return of the Elephant (one of the detained ships) to this port, the information was received of their having been liberated at the expiration of about twenty days.

Cons. 11 Oct. N° 3.

23. A continuation of the magistrate's reports respecting the progress of Kingberring's arms will be found in an extract from the proceedings of government in the judicial department, recorded as per margin. The magistrate on that occasion applied for a reinforcement to provide more effectually against the contingency before noticed, of the defeat of Kingberring, and his retreat into the province of Chittagong, followed by the Burmese forces; and measures were adopted to furnish it. The magistrate also adverted to the emigration of men who formerly belonged to the provincial corps of the station, and others, for the purpose of engaging in the service of Kingberring, and reported the measure which he had adopted to prevent the continuance of this practice. He also reported Kingberring's having sent a person with a sum of money to purchase red cloth to clothe his sepoy, his object being supposed to be, to lead the people of Arracan to believe that he was assisted by the British government, a belief which he industriously circulated.

24. The magistrate was directed in reply to instruct the police officers to apprehend all persons proceeding into Arracan to join Kingberring, and to apply to the collector of customs at Chittagong to seize and detain any cloth provided by Kingberring's emissary, and to endeavour to apprehend the latter; and corresponding instructions were issued to the collector of customs and magistrates at the presidency.

Cons. 11 Oct. N° 4.

25. Further instructions were at the same time addressed to Captain Canning transmitting to him a copy of the extract of proceedings above mentioned, directing him to counteract, as much as possible, the artful endeavours of Kingberring to promulgate a belief that his proceedings were encouraged and supported by the British government; pointing out to Captain Canning, at the same time, the representations to be made on that topic to the officers of the Burmese government.

Those instructions will be found recorded as per margin.

Cons. 22 Nov. N° 4.

26. Captain Canning's last report of his proceedings, after his arrival at Rangoon on the 18th October, is recorded as per margin. Captain Canning appears to have been received with the proper marks of distinction.

27. The first part of his report your honourable court will observe relates the circumstance of the viceroy of Pegu having summoned all the British subjects, resident at Rangoon, and informed them that he had good grounds to assert, that the Bengal government had furnished the Mug emigrants with arms and ammunition, to enable them to invade Arracan; that a numerous party of those emigrants had actually entered the province, and occasioned a general revolt; and that the families of the emigrants had remained at a village in the British territory, where a strong force was appointed for their protection. In consequence of which the viceroy had required them to address a letter to the vice-president in council, adding the circumstance before mentioned, of the despatch of the ship Admiral Drury with that

that letter ; and a vakeel, instructed to remonstrate against these supposed measures of this government. Captain Canning also notices the detention and subsequent release of the British ships at Rangoon.

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28. Captain Canning adds, that he had not, at the date of his despatch, seen the viceroy, but that the members of the government, with whom he had conversed on the subject, evidently entertained the belief, that a large force of refugee Mugs could not have been collected in a British province, nor the invasion have taken place, without the knowledge and participation of this government. To obviate this impression, he addressed an official note to the government (a copy of which accompanies his despatch), stating in minute detail all the circumstances of the transaction, and the arguments resulting from them, in proof of our having not only had no concern in the invasion of Arracan, but of the British officers having employed every practicable effort to oppose and frustrate the project when known. This paper was to be sent up, with a copy of the vice-president's letter to the king, to the capital, whither Captain Canning expected that he would be summoned.

29. Captain Canning, in his report, notices also the measures adopted by the Burmese government to oppose the invaders, and requests to be furnished with instructions regarding the answer to be given to a question which would probably be asked, whether in the event of the Burmese forces succeeding in expelling Kingberring and his adherents from the province, and of the latter taking refuge in the British territory, they would be given up.

30. Captain Canning further communicates the wish expressed by the government of Rangoon, that the Burmese vakeel might be permitted to return from Calcutta by the first opportunity, on the ground that the business on which the vakeel was deputed might be better transacted by Captain Canning at Rangoon.

31. In reply to that despatch, Captain Canning was informed that the narrative of facts and circumstances contained in his official note to the government of Rangoon, was considered by us to be accurate and conclusive, in point of argument, with regard to the question of the participation of the British government in the invasion of Arracan ; and that our only objection to that note was, that the extreme solicitude for the exculpation of government, which a detail so elaborate was calculated to exhibit, might have tended to defeat its own object ; and that we were disposed to think that it might have been more advisable, in the first instance, to have met the declared suspicions of the Burmese officers by a statement of the most prominent facts, reserving collateral circumstances and arguments for future eventual necessity, instead of at once exhausting the subject, by adducing every minute point of detail that could be brought to bear upon the general question, which we apprehended might be ascribed by the Burmese to a consciousness of the justice of their suspicions, and to a humiliating anxiety to avert the resentment of their power.

32. In answer to the question expected to be put to Captain Canning by the government of Rangoon, he was desired to signify to the Burmese officers, that Kingberring and his adherents would not be allowed an asylum within the British territories, which, on the contrary, they would not, if possible, be permitted to enter, or having entered, would be compelled to quit ; but that the British government could not consent to seize and deliver up these fugitives to the officers of the Burmese government. Captain Canning was informed in conclusion, that the Burmese vakeel would be permitted to return to Rangoon by the first opportunity, agreeably to the desire of his government. The instructions issued to Captain Canning on this occasion will be found recorded as per margin.

Cons. 22 Nov.  
N° 5.

33. The second and latest report hitherto received from Captain Canning is dated the 26th of November, with a postscript of the 28th, and recorded as per margin. In that report Captain Canning describes the substance of what passed at a conference with the viceroy, on the subject of the invasion of Arracan. Captain Canning, it appears, succeeded in shaking the viceroy's belief of our participation in that event ; but his report demonstrates the positive conviction of it entertained at the court of Ummerapoor. He states also, that the detention of British ships was in consequence of orders from the court, founded on that conviction, and ascribes their liberation only to the effect of the personal interests of the viceroy, who, deeply engaged in commercial speculations, was averse to the adoption of measures tending to disturb the relations of amity between the two states. It was satisfactory to us to find, that although government had correctly anticipated the impressions produced

Cons 26 Dec.  
N° 6.

Despatch from  
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on the minds of the king and his officers by the events in Arracan, its apprehension of the consequences of them to the British subjects residing in the Burmese territory was not realized. The further measures pursued by the Burmese government for the purpose of recovering its authority in Arracan are noticed in this report.

Cons. 15 Nov.  
N° 35.

34. Captain Canning relates also in that report his proceedings under the instructions of government, as described in a preceding part of this despatch, in endeavouring to obtain compensation for the owners of the ship Elephant; from which it appears, that the viceroy is disposed to grant the compensation that may be deemed by this government to be equitable. This disposition indeed was declared in his reply to the letter addressed to the viceroy on this subject (noticed in the 18th paragraph of this despatch), which reply will be found recorded on the proceedings noted in the margin, and in consequence the whole of the papers on the subject were referred to the marine board, with directions to state what in its opinion would be a fair and equitable rate of freight to be demanded from the government of Rangoon for the period of time that the Elephant was employed in its service.

Cons. 26 Dec.  
N° 7.

35. The marine board in its reply to that reference, contained in an extract from the proceedings of government in the public department, recorded as per margin, reported their opinion to be, that instead of the sum of 7,200 sicca rupees, which the government of Rangoon had offered, 15,166 should be demanded.

Cons. 26 Dec.  
N° 8.

36. Entertaining some doubt whether this sum did not exceed what, at least, it would be advisable, if not equitable, to demand, we issued the instructions to the marine board, which will be found recorded as per margin, for the final adjustment of the question in communication with the owners of the ship.

37. Your honourable court will observe in Captain Canning's report, notice of an American, named Davy, who arrived at Rangoon about three years ago, and proceeded to the capital of Ava, with a view to make himself acquainted with the several articles of produce in that country, in which an advantageous commerce might be carried on with America; and who, it seems, ascertained that the government of Ava was disposed to furnish supplies of saltpetre in return for arms, which Mr. Davy having returned to America, and again come back to India, has lately intimated by letter to the government of Rangoon might now be furnished, stating at the same time that he had been appointed agent on the part of the American government to that of Ava, and proposed proceeding to Rangoon.

38. We are not aware that this species of traffic, or the residence of an American agent with the government of Ava, is incompatible with the provisions of existing treaties. But both will demand counteraction, if the relations of amity between England and America should be interrupted; at the same time, your honourable court will observe from Captain Canning's report, that this proposed exchange of saltpetre for arms is not likely to have effect.

39. We have not yet replied to this last report of Captain Canning.

40. In continuation of the principal subject of this despatch, it is proper to transmit, enclosed, an extract from our proceedings in the judicial department, under date the 26th ultimo, containing a copy of a further despatch from the magistrate of Chittagong, in which he reports, the seizure of two Europeans by the people of Kingberring, and the measures which he adopted to effect their liberation.

41. One of those Europeans named Taylor, is the Englishman, who appears by Captain Canning's reports to be a commander of a vessel in the service of the Burmese government, which was despatched to the coast of Arracan for the purpose of gaining intelligence of the real state of affairs in that province, and whether or not the invaders had received assistance from the British government. The circumstances of his being in the service of the Burmese government, was of course suppressed by Taylor in the account, which according to the magistrate's report he gave of himself to Kingberring's people, and his real condition was consequently unknown to the magistrate. We judged it proper to acquaint the magistrate of his real condition, enjoining him, at the same time, not to relax his endeavours to effect his release, and that of his companion, and to conceal the fact of their being in the service of the Burmese government, lest the knowledge of it should endanger their lives. They have, however, been liberated, as appears by the further reports lately received from the magistrate, which we proceed to submit to the notice of your honourable court.

42. Copies of these reports, dated 11th and 14th instant, are contained in the enclosed extract of our proceedings of the 22d instant, in the judicial department. Your honourable court will observe from the tenor of these last advices, that contrary to expectation and appearances, the government of Ava has found the means of collecting a force of sufficient strength to defeat the troops of Kingberring, who, deserted by most of his followers, has become a fugitive. That numbers of his people whom he drew from Chittagong, and of the inhabitants of Arracan, have fled for refuge to our territories, and more are expected. That the magistrate with a view to prevent the probable incursions of the Burmese troops in pursuit of the fugitives, has instructed the commanding officer of the station to proceed with the whole of the disposable force, and take post on the southern frontier, furnishing him with directions for the guidance of his conduct, until our orders should be received regarding the course of proceeding to be observed with respect to the fugitives; for the surrender of whom, it may be expected, that demands will be made on the part of the government of Ava, even if the forces of the latter should not penetrate into the province of Chittagong, for the purpose of seizing or destroying them.

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43. The instructions despatched to the magistrate, in reply to his despatches, are contained in the document last referred to; a mature consideration of these reports has suggested a modification of the resolution, which, as stated in the thirty-second paragraph of this despatch, Captain Canning had been instructed eventually to communicate to the Burmese government, without, however, departing materially from the principle of that resolution.

44. The refugees may be reduced to three classes · 1st. The chiefs (of whom Kingberring is of course the principal) by whom the disturbances in Arracan have been excited.

2d. The natives of Arracan who had been established in Chittagong, and who accompanied Kingberring, whether voluntarily or by compulsion in his late expedition.

3d. The natives and residents of Arracan, who may be induced to retire within the limits of our territories, from the apprehension of acts of violence and oppression from the Burmese forces.

45. With respect to the first class of persons above mentioned, we have directed the magistrate to detain any of them in safe custody who may be apprehended, intending to render the final decision respecting them dependent on the result of communications to be made to the government of Ava, regarding them, through the channel of Captain Canning.

46. With regard to the second class, namely, such of the natives of Arracan who had been established in the district of Chittagong, as accompanied Kingberring, the magistrate has been directed to desire the commanding officer of the British troops to permit them to take refuge within the limits of our territories. This order, which forms the chief modification of our original resolution, was founded entirely on a humane desire, not to exclude them from what may probably be their only means of safety, under circumstances of imminent danger and urgent distress. The refugees in question have clearly forfeited all claim to a permanent residence within our territories, by carrying war from thence into the country of a friendly state; and we accordingly conceive, that agreeably to the principle of our original resolutions, it may be found in the sequel, both just and expedient to require that these persons should retire from our provinces, where after the late occurrences their residence under our protection would probably give umbrage and offence to the government of Ava.

47. We considered the third class of persons above mentioned, that is, the residents of Arracan who may be induced to retire within the limits of our territories; from the apprehension of violence or cruelty from the Burmese forces, entitled for the present to an asylum within those limits.

48. Your honourable court will accordingly observe, from the documents last mentioned, that the above is the substance of our instructions to the magistrate of Chittagong, on the point which he referred to our consideration; and that we, at the same time, signified our entire approbation of the measures of precaution which he had adopted, and the tenor of his instructions to the commanding officer of the British troops despatched to the southern frontier

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49. We shall of course frame our further instructions to Captain Canning on the basis of the principles above described.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honorable Sirs,

Your most faithful humble servants,

*Minto,*  
*G. Nugent,*  
*J. Lumsden,*  
*H. Colebrooke.*

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
4 March 1812.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Governor General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 4th March 1812.

Honourable Sirs,

1. WE have now the honour to communicate to your honourable court, in continuation of our address of the 23d January, the progress of transactions and events on the eastern frontier of these provinces, and of our measures and proceedings connected with them. Time, however, will not admit of the preparation of copies of all the documents relating to this subject, for transmission by the fleet under despatch, we shall therefore enclose in this address such only as are most material, reporting at the same time the prominent circumstances of the events to which the rest refer.

2. After the defeat of the insurgents under the command of Kingberring in Arracan, the commander of the forces of the king of Ava and the rajah of Arracan, with a body of troops apparently not exceeding one thousand men, advanced to the southern frontier of Chittagong. The magistrate had despatched with letters to the rajah of Arracan, and the commander of the troops, an emissary, who proceeded to the Burmese camp. The object of the mission was, to caution the Burmese chiefs against allowing their troops to enter our territories. Enclosed is a copy of the emissary's report of his reception by and conference with the chiefs; from which it appeared, that they disavowed any intention of entering the province of Chittagong, and merely demanded the surrender of the two principal leaders of the insurrection, stating, however, their expectation of the arrival of large reinforcements. On the receipt of this report, the magistrate despatched instructions to the emissary, desiring him to explain in general terms to the chiefs, that no answer could be given to any propositions on their part, until the orders of government were received; that the magistrate had been directed to apprehend Kingberring and the other leader, whose surrender they had demanded, and that he was endeavouring to effect their apprehension.

Translation of a letter from Synd Ahmed Bogdadee, the messenger despatched with letters to the rajah of Arracan, dated 15 Jan. enclosed in a despatch from the magistrate of Chittagong, dated 21 Jan.

3. About this time one of the two chiefs named Nakloo, whose surrender had been demanded, took refuge with a large body of armed followers at a place within our frontier. It appears that this person was not one of those who formerly resided in the district of Chittagong, and left it in consequence of Kingberring's invasion of Arracan, but lived at Ramree in the latter province, and joined the insurgents after they had gone over. The magistrate properly judging that the Burmese chiefs would have reason to complain if we permitted an armed force of their enemies to obtain protection within our territory, sent instructions to Lieutenant-colonel Morgan, commanding the British troops on the frontier, desiring him to require Nakloo and his followers to disperse, and to compel them if they refused; the magistrate suggested at the same time, that endeavours should be made to apprehend that chief. In reply to the magistrate's report on this subject, we directed him to be informed that it would be proper to modify his instructions to Colonel Morgan, by desiring him to require the refugees in question to deposit their arms, either under charge of Colonel Morgan, or in the custody of the police officers, to withdraw from the frontier, and to disperse wherever they might judge most advisable, whether in our territories, in their own country, or in any of the adjoining states, employing force to compel them to quit the company's territory if they should refuse to conform to that requisition.

4. In the meantime, the magistrate having received the orders of government, relative to the conduct to be observed towards the several classes of refugees (the substance



substance of which is stated in the 44th paragraph of our address to your honourable court of the 23d January), recalled his former instructions to Colonel Morgan, and desired him not to take any measures with respect to the force assembled under Nakloo, until the receipt of further orders from government, unless they should commit any act, as a body of armed men, tending to disturb the tranquility of the frontier; observing, however, that it would of course be requisite that Nakloo should himself be detained, if he could be apprehended; but that no violent measures should be employed for his apprehension.

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5. In reply, we pointed out to the magistrate the error of the supposition which he had expressed, that Nakloo came under the description of the refugee chiefs, who, according to our orders of the 21st January, were, if practicable, to be apprehended and detained, as we intended by those orders only those chiefs, natives of Arracan, who had not latterly resided within the British territories, which was not the case with Nakloo. After adverting, therefore, to the orders respecting Nakloo and his followers, mentioned in the third preceding paragraph, we signified to him that Nakloo himself should only be required (and if circumstances rendered necessary, compelled) to quit our territories, leaving him, however, free to return to Arracan, or to seek an asylum in any of the adjacent states, as he might judge proper.

6. In a letter dated the 8th ultimo, Colonel Morgan transmitted to the adjutant-general, at this presidency, a copy of a letter to his address from Captain Sibley, commanding the post at Teak Nauf, a point not far from the mouth of the river Nauf, and opposite the Burmese camp, reporting the arrival at that post of the magistrate's emissary before mentioned, who related what passed during his mission. He stated that the letters which he carried from the magistrate to the Burmese chiefs, were at first by them deemed to be forgeries, and himself was accused of being a spy; but that Mr. Taylor (who is mentioned in the 41st paragraph of our address to your honourable court of the 23d January, as being in the service of the Ava government, as having been seized by Kingberring, and afterwards released, and who, it appears, attended the Burmese camp), and also another European, of the name of Leach, who accompanied Taylor, having certified the letters to be genuine, the Burmese chiefs intimated to the emissary, that if we would deliver up the insurgent chiefs, and all fugitives, they would not molest us; but otherwise they would come down with the whole of the Burmese army, and overrun the country; and that they were awaiting the arrival of some French ships with ten thousand stand of arms, and a number of guns, and Frenchmen, who were to proceed round to the Nauf river. The emissary further stated, that the Burmese chiefs had collected between three and four hundred boats, twenty-five or thirty of them mounted with swivels; that the commander of the Burmese troops also required the surrender of Dr. M'Rae, (a surgeon in the service of the honourable company, long resident at Chittagong), and one of our native subjects, on the ground of their having assisted Kingberring in his invasion of Arracan. The emissary, on this occasion, stated his estimate of the Burmese force to be about seven thousand men.

7. Colonel Morgan, in his letter to the adjutant-general, states, that as he conceived from this intelligence that the designs of the Burmese chiefs were hostile, and as the effective force on the frontier did not exceed four hundred and forty, rank and file, he had called for a reinforcement of two companies from Dacca, together with all the effective force remaining at Chittagong, and some artillery.

8. The intelligence contained in Captain Sibley's letter was, at the same time, communicated to us in a despatch of the 10th ultimo from the magistrate, who noticed the defenceless state in which the town of Chittagong would be left, and stated the facility with which a Burmese force could approach it, and the temptation arising from the money in the collector's treasury, and from the Burmese commanders probable knowledge of the weakness of the place, suggesting, at the same time, the expediency of having an armed vessel to cruize at the mouth of the Chittagong river, and another off the mouth of the river Nauf.

9. In a subsequent despatch, the magistrate transmitted translations of the letters dated respectively 12th February 1812, with which it appears his emissary on his dismissal from the Burmese chiefs, was charged by the rajah of Arracan, and the commander of the troops. Copies of those documents are enclosed; your honourable court will observe, that in these letters the Burmese chiefs demand the surrender of the insurgent chiefs, and of all the fugitives, and also that Dr. M'Rae be

Translation of a  
letter from the rajah  
of Arracan to the  
magistrate of Chit-  
tagong, enclosed in  
despatch from the  
magistrate, dated  
12 February.  
Translation of a

letter from the commander of the Burmese forces, to Lt. Col. Morgan, enclosed in despatch from the magistrate, dated 12 Feb.

given up, and threaten in case of refusal to invade the company's territories with a force of eighty thousand men, and pursue the fugitives even to Dacca.

10. The magistrate, in his despatch, states, that as Mr. Taylor was well versed in the Burmese language, and as it was of importance that the chiefs should be made fully to understand that he possessed no authority to give them answers on any political points, without a previous reference to government, which together with other points Mr. Taylor would be able to explain more efficiently than was practicable by a letter which must be twice translated, he had addressed a letter to Mr. Taylor, of which, and also of his answer to the rajah of Arracan, he transmitted copies. In the same despatch the magistrate informed us, that Colonel Morgan had taken the family of Kingberring.

Copy of a letter from the magistrate to Mr. Taylor, dated 13 February, enclosed in magistrate's despatch of same date.

Copy of a letter from ditto to the rajah of Arracan, enclosed in ditto.

11. Copies of the magistrate's letters to the rajah of Arracan, and to Mr. Taylor, dated February 13th, 1812, are enclosed for your honourable court's information. The general purport of them is, an intimation that the magistrate possessed no authority to return a decisive answer to the demand for the surrender of the fugitives, and that the question would be referred to the governor-general in council; that however every possible search was making for the insurgent chiefs, who when apprehended would be properly secured, until the orders of government should be received; and that government would, no doubt, act regarding Kingberring consistently with justice; to which the magistrate added the expression of his desire, that the rajah would not order his army to enter the British territory, observing that such circumstance would increase the difficulty of seizing Kingberring, that the violation of our territory would be contrary to the law of nations, and that the British government would never allow any foreign state to invade its dominions with impunity.

12. We shall have occasion to notice some objectionable passages in those letters in a subsequent part of this address. We shall, however, previously report the measures which we judged it necessary to adopt in consequence of the demands preferred by the Burmese chiefs, and the hostile and insulting menaces with which they were accompanied.

13. The first object of consideration was, to convey to Chittagong as large a reinforcement of troops as might be practicable, within a short period of time. We deemed it also highly necessary to place with the least possible delay, at the disposal of Captain Canning, the envoy to the Burmese government, the means of withdrawing from Rangoon; Captain Canning being deprived of those means, by his having sent back the Amboyna to convey despatches and obtain supplies to this port, where she arrived in the early part of the last month.

Extract proceedings of government in the secret department of 18 Feb.

14. For a knowledge of the detail of the arrangements which we adopted for these purposes, we beg leave to refer your honourable court to the enclosed extract from our proceedings in the secret department of the 18th ultimo; from which your honourable court will observe, that by means of cruisers and other vessels in this river, we were enabled to provide for the despatch by sea of a reinforcement to the extent of about five hundred men. The Antelope cruiser having subsequently arrived from China, we were enabled to despatch that vessel also with an additional force of one hundred men; and at the suggestion of his excellency the commander-in-chief, seven companies of sepoys were afterwards directed to proceed to Chittagong by the route of the internal navigation. The whole of those reinforcements have since actually proceeded.

15. By the extracts from our proceeding above referred to, your honorable court will also observe that the Amboyna, accompanied by the Malabar cruiser, was ordered to sail with the utmost expedition to Rangoon for the purpose before described, and notice of these arrangements was immediately transmitted to the magistrate of Chittagong.

16. With a view to add to the means of protection, we also vested the magistrate of Chittagong with authority to call for the services of all or of any of the detachments of the Chittagong provincial battalion wheresoever employed, substituting temporarily an adequate number of barkendauzes, and also to call for the services of the Dacca provincial battalion.

17. We have stated above our intention of noticing some objectionable passages in the magistrate's letters to the rajah of Arracan and Mr. Taylor. Our observations

on those passages were stated in a letter of instructions to the magistrate, founded on the several communications from that officer, to which we have already adverted.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
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18. It was signified to him on that occasion, that while we entirely approved the principle which he had assumed in his communications to the Burmese chief, of disclaiming any authority to return a definitive reply to his requisition for the surrender of the leaders of the late invasion of Arracan, we apprehended that the general tenor of his letters to the rajah of Arracan and Mr. Taylor, was calculated to encourage on the part of the former a strong expectation that the surrender of the persons in question would be the consequence of their being seized by the officers of the British government; and the particular passages of his letters, on which his apprehension was founded, were pointed out to the magistrate, as well as the embarrassment which such an expectation had a tendency to produce.

19. It was further observed to the magistrate, that in consequence of our former orders for securing the persons of the insurgent chiefs, he had attributed to government perhaps, not unnaturally, a greater degree of solicitude for their apprehension than was in reality entertained. It was therefore judged proper to apprise the magistrate, that although we were aware of the necessity of endeavouring to seize them in the event of their taking refuge within the limits of our territories, we were equally sensible that a considerable degree of embarrassment would attend the possession of their persons, and that we should learn without regret that the necessity of employing means for their apprehension had been precluded by their continuing without the limits of the British jurisdiction. On similar grounds we expressed our wish that circumstances had not led to the seizure of Kingberring's family.

20. With regard to the question of surrendering the fugitives, it was observed to the magistrate, that he would have found by our instructions\* of the 21st of January, that it was considered to be a proper subject of negotiation with the British envoy, and he was desired to make a communication to that effect in reply to the demand of the Burmese chiefs for the surrender of the fugitives.

\* Vide 44th para.  
of the general letter  
to the honourable  
court of 23 Jan.

21. The magistrate was at the same time apprised, that in consequence of the hostile menaces and proceedings of the Burmese chiefs, instructions were about to be despatched to the envoy, authorizing him to withdraw from Rangoon, if he should consider the liberty of his person to be endangered by the rupture which those proceedings were calculated to provoke; that, in a contrary case, the envoy would be authorized to remain until he should receive orders of recal, which would be despatched to him immediately on the receipt of intelligence of the actual invasion of our territory by the Burmese forces, and which would of course amount to a declaration of war. But that until the envoy was withdrawn, he must be deemed the properest channel of negotiation between the two governments; that at the same time however, if intermediately found convenient, we should communicate to the magistrate our resolution on the subject of the surrender of any of the leaders of the late insurrection, who might fall into our hands, for the purpose of being made known to the Burmese officers on the frontier. A copy of the instructions, of which the above is the substance, is enclosed for your honourable court's more detailed information.

To magistrate of  
Chittagong, dated  
19 February.

22. Before we resume the summary of the further correspondence of the magistrate of Chittagong, it is proper to advert to the instructions issued on this occasion to the envoy, noticing also the communications above mentioned to have been received from him by the Amboyna.

23. It is proper however in the first place to refer to the enclosed copy of the instructions issued to Captain Canning, agreeably to the intention expressed in the last paragraph of our address to your honourable court of the 23d of January. But as they contain little more than an exposition of the principles of our proposed proceedings relative to the passages which are stated substantially in the preceding paragraphs of that address, we deem it unnecessary to state the several points of those instructions in the body of this letter.

To Capt. Canning,  
25 January.

24. The despatches received from the envoy by the Amboyna are dated the 19th and 20th of January. The former being too voluminous to admit of its being transcribed, in addition to the other documents, in time to be forwarded by the present fleet, and the details of it not being of material importance, we shall merely describe the purport of it in general terms. A considerable part of that despatch consists of

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
4 March 1812.

a narrative of the envoy's communication and correspondence with the government of Rangoon respecting the great delay which had occurred in the arrival of an answer from the king of Ava to the reference on the subject of the envoy's proceeding to the capital, which terminated however in the arrival of an order from the king couched in very gracious terms, directing the viceroy of Pegu to forward the mission to the capital with all honour and distinction. Another principal subject of the envoy's despatch is the successful progress of the king's arms against the rebels in Arracan, the details of which as reported to the government of Rangoon are stated in the envoy's letter, with comments on the degree of credit to be given to that intelligence, and remarks on the conduct of the war and the nature and extent of the means employed by the Burmese government for the suppression of the insurrection.

25. Captain Canning further states some observations on the state of the country, which is represented to be overrun by banditti and to be in great disorder, and on the condition of the British subjects residing at Rangoon. Captain Canning also details the circumstances and the result of his communications with the local government in consequence of the officers of the government having broken open packets to his address from Prince of Wales Island, and states the considerations which induced him to send back the Amboyna to Bengal, urging at the same time the expediency of her early return, for the purpose of conveying to him instructions on the points referred to us, (which however our instructions to the envoy of 22d of November, a copy of which was enclosed in our address to your honourable court of the 23d of January, had partly supplied,) of furnishing the provisions of which he stood in need, and of having the benefit of the presence of an armed vessel at his command, both with reference to an eventual change in the then conciliatory disposition of the court of Ava and the viceroy, and as adding greatly to the weight and importance of the mission in all political arrangements and discussions.

26. Captain Canning also relates, that antecedently to the arrival of the intelligence of the successes of the Burmese arms against the insurgents, the viceroy, in a private conversation with the envoy's interpreter, had remarked of what great utility a battalion of sepoys would be in suppressing the insurrection; intimating, at the same time, that such a force, if furnished by us, would of course be paid for by the Burmese government. The interpreter, in reply, signified to the viceroy, that any such proposition should be made directly to the envoy. Captain Canning adds, that this had not been done; but conceiving it not improbable that some such proposal might be made by the court of Ava, he desired to receive a communication of our sentiments on the subject, stating that without further specific orders from us he should of course decline acceding to such a proposal; but observing at the same time, that should it enter into the views of government to obtain a preponderating influence in the Burmese dominions, the present was certainly the most favourable moment, as the weakness of the government and general discontent of the people would put the whole country at the disposal of a very small British force.

27. It is superfluous to state that we should not, under any circumstances, have been disposed to enter into this project; but the question is of course removed from contemplation by the success of the Burmese arms against the insurgents.

28. It may not be improper to notice in this place the observations of the viceroy in a conference with the envoy, in consequence of the information he had received of the defeat of the insurgents and the recovery of the province of Arracan, as they correspond so nearly with the actual and subsequent course of events, whilst they exhibit at the same time a very just and reasonable train of reflection on the part of the viceroy. The following is a copy of that part of Captain Canning's despatch of the 19th of January which relates to this subject:

“ Should the success of the Burmahs have really been such as is represented, and  
 “ the province of Arracan be reconquered, a more fortunate event certainly could  
 “ not have happened for the Burmah empire than the rebellion of that province, as  
 “ the suppression of that rebellion will give a degree of lustre and confidence to the  
 “ Burmah arms, and keep in awe other provinces well inclined to adopt the same  
 “ measure. The viceroy has, however, expressed great anxiety that the recapture  
 “ of Arracan may involve his nation in a serious dispute with the British government.  
 “ In a long conversation with me on the subject, he said that he did not imagine  
 “ that Kingberring himself would take refuge in the province of Chittagong,  
 “ as

“ as well knowing that his person would probably be seized and delivered up ; but  
 “ that he thought it extremely likely that the subordinate chiefs and common people,  
 “ to avoid immediate destruction, would cross the Nauf, and seek an asylum in  
 “ our territory. From the known violent temper of the governor of Arracan,  
 “ enflamed and elated by the late rebellion and his present success and additional  
 “ honours, (a gilt kitsasol has been allowed him by the king,) he thought there  
 “ could be little doubt of his pursuing the fugitives, and seizing and destroying  
 “ wherever he could find them. Such aggression, he said, he well knew would be  
 “ forcibly repelled by us, and what the consequence would be it was not difficult to  
 “ conjecture ; whereas were mild and peaceable measures resorted to, the business  
 “ might in all probability be settled to the mutual satisfaction of both states. He  
 “ said that a son-in-law of Kingberring had escaped by sea, and was pursued by a  
 “ large division of Burmah boats, and to what place could he fly but to Ramoo or  
 “ Chuttagong, to which places those boats would certainly pursue him? That the  
 “ violence and oppression of the governor of Arracan had driven the people to  
 “ rebellion, and now threatened to excite a war between the Burmah and British  
 “ governments. He added that he should, without delay, write to the general at  
 “ Prome, and the Engy Praw \*, on the subject, and recommended, in the strongest  
 “ terms, that recourse be had to representations and negotiation on the occasion, and  
 “ stated his wish that the settlement of the business might be altogether left to him.  
 “ The viceroy ended by saying, that at one time it was his wish to have immediately  
 “ deputed a person to Bengal, with a letter addressed to the governor-general expressly  
 “ on the subject ; but that, at all events, he was most anxious that his sentiments  
 “ should be made known to the British government with the least possible delay, as  
 “ such a communication might tend in some measure to prevent the mischief that  
 “ might otherwise be occasioned by a rash head-strong man.

Despatch from  
 Gov Gen. in council,  
 4 March 1812.

\* The heir apparent,  
 who, it appears, is  
 admitted by the  
 king to a consider-  
 able share in the  
 government.

“ To this I replied, that if in time of profound peace invasion were attempted  
 “ by the Burmahs, it was very natural to suppose that it would be forcibly  
 “ repelled by the British, and that what would certainly be granted, if found  
 “ just on mature investigation, would with equal certainty be refused, if claimed by an  
 “ armed force in our territory. I reversed the question, and asked the viceroy what  
 “ the Burmah government would think were a British force to enter their dominions,  
 “ for the purpose of seizing any obnoxious persons that might have taken refuge  
 “ there. I assured him, that in any decision that the British government might  
 “ come to with respect to the transactions in Arracan, strict and impartial justice  
 “ would be adhered to, on peaceable and proper representations being made by the  
 “ Burmah government ; but that, at all events, I doubted not that the right  
 “ honourable the governor-general in council would feel sensible of and pay due  
 “ regard to his laudable endeavours to preserve peace and harmony between the  
 “ two states. I am informed that the king still continues persuaded of the  
 “ co-operation of the British government in the invasion of Arracan.”

29. The envoy further reported the arrival of a sacerdotal mission on the part of the king of Candy, which the envoy deemed worthy of notice, conceiving that we ought to be apprised that an intercourse takes place between the king of Candy and the government of Ava. That intercourse, however, is accounted for by the circumstance of the natives of the two countries professing the same religion, both being worshippers of Budha.

30. Captain Canning expressed his request that a party consisting of a Havildar, a Naick and twelve Musselmen sepoy, with ammunition and provisions, might be ordered to proceed to Rangoon in the Amboyna, which request we have complied with. We have judged it proper, likewise, to place on board the Malabar cruizer a detail of 24 sepoy, to serve as mariners. Captain Canning also desired that provisions for four months for his escort and followers might be sent by the same opportunity, which has accordingly been done. He further communicated the desire of the viceroy to receive a small quantity of salt-petre, and we accordingly ordered 30 or 40 maunds to be sent.

31. The above is the substance of Captain Canning's despatch of the 19th of January ; of his letter of the 20th, stating that he had seen the king's orders for the advance of the mission to the capital, and describing its contents, and reporting that he had received authentic intelligence that his mission was received by the heir apparent with great satisfaction, we have the honour to enclose a copy.

32. We now proceed to advert to the principal points of our instructions to Captain Canning, despatched by the Amboyna. After referring to enclosed copies of all antecedent

From Captain  
 Canning, dated  
 20 January 1812.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in Council,  
4 March 1812

antecedent documents relative to the affairs of Arracan, and to our measures and orders in consequence of the events and transactions in that quarter, the letter to his address proceeded to communicate our sentiments and directions in detail, conformably to the summary of them, described in the letter to the magistrate of Chittagong of the 19th ultimo, to a copy of which the 21st paragraph of this despatch refers.

33. We observed, in the first place, that the principal purpose of immediately despatching to Rangoon the honourable company's ship *Amboyna*, accompanied by a cruizer of 20 guns, was to provide for the envoy's safety and eventual retreat. That, adverting to the haughty character and barbarous disposition of the government of Ava, we did not feel altogether satisfied of its observance of the sacred rights and privileges of a representative of a foreign state in the actual condition of affairs. That there were two circumstances which we conceived might possibly incline the government of Ava to violate the law of nations, so far as to impose a restraint upon the liberty of the envoy's person; one, the actual execution of the menaces of the rajah of Arracan, which would most probably occasion an open rupture between the two states; the other, a desire on the part of the government of Ava to possess, in the person of the British envoy, a security for a compliance with the demand for the surrender of the fugitive chiefs. That it was the object of government, in expediting the despatch of the *Amboyna* and *Malabar*, that if possible Captain Canning should receive an account of the state of affairs on the frontier of Arracan, before intelligence of events and proceedings had reached the government of Ava, of a nature to induce that government to act under the influence of either of the circumstances above described; in which case Captain Canning was to consider himself at liberty, according to his own view of the disposition and intentions of the government of Ava, or of the exigency of circumstances, to withdraw from whatever position the despatch might find him in, and return to Bengal. That in this case, with the reservation hereafter stated, it would be proper to signify the cause of his retreat to be, the menacing and even hostile conduct of the officers of the Burmese government on the frontier of Chittagong, so unprovoked by any act or proceeding of his government, and so utterly unwarrantable on any principle of justice or public law; intimating, however, that notwithstanding what had passed, it was still the resolution of government to maintain the relations of amity and peace with the state of Ava, unless by actual aggression the latter should compel it to pursue a different course. The reservation above alluded to was, that if the envoy's having reason to suppose that by founding the measure of his retreat on the hostile proceedings of the Burmese officers, the government of Ava might be led to apprehend that, notwithstanding his assurance to the contrary, his return would be followed by the prosecution of hostilities on our part. In such an event, Captain Canning was informed he was at liberty to assign any other cause that he might judge expedient and plausible.

34. It was added, that if he should be perfectly satisfied that under any circumstances the sanctity of his public character would be duly respected, he would of course continue in the exercise of his ministerial functions, by the means of which the depending questions might most conveniently and satisfactorily be adjusted between the two governments, unless he should receive authentic intelligence of the actual invasion of the company's territories by the Burmese forces, in which case he was desired not to hesitate to withdraw, since such a violation of our territories must be deemed a dissolution of the relations of peace.

35. Having added some further detail of instruction on this subject, we proceeded to observe that another object of the solicitude of government was to provide for the safety of the persons and property of the British subjects residing at Rangoon, and we furnished Captain Canning with directions for his guidance with reference to that object.

36. It was further stated, that we had provided for the possible, though as we conceived highly improbable, case of the government of Ava imposing any degree of restraint upon the liberty of the envoy's person, and refusing to permit his departure if he should have occasion to announce a resolution to withdraw, by instructions which had been given, directing in such case the immediate return of the *Amboyna* with the intelligence to Bengal, when such measures would be adopted as the exigency of the occasion might appear to require.

37. The remainder of the instructions to Captain Canning consisted of a reply to the several points of reference contained in his despatch of the 19th of January.

As

To Capt. Canning,  
21 February.

As the contents of those instructions are important, and are not fully detailed in the preceding paragraphs, we deem it proper to put your honourable court in possession of their details by enclosing a copy.

Despatch from  
Gov Gen in council,  
4 March 1812.

38. We deem it proper also to transmit enclosed copies of instructions which were issued to the commanders of the Malabar cruizer and the Amboyna, for the guidance of their conduct after their arrival at Rangoon, with reference to eventual occurrences in that quarter.

To the commander  
of the Malabar,  
21 February  
To the commander  
of the Amboyna,  
21 February.

39. We now resume the summary of the communications of the magistrate of Chittagong, and of our instructions and orders in consequence.

40. The magistrate having reported Colonel Morgan's seizure of the family of another insurgent chief, besides that of Kingberring, and solicited instructions with regard to the disposal of them, we directed it to be signified to him, that although, as stated in a preceding letter, we could have wished that circumstances had not led to the seizure of the families of the insurgent chiefs, yet as they had actually been apprehended, that sentiment did not suggest the expediency of their immediate liberation; since, on one hand, that measure might lead the Burmese officers to infer on our part a disposition favourable to the insurgent chiefs, and thereby constitute a new ground of complaint; and on the other, it would probably expose the individuals of those families to danger and distress. That therefore, whilst these unfortunate persons were treated with every degree of delicacy and kindness, we desired that care should be taken to prevent their escape, observing, however, that of course government would not under any consideration authorize their being delivered over to the Burmese officers.

41. On this occasion it occurred to us (adverting to the charge preferred by the rajah of Arracan against Dr. M'Rae, of having patronized Kingberring,) to be proper, in justice to Dr. M'Rae, to afford him an opportunity of replying to that charge, although we were far from supposing it to be well founded. The magistrate was accordingly directed to communicate the accusation to Dr. M'Rae, in the terms of the rajah of Arracan's letter, in order that he might have an opportunity of explaining the nature of the intercourse, if any, that he might have maintained with Kingberring.

42. In a despatch dated the 18th ultimo, the magistrate transmitted an extract from the journal of his emissary Synd Achmud Bagdadee, relating in detail his conference with the Burmese chiefs. Although the substance of those conferences has already been stated in a preceding part of this despatch, yet as the detailed report of the emissary represents with apparent accuracy the sentiments, disposition, and demands of the Burmese chiefs, and is, therefore, an important document, we deem it proper to enclose a copy of it.

Synd Achmud  
Bagdadee's report,  
enclosed in despatch  
from the magistrate  
of Chittagong, dated  
18th February.

43. In the same despatch the magistrate reported from information transmitted to him by Lieut.-col. Morgan, that a party of the Burmese forces had entered the district of Chittagong, with an intention of stockading themselves, and that the Burmese troops opposite to our post at Teak Nauf were increasing; and it appeared from subsequent dispatches, that other detached parties of Burmese troops had also entered our territory, professedly in search of the fugitive chiefs.

44. During these transactions the Burmese chiefs suddenly resolved to despatch vakeels for the purpose of negotiating their demands, and having obtained permission, the vakeels actually repaired to Captain Sibley's post, at Teak Nauf, on the 18th ultimo. They positively disavowed the Burmese chiefs' knowledge of any parties of troops having crossed the river into our territory. Captain Sibley explained to the vakeels that the British officers were endeavouring to apprehend Kingberring and his followers; that the entrance of Burmese troops into our territory would be considered as a declaration of war, and signified to them that he would not admit of any further communication with them, until those parties were withdrawn. The vakeels, after declaring their own and their principals ignorance of any such violation of our territory, assured Captain Sibley that it was the wish of the Burmese government to be on the most friendly terms with us, and that they had come for the express purpose of preventing any disagreement between the two states. Captain Sibley having apprised the vakeels that if the Burmese troops should hereafter cross the river and cause alarm to the inhabitants, he should be under the necessity of employing force to repel them, asked them if they proposed to return; to which they replied, that they were instructed to proceed withersoever Captain Sibley might direct them, and even to Calcutta, if necessary. Captain Sibley signified to them that he would not permit them to advance until the parties

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of Burmese troops, then in the company's territories, should have been withdrawn; but that after that he would give them an escort to Ramoo, the head-quarters of Colonel Morgan. The vakeels preferring to remain, instead of returning to their masters camp, Captain Sibley placed an honorary guard over their tents to prevent alarm, and their people from going about, expressing to him his intention of sending them to Ramoo, together with Mr. Taylor, who accompanied them, as soon as the parties of Burmese troops should have quitted the company's territory. Captain Sibley stated that these vakeels were persons of rank, the one being second in command, and acting on the part of the commander of the Burmese forces; the other, on the part of Arracan, he styled lord of the revenues of that province.

45. The magistrate, in reporting the preceding intelligence, which appeared to him to afford a certain prospect of an amicable termination of the depending questions between the two governments, ascribes the deputation of the vakeels to the effect of his letters to the rajah of Arracan, and to Mr. Taylor, before noticed.

46. Colonel Morgan, on receiving the above report from Captain Sibley, directed him to signify to the vakeels his wish for their proceeding to Ramoo, and transmitted, at the same time, a letter addressed to the Burmese chiefs, requiring the immediate recal of the Burmese parties which had entered our territories, and warning them of the consequences of the continuance of those parties within our limits. Colonel Morgan sent the letter to Captain Sibley to be forwarded, desiring him previously to communicate it to the vakeels, and to urge them to write to their masters in corresponding terms. Colonel Morgan addressed and transmitted a letter at the same time to Mr. Taylor, desiring him to represent to the vakeels the urgent necessity of recalling the Burmese parties from our territory, and to signify to them that so long as those parties remained, they were not to expect that any attention would be paid to their demands; whereas the removal of those parties would tend to prove the sincerity of the professions of the Burmese chiefs, and the wish of the government of Ava, to maintain the relations of amity with the company. Colonel Morgan further desired Mr. Taylor to assure the vakeels, that all due attention would be paid to them during the period they might remain in the British territories, and that an escort would attend them to the colonel's head-quarters, whither he wished them to proceed at their earliest convenience.

47. Captain Sibley, in replying to the instructions of Colonel Morgan above described, informed him that Mr. Taylor had himself gone to the Burmese camp with the colonel's letter to the commander. Captain Sibley also reported, that in consequence of his communication with the vakeels respecting the impropriety of permitting the Burmese troops to enter our territories, orders were immediately despatched for their recal; and captain Sibley added, that he understood some of them had actually returned within the Arracan boundary, and the rest were expected immediately to follow. Captain Sibley further stated, that the Burmese commander had sent a verbal message, purporting that the magistrate's letter to the rajah of Arracan (referred to in the 11th paragraph of this address) was satisfactory, and that he left every thing to be adjusted by the vakeels.

48. The magistrate, through whom the preceding communications were conveyed to us, desired to be informed whether, as the vakeels had authority to proceed to Calcutta if the points at issue should not be adjusted on the spot, they were to be allowed so to proceed. The magistrate further expressed his regret that the tenor of the letter of the Burmese chiefs should have been of a nature to warrant a belief of their having seriously entertained a resolution to invade our territories, observing that if those chiefs had in the first instance adopted the present measure of despatching vakeels instead of menacing letters, it would have saved the inhabitants of Chittagong much alarm, and government some trouble, which latter he hoped there was still time to remedy. This communication is dated the 23d ultimo, previously to his having received information of the measures adopted by us for the purpose of reinforcing the troops in the province of Chittagong.

49. It became necessary, on the receipt of this intelligence, to convey it to Captain Canning, and to furnish both him and the magistrate with further instructions for the guidance of their conduct under this change of circumstances: and as the Amboyna and Malabar had not then departed, we were enabled to avail ourselves of that opportunity for the despatch of the requisite instructions to the envoy.

50. Notwithstanding this change in the conduct of the Burmese officers, from menace and insult to measures of a pacific tendency, we did not judge it proper to countermand



countermand any of the arrangements in progress for reinforcing the station of Chittagong; and in the instructions to Captain Canning, the grounds of that resolution were stated, for the express purpose of being communicated to the court of Ava. It was accordingly observed to him, that the prosecution of these arrangements was rendered necessary by the anterior proceedings of the Burmese chiefs, who advanced all the troops that they could immediately command to the frontier of our territories, and conveyed their demands for the surrender of their fugitive enemies in the language of menaces and of insult, without even ascertaining whether or not the latter were in our hands; and after knowing that they were not, that they ostentatiously declared, in their own letters, the expected approach of 80,000 men, for the express purpose of invading our territory, and extending their hostilities to the utmost practicable limit, unless those demands should be complied with; and that they boasted of their having secured, for the same purpose, the aid of our European enemies.

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51. It was further observed that the absurdity of these declarations, and their consciousness of the visionary nature of these boasted resources, made no alteration in the character of their proceedings: that their measures had been those of menace and aggression to the extent of the resources immediately at their command, and warranted our ascribing to them the disposition which they declared, to direct against us the whole force of the kingdom, and to call to their aid the forces of a power with which we were in a state of war.

52. That assuming the extent of their declarations, we were to consider them as covering not merely an intended but an actual alliance with our enemies, for purposes exclusively hostile towards us, qualified alone by the condition of our acceding to demands which in their nature were a subject of negotiation between the two states, prior not only to such negotiation, but even to a knowledge of our ability to comply with them, and consequently prior to a rejection of them.

53. That had they actually formed the connection with our enemies which they asserted that they had, by that act alone the Burmese would be placed in a state of war with the British government, and we should be compelled to employ every effort of our power for the subversion of the monarchy. That to the extent of menace, of insult, and an avowal of hostile acts and designs, the Burmese had already placed themselves in that condition; and by abstaining from the prosecution of the measures which this state of facts would unquestionably justify, the British government afforded the most convincing proof of its forbearance, and of its solicitude to preserve the relations of amity with the state of Ava.

54. But that although professing and really entertaining these pacific views, notwithstanding the provocation we had received, it still became the duty of the British government to provide the means of resisting those hostile designs, which having once been menaced might be resumed in the event of our withholding a compliance with demands which we might deem unreasonable, but in which the Burmese government might think proper to persist; and that it was our duty to be prepared to resent a repetition of insults which might eventually be carried beyond the limits of warrantable forbearance.

55. That to rely implicitly on the late sudden pacific change in the measures and language of the Burmese officers (who it was to be observed at the same time had neither atoned for the past, nor withdrawn their forces from their menacing position on the frontier; neither revoked their avowal of the advanced state of their preparations for war, nor relaxed in their demands: some of which at least they must be aware of our resolution to reject,) and on the grounds of that precarious reliance to leave the province of Chittagong without adequate protection, would obviously be inconsistent with the ordinary maxims of prudence and precaution.

56. Captain Canning was at the same time desired to assure the court, that our views and measures were pacific and entirely defensive. That it was not to us an object of interest, nor consequently our desire, to be placed in a state of war with the kingdom of Ava. That such demands as were just and reasonable, we should at all times be prepared to concede on grounds of justice and reason alone. That on the other hand, demands supported by menaces and demonstrations of force and accompanied by insult, however just in themselves, every government was bound to resist, and that consequently the forces of the Burmese government must be removed from their present menacing position, before such demands could be admitted even as a subject of negotiation.

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57. It was further signified to Captain Canning with reference also to our former instructions on that point, that as the points in dispute were a subject of negotiation between the two states, and therefore to be conducted through the accredited agents of one or other of those states, he, being in the actual exercise of the functions of envoy at the court of Ava, was the proper agent for the conduct of such negotiation; whereas the vakeels despatched to Ramoo, deriving their powers only from subordinate officers of the Burmese government, could not be considered as proper agents for the adjustment of the depending question. That the magistrate of Chittagong would accordingly be directed to communicate these observations to the vakeels, intimating to them as he (Captain Canning) would also intimate to the court of Ava, that the fugitive chiefs if ultimately apprehended by us, would be detained under safe custody to abide the issue of the negotiation between the two governments relative to their surrender. But that circumstances might lead us to deviate from this course of proceeding; if, for instance, the vakeels or their immediate principals should subsequently be accredited in regular form, by the court of Ava, we might possibly deem it advisable and convenient to authorize the negotiation through the channel of their agency.

58. In the mean time, however, Captain Canning was directed to receive and communicate to this government such demands as might be stated to him by the Burmese government, regulating his proceedings with regard to those demands by the instructions already transmitted to him; and he was informed, that on receipt of such communication our decision would be made known to him with the least practicable delay.

59. These instructions to Captain Canning concluded with an intimation of our desire that the prescribed communications to the court of Ava, should, notwithstanding their importance, be rendered subordinate to a consideration for his personal safety, if he should have reason to apprehend that any part of them were of a nature to endanger it.

60. Although the whole of what is material in the instructions to Captain Canning is above stated, we deem it proper to transmit enclosed a copy of them, together with a copy of our corresponding instructions to the magistrate of Chittagong; in which, after referring to a copy of the former as containing directions for his guidance as well as that of Captain Canning, he was directed, notwithstanding the necessity of signifying to the vakeels that the negotiation of their demands must be referred to the British envoy at the court of Ava, neither to oppose, but on the contrary rather to encourage, their proceeding to Calcutta; nor manifest any desire for their return to the chiefs by whom they were accredited. It was observed to the magistrate at the same time, that as the declarations which he was authorized to convey to the vakeels would have a tendency to terminate their mission, during the continuance of which we might rely on the pacific conduct of their principals, it would be desirable to retard, rather than accelerate the prescribed communications, until the arrival of the reinforcements. While he adverted therefore to the channel through which the negotiation of the depending questions ought properly and regularly to be conducted, he was directed not to refuse to receive and forward their demands to the presidency; but at the same time to intimate to them, that they could not reasonably expect that attention would be paid to those demands so long as the Burmese forces maintained a menacing position on the frontier of our territories, the magistrate being careful also to prevent a supposition on their part that the removal of the forces would necessarily be followed by a compliance with their demands.

61. The magistrate was further instructed to be prepared to counteract the alarm and suspicion which the arrival of the reinforcements, or the rumor of them which would probably precede it, might be expected to excite in the minds of the Burmese chiefs, by endeavouring to convince them of the pacific nature of our views, without however withholding from them a knowledge of the sentiments which we entertained of their conduct; but this communication, the magistrate was informed, should be combined with the most satisfactory assurances of our amicable views, and of our desire and resolution to maintain the relations of peace and amity, unless by aggression on their part they should compel us to adopt a different course.

62. In a despatch received subsequently to the date of the preceding instructions, the magistrate informed us, that in consequence of all the Burmese troops being withdrawn from our territories, the vakeels, accompanied by Mr. Taylor, had proceeded from Teak Nauf towards the head-quarters of Colonel Morgan at Ramoo.

To Captain Canning, dated 29th February.  
To magistrate of Chittagong, dated 29th February.

63. In the same despatch, the magistrate who had then received notice of the measures adopted for sending reinforcements, although he considered all cause of alarm to have been removed by the late pacific change in the conduct of the Burmese chiefs, expressed his opinion to be, that it would still be advisable to allow such part of the reinforcements as might actually have been despatched at the time of our receiving the intelligence of the arrival of the vakeels, to continue at Chittagong, a point upon which (as shown in the preceding paragraphs) his wishes had been more than anticipated.

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64. That despatch is dated the 24th ultimo; on the following day the magistrate had occasion to report a material alteration in the aspect of affairs, he having received a report from Colonel Morgan, that notwithstanding the presence of the vakeels and the pacific declarations which they conveyed, a body of between 500 or 600 Burmese troops had crossed the Nauf in sight of the Burmese encampment, and on retiring, in consequence of the pursuit of our troops, who took a number of prisoners and arms from small parties detached from the main body, fired upon our sepoys. We deem it proper to enclose for your honourable court's information a copy of the magistrate's despatch, containing the details of this outrage, and of the measures pursued in consequence by Colonel Morgan, who very properly addressed a demand of explanation to the commander of the Burmese forces, and directed Mr. Taylor to convey suitable representations to the vakeels. The letter your honourable court will observe disavowed on the part of their principals their concern in the outrage, and expressed their regret and indignation at its occurrence, in consequence of which Colonel Morgan had consented to receive a visit from them; a measure which the magistrate justly remarks was unadvisable until the commander of the Burmese forces should have afforded a satisfactory explanation, which he observes could not probably be expected, since it appeared impossible to suppose that a force of 5 or 600 men could have entered our territory in the sight of the Burmese camp without the knowledge and the concurrence of the commander-in-chief.

From magistrate of  
Chittagong, dated  
25th February

65. The magistrate states, in the same despatch, that subsequently to the occurrence of this event, and not before (for what reason he was unable to discover), the vakeels acknowledged their being charged with letters for him and Colonel Morgan from the Burmese chiefs. The despatch also contains an explanation of the motives which induced him to insert, in his letter to the rajah of Arracan, those passages which we considered objectionable, because tending to impress the minds of the Burmese chiefs with a belief of our intention to surrender the leaders of the late insurrection, if apprehended.

66. It becomes proper also to transmit for your honourable court's information a copy of the magistrate's next despatch of the 26th ultimo. In that despatch the magistrate reports that he had received a letter from Colonel Morgan, informing him that he had had a conference with the vakeels, who had renewed their declarations of pacific intentions on the part of the Burmese, and had assured Colonel Morgan that the most peremptory orders had been despatched for the recal of all the Burmese parties within our limits. The magistrate further reports, that he had seen a letter from one of the officers at Ramoo, stating that Captain Sibley had received a letter from the commander of the Burmese forces, requesting that the prisoners might be returned and their chief sent guarded, as he would be beheaded in consequence of his having conducted an armed force into our territories; an application which the magistrate observes is certainly in terms satisfactory, but is to be received with reserve and doubt, since, as he before remarked, it appears incredible that the outrage could have been committed without the participation of the Burmese chief.

From magistrate of  
Chittagong, dated  
26th February.

67. The magistrate's despatch contains a copy of a letter which he addressed to Colonel Morgan, desiring him not to permit the vakeels to proceed to Chittagong, if so disposed, as his conduct with regard to them must be regulated by the instructions he might receive from government founded on a knowledge of the late outrage, together with a copy of a letter which the magistrate judged it proper to address to the Burmese chiefs, demanding an explanation of that outrage.

68. Your honourable court will also observe, that the magistrate notices his receipt of the letter to his address from the rajah of Arracan, and of a copy of the letter from the commander of the Burmese forces to the address of Colonel Morgan, with both of which, the vakeels, as above stated, were charged, and reports that their contents are little more than a threat of hostilities if the fugitive chiefs are not surrendered, with a renewal of the charge against the British government of having

supported

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supported Kingberring, and assisted him with military stores in his late invasion of Arracan.

69. It was of course important, if practicable, to report these occurrences to the envoy, together with such instructions for the guidance of his conduct as the occasion appeared to require. We accordingly, on the receipt of the first of the two despatches above referred to, directed a copy of it to be transmitted to Captain Canning (the Amboyna and Malabar not having yet sailed), with the expression of our desire, that as it was possible that this outrage might be susceptible of explanation and atonement, and as we still maintained our solicitude to preserve the relations of amity with the state of Ava, the envoy would not convey to the court of Ava any representations on the subject of a nature to indicate a resolution on the part of this government to consider itself in a state of war with the former, or to decline even yet an amicable adjustment of all depending questions; but that he should of course remonstrate in proper terms against the deceitful conduct of the Burmese officers on the frontier, and found upon it an additional argument in support both of the necessity of placing the province of Chittagong in a condition of defence, and of our requisition that the Burmese forces be withdrawn from their position on our frontier antecedently to any negotiation on the subject of the demands of the government of Ava; intimating also, that a repetition of such outrages must inevitably produce a rupture between the two states.

To magistrate of  
Chittagong, dated  
3d March.

70. Of the reply which we directed to be returned to the two despatches from the magistrate of Chittagong, we have the honour to enclose a copy. Your honourable court will observe from it, that while we intimated our concurrence in opinion with the magistrate, that notwithstanding the professions of the commander of the Burmese forces, this outrage could not have been committed without the sanction of the Burmese chiefs, we declared our willingness to accept a formal disavowal of their concern in it, and the expression of their indignation at the perpetrators, as a sufficient atonement; that however, in the event of a repetition of similar acts of hostile aggression, it would be necessary to dismiss the vakeels; observing also, that any parties of the Burmese forces again entering the company's territory, should of course be compelled to retreat by force of arms.

71. It was obvious to remark, that the tenor of the letter to the magistrate's address, brought by the vakeels, was inconsistent with the pacific nature of the measure of deputing those vakeels for the professed purpose of amicable negotiation, as well as with the pacific intentions declared by the Burmese chiefs, inasmuch as the language of menace and of accusation already refuted, was the language of hostility and insult; and it was observed to the magistrate, that the determination before announced to him, of refusing to admit even of negotiation while the Burmese forces continued to maintain a threatening posture on the frontier of our territory, was of course applicable to the case of the Burmese chiefs continuing to urge their demands in the hostile language of menaces and insult.

72. With reference to this point of our instructions, however, it became necessary to apprise the magistrate of our sentiments on the question of forcibly dislodging the Burmese troops from the position which they thus occupied, with a declared design of eventually invading our territories; and accordingly, on the ground of our anxiety to avoid, if possible, an open rupture with the government of Ava, and therefore to observe the utmost practicable degree of forbearance, we directed it to be signified to the magistrate, that although the Burmese chiefs should persist in their hostile declarations, and refuse to withdraw their troops from their menacing position on the frontier, we did not deem it expedient, for the present at least, to authorize the adoption of coercive measures for the purpose of compelling their retreat; that it would be sufficient to act on the defensive, maintaining the requisition for the retreat of their troops, in the qualified form already prescribed, namely, combining with that requisition, a declaration, that so long as their troops should continue to occupy a position professedly directed to the eventual invasion of our territories, their demands would not even be entertained by the British government.

73. We have adverted in a preceding paragraph to the magistrate's explanation (contained in his despatch of the 25th ultimo, whereof a copy is above referred to as an enclosure in this address) of the motives which induced him to introduce into his first letter to the rajah of Arracan, the intimations which we observed were calculated to impress his mind with a belief of our predetermination to surrender the persons of the insurgent chiefs, in the event of their being apprehended. Your honourable court will perceive on a reference to the magistrate's despatch of the

25th ultimo, that under a persuasion that the Burmese chiefs were resolved to carry their menaces of invasion into effect, he deemed it advisable to frame his letter in terms which, while they suggested to the rajah the belief above described, should admit of a different construction.

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74. We could not of course approve of this disingenuous system of proceeding, and therefore, in reply to that part of the magistrate's despatch, we directed it to be observed, that it was always inexpedient as well as incompatible with the maxims of equity and propriety, to convey intimations, in the course of political correspondence, purposely calculated to suggest to the other party an erroneous construction of their meaning; and that it would have been sufficient, with reference to the object which the magistrate had in view, to have declared his want of authority to decide regarding the surrender of the fugitives in the event of their being apprehended, and his ignorance of the sentiments and disposition of government on that subject.

75. The foregoing detail of our measures, orders, and instructions will sufficiently explain to your honourable court the course of our deliberations, and the system of proceeding, which it is our intention to pursue with respect to the late occurrences in the quarter of Chittagong, as far as it is practicable in the present stage of these transactions to form our resolutions. Your honourable court will observe, that while guided on the one hand by the unavoidable necessity of resisting menace, insult and aggression, we are on the other, resolved to practise every practicable degree of moderation and forbearance in pursuance of our solicitude to maintain the long established relations of peace and amity with the state of Ava. It may possibly even appear to your honourable court, that we have allowed this disposition to operate to a greater extent than is compatible with the rights and the dignity of the relative power of the company's government; but an additional motive of caution and forbearance is suggested by the situation of our envoy, whose personal liberty, and even safety, might be endangered by the vindictive resentment of a barbarous and haughty court in the event of actual hostility between the two states. It might indeed contribute to the future tranquillity of our eastern territory, which has repeatedly been disturbed by the aggressions of the people of Arracan, and to the permanent relief of our government and our subjects from the effects of that arrogance and insolence to which both have so frequently been exposed, and which may, in a great degree, be ascribed to anterior forbearance and concession on our part, if by example and experience that government were led to form a just estimate of the greatness of our power, and the weakness of its own. We state this observation, however, rather as tending to the present instance to alleviate the regret with which we must ever contemplate the necessity of war, than as constituting on our part a principle of action.

76. With regard to the question of rejecting or acceding to the demands of the Ava government for the surrender of the insurgent chiefs and other fugitives, great multitudes of whom, we understand, have sought refuge in our territories, it may be sufficient at the present moment to state, that the only branch of those demands, which can with us be under any circumstances a subject even of deliberation, is, whether or not Kingberring and other insurgent chiefs shall, if apprehended, be delivered up to their enemies. This is a point which will require much discussion and mature deliberation; but the present inclination of our judgment is, that no principle of public law and justice will require us to do violence to those feelings of humanity which naturally oppose the measure of delivering up any of these unfortunate, though guilty persons, to the cruel and fatal vengeance of their enemies, not even Kingberring and others (if others there be) who like him have deprived themselves of all title to our protection by a treacherous abuse of hospitality, in taking advantage of their protected situation to carry arms into the territory of a government at peace with our own, at the hazard of involving us in a war with the former, and exposing us to all the embarrassment and inconvenience which has actually resulted from the invasion of the province of Arracan.

77. We shall add to the communications contained in this despatch any further intelligence that we may receive of the progress of events and transactions on our eastern frontier before the departure of the present fleet.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most faithful humble servants,

Minto,

J. Lumsden,

G. Nugent,

H. Colebrook.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in Council,  
9 March 1812.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Governor General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated the 9th March 1812.

Honourable Sirs,

SINCE the preparation of our despatch of the 4th instant on the subject of transactions on the frontier of Chittagong, we have received additional advices from that province, extending to the 1st instant from the head quarters of the British force at Ramoo, and to the 3d instant from the magistrate. Time will not admit of the preparation of copies of the despatches which contain those advices for transmission to your honourable court, and we are only enabled briefly to state the substance of them.

2. The first of them contains a copy of Lieutenant-colonel Morgan's report of his first interview with the vakeels of the Burmese chiefs, whom, as stated in the 64th paragraph of our address to your honourable court, he had allowed to visit him, in consequence of their professions of regret and indignation at the late violation of our territories, and their assurances that the designs of their principals were entirely pacific, and that all the parties of Burmese troops which had entered our territories should be immediately withdrawn. They had also sent to Colonel Morgan a letter, which they had addressed to the commander of the Burmese forces, expressive of their concern at what had occurred since they left the Burmese camp, and stating the requisition of Colonel Morgan for the retreat of all the parties of Burmese troops which had entered our limits, with a request that Colonel Morgan would forward that letter.

3. The vakeels commenced their representations to Colonel Morgan, with a recital of the circumstances of the invasion of Arracan by means derived from our territory and subjects, and of the defeat of the invaders, the leaders of whom having, as they stated, fled into the province of Chittagong with 40,000 of the inhabitants of Arracan; they demanded that those leaders, and all who had borne arms under them, and should be found in the province, should be delivered up, when the "usual and former friendly intercourse between the two countries would be secured from further disturbances, and the trade and commerce from interruption." They required also, that all the native inhabitants of Arracan, who had fled into the province of Chittagong, might be "encouraged, permitted and ordered to return to their former habitations." The vakeels at the same time solemnly engaging, in the name of the commander of the Burmese forces, that no punishment whatever should be inflicted on those who should return into Arracan, but that, on the contrary, they should meet with every encouragement from the Burmese government. The vakeels added, that the commander of the forces only wanted answers to these his reasonable demands and requests, to return with the forces under his command into the interior of Ava.

4. Colonel Morgan further reported, that as a proof of the anxious desire of the vakeels to prevent hostilities, they had requested a small escort to proceed with four of their followers, and orders written by themselves in the presence of Colonel Morgan, to the commanders of the parties which had entered our limits, to retire instantly into Arracan; an application with which Colonel Morgan complied.

5. Colonel Morgan did not report his reply to the demands of the vakeels, but merely stated his own strongest conviction of the desire of the Burmese government to continue on friendly terms with us, and of the solicitude of the commander of the Burmese forces for the speedy and amicable adjustment of depending questions, that chief (as acknowledged by the vakeels) finding it extremely difficult to subsist his troops in consequence of the depopulated and ravaged state of the province of Arracan.

6. In his despatch transmitting a copy of Colonel Morgan's report, the magistrate, adverting to the desire said to have been originally expressed by the vakeels, to proceed to Chittagong, or if necessary, to Calcutta, states his receipt of a private letter from Colonel Morgan, informing him that the vakeels had no intention of proceeding beyond Ramoo, and were anxious to return to the Burmese camp, but that he (Colonel Morgan) had persuaded them to remain until the answer of government to their demands should be received. On this point the magistrate remarks, that

that he cannot help entertaining strong suspicions that the vakeels were spies, who had arrived for the sole purpose of ascertaining the extent of our force at Ramoo, and that having ascertained it, they were anxious to return and communicate their intelligence to their employers. We state this, however, only as the opinion of the magistrate, without hazarding a judgment of our own, on the imperfect grounds hitherto before us.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
9 March 1812.

7. In a subsequent despatch, dated the 29th ultimo, the magistrate transmitted a copy of a letter from Colonel Morgan, enclosing one from the commander of the Burmese forces, in reply to that from Colonel Morgan (noticed in the 45th paragraph of our address to your honourable court of the 4th instant), which required the Burmese chiefs to recal their parties from our territories. The letter of the Burmese commander being short, we subjoin a transcript of the translation :

“ Kingberring, Larungbage, and Nakloo, have destroyed the four districts of the king, have killed 20,000 and more of the inhabitants of Arracan, and have fled into the company’s territories. My people have gone after them, and the above traitors have fled to Teaknauf, and remained near it; my people are forbidden to enter the company’s territories, several Burmahs who did enter them are put into confinement by the English gentlemen; you will allow them to return. The merchants of the two countries formerly traded; let them now continue to do so. Let there not be any strife between the two countries for Kingberring, Larungbage, Nakloo, or the other delinquents. It is, therefore, better that you deliver them up to us. I understand from my own people that it is your intention to deliver them up through friendship; it is much better that you make haste to do so.”

8. It may be proper to observe, that the letter from Colonel Morgan, to which the above replies, was written before the occurrence of the outrage related in the 64th paragraph of our last despatch.

9. On this letter of the Burmese chief, Colonel Morgan merely observes, in his address to the magistrate, that it appeared his (Colonel Morgan’s) letter to the chiefs had had the desired effect, of preventing any more parties of theirs crossing into our territories, and the immediate recal of such as were within them. The magistrate, however, in his despatch, conveying the above communications, remarks perhaps with more justice, that the letter of the Burmese commander, instead of offering any explanations of the outrage above alluded to, or expressing any regret at its occurrence, or declaring that it took place without his knowledge (which might naturally have been expected, if the outrage was not really sanctioned by the Burmese chiefs) merely contained a request (if not dictated in stronger terms than a request usually is), that the prisoners taken might be sent back, and that the leaders of the late insurrection might be given up.

10. It may be proper to state that Colonel Morgan, in reply to the communication transmitted to him respecting the reinforcements ordered to Chittagong, has expressed his hope that his anterior reports would arrive in time to prevent the troops proceeding by sea to Chittagong, with the exception of the detachment of 100 men embarked on one of the cruisers, which under the apparent emergency of affairs we had directed to sail, without waiting until the rest of the vessels carrying troops were ready for sea, as he was confident that the reinforcement of two companies which (as noticed in the 7th paragraph of our last despatch to your honourable court), he had called for from Dacca, the troops on board the above-mentioned cruiser, and an artillery relief which a considerable time ago left the presidency for Chittagong, would, with the remainder of the troops under his command, be fully competent to repel any force the Burmese could bring towards our frontier before the commencement of the rains, which begin on the eastern coast of the bay about the end of next month, when, Colonel Morgan observes, they could not act, but must disperse into the interior of Arracan. Colonel Morgan adds, however, his perfect confidence, that the Burmese chief has received positive orders not to invade our territories, or in any manner act hostilely towards us.

11. In his despatch of the 3d instant, this day received, the magistrate has transmitted a copy of a further letter from Colonel Morgan, in which, adverting to his conference with the vakeels (as described in the 3d and 4th paragraphs of this address), Colonel Morgan expresses his perfect conviction of the sincerity of their assurances, that the Burmese commander neither ordered nor sanctioned the late outrage; but that the body of troops, which thus entered our territory, came over

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9 March 1812.

merely in the hope of obtaining some supplies of grain for their subsistence; observing, that when it is considered that the Burmese officers and men of all descriptions receive no pay from the state, and are obliged to furnish themselves with all their equipments and provisions wherever they go, the wants of nature may be supposed to constitute an impulse sufficiently strong to place them beyond control; and as a further corroboration of his belief that the late incursion was unsanctioned by the Burmese commander, Colonel Morgan adds, that he had received from Captain Sibley, commanding at Teaknauf, a letter, informing him that a vakeel was sent to him by the Burmese commander, on the morning succeeding the day of the incursion, to assure him of that chief's entire ignorance of it until after its occurrence, and of his resolution to punish the leaders of the invading party.

12. The magistrate, adverting to the above communication from Colonel Morgan, observes, that notwithstanding the confidence entertained by that officer of the pacific disposition of the Burmese, he sees no reason to alter the different opinion which he himself had formed of their views and proceedings; and as corroborative of that opinion, refers to an enclosed report from the darogah at Teaknauf, from which it appears that one of the parties of Burmese troops, which entered our territory, set fire to the houses and villages of the Mugs, in a place called Neela, on their departure.

13. The magistrate states, that it does not appear whether or not this additional outrage was committed after the circulation of the orders of the Vakeels, directing the retreat of the parties of Burmese troops which were within our territory, but justly observes that if it was, the offence is aggravated; and remarks generally, that the circumstances of the Burmese commander having limited his denial of the former outrage to a verbal message, omitting all apology for what had occurred, little reliance could be placed on the sincerity of his pacific professions; and that on the contrary, his conduct evinced a spirit of insolence, and a disposition to aggress. The magistrate concludes his letter in the following terms: "I trust, however, that this will be the extent of the injury he can do us, when we are provided with one or two cruisers, and even half the force which government has ordered down here. We are already out of all apprehension of an invasion by water, as two companies of the 12th regiment are arrived from Dacca."

14. With respect to the whole of the foregoing communications, no other instructions in addition to those already despatched appear to be necessary, than merely to direct the magistrate to encourage the return of the emigrants, so far as to make known to them the assurances of favour and protection, which, in the event of their return, the vakeels expressed in their conference with Colonel Morgan.

15. From the general tenor of these later advices, we are disposed to think that there is little probability of our being involved in an open rupture with the state of Ava.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,  
Honourable Sirs,  
Your most faithful humble servants,

*Minto,*  
*G. Nugent,*  
*J. Lumsden,*  
*H. Colebrooke.*

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
24 March 1812.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 24th March 1812.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour to continue our report of the 9th instant, on the subject of transactions on the frontier of Chittagong.

2. The date of our latest advices then received was the 3d instant. In a despatch of the 4th instant the magistrate of Chittagong transmitted a second report from the darogah of Teaknauf, containing further particulars of the conduct of the party of Burmese which burned the houses and plundered the property of the inhabitants of the village of Neela, within our territory, as related in the 12th paragraph of



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of our despatch of the 9th instant. The same report also gave an account of a fresh outrage on the part of the Burmese, some of whom crossed the river into our territory, wounded one woman and seized another. Of this party seventeen were seized, together with some arms, by our sepoys; the remainder fled, taking with them the woman whom they had seized. The magistrate naturally and justly observed, that this repetition of outrages precluded all confidence in the faith and pacific professions of the Burmese chiefs and their vakeels, regarding which also these acts would probably induce Colonel Morgan to entertain an opinion less favourable than hitherto.

3. On the receipt of the preceding communication, we judged it proper to revise our former orders and instructions, with a view to determine respecting the expediency of pursuing some measures more decisive than at the date of the latest of those instructions appeared to us to be advisable, with reference to the limited extent of our force in the province of Chittagong.

4. We had heard, as mentioned in our last address, of the arrival at Chittagong of the two companies of sepoys, which Colonel Morgan had called for from Dacca. We had heard also of the arrival of the *Thetis* cruiser, with 100 men, which had preceded the other cruisers and vessels conveying reinforcements. The latter had sailed many days before, and the seven companies of the 12th regiment ordered to Chittagong, as stated in our despatch of the 4th instant, had commenced their voyage. The security of the province having thus been provided for, we came to the resolution of conveying to the Burmese chiefs, in a manner more formal, authentic and impressive than belonged to the character of a communication merely addressed to their vakeels, the sense which we entertained of their insults and aggressions, and in the same form to demand the retreat of their forces from the menacing position which they occupy on the frontier of our possessions; apprising them at the same time that any future incursions of their troops would be repelled by force of arms, and that the requisitions which they had urged must be negotiated through the regular channel of an accredited representative on the part of one or other of the two states.

5. A declaration to this effect was accordingly drawn up, and despatched to the magistrate, with directions to transmit a translation of it to the Burmese chiefs, in a letter purporting that he had been instructed to convey it to them as an authentic declaration of the sentiments and resolutions of this government; requiring them, at the same time, in conformity to the tenor of it, to withdraw their forces from the frontier.

6. The magistrate was further directed to transmit a copy of the declaration to Colonel Morgan, desiring him (if it had not been already done under our former orders of the 3d instant) to be prepared instantly to repel, by force of arms, any parties of the Burmese troops that might again make incursions into the British territories.

7. The magistrate was further informed, that if the vakeels of the Burmese chiefs should still be in the British camp, the immediate retreat of the Burmese forces from the frontier, the restitution of the property plundered by the party at Necla, and of the woman carried off by the other party, must be rendered the conditions of their being permitted to remain. But the magistrate was directed, under any circumstances, to require the restitution of the woman and the plundered property. It was further signified to the magistrate, that the arms and prisoners above stated to have been taken, should not be delivered up until a satisfactory account should be received from Tyndapo of the outrages which occasioned the seizure of them.

8. For your honourable court's more detailed information, we deem it proper to transmit enclosed a copy of the declaration above described.

9. In the 14th paragraph of our address of the 9th instant, we observed that with respect to the whole of the communications from the magistrate of Chittagong, as reported in that address, no other instructions in addition to those already despatched appeared to be necessary, than merely to direct the magistrate to encourage the return of the emigrants, so far as to make known to them the assurances of favour and protection which in the event of their return the vakeels had expressed

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in their conference with Colonel Morgan. On mature deliberation however we deemed it advisable to modify this intended instruction.

10. In replying to the communications above alluded to, therefore, we caused it to be signified to the magistrate, that although it was highly desirable that our territory should be relieved from the burthen of the numerous emigrants which had entered it, provided that their return to Arracan would not expose them to the barbarous effects of the vindictive resentment of the Burmese government, yet the mere verbal and unauthenticated assurance afforded by the vakeels was not in our judgment sufficient to warrant even that degree of encouragement to the return of these fugitives which would be held out by proclaiming to them the offers of the vakeels, because it would imply a degree of confidence which we were by no means inclined to repose in the validity of those assurances, especially when the opposition between the professions of the vakeels and the acts of their employers was considered. But that if some authentic and formal security should be afforded for the safety of the emigrants in the event of their return, by written stipulations under the signature of the rajah of Arracan, we should have no objection to announce to the emigrants by proclamation the receipt of such a document, leaving them however at liberty to act according to their own judgment of the degree of dependence to be placed on the assurances which it might contain; and the magistrate was directed to instruct Colonel Morgan to return to the vakeels a reply to this effect to that article of their demands (the only one to which any specific reply could be given) which related to the general body of the emigrants.

11. It consists with the order of transactions to notice in this place the explanation received from Dr. M'Rae, the surgeon of the station of Chittagong, of the nature and extent of the intercourse which had subsisted between him and Kingberring, which explanation had been called for, as stated in the 41st paragraph of our despatch to your honourable court of the 4th instant, and we accordingly beg leave to refer to the enclosed copies of a despatch from the magistrate of Chittagong on that subject, and of a letter from Dr. M'Rae, containing the explanation required, which, as we anticipated, is in every respect satisfactory.

From magistrate of  
Chittagong, dated  
6th March.  
From Dr M'Rae,  
dated 3d March .

12. We have of course caused copies of the material parts of the communications from the magistrate of Chittagong, of the instructions to that officer, and of the declaration described in the preceding part of this despatch, to be transmitted to Captain Canning, to whom however no additional instructions appeared to be necessary, and the only observation stated to him in transmitting those documents was, that the declaration contained little more than what he had already been authorized to express to the Burmese government, and that as the British government was solicitous to preserve the relations of amity with that of Ava, and as its measures were of a nature strictly and exclusively defensive, a suspension of those relations could alone be occasioned by a perseverance on the part of the Burmese in acts of menace and aggression.

13. A copy of Dr. M'Rae's explanatory letter was at the same time transmitted to Captain Canning, with a view to enable him to demonstrate to the Burmese government that the charge preferred against Dr. M'Rae by its officers, of having countenanced and encouraged Kingberring in his invasion of Arracan, was utterly devoid of foundation.

14. The next despatch received from the magistrate, and dated the 8th instant, relates to his receipt of a communication from the darogah at Teaknauf, purporting that about 100 people, men and women, Burmese and emigrant Mugs, who had a letter of protection from Colonel Morgan, were proceeding across the Nauf to the Burmese camp, and that a vakeel had arrived at Teaknauf with a letter from the commander of the Burmese forces to the address of Captain Sibley commanding at that post, demanding the restitution of the arms taken from the Burmese who entered our territory, to which demand Captain Sibley had declined to return an answer without orders from Colonel Morgan. The magistrate adverts also to his knowledge of Colonel Morgan's having several days before the date of this occurrence, transmitted a letter to the commander of the Burmese forces, and remarks on this occasion the extraordinary circumstance of his not having received any report from Colonel Morgan of any of these proceedings, or even of the outrage committed at Necla.

15. In his next despatch of the 9th, the magistrate acknowledges the receipt of our instructions of the 3d instant, the substance of which is stated in the  
seventieth

seventieth and following paragraphs of our address to your honourable court of the 4th; and having stated various observations on the conduct of the commander of the Burmese forces, tending to show that no disavowal of the outrage committed by a party of those forces on the 21st ultimo (the circumstances of which are substantially stated in the 64th paragraph of our last-mentioned address), such as could in any degree be considered satisfactory or even authentic, had been received, and that the proceedings of the commander and the occurrence of subsequent outrages indicated a disposition on his part which seemed to preclude the expectation of atonement and apology, the magistrate expresses his intention, under the instructions above mentioned, to abstain from entering into any negotiations with the vakeels, unless a sufficient apology should subsequently be received, in which case he should be prepared to act according to the instructions with which he had been furnished.

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24 March 1812

16. In his next despatch, of the 10th instant, the magistrate transmitted a copy of a letter, which on a review of the instructions he had lately received, and of the reports from the darogah of Teaknauf, he had judged it necessary to address to Colonel Morgan. The magistrate observed, that Colonel Morgan evidently entertained an opinion of the disposition and proceedings of the Burmese entirely opposite to the light in which they were viewed by him; that this circumstance rendered the part he had to perform somewhat difficult, inasmuch as Colonel Morgan seemed to be carrying on an intercourse with the vakeels and their principals, which must be supposed to be regulated by the opinions he himself had formed of their views; whereas he (the magistrate) conceived that it was adverse to our intentions that an amicable negotiation should be maintained with the Burmese chiefs, until the late outrages were satisfactorily explained or disavowed.

17. The magistrate therefore, in his letter above-mentioned, transmitted to Colonel Morgan a copy of our instructions of the 29th ultimo and 3d instant, showing the light in which we considered the outrage of the 21st ultimo; but desired he would not make any communication of the contents of those instructions to the vakeels until he should hear further from him. The magistrate then related the circumstances of the later outrages committed by the Burmese, and apprised Colonel Morgan that he should suspend the execution of our late instructions until he had received a reply to his despatch reporting those circumstances to government, which might possibly produce orders of a different nature.

18. The magistrate further noticed the intelligence recently received from the darogah of Teaknauf, relative to the intercourse apparently maintained between Colonel Morgan and the Burmese commander, and requested an explanation of that intercourse, observing to him, at the same time, that in his opinion no correspondence ought to take place with the Burmese commander until the latter should have afforded a satisfactory explanation of past events, and requesting that in future no communication, either by message or by letter, might take place between Colonel Morgan and the Burmese commander, or any of the Burmese chiefs, unless first sanctioned by him (the magistrate); and also that in future Colonel Morgan would communicate to him every circumstance of consequence that happened.

19. In his despatch last mentioned the magistrate further states, that by the report of an English officer just arrived at Chittagong from the post at Teaknauf, it appeared that three ships loaded with provisions for the Burmese camp had lately arrived; that the Burmese commander in consequence stated his intention to be, to remain in his present position during the ensuing rains, and that in conformity to that intention he had commenced building a house on a large scale. The magistrate adds as follows:—"The officer is one of those who went over to visit the Bur-

\* N. B. It appears that on the arrival of the vakeels several officers went over to the Burmese camp, and were very favourably received.

mah camp\*, and he computes their force at about 7,000. In the conversation he had with the chiefs, he describes the rajah of Arracan to have expressed himself in very angry terms respecting our government; but that Tyndapo (the Burmese commander) was more reasonable, and actually reprimanded the rajah before him." From the above I think I am warranted in entertaining an opinion that the Burmahs have some object in view which is not at present avowed. Their remaining encamped where they are is of no use whatever, unless they intend during the rains, when they may think our force cannot remain down there, to take advantage of its absence, and enter the district. Colonel Morgan, however, still seems to think so much of their friendly intentions, that he mentioned to me in a private letter which I received last night, his determination to desire Captain Ross with the two

companies

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
24 March 1812.

companies of the 12th native infantry, to return to the presidency viâ Dacca, notwithstanding I imparted to him the resolution of government communicated to me in your (chief secretary's) letter of the 29th ultimo, not to recal any of the reinforcements."

20. We were concerned to observe the contrariety of opinions and proceedings of the magistrate and Colonel Morgan; and we deemed it necessary to notice the erroneous views and conduct of the latter, who appeared to have supposed that government would not only place confidence in the amicable professions of the vakeels, but be induced by those professions to overlook the various acts of insult and aggression by which they had been preceded, accompanied, and followed; that the menacing position of a Burmese force on the frontier, avowedly directed to the eventual invasion of our territory, would be no impediment to negotiation, and even that government was prepared to purchase its retreat by a compliance with the demands of the Burmese chiefs.

21. These observations, together with others, having relation to Colonel Morgan's omitting to communicate to the magistrate regular information of transactions, and to his maintaining a separate intercourse with the Burmese chiefs, were stated in a reply to the three despatches from the magistrate, of which the substance is above stated, and as that reply contains some supplemental points of instruction for the guidance of the magistrate's conduct, we deem it proper to transmit a copy of it enclosed.

To magistrate of  
Chittagong, dated  
16th March.

22. It is proper to add, that corresponding instructions, as far as the former related to the erroneous opinions and proceedings of Colonel Morgan, have since been issued by his excellency the commander-in-chief to that officer.

23. The whole of the reinforcements despatched by sea to Chittagong arrived on the 7th instant, and a part immediately marched to join the force at Ramoo; and as it is obviously necessary that the whole of the troops should continue in the province of Chittagong during the rains, we have, at the suggestion of the commander-in-chief, authorized the immediate construction of the requisite buildings for the European details and native infantry.

24. In a despatch dated the 11th instant, the magistrate transmitted a copy of a letter from Colonel Morgan, reporting that Nakloo, the fugitive chief, mentioned in the third paragraph of our address of the 4th instant, had surrendered himself. In the same letter, Colonel Morgan stated that the vakeels of the Burmese chiefs had repeatedly applied to him to be furnished with supplies and necessaries for themselves and followers at the public charge on the ground of usage, and referred the question to the consideration of the magistrate, who not considering himself competent to decide it, requested orders on the subject.

25. With reference to the first of these points, the surrender of the fugitive chief Nakloo, we considered that the best mode of disposing of him for the present, was to place him under charge of the magistrate of Dacca, to be kept under the degree of restraint necessary to prevent his escape, but to be allowed every indulgence consistent with that object. We were further of opinion, that it would be proper to dispose in the same manner of the families of the fugitive chiefs, which (as we before reported) had been secured by Colonel Morgan, and the necessary instructions for carrying these arrangements into effect, were accordingly issued to the magistrates of Chittagong and Dacca.

26. With regard to the application of the vakeels to be subsisted at the public charge, we directed the following observations and instructions to be communicated to the magistrate. That it was certainly usual to supply necessaries and accommodation at the public charge for vakeels deputed by the government of Ava to this government, but that the case was different when vakeels were despatched by a subordinate officer of the former to a subordinate officer of the latter. Independently of which consideration, however, the peculiar circumstances attending the deputation of these vakeels afforded the strongest additional grounds for withholding the solicited indulgence. For that the vakeels, although professing amity, were the bearers of demands urged by chiefs at the head of a force, menacing our territory with invasion, in terms of insult and hostility, and that while the vakeels were actually in the British camp on a mission declared by them to be amicable, parties of the Burmese force were permitted to invade our territory, and to commit outrages and plunder.

plunder. That a mission in such a form could not reasonably be considered entitled to courtesies applicable to representatives who come to negotiate on a basis of amity and concord, and under corresponding demonstrations on the part of their principals, and that for these combined reasons the expectations of the vakeels were totally inadmissible.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
24 March 1812.

27. The despatch to which the above described instructions replied, further stated the arrangements adopted by the magistrate with regard to the cruisers and vessels which had conveyed the reinforcements to Chittagong, from which it appears, that out of two cruisers originally intended, if not wanted at Chittagong, to proceed to the Java station, one had been despatched thither; the other had been detained with a second cruiser for local services, and the remainder are to be returned to Bengal.

28. We have received only two further despatches from the magistrate of Chittagong, of the 14th and 15th instant, of which we deem it advisable to transmit copies, as they report a variety of circumstances not unimportant in the actual state of affairs, which it is difficult to comprise in an abstracted form.

From magistrate  
Chittagong, dated  
14th March.  
From d<sup>o</sup>, dated  
15th March.

29. The first of these despatches contains Colonel Morgan's explanation of his intercourse with the Burmese chiefs, adverted to in a preceding paragraph of this address. The most important communication in the magistrate's despatch of the 14th, is the translation of a letter to his address, from the Burmese commander, in which, your honourable court will observe, that he disavows the outrage committed by a party of the Burmese forces on the 21st ultimo; asserts that the offenders have been punished, promises that none shall again violate our territories, desires that our troops may not cross into Arracan, and repeats his demand for the surrender of the fugitive chiefs.

30. Although, as the magistrate has remarked, this explanation or apology cannot be deemed entirely satisfactory, yet, as the outrage in question has been disavowed, we are disposed to think that this disavowal, and the assertions and promises with which it is accompanied, may be accepted; but it does not of course suggest the expediency of any change in the system of proceedings which we have adopted, especially as we must concur in opinion with the magistrate, that the demonstrations of the Burmese chiefs continue, notwithstanding their professions, to be rather hostile than pacific.

31. In his despatch of the 15th, your honourable court will observe, that the magistrate has transmitted a copy of the letter, which in consequence of the Burmese commander's disavowal of the outrage of the 21st ultimo, he had prepared to the address of the two chiefs, in conformity to our instructions of the 29th ultimo, and 3d instant, but which it was not his intention to despatch until the receipt of a reply to his report of the more recent outrages of the Burmese. The tenor of that proposed letter appears to us to be perfectly proper; but the transmission of it will of course be superseded by our instructions of the 13th, containing the declaration to be transmitted to the Burmese chiefs.

32. We have the honour to inform your honourable court, that by a Portuguese ship which left Rangoon the 4th instant, we yesterday received a despatch from Captain Canning, containing a narrative of his negotiations and transactions from the 10th to the 29th ultimo, as the immediate departure of the ships Lord Eldon and Batavia does not leave sufficient time for transcribing the whole of that despatch, which is voluminous, in addition to other documents which it is necessary to prepare, we enclose only extracts, consisting of such parts as are most material.

33. Your honourable court will observe, that Captain Canning continued upon the most confidential terms with the viceroy of Pegu, and that he expected that the boats preparing for his journey to the capital, would be ready by the 12th instant; we hope, however, and we consider it highly probable, that his departure will be delayed till towards the close of this month, by which time, we trust the Amboyna and Malabar will arrive at Rangoon.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honourable Sirs, your most faithful, humble servants,

*Minto,*

*J. Lumsden,*

*G. Nugent,*

*H. Colebrooke.*

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
25 April 1812.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated the 25th April 1812.

Honourable Sirs,

1. OUR last despatch on the subject of the affairs of Chittagong, was dated the 24th ultimo.

2. The general tenor of our advices since that date, warrant a belief that the transactions in that quarter will terminate amicably. The correspondence of that interval of time exhibits no incident of material importance, and the above inference is deduced from the negative circumstance of the Burmese chiefs having abstained from any acts of aggression, or of insult, beyond those related in our preceding despatches, and from any measures and proceedings, as far as we can learn, of a nature to indicate a disposition on their part to provoke a rupture between the two states; and from the information which we have reason to believe authentic, of their force on the frontier having been reduced to about 2,000 men, including followers, and of that force also, with the exception of a small party, being about to retire. This reduction of their force has been ascribed to the want of supplies, compelling a part to retire and producing desertion. It may also have been occasioned by orders from the court of Ava, originating in the apprehension inspired by the arrival of our reinforcements, or the prevalence of more amicable sentiments, as well as in the more exigent cause above mentioned, or in all these motives combined. It may also be, that the Burmese never seriously meditated an invasion of the province, but ignorantly supposed that we should be induced by the menacing advance of their troops, and by their arrogant and vapouring language, at a time when our force was inconsiderable, to comply with their demands.

3. This state of affairs, however, has admitted of our authorizing the return to Chittagong of the greatest part of our advanced troops. This measure was suggested by Lieutenant-colonel Morgan, on receiving intelligence of the reduction of the Burmese forces on the frontier, in a despatch to the adjutant general of the 1st instant; copies of which, and of a further despatch of the 4th, were, by direction of his excellency the commander-in-chief, submitted to us for our consideration; and we deem it proper to transmit a number in the packet, a copy of the adjutant-general's letter on the subject, together with copies of Lieutenant-colonel Morgan's two despatches above mentioned. That of the 1st instant contains much local information, and describes both the arrangement for cantoning the troops, and the system of military measures recommended by that officer, in the event of government deeming it necessary to prosecute measures of hostility against the Burmese.

4. Your honourable court will observe that the measure of withdrawing the troops from their advanced positions is rendered highly desirable by the unhealthiness of those positions during the rainy season, and that Lieutenant Colonel Morgan proposed, in the event of our resolving not to prosecute hostilities, that the whole should be remanded to Chittagong, excepting five companies; three of which should be stationed at a place on the sea side, about nine miles south-west of Ramoo; one company at Teaknauf, the extreme southern point of the province; and another at Ramoo. Your honourable court will also observe, that the commander in chief represented the expediency of withdrawing, as far as circumstances might prudently admit, the troops from their advanced positions, and proposed his being authorized to issue provisional instructions to Lieutenant Colonel Morgan, founded generally on the plan which that officer had recommended, directing him to carry them into effect, with the concurrence of the magistrate of Chittagong, whenever, in their joint opinion, the reduction of the Burmese force might render the measure advisable with reference to the views and intentions of government.

5. In reply, we signified that we entirely concurred in opinion with the commander in chief, that it was quite consistent with our original views to withdraw the whole of our advanced force as soon as the Burmese chiefs should retire from the menacing position which they had assumed; but that if any part of the Burmese force should be left on the frontier, it was of course expedient to leave a corresponding detachment of British troops,—which indeed was the case provided for by Lieutenant Colonel Morgan's plan: and further, that if the whole of the Burmese force (with the excep-  
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From Adjutant  
General, dated  
14 April.  
N<sup>o</sup> 16, & inclosures.

tion of any part which it might have been the practice to maintain in all ordinary times) should quit the frontier, we were of opinion that the whole of our troops might also, with perfect security, return to their proper stations as soon as his excellency might think it convenient and advisable. For your honourable court's more detailed information, we have the honour to transmit inclosed copies of the reply to the adjutant general's letter, and of the instructions issued in consequence by his excellency the commander in chief to Lieutenant Colonel Morgan; corresponding instructions were also, of course, issued to the magistrate of Chittagong.

Dispatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
25 April 1812.

To Adjutant General,  
15th April.  
From Adjutant General to Lieutenant Colonel Morgan,  
dated in April.

6. Having noticed in our last despatch the difference of opinion that had unfortunately arisen between the magistrate and Lieutenant Colonel Morgan, and also the latter's having apparently omitted to communicate to the former some occurrences of importance, such as the burning and plundering the village of Neela, reported to the magistrate by the darogah Teaknauf to have occurred on the 27th or 28th of February, and the wounding one woman and seizure of another (points which, on the authority of the magistrate's information, were included in the manifesto or declaration of this government transmitted with our last address,) together with the circumstances of Lieutenant Colonel Morgan's intercourse and correspondence with the Burmese chief; having also noticed the censure passed upon Lieutenant Colonel Morgan by his excellency the commander in chief: in these respects we deem it proper, in justice to that officer, to transmit inclosed copies of two letters from the adjutant general, and that part of their respective inclosures which consists of transcripts of despatches from Lieutenant Colonel Morgan, containing a full explanation of his conduct, omitting the subsidiary documents referred to in the latter. It is further proper to transmit a copy of the reply written to the adjutant general, under our orders, which contains a detailed discussion of the merits of the case, and our judgment upon it.

From Adjutant General,  
11th April,  
N° 11, with copy of  
a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Morgan,  
dated 30th March.  
From 16th d°,  
N° 20, with copy of  
a letter from Col. Morgan,  
dated 4th April.  
To Adjutant General,  
dated 17 April.

7. With reference to the explanations contained in Lieutenant Colonel Morgan's letter of 30th March, it is proper to remark, that they afford reason to doubt whether the burning and plundering of Neela could be considered as a new outrage committed by the Burmese after they had been driven back from our territory on the occasion of their incursion on the 21st of February. It had been represented in that light by the magistrate, and had consequently influenced our judgment as well as his own, regarding the disposition and intentions of the Burmese, as your honourable court will have observed from the tenor of our two last despatches; but the circumstances of that transaction, and other points stated by Lieutenant Colonel Morgan, have contributed, in addition to the facts and considerations noticed at the commencement of this address, to impress us with a more favourable opinion of the conduct and designs of the Burmese chiefs subsequent to the incursion of the 21st of February, and consequently, to support the expediency of the measures recently adopted for withdrawing our troops.

8. It is not necessary, and indeed the pressure of other public labours has rendered it impracticable, to communicate to your honourable court by the present opportunity the whole of the correspondence that has passed with the magistrate and Lieutenant Colonel Morgan since the date of our last despatch; that correspondence will be accessible to your honourable court when we transmit the broken set of our proceedings, which we propose to do up to the latest practicable date, by the honourable company's ship Baring, to be despatched in the course of the ensuing month.

9. Nothing, in fact, very material, besides what has already been stated, has occurred in this interval. The Burmese vakeels, who were deputed to the British camp, returned to their employers on the 18th ultimo. The magistrate, pursuant to our instructions, transmitted to the Burmese commander a translation of the manifesto or declaration referred to in the eighth paragraph of our last address to your honourable court on the 23d or 24th ultimo, with a letter, of which an English copy is inclosed. At the date of our latest advices no answer to it had been received by the magistrate. We conclude, indeed, that the Burmese chief has judged it necessary to suspend a reply until furnished with instructions regarding it from the court of Ava. No further representations or demands, excepting an application for the restitution of the arms captured from the Burmese who entered our territory in the month of February, has been made by the Burmese chiefs.

Dispatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
25 April 1812.

10. We have not received any advices from Captain Canning in addition to those noticed in our last despatch, nor information of the arrival of the Amboyna and Malabar at Rangoon.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,  
Honourable Sirs,

Your most faithful humble servants,

*Minto.*  
*G. Nugent.*  
*J. Lumsden.*  
*H. Colebrooke.*

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 25th May 1812.

Honourable Sirs,

A FEW days after our last despatch of the 25th ultimo, on the subject of the state of affairs on the frontier of Chittagong, the pilot schooner, Cudbert Thornhill, which had been despatched to Rangoon in the early part of the month of

\* *Note.* The purpose of despatching the schooner was to convey a despatch of the 4th of March to Captain Canning, which had been forwarded to the Amboyna at Sangor, but too late to reach that ship or the Malabar. The purport of that despatch (which will be found recorded on the secret consultation of the 13th March, N° 9) was to convey to him specific authority to retire if the slightest hazard appeared to him to exist, of his being exposed, either by the unsuccessful issue of the prescribed negotiations, or by the course of events which might possibly compel us to adopt coercive measures with regard to the Burmese forces, to personal injury or insult. The despatch of the schooner also afforded an opportunity of conveying to the envoy copies of our instructions to the magistrate of Chittagong, of the 13th March; and of the declaration or manifesto therein referred to; a statement of the substance of the former, and a copy of the latter of which documents are contained in the address to your honourable court of the 24th of March. The substance of the instructions conveyed to the envoy on that occasion is also stated in the 12th paragraph of our address above mentioned, and the chief secretary's letter conveying them, will be found recorded on our secret consultation of the 13th of March, N° 29.

March, with letters for the envoy to the \* Burmese government, returned with advices from that officer of a very interesting and important nature, contained in a despatch from the envoy, comprising a detailed narrative of events and transactions at Rangoon, from the arrival at that port of the Amboyna and the cruiser Malabar on the 18th of March, up to the 9th ultimo; a short time before which latter date Captain Canning had found it necessary to remove from the town of Rangoon, and take up his residence on board the cruiser Malabar, in which situation, however, he continued to maintain an amicable intercourse with the local government.

2. We shall advert to the leading points of those transactions, referring your honourable court for details to the enclosed copy of captain Canning's despatch. From Cap Canning, dated 5 Ap 1812.

3. The arrival of the Amboyna, accompanied by the Malabar cruiser, it appears, excited an extreme degree of agitation and alarm at Rangoon. The envoy, however, had the address to induce the viceroy of Pegue to permit a pilot being sent to bring the two ships up to town. In the meantime, many meetings had been held by the members of the government, all of whom, with one exception, had expressed the highest dissatisfaction at the conduct of the viceroy in permitting the Malabar to come up the river; declaring their conviction, that in sending the cruiser to Rangoon, the British government had no other object than to endeavour to obtain possession of the town.

4. These declarations ultimately obtained credit with the viceroy, who, the day, after the arrival of the ships off the town, proceeded to a retired grove at a short distance, where he mustered his forces, amounting to about 4 or 500 men; and after issuing various orders, directed them to disperse as they had assembled, in small bodies, to prevent discovery and alarm.

5. On the same evening, the envoy attended the viceroy by invitation, on which occasion the latter (who signified to the envoy the general belief that the two nations were actually at war) requested Captain Canning to give him an accurate relation of what had occurred. Captain Canning accordingly apprised him of the principal transactions which had taken place on the frontier of Chittagong, as communicated to him in the despatches forwarded to the envoy by the Amboyna, which despatches, as our address to your honourable court of the 4th of March will have shown, represented a state of affairs calculated to suggest the probability of a rupture. The envoy, however, stated to the viceroy at the same time, that notwithstanding what had occurred, he still entertained hopes of an amicable adjustment of depending differences;



differences; but added, that in the present state of affairs it was not in his power to proceed to the capital, (for his departure to which place his boats were then in readiness, in consequence of the invitation he had received from the court of Ava, as stated in our address last mentioned,) and proposing as the most eligible plan, that a war-boat should be despatched to the capital with a letter from him (the envoy) to the heir apparent. To this measure, however, the viceroy strongly objected, and earnestly recommended the envoy's proceeding to the capital, where his presence would effect an amicable adjustment of differences. The envoy persisting in his resolution, the viceroy at length reluctantly consented to equip a war-boat, which, after numerous evasions and delays, with the letter from the envoy to the heir apparent, containing the substance of the representations which in our instructions to Captain Canning of the 21st and 29th February, and 2d of March, (copies of the two former, and the substance of the latter of which are contained in our address to your honourable court of the 4th of March,) we had directed him to convey to the Burmese government, and stating the grounds of his resolution to suspend his intended journey to the capital, adding that he should adhere to that resolution until he received a written assurance from the court that orders had been despatched to the commander of the Burmese forces, and to the viceroy of Arracan, to desist from their menaces and arrogant demands, and to respect the territories of the honourable company; and that the king had determined to negotiate the adjustment of all depending questions in an amicable manner through him (the envoy). Captain Canning addressed a similar communication (with the exception of what related to his proceeding to the capital) to the viceroy, in conformity to his instructions: a copy of the above representation is annexed to Captain Canning's despatch.

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25 May 1812.

Sic in orig.

6. Captain Canning accounted for the viceroy's extreme reluctance to despatch the boat; 1st, by his avarice, which disinclined him to the expense; and 2dly, by his dread of the king receiving information of the arrival of the Malabar, which rendered him anxious to prevent for the present all communication between Rangoon and the capital.

7. At the conference before mentioned, the viceroy next proceeded to urge, in the most earnest manner, the immediate departure of the Malabar, to which the envoy as firmly refused to consent.

8. The following day was fixed for the envoy to introduce Captain Maxfield, the commander of the Malabar, to the viceroy. In the meantime the most alarming reports continued to be circulated respecting the object of the British government in sending the Malabar; and preparatory to the visit of the envoy and Captain Maxfield, the viceroy collected between 3 and 400 men in the vicinity of his residence, and reinforced the guards at his gates, and other military precautions were taken. Further indications of mistrust and apprehension appeared at the visit, but no disturbance ensued.

9. The conference on this occasion turned entirely on the measure of sending away the Malabar, which the viceroy continued to urge with persevering solicitude, but without success. The reasons which properly influenced Captain Canning in resolving to detain the Malabar were, that by sending her away in the then state of things, and previously to his receiving from Bengal a further account of transactions in Chittagong, or previously to the arrival of orders that might be received at Rangoon from the court of Ava in consequence of the late occurrences in that quarter, he should defeat "the wise and successful solicitude of government in despatching her" to Rangoon, and place himself, in a great measure, at the disposal of the Burmah government, inducing them, perhaps, thereby to make the most ridiculous and unreasonable demands against the British government; whereas he was now independent of them, and subject the safety of the party, and of all the British subjects at Rangoon, to the caprice of the most tyrannical and arbitrary of governments.

10. The agitation and alarm continued to prevail, with a report that fire-rafts were constructing for the purpose of attacking the ships, and additional troops to the number of 250 arrived from the country. Some of the most respectable of the inhabitants waited on the envoy, entreating him to dismiss the Malabar, as the only means of preventing disturbance; and a principal officer of the government was deputed by the viceroy to reiterate his urgent request to the same effect.

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This emissary finally declared, that the viceroy was resolved that the cruiser should leave Rangoon, and positively insisted on her departure; to which Captain Canning replied, that if the viceroy thought proper to issue positive orders for the departure of the Malabar, although the late events in Chittagong, and the example set by the Burmese might, perhaps, authorize his opposing force to force, yet being very unwilling that any cause of misunderstanding should proceed from him, those orders should be obeyed, but that in that case he (the envoy) must return in her to Bengal.

11. This proposal the envoy knew would not be acceded to, as the situation and property, and even the life of the viceroy would be endangered, if, after having received the king's orders to send the envoy to the capital, he should be the cause of his quitting Rangoon in disgust.

12. The emissary, as Captain Canning expected, declared this proposal to be inadmissible; and after again urging the same topics, and particularly the measure of Captain Canning's proceeding to the capital, all which he resisted on the same grounds as before, the emissary left him. These efforts were repeated by a letter from the viceroy, and by a second deputation of the same emissary, but were finally abandoned.

13. Orders were subsequently issued for every house to furnish a man armed with a lance and sword, to be readiness to appear at his door at three strokes of a gong. The former emissary was again deputed to the envoy to endeavour to induce him to relinquish his design of despatching his letter to the heir apparent, assuring him that the viceroy, by writing to the commander-in-chief of the Burmese army, under whose orders Tyndapo, the commander of the Burmese force on the frontier of Chittagong, was placed, had it in his power to cause all Burmahs that might have crossed into our territory to be recalled, and that it was therefore useless to write to the court on the subject; after a long conference, the envoy finally signified to the emissary, that if he was prevented from communicating with the court of Ava, his stay at Rangoon could no longer be of any use, and that he should therefore, without further delay, return to Bengal; on hearing which the emissary gave up the point.

14. Subsequently to these transactions the alarm occasioned by the arrival of the ships subsided, and confidence appeared to be restored. In this state of affairs the envoy's personal communication with the viceroy continued principally on the subject of the transactions on the frontier of Chittagong; in the course of which the viceroy did not scruple to reprobate, in strong terms, the conduct of the Burmese chiefs, promising at the same time that he would send copies of the offensive letters of the Burmese chiefs to the heir apparent and the commander-in-chief of the Burmese forces, and assuring the envoy that atonement should be made for their having been written. The viceroy also, after again endeavouring to persuade the envoy to dismiss the Malabar, finally signified his consent to her remaining, but requested that the appearance of carrying on repairs on board the ship might be kept up and protracted, to save him (the viceroy) and the other members of government from censure at court. These communications are stated in detail in the envoy's report, together with observations on the then state and disposition of the local government, and on the probability of its being induced under any circumstances to violate the sanctity of his representative character, so far as to detain him against his inclination, a point upon which the envoy was unable to form a conclusive judgment.

15. Such as has been described was the state of affairs at Rangoon, when the arrival of the Pilot schooner renewed in an augmented degree the ferment which had been occasioned by that of the Malabar, and led to those transactions which (as noticed at the commencement of this address) ultimately compelled the envoy to retire on board of that cruiser. The agitation produced by the appearance of the schooner, which it seems proceeded directly up to the town of Rangoon, without previous notice of her arrival being received, is described by the envoy in these words: "The schooner had no sooner come to an anchor opposite the wharf, than  
" it was generally rumoured that the English were now certainly come to take  
" possession of the place; that the Malabar, Amboyna and schooner were already  
" at hand, that more ships of war were on their way up the river, and that during  
" the night the town would assuredly be battered down and destroyed. The  
" utmost degree of alarm prevailed. The bazars, at that hour much thronged, were  
" deserted,

“ deserted, many of the inhabitants prepared to rise in favour of the English, many  
 “ to oppose them, and still more for the purpose of general plunder, and many  
 “ actually left the town and sought refuge in the jungles. It was really a subject of  
 “ ridicule to think that so harmless an object as a pilot schooner, with only two  
 “ guns, without a single shot on board, should create such a turmoil and confusion.  
 “ This spirit of ferment and agitation was in the meantime kept up by the ragoon,  
 “ or deputy governor (a mischievous old dotard), and the inferior members of  
 “ government, all of whom wished to avail themselves of the present circumstances  
 “ to destroy the authority of the viceroy, and the latter (meaning the deputy  
 “ governor) to set himself up in his place. A renegade Englishman of the name of  
 “ Rogers, who holds the situation of shawbunder (or master attendant) at Rangoon,  
 “ was also most active in sowing the seeds of discord and alarm, and in proposing  
 “ the most violent measures.”

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16. The envoy judged that the most likely means of putting a stop to this extraordinary agitation, would be for him to visit the viceroy, and he accordingly sent a message stating his intention. Immediately afterwards, however, a person sent by the viceroy came to entreat, in the most earnest manner, that Captain Canning should repair to the viceroy's house without a moment's delay, as the only mode of preventing a general insurrection of the people, fomented by the inferior members of the government. Gongs and drums were in the meantime sounded through the streets; some sent by the viceroy to order the people to remain quietly in their houses, and others by the opposite party directing them to arm themselves, and to be in readiness each man opposite the door of his house.

17. Captain Canning immediately proceeded towards the viceroy's residence with an escort of thirty sepoy, and in the way received a message from the viceroy requesting that he would leave his escort, or at least that the sepoy should go without their arms; a message to which the envoy paid no attention. Various indications of alarm and suspicion appeared on his arrival at the viceroy's house: the gates were closed, and only opened after a declaration from the envoy that he should otherwise retire. His orderlies were refused admittance into the hall of audience, until the envoy insisted on their obtaining entrance with a similar declaration; and the viceroy, attended by the deputy governor and other inferior members of the government, themselves in a state of the utmost embarrassment and alarm. The envoy represented to them the absurdity of their fears at the arrival of the schooner, and explained the object of her despatch, stating the natural circumstance of a vessel's being sent to convey to him information of what was passing on the frontier of Chittagong, to enable him to conduct his negotiations; and observing, that the two nations were yet at peace, and that he hoped matters might still be settled between them; that at least it depended upon the Burmese government, as the British government was still disposed to listen to their proposals, on their troops being withdrawn from the frontier of the British territory, and the damage they had done made good.

Sic. in orig.

18. The viceroy then desired to see the envoy's despatches, which the latter of course refused, but offered to communicate to him the declaration which this government had ordered to be conveyed to the Burmese chiefs on the frontier (and of which a copy formed an enclosure in our address to your honourable court of the 24th March). This was followed by the exhibition of a fictitious despatch, said to have been received from Arracan, purporting, that the British government had humbly submitted to the demands of the Burmese chiefs. The envoy exposed the fabrication, and repeated his former declarations, that so long as the surrender of the fugitives should be demanded in haughty or menacing terms, such demands would receive no attention: that if the wishes of the Burmese chiefs were stated in proper terms, and our territory completely evacuated by their troops, their claims would be taken into consideration, if negotiated through him (the envoy), or through an accredited agent of the Burmese government.

19. The viceroy then signified to the envoy his wish, and that of the other members of the government to visit the Malabar, to which the envoy assented, and an early day was appointed for the purpose. The object of this desire evidently was to ascertain the strength of the ship. With this, and the renewed discussion of the departure of the Malabar, the conference closed.

20. An act of great indecorum occurred on the arrival of the schooner, which it is proper to notice as indicative of the temper of the local government. It is a rule established

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established at Rangoon, that the commander or an officer of any vessel arriving at the port shall proceed to the custom-house to report the name and description of the vessel, conveying thither also the despatches that they may have in charge. The observance of this rule however had not been exacted from the master and the navigator of the schooner, who had proceeded directly to Captain Canning's residence and delivered the despatches. But the person who had brought the message to the envoy entreating him to visit the viceroy, had expressed the latter's wish that the two gentlemen belonging to the schooner should repair to the custom-house, and there agreeably to usage give an account of the vessel and also there exhibit the despatches; the latter the envoy declined, but stated that he had no objection to these gentlemen proceeding to the custom-house to render an account of the schooner, on an assurance, which was readily given, that they would be treated with all respect, and permitted to return immediately to the envoy's house, or to proceed on board the schooner. It appeared however that contrary to this assurance, these gentlemen after answering the inquiries which were put to them at the custom-house, were treated with the utmost insolence and placed in confinement during two hours. On this outrage the envoy addressed to the viceroy a remonstrance in strong terms, but received no reply.

21. The envoy subsequently received information that a plan was formed on the occasion of his last visit, by the deputy governor and other members of the government, to seize his person as an hostage for the immediate departure of the Malabar, and as the means of obtaining any terms the court of Ava might choose to demand in any pending negotiation with the British government, respecting the surrender of the refugees, or other points. This plan was communicated to the viceroy and reluctantly adopted, or rather not absolutely opposed by him. It was intended, Captain Canning reports, either to seize him in the street, or to detain him at the viceroy's house, as circumstances might favour either project, and for this reason the message had been sent to him to proceed unattended. It appeared that the viceroy himself mentioned the fact in confidence to an European gentleman who reported it to the envoy. The project however Captain Canning observes was defeated by the attendance of his escort.

22. Various other acts and proceedings of a nature incompatible with the privileges of an envoy subsequently occurred, and in a review of the different transactions which had passed at Rangoon since the arrival of the schooner, and particularly the conviction entertained by Captain Canning, that the government had it in contemplation to place his person under restraint, induced him to resolve upon quitting the town. But considerable difficulties appeared to oppose the execution of this design. He was well aware, the envoy observed, that any declaration to that effect to the government, or the least suspicion of any such intention, would immediately occasion the shutting of the town gates; and force would probably be resorted to in order to prevent his departure with his suite and escort. That to have overpowered any such force would not have been difficult, but that in such an attempt some lives must have been lost, and war most probably have become inevitable between the two states. That the lives of several Europeans and native christians within the town would probably have been sacrificed, and there was also a great likelihood of fire being set to the town in the confusion of a general plunder taking place.

23. Fortunately a favorable opportunity of retreat offered in the intended visit of the members of the government to the Malabar, on which occasion they had requested the envoy to accompany them, and of that opportunity the envoy resolved to avail himself.

24. He immediately commenced his arrangements for his departure with his suite and escort. The sick of the party were sent on board the Amboyna with the surgeon, and a signal was agreed upon with the European inhabitants of Rangoon for their repairing on board the Amboyna, in the event of circumstances rendering such a measure necessary. Before his arrangements were completed a message was brought to him, that the members of government were waiting at the custom-house to accompany the envoy on board the Malabar, but Captain Canning desired the visit might be postponed till the evening. During the remainder of the day on package whatever was allowed to pass the gates, but it appears that the envoy suspecting that such an exigency might sometimes arise, had before used the

the precaution of sending by degrees on board the ship a considerable part of the most valuable property.

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25. In the evening Captain Canning sent a message to the members of government that he was prepared to proceed, and apprehending a change in their resolution to visit the Malabar, he set out without awaiting a reply, attended by his escort and followers. On approaching the gate towards the wharf, it was immediately closed, and as there was no time for delay the party immediately proceeded to force it, which was done with little difficulty, and the whole advanced to the wharf where the boats of the Malabar, Amboyna, and the schooner were in readiness to receive them; and with some show of resistance on the part of the Burmese soldiers, embarked and proceeded towards the ships.

26. An incident subsequently occurred, which seemed to threaten the most serious consequences. The launch of the Amboyna full of sepoys, and towed by one of the boats of the Malabar, had been separated from the other boats by the strength of the tide. Two large war-boats manned with about fifty men each, pushed off from the shore and made towards them. The people of one of them seized the tow-rope, and were attempting to tow the two boats on shore, when the midshipman of the Malabar's boat cut the rope, and frustrated the design. Captain Canning observes, that the sepoys were on this occasion entitled to much credit for their forbearance, in obeying the orders they have received, not to commence firing when attempted to be towed on shore by what might certainly have been deemed at that moment enemy's boats. This insult was, however, afterwards amply atoned for, in the manner detailed in Captain Canning's report.

27. After reaching the ships, the signal was made for the British inhabitants to repair on board, which most of them did; but some time after, when the agitation occasioned by the retreat of the envoy had subsided, they returned to the shore.

28. The envoy lost no time in addressing a letter to the viceroy, assuring him that his intentions were pacific, and that if no violence were offered to his party, none would be used on their side. That he should take an early opportunity of informing the viceroy of the motives that had guided his conduct, and that as a proof of his sincerity, if such were the viceroy's wish, the ships should in the meantime drop below the town. This letter, Captain Canning observes, produced the best effect, as the members of government were endeavouring by every means in their power to instil a belief into the minds of the people, that as soon as the envoy and his party should have arrived on board, the ships would commence firing on the town.

29. On the day following that of the envoy's embarkation, the government interpreter waited on him, on the part of the viceroy, accompanied by an Italian missionary, whom on account of the general respect paid to his character, the viceroy had selected as his messenger upon the occasion. They brought a letter from the viceroy, expressive of the most amicable sentiments, and signifying that the persons who had committed some of the acts of insult of which the envoy had complained, had been confined in irons, denying also that any design had been entertained of imposing a restraint on his person, and adding that what had passed ought not to be the cause of a rupture between the two states. That he did not wish the ships to change their position, desiring that all doubt and suspicion might be banished, and signifying that he proposed the following day to send his son to visit the envoy, with other points of a nature entirely conciliatory. To this letter the envoy replied, by stating in general terms the cause of his retiring on board the Malabar, and by demanding an atonement for the outrage committed by the war-boats.

30. The following day the missionary again visited the envoy, with a further letter from the viceroy, expressing his intention to suspend the visit of his son, on account of the existing ferment in the city. The missionary, at the same time, signified to the envoy, on the part of the viceroy, that the atonement for the aggression of the war-boats should be made as required. The envoy returned a verbal answer, declining to receive the visit of the viceroy's son, until the required atonement should have been made.

31. A third letter from the viceroy was subsequently brought to the envoy, couched in the same conciliatory terms as the former, disclaiming, on his part, all

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doubt and suspicion, soliciting a reconciliation, observing that he had afforded to the envoy every satisfaction for the injuries he had complained of, disavowing his concern in those acts, and expressing his intention of affording the atonement demanded for the aggression of the war-boats, together with some notice of the measures which he had adopted for the security of the property remaining at the envoy's residence. The envoy desired the messenger to repeat to the viceroy, that until the atonement demanded should have been made, no friendly or confidential intercourse could be resumed; and that if it were refused, he should quit Rangoon. Captain Canning subsequently addressed a further letter to the viceroy, stating in detail the reasons of his quitting his residence in the town, and repeating his solicitude to remain on terms of amity and confidence with the government, but urging the necessity of the required atonement before any friendly intercourse could be established; and after a repetition of messages and delays, that atonement was (as before noticed) finally made in the most formal and public manner; for the details of which we refer to Captain Canning's report.

32. The following day the viceroy's son and nephew visited the envoy, who received them with every mark of distinction; and thus, Captain Canning observes, all points were once more amicably settled, and things resumed their usual course, with the sole difference of his residing on board the *Malabar*, instead of on shore.

33. The envoy proceeds, in his report, to state the considerations which induced him to adopt the measure of taking up his residence on board the *Malabar*, rather than return to Bengal, as he at one time proposed. His return under such circumstances, would, as he justly observed, have certainly been considered by the Burmese government as tantamount to a declaration of war, and would have at once annihilated all the commercial dealings and establishments of the British residents at Rangoon, if they had accompanied him, or have endangered their lives and property if they had remained. His object, he states, had been to preserve, if possible, peace between the two countries, and, at the same time, to vindicate the respect due to the British government, and to his own representative character.

34. The viceroy, he remarked, had during the late transactions showed himself wavering and irresolute, willing to act an upright and friendly part, but not possessing sufficient resolution to oppose the violent counsels of the other members of the government.

35. The envoy transmitted together with his report an original letter, together with a translation of it from the viceroy to Tyndapo, the commander of the Burmese forces on the frontier of Chittagong, on the subject of his violation of our territory, and dissuading him from a repetition of it, which letter the viceroy desired might be transmitted to this government to be forwarded to Tyndapo, which has accordingly been done.

36. The foregoing is the substance of Captain Canning's report, brought up to the 5th ultimo, when he proposed to despatch it by a trading vessel; but circumstances leading him to think that conveyance unsafe, he resolved to send back the Pilot schooner to Bengal, which determination afforded him an opportunity of subjoining a postscript, dated the 9th ultimo, at which time a change in the aspect of affairs had taken place.

37. The envoy stated that during the past three or four days the ferment and agitation which had appeared to have subsided, had again prevailed, and he thought it doubtful whether he should be able to remain much longer on terms with the government. That he was of opinion, however, that they would desire to avoid a rupture until an answer should be received from court to the communication which had been conveyed to the king. That an answer might be expected by the 8th or 10th instant, and that the reply to the letter which he (the envoy) had addressed to the heir apparent, would probably be couched in ambiguous terms, desiring him to proceed to court, as the most expeditious mode of settling all differences, but that in this event how far, in the actual state of affairs, and without the protection of a larger force than his escort, his proceeding would be advisable, must be left to our consideration, adding, that our instructions might probably reach him about the same time as the reply arrived from court.

38. Captain Canning then proceeded to state some observations regarding the nature and extent of hostile operations on our part, in the event of affairs having taken

taken a decidedly hostile turn on the frontier of Chittagong. He stated, however, that if we should not have any intention of carrying on hostilities in the quarter of Rangoon, it would become a matter of consideration to provide for the safety of the persons and property of British subjects residing there. That to the former sufficient security was afforded by the presence of the Malabar and Amboyna, but that to provide for the safety of the latter, consisting partly in vessels, which it might be necessary forcibly to bring away, more armed boats might possibly be required than the Malabar could supply, and that for this reason it might be advisable that another cruiser, with an additional company of sepoy, should be dispatched to Rangoon. The envoy then stated the nature of the instructions which, in the event of our despatching a ship of war, it would be proper to give to her commander.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
25 May 1812.

39. Adverting to that part of his original instructions in which he was directed not to use force for the purpose of effecting the release of any British subjects whom the local government might have confined on account of existing circumstances, the envoy desired to be informed whether or not, in the event of such an occurrence now taking place, that restriction was still to be considered in force; observing, that in the case of any British subject being placed in confinement by the local government, his life would probably be sacrificed immediately after the departure of the mission.

40. The envoy took this occasion of reporting the result of his proceedings in endeavouring to recover the compensation which had been demanded on account of the detention of the ship *Elephant*, the circumstances of which demand, and our original orders on the subject, as well as the envoy's first measures, and our consequent further proceedings and instructions, we had the honour of stating to your honourable court in our despatch of the 28th January, paragraphs 17, 18, 34, 35 and 36. It appears that the viceroy had finally assented to the compromise, which, by our orders of the 26th of December 1811, (referred to in the 36th paragraph of our address to your honourable court above-mentioned,) the marine board had been directed to propose to the owners of the ship, and which Captain Canning had been authorized by our instructions of the 25th of January, (a copy of which was enclosed in our despatch to your honourable court of the 4th of March,) eventually to propose, namely, to pay half the difference between what he had originally offered, and that which the marine board had suggested to be equitable, in addition to the former; and that the viceroy actually provided the money, but that when the envoy sent his interpreter on shore to receive it, the viceroy signified to him that he might take it, but could not be allowed to carry it on board the *Malabar*; thus adding, the envoy observes, the grossest insult in the presence of all the government and Europeans in Rangoon, collected for the express purpose of witnessing it, to 'the injustice of withholding the sum in question.' In consequence of this, the envoy suggested to our consideration the propriety of demanding and insisting on the payment of the larger sum recommended by the marine board, and of his being authorized, (whatever turn affairs might have taken in Chittagong,) to return to Bengal if the amount were not paid.

41. Captain Canning notices the return to Rangoon of the European named Taylor, mentioned in our former despatches, with accounts of the adjustment of all differences, and the restoration of tranquillity on the frontier of Chittagong, to which, however, he did not attach entire credit.

42. The envoy concluded his narrative by relating another dispute of a serious nature, which had commenced in consequence of his people being opposed in conveying his tents on board the ships, but which was terminated by an humiliating concession on the part of the local government.

43. On a deliberate consideration of the state of affairs at Rangoon, as exhibited in Captain Canning's report, it was evident to us that no advantage whatever, but, on the contrary, considerable embarrassment would arise from the continuance of the envoy at Rangoon, or his proceeding to the capital of Ava; at the same time as Captain Canning had with so much spirit and firmness supported the dignity and privileges of his representative character, and compelled the local government to make concessions and atonement for those acts and proceedings which the public interests or honour might otherwise have rendered it necessary in some

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degree or other to resent; and as the conduct and measures of the Burmese chiefs on the frontier of Chittagong had exhibited no instances of outrage and insult subsequent to those noticed in our declaration or manifesto of the 13th of March, but, on the contrary, indicated a pacific disposition, accompanied with an apparent intention to withdraw their forces, it appeared to us that no motives of public interest or honour required us to consider or declare the relations of amity between the two states to be dissolved, and that the immediate recal of the envoy was entirely compatible with the preservation of them.

44. We considered that the original purpose of Captain Canning's mission had in fact been accomplished by the ample explanations afforded by him to the Burmese government of those circumstances of the late invasion of Arracan, which, not unnaturally, had suggested a belief of the participation of the British government in that hostile act; that whatever ulterior negotiations might be expected to arise from the envoy's continuance at Rangoon, or his proceeding to the Burmese capital, would have reference not to any demand on our part, unless it were the demand for the retreat of the Burmese forces from the frontier of Chittagong, (a demand already made through another channel,) but to those of the government of Ava; that, according to diplomatic principles and usages, it could not be deemed requisite to continue a mission appointed for a temporary and special object, merely for the purpose of receiving and discussing expected or eventual demands on the part of the government to which the mission was accredited, and that for the prosecution of demands in which that government was exclusively interested, it might reasonably be expected to despatch its own agents.

45. We considered on the other hand (as already observed), that in consequence of the late events at Rangoon much inconvenience and embarrassment must probably arise either from the envoy's continuance at that port or from his advance to the capital; for that it would not perhaps be possible altogether to eradicate the spirit of mutual distrust which those events had inspired, especially during the presence of a British force capable of overawing the local government, or under the circumstance of the envoy's being attended by an escort manifestly adapted to the purposes of personal security; that negotiations pursued under the impression and reaction of these reciprocal feelings could scarcely be productive of any satisfactory result, whilst, as before observed, those negotiations would have reference exclusively to the claims and expectations of the Burmese government. That it would obviously be more than useless to protract the mission for the sole purpose of receiving and answering demands which would probably be found to be arrogant, unreasonable and inadmissible, and which could therefore only tend to produce irritation, and to augment the existing sources of jealousy, distrust and suspicion, and might possibly lead to acts and proceedings on the part of the Burmese government which we should be compelled to resent.

46. On these grounds we resolved immediately to despatch to Captain Canning orders of recal, directing at the same time the honourable company's cruiser Ariel to be held in readiness to convey them. We were aware that some degree of embarrassment attended this measure, arising from the circumstances of his having been originally authorized to proceed to the capital of Ava, if exacted by the king; of that invitation having actually taken place, and of his having in consequence signified his intention of proceeding, although the late occurrences at Rangoon had properly induced him to suspend his departure and await our instructions, we considered however that the alteration of affairs, independently of those occurrences, would furnish solid grounds for such a change of resolution, without affording to the court of Ava any reasonable cause of offence or alarm.

47. Our object now being to withdraw the envoy, and at the same time to obviate a supposition on the part of the Burmese government that a spirit of resentment had dictated his recal, and to convince that government that we were still desirous of maintaining with it the relations of amity, it appeared to us that this object would be essentially promoted by a formal declaration on the part of this government, framed in conformity to the view and principles above described, to be delivered by the envoy to the viceroy, and also transmitted to the court of Ava. A declaration was accordingly prepared; it commenced by adverting to the friendly object of Captain Canning's mission, and to the accomplishment of that object by the ample explanations which he had afforded relative to the invasion of Arracan. Noticing also the cause of our not having recalled the envoy when apprised of the  
fulfillment



fulfilment of the purposes of his mission, namely, that as the Burmese chiefs on the frontier of Chittagong had then proceeded to the acts of outrage and insult described in our former declaration, the Burmese government might have been led to infer from the envoy's recal a resolution on our part to resent them. Whereas we were anxious to avoid extreme measures, and merely demanded the retreat of the Burmese forces from their menacing position, and restitution of property that had been plundered by them; despatching however a reinforcement of troops to Chittagong for defensive purposes, and under the hostile disposition manifested on the part of the Burmese government, which suggested the possibility of its disregarding the sacred privileges of the British envoy, resolving to place at his disposal the means of withdrawing and also of providing for the removal of the persons and property of British subjects residing at Rangoon, by sending to that post the Amboyna and Malabar.

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48. We next proceeded to advert to the unnecessary alarm occasioned by the arrival of the Amboyna, the Malabar and schooner at Rangoon, and, in general terms, to the acts and proceedings of the local government, which had compelled the envoy to retire on board the cruiser, adding, however, that whatever reason we had to complain of those acts and proceedings, and of the groundless suspicions entertained by the Burmese government, it was not our intention to render them even a subject of remonstrance; but that, on the contrary, we willingly accepted and cordially reciprocated the viceroy's professions of a desire to preserve unimpaired the long-subsisting friendship and good understanding between the two states.

49. As the envoy's reports represented the disposition of the viceroy to have been generally friendly, and reasonable, and moderate, although on the late occasion misled or overborne by the persuasion and violence of the other members of the government; and as we conceived it possible that he might be exposed to rigorous treatment, in consequence of the envoy's having been compelled to abandon his residence within the town of Rangoon, and of his recal, we deemed it expedient to introduce into the declaration some remarks tending to exonerate the viceroy from the responsibility of those measures.

50. The declaration then went on to observe, that this government happily found itself enabled to pursue this amicable line of conduct by the tenor of the late advices from Chittagong; from which we had the satisfaction to learn that the Burmese commander had disavowed the outrages committed by the Burmese troops, and had punished many of those who had violated our territories; that the number of the Burmese forces on the frontier had been reduced, and that the remainder were preparing to retire: in consequence of which orders had been issued for withdrawing our troops also from their advanced positions, and for placing the whole in cantonments at their ordinary stations, as soon as information should be received of the actual retreat of the Burmese forces; but that, as the object of Captain Canning's mission had been accomplished—as we had no demands to make upon the Burmese government, excepting that which had already been communicated, namely, for the removal of its forces from the menacing position which they occupied on the frontier of the British territories—and as the presence of the envoy with his escort, and the ships Amboyna and Malabar, tended only to excite uneasiness in the minds of the viceroy and the members of the government of Rangoon, while the distrust which they had manifested necessarily created the same sensation in the mind of the envoy, under all which circumstances no purpose remained to be answered, either by Captain Canning's continuance at Rangoon, or by his proceeding to the court of Ava, we deemed it advisable to direct his return to Bengal; adding, however, that Captain Canning was instructed, previously to his departure, to confirm in the fullest and most satisfactory manner the assurances now afforded of our uniform and anxious desire to maintain and improve the relations of amity and concord with the state of Ava, and to encourage and augment the intercourse of friendship and commerce between the subjects of both governments.

51. The declaration concluded with an intimation that if the state of Ava should have any claims or demands upon the British government, they might be conveniently and satisfactorily adjusted by the despatch of a vakeel duly authorized on the part of the Burmese government, who would be received with satisfaction, and with every mark of attention and hospitality consistent with his rank

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
25 May 1812.

Declaration to the  
Burmese govern-  
ment, 1st May,  
1812.  
To the king of Ava.  
To the viceroy of  
Pegue

and representative character, and with the friendship existing between the two states.

52. Letters from the governor general to the king of Ava and to the viceroy of Pegue, referring to the declaration and couched in corresponding terms, were at the same time prepared. Copies of the declaration and of those letters are transmitted, separate numbers in the paquet, for your honourable court's more detailed information.

53. In conveying our instructions of recal to Captain Canning, we had no hesitation to express our high and unqualified approbation of his conduct and proceedings; considering him to have displayed a degree of prudence, ability, fortitude and firmness, which derived peculiar merit from the circumstances of extraordinary delicacy, difficulty and embarrassment which demanded the exercise of those qualities, and to have combined with a due support of the honour of the British government and of the rights and dignity of his representative character a degree of discretion, foresight and forbearance, without which consequences the most undesirable, and, probably, events the most calamitous, might have ensued, from the agitation of the public mind and the acts and proceedings of the government of Rangoon. We also specifically signified our acquiescence in the urgency of the considerations which induced the envoy to retire on board the Malabar; and we expressed our satisfaction that even this important measure had been effected in a manner which, unless some untoward event should intermediately have occurred, admitted the amicable course of proceeding which we were anxious to pursue.

54. The instructions then pointed out the system of measures which we had resolved to adopt as already described, and the spirit of the representations which it would be proper for the envoy to make to the Burmese government on the occasion of his delivering the declaration and his departing from Rangoon on his return to Bengal.

55. We judged it necessary to furnish Captain Canning with particular directions relative to the British inhabitants of Rangoon. On that subject it was observed, that if the tenor of our declaration and of the governor general's letter to the viceroy, added to Captain Canning's personal assurances, should satisfy the minds of the viceroy and the members of the government of Rangoon, that his recal was unconnected with any hostile designs on our part, the British inhabitants of Rangoon would have no cause to apprehend that their persons and property would be exposed to danger by his departure: that if however the doubts and apprehensions of the local government should be found immoveable, or if Captain Canning should be under the necessity of leaving Rangoon without the concurrence of the government, and if the British inhabitants mistrusting its designs should consider themselves insecure in his absence, and should express a desire to quit Rangoon with their property and proceed to Bengal, we deemed it expedient and just to authorize the employment of such means as might prove necessary to secure their persons, and as far as might be practicable their property also, considering it a measure of obligation to enable British subjects to withdraw their effects from a danger resulting from public events, and the adoption of the means necessary for that purpose, to be entirely warranted by the injustice and hostility of any attempt on the part of the government of Rangoon to detain the property by force. We expressed our hope at the same time that the amicable and conciliatory system of proceeding, connected with Captain Canning's recal, by satisfying the Burmese government of our friendly intentions, would obviate any motive on the part of the British inhabitants to retire from Rangoon, as their removal would certainly impress the Burmese government and people very strongly with the opinion that the British government had determined on war.

56. In reply to Captain Canning's reference of the question, whether the former orders of government directing him not to use force for effecting the release of any British subject whom the local government of Rangoon might have confined, were still to hold good, it was signified to Captain Canning that agreeably to the principle of proceeding already described as being authorized with a view to the security of British subjects residing at Rangoon, it would be proper for him to employ force if absolutely necessary to effect the release of any British subject so confined, and if the means at his command should be sufficient to ensure the success of the attempt.

57. In answer to Captain Canning's suggestion, that for the purpose of eventually bringing away the property of the British inhabitants, an additional company of sepoys should be despatched to Rangoon, several considerations were stated which appeared to us to oppose the expediency of that measure.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
25 May 1812.

58. In reply to Captain Canning's reference on the subject of the demand on account of the owners of the ship *Elephant*, we stated our opinion that in consequence of the deceitful and even insulting conduct of the government of Rangoon as described in his report, the whole sum recommended by the marine board should be demanded; but that for reasons before made known to him it was not our wish that he should have recourse to measures of compulsion for the purpose of obtaining payment of that demand, and that in the event of his receiving a suitable atonement, he was authorized at his own discretion to accept compensation on the basis of the original compromise.

59. The instructions concluded by intimating that we were aware that at the period of their receipt circumstances might have occurred of a nature to render them in some respects inapplicable to the existing state of affairs, and that in that event the proceedings of the envoy must be regulated by the dictates of his own discretion and the nature of the occurrences which might have taken place; but his discretion would of course be exercised with a due attention to the principles of our instructions, and to the explained views and wishes of government, which did not admit of his proceeding to the court of Ava, or the longer continuance of his mission. For the detail of these instructions we beg leave to refer your honourable court to the enclosed copy of our chief secretary's letter to Captain Canning's conveying them.

To Captain Canning,  
2d May 1812

60. We have further the honour to transmit copies of the instructions issued to the commander of the *Ariel* in conformity to the suggestions of Captain Canning, and of a separate letter to the address of the latter, which for the reasons therein stated was prepared for the purpose of being transmitted to him by the former on the arrival of the ship at the entrance of the Rangoon river.

To lieutenant Hannott, commanding  
the H. C. cruiser  
*Ariel*, 2d May,  
1812.  
To Captain Canning, d<sup>o</sup>.

61. Owing to the adverse winds which prevail at this season of the year, the *Ariel* was unable to sail from Saugor before the 16th instant.

62. The despatches received from Chittagong since our address to your honourable court of the 25th ultimo, with one exception, do not contain any matter of sufficient importance to render it necessary to transmit copies of them as enclosures in this letter. A reply has been received by the magistrate of Chittagong to the letter which he addressed to the Burmese chiefs, enclosing our declaration or manifesto of the 13th of March. A copy of the magistrate's despatch, enclosing a translation of that reply, is transmitted, a separate number in the packet. The substance of the reply is, that the magistrate's letter had been forwarded to the court of Ava, and that the commander of the Burmese forces awaited the orders of the king for his future proceedings, which orders he should obey whatever they might be, whether to retire with his troops, to remain in his actual position, or to pursue the refugees.

From magistrate of  
Chittagong, dated  
1st May 1812.

63. A further despatch has also been received, containing translations of what may be called a double letter, from the commander of the Burmese forces, being written both in the Burmese and Persian languages, but differing materially in substance. The former was considered by the magistrate as conveying what the Burmese commander really intended to express, he being entirely ignorant of the Persian language, and is of a far more amicable tendency than the latter. It announces his intention to retire in conformity to orders received from the court; and the information received by the magistrate corresponds with that intention, as it appears that no more than 400 of the Burmese troops remained in the position on the Nauf river.

64. Lieutenant-colonel Morgan has carried into effect the arrangement described in the 4th paragraph of our address of the 25th ultimo, for withdrawing our troops from their advanced positions; and the magistrate and Lieutenant-colonel Morgan concurring in opinion, that the seven companies which were sent as a reinforcement to Chittagong might be returned to the presidency, that measure has been authorized. The magistrate has also been directed to permit the *Vestal* cruiser to prosecute her voyage to Java, and to return the cruiser *Thetis* to the presidency.

Despatch from  
Gov Gen in council,  
25 May 1812.

65. We did not omit to convey to the magistrate a communication of the general nature of the advices from Rangoon, and of the resolution which we adopted in consequence, at the time when the viceroy's letter to Tyndapo was transmitted to the magistrate to be forwarded. Before his receipt of that communication, the magistrate had transmitted a despatch to the presidency, reporting the arrival at Chittagong of an English brig named the Providence, which had left Rangoon the 19th ultimo, and enclosing a narrative drawn up by her commander, of the general outline of the transactions which had taken place at Rangoon, as detailed in Captain Canning's report. The commander of the brig had proceeded from Prince of Wales Island with a cargo for the Rangoon market, and leaving his vessel at the entrance of Rangoon river, went up to Rangoon to procure a pilot: he there received from Captain Canning an account of all that had passed, and was advised by him to return with his ship and cargo; in consequence of which he rejoined the brig, and sailed to Chittagong. It is of course unnecessary to trouble your honourable court with a copy of the narrative, as it is little more than an abstract statement of the events detailed in Captain Canning's report.

Private, from  
Captain Canning,  
dated 19th April.

66. The commander of the brig was charged with a private letter from Captain Canning to the address of our chief secretary, dated the 19th ultimo, which has been placed in our records; and of which we deem it proper to transmit a copy, as containing the latest intelligence we have received of the state of affairs at Rangoon.

67. In that letter Captain Canning states, that were it not for his desire to remain at Rangoon for the receipt of advices from the presidency, he should have taken his departure several days before the date of his letter, as the government had daily evinced a more unfriendly and indeed hostile disposition since the transaction respecting the payment of the money on account of the ship Elephant; in which he observes, "the viceroy and whole government appeared to exult and glory in the ridicule they cast on the British government." He adds, that daily scenes of petty aggression had occurred, which had nearly put an end to all friendly communication between him and the viceroy, who had of late acted a double and deceitful part; and your honourable court will observe, that Captain Canning recommends the adoption of some very decisive measures respecting this transaction, observing, that it had certainly lowered us much in the opinion of all classes of people at Rangoon.

68. We were concerned to receive this report from Captain Canning, as the state of affairs represented in his letter may render it difficult for him to pursue the line of conduct prescribed by our last instructions; but it augments the expediency of his quitting Rangoon, and we trust that circumstances may yet admit of his returning on amicable terms, or at least on such terms as will not impose upon us the inconvenient necessity of prosecuting hostilities against the Burmese state.

69. We should not be disposed to render the mere circumstance of the refusal of the Burmese government to comply with the demand of compensation for the owners of the ship Elephant a ground of war, as we have already intimated to Captain Canning in our former instructions; nor shall we act on the basis of a dissolution of the relations of amity between the two states, unless positive outrages on the part of the Burmese government, or a vindication of the rights and dignity of our own should, on the receipt of further information, appear to us to render a change of system unavoidable.

70. It has been indispensable to protect the province of Chittagong against the inroads of a barbarous race of men, whose incursions, openly and distinctly menaced, would have subjected the country to the extreme evils of devastation and outrage, and our government to affront and indignity. It was a branch also of general duty, never to be omitted, to repel insult and maintain inviolate the honour and credit of the British name. For the first of these purposes, the advance of a small body of troops, and the employment of an armed vessel or two, became necessary; and the second object has required occasional remonstrance, against insolence, and a firm but always temperate assertion of national dignity, both in language and measures: but every part of our conduct which could bear the character of controversy or contest with the Burmahs, has been limited to those views; and we trust your honourable court will see with satisfaction, the moderate,

moderate, forbearing, and amicable character of the measures which have been pursued, both on the frontier of Chittagong and at Rangoon. They have been perseveringly directed, under many provocations from a very contemptible adversary, to the ends of present conciliation, and the maintenance of a good understanding with the government of Ava. We shall continue to act, as long as circumstances admit, on the same principles; and we entertain a reasonable hope that the late occasion of mistrust and jealousy will pass over without having induced a rupture.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council  
25 May 1812.

71. We cannot, however, refuse to entertain the sentiment, that it may become absolutely necessary at some future time, if not at an early period, to check the arrogance and presumption of that weak and contemptible state.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,  
Honourable Sirs, your most faithful, humble servants,

*Minto,*  
*J. Nugent.*  
*J. Lumsden*  
*H. Colebrooke.*

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Governor General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated 4th June 1812.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council  
4 June 1812.

Honourable Sirs,

SINCE closing our address of the 25th ultimo, we have received a further despatch from Captain Canning, dated the 6th of May, which was brought to Chittagong by an English ship, and we have the honour to transmit a copy of it for your honourable court's information.

2. That despatch contains a detailed narrative of those additional causes of complaint on the part of Captain Canning to which his private letter of the 19th of April (a copy of which is enclosed in our last despatch) adverts in general terms, and reports the progress of transactions up to the date of the despatch, when, after the occurrence of various events, of a nature tending to augment the distrust and misunderstanding between the envoy of the government of Rangoon, confidence and harmony had in a great measure been restored.

3. The first occasion of renewed difference was the envoy's directing all the articles of property belonging to the mission, yet remaining on shore, to be conveyed on board of the ships. This arrangement was opposed by the government of Rangoon, on the pretext that as a considerable part of the property consisted of presents destined for the king of Ava, the members of the government could not allow it to go out of their hands. The envoy very properly insisted on its removal; but it was not until after a long protracted negotiation, principally conducted by written correspondence, in the course of which the viceroy, acting under the influence of the inferior members of the government, perverted every previous transaction into a ground of accusation against the envoy, who on his part successfully repelled and refuted those gross misrepresentations, and until the envoy finally declared his resolution to depart, that the government permitted the property of the mission to be removed to the ships.

4. Another subject of altercation originated in the departure of the Pilot schooner, the real object of the despatch of which to Bengal was imagined to be to obtain such an additional force as was calculated to overbear all opposition. This circumstance, it seems, occasioned a great degree of ferment and alarm in the town, fomented by the deputy governor and inferior members of the administration, and the expediency of attacking and destroying the Malabar and Amboyna, by means of war-boats and fire-rafts, became a subject of deliberation. Batteries were constructed at various points, and gates of masonry added to the stockade which surround the town; and for the purpose of obtaining bricks for the execution of these works, the government had recourse to the sacrilegious expedient of dismantling the tombs of every nation in the vicinity of the place; a measure which, Captain Canning observes, struck the whole population with terror and dismay.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in Council  
4 June 1812.

5. So long as the tombs of British subjects remained untouched, the envoy did not consider it incumbent on him to interfere; but when these became alike exposed to violation, justly viewing this act in the light of an insult to the British government, he deemed it his duty to remonstrate, in the strongest terms, to the viceroy, who meanly disavowed his concern in it, and agreed to comply with the envoy's demand, that the tombs and monuments should be rebuilt.

6. Another topic of adverse discussion arose from the circumstance of the envoy having afforded protection, at the time when the European inhabitants of Rangoon repaired on board of the ships, as mentioned in the 27th paragraph of our address of the 25th ultimo, to the family of Mr. Carey, son of the professor of that name in the college of Fort William, who has resided four years at Rangoon in the capacity of a missionary, deputed by the society at Serampore, who married at Rangoon the daughter of an English commander of a ship, by a native Portuguese woman, whose mother and sister resided with Mr. Carey. It seems that a regulation exists in the Burmese dominions, prohibiting females and silver from being taken out of the country,—a regulation which, although by no means rigidly observed, was on this occasion represented by the viceroy to be of imperious obligation, and on the basis of which he required that the family should be delivered up. With this demand the envoy refused to comply, for the reasons which are stated in his despatch, and which appear to us of sufficient force to have justified and required his refusal.

7. The incident mentioned in the 65th paragraph of our address of the 25th ultimo, of the envoy's having advised the commander of the ship Providence to quit the river of Rangoon without discharging his cargo, the details of which transaction are contained in the envoy's despatch now under consideration, formed a further subject of remonstrance on the part of the viceroy, who was irritated at the loss of the profits which he would have derived from the duties on the cargo, and from the purchase of a part of it.

8. The envoy repeats, in his despatch, the observation stated in his private letter, that the disposition and the conduct of the government of Rangoon would have led him to resolve on returning to Bengal, if he had not been anxious previously to receive advices from the capital, and instructions from us; adding, that as the most probable means of restoring, in some degree, mutual confidence, and thereby enabling himself to remain without a compromise of his public character, he determined on paying a visit to the viceroy, who, it appears, informed the envoy's messenger, who conveyed the proposal of a visit, that individually he should be most happy to receive it, but that one objection existed, which, if not removed, he would not wish the envoy to fulfil his intention. This objection he stated to be, that the deputy governor and the inferior members of the administration had long since formed a determination to seize the person of the envoy whenever an opportunity should offer, and that he had reason to suppose they persisted in that determination. The viceroy added, that he had never approved of this measure (a declaration to which the envoy gave credit,) and that he would on no account permit the attempt, if the envoy came on the faith of a friendly visit; that he should assemble the members of government, and inquire if they still persisted in that determination, and acquaint the envoy with the result; adding, that if the envoy received a message from him requesting his attendance, he might proceed with confidence. This message was accordingly conveyed to the envoy, who in consequence proceeded to visit the viceroy, taking with him, however, a strong escort, and making other precautionary arrangements.

9. The envoy was received in a manner the most satisfactory; and at this visit all the subjects of antecedent dispute and correspondence were discussed. A principal topic of their conference was the demand of the Burmese government for the surrender of the fugitive chiefs from Arrakan, for the details of which, and of the other subjects of discussion and discourse, we must of course refer to the enclosed copy of the envoy's report. It appears that the viceroy himself attributed the disturbances in Arrakan principally to the violence and oppression of the rajah or governor, whom he was anxious to see removed, as, during his continuance in office, no permanent security would exist for the preservation of friendship between the two states. The envoy discouraged the expectation that the British government would be induced to surrender the fugitive chiefs, even supposing them to have been apprehended, stating arguments in support of the justice

justice of that disinclination; and the viceroy finally intimated that the question of surrendering the inferior chiefs would not probably create much difficulty, but that he thought the king would not rest satisfied with any thing short of the surrender of Kingberring; and he suggested, in the event of the British government resolving not to surrender that person, that the best mode of proceeding would be to deny that he was in our possession, a proceeding, however, which the envoy declared to be incompatible with the dignity of the British government, which would never condescend to have recourse to falsehood.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in Council,  
4 June 1812.

10. On this subject the envoy observes, that from the general tenor of the viceroy's conversation, and from the desire which the envoy believes him really to entertain, that the relations of amity should be maintained between the two states, he is disposed to think that means may be found to bring this question to an adjustment without the surrender of Kingberring; and the envoy proceeds to state his opinion of the considerations which recommend our resisting the demand, and the grounds on which a refusal to surrender him might be justly and successfully maintained, and to state some observations tending to show that even if a war were the alternative of our non-compliance (which, however, he deems improbable,) the hazard to this government would by no means be such as to suggest the expediency of yielding the point in opposition to our judgment, with a view to avoid that extremity.

11. At this conference the viceroy earnestly requested the envoy to resume his residence on shore; and the envoy replied that he had no objection to do so, provided a house were assigned for his accommodation on the river side, as he was determined not to expose himself a second time to the danger of being seized; but that, at all events, the first and necessary condition of his returning to reside on shore was the surrender of all the property remaining at his former habitation. The property, as already mentioned, was ultimately given up, and the envoy, finding his residence on board of a ship on many accounts inconvenient, determined to comply with the viceroy's wish, and accordingly took possession of a convenient house which was prepared for him on the bank of the river, in the immediate vicinity of which the Malabar and Amboyna were moved, so that in point of security, he observes, it is not inferior to a residence on board a ship.

12. The envoy adds, that the viceroy accepted of an entertainment at the house, and that confidence and harmony seemed to be for the present, in a great measure, restored; but how long such a state of things might last, the violence, versatility and extreme ignorance of the Rangoon government rendered it impossible to say. The envoy was there also visited by the deputy governor.

13. This last report from Captain Canning is so far satisfactory, as it warrants an expectation that our instructions, despatched by the Ariel, may find him in a situation to admit of his carrying into complete effect the system of proceeding which we have deemed it most expedient to pursue.

14. The envoy's despatch further contains a detailed report of the whole of his discussions with the viceroy on the subject of the demand of compensation for the detention of the ship Elephant; the result of which discussions, anterior to his visit above mentioned, we have already stated in our address of the 25th ultimo. On the occasion of that visit, it appears that the viceroy offered to give him bills on Bengal of the demand, but at the date of the envoy's despatch they had not been received.

15. The envoy has also reported the detail of what passed at his examination in the presence of the viceroy, of the person who was sometime since deputed by the latter to this presidency in the capacity of his vakeel, and who, as stated in Captain Canning's despatch of the 29th of February, (extracts from which accompanied our address to your honourable court of the 24th of March,) had written to the viceroy, that the British government had threatened to imprison, and had actually detained him, on account of a rumour that the ship Elephant had been a second time seized at Rangoon; and who had further conveyed a verbal communication to the viceroy, that three Arab ships had been freighted by this government for the purpose of transporting troops to attack Rangoon, and that those troops were actually embarked, when the arrival of the Elephant at this port caused the expedition to be laid aside. Your honourable court will observe, that this vakeel, on his examination, disavowed every part of the communication which he had made

Despatch from  
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to the viceroy, (who, however, had himself showed to Captain Canning the original letter, and informed him of the verbal communication above mentioned,) and acknowledged that he had been treated at the presidency with every mark of hospitality and attention.

Political Cons.  
26 March 1812,  
N<sup>o</sup> 1 & 2.  
Secret Cons.  
10 April,  
N<sup>o</sup> 23.

16. Observing, on a reference to our address of the 25th of April on the subject of the affairs of Ava, that we omitted to forward with that address a complete copy of Captain Canning's despatch of the 29th of February, extracts from which only (for want of time to transcribe the whole) were enclosed in our preceding letter of the 24th of March; and also to notice our reply to that despatch; it is proper to take this opportunity of supplying those omissions, by referring to the record of our proceedings in the political department, (the broken set of which, from the 3d of January to the end of April, we now transmit by the Baring,) containing the despatch in question, and the reply to it, as recorded in the secret department: both will accordingly be found on the consultations noted in the margin.

17. The latter contains little more than the expression of our approbation of the envoy's proceedings, as reported in his despatch of the 29th of February; a communication of the latest advices from Chittagong, and our directions on the subject of the demand of compensation on account of the ship Elephant; his report of his negotiations on which subject formed the extracts from his despatch above mentioned, enclosed in our address of the 24th of March.

18. In our address to your honourable court of the 23d of January, paragraph 36, we referred to the record of our instructions to the Marine Board on that subject, suggesting, for reasons therein stated, a compromise of the claim of the owners by their accepting, in addition to what the viceroy offered, the half of the difference between the sum and the amount recommended by the Marine Board (as noticed also in the 40th paragraph of our address of the 25th ultimo); and your honourable court will observe, from Captain Canning's two last despatches, that he has been negotiating on the basis of that suggested compromise.

19. The Marine Board's reply to the above-mentioned instructions was not received till the beginning of March. From that reply it appeared that the owners declined to accede to the proposed compromise, and urged their title to the larger sum. In answer to that report we intimated to the board, that the arguments stated by the owners did not appear to us to effect the grounds on which we had founded our opinion of the equity, as well as the expediency, of reducing the claim; and we urged some additional considerations tending to establish that opinion.

20. We, at the same time, took occasion to state the limitation under which we were disposed to support the claim of the owners to any compensation; and it was with reference to this limitation, that (as noticed in the 58th paragraph of our address to your honourable court of the 25th ultimo) we prohibited the envoy from having recourse to measures of compulsion for the recovery of the demand.

Political Cons.  
20 March,  
N<sup>o</sup> 41, 42 & 43.  
Political Cons.  
10 April,  
N<sup>o</sup> 38.

21. In consequence of the sentiments thus conveyed to the owners, they finally signified their willingness to receive whatever sum we might deem proper. The correspondence above referred to will be found recorded as per margin.

22. In the letter to Captain Canning last mentioned, copies of those documents were enclosed, and he was directed, in the event of the transaction not having been terminated when he received that letter, to endeavour to bring it to a speedy conclusion, by obtaining the utmost practicable extent of compensation within the amount originally recommended by the Marine Board. These instructions, however, which were dispatched by a country vessel, in the early part of the month of April, do not appear to have reached the envoy at the date of his last despatch.

23. In the 24th and following paragraphs of our address to your honourable court, of the 4th of March, we stated only the substance of a despatch from the envoy, dated the 19th of January, without transmitting a copy of it; the contents of it being too voluminous to admit of its being transcribed in time to be forwarded by the fleet then about to sail.

Political Cons.  
21 February 1814,  
N<sup>o</sup> 30.

24. It subsequently escaped our recollection to transmit a copy of that despatch. It will now be sufficient to refer to the record of it as placed on the proceedings noted in the margin.



25. It may be proper, on this occasion, to observe that when affairs on the frontiers of Chittagong began to wear a hostile appearance, we passed a resolution in the judicial department, that the magistrate of Chittagong should therefore be directed to correspond with the chief secretary to government in the secret department. From the 21st of February, therefore, the whole correspondence with the magistrate and the adjutant-general, relative to the transactions on the frontiers of Chittagong, has been recorded in that department; but as the considerations which rendered this arrangement advisable had reference only to local circumstances, and as we had previously addressed our reports on the subject to your honourable court in the political department, we have judged it most convenient to continue the same channel of communication.

26. In our despatches relative to the affairs of Chittagong and Ava, subsequent to that of the 23d of January, we have transmitted copies of all the most material documents connected with it. But to facilitate reference, in the event of your honourable court being desirous of perusing the whole series of the correspondence, or any parts of it, of which copies have not already been transmitted, so far as it is entered on our consultations up to the end of April, which is the extent of the broken set of proceedings now forwarded, we deem it proper to note in the margin the consultations of both departments on which the correspondence in question is recorded.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,  
Honourable Sirs,  
Your most faithful humble servants,

*Minto,*  
*G. Nugent,*  
*J. Lumsden,*  
*H. Colebrooke.*

	Judicial Department.	
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Copy of a DESPATCH from the Governor General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated 1st August 1812.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen in council,  
1 August 1812

Honourable Sirs,

OUR despatch of the 4th of June, transmitted by the honourable company's extra ship Baring, will have apprised your honourable court of the progress of Captain Canning's negotiations at Rangoon, up to the period, when at the earnest entreaty of the viceroy, he had consented to quit the Malabar cruizer, and again to reside on shore. We did not touch, in that despatch, on the affairs of Chittagong, as, during the short interval between the date of that despatch and of our letter to your honourable court of the 25th of May, no occurrence of importance in that quarter had come to our knowledge.

2. We propose in this letter to communicate to your honourable court the latest intelligence in our possession on the above-mentioned subjects, and to state to you the resolutions which late events and transactions at Rangoon, and on our eastern frontier, have induced us to adopt.

3. A few days after the date of our letter of the 4th of June, we received Captain Canning's despatch, N° 8, dated the 25th of May, which your honourable court will find recorded on our secret consultation, of the date noted in the margin.

Secret Cons.  
12 June, N° 24.

4. It appears, that after Captain Canning had dispatched his last letter to our address of the 6th of May, on the ship Anne, the viceroy had required the commander of that vessel to deliver up the envoy's packets to him, and on his refusal, the vessel had been detained at the Chokey; immediately on learning this intelligence, Captain Canning addressed a letter to the viceroy, who, by a verbal message, disavowed his orders, and at the same time sent directions for the release of the vessel.

Despatch from  
Gov Gen. in council,  
1 August 1812.

5. About this time the brig *Virginia*, having despatches from this government to the envoy, arrived off the mouth of the river, and the boat which left the brig for the purpose of procuring a pilot was forcibly taken possession of by a Burmese war-boat, and the crew carried up to the town.

6. The envoy, on being apprised of the arrival of the *Virginia*, deemed it necessary to adopt measures for securing the public packets, as the late attempt of the viceroy to seize the envoy's despatches rendered it probable that he would not scruple to intercept the packets by the *Virginia*. The envoy accordingly sent a boat properly armed towards the *Virginia*, which in its attempt to reach that vessel (which was driven out to sea by the violence of the weather) was insulted by the Burmese prows, but suffered no molestation.

7. The brig afterwards anchored near the Malabar, and Captain Canning secured his despatches.

8. Your honourable court will observe from Captain Canning's letter, and from his correspondence on the subject with the viceroy, that he did not deem it proper, under the peculiar circumstances in which the *Virginia* had arrived, that she should be considered subject to the usual duties and regulations of the port; and after some discussion with the viceroy, in which the latter manifested his habitual falsehood and prevarication, the envoy was compelled to secure the brig by causing her to anchor between the Malabar and Amboyna, and her rudder which on her first arrival had been taken off was afterwards restored.

9. On the 15th of May the *Perseverance*, country ship, arrived at the mouth of the river, and the envoy deemed it proper to apprise the commander of the state of affairs at Rangoon, and to leave it to his discretion either to avail himself of the protection of the honourable company's cruizer, or to carry on his commercial concerns under the usual conditions of the port. The commander of the *Perseverance* gladly accepted the offered protection, and anchored at a short distance from the Malabar.

10. The viceroy, as Captain Canning expected, sent to inquire the reason why the vessel lately arrived was prevented from trading with the port in the usual manner? Captain Canning expressed a desire to explain his reasons to the viceroy by personal communication, and the following morning was fixed for the conference.

11. The envoy commenced the conversation by expressing his regret at being the occasion of interrupting the trade of Rangoon, but observed that until the business of the *Elephant* were adjusted he could never regard British property at Rangoon as secure, and that therefore he should feel it his duty to recommend to the commanders of all vessels which might arrive, to abstain from all commerce with the port. The envoy then remarked, that the suspension of the commercial intercourse between British ships had, probably, already occasioned a loss to the Burmese government of more than double the amount of the money demanded on account of the ship *Elephant*.

12. The viceroy appeared to have been misinformed with respect to the value of the cargo of the ship *Perseverance*, and observed that no great injury could be sustained on that account, as the cargo of the *Perseverance* consisted only of coconuts, but having ascertained from Captain Canning that it was rich, and consisted of all the articles usually brought to the Rangoon market, he suddenly altered his tone, and with profuse expressions of his friendly intentions again offered the *Elephant* money, provided the envoy would send Mr. Carey's family on shore. Your honourable court will recollect that in our letter of the 4th of June we stated the circumstance of the envoy having received on board the family of Mr. Carey, who had resided for some time at Rangoon in the capacity of a missionary, and who had married there the daughter of an English commander of a ship by a native Portuguese woman, whose mother and sister also resided with Mr. Carey, and that the viceroy's demand that the family should be delivered up in conformity to the regulation which exists, though by no means rigidly observed, prohibiting females from being taken out of the country, had been very properly refused by the envoy.

13. Captain Canning of course decidedly objected to this proposal, and the viceroy at length agreed to pay the *Elephant* money (being the medium between the sum claimed by the British government and that offered by the Rangoon government

government to the commander) and the other sums due, on the condition that the envoy would permit the *Perseverance* to hold free commercial intercourse with the town.

Despâch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
1 August 1812.

14. Captain Canning assented to this proposition, provided the reply to the second reference which he had made to Bengal on the subject, should not render it incumbent upon him to demand the full sum originally claimed on account of the Elephant.

15. A few days after this conference the envoy received the sum of 12,293.30 tiscals, and the *Perseverance* commenced the usual intercourse of traffic with the town.

16. In consequence of the conclusion of this arrangement mutual confidence was in a great measure restored; and Mr. Carey having expressed an anxiety not to quit Rangoon, if it appeared he could remain there with security to himself and family, the envoy accompanied him on a visit to the viceroy, who gave him the most solemn assurances of protection, and furnished him with a paper signed by himself and all the members of government, guaranteeing the safety of himself and family.

17. Your honourable court will observe, that Captain Canning mentions that in the course of this conference the viceroy confessed that the ragoon and other members of the government had formed the plan of seizing the envoy's person, in which project the viceroy partly owned he had himself, though reluctantly, concurred.

18. During the course of these discussions the envoy's sub-interpreter returned from his mission to the court of Ummerapooa. It appeared that he had been received in the most friendly manner by the Engy Praw, or heir apparent, in whom the principal authority of government is reposed. The sub-interpreter had been present at a council held in the prince's palace, in which the conduct of the Burmese chiefs in Arracan had been, in the strongest terms, reprobated and disavowed, and had been admitted to two audiences of the Engy Praw, in which the prince had evinced great anxiety for the presence of the envoy at court, and the consequent amicable adjustment of all differences.

19. The prince also addressed a letter to Captain Canning, a translation of which is annexed to the envoy's despatch, marked No. 15 of the enclosures, stating that orders had been issued to recall the Burmese forces which had advanced, and concluding with an invitation to the envoy to proceed to court; a corresponding order was also transmitted to the viceroy.

20. In the fourteenth and following paragraphs of his letter, the envoy stated his sentiments on the question of the expediency of his repairing to Ummerapooa.

21. Captain Canning was of opinion his presence at court might produce an early and final adjustment of all subjects of dispute connected with the affairs of Arracan, and that by obtaining decisive orders from the court of Ava relative to many points now undetermined, the recurrence of disputes with that violent and arbitrary government would be obviated.

22. Captain Canning then considered whether the execution of the measure of proceeding to the capital might be contemplated on reasonable grounds of personal safety to the mission.

23. Although the envoy admitted that on the haughty, ferocious, and ungovernable disposition of the king of Ava little reliance would be placed, he observed that the affability and moderation of the heir apparent, who exercised the principal control over the administration of affairs, and who possessed considerable influence over his grandfather, combined with his attachment to the British government, of which Captain Canning adduced an important instance, would counteract any absurd or violent resolutions which the king might be inclined to adopt.

24. Captain Canning also referred to a reply to a letter which he had addressed on this subject to Don Lewis, the Italian bishop of the churches in Ava, the general tenor of which was in favour of the envoy's proceeding to court; and Captain Canning added, that from consulting the best informed natives and others on the subject,

N° 18  
of the enclosures.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
1 August 1812.

subject, and from the certainty of being supported by the protection of the heir apparent, he felt confident that no danger to the personal safety of the members of the mission was to be apprehended.

25. Your honourable court will also observe, that Captain Canning had found means to procure copies of four letters, addressed by the viceroy to the authorities of the capital, from the tenor of which the amicable sentiments so often expressed by the viceroy appear to be sincere.

26. The envoy then adverted to the point which he expected would of course constitute the first subject of discussion after his arrival at the capital; viz. the demand on the part of the court for the surrender of Kingberring and the other fugitive chiefs, and stated his sentiments on the question.

27. We shall communicate to your honourable court, in a subsequent part of this despatch, the observations which we conveyed to Captain Canning on the contents of his despatch; but as the occurrences on the frontier of Chittagong reported to us about the period when we received Captain Canning's letter, materially influenced our instructions to that officer, we deem it necessary, in order to preserve the continuity of the narrative, to introduce in this place a short relation of those transactions, as detailed in the despatches of the magistrate of Chittagong, recorded on the consultation of the date noted in the margin.

28. Your honourable court will observe, that from the first of this series of despatches we had just reason to anticipate the permanence of that tranquillity which then appeared to exist on our eastern frontier, but the next letter from the magistrate of Chittagong communicated to us the vexatious intelligence of the renewal of disturbances on the frontier of Arracan, in consequence of the insurgent chief Kingberring having emerged from the place of his concealment, and having succeeded, notwithstanding every effort on the part of the civil and military officers in Chittagong to arrest his progress, in making his way into the province of Arracan, where he was joined by a considerable body of Mugs, collected in the southern division of Chittagong by the aid and connivance of the zemindar or manager of that division. Judicious arrangements were adopted by the officer commanding at Chittagong, in concert with the magistrate, for the purpose of providing for the event of the entrance of the Burmese troops into our territory in pursuit of the invaders, and were extended as far as was practicable in the unhealthy condition of the sepoys and the unfavourable season of the year.

29. Under the renewal of disturbances which had occasioned so much trouble and vexation, we felt the expediency of adopting some measures of a decided character, with a view, if possible, to defeat the designs of the insurgents, and to oppose an effectual bar to the repetition of this great evil, as well as to satisfy the minds of the Burmese chiefs both of our entire disconnection with the projects of Kingberring, and of our solicitude to prevent the invasion of their country, by people residing under the protection of the British government; the latter indeed was a positive obligation which we were anxious to fulfil.

30. For these purposes we desired the magistrate immediately to issue and circulate to the utmost practicable extent a proclamation, strictly prohibiting all persons subject to the authority of this government from affording protection to Kingberring, or any of his chiefs or associates, and from aiding or abetting his present proceedings, either by raising men for his service, or by supplying him with arms, stores, boats, or provisions, or in any manner directly or indirectly assisting his views, intimating also that any persons who should be found guilty of those offences, or should be proved to have omitted to give information of circumstances within their knowledge which might lead to the apprehension of Kingberring or any of his chiefs, or which, if communicated, might enable the public authorities to prevent him from obtaining an accession of force, or any other means of prosecuting his designs, would be dealt with according to law.

31. The magistrate was, at the same time, directed to offer a reward of 5,000 rupees to any person who should seize Kingberring, and deliver him over to the custody of the public officers, or who should give information leading to his apprehension. Mr. Peckale was also authorized to offer a reward of 1,000 rupees, under the same circumstances and conditions, for the seizure of any of Kingberring's chiefs and principal associates.

32. We

Secret department,  
Cons. 12 June,  
N° 9 to 13,  
17 to 19.

32. We deemed it proper to desire the magistrate to transmit to the Burmese chiefs in Arracan for their information a copy of the prescribed proclamation, apprising them, at the same time, in general terms, that the government had under its consideration the adoption of such further measures, directed to the object of preventing the increase and repetition of the late evils, as were consistent with the principles of British law.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
1 August 1812.

33. The measures to which we alluded were the arrangement for the removal of certain classes of the refugee inhabitants of the province of Chittagong to a distant quarter of the company's territories, and the framing of a regulation calculated to deter and prevent persons residing within the limits of the British territories from invading or assisting the invasion of those of a foreign state.

34. We have the honour to refer your honourable court for further details to the instructions transmitted to the magistrate of Chittagong on this occasion, which will be found recorded as per margin.

Secret Cons.  
12 June,  
N° 20.

35. As we deemed it by no means improbable that the Mug Sidar Makloo, who as before reported, had been apprehended and sent to Dacca, might endeavour to make his escape and join the insurgents, the magistrate of that district was desired to exercise a peculiar degree of vigilance with respect to that chief, and to adopt every precaution, in order to guard against his quitting Dacca without the permission of government.

36. Such was the condition of affairs to the eastward, when we deliberated on the instructions which under these circumstances would be proper for the guidance of the envoy.

37. The renewal of Kingberring's invasion of Arracan rendered it expedient in our judgment to revoke the orders of recal, which, as stated in our last report, we had transmitted to the envoy. It revived, in fact, the state of affairs which occasioned his original mission; and revived it under circumstances of additional embarrassment; since the courts of Ava and Rangoon would naturally derive from that event apparent grounds of corroborated belief, that the hostile projects of Kingberring were supported by the British government, and the envoy's immediate return to Bengal would tend still more to confirm that belief; the necessity of removing the British inhabitants from Rangoon would arise; the commercial intercourse between the two countries would consequently cease; we should virtually be placed in a state of war with the Burmese government, and the only efficient channel of explanation and accommodation would be closed.

38. Instructions founded on the basis of these considerations were accordingly prepared on the 12th of June for transmission to Captain Canning, but previously to their despatch intelligence of an alteration in the state of affairs in Arracan was received, which in our judgment rendered the further continuance of the envoy at Rangoon unnecessary.

39. We shall have the honour to detail this intelligence to your honourable court in a subsequent part of this letter.

40. But although these later advices from Chittagong occasioned the change in our resolutions with regard to Captain Canning's continuance at Rangoon, we still deemed it proper to transmit to him our instructions of the 12th of June, which were only partially inapplicable to existing circumstances, as it was our wish that he should know and communicate to the local government the full extent of the measures proposed by us under the former state of affairs.

41. We shall therefore proceed, first to abstract for the information of your honourable court, the substance of our instructions to Captain Canning of the 12th of June, which will be found recorded on the consultation of the date noted in the margin, and then state the events in Arracan, which, combined with the information received in a recent despatch from Captain Canning, induced us to transmit to the envoy modified instructions, which conclusively directed his retreat from Rangoon.

Secret Cons.  
12 June,  
N° 25.

42. We furnished Captain Canning with copies of the magistrate of Chittagong's despatches, describing the renewal of disturbances on the frontier of Arracan, and after stating the substance of the remarks contained in the 37th paragraph of this letter, we observed that the event which thus rendered necessary

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in Council,  
1 August 1812.

the revocation of the orders of recal, added weight to the considerations stated in the chief secretary's despatch of the 2d May, which opposed the expediency of the envoy's proceeding to the court of Ava, notwithstanding the circumstances urged in his despatch of the 23d of May in support of that measure.

43. We repeated the observation formerly made, that we had no demands on the court of Ava. We had only to convey to that government explanations which it was certainly entitled to expect, and communications which events had rendered necessary, and that this purpose might be effectually accomplished by Captain Canning's residence at Rangoon, whereas his proceeding to the capital would only serve to involve us in additional difficulties.

44. We expressed our satisfaction at knowing that the acts and proceedings of the Burmese officers were so entirely disapproved at the court of Ava, and that the heir apparent, possessing the principal control over the affairs of government, seemed disposed to abstain from and prohibit any measures of a nature calculated to dissolve the amicable relations between the two states; but we observed that there was no reason to suppose that the court of Ava would depart from its demand of the surrender of the insurgent chiefs, and the viceroy having, by a gross violation of truth, led the prince to believe that the envoy had pledged himself to their surrender, the disappointment of his expectations would probably produce discussions unfavourable to the establishment of that confidence and cordiality which could alone lead to a satisfactory adjustment of depending differences, mutual distrust might be generated, and the scenes of Rangoon might be re-acted at Ummerapoorah.

45. We were not encouraged securely to oppose to this contingency the amicable disposition of the heir apparent, since the same disposition predominated in the mind of the viceroy, as was shown by the tenor of his letter to the prince, and the Burmese commander-in-chief, and the Italian bishop at Ava, Don Louis, (these being some of the letters to which, as mentioned in a preceding part of this address, the envoy had obtained access,) but did not withhold him from the adoption of measures directly tending to produce a rupture between the two states, and even from concurring in a project to seize the envoy's person.

46. We noticed to Captain Canning that the recent occurrences in Chittagong moreover would furnish new sources of irritation and new grounds for arrogant demands, which, by his presence at the capital, the court would be enabled to urge with all the advantage to be derived from the relinquishment of the independent and commanding position which he had the means of maintaining at Rangoon; and, above all, government and the envoy would be deprived of the benefit of a speedy and regular communication between the mission and the presidency; by his journey to the capital, government would be exposed to the hazard of all this embarrassment and inconvenience for no other purpose than to receive and answer such demands as the pride, the ignorance and insolence of a barbarous court might suggest, on the basis of alleged injuries; it would, in fact, we observed, be placing the British government in the character of an accused party before the tribunal of the king of Ava. The friendly disposition of the heir apparent, and the contingency of his exerting his influence to oppose the intemperate mandates of the king, appeared to us to afford the only security against extravagant and insolent demands, and a violation of the privileges of the envoy's representative character. We expressed our apprehension that perfect dependence could not be placed upon either; experience had shown that the barbarous governments of Ava and Rangoon were capable of meditating the seizure of the person of a British envoy. The heir apparent, in his letter to the viceroy of Pegu (a translation of which forms an enclosure in the envoy's despatch, referred to at the commencement of this address,) written under the supposition of the envoy being actually arrested and confined, was far from reprobating that outrage in the language which was suited to so monstrous a violation of the laws of civilized nations. His disapprobation was expressed, or rather implied, merely by prohibiting that which he believed to have actually occurred; it simply amounted to an order for the envoy's release, and for his being sent up to the capital; and the opinion which the prince must entertain of the humble sufferance and submissive disposition of the British government might be inferred with sufficient certainty from his arrogant supposition that a British envoy, after the gross indignity of being seized and confined by the government of Rangoon, would submissively consent, when released from confinement,

confinement, to proceed to the court of Ava, in obedience to its summons, without any atonement for the outrage committed against him and his government.

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47. We then proceeded to state our opinion, that at a court where principles and notions so arrogant and erroneous prevailed, where a violation of the person of the representative of a foreign power was so lightly considered, and where demands which it would be necessary to reject would be urged in a haughty, persevering, and peremptory tone, the envoy's representative character would be exposed to insult, and even his personal freedom to hazard.

48. For these reasons, we signified to the envoy, our conviction of the inexpediency of his proceeding under any circumstances to the capital.

49. Some inconvenience might certainly be expected to arise from the necessity of references to the court of Ava, on points of his negotiations; but we observed, that it rested entirely with the court to obviate that inconvenience by vesting the viceroy with sufficient powers to treat with the envoy.

50. The ground which we directed the envoy to assume in his communications with the Burmese government for declining under the above orders to advance to the capital, notwithstanding the revocation of the orders of recal, was the absolute necessity, arising from the renewal of the disturbances in Arracan, of the envoy remaining in the situation which would alone admit of a speedy and regular communication with the presidency.

51. Letters from the governor-general to the address of the king and the viceroy, announcing the revocation of the orders of recal, in consequence of the late events in Chittagong, and intimating at the same time, the necessity of the envoy's continuance at Rangoon, for the reasons above stated, were prepared; but in consequence of the receipt of later advices from Chittagong, and the consequent renewal of the orders of recal, were afterwards cancelled.

52. We next proceeded to furnish Captain Canning with instructions for the guidance of his conduct under the revocation of the orders of recal, particularly with regard to the communications which were to be made to the Burmese government on the subject of the renewed disturbances in Arracan.

53. In consequence of the renewal of these disturbances by means derived from our provinces, we observed to Captain Canning, that we were disposed to think that the Burmese government possessed a title to claim, and that considerations connected with the tranquillity of our own frontier required the adoption of measures of a decided character, which might both tend to extinguish the source of the evil, and afford to the state of Ava the most convincing proof of our solicitude to prevent a repetition of it; we accordingly directed that Captain Canning should be furnished with a copy of the instructions to the magistrate of Chittagong, referred to in the preceding part of this despatch, in which the nature of the measures already adopted, or contemplated by government, was described; and desired him distinctly to explain to the Burmese government the tenor of the proclamation which the magistrate of Chittagong had been instructed to issue, but to abstain from a communication of the specific nature of the further arrangements in agitation, because circumstances might eventually impede their accomplishment, or require a modification of them on that subject, therefore he was enjoined merely to intimate that such measures directed to the object of permanently tranquillizing the frontier, as were practicable consistently with the principles of the British laws, were under consideration.

54. The envoy was authorized to signify, that the British government was willing to afford to the extent that might be practicable, the co-operation of its troops in quelling the insurrection, headed by Kingberring; and to intimate that government had only been withheld from directing the immediate pursuit of the insurgents into Arracan by two considerations, first, that the object of despatching our troops into the province of Arracan without previous concert with the government of Ava, might be misinterpreted; and secondly, that the season of the year was particularly unfavourable to military operations in the country which would be the scene of them; but that if the insurrection should not have been quelled at the expiration of the rainy season, government would be ready to accede as far as might be found practicable to any mode of co-operation the government of Ava

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might propose, and the envoy was accordingly authorized to receive and discuss any propositions to that effect, communicating the result for our consideration,

55. It was of course, however, to be intimated to the Burmese government, that the adoption of any of these proposed arrangements must depend upon the officers of that government abstaining from all measures and proceedings of the nature of those which had lately formed the subject of our just complaint.

56. It was reasonable to expect, that the communications which Captain Canning was thus authorized to make, would remove all grounds of distrust, and restore perfect confidence and cordiality between him and the Burmese government, and this expectation of course obviated the chief objection stated in our instructions of the 2d of May, to the continuance of the mission.

57. The state of Ava had sustained a deep injury at the hands of men who were under our authority and protection, and derived their means of committing it from our territory. The Burmese government had, therefore, some plausible reason for charging us with a participation in that injury. Under this impression, its officers conceived they had a right to demand the surrender of the immediate perpetrators of the outrage, and their ignorance, pride and barbarism had led them to prefer their demand in a tone of menace and insult, and to proceed to acts of a corresponding character. The British government, on the other hand, naturally and necessarily resented this offensive course of proceeding. The action and re-action of these adverse feelings unavoidably generated a disposition naturally hostile and suspicious, and, as recently witnessed at Rangoon, led one party to anticipate the prosecution of hostile designs on the part of the other, and the latter, with more justice, to impute to the former plans of treachery directed to the object of defeating those designs. Hence arose the various irritating acts and proceedings reported in the envoy's late despatches, and hence the impracticability of an approach to accommodation and confidence; since concession on our side, under such circumstances, was obviously inadmissible, and without such concession, suspicion and alarm could scarcely be eradicated from the minds of the Burmese. Captain Canning's able and discreet conduct, however, had ultimately produced a state of affairs which precluded the necessity of adopting the language and measures of resentment towards the Burmese government, and had prepared the way for that conciliatory and co-operative system which recent occurrences had rendered advisable, and which we have already described. The two governments, instead of acting as hitherto under the influence of adverse sentiments and feelings, might (under the view of circumstances which we then entertained) now apparently pursue a line of conduct consistent with the views and wishes of both. By the renewal of Kingberring's aggression, therefore, a new source of union between the two states seemed to be created, since the measures which government found itself at liberty and was anxious to adopt, in the hope of suppressing the evils of commotion and disorder on the frontier, and within the limits of its eastern territory, were in unison with the just and legitimate objects of the state of Ava, and were of a nature to demonstrate to the latter the sincerity of our uniform assertions; to obviate the suggestions of suspicion and alarm, and to remove every motive on the part of that state to the commission of acts incompatible with the preservation of harmony and peace.

58. We stated the preceding observation to Captain Canning, for the purpose of placing in a distinct point of view the spirit which should regulate his language and proceedings, we added, however, that if, unfortunately, the anticipated result of the late occurrences in Arracan should be disappointed, if irritated by the renewal of the invasion of Arracan, disbelieving the envoy's explanations, and distrusting the communications and offers of this government, the members of the administration of Rangoon, at the suggestion of their own perverted judgment, or under the orders of the court of Ava, should renew their insults and aggressions in a manner to render his continuance at Rangoon unprofitable to the public service, and incompatible with the dignity of the government which he represented, the envoy might consider himself at liberty to retire, without awaiting the result of a reference to the presidency; but even in that event, we desired that his retreat should, if possible, be conducted in the mode prescribed by our instructions of the 2d of May.

59. After authorizing the envoy's retreat, under the circumstances above contemplated, we proceeded to furnish him with some additional directions for the regulation



regulation of his conduct on the receipt, at Rangoon, of the intelligence of Kingberring's renewed aggressions, which, as under the subsequent change of affairs they became inapplicable, we do not consider it necessary to detail.

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60. We then proceeded to communicate to Captain Canning our sentiments and instructions upon such points of his last despatch, and of that of the 6th of May, (the substance of which we stated to your honourable court in our letter of the 4th of June,) as appeared to require particular notice, and had not been considered in the preceding part of our instructions.

61. In the first place, we signified to the envoy generally that we found just reason to ascribe to him, with reference to the transactions reported in these despatches, the same degree of zeal, judgment and discretion, and the same firmness and decision in maintaining the privileges of his representative character, and in supporting the dignity of the British government, which had so eminently distinguished his anterior proceedings; this general observation precluding the necessity of advert- ing to each particular transaction related in the despatches now under consideration, and we therefore noticed those only which required some special remark, in addition to the general expression of that unqualified approbation which the envoy's proceedings so justly claimed.

62. For our sentiments on the three first parts of reference in the order of Captain Canning's report of transactions, viz. the disposal of the presents from the court of Ava, in the event of his not proceeding up the country, his conduct in affording protection to the family of Mr. Carey, and his suggestion that some attempt might be made in effecting a final adjustment of affairs between the two states, to obtain the exemption of female children of Europeans from the operation of the rule which prohibits their emigration, we take the liberty of referring your honourable court to the concluding part of the 23d and following paragraphs of our instructions to Captain Canning.

63. The next subject on which we stated our sentiments and resolutions, was the question of the surrender of the insurgent chiefs, in the event of their falling into our hands, which formed a principal topic of Captain Canning's conference with the viceroy at the interview alluded to in his despatch of the 6th of May, on which he had stated some observations and suggestions in both his despatches now under review.

64. We approved the tenor of Captain Canning's replies to the questions and remarks of the viceroy, relative to the surrender of the fugitive chiefs; but we noticed that the viceroy's statement of the case of the three chiefs, Kingberring, Laumboo, and Muckloo, was not altogether correct, at least with regard to the two last, since the viceroy's narrative implied that Laumboo and Muckloo, as well as Kingberring, resided under the protection of the British government at the period of Kingberring's first invasion of Arracan, whereas, in fact, that assertion was applicable only to the latter, who was joined by the two former after he had entered Arracan. Whether or not Laumboo and Muckloo, as alleged by the viceroy, originally obtained with Kingberring an asylum in the British territories, after being expelled from Arracan by the Burmese forces, and a demand for the surrender of all three was made and rejected, were points not within our recollection at the time of replying to Captain Canning's letter; nor was the determination of them of sufficient importance to require the delay of searching the records for the purpose of determining them: all that was necessary to establish, in advert- ing to the viceroy's narrative, was, that Kingberring was the only one of the insurgents residing under our protection at the period of the first invasion, as the demand upon us was therefore the less strong with respect to the other chiefs, for whose conduct we could not in any degree be rendered responsible.

65. We observed that the expedient suggested by the viceroy, and referred by Captain Canning to our consideration, of consenting to the surrender of Kingberring in the event of his seizure, resolving, at the same time, to deny in that event his being in our custody, was insuperably opposed by the observations which Captain Canning stated in his conference with the viceroy; for, as Captain Canning justly and properly remarked, it would be beneath the dignity and power of the British government, if Kingberring were really in our possession, to screen itself by a falsehood from a line of conduct which it would not pursue unless it

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were honourable and just; and the denial of the fugitive chiefs, and particularly Kingberring, being in our power, would probably be nugatory and useless, as it was not likely that their capture would be effected without the knowledge of the Burmese officers; neither could we judge it advisable to rest a refusal to surrender Kingberring on the conduct of the Burmese government, as suggested by the envoy in the 13th paragraph of his despatch, No. 7. Their conduct, if assumed as the basis of complaint and accusation, would, we observed, require on our part a course of proceeding different from the mere rejection of a demand for the surrender of a delinquent: it could not, indeed, be consistently assigned as the motive of our refusal, unless we acknowledged, independently of that motive, an obligation to accede to the demand,—an obligation which, we observed, we were not prepared to recognize. Supposing the person of Kingberring to have been secured by our officers, we stated that we conceived that the absolute right of the Burmese government, with regard to that chief, extended no further than to expect that he should be effectually prevented from molesting the Burmese territories in future. That argument was founded principally on the barbarous habits and practices of that nation. The question might admit at least of a different practical result, if not of an opposite solution, if a regular and civilized system of judicial administration prevailed in the state of Ava; but we could not but concur with Captain Canning in the sentiment, that humanity revolts at the notion of surrendering a fellow-creature, whatever may be the magnitude of his offence, to the summary decrees of vindictive cruelty, which would in this instance, we were convinced, be inflicted in its most horrid and sanguinary form: still more so in the case of offences which, like those of Kingberring, fall considerably short of crimes of the deepest dye, and are susceptible of palliation; offences, too, which owe their origin to the violence and injustice of the power which desires to punish them. And we added, that a government could not be required, as a matter of right, to be accessory to an act of cruelty and inhumanity.

66. We observed, however, that even under this view of the subject, we should be justified in resolving to surrender the criminal, if the evils and calamities of a war, not otherwise rendered necessary, were to be the certain consequence of a refusal. We could not be required to incur the hazards and charges of a national contest for the sole purpose of protecting an individual whose death could not be deemed an inequitable expiation of his offences. We may here remark, in further support of this sentiment, that by taking advantage of the asylum which he found within our territories, to levy war upon a neighbouring and friendly state, Kingberring committed an act of the highest ingratitude towards the government which protected him. He returned injury for benefits received, and consequently forfeited all title to consideration and favour. It can scarcely be considered within the limits of public obligation to expose the state to the evils of a war for the sole purpose of preserving the life of a man who had already so grossly abused its anterior protection.

67. The observations stated by Captain Canning in the 13th paragraph of his letter of the 6th of May, regarding the advantages with which the British government would enter upon a contest with the power of Ava, were unquestionably well founded. The coasts and provinces of that country are certainly exposed to our attack without the means of defence, and the only part of our territory accessible to the Burmese forces might with ease be effectually protected. Of our complete and speedy success in the war, therefore, little doubt could be entertained. We observed, that the expediency or in expediency of engaging in a contest with the state of Ava did not altogether depend upon the advantages with which it might be undertaken, and the prospect of success; that great inconvenience and embarrassment would attend it with reference to other interests and exigencies of the public service, the details of which it was unnecessary to explain to the envoy; and we should consider the extension of our dominion to the eastward and southward to be more burthensome than beneficial; and that those considerations outweighed on the whole, at least at that time, the object which we allowed to be desirable, of checking the arrogance and presumption of that weak and contemptible state.

68. The considerations above stated suggested the course to be pursued by the envoy in his negotiations with the Burmese government relative to the surrender of the insurgent chiefs.

69. Captain Canning was apprised that the grounds on which we founded our aversion to the surrender of Kingberring, and consequently in a still greater degree of the other chiefs, might be stated in addition to the arguments which he had already employed. He was authorized to admit, in his discussion of the subject, that after what had passed, the Burmese government had a title to expect, in the event of Kingberring and his principal associates being apprehended by the British officers, that effectual measures should be adopted by our government to place them in a condition which should prevent their again molesting the dominions of Ava, and he was empowered to afford the most positive assurances to that effect; but he was instructed to maintain that the right of the Burmese government, with respect to those persons, extended no further.

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70. We concluded our instructions on this point by expressing our expectations that these assurances, combined also with the measures and arrangements which the envoy was authorized to declare the resolution of this government to adopt, would be sufficient to satisfy the Burmese authorities. If, however, they should still insist on a promise of surrendering Kingberring, and no alternative should appear to be left but a compliance with that demand, or the prosecution of measures of aggression and hostility on their part, the envoy was directed to refer the case to our consideration, without affording to the Burmese government any reason to infer, from that reference, that its demand would be accorded.

71. We now proceed to advert to the intelligence received from Chittagong, which induced us to alter our resolution with respect to Captain Canning's continuance at Rangoon.

72. On the 17th of June the satisfactory intelligence reached us of the total failure of Kingberring's lately renewed expedition into Arracan.

73. It appears, that at the period of his incursion, a part of the Burmese force remained at a short distance from the frontier, and on the advance of Kingberring's force, attacked and defeated it. The fugitive Mugs were driven back into the province of Chittagong, whither Kingberring himself was also supposed to have retreated. Some of the former were seized by our detachments, together with one of Kingberring's chiefs, called Moonapoo, said to be his cousin.

74. The correspondence relating to these events is recorded on the consultation of the dates noted in the margin; and we beg leave to refer your honourable court to that correspondence for a more circumstantial account of this satisfactory result of Kingberring's renewed attempt to disturb the tranquillity of Arracan, and for the details of the measures which we in consequence adopted, through the authority of the magistrate of Chittagong.

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75. Your honourable court will observe, that the Burmese troops did not pursue the fugitives, and that no demand for their surrender, nor any representation on the subject of the late incursion, had been received by the magistrate of Chittagong from the Burmese chiefs in Arracan. We ascribed this forbearance to the effect of the orders issued from the court of Ava, in consequence of the former proceedings of the Burmese chiefs, which the court had disapproved and disavowed, and of the viceroy's letter to the commander of the Burmese troops, Tyndapo; and we concurred in the conjecture of the magistrate, stated by him to the officer commanding at Chittagong, that the letter addressed by the magistrate to the rajah of Arracan, on the subject of the late incursion, had been referred to the court of Ava, and that the Burmese chiefs awaited instructions for their further proceedings.

76. In his letter announcing the discomfiture of the insurgents, the magistrate suggested the issue of a proclamation, offering a reward for the apprehension of Kingberring, a suggestion which had been anticipated by our instructions to him of the 12th June; but he was of course directed to modify the tenor of the prescribed proclamation, as far as was necessary, to adopt it to the state of affairs existing at the period of his receiving the orders above mentioned.

77. In the event stated by the magistrate in his despatch, referred to in the foregoing paragraph, that of his receiving a letter from either of the Burmese chiefs, demanding the surrender of Kingberring, he was desired to signify in reply, that specific instructions had been transmitted to the British envoy at Rangoon in

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order to enable him to adjust the question of the surrender of the fugitive chiefs with the government of Ava.

78. We signified to the magistrate our desire that such of the Mugs belonging to the province of Chittagong, who joined the standard of Kingberring in his late invasion of Arracan, as might be apprehended, should be kept in confinement with a view (as alluded to in the 30th paragraph of this letter) to their eventual removal to a distant quarter of the company's territories.

79. Your honourable court will observe, that the magistrate was prepared to adopt some very proper measures and arrangements in the case of Burmese troops crossing into our territory. This event, however, we consider to be improbable.

80. The commanding officer at Chittagong, adverting to the sickly state of the troops which had been for precaution stationed to the southward of the province, suggested the propriety of withdrawing them from that advanced position. We had no hesitation in sanctioning that measure, as there appeared little probability of any design on the part of the Burmese to violate our territory, a design which, if even meditated, we had no doubt would be laid aside when the chiefs should have received the communication directed to be conveyed to them in the instructions to the magistrate of the 12th of June.

81. We directed the emigrant chief, Moonapoo, to be sent to Dacca, where he will be treated and guarded in the same manner as the other chief, Nuckloo.

82. Shortly after the despatch of our first instructions to the magistrate of Chittagong, consequent to our receipt of the intelligence of Kingberring's discomfiture, we received a further despatch from Captain Canning, dated the 5th of June, which will be found recorded as per margin.

83. The receipt of this despatch enabled us to frame our final instructions to that officer, with the advantage of the most recent information both from our eastern frontier and from Rangoon.

84. That despatch was written subsequently to the envoy's receipt of our orders of the 2d of May, transmitted by the honourable company's cruiser, Ariel, directing him to return to Bengal.

85. The envoy commences his despatch by expressing his gratification at receiving the approbation of government, expressed in the chief secretary's letter of the 2d ultimo, and then proceeds to describe the obstacles which opposed his immediate departure in compliance with orders of recal, and his resolution to suspend his retreat until the return of the Amboyna, which he had despatched on the 26th May to Bengal for supplies for the mission, and for the purpose of conveying his despatches.

86. We shall advert to Captain Canning's observations regarding the suspension of his return in a subsequent part of this letter, and proceed in the first place to describe the state of affairs at Rangoon at the period of the arrival of the Ariel, and at the date of Captain Canning's letter.

87. A considerable degree of ferment and alarm was excited by the arrival of an additional vessel of war at Rangoon. Captain Canning, however, concluding that a cruiser would be sent, had anticipated this effect by informing the viceroy of the probable arrival of a vessel of that description, and at the same time assured him that even supposing the late events at Rangoon, and his refusal to pay the money on account of the ship Elephant, might have excited a degree of irritation on the part of the British government under the existing state of affairs, no hostile measures would be resorted to.

88. A note from the commander of the Ariel to the address of the envoy, announcing his arrival, was carried to the council; some of the inferior and ignorant members of which urgently insisted on its being opened. The viceroy however, assuming a tone of unusual energy and decision, firmly rejected the suggestion, and sent the note with the seal unbroken to the envoy. He at the same time intimated his wish that the Ariel should not come up to town, stating however, that the envoy was at liberty to despatch a boat for the packets brought in that vessel.

89. The

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89. The envoy sent a suitable reply, informing the viceroy that as perfect harmony subsisted between the government and the mission, there appeared to be no occasion for the Ariel's proceeding at all up to the town.

90. Almost immediately after the arrival of the Ariel the viceroy sent a message to Captain Canning, anxiously inquiring about the nature of the orders he had received from Bengal.

91. Captain Canning, not wishing to give a positive or final answer until the receipt of advices from Bengal by the return of the Amboyna, stated in general terms that the intentions of the British government were entirely amicable, that the governor general in council was disposed to view the late occurrences at Rangoon in the most favourable light, that all matters appeared to have been amicably settled on the frontier of Chittagong by the mutual retreat of the British and Burmese forces, and therefore, as no subject of dispute or contention remained, and as the period of his residence in that country had already been unusually protracted, he saw no occasion for his proceeding to the capital: that the principal object of his mission was to convey an assurance to the Burmese government that the British government was totally unconcerned in the insurrection of Kingberring, and that the fact, he trusted, had been established in the most satisfactory manner: that the question regarding the ship Elephant, which had formed a secondary object of the mission, had also been adjusted, and that therefore nothing appeared to remain that could require his presence at court. The envoy concluded by pointing out the additional proof of the friendly sentiments of the British government manifested by the order which he had received to forward the governor-general's presents for the king and the engy praw, notwithstanding the envoy did not himself proceed to court.

92. The viceroy expressed a desire to know whether the sentiments stated by Captain Canning were merely his own, or whether he had received instructions to return to Bengal.

93. The envoy, not wishing to give a final answer, replied, that such sentiments were entertained by the British government; but that he could not answer the viceroy's question conclusively until the return of the Amboyna; and added some further assurances of the pacific disposition of the British government.

94. The viceroy appeared much surprised and concerned that there was so little prospect of the envoy's advance to Ummeerapoor; he adverted to the envoy's former intention to visit the capital, to the invitations which he had received, and to the compliance of the government of Ava with his requisitions; he observed, that the envoy's refusal to proceed up the country would be attributed by the engy praw to no other motive than distrust and suspicion, and that if Captain Canning returned without visiting the court, no future envoy from the British government would probably receive a similar invitation.

95. The envoy replied, that he should certainly not leave the country without distinctly apprising the engy praw by letter of his motives for so doing, which would entirely exculpate the viceroy from any share of blame on the occasion. He then pointed out the satisfactory change of affairs which had taken place, which would render his journey to the capital merely a visit of ceremony. He observed, however, that if he did return to Bengal without repairing to court, it must be ascribed to the conduct of the Rangoon government, which had delayed to supply him with that information respecting the sentiments of the superior government which would have enabled him to proceed to the capital, and to have already returned to Rangoon. With regard to the observation of the viceroy, that no future British envoy would be invited to proceed to court, the envoy remarked, that it was not likely that the British government would have any request to make to the court of Ava; that, should another mission at any future time be deputed, the object of it would be, as on the present occasion, to prevent misunderstanding between the two governments; and that therefore, if the court should refuse to receive it with proper distinction, the consequences would rest with them; but that if the envoy's departure should take place under such an impression, he did not think that a British mission would hastily be exposed to a similar mortification.

96. During this long conference the viceroy only once mentioned in a cursory manner the subject of the surrender of the refugee chiefs, and even then acknowledged,

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ledged, that as they had not sought an asylum within our territory no question could arise on the subject of their surrender.

97. The viceroy at length appeared satisfied with the reasons assigned by the envoy for his probable return to Bengal; which, he at last said, he trusted might take place without giving offence to the court. To prove that he did not himself entertain the slightest suspicion or mistrust on that account, he accepted the envoy's invitation to assist at an entertainment given the next day in honour of his Britannic Majesty's birth-day.

98. In conclusion of his satisfactory report of the restoration of harmony and confidence, the envoy added, that the presence of the Malabar cruizer no longer excited suspicion or jealousy; and that, at the viceroy's particular request, the gentlemen of the mission had for some time past resumed their usual excursions into the country.

99. The reasons alleged by Captain Canning for suspending his retreat on the arrival of the *Ariel* were, first, that having despatched the honourable company's cruizer *Amboyna* to Bengal for supplies, the means of transporting the mission to Calcutta would be so circumscribed as to render its return under those circumstances extremely embarrassing, if not dangerous, at that season of the year; that the receipt by government of his despatch of the 23d May might possibly occasion some alteration in the system which we might deem it expedient to pursue with regard to his negotiations; that if his departure were to take place so immediately after the arrival of the *Ariel*, it would undoubtedly excite much distrust and alarm on the part of the Rangoon government, which the shortness of the time would not have afforded leisure to dispel, whereas the present delay afforded time for adducing satisfactory reasons, which would, he trusted, remove all jealousy and apprehension; that his abrupt departure would militate against the wish of government with respect to the Europeans settled at Rangoon, who would naturally feel alarmed at so sudden a measure, and be induced to quit the place; but that under his delayed return, he had reason to believe that all, with the exception perhaps of only one person, would continue to carry on their concerns as usual. As a last consideration, the envoy referred to the cordial understanding subsisting between himself and the Rangoon government, which precluded all danger of any offensive or unwarrantable act on their part.

100. We lost no time in furnishing Captain Canning with our final instructions under the improved condition of our relations with the government of Ava.

101. After apprising him of the events which had taken place in Arracan, as reported in the magistrate of Chittagong's despatches, of which we transmitted him copies, we observed that under all those circumstances, affairs might be considered to have reverted to the state which existed at the period of the departure of the *Ariel* from Bengal, and which suggested the expediency of Captain Canning's recal. This last attempt of Kingberring evidently appeared to have been made with means of preparation and success, far inferior to those which the first accounts afforded reason to suppose that he possessed and as it had proved abortive, we were of opinion that the considerations which had suggested the expediency of Captain Canning's continuance at Rangoon had ceased to operate, and those which rendered advisable his return to the presidency had resumed their ascendancy in our judgment; for we could not but consider the protracted residence of a British envoy at Rangoon, for purposes which might be termed merely defensive against unjust accusations, or inadmissible demands preferred or expected on the part of the state of Ava, as derogatory to the dignity of the British government.

102. We observed, that under the uncertainty which existed at the date of our recent orders with regard to the result of the late invasion, there were ends to be answered by the envoy's continuance which divested it of that objection. It would have afforded an assurance of our desire to maintain the resolutions of amity, notwithstanding the occurrence of circumstances, apparently tending to disturb them, whilst his retreat might produce an opposite effect, and his presence would have enabled him to restrain proceedings of a hostile or intemperate character on the part of the Burmese government which might have led to a rupture, and to communicate authentic representations to the local authorities regarding events and transactions as they arose, of a nature to obviate misconception, and compose animosity

animosity; that these were offices of friendship due from a powerful state towards a weaker one, and the envoy's continuance at Rangoon for the purpose of rendering those offices would have been compatible with the dignity of the government which he represented, but that the expediency of the envoy's remaining had ceased with the occasion which suggested it. We therefore informed the envoy that we deemed it advisable that he should return forthwith to Bengal.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
1 August 1812.

103. Your honourable court will perceive, as we noticed to Captain Canning, that from the tenor of his last-mentioned despatch, no inconvenience or embarrassment is likely to attend the measure of his recal, as, under the circumstances which prevented his retreat on the arrival of the Ariel, the exigency of which we entirely admit, the envoy with great propriety prepared the minds of the viceroy and the public to expect his recal on the return of the Amboyna, and with considerable address succeeded in reconciling the former to that measure, and the late attempt of Kingberring having terminated without the least probability of its renewal, no obstacles seem likely to arise from that occurrence.

104. We then adverted to the reasons stated in the 40th paragraph of this letter which rendered it proper to transmit to Captain Canning the instructions of the 12th ultimo, notwithstanding the present change of resolution with regard to his continuance at Rangoon, and the alteration in the state of affairs in Arracan. We were of opinion that the communication to the government of Rangoon of the measures contemplated in that despatch would tend still more to reconcile it to the envoy's return, and that it would not fail to remove all suspicion, if any were entertained, of our having encouraged or assisted the second incursion of Kingberring.

105. We signified our wish that the envoy should take leave of the viceroy and the government of Rangoon as soon as practicable after he had made the requisite and prescribed communications relative to the late events in Arracan, to the measures pursued by this government in consequence, and to his recal. We stated our expectation, that the question regarding the surrender of the fugitive chiefs, would probably be revived before the envoy's departure, but that it did not appear to us to be necessary that he should primarily bring it under discussion.

106. Under the continual vicissitude of events, we were aware that at the period of the envoy's receipt of our present despatches, a state of affairs might exist at Rangoon which might render his immediate return inadvisable with reference to the views and expectations on which his recal was founded, but we enjoined the envoy to understand it to be our earnest desire that his mission should terminate, and that therefore he was not to protract his continuance at Rangoon excepting under circumstances of absolute and urgent necessity; and even if that exigency should arise, we prohibited him from consenting to proceed to the capital, as the objections to that measure, stated in the instructions of the 12th June, were not in our judgment materially weakened by the issue of the late disturbances in Arracan, and indeed any events that could require the prolongation of his mission, would add to the force of those objections.

107. These instructions concluded with some directions regarding the disposal of the money received by the envoy on account of the ship Elephant; for particular information concerning which, and for some observations of inferior importance not noticed in this abstract, we beg leave to refer your honourable court to the consultations of the annexed date, on which those instructions are recorded.

Secret Cons.  
25 June,  
N° 47.

108. In reply to the orders of the 12th of June, the magistrate of Chittagong stated his reasons for having issued two proclamations, framed according to those instructions; one prohibiting all persons from harbouring or assisting Kingberring, the other offering the prescribed reward for the apprehension of himself or his principal adherents. The magistrate's motive for issuing distinct proclamations was, that he did not judge it necessary to apprise the rajah of Arracan of the reward offered by government for Kingberring's apprehension; but it should be construed by the rajah into a pledge on the part of government for the surrender of the person of Kingberring to the Burmese power, if apprehended.

109. The precaution, however, which suggested to the magistrate the expediency of withholding a communication on the latter subject to the rajah appearing to us to be quite unnecessary, we desired Mr. Pechell to take an early opportunity of transmitting to the rajah a copy of the second proclamation.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in Council,  
1 August 1812.

Magistrate of  
Chittagong, 22d of  
June; to d<sup>o</sup>, 4th of  
July.

Magistrate of Chit-  
tagong, 4th July.

110. As the above-mentioned letter from the magistrate of Chittagong is not included in the record of the broken set of our proceedings, transmitted in the honourable company's freighted ships now under despatch, we have the honour to enclose copies of that document, and the reply written to your chief secretary, separate numbers in the packet.

111. We have also the honour to enclose for the information of your honourable court, copies of a despatch from the magistrate of Chittagong, dated the 4th ultimo, transmitting the rajah of Arracan's reply to the letter addressed to him on the 1st of June by Mr. Pechell.

112. The letter commences with an assertion that Kingberring and his chiefs, after their first discomfiture, retreated into the company's territory, where they were protected by the magistrate and the British officers. It then adverts to the letters which had been written on this subject by the magistrate, as containing a positive promise to seize and surrender Kingberring and his accomplices; quotes the demand for the retreat of the Burmese troops from the frontier; and states, that the troops did retire agreeably to that requisition, and because of the approach of the rainy season. It then refers to Kingberring's second invasion, and alleges that the magistrate and the commanding officer of the British troops had written to the rajah declaring their inability to seize Kingberring, because of the number of men he had collected. Charges them, therefore, with inconsistency, and with a breach of faith; and concludes with a declaration that this matter must produce a war between the two nations.

113. We considered the answer of the rajah of Arracan to be not merely unsatisfactory, but insolent; and we therefore deemed it necessary that a reply should be written by the magistrate, in substance to the following effect.

114. In the first place the magistrate was directed to point out to the rajah his perversion of the terms of the magistrate's letter. He was then to observe to the rajah, that the British government having repeatedly declared and demonstrated that the invasion of Arracan was undertaken without even the knowledge of its officers, and that far from encouraging, it was anxious to prevent the occurrence of such outrages, the British Government could not induce the rajah's perseverance in assertions of an opposite tendency. That it had afforded the convincing proofs of its desire to maintain the relations of amity and good understanding between the two states, since it had borne aggression, insult and menace, without retaliation. That when the British officers were apprised of the incursions of Kingberring into Arracan, they employed, on both occasions, every effort in their power to prevent that chieftain from deriving the means of prosecuting his designs from the inhabitants and the resources of the British territory; and that especially on the last occasion, the British government pursued the additional measures for that purpose which the magistrate communicated to the rajah in his last letter; a communication which the rajah, instead of receiving as he ought, with acknowledgements, he had answered in the language of insolence, accusation, and menace. That his letter was considered as affording such provocations as would induce the British government to seek immediate reparation, and adopt, without further remonstrance, measures calculated to assert and maintain its own honour, but at the same time productive of an open rupture between the two states, if it were not convinced, agreeably to recent experience, that the unbecoming and irritating language employed by the rajah of Arracan and Tyndapo in their communications to our government were entirely unauthorized by the king of Ava, and directly contrary to his majesty's sentiments and commands. That for these reasons the British government still maintained its desire for peace and amity, and would still pursue such measures as were practicable, consistently with its laws and principles, with a view to prevent the territory of the king of Ava from being disturbed by the inhabitants of its own. That the efforts employed for the apprehension of Kingberring and his chief associates would still be continued, but that it apprehended the question of their surrender would be determined by negotiation between the two courts, and that the magistrate, therefore, would not enter into any further correspondence on it with the rajah or Tyndapo. Mr. Pechell was moreover directed to state distinctly to the rajah, that however anxious the British government was to preserve the long-established friendship with the state of Ava, yet that any actual attempt to carry the threats so often made by him and Tyndapo into

Sic in orig :



into execution would be repelled by force, and would be considered as a signal given by himself of open and general hostilities between the two governments. The magistrate was instructed to add, that no answer would in future be returned to any letter from either, which, like that now acknowledged, might be couched in offensive terms. The magistrate was further to state, that measures would be taken to communicate copies of the rajah's last letter, and of the magistrate's present reply, to the court of Ava.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
1 August 1812.

115. We also desired the magistrate to intimate to the rajah that he had addressed him in the terms prescribed by the above instructions, by the express directions of his government.

116. As our instructions to the magistrate on this occasion contain little more than what we have detailed in the preceding paragraphs, we deem it unnecessary to transmit a copy of it in this letter.

117. The last document to which we shall have occasion to refer in this despatch is a letter from the magistrate of Chittagong, dated the 7th of July, reporting his proceedings under the instructions of government of the 12th of June, with a view to ascertain the place of Kingberring's concealment antecedently to his late invasion of Arracan. It appears that the magistrate had not been enabled to ascertain with precision the place where Kingberring was concealed during the period above mentioned, nor the persons by whom he was harboured.

Magistrate of Chit-  
tagong, 7th July.

118. Kingberring was stated by the last accounts to be still in the Burmese territories, but was expected shortly to cross over the Nauf river into the province of Chittagong.

119. The magistrate's letter concludes with the communication of some additional measures which he proposed to adopt for the purpose of effecting the apprehension of Kingberring. Copies of his last letter, and of our instructions in reply, we have the honour to enclose, for the information of your honourable court.

To magistrate of  
Chittagong, dated  
24th July.

120. Such is the state of these long-protracted and troublesome transactions between the two states. As it is not at all probable that the Burmese troops will now commit aggressions on our territory, we do not anticipate the probability of our being compelled to prosecute any hostile measures against that nation; and we hope by the return of Captain Canning, which may be expected before the expiration of the present month, to be relieved from the repetition of those vexatious occurrences and altercations which have hitherto occupied so large a portion of our time and attention.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,  
Honourable Sirs,  
Your most faithful humble servants,

*Minto,*  
*J. Lumsden,*  
*W. Colebrooke.*

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Extract from a DESPATCH from the Governor General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 2d October 1812.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
2 October 1812.

8. REFERRING to our last address of the 1st of August on the affairs of Ava, we have the satisfaction to report to your honourable committee the return of Captain Canning, the envoy to the Burmese government, after having successfully carried into execution our instructions of the 12th and 25th of June; the details of which we communicated in our address above mentioned. Captain Canning's narrative of transactions and events up to the period of his quitting Rangoon is interesting and important; and we shall have the honour of adverting to the details of it, as well as of transmitting a copy of it, in our next despatch on this subject. On the present occasion, we shall briefly state, that although the government of Ava manifested the most anxious solicitude to obtain the presence of the envoy at the court of Ummeerapoor, and even went so far as to transmit repeated orders to the viceroy of Pegu, directing him to send the envoy up to court by compulsory

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
2 October 1812.

means, with an evident design of placing his person under restraint; yet the firmness, ability and discretion of Captain Canning, enabled him to elude the efforts of persuasion and of art employed for his detention, without compromising the dignity of the British government, or incurring the hazard of a rupture with the state of Ava, and to quit the port of Rangoon on terms of cordiality and friendship with the local government, whilst he conveyed such representations to the superior authorities of Ava as were calculated to obviate, on their part, any apprehension that his departure was connected with intentions inconsistent with the preservation of the relations of amity between the two states, and were otherwise also adapted to the maintenance of those relations. For as the orders above alluded to were secret, and not supposed to be known to the envoy, he was not under the necessity of noticing them in his communications with the two courts; he therefore prudently abstained from any representation on the subject, leaving us entirely at liberty either to resent this gross violation of the laws of international intercourse, or to suffer it to pass unnoticed. It is superfluous to add, that as the dignity and interest of the British government do not of necessity require the manifestation of our resentment, we do not propose to adopt any measure that can lead to the interruption of the amity subsisting between the two states.

9. It may be proper to add, that previously to Captain Canning's departure from Rangoon, the viceroy signified to him his confident expectation that the court of Ava would despatch an envoy to Bengal, principally for the purpose of negotiating for the surrender of such of the insurgent chiefs who had invaded Arracan as should fall into our hands.

10. We learned with concern that the viceroy of Pegu had been removed from his station, principally, it was understood, in consequence of the failure of his endeavours to effect the departure of Captain Canning for the capital. He was, however, to be succeeded by a person who had formerly held that station, and who is considered to be well affected towards the British Government.

11. On the whole we consider this mission to have been productive of material benefit. The presence and communications of Captain Canning have probably prevented the arrogant and ignorant government of Ava from pursuing measures which would have produced the inconvenient necessity of having recourse to arms for the vindication of our honour from insult and injury, or for the security of our possessions from the incursions of the Burmese troops, and the able, judicious, and resolute conduct of the envoy appears to have left impressions of the British character and power, calculated to repress the arrogance, and awake the caution of the weak and contemptible government of Ava in future.

12. The immediate object of the mission has been accomplished, by removing from the minds of the chief authorities of that government the belief of our participation in the invasion of Arracan by Kingberring, and producing the retreat of the Burmese army from the frontier of Chittagong, as well as by inclining that government to depend for the attainment of its primary object, the surrender of the insurgent chiefs, rather upon negotiation than upon the measure or employment of its arms.

Sic in orig.

13. Since the discomfiture of Kingberring, reported in our last despatch, he has emerged from his concealment, and collecting some followers has committed depredations in the southern parts of the province of Chittagong. The utmost activity has been employed by the magistrate to effect his apprehension, but hitherto without success, we still however entertain the hope of accomplishing that desirable object. Since the retreat of the Burmese army, no Burmese troops have re-appeared on the frontier.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
21 October 1812.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Governor General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 21st October 1812.

Honourable Sirs,

IN our letter to the honourable the secret committee, dated the 2d instant, transmitted by His Majesty's ship *Modeste*, we had the honour to report the return of Captain Canning from his mission to the Burmese government, after having successfully

cessfully carried into execution our instructions of the 12th and 25th of June, and briefly adverted to the state of our relations with Ava at the period when Captain Canning quitted Rangoon. Our letter of the 1st of August to the address of your honourable court communicated to you the latest intelligence of affairs at Rangoon, and on our eastern frontier, then in our possession, and apprised you of the peremptory instructions which we had transmitted to Captain Canning, directing his immediate retreat from Rangoon. We shall now have the honour to advert to Captain Canning's last letter, recorded on the consultation noted in the margin, reporting the course of events and transactions from the date of his preceding despatch of the 5th of June, to the period when he finally left the Rangoon river.

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2. A few days after the despatch of his last letter, the envoy received a confidential message from the viceroy, stating, that although he himself acquiesced in the validity of the reasons adduced by Captain Canning in support of the propriety of his recal, he was extremely apprehensive that the question would be received in a very different light by the court; that if after the repeated invitations which he had received, Captain Canning returned to Bengal without visiting the capital, the viceroy would be held responsible for his departure, and most probably be removed from office. We, therefore, solicited the envoy to concert such measures with him as might render the envoy's return compatible with the viceroy's security. The viceroy then proposed that Captain Canning should address a letter to him, stating, that severe illness prevented him from leaving Rangoon at the present moment, but that if his health should improve, he would not fail to proceed to Ummeerapoorā: that he should despatch a gentleman belonging to the mission, to the capital in charge of the presents for the king and the engy praw; and lastly, that the Rangoon government should address a letter to the envoy, animadverting in rather harsh terms on his not having sooner proceeded up the country, to the style of which letter the envoy was to pay no attention. The viceroy concluded by requesting a personal conference.

3. The envoy in reply, after expressing his desire to afford the viceroy every degree of assistance compatible with his duty and consistent with truth, stated the impracticability of his feigning indisposition, or of despatching a gentleman of the mission to the capital, though he had no objection to the transmission of the presents; and that with regard to the Rangoon government writing a letter couched in harsh and improper terms, he should be constrained to return such a reply as would little promote the viceroy's views.

4. In consequence of this communication, the letter which the viceroy actually addressed to Captain Canning was framed in unobjectionable terms; it merely referred to the frequent invitations which the king had sent to him, and intimated the viceroy's wish to be informed when Captain Canning would be enabled to leave Rangoon and prosecute his journey towards the capital.

5. On the 15th of June, the day appointed for the conference, the envoy waited on the viceroy.

6. The viceroy commenced the conversation by observing, that the king of Ava considered his will as absolute, and disregarding the forms and usages of other nations, expected his commands to be unreservedly obeyed; that the king had sent Captain Canning three invitations (or orders, as the viceroy termed them,) to proceed to court, and would hold the viceroy responsible for their being declined; that he should regret that matters should proceed to extremity, which would involve a war between the two countries; that he must therefore rely upon the envoy's co-operation for the purpose of preserving undisturbed the relations of peace and harmony, and at the same time of securing the viceroy from the danger to which their interruption would subject him; that an opportunity now offered of effecting these objects in the reply which the envoy might return to the viceroy's letter, which would be forwarded to the court; that if the envoy objected to his proposal of counterfeiting sickness, he should permit one of the gentlemen of his suite to proceed to court in charge of the presents, or at least an officer or midshipman of the Malabar, and countenance pretended indisposition on the part of his interpreter and a proportion of his attendants. The viceroy likewise suggested some other excuses for the suspension of Captain Canning's departure.

7. Considerations of humane regard for the viceroy, and an anxiety to obviate every possible ground of misunderstanding between the two states, to prevent agita-

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tion at Rangoon, and to insure the safety and welfare of the Europeans residing there after his departure, induced Captain Canning to neglect no means of announcing to the court with caution and circumspection his resolution to return without visiting Ummeerapoorā; after some conciliatory expressions therefore he observed, that he would hardly believe that the king could entertain the supposition that an envoy from a great and powerful state would be influenced rather by the king's orders than by the instructions of his own government, or that his majesty would be offended at orders of recal being sent to the envoy when the motives of them were explained in the most friendly and satisfactory manner, or would impute blame to the viceroy for not carrying into effect commands which he had not the power to enforce. Captain Canning then proceeded to point out the consequences which must result from an attempt on the part of the local government to execute any violent orders, in the possible event of any such being received from the court,—the destruction of the town by the guns of the Malabar, the loss of numerous lives, inevitable war between the two nations, and all these hazards, the envoy added, would be incurred, with a very faint if any prospect of success, in seizing the individuals belonging to the British mission. The envoy concluded as he had begun, with conciliatory assurances, and stated, that as his chief interpreter was in fact seriously indisposed, several of his people ill, and his provisions and medicines nearly exhausted, he would not object to state those circumstances to the local government as reasons for not proceeding immediately up the country, without however affording cause for the supposition that his visit to the capital depended upon the removal of those obstacles. The envoy also consented to send his sub-interpreter to Ummeerapoorā in charge of the presents, the adoption of which measure the envoy conceived would convey most unequivocally and with the greatest delicacy his intention of not proceeding thither himself. The viceroy appeared satisfied with this discourse, and the envoy on the following day addressed a letter in the spirit of it to the viceroy, by whom a copy of it was shortly after despatched to Ummeerapoorā.

8. Copies of the letters above referred to, marked N° 1 & 2, are annexed to Captain Canning's report.

9. The viceroy's conduct continued to be marked by temperance and propriety until the arrival of an Arab ship in the river, the boat of which, according to the practice observed by the envoy's orders since the attempt to seize his despatches by the Anne, had been taken alongside the Malabar cruiser, for the purpose of securing the earliest intelligence of the arrival of vessels in the port. The viceroy on this occasion addressed a very intemperate letter to Captain Canning, asserting that the detention of the boat was a violation of the rules of the port. Captain Canning, anxious to fulfil the pacific views of the British government, directed the commander of the Malabar to abstain in future from carrying boats close to the cruiser, and to be satisfied with the information which he might obtain from them in open stream.

10. A translation of the viceroy's letter to the envoy is annexed to Captain Canning's report, N° 4; and your honourable court will observe, that the prudent and dignified reply returned by Captain Canning, had the effect of inducing the viceroy to express his contrition for the exceptionable style of his letter.

11. On the 26th of July the honourable company's cruiser Amboyna arrived at the entrance of the river, and her commander Captain Syell having embarked in a boat for the purpose of delivering his despatches to the envoy, was detained at the Chokey.

12. On learning this intelligence, the envoy addressed a spirited remonstrance to the viceroy, and despatched an armed boat in order to effect Captain Syell's release; the envoy reflecting however that the detention of Captain Syell might possibly have taken place without the orders of the viceroy, instructed the officer in charge of the boat not to proceed immediately to release Captain Syell by absolute force, but, in the event of the Burmese chokeydars refusing to liberate him, to limit his exertions to the protection of Captain Syell's person, and the securing of his despatches until further orders.

13. On receiving the envoy's message the viceroy manifested a resentment against the conduct of the people of the Chokey, which Captain Canning had every reason to believe sincere, and immediately issued orders for the release of  
Captain

Captain Syell, and directed that the persons in charge of the Chokey should be sent up to the town for punishment; as however the viceroy had publicly disavowed their proceedings, and offered every atonement, the envoy did not think proper to demand any further satisfaction.

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14. When the envoy visited the viceroy for the purpose of communicating to him the positive orders of recal, which our instructions of the 25th of June, transmitted by the Amboyna, conveyed to Captain Canning, and from the letters from the governor-general to the address of the viceroy and the king, which accompanied our instructions of the 2d of May, forwarded by the honourable company's cruiser Ariel, the viceroy manifested great uneasiness on hearing the intelligence, asserted that Captain Canning's departure would be the signal for his own removal from office, or even greater punishment; he again solicited Captain Canning's aid to relieve him from some share of responsibility, by consenting to adopt his former suggestion with respect to pretended indisposition; he stated that he daily expected the arrival of a fifth order from the court, which might possibly be of a violent nature, and convinced that he could not enforce compliance on Captain Canning's part, he requested that Captain Canning would not take offence at a few shots being fired at the departing vessel, by which he should establish his own exculpation, and he and Captain Canning part with mutual satisfaction and advantage.

15. In reply to this ridiculous proposal the envoy observed, that the execution of the viceroy's scheme would produce all the evil effects of which he had before warned him, in the same degree as if real opposition were intended, and having pointed out to him its absurd and pernicious tendency, the viceroy abandoned the project.

16. Captain Canning then proceeded to communicate to the viceroy the intelligence of Kingberring's second invasion of Arracan, and the measures which had been adopted by the British government, in order to defeat his designs; the viceroy appeared wholly ignorant of Kingberring's renewed aggressions, but manifested great reluctance to believe that every practicable exertions had been employed by the British government for his apprehension. The expression of these doubts drew from Captain Canning a full explanation of the circumstances of the case, and the viceroy adverting to the reward offered for the apprehension of Kingberring and his principal associates, inquired whether they would be delivered up if apprehended; to this question the envoy replied by the recapitulation of his former arguments on the subject, and by stating the insuperable objection entertained by the British government to deliver up their fellow-creatures to torments, at the contemplation of which human nature revolted.

17. To the question of the viceroy, why a reward had been offered for the apprehension of Kingberring and his associates, when it was not our intention to deliver them up? the envoy replied, that a regard for the tranquillity of its own dominions, and a desire to secure, as far as practicable, the security of the territory of its ally, the king of Ava, from aggression, were the objects of the British government, in endeavouring to obtain possession of Kingberring's person. The envoy added, however, that he had received no authority to discuss that point, and that if the king of Ava had claims on that or any other subject to make on the British government, it was expected that he would send an ambassador to Bengal for that purpose; but Captain Canning took the opportunity of advising the viceroy, in the event of such a project being contemplated, to depute a person of rank and respectability, as no beneficial end would be obtained by the mission, as in a recent instance, of a person of low and mean degree.

18. The viceroy answered, that it was his intention to depute an envoy on the part of the king, to demand the surrender of the rebel chiefs, and that he would certainly select an officer of proper rank.

19. On the 31st of July two of the principal officers of the heir apparent arrived at Rangoon from the capital, bearing the fifth order expected by the viceroy, they were stated to have been deputed for the purpose of ascertaining the cause which occasioned the delay in the envoy's proceeding to court, and to have brought an order to the viceroy, simply expressing surprise at the mission not having reached the capital, and directing him to send the envoy and suite up without further loss of time.

20. The deputies waited on Captain Canning, and with an appearance of great secrecy and caution, delivered to him a letter to his address from the engy praw, notifying that the king had removed the present viceroy for having refused to pay the

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the amount demanded by the envoy on account of the ship *Elephant*, and the reappointment of his predecessor Meendy Tekein in his room. The deputies alleged as a reason for their injunctions of secrecy, that it had not been deemed expedient as yet to communicate even to the viceroy himself the information of his supersession, and they added that they were authorized to make a communication to the envoy on the part of the engy praw, which they desired should be considered as equally confidential.

21. The communication however was merely a repetition of their previous message, and a renewed expression of the high regard and esteem which the heir apparent entertained for Captain Canning.

22. On the envoy's inquiring whether the deputies were apprised of the attempt on the part of the viceroy to seize his person, they replied that they had heard that the envoy being anxious to proceed to the capital before the receipt of orders, expected by the viceroy, the latter had ordered the gates of the town to be closed in order to prevent him from carrying his design into execution. The deputies added that this conduct on the part of the viceroy operated as an additional motive with the engy praw for superseding him.

23. The envoy, although he had no reason to be entirely satisfied with the conduct of the viceroy, yet as he had latterly manifested a friendly and cordial disposition towards the mission, felt reluctant to complain of his behaviour; Captain Canning therefore expressed in general terms his acknowledgments for the kindness of his majesty, and the prince's wish for his presence at the capital, and apprised the deputies that circumstances prevented him from availing himself of their invitation.

24. With respect to the money on account of the ship *Elephant*, the envoy observed that that affair had long since been satisfactorily adjusted, and with relation to the report stated to have prevailed at court, that the viceroy had prevented him from proceeding to the capital, Captain Canning assured the deputies that it was totally false and unfounded.

25. The deputies listened to the first part of the envoy's reply with indifference, but when he apprised them that the mandate of the king and the heir apparent would occasion no change in his determination to return to Bengal without visiting the capital, they appeared to be equally surprised and confounded.

26. The envoy afterwards discovered the cause of the extraordinary emotion evinced by the deputies to be, that they were charged with secret orders to the viceroy, directing him to send up the envoy by force if persuasive means should fail, as will appear in the sequel of this narrative.

27. From what passed at this conference, and from the intelligence collected from other quarters, the envoy ascertained that the renewed aggression of Kingberring was either not known at the period of the departure of the deputies from the capital, or had excited little or no sensation at the court.

28. On the 3d of August the envoy received a letter from the viceroy and the members of government, (marked N° 8 of the enclosures annexed to Captain Canning's report,) stating that the communications of the governor-general were perfectly satisfactory to the local government, and that they had no doubt that the tenor of them would excite a similar sentiment in the mind of the king.

29. The 4th of August and the following days were occupied in conferences and ceremonies, which it does not appear necessary to describe in this place, we beg leave, therefore, to refer your honourable court to the 19th and following paragraphs of Captain Canning's report for a detail of them.

30. The envoy having for some days suspected that the orders brought by the deputies contained some particulars of which he had not been apprised, either by them or the viceroy, successfully exerted his endeavours to attain an accurate knowledge of the nature and extent of the orders in question, and ascertained that the engy praw, by command of the king, had, through the deputies, conveyed a positive injunction to the viceroy, directing him, if possible, to send up, without delay, the envoy and his chief interpreter by persuasive means, but in the event of their failure to use force. Captain Canning learned, at the same time, that the viceroy had communicated the above orders to the ragoon and two members of  
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the government only, and after dwelling on the danger with which any attempt to seize the individuals of the mission would be attended, declared his determination to dismiss the envoy with every mark of friendship and regard, taking on himself the whole responsibility of the procedure. The members whom he consulted signified their concurrence in the measures which he proposed to adopt.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
21 October 1812.

31. On the 11th of August Captain Canning paid his last visit to the viceroy, employing his usual precautions to prevent treachery, and to defeat any open attempt to detain him; no such attempt, however, was made, which may be attributed, in a great degree, to the precautions adopted by the envoy.

32. After some friendly conversation, Captain Canning apprised the viceroy that he was acquainted with the full extent of the orders brought by the deputies, and stated that, as a mark of confidence, he expected an account of them from the viceroy himself. The viceroy appeared surprised at Captain Canning's communication, but acknowledged the accuracy of his intelligence, admitting that the orders even went so far as to authorize the imposition of manacles on Captain Canning and the head interpreter, in the event of resistance. He repeated, however, his conviction of the folly of any such attempt, and his resolution to maintain his promise of abstaining from any act of violence. He added, that he was aware he hazarded the displeasure of his superiors; but that he was convinced that his majesty and the prince would hereafter approve his moderation.

33. To a question addressed to him by the envoy, relative to the probable situation of the British inhabitants at Rangoon after the departure of the mission, the viceroy replied that Captain Canning need be under no apprehension for the security of the British inhabitants, for as long as the viceroy remained at Rangoon the British residents might rely on the most friendly protection.

34. The next day the viceroy transmitted to the envoy a copy of the letter which he proposed to address to the governor-general, in reply to his lordship's letter to his address received by the Amboyna.

35. That document is marked N<sup>o</sup> 9 of the enclosures annexed to Captain Canning's report, and we entirely concur in the opinion expressed by Captain Canning of the sincere and satisfactory tenor of it.

36. On the 14th of August the appointment of Meendy Tekein (the former viceroy) to be viceroy of Rangoon was formally promulgated, and on the 16th, after some delay in procuring pilots, the mission quitted, without opposition, the Rangoon river.

37. Captain Canning's report concludes with some judicious observations on the relative state of affairs between the British government and the kingdom of Ava, and conveys much interesting information respecting some recent occurrences which have taken place in that country, submitting at the same time, for our consideration, the expediency of putting a stop to the trade between the two countries, as a measure calculated to humble the pride of the Ava government, without proceeding to hostilities, if, notwithstanding the provocations we had received, we should be averse to that extreme proceeding.

38. For the details of those communications, we beg leave to refer your honourable court to the document itself.

39. It is sufficient to observe, with respect to Captain Canning's proposition, that we have not judged it necessary to render the proceedings of the court a ground of war, and that the modified hostility suggested by the envoy, does not by any means appear to us to be expedient.

40. In our address to the secret committee of the 2d instant, we have already stated our sentiments on the result of Captain Canning's mission; it only remains, therefore, to notice the reply, which was addressed to Captain Canning, under our orders to the report of his concluding proceedings.

41. We did not consider it necessary to advert specifically to all the various events and proceedings to which the report related, since none of them suggested any observations inconsistent with the renewed expression of that high approbation of his conduct, which we had repeatedly had occasion to record during the continuance of Captain Canning's mission, and as no further measures founded on

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
21 October 1812.

them were in our contemplation. But we intimated to Captain Canning our opinion, that he had observed the same system of vigilant and successful attention to the honour and interests of the government in the course of the transactions described in his final report which distinguished his anterior proceedings, and that he had carried into execution our last instructions on the subject of his recal from Rangoon with a degree of judgment and ability, rendered highly conspicuous by the obstacles which opposed his departure, on terms compatible with the maintenance of amity between the two states, but which his prudence and address succeeded in surmounting, without compromising the dignity or interests of the British government, or hazarding the occurrence of ulterior evils.

42. We observed, that we considered Captain Canning not only to have accomplished the objects of his mission in the utmost degree practicable under the disadvantages and difficulties arising from the ignorance and arrogance of the barbarous government to which he had been accredited, by establishing at the courts of Ummeerapoor and Rangoon the belief which, independently of his mission, they could not easily have been induced to admit, that the British government had no concern in the invasion of Kingberring, and by obtaining in consequence the recal of the Burmese troops from the frontier of Chittagong; but to have rendered his mission subservient to purposes of a more general and comprehensive nature, by inspiring the Burmese authorities with juster notions of the character, principles, and power of the British government, by exacting the respect which was due to it, by supplying to those authorities motives of conduct calculated to restrain the ebullitions of their accustomed insolence and haughtiness, and to render practicable, a continuance of the intercourses of amity between the two states, and by acquiring that intimate knowledge of the internal condition of the dominion of Ava, the character of its government, and the state of its power and resources, which future events may render essentially important to the interests of the public service.

43. The reply then proceeded to notice with approbation some particular points of Captain Canning's conduct, and acknowledged, with due commendation, the envoy's report of the meritorious behaviour of the gentlemen attached to or connected with the mission, and of the troops composing his escort.

44. The reply above quoted, is recorded on the consultation of the annexed date.

45. On a review of the several reports of Captain Canning's proceedings in the course of his arduous mission, your honourable court will doubtless concur in the opinion which we have the honour to state, that under circumstances of singular difficulty and embarrassment, and even of personal danger, Captain Canning has successfully maintained the honour of the British name, and the dignity of the British government, and has manifested a degree of firmness, resolution, and judgment, equally creditable to his personal and his official character; that he has defeated the efforts of intimidation, and counteracted the arts of treachery; that he has vindicated the rights of the British government, by maintaining the credit of its assertions and its principles, and by exacting atonements for every violation of the privileges of his ministerial office, and amidst the provocations of an ignorant, weak, and uncivilized court, has precluded the inconvenient necessity of chastizing its presumption, and preserved, unimpaired, the relations of peace, without any sacrifice of interest or of honour.

46. In our letter to the honourable the secret committee of the 2d instant, we adverted to the circumstance of Kingberring having emerged from his concealment, and his having, with a few followers, committed depredations in the southern parts of the province of Chittagong; little change has taken place in the state of affairs in that quarter since the date of that despatch. The exertions of the magistrate for the apprehension of Kingberring, have not yet proved successful; but one of the detachments employed against the insurgents, had obtained possession of the person of Masoom Shekdar, the manager of an estate on the southern frontier of Chittagong, who espoused the cause of Kingberring, and was instrumental in collecting from that estate a body of Mugs, which enabled the latter to undertake his last unsuccessful expedition into Arracan.

47. We shall now proceed to advert, in detail, to such parts of the correspondence with the magistrate of Chittagong as appear to require particular notice, in continuation of our despatch dated the 1st of August last.

Secret Cons.  
25 Sept. N° 12.



48. On the consultation noted in the margin, are recorded two despatches from the magistrate of Chittagong, on the subject of the increased audacity of Kingberring's depredations in the southern part of that district, and reporting the additional measures which the magistrate had adopted for the purpose of seizing his person and expelling his followers from the company's territory.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
21 August 1812.

Secret Cons.  
21 Aug. 17 to 25.

49. It appears that two of the civil native officers had been obliged to quit their stations in consequence of the approach of numerous bodies of armed Mugs.

50. Mr. Pechell judiciously despatched a detachment of the provincial battalion stationed at Chittagong, to the quarter infested by the marauders, and intimated the eventual necessity of employing a body of regular troops against the Mugs; but advertent to the unhealthy season of the year for military operations, the malignant climate which the troops would encounter in advancing to the southward in pursuit of Kingberring, and the little prospect of success which could be expected from the operations of regular troops in a close and pestilential country against a body of plunderers possessing the advantage of superior local knowledge, we did not deem it advisable to authorize the march of a body of regulars for that purpose.

51. The reinforced party stationed to the southward, fell in with a body of Kingberring's adherents, and after a slight skirmish seized twelve persons; the rest sought their safety in flight. Advertent to past transactions, and the present state of affairs on the frontier of Chittagong, we deemed it proper to reinforce the troops at that station, and arrangements have accordingly been made for that purpose.

Cons. 25 Sept.  
N<sup>o</sup> 14 & 15.

52. The despatches from the magistrate, copies of which are transmitted separate numbers in this despatch, contain the latest intelligence we have received of the state of affairs in that quarter.

From magistrate of  
Chittagong,  
dated 28 September,  
- 1 October,  
- 5 d<sup>o</sup>.

53. We have already noticed the seizure of Masoom Sheekdar, for whose apprehension a reward of 1,000 rupees had been offered. The circumstances of another skirmish between the force stationed to the southward and a party of Kingberring's people, and the particulars of the burning and plunder, by a body of Mugs, of the village belonging to Mooruntwunga, the proprietor of the estate of which Masoom was manager, are reported in these despatches.

54. The magistrate, in reporting the seizure of Masoom, requested instructions with respect to the assignment and distribution of the reward promised for the apprehension of that person, and the disposal of the prisoners who had lately been taken by the detachment posted to the southward.

55. We directed the magistrate to be informed that we should suspend our decision relative to the appropriation of the reward, until he should have furnished a detailed report, specifying the number and description of persons concerned in the apprehension of Masoom, and the circumstances under which it was effected. We authorized him to exercise his discretion regarding the disposal of the prisoners taken in the first skirmish, alluded to in the preceding paragraphs, but with respect to the three surviving prisoners who were seized after the audacious outrage perpetrated on the village of Mooruntwunga, we desired him to commit them for trial according to the usual process.

56. In the course of these transactions we received a despatch from the magistrate, recorded as per margin, enclosing copies of instructions, which, in consequence of his having learned that a body of Mug chiefs at Con's bazaar meditated the project of joining Kingberring, he had issued through the commanding officer of the Chittagong provincial battalion, to the native officer commanding the party stationed to the southward, directing him to endeavour to seize them by a most unwarrantable stratagem, which in the sudden emergency of the case the magistrate suggested without due reflection.

Cons. 11 Sept.  
N<sup>o</sup> 23.

57. It appeared that the magistrate had devised and sanctioned the project of inviting those chiefs to an amicable conference with the soubadar of the detachment of the provincial battalion, Mooruntwunga, and the chief native civil officer, for the ostensible purpose of hearing read a proclamation which had lately been issued under the orders of government, but with the real design of seizing their persons.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in Council,  
21 August 1812.

58. The formation of this project excited in our minds the utmost degree of concern, as we could not but consider it to be in its nature highly disgraceful to the character of the British government, and we deemed it indispensably necessary to manifest our disapprobation in the most unqualified manner.

59. In reply to the notification of this indiscreet and highly exceptionable project, therefore, we desired our chief secretary to state, that we could not express in terms too forcible our utter disapprobation of a system of proceeding so adverse to the principles of a British administration, so injurious to the British character, and so inconsistent with the maxims of public faith and honour, that to entice persons under the mask of amity, and consequently under an implied pledge of security, to meet the officers of government with the deliberate intention of seizing them, was a proceeding that no degree of *guilt* on their part, no considerations of expediency, advantage or security, on the part of government, could justify—that it was a proceeding which could alone be classed among the insidious practices of rude and barbarous states, which by every civilized nation were contemplated with sentiments of detestation.

60. It was observed to Mr. Pechell, that we were the more surprised at his adopting a measure of this description, because he had been already apprised, by instructions transmitted to him in the month of March last, of the solicitude of government to abstain from the slightest deviation from the straight path of candour and fair dealing in all its transactions; on that occasion we had signified our disapprobation of his having adopted even the language of ambiguity in a letter to the rajah of Arracan, for the avowed purpose of deception, although the object of it was to prevent the irruption of the Burmese army into the province of Chittagong, at a time when the province was destitute of adequate defence.

61. Having adverted to those instructions we observed, that if unfortunately the stratagem described by the magistrate should have been carried into successful execution, the evil would not be confined to the degradation of the British character; that the persons so seized must be immediately released, and their release would not only afford them the opportunity of joining the insurgents, but would add to the belief which the officers of the Burmese government already entertained, and which we had so diligently laboured to counteract, that we indirectly supported and encouraged the hostile projects of Kingberring.

62. It was then added, that in the event contemplated, the necessity of disavowing in a manner the most public a proceeding so injurious to the character of the British government, would impose upon us the painful obligation of removing the magistrate from his situation. In a contrary case, we observed, that we should be guided in our determination of this point by the circumstances which might be found to have attended the progress and result of that imprudent transaction.

63. We were happy to learn from a subsequent despatch written by Mr. Pechell previously to the receipt of our instructions above noticed, that an accidental delay in the soubadar's receipt of his orders, directing the soubadar to endeavour to secure by that unwarrantable stratagem the persons of the Mug chiefs at Con's bazaar, having taken place, circumstances had induced him to revoke those orders. Shortly afterwards we received the letter from Mr. Pechell, recorded as per margin, expressing his extreme concern at having incurred our displeasure in ordering the seizure of the Mug chiefs by stratagem, and affording some explanations of the motives which had influenced him to adopt a measure so highly repugnant to our wishes, and earnestly soliciting that our sentence of removal might be revoked.

64. It was intimated to the magistrate in reply, that our resolution eventually to remove him from his office was not adopted as a measure of punishment, but for the purpose of vindicating the character of the government, which, by the actual execution of the project devised by him for the apprehension of the persons in question, would have sustained an injury that the most public disavowal and the most marked disapprobation of the act could alone have repaired; we therefore stated, that it was highly satisfactory to us to find that the circumstances which fortunately prevented the execution of that project had precluded the necessity of carrying into effect our provisional resolution of removing him from office.

65. In extenuation of his conduct, Mr. Pechell had endeavoured to establish a distinction between the admissibility of measures of deception pursued with respect to

Cons. 25 Sept.  
N<sup>o</sup> 14.

Cons. 2 October,  
N<sup>o</sup> 11.

to a foreign state, and of stratagems adopted in matters of police. We could not however admit the solidity of this distinction. We observed, that the obligations of faith and probity were equally binding in the foreign and domestic transactions of a government; and that the orders which we had conveyed to him in the month of March last were considered by us to have furnished a rule of conduct applicable to the cases of the Mug chiefs, because those orders referred to general principles of probity which could not vary with their object.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
21 August 1812.

66. We gave Mr. Pechell full credit for motives of public zeal, and for purity of intention, in the adoption of the measure which we had condemned, and expressed our willingness to admit, that with a mind intent on the importance of the object in view, the emergency of the occasion excluded from his contemplation those fundamental principles of conduct which under other circumstances would doubtless have occurred to his recollection.

67. It is superfluous to add, that as the project devised by the magistrate had not been carried into effect, we did not find it necessary to remove him from his office.

68. According to the latest accounts from Chittagong, Kingberring was reported to be in the vicinity of Con's bazaar with a force of about 120 men.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,  
Honourable Sirs,  
your most faithful humble servants,

*Minto,*  
*J. Lumsden,*  
*H. Colebrooke.*

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Extract from a DESPATCH from the Governor General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 18th November 1812.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
18 November 1812.

69. WE have no particular information to state with regard to the frontier of Chittagong; Kingberring and his followers continue to commit depredations, and their numbers are said to be increasing. It seems to be the continued object of his policy to compel the Mugs residing in Chittagong to join him, and he has actually succeeded in forcing many of the Mugs of Con's bazaar to do so. The season of the year will shortly admit of the adoption of more vigorous measures than have been practicable for some months past, for the repression of these petty disturbances.

70. The post of Ramoo has been reinforced to the utmost extent practicable in the present limited strength of the military force in Chittagong, and will be commanded by an European officer. We have every reason to be satisfied with the attention and activity of the magistrate. No other subject occurs to us as requiring the particular attention of your honourable committee at the present moment.

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Copy of a DESPATCH from the Governor General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 5th February 1813.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
5 February 1813.

Honourable Sirs,

IN our letter to your honourable court under date the 21st October last, we transmitted the latest intelligence which we had received from the magistrate of Chittagong, of the state of affairs in that quarter. At that period the insurgent chief, Kingberring, who had shortly before emerged from his concealment, was again employed in collecting a force for the purpose of making another descent on Arracan. Parties of the insurgents were actively engaged in carrying off the Mug inhabitants of the villages in the southern parts of Chittagong, whom they compelled to join Kingberring's standard, and had possessed themselves of most of the hills and jungles below Con's bazaar. On one occasion a party which had proceeded

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
5 February 1813.

Cons. 13 November  
N° 55.

ceeded in their boats up to Hurrung, headed by a son-in-law of Kingberring, named Charipo, was surprised by a naick and eight sepoy, who succeeded in securing the person of the leader.

2. In a letter received from the magistrate, recorded as per margin, Mr. Pechell expressed his suspicions of the proceedings of the Mugs residing at Con's bazaar, who, it appeared from the reports transmitted to the magistrate by the darogah stationed at Jeiknauf, were secretly supplying Kingberring with the means of prosecuting his designs against Arracan.

3. The increasing force of Kingberring, and the new system which he adopted, of committing depredations within our own territories, having suggested to the magistrate the necessity of adopting active measures against him, he recommended that a cruizer of a small size should be stationed at the mouth of the nauf, in order to prevent his entering the province of Arracan with any considerable body, and that the party at Ramoo should be reinforced. The magistrate, at the same time, stated his intention of eventually applying to the officer commanding the station to depute an European officer to command at that post.

4. Adverting to the obvious necessity of reinforcing the detachments to the southward without any delay, we authorized the magistrate, on the 13th of November, to engage berkandazes to perform the duty of the stationary guard, by which means the details of the provincial battalions employed on that duty would become available, until the arrival of the right wing of the second battalion ninth regiment, which was then in progress towards Chittagong. We also approved of the magistrate's intention to apply to the commanding officer to depute an European officer to the post at Ramoo.

Secret Cons.  
25 Nov. 71 to 79.

5. On the consultation noted in the margin are recorded four despatches from the magistrate of Chittagong, containing details of the proceedings of the insurgents at Ramoo, and other places to the southward of the district, together with the several measures adopted by him in concert with the commanding officer of the troops, for the suppression of those disturbances. A European officer having been detached to that quarter with reinforcements, according to the intention stated by the magistrate as above reported, Lieutenant Young, the officer commanding the party, proceeded against the insurgents, and having come up with them at Con's bazaar, attacked them with great spirit, and compelled them to take to flight, leaving behind them a number of boats and stores, which they had collected for the purpose of renewing their attempts on Arracan. The circumstances of this affair are stated in a letter from the magistrate, recorded as per margin. Kingberring, who commanded the insurgents in person, made his escape with about 1,000 followers, in the jungles to the south of Con's bazaar, from whence he proceeded along the sea coast to the Raizoo river, where he had some boats, in which he crossed to the opposite side, when he destroyed his boats to prevent a pursuit. In a letter also recorded on the same consultation, the magistrate reported that the Mugs were deserting Kingberring in great numbers, and stated his opinion that he would soon be left by all but his own actual partizans.

Secret Cons.  
4 Dec. N° 30 to 32.

Secret Cons.  
4 Dec. N° 33.

6. By subsequent despatches received from the magistrate under date the 28th and 30th December last, it appears that after his overthrow by Lieutenant Young's party, Kingberring had attempted to penetrate with the followers who remained attached to him into Arracan, and that he had been attacked and defeated by the Burmahs, who had destroyed his stockade at Mangallagonee, which he considered as his only place of safety, and compelled him to seek refuge in the hills and jungles to the northward and eastward. It being supposed that he might proceed in the direction of the Tipperah hills, and obtain protection from the rajah of Tipperah. Mr. Pechell stated his intention of addressing the magistrate of that district on the subject.

7. Our last accounts received from Mr. Pechell since that period afford no information of the place of Kingberring's concealment, but measures continue to be employed for his discovery and apprehension.

8. In the beginning of the month of January the magistrate of Chittagong received information from the officer commanding to the southward, that a party of the Burmahs who had driven back Kingberring, and destroyed his stockade at Mangallagonee, had entered the British territory in pursuit of the fugitives, and were

were committing acts of depredation and violence in the villages in that quarter. The magistrate further reported, that the rajah of Arracan was proceeding with a force under his command to the stockade at Mengdoo, on the frontier.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
5 February 1813

9. On the receipt of this information, the principal object of our attention was to reinforce the troops in Chittagong to the utmost practicable extent. For this purpose we issued orders to the officer commanding the left wing of the second battalions, ninth regiment, which had marched from Birhampore, to push on to Chittagong, either by land or water, as might be best suited to the object of the expedition.

10. As a further measure of reinforcement under the actual difficulty of sending regular troops to Chittagong, orders were issued for as large a proportion of the Dacca provincial battalions as could be considered available, by substituting burkendazes and armed peons for the guards, to proceed immediately to Chittagong, where it was to be at the disposal of Lieutenant-colonel Dick, commanding the station. With the increased means of defence which these reinforcements would place in the hands of Lieutenant-colonel Dick, that officer would have it in his power to detach such a force to the southern parts of the district as would effectually prevent the further incursions of the Burmese, and be able to repel any force which might be expected to be brought against it. We, at the same time, apprised the magistrate in the most distinct manner, that it was our intention that the operations of our force should be confined to attacking and driving beyond the frontier any parties of Burmese who might enter the company's territory, and that no attempt should be made on our part to enter Arracan without further orders from us. We observed, that although we had repeated experience of the inutility of correspondence with the Burmese chiefs, yet the violation of our territory in the present instance could not be suffered to pass unnoticed, and that therefore it was proper again to warn the rajah of Arracan of the inevitable and immediate consequences of a repetition of acts of outrage similar to that which had recently occurred, previously to undertaking offensive operations against him.

11. We directed the magistrate to address a letter to the rajah, remonstrating in strong terms against the unjustifiable violation of the British territory by the advance of a party of Burmese troops into the district of Chittagong, apprising him of the orders which had been already issued for repelling them by force, expressing to the rajah our surprise and displeasure at his advancing to the frontier and taking up a threatening position, apparently with no other object than to support and encourage the troops which had entered the province of Chittagong, calling upon him not only to issue immediate orders to the advanced parties to withdraw, but to retire himself with the force under his command, and finally signifying to him in the most decided terms that his continuing to menace and to execute similar acts of aggression, would be considered as an indication on his part that the two countries are no longer at peace, for the consequences of which he alone would be responsible.

12. We stated to the magistrate that we conceived that a remonstrance of the nature above described might produce some impression upon the rajah. If, however, the rajah should persist in the hostile and insulting line of conduct which he had lately pursued, we signified our determination to adopt active and decided measures for bringing him to a sense of the duty which he owed equally to his own sovereign and to a state on terms of friendship with him, and for preventing the repetition of those vexatious, [insulting aggressions, on the part of the Burmese.

13. Subsequently to the despatch of the above instructions to the magistrate, we had the satisfaction to receive further reports from that officer, stating that the parties of the Burmese who had entered our territory had retired, and that vakeels had been deputed from the rajah with letters to his address and that of the officer commanding at the advanced station to the southward; communicating also intelligence which warranted a belief that the act of the party of Burmese troops who entered our territory was disavowed by the rajah, and had been punished by him in the persons of their leaders. The rajah's letter to the magistrate was couched in more civil and friendly terms than he had ever before employed in his correspondence, and related principally to a request that we should co-operate with him and his people for the seizure of the insurgent chiefs.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
5 February 1813.

14. The tenor of the information contained in the magistrate's despatches above alluded to, and especially the comparatively moderate and conciliatory tone of the letter addressed to him by the rajah, leading to the hope of an amicable and satisfactory termination of the affair in question, we concluded that the magistrate, on his receipt of the rajah's letter to his address, would have thought it proper to suspend the transmission of the remonstrance which we had directed him to address to the rajah, as being conceived in a more peremptory style than it would be necessary, under the actual circumstances of the case, to employ, the rajah appearing to manifest a disposition to forbear from future aggression, and to disavow and atone for the acts of violence recently committed by the Burmese troops within our territory.

15. We informed the magistrate, however, that it would still be necessary to renew, but in conciliatory language, the protest of the government against the late incursion of the Burmese, stating our belief that it was done without the authority or knowledge of the rajah, and that he would readily disavow it, and employ such means as he might judge effectual to prevent the occurrence of outrage similar to what had taken place. We further directed the magistrate to apprise the rajah distinctly that we viewed Kingberring as a rebel and an outlaw, and to explain to him generally the measures which had been adopted for the dispersion of Kingberring's followers, and the seizure of his person and of his principal adherents. We also desired the magistrate to signify to the rajah our willing consent to his proposition, that the forces of both governments should co-operate in measures for the apprehension of Kingberring, observing, however, that that co-operation must be limited to the operations of the troops of each state within its own territories, and that the Burmese troops must not on any account cross the frontier, without a specific invitation to that effect; and declaring that the British government would continue, as hitherto, scrupulously to observe that forbearance with respect to the Burmese territory. We at the same time cautioned the magistrate to be careful, in his communications with the rajah, to avoid any expression which might be construed into an intention to deliver Kingberring or his adherents, in the event of their apprehension, into the hands of the Burmese government; and to disclaim explicitly the engagement to that purport which the rajah had again, it appeared, attempted to fasten on the British government; stating to him that the disposal of those persons, when apprehended, was a point which could alone be determined by negotiation between the two states.

16. On the 29th ultimo, a despatch was received from the magistrate, reporting that the Burmahs had continued to remain quiet, and appeared to have relinquished all intention of committing further aggression on our territory, but that the rajah still maintained his position at Mungdoo stockade, on the frontier; and that notwithstanding the civil terms in which the rajah's letter to his address had been couched, he had not deemed it proper to suspend the transmission of the remonstrance which he had been instructed by our former orders to make to the rajah.

17. In the reply which we directed to be written to the despatch above alluded, we informed the magistrate that it would have been satisfactory to us if it had occurred to him to suspend the transmission of the remonstrance which he had been instructed to make to the rajah, until he had been apprised of the impression which the rajah's letter had produced on our minds, it being obvious that the instructions alluded to had been prepared under a very different view of the conduct and disposition of the rajah from that which his last letter was calculated to suggest. We expressed our expectation, however, that the rajah would be brought to understand that the orders of government under which the magistrate's letter to his address was framed, had been issued previously to the receipt by us of the rajah's letter to the magistrate.

18. A further consideration of the tenor of the recent communications from Arracan, led us to be of opinion that the tone of the representation to the rajah might be still further moderated, by omitting the requisition for his retirement from the frontier, and simply requiring an assurance that he would restrain his followers from any attempt to violate our territory, under the colour of pursuing the insurgents, or on any pretence whatever. We observed to the magistrate that a requisition to the rajah to withdraw his troops would not be altogether consistent with our acquiescence on the rajah's proposition, for the co-operation of the troops of both governments

governments in measures for the seizure of Kingberring and his associates, neither did the amount we remarked of the rajah's force, which appeared on credible authority not to exceed 3,000 men, and probably was considerably short even of that number, possess that imposing strength which would render a requisition for its retirement a measure necessary for the security of the frontier, or for the vindication of the dignity of our government.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
5 February 1813.

19. Adverting to the considerations stated in the preceding paragraph, we desired the magistrate in answering the rajah's letter to state to him, that in consequence of the friendly tenor of his letter, and the confidence of the British government in his sincerity, as well as with a view of enabling him more effectually to afford the co-operation of the Burmese forces in the pursuit of Kingberring, if he should return to that quarter, he (the magistrate) had been instructed to waive the requisition for the retirement of the troops from their advanced position.

20. In the 33<sup>d</sup> paragraph of our despatch of the 1st of August, we apprised your honourable court, that we had contemplated an arrangement for the removal of certain classes of the Mug refugees from Chittagong, to some other quarter of the honourable company's territories.

21. The report which we have received from the magistrate of Chittagong, on the several points regarding the different occupations, conditions, and modes of life of the Mugs residing in the district, and of which a copy is enclosed for the information of your honourable court, having enabled us to form a judgment on the practicability and expediency of the measure in question, we were satisfied that it could not be carried into execution in a manner to answer the end proposed, and we therefore resolved to suspend all further proceedings with reference to the prosecution of our views in that respect. The obstacles which chiefly opposed the execution of this design were, as your honourable court will observe from the magistrate's report, the prejudices of the Mugs themselves in favour of that part of the district of Chittagong in which they reside, from its vicinity to their native country, with which they continue at times to keep up an intercourse, and from its similitude in climate, soil and appearance to Arracan, abounding in hills and jungles, which are adapted to their habits and modes of life; a vicinity to the sea is also stated to be considered by them to be essential to the preservation of their health, and they are said to entertain a great dislike to quitting it for any length of time. If these prejudices continued to maintain a powerful influence over the minds of the Mugs, the magistrate stated his opinion, that when the meditated arrangement should be made public, numbers of them would return into Arracan, and would probably make a more desperate attempt than ever to recover their country.

List of Pacquet,  
N<sup>o</sup> 2.

22. With reference to the magistrate's remarks on what he terms the feudal system existing among the Mugs, we observed that we doubted the practicability of any sudden or violent change of that system, even if it were altogether certain that such a change were desirable. At all events we did not deem it necessary to authorize any active measures for the purpose of weakening or destroying the influence which the sudars may at present possess over the rest of the Mug community, and which may be expected generally to decline of itself, as the inferior classes acquire more settled habits of life, addict themselves to the pursuits of agriculture and trade, and obtain a knowledge of their rights, under the laws and regulations of the British government. A severe example of such of their leaders as were principally connected with Kingberring, and most active in seducing those under their influence to join the standard of that insurgent, appeared to be the only measure which could be adopted with the best hopes of success, in deterring the Mug emigrants from again assisting in similar attempts, tending to disturb the peace and amity subsisting between the two states; and we entertain a confident persuasion that when those leaders shall have been apprehended and punished, no further measures of severity or coercion will be required to maintain the future tranquillity of the province, and that that object will be fully attained by means of the ordinary military and police arrangements. A copy of our instructions to the magistrate on this subject is enclosed for the information of your honourable court.

List of Pacquet,  
N<sup>o</sup> 3.

23. In the 53<sup>d</sup> and two following paragraphs of our letter to your honourable court of the 21st of October last, we adverted to the seizure of a Mug sudar, named Masoom Sheckdar, for whose apprehension a reward of 1,000 rupees had been offered, and stated that we had informed the magistrate that we should sus-

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
5. February 1813.

Cons. 4 December,  
N° 27.

pend our decision relative to the appropriation of the reward until he should have furnished a report specifying the number and description of persons concerned in the seizure of that person, and the circumstances under which it was effected.

24. On the proceedings noted in the margin is recorded a despatch from the magistrate of Chittagong, in reply to our instructions, requiring the report alluded to in the preceding paragraph. The seizure having been effected by a party of sepoys, we informed the magistrate that it did not appear to government (an opinion sanctioned by the recorded sentiments of the late commander-in-chief on a similar occasion) that any objection existed to permitting the native officers and soldiers, who effected the apprehension of Masoom Sheckdar, to participate in the reward. It was considered, also, to be obviously just and proper that a fair proportion of the amount of the reward should be paid to the person or persons who gave the information which led to the seizure of the offender. We directed the magistrate to exercise his judgment on the proportion to be appropriated in that manner; and in concert with the commanding officer of the provincial battalion, to which corps we understood the party belonged, to proceed to a division of the remainder among the soubadar, havaldar and twelve sepoys, who actually apprehended Masoom Sheckdar, in the established proportion and scale of prize money to the different ranks. At the same time we stated to the magistrate that we had not overlooked the suggestion contained in Captain George's letter of the 28th October to the magistrate's address, a copy of which is included in the magistrate's despatch above referred to, that the whole of the party on duty at Ramoo should participate in the reward; but that it did not appear to us, that in such a case as the present, in which none of the party, except those actually employed, contributed, either by direct exertion, or by any species of co-operation to the accomplishment of the service, any should share except the individuals on whom the duty fell, either by rotation or selection.

25. In the 5th paragraph of this despatch, we informed your honourable court of the successful result of the attack on the collected force of Kingberring, under the personal command of that chief, which was made by the party under Lieutenant Young at Coxe's bazaar, on which occasion almost the whole of the boats and stores of Kingberring were taken possession of by Lieutenant Young's party. An application having afterwards been submitted by that officer, through the magistrate, soliciting that the captured property should be disposed of for the benefit of the captors, we instructed the magistrate to inform Lieutenant Young, in reply, that as a mark of the sense which we entertained of the zealous and active exertions of his detachment, in the service on which it had been employed, we had resolved that the grain found in the boats should be presented as a bounty to the captors, and we accordingly authorized the magistrate to direct it to be sold for their benefit, and the amount to be distributed according to the established proportion and scale of shares. We did not, however, judge it proper to authorize the grant of the boats and military stores, and we directed them to be reserved for the disposal of government. We have since determined that such of the boats as may not be useful in the service of the commissariat, or in any other department of the public service, and the disposal of which, by sale, may not be attended with the hazard of their falling into the hands of persons who will make an improper use of them, shall be sold, and the amount of the proceeds paid to the captors.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most faithful humble servants,

*Minto,*

*N. B. Edmonstone,*

*Arch. Seton.*

P. S. We have received information that an envoy from the viceroy of Pegu to this government was preparing to embark at Rangoon, and may shortly be expected to arrive. The object of his mission is to demand the surrender of Kingberring and his principal adherents, whom the Burmese government persists in believing, or at least asserting, to be in our possession. It would be premature to offer to your honourable court any remarks on the nature or probable result of this mission.



Extract from a DESPATCH from the Governor General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 29th March 1813.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
29 March 1813.

53. WE submitted to the honourable the court of directors, in a despatch under date the 5th of February, a narrative of transactions in Chittagong and on the frontier of Arracan, and up to the date of our latest advices we are happy to state that every thing in that quarter continues tranquil, and that the conduct and proceedings of the rajah of Arracan have assumed a friendly and pacific appearance. Two more of the principal insurgents, named Larungbaze and Meeza, have been apprehended, and the magistrate expresses his hope that the seizure of Kingberring will shortly be effected.

54. The march of reinforcements to the southward has been suspended, and the advanced period of the season will probably render it expedient shortly to recal all the regular troops to Chittagong; the same causes will, however, necessarily suspend any hostile operations on the part of the Burmese. We have not thought it necessary to address the honourable committee on this subject by the present despatch.

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Copy of a DESPATCH from the Governor General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 24th June 1813.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
24 June 1813.

Honourable Sirs,

IN our despatch to the honourable the secret committee, dated the 29th of March last, we had the honour to report the tranquil state of affairs on the frontier of Chittagong, and the friendly and pacific appearance which the conduct of the rajah of Arracan had assumed.

2. We propose, in the present address, to resume the narrative of events and transactions in that quarter from the 5th of February last, the date of our last letter in this department on the subject of Chittagong affairs up to the present time, premising, for the satisfaction of your honourable court, that nothing, since the date of our despatch to the honourable the secret committee above adverted to, has occurred to disturb the tranquillity which we had then the honour to report, although some circumstances tend to discourage an absolute confidence in the amicable and satisfactory adjustment of the questions existing between the two states.

3. On the consultation of the 11th February last is recorded a despatch from the magistrate, communicating the answer of the rajah of Arracan to the letter of remonstrance which the magistrate had addressed to him, under our orders, as stated in the 16th paragraph of our address to your honourable court of the 5th of that month.

4. The rajah's reply, although written in a style of civility, contains little more than a request for the surrender of the rebel chiefs. It was, however, so far satisfactory, in comparison with the rajah's former addresses, that he no longer accused the British government of countenancing the designs of the insurgents; but, on the contrary, he appeared to give us credit for using our endeavours to apprehend them. The magistrate stated, in the same despatch, that the Burmese continued quiet, and that the trade from Arracan to Lackpore and Dacca was reviving.

5. Although the tenor of the rajah's communications was satisfactory, and no parties of Burmese had attempted to cross the frontier since the month of January last, the magistrate nevertheless thought it proper, in communication with Colonel Dick, the officer commanding in the district of Chittagong, to proceed in reinforcing the troops stationed to the southward, so as to be ready to repel any further incursions which the Burmese might again attempt to make into our territory. Mr. Pechell reported, in the despatch in which the above intention is announced, the apprehension of Larangbhye, the chief surdar attached to Kingberring's party,—an event which he considered to be fatal to the success of any attempts which that insurgent might again make against Arracan. Larangbhye

Secret Cons.  
11 Feb. N° 17.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in Council,  
24 June 1813.

was one of the sirdars for whose apprehension we had offered a reward of 1,000 rupees. Mr. Pechell recommended that a similar reward should be offered for the seizure of Meizah, another of the insurgent sirdars; an object, in his opinion, of importance only inferior to that of Kingberring himself. We approved of Mr. Pechell's proposition, and authorized him to offer a reward to that amount in the same terms as for the other sirdars.

Cons. 19 February,  
N<sup>os</sup> 58 & 59.

6. On the proceedings of the annexed date is recorded a despatch from the magistrate, enclosing a translation of the letter which he had addressed to the rajah of Arracan, under the instructions conveyed to him in our secretary's letter of the 27th and 29th January last, the substance of which has already been reported to your honourable court in the 17th and following paragraphs of an address of the 5th February. Mr. Pechell transmitted, at the same time, a copy of his letter to Lieutenant-colonel Dick, suggesting the suspension of the advance of a reinforcement of troops to Ramoo, with reference to the pacific appearance which the proceedings of the Burmese had assumed, and from a wish not to excite suspicion or distrust in the minds of their chiefs.

Cons. 29 January,  
N<sup>os</sup> 30 & 34.

7. Notwithstanding the tenor of the rajah of Arracan's recent conduct and language, we thought it advisable to maintain a respectable force to the southward as long as the Burmese troops should continue on the frontier. We accordingly signified to the magistrate, that we did not consider it to be expedient to suspend the measures which were in progress for strengthening the post of Ramoo, and assembling an efficient force in that quarter of the district; observing to Mr. Pechell, that it did not appear to us to be probable that the advance of the remainder of the force to Ramoo would excite suspicion or apprehension in the mind of the rajah, since the measure must appear the natural consequence of the recent events, and Ramoo was at a sufficient distance from the frontier to preclude any just ground of alarm from the presence of a force at that station. We therefore directed that the arrangements for collecting the force at Ramoo should proceed as formerly concerted between Mr. Pechell and Lieutenant-colonel Dick.

Cons. 26 February,  
N<sup>os</sup> 12 & 13.

8. The despatch from Mr. Pechell, recorded on the consultation of the annexed date, contains a translation of the letter from the rajah of Arracan, in reply to Mr. Pechell's letter to his address, adverted to in the 6th paragraph of this despatch. In that letter the rajah denies that the Burmese troops had committed the outrages in the British territory with which they were charged in Mr. Pechell's letter to the rajah, and ascribes them to the Mugs; the fact, however, was too notorious to admit of a doubt, and the magistrate justly remarked, that it would have been much more satisfactory if the rajah had disclaimed its having been committed by his sanction, and expressed his regret at its continuance.

Secret Cons.  
26 Feb., N<sup>o</sup> 16.

9. On the proceedings noted in the margin is recorded a letter from Captain Canning, reporting intelligence received by two boats arrived from Arracan, of preparations which were said to be making by the Burmese, for sending a large force to the frontier, for the purpose of seizing Kingberring. Although the credibility of the intelligence was discountenanced by the tenor of the more recent information transmitted to us by the magistrate of Chittagong, we deemed it proper to communicate it to Mr. Pechell, that he might be apprised of the reports in circulation in the territory of Ava, and might direct his attention to the means of ascertaining their correctness or probability.

Secret Cons.  
12 March, N<sup>o</sup> 32.

10. Your honourable court will observe, by the magistrate's reply recorded as per margin, that similar reports to those received by Captain Canning had been propagated at Chittagong. Mr. Pechell expressed his disbelief of the truth of those rumours, and stated, that he had been informed that they were circulated by the government of Ava with a view to facilitate the surrender of the insurgent Mugs, by exciting the fears of the British government; a measure which, he observed, might be resorted to by such a government as that of Ava as one likely to be attended with success, from its ignorance of our principles and power.

Cons. 19 March,  
N<sup>o</sup> 60.

11. On the proceedings of the consultation of the annexed date your honourable court will observe a despatch from the magistrate, in which he adverts to the pacific and conciliatory conduct of the rajah of Arracan; and observes, with respect to the return of the Burmese troops into the interior, which had frequently been reported to the magistrate as about to take place, that he was disposed to hope that the rajah's protracted stay on the frontier was occasioned by his having  
to

to wait for the orders of his government ; but that, at all events, with reference to the advanced state of the season, were the Burmahs inclined for hostilities, the time would not admit of it. Their general conduct and the tenor of their recent communications, however, did not warrant, in the magistrate's judgment, any apprehensions of that nature.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen in council,  
24 June 1813

12. The despatches from Mr. Pechell, of the 13th and 18th March last, contain further reports of the peaceable disposition of the Burmese, and of the return of the principal chiefs from Mungoo's stockade into the interior, in consequence of the King of Ava's orders.

Cons. 26 March,  
23 & 26.

13. On the proceedings of the annexed date is recorded a despatch from Mr. Pechell, enclosing a translation of a letter from the rajah of Arracan to Lieut.-colonel Dick, renewing the demand for the surrender of the Mug sirdars ; and in a subsequent despatch Mr. Pechell transmitted a letter to the same effect, which the rajah had addressed to himself, and in reply to which he had signified to the rajah, in conformity to our former instructions, that the surrender of the insurgents was a question to be discussed between the two governments, and that he had no authority to give them up. In the same despatch Mr. Pechell reported the arrival of a new chief in the Burmese camp, apparently a man of consequence, and said to be in the confidence of the king of Ava.

Secret Cons.  
2 April, 37 & 38.

Cons. 9 April,  
N° 43.

14. In reply to the several despatches from Mr. Pechell, above adverted to, we observed that the real views and intentions of the Burmese government could not be collected from their late proceedings in Arracan. It did not appear to us, however, that any serious ground of belief existed that they meditated an attack on the company's territory during the present season ; and we stated our opinion, that any such design would probably be suspended until the result of the mission which was expected from Ava (to which we shall advert in the sequel) should be known to the Burmese government. We signified, at the same time, to Mr. Pechell, the propriety of his continuing carefully to observe the proceedings of the Burmese force on the Nauf, and to be prepared, as far as possible in the present season, to repel any aggression which they might venture to make.

15. The despatch from the magistrate, recorded on the consultation noted in the margin, contains a translation of a deposition by a person employed by Mr. Pechell to obtain intelligence in the Burmah camp, across the Nauf, stating, that a letter had been received there from the rajah of Arracan, with the information of the king of Ava's intention to make a pilgrimage to Gya and Benares, attended by an army of 40,000 men. The probability of some extravagant scheme being in the contemplation of the Burmese government was in some measure supported by the narrative of a merchant of Chittagong, who had lately returned to that station from Arracan, accompanied by the shakbunder of Arracan. The sum of the information collected from the merchant, for the particulars of which we refer your honourable court to the proceedings noted in the margin, was, that a plan had been formed by the Burmese government for uniting the principal states of India in a confederacy against the British government, with a view to expel the British force from India, and that the shakbunder was proceeding on a mission to the several courts to negotiate and arrange the confederacy.

Secret Cons.  
21 May, N° 15.

Cons. 4 June,  
N° 26.

16. Visionary and absurd as are the schemes ascribed to the king of Ava, we were not disposed to discredit the report of their being actually entertained by the ignorant, arrogant, and barbarous government of that country. It appeared to us, however, most probable, that the plan alluded to, of expelling the English from India, had been proposed to the king of Ava, or encouraged, by the shakbunder of Arracan, or other interested persons, for the purpose of forwarding their personal corrupt views. The merchant above mentioned having stated that the shakbunder had actually received, by order of his Burmese majesty, the sum of 20,000 rupees from the rajah of Arracan for his personal expenses, and that the money was on board his ship, and that he believed the shakbunder was also furnished with letters for the governor-general and the king of Delhi, we intimated to the magistrate that it would be proper to take such steps as were in his power to ascertain the fact of the money being actually on board the ship, or of the shakbunder having in his possession letters to any of the chiefs and princes of India. We also directed the magistrate to intimate to the shakbunder, that, as the public officer of a foreign state, it would be necessary for him to obtain the previous permission of the British government for proceeding from Chittagong to the presidency, or elsewhere.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
24 June 1813.

Cons. 11 June,  
N° 18.

17. The despatch from the magistrate of the 2d instant contains the latest intelligence we have received of the proceedings and supposed views of the Burmese government. A fakeer, deputed by Mr. Pechell to the capital of Arracan, for the purpose of obtaining information, having returned to Chittagong, Mr. Pechell transmitted to us his deposition, which your honourable court will find recorded with the magistrate's despatch above referred to, and of which the substance is, that he had conversed at the capital of Arracan with two musselmans, who had made their escape from Ummeerapoorra, and who informed him that two sirdars had set out from the capital, one with an army of 30,000, and the other with an army of 50,000 men; that after having marched five days journey from Ummeerapoorra, a letter had been received from the rajah of Arracan, in consequence of which the sirdars, with the armies under their command, had halted, and that their orders were, that if Kingberring was not delivered up during the present rains, they were to proceed, for war had been determined on. A private letter from Mr. Pechell, dated the 31st ultimo, contains some further communications respecting the designs ascribed to the Burmese government, in corroboration of the magistrate's report of the information received by him from the merchant before alluded to, but which does not require particular notice; your honourable court will find Mr. Pechell's letter recorded on the proceedings of the consultation last referred to.

Cons. 11 June,  
N° 17.

18. Your honourable court will observe, that notwithstanding the vague and uncertain nature of the information which has been collected on this subject, and the extravagance and improbability of the designs ascribed to the Burmese government, it all concurs to establish the belief that that government has not abandoned the design of insisting on, and perhaps attempting to enforce by its supposed power, the surrender of the insurgents. Without meaning to express any decided expectation of such an event, we shall think it prudent to be prepared at the close of the rains to resist any attempt which may be made by the Burmese government to molest our territory, and we shall consider the best means of effectually putting an end to this unsettled and vexatious condition of affairs, and to the repetition of these insults and aggressions to which, during so long a period of time, we have been exposed.

19. We do not conceive it to be probable that any attempt will be made until the Burmese government shall be apprised of the result of the mission to this government, to which we have above referred.

20. That mission was preceded by the arrival at the presidency of an agent attended by thirty followers, sent by the viceroy of Pegu, by order of the king of Ava, for the ostensible purpose of proceeding to Benares to obtain copies of certain religious writings, and to carry back with him to Rangoon a certain Burmah, now in Bengal, stated to have rendered himself an adept in sacred and other learning. For further particulars on this subject, we beg leave to refer your honourable court to the despatch from Captain Canning, late envoy at Ava, recorded as per margin, reporting the arrival of the agent at the presidency, and to the letter from the Persian secretary in reply, communicating to Captain Canning our free permission for the agent to proceed to Benares, and our resolution to provide him with a house and furniture during his stay at the presidency. The agent has subsequently left the presidency, and proceeded on his destination.

Political Cons.  
19 Feb. N° 77.  
N° 78.

21. Another private mission of a similar nature has accompanied the public mission from Rangoon.

Secret Cons.  
7 May, N° 22.

22. The political mission arrived at the presidency in the month of April last. Your honourable court will observe from the translation of the letter from the viceroy of Pegu, recorded as per margin, that the mission is not immediately from the king of Ava, as we had reason to expect it would be, but from the viceroy above-mentioned, and consists of three members, one of whom is Anthony George, the government interpreter at Rangoon, an Indian Portuguese of low condition. Your honourable court will also observe from the report of the Persian secretary, recorded as per margin, that the business of the mission is confined to delivering the viceroy's letter to the governor-general, and receiving and carrying back his lordship's answer. The only point of business contained in the viceroy's letter is the renewal of the demand for the surrender of the insurgents,  
Kingberring

Secret Cons.  
7 May, N° 23.

Kingberring, Larungbaze, Balaguin, and Naleklon. The deputies have stated that the object of the king of Ava in demanding the surrender of the fugitives in question, is not to inflict any punishment on them, but merely to keep them in the power of the Burmese government, so as to prevent them from engaging in further attempts to subvert his Burmese majesty's authority in the province of Arracan.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
24 June 1813

23. We propose, at an early period, to deliver to the deputies the answer to the viceroy's letter, on which subject we shall have the honour to report to your honourable court hereafter. No opportunity has yet occurred for the return of the mission to Rangoon.

24. We now return to the correspondence with the magistrate of Chittagong.

25. In the despatch recorded as per margin, Mr. Pechell reports the death of Larungbaze, one of the chief insurgent sirdars, of whose apprehension we had the honour to apprise your honourable court in the fifth paragraph of this address. Mr. Pechell also states that he has received information of Kingberring being in the hills, on the uninhabited part of the Chittagong district, and that he had renewed his correspondence with the Mugs at Coxe's bazaar. Accounts have also been received by Mr. Pechell of a battle having taken place between Kingberring and one of his chieftains who had lately separated from him, an event which the magistrate observes, if confirmed, will warrant a hope that the adherents of that insurgent chief are beginning to grow weary of a mode of life, which produces nothing but present hardship and personal deprivation, and will entail on them future punishment and ruin,

Secret Cons.  
28 May, N° 75.

26. Your honourable court will find in Mr. Pechell's despatches, reports of the attempts which had been made at different times to seize Kingberring without success. It is satisfactory to observe, however, that in his present state of weakness and distress he cannot renew his schemes for disturbing the tranquillity of the frontier. Mr. Pechell has not abandoned the hope of effecting his apprehension.

27. The magistrate in his despatch, recorded as per margin, has suggested the expediency of holding out to Kingberring a promise that he would not be delivered up to the Burmese, in the belief that, under such an assurance, he would surrender himself to the British government. Mr. Pechell has also suggested that the Burmese might be permitted to send parties into our territory in search of Kingberring, observing that their fitness for service in the sort of country in which he is concealed would give them a fairer prospect of success than our own troops. The first of these propositions appeared to us to be nugatory, as we felt assured that Kingberring would not surrender himself; and to the latter we expressed a decided objection, grounded on the inexpediency of inviting or permitting the Burmese to enter our territory on any consideration whatever.

Cons. 15 May,  
N° 86.

28. In one of his despatches above referred to, the magistrate reported the apprehension of an adherent of Kingberring, named Jannoo, who had been concerned in disturbing the public peace at Harrung, in the months of September and October last, and solicited our instructions whether he should be dealt with according to regulation 4th, of 1799, for the trial of persons charged with offences against the state.

Secret Cons.  
9 April, N° 44

29. Under all the circumstances of this person's case, we were of opinion that he should not be brought to trial in the manner prescribed by the regulation above mentioned, since, although there could be no doubt of his criminality, or of his being a fit object of punishment, it was very uncertain that the Moham-medan law of treason, by which he must be tried under that regulation, would reach his case. The consequence would be his acquittal; and the right which we now possessed of treating him as a state prisoner, and imposing such a degree of restraint on his person as might be judged expedient for the public interests, would be greatly embarrassed if not superseded. Such a result of his trial would also be inconsistent with the repeated declarations of this government, that the surrender of Kingberring and his associates might be made a subject of negotiation between the British government and the state of Ava, and might form a ground of just complaint on the part of the Burmese; our resolution was communicated to the magistrate in a despatch from our secretary, recorded on the proceedings of the annexed date.

Secret Cons.  
15 April, N° 65.

N° 66.

30. In another letter recorded on the same consultation, we signified to the magistrate our resolution to carry into effect a plan which we had for some time had in contemplation; viz. to remove the Mug sirdars, their families and followers, who were in the predicament of state prisoners, from Dacca and Chittagong, where they are at present confined, to a distant station, where the chance of their escape and the means of maintaining an intercourse with their countrymen, detrimental to the peace of the country, would be diminished, and the fortress of Chunar appeared to us to be the most proper place for their confinement. On this subject we directed the commandant of the garrison to correspond with Mr. Pechell and the magistrate of Dacca, with respect to their accommodation and removal.

Cons. 15 May,  
N° 84.

31. On the proceedings of the consultation of the 15th ultimo is recorded a despatch from the magistrate, in reply to the instructions regarding the proposed measure of removing the Mug sirdars and their families under the magistrate's charge to Chunar, enclosing a complete list of all the sirdars and their adherents, amounting to 102 persons, with a statement of the grounds of their apprehension, in order to enable us to determine whether it was expedient that the whole should be despatched to Chunar, or whether some of them from defect of proof, or circumstances of extenuation, should be exempted from the operation of that measure.

32. In reply to the magistrate's despatch, we signified to Mr. Pechell that we did not contemplate the removal to Chunar of the numerous class of persons comprehended in the list transmitted by him; that arrangement was not intended to be extended beyond the sirdars and others, whose residence near the frontier of Arracan might tend to revive disturbances in that quarter, including, eventually, their families. Being desirous of being more distinctly apprised of the nature and degree of guilt of each individual, as far as it could be ascertained, we directed Mr. Pechell to institute an inquiry, in each particular case, into the grounds of suspicion against the party, and to report the result, with his opinion, for our consideration and decision; commencing with the sirdars and others principally implicated. We intimated to the magistrate that a similar course of proceeding would be necessary with respect to the Mugs, who were under restraint at Dacca, and we directed the magistrate to report whether the investigation of the case of those persons would not be carried on more conveniently by him than at Dacca, without however removing them from thence. We directed the magistrates, both of Chittagong and Dacca, to delay the removal of the Mugs till further orders. We are sorry to add that our counter-orders did not reach the magistrate of Dacca till after the Mugs had been embarked and sent away, but we have despatched orders to the intermediate stations directing their return to Dacca, where they will await our further orders. The correspondence on this subject is recorded on the proceedings noted in the margin.

Cons. 11 June,  
N° 19 & 22.

33. As being connected with the subject of the late mission to Ava, we shall here advert to some correspondence with Captain Canning since his return to the presidency, which it may be proper to bring under the notice of your honourable court.

34. A memorial having been received from Captain Luck, commander of the ship Admiral Drury, praying the interference of the British government to obtain compensation from the government of Ava for the detention of his ship at Rangoon, and for bringing a Burmese mission to Bengal, we directed the Persian secretary to transmit copies of the memorial in question and the papers connected with it to Captain Canning, then proceeding on his mission to Rangoon, and to desire that under the authority with which he was invested, to inquire into and redress, as far as circumstances might render practicable, grievances complained of by British subjects against those of the king of Ava, he would direct his attention to the injuries complained of by Captain Luck and endeavour to procure redress.

Political Cons.  
15 Nov. 1811,  
N° 34 & enclosures.

35. On the proceedings of the consultation of the annexed date is recorded Captain Canning's report of his proceedings under those orders, stating his regret that the avarice, duplicity and falsehood of the viceroy had proved an invincible obstacle against his obtaining any compensation for the act of injustice which Captain Luck had suffered at the hands of the Rangoon government. For the details of Captain Canning's conferences with the viceroy on that subject, we beg to refer your honourable court to the despatch itself, as exhibiting a most remarkable instance

Political Cons.  
2 October 1812,  
N° 56.

instance of gross falsehood and palpable and absurd contradiction, which the viceroy did not hesitate to employ on that occasion.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
24 June 1813

36. On the consultation of the annexed date is recorded a letter from the late envoy, transmitting a memorial from Mr. Rowland, the Burmese interpreter to government, soliciting the grant of the extra allowance, which he received during his attendance on Captain Canning on his late mission to Rangoon, as a permanent addition to the fixed salary of his office, as Burmese interpreter to government; we directed the Persian secretary to intimate to Captain Canning that we could not discern in the memorial any grounds on which Mr. Rowland could justly found a pretension to the solicited augmentation of salary, at the same time we signified our satisfaction at the favourable testimony borne by Captain Canning to Mr. Rowland's merits and services, and observed that the continuance of the same laudable conduct on his part would give him a claim to our consideration whenever he might be compelled, by age or infirmity, to retire from the duties of his situation.

Cons. 19 February,  
N<sup>os</sup> 74 & 75.

37. On the consultation of the date noted in the margin, is recorded a letter from the late envoy on the subject of remuneration to Edward Dr. Cuize, the sub-interpreter to the late mission, for arrears of pay, presents to several persons on his way to Ummeerapoor, whither he had been deputed with the presents from the governor-general to the king of Ava, and for the losses which he had sustained by plunder and robbery on his way thither. A further letter from Captain Canning on the same subject is recorded on the consultation of the date noted in the margin.

Political Cons.  
2 April, N<sup>o</sup> 43.

38. Under all these circumstances of the case, we considered it to be equitable that Dr. Cuize, and the servants who were with him, should be reimbursed in the value of the property of which they had been plundered during the deputation of the former on the public service to Ummeerapoor, amounting to sicca rupees 244. We also authorized the payment of the amount of the arrears on account of wages, and the charge incurred by Dr. Cuize in presents, amounting to sicca rupees 314.

Political Cons.  
15 April, N<sup>o</sup> 26.

39. Captain Canning having referred to a journal kept by Dr. Cuize of his proceedings on his journey to Ummeerapoor, which may contain useful or interesting information, we desired Captain Canning to furnish us with a copy of it.

40. We have also authorized the payment of sicca rupees 2,189 to Captain M<sup>c</sup>Carthy, commander of the brig Virginia, on account of nineteen days demurrage of the brig, and the loss of a cable in the service of the government of Rangoon. Captain M<sup>c</sup>Carthy's application for reimbursement to that amount, and the reply which we directed to be addressed to him, are recorded on the proceedings of the date noted in the margin.

Political Cons.  
5 November 1811,  
N<sup>os</sup> 36 & 37.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,  
Honourable sirs, your most faithful humble servants,

*Minto,*  
*N. B. Edmonstone,*  
*Arch. Seton.*

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Governor General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 1st October 1813.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
1 October 1813.

Honourable Sirs,

IN our despatch of the 24th of June last, on the subject of Chittagong affairs, and our recent transactions with the Burmese, we had the honour to apprise your honourable court of the arrival of a political mission at the presidency from Rangoon, with a letter from the viceroy of Pegu, renewing the demand for the surrender of the principal Mug insurgents, and we stated that the business of the mission was understood to be limited to the delivery of the viceroy's letter to the governor-general, and to receiving and carrying back his lordship's answer.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
1 October 1813.

2. The viceroy's letter being confined to a requisition on the part of his Burmese majesty for the surrender of the persons of the insurgents, Kingberring, Larungbaze, and certain of their associates, and his excellency having stated, as the grounds of his demand, that "if they be left to their own liberty they will ruin our (his Burmese majesty's) poor subjects, and be the cause of the bloodshed of millions;" the governor-general, in the answer which his lordship returned to the viceroy's letter, stated, that the British government was no less impressed with the inexpediency of leaving the insurgent chiefs at large than the government of Ava, and that the viceroy must be well aware of the exertions which it had made to apprehend them. Our efforts, however, his lordship observed, had unfortunately not yet been attended with complete success; for although some had been apprehended, others continued to elude the vigilance and activity of the British officers and troops. Among the latter was Kingberring, but he was reduced to the condition of an outlaw and a fugitive, and it might be hoped that he would not be able to renew his evil practices, and might either be taken prisoner or compelled, by his necessities, to give himself up. Larungbaze, his lordship stated, had been apprehended by the officers of the British government; but he was in a state of extreme misery, and had since died in confinement. Nukeloo was in custody, with other inferior chiefs.

3. His lordship proceeded to state, that it must be obvious to the viceroy's mind, that with every desire to gratify his excellency's wishes, the measures of the British government must be regulated by those maxims and principles on which its institutions, laws, and usages are founded. It would be contrary to those principles, his lordship observed, to surrender to a foreign state persons who, being settled in the territories of the British government, had become its subjects, and whose offences against that government, amongst which was comprised the disturbance of the peace of other states, were properly cognizable only by its own institutions. His lordship expressed his persuasion, therefore, that the viceroy would perceive and acknowledge the justice of the grounds on which this government felt it to be its duty to decline surrendering the persons of those of the rebel Mug chiefs who were in the custody of the British government, assuring the viceroy at the same time of the determination, dictated no less by the interests of the British government than by its friendship for the Burmese state, to keep them in the most strict confinement, as well as to exert every effort to seize the persons of those who were still at large, and to prevent the renewal of those practices which had disturbed the tranquillity of the frontier, and hazarded the interruption of the friendship between the two states.

4. In reply to the declaration contained in the viceroy's letter, that the object of his Burmese majesty in demanding the surrender of the fugitives was not to inflict punishment on them, but to keep them in the power of the Burmese government, so as to prevent their engaging in further attempts to subvert his Burmese majesty's authority in Arracan, his lordship stated, that as that object could be equally attained by their being kept in custody by the British government, he felt confident that the assurances which he had now given would afford the fullest satisfaction to the mind of his Burmese majesty.

Secret Cons.  
30 July, N° 21.

5. His lordship's letter to the viceroy is recorded on the consultation of the annexed date.

Secret Cons.  
20 August, N° 32.

6. By the official note of the Persian secretary, recorded as per margin, your honourable court will observe, that on the 16th August that officer offered to deliver the governor-general's letter to his excellency the viceroy into the hands of the Burmese deputies; but that they hesitated to receive it, observing that it would become public; that they had received their final despatches, and that they had no immediate prospect of being able to return to Rangoon; and that if the viceroy should hear that they had delayed their departure after their receipt of those despatches, they might incur his excellency's displeasure. The Persian secretary stated to them, in reply, that he had no objection to suspend the delivery of it, provided it was distinctly understood that their return to Rangoon was not retarded in consequence of the letter not having been committed to their hands. With this understanding on the part of the deputies the delivery of the governor-general's letter continues to be suspended.



7. On the proceedings of the date noted in the margin, your honourable court will observe a memorial addressed by the Burmese deputies at the presidency to the governor-general, stating their request, that as they had been informed that of the three insurgent chiefs, Kingberring, Larungbaze and Nukeloo, the latter only was in custody of the British government at Dacca, he might be delivered up to them, that they might carry him back with them to their master.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in Council,  
1 October 1813

Secret Cons  
20 August, N° 20

8. In transmitting the memorial above referred to, Captain Canning, in his letter, which is recorded as per margin, observed, that the chief object of the deputies appeared to be to consult their own safety, and to screen themselves in some degree from persecution on their return to their own country. They had uniformly expressed the utmost dread of returning without having effected the object of their mission. Captain Canning further stated, that by entering into a correspondence with government, the deputies wished to make it appear that no effort had been wanting on their part to obtain the surrender of the rebel chiefs; and suggested, that as such a measure might prove a benefit to them, it might be deserving of our humane consideration to make a reply to their memorial, previously to the delivery of the letter to the viceroy's address.

Secret Cons.  
20 August, N° 19

9. Captain Canning further stated, that he had been requested by the deputies to submit to the consideration of government the deficiency of their funds, which they stated to have been exhausted by a longer residence at Calcutta than they had calculated on, and to solicit some pecuniary assistance from the government. On this point Captain Canning observed, that although the deputies could have no positive claim on the liberality of government, yet, when the peculiar situation in which they were placed, and by which they would be exposed to great probable difficulty and embarrassment on their return to their own country, should be taken into consideration, it might be consistent with the munificence of the British government to grant a moderate donation to each of the members of the Burmah mission of 1,000 rupees.

10. Concurring in the propriety of returning an answer to the memorial from the Burmese deputies, as recommended by Captain Canning, we directed the secretary to address a note to them, corresponding in substance with the letter addressed to the king by the governor-general, to be delivered to them by Captain Canning.

11. Your honourable court will find the note, which was accordingly delivered to the deputies, recorded on the proceedings of the consultation above referred to.

Cons. 20 August,  
N° 22

12. We also resolved to adopt Captain Canning's suggestion, for the reasons stated by him, with respect to granting the deputies a donation of 1,000 rupees each, and he was accordingly authorized to receive the amount from the treasury for that purpose.

13. We have also directed the Persian secretary to prepare presents to the amount of 2,000 rupees, to accompany the governor-general's letter to the viceroy, in return for some presents of inconsiderable value which accompanied the viceroy's letter to his lordship's address. The deputies have not yet left the presidency, but they propose to return by an early opportunity to Rangoon.

14. With respect to the Burmese agent, who was deputed by the viceroy of Pegu for the ostensible purpose of purchasing religious writings at Benares, as reported to your honourable court in the 20th paragraph of our letter from this department of the 24th June last, we have received notice from Captain Canning of his return to the presidency, and have directed that officer to intimate to him that it is time for him to return to Ava, since the professed object of his journey is accomplished. It appears that the agent, while at that city, made no attempt to obtain any sacred writings, but was engaged in secret conferences with some Bramins at that place, who carry on an intercourse with Ava; as we were of opinion that that intercourse could not be attended with any mischief, and as we had no means of convicting them of any traitorous correspondence, there being nothing against them but suspicions of a nature not sufficient to form the ground of a proceeding, we did not deem it necessary to institute any inquiry into the contemptible intrigues which the Burmese and their Bramin confederates might be carrying on.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
1 October 1813.

15. Having learned by a private communication from Captain Canning that the agent proposed to carry with him to Ava, as a present to the king, some young Hindoostanee females; we have, in the same form, directed Captain Canning to inquire into this matter, with a view to interpose our authority to prevent the agent from carrying those persons away against their will.

16. In the 15th and 16th paragraphs of our letter of the 24th June last, we apprised your honourable court of the arrival at Chittagong of the shahbunder of Arracan, charged, as was alleged, with a mission to the several courts of India, to negotiate and arrange a confederacy among the native powers to expel the English nation from the country; and we stated that the magistrate had been directed to intimate to the shahbunder, that, as the public officer of a foreign state, he must obtain the permission of the British government before he should leave Chittagong to proceed to the presidency or elsewhere.

Secret Cons.  
25 June, N° 24.  
16 July, N° 17.

17. On the proceedings of the date inserted in the margin are recorded two despatches from the magistrate, communicating some further particulars respecting the supposed designs of the shahbunder, which had been collected from a merchant, in whose vessel the shahbunder had come to Chittagong, and from a person employed to navigate that ship. Mr. Pechell having reported that the shahbunder had in his possession a letter for the governor-general from the rajah of Arracan, we directed that he should be required to deliver it up to Mr. Pechell, for the purpose of its being forwarded to the presidency.

Secret Cons.  
23 July, N° 4.

Secret Cons.  
17 Sept. N° 16.

18. The object of that letter, which is recorded as per margin, is to request permission for the shahbunder to proceed to Delhi, in quest of sacred writings and a few articles of curiosity, as suitable presents for his Burmese majesty; however contemptible these plans of the Burmese must be considered to be, your honourable court will, we doubt not, concur with us in opinion, that the emissaries of that government ought not to be permitted to travel through our provinces for such purposes.

19. Having, as already reported to your honourable court, permitted an agent from the Burmese government to proceed to Benares, for the ostensible purpose of purchasing religious writings, whose return to the presidency is adverted to in a preceding paragraph, we did not feel disposed to repeat this indulgence, especially when the king had already the agent, above alluded to, in Bengal, who might be employed on this service, even if the mission of an agent to Delhi to purchase Hindoo writings were not itself altogether absurd, and a manifest pretence intended to cover some other object; and we resolved therefore to refuse permission to the shahbunder to proceed thither.

20. The governor-general accordingly addressed a letter to the rajah of Arracan in reply, stating that it was not consistent with the practice of this government to permit the agents of foreign states to travel through the provinces subject to its dominion, for purposes such as described in the rajah's letter; and observing, that the relaxation of that rule in the instance of the agent lately deputed from Rangoon by command of the king of Ava, and permitted to proceed to Benares, was a special mark of respect and consideration for his Burmese majesty, and that similar permission could not be granted in other cases without suspending altogether a general observance, to which it formed a remarkable exception. His lordship, at the same time, stated, that no inconvenience would result in consequence of the return of the agent without accomplishing his proposed journey, as on the rajah's furnishing a statement of the writings and other articles, required, they would be procured through the agency of proper persons employed by the British government.

Secret Cons.  
17 Sept. N° 17.

21. The governor-general's letter to the rajah will be found recorded on the proceedings of the date noted in the margin.

22. We now resume the narrative of events and transactions connected with the proceedings of Kingberring and his followers since the close of our despatch to your honourable court of the 24th June.

23. In the 26th paragraph of that address, we reported to your honourable court that Kingberring was reduced to such a state of distress as to be unable to renew his schemes for disturbing the tranquillity of the frontier; and that the magistrate had not abandoned the hope of effecting his apprehension. That hope, however,

has

has hitherto been disappointed : Kingberring has continued to lurk in the hills and jungles in the south-eastern part of Chittagong, and the unhealthiness which prevails in that quarter during the season of the rains, has rendered it impossible to detach parties of sepoys in pursuit of him.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
1 October 1813.

24. By a letter which we have lately received from Mr. Pechell, recorded as per margin, it appears that as the fair season is approaching, Kingberring is again meditating a renewal of his attempts against Arracan. The darogah stationed at Ramoo has reported, that a letter has been sent by Kingberring to the Mug inhabitants of Coxe's bazaar apprising them of his intention, and desiring them to hold themselves in readiness to join him in his expedition ; Mr. Pechell observing in that despatch, that the people of Coxe's bazaar are favorable to Kingberring's cause, and provided they can escape detection, are but too ready to assist him in the designs which he may form against Arracan.

Secret Cons.  
10 Sept. N° 16.

25. In the same despatch Mr. Pechell stated, that the emigrants who came over from Arracan last year, and who have resided principally in the hills and jungles, have commenced a system of plundering the inhabitants of the plains, in the manner of dakoits, attacking the houses of the inhabitants in armed bodies of 40 or 50, and again retreating with their booty into their fastnesses in the hills and jungles, where all trace of them is lost.

26. A further despatch from the magistrate of the 31st August last, recorded on the proceedings noted in the margin, contains a copy of a letter from the officer commanding a party at the advanced post of Ramoo, enclosing a translation of a letter addressed to him by Kingberring ; your honourable court will observe that, in that letter, Kingberring openly avows his intention of invading Arracan, and desires that the British government may not interpose to prevent the prosecution of his designs, as they are not directed against its interests. The magistrate stated his opinion, that it was probable that Kingberring would make the attempt, and that it appeared that he had gained over to his cause some of the hill savages called Hoipees, but who would be able to render him little effectual service.

Secret Cons.  
10 Sept. N° 18.

N° 19.

27. Adverting to the persevering obstinacy with which Kingberring has continued to pursue his views on Arracan, and to prolong by that means the disturbances which have so long agitated that country, and the contiguous district of Chittagong, and have exposed to interruption the friendly relations subsisting between the British government and the state of Ava, we were decidedly of opinion that this pertinacious conduct on the part of Kingberring, justified and required a departure from that lenient and considerate course of conduct towards him which the British government had hitherto pursued. The great benefit which Kingberring and his family had enjoyed for a course of years, previous to the late disturbances, from the protection of the British government, and the extraordinary forbearance which had been manifested towards him by that government under circumstances of the highest provocation, ought to have produced on his part a confidence in its justice, and a disposition to make some sacrifice in order to conciliate its goodwill.

28. Your honourable court is fully aware that the uneasiness which has for some years subsisted between the state of Ava and the British government, was created and has been inflamed by the enterprize of Kingberring alone ; and the unwillingness of the British government to acquiesce in the repeated requisitions of the king of Ava for the surrender of his person, with his principal adherents, in the event of their apprehension, has mainly contributed to keep alive the jealousy entertained of our designs by the king, and induced him, notwithstanding the most solemn assurance to the contrary, and the evident absurdity of the supposition, to suspect us of encouraging Kingberring's proceedings.

29. We are confident that your honourable court will concur with us in the inexpediency of our submitting to be exposed to the hazard of incurring those inconveniences any longer, from consideration for a person whose general conduct and systematic infringement of the laws of the British government, and aggressions against a friendly state, show him to be so little entitled to regard ; and that you will approve the resolution which we have taken, to declare to Kingberring in express terms our determination, if he shall renew his attempts against Arracan, and hereafter come into the hands of the British government, to surrender him to the Burmese. A declaration of a similar resolution regarding those who may engage in

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
1 October 1813.

his designs will be communicated to his followers, and a proclamation to the same effect circulated among the Mugs, settled at Coxe's bazaar, and in other parts of Chittagong.

30. We are disposed to hope, that a menace to this effect may induce Kingberring to reflect on the consequences in which he may involve himself by a prosecution of his designs, and that it will deter the Mugs from joining in his enterprizes. There can be little doubt, that he and his followers are encouraged to persevere in their schemes, by a conviction that the British government will not, under any circumstances, deliver them to their enemies; and are tempted to abuse the known lenity of the English character, under a persuasion that the utmost punishment that they will suffer, will not extend beyond personal restraint, the dread of which cannot be supposed to be any counterpoise to the delusive hope of regaining their native country, and retrieving their fortunes.

31. The resolution which we have now announced to your honourable court has been adopted with great reluctance, and only under a firm belief that such a measure is become absolutely necessary; and that the conduct of Kingberring and his followers has been of that criminal nature which amply warrants the resort to a measure adverse to the usual practice of the British government, and not to be employed in ordinary cases. We felt, however, that we were required by the most powerful motives of duty and public principle to relieve the subjects of the honourable company from the evils to which they continued to be exposed by the repeated enterprizes of Kingberring, and to endeavour to avert the extremity of a war with the Burmese government, which would be a probable consequence of the renewal of the designs of that person, and of the erroneous view which the king of Ava would unquestionably continue to take of the conduct and principles of the British government, with relation to the Mug emigrants.

32. Under all the circumstances of the case, the surrender of Kingberring and his principal associates cannot but be considered to be amply justified in the event of his renewing his designs after the warning which he will receive, if such a measure shall be found necessary to secure the peace of the country.

33. While, however, we have determined to declare this resolution to the parties, in the most public and impressive manner, we have taken care not to put it out of our power to recede from it if circumstances should render such a proceeding expedient; and we have accordingly resolved to abstain from conveying any communication of that resolution to the Burmese authorities, which might have the effect of tying up our hands, and giving to the government of Ava a pretext for demanding, on the ground of our own official declaration, the surrender of Kingberring and his followers, should they come into our power.

34. We have instructed the magistrate, to whom this resolution has been communicated, to be careful to regulate his correspondence or communication with the Burmese upon the principle above adverted to; and although we are aware that the Burmese officers may obtain information of the intention of the British government, on the subject of delivering up the insurgents, by means of the proclamation to which we have alluded in a preceding paragraph, yet there is a wide difference in effect between a knowledge of our intentions so obtained, and a formal declaration of them: our measures will not be embarrassed by the former.

Secret Cons.  
10 Sept. N° 21.

35. On the proceedings of the annexed date, your honourable court will find recorded a draft of the proclamation; which we have deemed it expedient to furnish to the magistrate for the purpose of being circulated among the Mugs, settled in different parts of the districts of Chittagong. We have instructed the magistrate to take measures for sending copies of it to Kingberring's present station, or adopting such other means as may appear to him best adapted to ensure Kingberring's early knowledge of the intentions of the British government.

Secret Cons.  
10 Sept. N° 21 (A.)

36. Mr. Pechell having stated in his despatch last referred to, his intention of addressing the rajah of Arracan on the subject of Kingberring's meditated invasion, we directed the secretary to signify our approbation of that intention, and to transmit to him the draft of a letter, according to the terms of which we were desirous that he should address the rajah. Your honourable court will find the draft of the letter recorded on the date noted in the margin.

37. By the despatch, however, subsequently received from Mr. Pechell, and recorded as per margin, your honourable court will observe that Mr. Pechell had fulfilled his intention of addressing the rajah of Arracan previously to his receipt of the draft of the letter adverted to in the preceding paragraph. As the tenor of Mr. Pechell's letter to the rajah corresponded to a certain extent with that draft, and was otherwise unexceptionable, we signified to Mr. Pechell that it would not be necessary to address a second letter to the rajah for conveying to him what had been omitted.

38. Mr. Pechell having recommended that the intercourse, which it appears subsists between some of the Mugs, in the district of Chittagong, and Kingberring's post in the hills, should be restrained, we approved of the measure, and directed him to communicate on the subject with Lieutenant-colonel Dick, and in concert with that officer to establish posts at such places as might be considered best adapted for the purpose.

39. Mr. Pechell having called our attention to the probability, under the supposition of Kingberring's invading Arracan, of his being beaten back and followed into Chittagong by the Burmese troops, and the eventual expediency of augmenting the military force in that district, we signified to Mr. Pechell that we were aware that in the event of Kingberring's renewing his attempts on Arracan, the Burmese might have the temerity to enter the British territory in pursuit of him; but that we considered the force at present in Chittagong, including the augmentation of the provincial battalion, which it has recently been found indispensably necessary to order, to be sufficient to protect that province from any desultory incursions of the Burmese. If their conduct hereafter shall compel the British government to adopt a more comprehensive system of measures, we shall be prepared to provide for the defence of Chittagong, which, in such a contingency, will of course be a primary object of attention.

40. We also approved of the intention of the magistrate to select an intelligent person to convey the letter which he had addressed to the rajah, with a view of obtaining accurate information of the state of affairs in Arracan, and the proceedings and probable designs of the Burmese in that quarter.

41. With a view to check the outrages committed by the late emigrants from Arracan, adverted to in a preceding paragraph of this despatch, the magistrate suggested an arrangement which he conceived might be attended with beneficial effects, namely, the establishment of a tannah at Cox's bazaar, the darogah of which should be a Mug of respectability, and denominated sirdar of the place, to be vested with the power of exercising the usual duties of a police darogah: on this point we have informed Mr. Pechell that we are rather disposed to try the effect of the measure of the proclamation to the purpose above described, as the most likely to tranquillize the country, and which will probably supersede the necessity of an arrangement of the nature suggested by Mr. Pechell, and afford the means of settling the Mugs, and encouraging them to follow peaceful and industrious pursuits. The letter to the magistrate, containing an exposition of our sentiments, and conveying our instructions to the effect above described, will be found recorded on the proceedings of the date noted in the margin.

42. We shall now advert to the progress of the arrangement which we had the honour to report to your honourable court in our despatch of the 24th June, with respect to removing the Mug sirdars, with their families and followers, who were in the predicament of state prisoners, to a distance from the frontier. In that despatch we stated to your honourable court, that the fort of Chunar appeared to us to be the most proper place for their confinement; we have since determined to select Bunar, it having been ascertained that they could be more conveniently accommodated there than at the former place, and without incurring further expense in repairing buildings for their reception.

43. In the 32d paragraph of our address to your honourable court, last adverted to, we informed your honourable court that we had instructed the magistrate of Chittagong to institute an inquiry into the grounds of suspicion against each individual in confinement; and we apprised your honourable court that we had sent orders to the intermediate stations, directing the return to Dacca of the Mug sirdars who had previously been ordered to be despatched to Chunar, until such investigations should be made.

Secret Cons.  
2 July, N° 15.

44. Those counter-orders were received at Moorshedabad in time to prevent the further progress of the Mug sirdars above alluded to, and the magistrate of that city, in his despatch recorded as per margin, reported their return to Dacca.

Secret Cons.  
16 July, N° 22, &c.  
30 d° - 18.  
20 Aug. 23 & 27.  
3 Sept. 12 & 23.  
24 d°, 17 & 25.

45. On the proceedings of the annexed dates is recorded a series of despatches from the magistrate of Chittagong, reporting on the cases of the Mug prisoners; for the details of which, and for our decision on each case, with the grounds of those decisions, we must refer your honourable court to the despatches themselves, and our resolutions communicated to Mr. Pechell in reply.

46. Your honourable court will be pleased to observe, that we have determined to remove to Bunar such of the Mug prisoners only as come within the description of sirdars, whose delinquency has been established to our conviction, and whose release or residence in Chittagong, or the vicinity, would be attended with inconvenience and hazard to the public tranquillity. Some persons of inferior rank we have directed to be retained in confinement at Chittagong till the troubles in that quarter shall have subsided, provided the magistrate shall be aware of no objection to the arrangement; and others, against whom no criminating facts were established, and whose liberation was not likely to be attended with any inconvenience, have been released on security for their peaceable behaviour, or under written engagements not to join or afford assistance to the insurgents.

47. We have applied the same principles to the case of the sirdar Nukeloo and other prisoners at Dacca.

Secret Cons.  
20 August, N° 28.

48. On the proceedings noted in the margin is recorded a petition, which was presented to us by an emissary from the sirdar Nukeloo, sent by him from Dacca. Although we attached no credit to the petitioner's statement of the manner in which Lieutenant-colonel Morgan obtained possession of his person, yet, as it was desirable that the actual circumstances attending his arrest should be distinctly placed on record, we directed the magistrate of Chittagong to report for our information whatever might be known to him on the subject.

Secret Cons.  
10 Sept N° 22.

49. On the proceedings of the annexed date, your honourable court will find, recorded the magistrate's report on the circumstances stated in Nukeloo's petition. The result of Mr. Pechell's inquiries satisfied us of what indeed we entertained no doubt, that the assertion in the petition relative to the manner in which he was made prisoner by Lieutenant-colonel Morgan was incorrect, and that the charge against that officer of having invited him to his camp by promises which were not fulfilled, was altogether unfounded. We accordingly directed the magistrate of Dacca to communicate to the petitioner the opinion which the result of that reference had produced on our minds.

Secret Cons.  
24 Sept. 26 to 28.

50. The whole of the cases, with one exception, having been investigated, the persons destined to be removed to Bunar, will be sent to that station in pursuance of our orders to the magistrates of Dacca and Chittagong. We have taken this occasion to issue instructions to the officer commanding that fortress, for the regulation of his conduct in the custody of the Mug prisoners; for which, and for the subsidiary instructions issued at the same time to the magistrates of Shahabad, Dacca and Chittagong, we beg leave to refer your honourable court to the proceedings of the annexed date.

51. Your honourable court will observe, that we have signified in our instructions to the officer commanding at Bunar above referred to, that it is not our wish that any further restraint should be imposed on the Mug sirdars than is necessary for the security of their persons, and that there will be no objection to his permitting them to enjoy a certain degree of freedom, accompanied by proper precautions to prevent their escape.

Political Cons.  
3 Sept. N° 51.

52. We now beg leave to solicit the attention of your honourable court to a minute recorded by the governor-general on the proceedings of the date inserted in the margin.

53. In the month of May last a letter was received from the magistrate of Chittagong, recorded in the judicial department, representing the disproportionate scale of the salary attached to that office, to the duties which the judge and magistrate had to perform. On that occasion we signified to the magistrate that it was not

not thought advisable to make any permanent augmentation to the salary of the judge and magistrate of Chittagong; but that, in the adjustment of our differences with the government of Ava, we should be ready to consider any claims which he might have to remuneration for his services in the political department, and the mode in which such remuneration could most properly be made.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in Council,  
1 October 1813.

54. Although that period his lordship, in his minute above adverted to, observed, had not yet arrived, yet he stated that it appeared to him, on further reflection, that the extraordinary increase of business of a nature entirely foreign to the ordinary duties of his office, which had been imposed upon the judge and magistrate of Chittagong since the commencement of the troubles excited by Kingberring, rendered it an act of fairness and equity to the officer filling that situation, whose vigilance, zeal and application had been conspicuous throughout a long and laborious course of highly meritorious exertions in a very delicate and arduous service, to take into consideration at the present time his claims to some remuneration for his political duties.

55. His lordship observed, that while the pressure of business not of a judicial nature, nor relating to the internal police of the district, might be supposed to be only of temporary or occasional occurrence, he should not have thought it incumbent on government to confer on the magistrate an additional remuneration for such services. They might, his lordship stated, be justly considered to be a part of the duties of the chief civil officer of the district; and in every frontier situation, occasions more or less frequent must and do occur for employing the services of the magistrate in political and other transactions not coming exactly within the limits of his functions, as described by the terms used to designate his office, for which no extraordinary remuneration is ever expected or bestowed.

56. But since the commencement of the troubles on the borders of Chittagong and Arracan, his lordship remarked, the magistrate of Chittagong had been incessantly and laboriously occupied in delicate and arduous political transactions, which demand the appropriation of a large portion of his time and of his thoughts, and augmented his regular labours to a very considerable extent; nor did the present state of our information warrant a hope that they would be diminished at an early period.

57. The salary of the magistrate of Chittagong (sicca rupees 2,000 per mensem,) his lordship observed, was on the lowest scale of allowance received by officers of that class, and was certainly not more than a remuneration for the performance of the ordinary duties of the office, and very inadequate to the additional labour and responsibility imposed on it by recent events. Mr. Pechell's rank and length of service entitled him to expect, in the ordinary course of promotion, to be advanced to a judicial office of larger emolument; and his laborious, able and meritorious services in Chittagong, formed a powerful additional claim to early consideration. The Board, his lordship stated, he was persuaded, would feel sensible of the detriment which would be occasioned to the public service by the removal of Mr. Pechell from Chittagong, while there was a chance of the renewal of the troubles which have disturbed that district. A mere reference to the voluminous correspondence on record on this subject would be sufficient to show the importance of retaining the services of an officer of local knowledge and experience, independently of the other qualifications possessed by Mr. Pechell, to conduct the measures of government, with relation to the Burmese and Mug emigrants, and generally to watch over the public interests in Chittagong. On these several grounds, his lordship observed, he felt himself warranted in proposing that an extra allowance of 500 rupees per mensem be granted to Mr. Pechell, as a remuneration for his political duties; to continue until the occasion of the grant shall cease to exist, by the restoration of tranquillity on the frontier of Chittagong, and by the consequent practicability of removing Mr. Pechell to an office of higher emolument, without hazarding the public interests in that district. If this proposition should be adopted by the Board, his lordship proposed that the additional allowance should commence from the date of Mr. Pechell's letter above adverted to; namely, the 14th of May.

58. We entirely concurred in the sentiments expressed in the governor-general's minute, and authorized the magistrate to draw the extra allowance of 500 rupees, as proposed by his lordship; subject, of course, to the revision of your honourable court; and we trust, that as the grant is in its nature merely temporary, and strongly supported

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
1 October 1813

supported by considerations of justice and expediency, it will receive the sanction of your honourable court.

59. The expense of the additional allowance will be carried to account as a political charge.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Honourable Sirs,  
Your most faithful humble servants,

*Minto,*  
*G. Nugent,*  
*N. B. Edmonstone,*  
*Arch. Seton.*

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
5 February 1814.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Governor General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 5th February 1814.

Honourable Sirs,

OUR last address to your honourable court on the subject of affairs in the district of Chittagong, and of our transactions with the government of Ava respecting Kingberring and the other insurgent Mugs, was dated the 1st of October 1813.

2. In that despatch we had the honour to state to your honourable court, that as the season favourable to Kingberring's operations was approaching, it appeared that he was again meditating an expedition into Arracan, but that his force was much reduced, in consequence of the measures which had been adopted by the British government for cutting off his communication with the Mug sirdars in the Chittagong district, who might be disposed to assist him with supplies; and that he was compelled to lurk in the hills and jungles in the south-eastern parts of the Chittagong frontier.

3. We were not without hopes that the exertions of the magistrate of Chittagong for the apprehension of Kingberring would have been attended with success; but although we have as yet been disappointed in that respect, we are happy to apprise your honourable court, that Kingberring continues to be unable to collect a force sufficient to execute his designs against the Burmese government, and that the tranquillity of our frontier has suffered comparatively little disturbance.

4. The magistrate of Chittagong having transmitted to us translations of letters from Kingberring, in which he avowed his intention of invading Arracan, and complained of the interruption to his views on that country which he experienced from the repeated attacks made on his parties by the British troops, it occurred to us that it would be expedient, with a view to demonstrate to the Burmese authorities the sincerity of our declarations with respect to Kingberring and his associates, to transmit the original letters above mentioned to the persons administering the affairs of Arracan. We accordingly instructed the magistrate to convey those documents to Arracan; with a letter from himself, stating, that they were communicated with the view of putting the Burmese government more fully in possession of Kingberring's designs to renew his enterprizes against Arracan, and observing that the perusal of them would satisfy that government of the little encouragement which that person expects, or has received from the British power. The despatch from Mr. Pechell and our instructions in reply to the purport above stated, will be found recorded on the proceedings of the annexed date.

Secret Cons.  
12 Nov. 1813,  
N° 25 to 29.

Secret Cons.  
17 Dec. 1813,  
N° 56.

5. By the despatch from the magistrate of Chittagong, recorded as per margin, your honourable court will observe the success with which the measure of detaching small parties of troops to the southward of Chittagong had been attended, the officer commanding the advanced posts in that quarter having reported that it was generally understood that Kingberring had been compelled, at that time, to abandon his designs against Arracan, in consequence of his not having been joined, as he expected, by the Mugs in the honourable company's territory, who were either kept in check by the sepoys, or protected by them from being compelled by the insurgents to follow Kingberring's standard. Mr. Pechell reported, in the despatch above referred to, the arrival at his capital of the new rajah of Arracan, the former rajah having died some time previous to that event, as stated in Mr. Pechell's letter



of the 6th October. Mr. Pechell also reported, in his letter of the 1st of December, that serious excesses were committed by a body of Mugs, amounting, it was stated, to the number of 5,000, who had fled from their habitations in the hills and jungles through fear of Kingberring and his party, and were, in many instances, driven by necessity to seek the means of supporting themselves by plunder; and he proposed for our consideration a plan for enabling those unfortunate people to obtain a livelihood by settling on the estate of a hill chief, named Durun Buksh Khan, whither it appeared that a number of refugee Mugs from Arracan had lately been encouraged to proceed. In the reply which we directed the secretary to return to Mr. Pechell, we signified our approbation of the plan which he had submitted to us, and which appeared not only to be unexceptionable but highly expedient, cautioning him, at the same time, to be careful in the measures which he might concert with the guardian of Durun Buksh Khan (who is a minor) for carrying it into effect, to avoid affording to the Burmese government any colour or pretext of complaint that the British government was holding out encouragement to the emigration of the Mugs from the province of Arracan.

Secret Cons  
22 October, N<sup>o</sup> 32

Secret Cons  
17 Dec. N<sup>o</sup> 57

6. The despatches from the magistrate of Chittagong, recorded on the proceedings of the annexed date, contain further details of the state of affairs in that district, the views and intentions of Kingberring, and the measures, which Mr. Pechell was carrying on for the settlement of the Mug insurgents, as above adverted to. Mr. Pechell at the same time transmitted a translation of a letter which he had received from the newly appointed governor of Arracan, which your honourable court will be happy to observe evinces a friendly disposition towards the British government, and stated that the rajah had despatched an agent for the purpose of endeavouring to prevail on the Mugs who had lately emigrated from Arracan to return to that country. We instructed Mr. Pechell to return a suitable reply to the rajah, congratulating him on his appointment to the government of Arracan, and containing corresponding professions of friendship and goodwill, with assurances that the British government would continue to afford every facility to the commercial intercourse which he was desirous should be carried on between the two countries. We signified also to the magistrate, our satisfaction at the ready disposition manifested by the guardian of the hill chief, Durun Buksh, to facilitate the execution of Mr. Pechell's plan for the settlement of the Mugs who had been driven from their former places of abode by Kingberring; but with respect to those who had emigrated in the course of the preceding year, we expressed our opinion that it would be expedient to suspend any arrangement regarding them until the effect of the rajah's proposed invitation to them to return to Arracan had been tried. The success of that plan, we observed, would supersede the necessity of any measures on the part of this government; and an attempt to carry the plan proposed by Mr. Pechell into effect at that moment, would naturally give umbrage to the rajah as interfering with the accomplishment of his own scheme. Mr. Pechell was accordingly desired to signify to the rajah's agent his readiness to assist him in any way which might conduce to the success of his mission.

Secret Cons  
23 Dec 16 & 22

Secret Cons  
23 Dec 1813  
N<sup>o</sup> 23

7. The despatches from the magistrate of Chittagong, recorded on the proceedings of the annexed date, contain reports of the successful attacks on parties of the insurgent Mugs in their stockades to the eastward of Ramoo, and of the destruction of their stores of grain by small detachments of sepoys. On a reference to those documents your honourable court will observe that Mr. Pechell has expressed an opinion, that the Burmese troops might be led to enter the British territories in search of the insurgents; and with a view to put an end to the outrages which parties of those insurgents continued to commit, he recommended that such of them as were actually taken in arms should be tried on the spot by a military commission, and exemplary punishment inflicted upon them.

Secret Cons.  
14 May, N<sup>o</sup>

8. We signified to Mr. Pechell, in reply to his despatches above referred to, that the spirited and decisive attacks on considerable bodies of the insurgents by small parties of the British troops, and the destruction of their stockades and magazines of grain, demanded the expression of our approbation; and we directed him to cause it to be signified through Lieutenant-colonel Dick, the commanding officer of the district, to the officers and non-commissioned officers and sepoys engaged in those affairs.

9. With respect to the magistrate's suggestion, that a summary mode of trial by a military commission should be adopted, with respect to such of the insurgents

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
5 February 1814.

as might be taken in arms, or in other words, that martial law should be substituted for the operation of the established law of the country, we were of opinion, that, under all the circumstances of the case, it would be inexpedient to adopt the measure recommended by Mr. Pechell. In forming this decision, we adverted to the difficulty of assigning to the offences of which the insurgents had been guilty any exact definition, marking the nature and degree of their criminality, to the uncertainty which exists regarding their allegiance to the British government, and to the hope also, that the repeated checks which they had lately met with and might be expected still to receive, would speedily repress their depredations.

10. Under this impression, we signified to Mr. Pechell our desire that the prisoners who had been taken, or who might fall into our hands, should be committed to trial in the ordinary manner before the court of circuit, except in cases where he might entertain doubts of their being amenable to the laws and regulations of the government, or of there being evidence sufficient to convict them, in either of which cases we directed him to apply for the special orders of government, retaining the prisoners in custody.

Secret Cons  
29 January 1813  
N° 23

11. In deliberating on the means of putting it out of the power of Kingberring to renew his enterprizes against Arracan, we adverted to a proposition submitted to us in a despatch from the magistrate of the 16th January 1813, for offering a free pardon to the insurgent Mugs, with the exception of the sirdars. The situation of affairs at that time, and the apprehension that such a measure might excite the suspicions and jealousies of the Burmese, our relations with whom were then on a very delicate footing, had induced us to decide against the adoption of that suggestion at the moment, although we stated at the same time that it might be a question for consideration at a future period.

12. It occurred to us that the measure now alluded to might be resorted to at the present time with advantage, and without the fear of incurring the inconvenience above stated. We determined at the same time to authorize the magistrate to make an offer to the rajah of Arracan to admit small parties of the Burmese troops to cross the frontier in search of the insurgents; on which subject we shall state our sentiments more at large in the sequel of this despatch. And we observed to Mr. Pechell, that the inconvenience above alluded to would be rendered still less likely to arise by the coincidence of the proposed promise of pardon to the insurgents in point of time with the offer above alluded to by the rajah.

Secret Cons.  
14 January, N° 19.

13. We accordingly transmitted to the magistrate a draft of a proclamation, recorded as per margin, with instructions, that if he should continue to be of opinion that the measure was advisable, he would publish it in the usual manner, taking measures for having copies of it conveyed to Kingberring's present station. We stated to Mr. Pechell at the same time, that he was at liberty to suspend the publication of it, if he should have any reason to apprehend that it was likely to be productive of inconvenience or embarrassment; in which case, we have desired him to refer the question for our further consideration.

Secret Cons.  
14 Jan N° 12.

14. The advance of the Burmese to the stockade of Mungdoo with the trifling force stated in Mr. Pechell's despatch of the 6th ultimo, did not induce us to apprehend that they entertained any design beyond that of eventually availing themselves of any opportunity of seizing the insurgent leaders by unobserved incursions into our territory. Experience having shown that no exertions of our own troops could effect the capture of Kingberring, whilst he confined himself to the remote and insalubrious part of the country which he has lately occupied, it became necessary to consider whether some more efficient plan might not be adopted. We accordingly recurred to a suggestion contained in a despatch from the magistrate of the 30th April 1813, for inviting the Burmese troops, under certain restrictions, to enter our territories in pursuit of the insurgents; a measure which we were unwilling to adopt while there was a hope that the object could be attained by the unaided operations of our troops. It appeared to us, therefore, to be advisable, under the actual circumstances of the case, to permit small bodies of the Burmese troops to enter the hills and jungles where Kingberring resides, in search of that person and his associates, under a solemn promise that they shall, on no account, enter the plains and cultivated parts of the country; and that they shall, in all cases, make a previous application to the magistrate for permission to cross the frontier.

Secret Cons  
15 May 1813.  
N° 86 to 88.

15. On these conditions, we signified to Mr. Pechell that we would not object to the Burmese troops passing into our territory ; but as objections of a local nature, which did not present themselves to our mind, might have occurred to the magistrate since the period of his original proposition, we have desired him, in that event, to refer the requisition for our consideration. If, however, he continued to think the measure expedient, we have authorized him to convey to the rajah an intimation, that in conformity to the desire entertained by the British government to effect the early apprehension of Kingberring and his associates, he had been authorized by us to assure the rajah, that in the event of his being desirous to employ his troops in endeavouring to seize the insurgents in their lurking places in the hills, any application which he should make to him for permission to pass the frontier would be complied with. Mr. Pechell was instructed to add, that the rajah must, in such case, give assurance that the bodies of troops so to be employed should not exceed in number what might be necessary for the purpose of the expedition ; and that they should, on no account, enter the plains, but confine their operations to the hills and jungles, where Kingberring was known to be posted : should Kingberring venture to appear in the open country, the British troops, Mr. Pechell was instructed to state, would use every effort to seize him ; and the co-operation of the Burmese troops, in that case, would not be required.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
5 February 1814

16. The rajah of Arracan having addressed a letter to the governor-general, a translation of which is recorded in the annexed date, announcing his assumption of the government, and stating his intention to invite the refugees to return to Arracan, and, in the event of their refusal, to pursue and punish them, his lordship took occasion to write a letter to the rajah in reply, recorded as per margin, applauding the gracious and indulgent consideration manifested by him for those persons ; and stating the satisfaction which it would afford the British government to learn that they accepted the invitation which the rajah proposed to convey to them, to throw themselves on the clemency of the king of Ava. His lordship further promised the rajah, that every facility would be afforded by the British government to the communication of his wishes to the Mugs ; and observed, that it would be unnecessary to repeat his assurances that no countenance had ever been, or would be given, by the British government, to the designs of the insurgents against Arracan,—designs no less offensive to this government than to his Burmese majesty himself. On the contrary, his lordship stated it would always be our anxious desire to co-operate with the government of Arracan in the most effectual manner, in the desirable object of apprehending the insurgent chiefs.

Secret Cons.  
14 January, N° 17.

Secret Cons.  
14 January, N° 18.

17. We have instructed Mr. Pechell to send an intelligent person to Arracan, to deliver the letter from the governor-general, the substance of which has been stated above, as well as the letter which Mr. Pechell may himself address to the rajah under the instructions detailed in the preceding paragraph of this despatch, with orders to the person whom he may select for that purpose, to explain the proposition contained in the letter, and to see that the rajah fully understands it, and to obtain a proper answer from him, explicitly stating his compliance with the prescribed conditions and limitations to the Burmese troops passing the frontier.

18. We have further signified to Mr. Pechell, that if he should deem it proper to make a reference to us on the subject of the passage of the Burmese troops into our territories, it will nevertheless be necessary to despatch the letter addressed by the governor-general to the rajah, as soon as he receives it, without awaiting a reply to his reference on the point adverted to.

19. Observing by the magistrate's despatches, that the Burmese officer, in command of the detachment of their troops embarked on the Nauf river, is stated to be the same who headed the party which plundered the village of Gurguneeah in January 1813 ; we have directed Mr. Pechell to report whether the inhabitants of that village are stated to have been restored, in order that in the opposite case we may take into consideration the measures proper to be pursued. Your honourable court will find the instructions to Mr. Pechell, on the several points detailed in the preceding paragraphs, recorded on the proceedings of the annexed date.

Secret Cons.  
14 January, N°

20. We have the honour to enclose as numbers in the packet, the several despatches received from the magistrate of Chittagong of the dates noted in the margin, and a translation of a letter from the rajah of Arracan to the governor-general. Those documents will afford your honourable court the latest intelligence

Magistrate of  
Chittagong, dated  
3 January 1814.

9 — —  
11 — —  
23 — —  
27 — —  
which

Letter from Gov.  
of Arracan, recorded  
17 January

which we have received of the proceedings of the Mug insurgents in Chittagong, and the views and disposition of the Burmese government.

21. In reply to Mr. Pechell's letter of the 11th of January, in which your honourable court will observe, that the letter from the rajah of Arracan was enclosed, we have directed our secretary to state that an answer to the rajah's letter will be hereafter transmitted with such instructions as the tenor of it may suggest. It will be satisfactory to your honourable court to observe, by the translation of the rajah's letter to Mr. Pechell, enclosed in the magistrate's despatch last referred to, that the letter from the governor-general of the 14th January, and the instructions issued to Mr. Pechell under the same date, if, under the discretion allowed to the magistrate, they be ultimately carried into effect, will have anticipated the rajah's application to the utmost practicable extent. The assurance conveyed to Mr. Pechell by the rajah's vakeel, that the Burmese troops have been prohibited from crossing the boundary, must be considered to be very satisfactory, as indicating an improved temper and disposition on the part of that government, which is indeed also manifested, as your honourable court will observe, by the tenor of the rajah's letter to Mr. Pechell. A copy of the secretary's letter to Mr. Pechell is also transmitted a number in the packet.

To the magistrate,  
21 January.

22. In the despatch from Mr. Pechell of the 27th January, your honourable court will however observe, that notwithstanding the prohibition stated to have been issued to the Burmese troops by the rajah, regarding the violation of the British territory, a party of Burmahs, consisting of 300 men, had made its appearance at the village of Gurguneeah, and carried off four of the inhabitants of that place, one of whom had since made his escape: the magistrate, at the same time, expresses his opinion that this outrage is rather to be ascribed to an indifference on the part of the Burmese to the pleasure of the British government, than to any hostile intentions; and is disposed to believe, that the absence of the rajah at his capital, has been taken advantage of by the inferior officers at Mungdoo's stockade, as a favourable opportunity to commit the act of aggression alluded to. Mr. Pechell states, that he has addressed a letter to the rajah on the subject, and is not without hopes that it will produce an apology from the rajah for the misconduct of the Burmese officers, and the restoration of the persons who have been carried away.

23. Your honourable court will also observe, by the magistrate's despatch of the 23d ultimo, that some of the principal Mug sirdars, residing at Coxe's bazaar, have been seized by the officer commanding in that quarter, on suspicion of aiding and abetting Kingberring. We are disposed to concur with the magistrate on the doubts which he has expressed of the criminality of those sirdars, and however happy we are to acknowledge our sense of the zeal which actuated Captain Fogo in the proceedings described in his correspondence on that subject, we are compelled to remark, that the seizure of those persons, without previous communication with the magistrate, appears to have been precipitate and irregular. We reserve our further sentiments, however, for the report which we expect to receive from the magistrate of the result of the investigation, which he proposes to institute into the justice of the complaints which have been preferred against those sirdars, and which led to their apprehension.

24. In the 16th and following paragraphs of our address to your honourable court of the 1st October last, we adverted to the arrival at Chittagong of the shahbunder of Arracan, and to the objects of the clandestine mission with which it was said that he was charged. The magistrate having subsequently reported, in his despatch recorded as per margin, his doubts with regard to the professed intention of that person to return to Arracan, and his suspicion that he meant to proceed to some part of the coast of Coromandel, with a view to dispose of a cargo of rice, as well as to endeavour to prosecute the object of his mission, solicited our instructions with regard to the delivery of the letter with which he had furnished him to the address of the rajah, as specified in the 20th paragraph of our address to your honourable court above adverted to. Being disposed to attach little importance to the proceedings of the shahbunder on the coast of Coromandel, we did not think it necessary to prohibit his prosecuting his voyage; but approved of the intention signified by Mr. Pechell, to ascertain and report such further information as he might be able to collect with regard to the name of the vessel and the description of her crew. We, at the same time, instructed Mr. Pechell to deliver to the shahbunder the letter from  
the

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the governor-general to the rajah of Arracan, observing, that as the subject of it related to the shahbunder himself, its receipt by the present rajah previously to the return of the shahbunder, supposing it to be his real design not to proceed forthwith to Arracan, was a matter of no consequence, and that it was better, therefore, that the shahbunder should himself be the bearer of it as originally proposed.

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25. On the proceedings of the date inserted in the margin your honourable court will find recorded a letter from Captain Canning, late envoy at Ava, submitting an extract from the Italian missionary at Rangoon, Don Ignacio, containing an account of the state of affairs at that city and its vicinity in the month of August last, and relating a change that had taken place in the commercial system of the country, by the abolition of all the duties which had been established since the year 1788; the king of Ava having issued an order, to be circulated throughout the whole Burmah empire, stating, that all new duties and chokeys have been abolished in the present reign, and that merchants will enjoy, as heretofore, entire liberty to carry on their concerns agreeably to their own will and pleasure.

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26. This intelligence, your honourable court will observe, is confirmed by a letter from the viceroy of Pegu to the governor-general, recorded on the proceedings of the annexed date. The letter in question was brought to the presidency by a vakeel from the Burmah government, whose arrival, and the circumstances attending his mission, are reported in a letter from Captain Canning, recorded as per margin; to which we beg leave to refer your honourable court for a knowledge of the causes which, in Captain Canning's opinion, led to the adoption of the measure announced in the viceroy's letter.

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27. Captain Canning on that occasion observed, that the refusal of the supreme government to deliver up the refugee Mugs appeared to have rendered prevalent a supposition among the merchants of Calcutta, that when, on the faith of the king of Ava's proclamation respecting the abolition of duties at Rangoon, a certain number of vessels should have proceeded hitherto, the Burmese government might probably seize both ships and commanders as hostages for the surrender of the Mug insurgents; Captain Canning accordingly suggested, that if we should deem it expedient to ground any public notice to the merchants on the intelligence conveyed in the viceroy's letter, it might be advisable not to pledge, in any manner, the interposition of the British government, but to allow the matter merely to rest on the authority of the letter in question. We accordingly directed an extract from the translation of the viceroy's letter, relative to the new commercial regulations of the Burmese government, to be published for general information, leaving it to the merchants and traders who might be disposed to engage in commercial speculations in that country to act as they thought proper. The letter from the viceroy contained also a renewal of the demand for the surrender of Kingberring and the other Mug refugees; on this point we considered it to be sufficient to refer the viceroy, for a knowledge of our sentiments, to the letter from the Earl of Minto in reply to the former demand on that subject.

28. Previously to the receipt of the letter from the viceroy above adverted to, we had received, through Captain Canning, an application on the part of the Burmese vakeels, whose mission was reported in our address to your honourable court from this department of the 24th June last, representing that, adverting to the practice of their own country, in which every change of governor usually produces a change of measures and the reversal of his predecessor's proceedings, they had been led to entertain a hope that the arrival of his excellency the Earl of Moira, might possibly effect a change in the determination of government with respect to the refusal to surrender the refugee Mugs. In conveying their application for a further communication of the sentiments of government on this subject, Captain Canning observed, that as their own security and future exculpation with their government might depend on their receipt of a communication of the sentiments of the present governor-general, a humane regard to the precarious situation in which they might be placed by the unsuccessful result of their deputation, on their return to their own country, might render it proper to comply with their wishes.

29. The vakeels having subsequently presented a memorial to the effect above stated, under their own signature, we directed the secretary to address an official note to them in reply, stating, that the letter from the Earl of Minto to the viceroy, and the note which the secretary had formerly addressed to them by his lordship's

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
5 February 1814.

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command, being entirely conformable to the sentiments and resolutions of the present government, he was instructed to refer them to those documents, as containing the deliberate and final resolutions of the British government on the question of the surrender of Kingberring and his associates; your honourable court will find the official note from the secretary recorded on the proceedings of the annexed date.

30. The vakeels were accommodated with a passage to Rangoon at the public expense, and have proceeded on their return in the month of November last.

Captain Canning,  
27 January 1814.

31. We have since received accounts of their safe arrival at Rangoon, and for the satisfaction of your honourable court we enclose as a number in the packet, the letter from Captain Canning, in which those accounts are contained, by which your honourable court will observe, that the refusal of this government to surrender Kingberring, was not received by the local authorities in Pegu with any apparent degree of irritation. It is further stated in the same despatch, that the Burmah envoys in question were to proceed without delay to the capital, in company with the viceroy of Pegu who had been directed to repair to court. Captain Canning observes on this occasion, that it is pleasing to observe, that the conduct of the envoys in giving a candid statement to their own government of the friendly and hospitable treatment which they had experienced while in the company's dominions, was very different from that of their countrymen, on more than one occasion, when placed in a similar situation.

32. Your honourable court will also observe in Captain Canning's letter above quoted, that the ackoonroon, who had lately visited Benares for the ostensible purpose of collecting religious writings, had returned to Arracan, and would appear to have succeeded in the design to which we alluded in the 15th paragraph of our letter to your honourable court of the 1st October last, of carrying away some Hindoostanee females, one of whom is probably the person represented by him to the king as a daughter of the rajah of Arracan, sent by the rajah as a token of respect for his Burmese majesty.

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31 Dec. 1813,  
N° 32.

33. We beg leave to call the attention of your honourable court, to another letter also received from Captain Canning, recorded on the annexed date, as containing some account of the state of affairs at Pegu. With reference to the effect of the king's orders noticed in the paragraph of this despatch for the abolition of the new duties, it appears by the intelligence which Captain Canning has received, that upwards of twenty vessels from the different presidencies in India had resorted to Rangoon, and were carrying on their commercial concerns on the faith of the abolition of monopolies, and the promised restoration of trade to its former footing; Captain Canning remarks, that it did not appear that the amended system of trade was likely to be rigidly adhered to, as on finding their vessels began to frequent the port, the government of Pegu had made known its intention of adding a duty of two per cent on those formerly collected, declaring, at the same time, the ships even which had left the place to be liable to that duty, and taking security from those persons who had transacted their concerns for the payment of it.

34. Captain Canning having been detained at the presidency, since the 18th September 1812, to await the arrival of the expected mission from Ava, whose subsequent departure has been announced in a preceding paragraph of this despatch, it being judged that his presence would be materially conducive to the public interests with respect to the conduct of the communications which would take place on the questions depending between this government and the state of Ava, we deem it equitable that a reasonable remuneration should be allowed to him for any loss incident to his absence from his corps, and to the necessary increase of expense attending his residence in Calcutta.

Pol. Department,  
1 Oct. 1813, N° 95.

35. The late governor-general accordingly recorded a minute on this subject, proposing that an allowance of sicca rupees, 250 per mensem for house rent, and an equal sum to cover the difference of allowance, occasioned by his absence from his corps, and by any extra expense incident to his residence at the presidency, should be granted to him. His lordship further proposed to permit Captain Canning to charge during the same period the sum of 100 rupees for a writer, whom he had found necessary to maintain. Concurring entirely in the justice of his lordship's proposition, we have authorized the payment of the allowance in question to Captain Canning, as a remuneration for the duty performed by him, and he has accordingly

accordingly received it up to the date of the departure of the Burmese vessels in the month of November last.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most faithful humble servants,

*Mora,*  
*G. Nugent,*  
*N. B. Edmonstone,*  
*Arch. Seton.*

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in Council,  
5 February 1814.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Governor General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated the 29th April 1814.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in Council,  
29 April 1814.

Honourable Sirs,

WE propose in the present address, to communicate to your honourable court a further report on the affairs of Chittagong, in continuation of the narrative of events and transactions in that quarter, submitted to your honourable court in our address from this department under date the 5th of February last.

2. On the proceedings of the annexed date is recorded a despatch from the magistrate of Chittagong, in reply to our instructions of the 14th January last, submitting some observations on the proclamation, which, as reported to your honourable court in the 13th paragraph of our address of the 5th of February, we had transmitted to Mr. Pechell, containing an offer of pardon to the insurgent Mugs, with the exception of the sirdars, leaving Mr. Pechell at liberty to suspend the publication of it, if he should think that it was likely to be productive of inconvenience or embarrassment, in which case he was desired to refer the question for our further consideration. Mr. Pechell had accordingly availed himself of the discretion above stated to suspend the publication of the proclamation, and the grounds on which he had deemed it expedient to do so were as follow: When he first submitted for our consideration the plan of offering a free pardon to the insurgent Mugs in January 1813, he observed that he had proposed it under the idea that the total defeat of the insurgents, headed by Kingberring, and the capture of nearly all their boats and stores by Lieutenant Young at Coxe's bazaar, as also the subsequent attack, defeat, and dispersion of the shattered remains of their force by the Burmese troops at their stockade at Mungallageenee, had necessarily extinguished every hope of success with regard to their scheme of reconquering Arracan. For some time after those occurrences, Mr. Pechell stated, nothing was heard of the insurgent Mugs, excepting the apprehension of parties of them in the attempt to skulk back to their homes, nearly in a state of starvation. This latter circumstance had deterred, according to Mr. Pechell's conjecture, many other of the insurgents from returning home, and not having any means of honest subsistence in their places of concealment in the hills and jungles, they were driven to the necessity of plundering as the only alternative of perishing with hunger. Mr. Pechell had hoped that the miseries which those people had thus entailed on themselves by joining Kingberring's standard, combined with the experience which they must have acquired of the utter inadequacy of their means to the object in view, would induce those parties who still adhered to Kingberring, and those who were subsisting by plunder, to return to their homes and follow honest and peaceable occupations, provided they received an assurance that their past offences would, in that event, be forgiven, and that thus an end would be put to their wild schemes against Arracan. Since that period, however, it was stated by Mr. Pechell, so far from being discouraged by their late disasters, Kingberring had become more daring than before, and the proclamation which was published on the 10th of September last (threatening to deliver them up to the Burmese government) appeared to have had little or no effect but that of provoking insolent letters from Kingberring. Mr. Pechell further observed, that it had been suggested to him at different times, and from a consideration of all the events of the last two years, he was himself strongly inclined to believe it, that the Mugs despaired of regaining Arracan by their own means, but that their object was, by working upon the unreasonable jealousies and arrogance of the Ava government by a continuance of their periodical incursions into Arracan, ultimately to embroil the British government in a war with the state of Ava, the consequence of which might possibly be

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the expulsion of the Burmese by the British power, and the re-establishment of themselves in Arracan under a government of their own. Mr. Pechell stated that he believed that the hope of regaining Arracan by this course was prevalent among the Mugs; and he observed, that the quantities of grain found in the different stockades of Kingberring, which had been attacked by our sepoy, amounted, in his opinion, to a proof, that Kingberring was more strongly supported than had hitherto been known. From this circumstance, and other observations which he had made, Mr. Pechell stated that he was afraid that the whole of the Mugs were secretly assisting Kingberring, and urging him to persist in his schemes, notwithstanding their professions to the contrary.

3. For the above and further considerations, tending to show that lenient measures with the Mugs would not avail, Mr. Pechell stated in his despatch last referred to, that he had suspended the publication of the proposed offer of free pardon; understanding that Kingberring was then meditating another attempt against Arracan, where it was to be expected that he would meet with his usual defeat, Mr. Pechell observed, that such of his followers as might escape would probably take advantage of the pardon, if it were to be published, and return to their homes, to await a more favourable opportunity of promoting Kingberring's views. Instead, therefore, of adopting the lenient course proposed, of the success of which Mr. Pechell stated that his experience of the character and conduct of the Mugs would not admit of his entertaining any sanguine hopes, he suggested to us a plan, the adoption of which might lead, he believed, to the apprehension of Kingberring, or to the entire expulsion of the insurgent Mugs from the British territories. This was, to issue a proclamation to all the Mugs, stating that if Kingberring and his sirdars were not apprehended by a certain day, the Mugs were to be considered to have forfeited the protection of the British government, and would be expelled from its dominions. Mr. Pechell at the same time stated some objections which might be made to the above plan, to which it is unnecessary specifically to advert; they related principally to the difficulty which the Mugs, though willing to deliver up Kingberring, might experience in attempting to obtain possession of his person, by his retiring to a great distance to the north-east of Chittagong; as also the difficulty which might attend the execution of the menace to expel the Mugs from our territories, if that measure should be resolved on. Mr. Pechell also stated his intention of suspending the transmission of the letter from the governor-general to the rajah of Arracan, on the subject of our readiness to co-operate with the rajah in the most effectual manner in the object of apprehending the insurgent Mugs, alluded to in the 16th paragraph of our address to your honourable court of the 5th February.

4. We signified to Mr. Pechell in reply, our entire approbation of his having suspended, for the reasons stated in his despatch, the issue of the proclamation, containing the offer of free pardon above adverted to, and also of his intention to defer the transmission of the governor-general's letter to the rajah of Arracan. We intimated to him, that under the considerations submitted by him, we had determined to withhold the proclamation altogether; at the same time, we stated that we discerned objections to the measure which he had proposed to substitute, namely, to hold out to the Mugs a menace of expulsion from the British territory, if Kingberring should not be seized and delivered up to government: it appeared to us, that such a proceeding would not be just towards the Mugs, who, supposing them to have the inclination to deliver up that chief, would probably not have it in their power to effect the purpose, and that the penalty annexed to the failure would necessarily involve in the same punishment the innocent and the guilty, those who were well-affected to government, and willing, yet unable, to gain possession of Kingberring's person, and of those who were desirous of screening him. We adverted also to a suggestion which was submitted by Mr. Pechell, that a proclamation should be issued, declaring the proposed amnesty in favour of those who might wish to avail themselves of it by the performance of the prescribed condition, and threatening the guilty with expulsion; on this suggestion, we observed to Mr. Pechell, that even a measure of this nature would be of dubious efficacy; and as the expulsion or punishment of the guilty was a power which we already possessed, and would doubtless exercise, we were disposed to think it better that the measure in question should not be adopted.

5. We intimated to Mr. Pechell, that the reasons assigned by him for suspending the transmission of the governor-general's letter to the rajah of Arracan were satisfactory;



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satisfactory; but that under the resolution which we had now adopted, and which we shall proceed to state in the following paragraph of this address, we considered it to be desirable that the letter should be forwarded without delay, unless the answer which Mr. Pechell might receive from the rajah to a remonstrance against a late incursion of the Burmese to Gurguneeah within the British territory, should unexpectedly be of a nature to render a different course of proceeding necessary. In the latter case Mr. Pechell was desired to continue to suspend the transmission of the governor-general's letter until he should receive our further instructions.

6. The resolution above adverted to was, that Mr. Pechell should accompany the governor-general's letter to the rajah with one from himself, stating his desire under the instructions of his government to depute a confidential person to confer with the rajah, and proposing to the rajah to receive Mr. Pechell's agent either at Arracan, or at any other station most convenient to the rajah. Mr. Pechell was further instructed to state, in the letter which he should send to the rajah, that the object of the mission was to concert with the rajah some combined measures for effecting the seizure of Kingberring and his principal adherents by the joint operations of the troops of both countries.

7. We stated to Mr. Pechell that if the rajah should agree to receive his agent, it would be proper to select a proper person for the service, and to despatch him to the rajah with instructions to the following purport: that he should state to the rajah the concern with which the British government had seen all its efforts to seize Kingberring, disappointed by the impracticability of attacking him on the hills and jungles; that while the severe checks which all the parties of the insurgents who had ventured to descend into the plains had received from the British troops, must have considerably impaired their means of offence, especially against the British territory, yet that the British government was equally anxious as before to unite its efforts with those of the officers of the king of Ava for the purpose of seizing Kingberring; and that, for the purpose of concerting with the rajah the most effectual means of accomplishing this desirable object, the magistrate of Chittagong had deputed his agent, under our instructions, to confer with the rajah on those points.

8. We further desired Mr. Pechell to instruct his agent to inform the rajah, that it had occurred to us that the employment of a Burmese force, to act in the hills on both sides of the boundary between the territories of the two states, while the British troops should act in the low and open country of Chittagong, would afford the most likely means of seizing Kingberring and his principal sirdars. Mr. Peckell has been further instructed to desire his agent to state, that if this plan meets the approbation of the rajah, the magistrate of Chittagong will be prepared to admit the Burmese troops into the British territory, under the restrictions and limitations communicated to Mr. Pechell in our instructions of the 14th January last, to which Mr. Pechell is to direct his agent to obtain the rajah's consent in writing.

9. We have intimated to Mr. Pechell, that the agent must be instructed to receive any proposition which the rajah may make with a view to the same object, but not to commit either Mr. Pechell, or the British government to its adoption, by any declaration of assent; any proposition which may be made is to be communicated to us in the first instance for our consideration. For a more detailed knowledge of the instructions which we issued on this occasion to the magistrate at Chittagong, we beg leave to refer your honourable court to the letter addressed to that officer, recorded on the annexed date.

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10. On the proceedings of the date noted in the margin is recorded a despatch from the magistrate of Chittagong, reporting his receipt of an answer to the letter which he had addressed to the rajah, respecting the incursion of the Burmese to Gurguneeah; although the letter from the rajah was far from being satisfactory on some points, we did not consider it to be of a tenor to require any deviation from the proceeding pointed out to Mr. Pechell in our instructions of the 25th of February last, above adverted to, with respect to the transmission of the governor general's letter, and the eventual deputation of an agent on the magistrate's part to the rajah, and we accordingly directed Mr. Pechell to proceed to carry those instructions into execution. We also desired Mr. Pechell, in the event of the rajah agreeing to the proposition which was to be made to him to receive an agent, to add to the instructions with which we had already desired him to furnish his agent, directions to revive the subject of the attack on Gurguneeah in the past year, and endeavour to obtain the liberation

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5 March, N° 40.

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liberation of the inhabitants who had been carried away on that occasion by the Burmese. The agent was further to demand the release of some Mugs, who had been made prisoners, and carried away by the Burmese on their recent incursion to the same village; we stated to the magistrate on this point, that the violent and unjustifiable seizure of the company's subjects, could not be allowed to pass without every effort to effect their release, and if application and remonstrance to the rajah should fail, we should consider what further measures it might be advisable to pursue; our instructions to the magistrate above stated are recorded as per margin.

Secret Cons.  
25 March, N° 43.

Secret Cons.  
7 April, N° 33.

11. The despatch from the magistrate of Chittagong recorded on the annexed date, contains intelligence of a report which had reached Mr. Pechell, that the insurgent Mugs had actually carried into execution their meditated design of again invading Arracan. We observed to the magistrate in reply, that the renewal of those enterprizes on the part of the Mugs against Arracan must always be received by us with concern, as under any result they must tend to expose to interruption the tranquillity of the district of Chittagong, and perhaps lead to a revival of unpleasant discussions between the British government and the state of Ava.

Secret Cons  
7 April, N° 35.

12. The course of measures which it might be proper to pursue under the state of circumstances which the invasion of Arracan might produce could not be decided on until we should receive further reports from the magistrate of the course of events; but it occurred to us, that the absence of the principal body of the insurgents might afford the opportunity of attacking and destroying their great stockade in the eastern hills, and thus depriving them of an immediate and secure retreat, and materially crippling their means of action. We were aware, at the same time, that physical and local difficulties of a nature to obstruct the execution of this plan might exist, and accordingly, in suggesting it to the magistrate of Chittagong, we directed him to consult with Colonel Dick, the officer commanding at that station, and left it to their judgment to take measures for carrying it into effect, if it should appear to be practicable. We signified to Mr. Pechell, at the same time, that the formation of a plan of co-operation with the rajah of Arracan against the insurgents had become more than ever desirable by the occurrence above adverted to, of their incursion into that country, and we desired him to avail himself of the first opportunity of carrying our instructions on that subject into effect.

Secret Cons.  
15 April, N° 36.

13. A subsequent despatch from the magistrate of Chittagong of the 13th instant, contains the information that the party which Kingberring had detached into Arracan had been met by a Burmese force and put to the route, and that Kingberring himself, with his main force, on hearing that the Burmese troops were advancing to attack him at his grand stockade, called Tyn, had abandoned his position, and that his adherents had dispersed. This intelligence, the magistrate stated, had been confirmed from many quarters. Mr. Pechell has observed, in the same despatch, that he did not suppose that the Burmese would enter the plains in pursuit of the insurgents, even if the latter were to come into the British territory, but would content themselves with destroying the Tyn stockade, which was the grand rendezvous of Kingberring, and where they might expect to find some plunder. In the event, however, of the Burmese entering the plains, Captain Fogo, the officer commanding to the southward of Chittagong, was already furnished with instructions for his guidance. This last defeat of Kingberring by the Burmese, in Mr. Pechell's opinion, is likely to lead to the apprehension of that chief by the Mugs, who rather than incur the hazard of being exposed to the resentment of the Burmahs under the proposed plan of their admission within the British frontier, will concert among themselves the means of securing the person of Kingberring, and delivering him up. For a more detailed account of the grounds on which the magistrate is disposed to believe that the Mugs will be induced to obtain possession of Kingberring's person for the purpose of surrendering him to the British authorities, we beg leave to refer your honourable court to the magistrate's letter last mentioned.

Secret Cons.  
22 April, 34 & 38.

14. We have since received two despatches from the magistrate, recorded on our proceedings of the 22d instant, in reply to our instructions of the 25th February, submitting the drafts of a letter which he proposes to address to the rajah of Arracan, relative to the contemplated arrangement for admitting the Burmese troops into the hills within the British territories, and of the instructions which he has prepared for the agent whom he proposes to depute with it to the rajah. The tenor of the drafts has appeared to us to be very proper; but adverting to the little advantage to be obtained by correspondence with the rajah, we have recommended  
Mr.

Mr. Pechell to confine his letter to the rajah to a concise and general statement of the object in view, referring the rajah for the details as they are now contained in Mr. Pechell's draft to the verbal representations which are to be made by the agent. We have left, however, to Mr. Pechell's discretion, to adopt the mode suggested by us, or to make a direct communication at length to the rajah, in the terms of the draft as it now stands. Mr. Pechell having also in his letter of the 13th instant, one of those last referred to, submitted his sentiments on the practicability of destroying the Tyn stockade of the insurgents, during their absence, alluded to in the 13th paragraph of this despatch, we have signified to him in reply, that under the circumstances stated by him, we are satisfied of the inexpediency of employing British troops to destroy that stockade; and that we concur with him in opinion, that that object will be best effected by the Burmese, if it have not been already accomplished by them, in the event of their proceeding in pursuit of the insurgents into the hills in that quarter under the permission which they may receive to enter our territories. Our instructions to Mr. Pechell, in reply to his letter last referred to, are recorded on the proceedings of the annexed date,

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
29 April 1814.

Cons. 22 April,  
N<sup>o</sup> 39.

15. We have this day received despatches from Mr. Pechell, reporting the particulars of an incursion to Gurguneeah by a party of Burmese troops. The Burmese began to erect a stockade; but on the advance of Captain Fogo, they retreated towards the frontier. We do not think it necessary to trouble your honourable court with the details, which are of no importance; and we propose to instruct Mr. Pechell not to suspend his negotiations with the rajah of Arracan, but to remonstrate with the rajah on this renewed aggression of his troops, which, we have reason to think, has been committed without his sanction.

16. In the 23d paragraph of our address of the 5th February we reported the circumstance of some Mug sirdars, residing at Coxe's bazaar, having been seized on a charge of aiding and abetting Kingberring. We have since received a despatch from the magistrate of Chittagong, recorded in the annexed date, reporting the result of his investigation of those charges, which has entirely satisfied us of their being totally without foundation.

Secret Cons.  
15 April, 25 to 28.

17. Under this conviction, we have directed the magistrate to release the parties immediately from all restraint, and to permit them to depart for their respective places of residence.

18. On the proceedings of the annexed dates are recorded three despatches on the subject of charges which had been preferred by a person named Nusseeraolla against two hill chiefs, for supplying the insurgents with fire-arms, and reporting the result of his investigation; by which it appeared that the charges had been falsely and maliciously brought forward. We therefore directed Mr. Pechell to release these chiefs, and to proceed against the informant, Nusseeraolla, in the mode prescribed by the regulations.

Secret Cons  
11 February,  
N<sup>os</sup> 26 & 27.  
Cons. 4 March,  
N<sup>o</sup> 36.  
Cons. 18 March,  
N<sup>o</sup> 30

19. The magistrate also reported, in the last of the three despatches above referred to, that he had released thirty-eight hill people, who had been seized at the same time with one of the hill chiefs alluded to in the preceding paragraph, no evidence having been brought against them of having offered resistance to the troops who were employed to secure the hill chief in question. We have approved of the magistrate's proceedings on this occasion, and of his resolution to dismiss from his employment Shahhamut Ally, the person who had transmitted exaggerated reports respecting the hill chiefs and their dependents, including the thirty-eight persons above mentioned; intimating, that that person's conduct appeared to be such as would perhaps warrant Mr. Pechell in proceeding against him according to law, as an accomplice of Nusseeraolla.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Honourable Sirs,  
Your most faithful humble servants,

*Moir,*  
*G. Nugent,*  
*N. B. Edmonstone,*  
*Arch. Seton.*

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
23 June 1814.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated the 23d June 1814.

Honourable Sirs,

OUR last address to your honourable court relative to the affairs of Chittagong and the Mugs was dated the 29th April last. We now propose to resume the narrative of events and transactions in that quarter, from the date of our despatch above referred to, to the latest period to which our advices from the magistrate of Chittagong extend.

Secret Cons.  
29 April,  
N<sup>o</sup> 8 & 15.

Secret Cons.  
6 May,  
N<sup>o</sup> 26 to 29.  
N<sup>o</sup> 30.

2. In the 15th and subsequent paragraphs of our address of the 29th April 1814, we adverted to an incursion which had been made by a party of Burmese troops at Gurguneeah, within the honourable company's dominions, and to the instructions which we had issued on that occasion to the magistrate of Chittagong. Mr. Pechell's despatch on that subject, and the letter which was addressed to him in reply, will be found recorded on our proceedings of the date noted in the margin. Some further particulars respecting this outrage by the Burmese troops, when it appears that two inoffensive Mugs, who were engaged in the peaceable occupation of husbandry, were barbarously murdered, are detailed in a subsequent despatch from Mr. Pechell, recorded on the annexed date, to which we do not consider it necessary more particularly to advert. We intimated to Mr. Pechell, in reply, that it would be proper, in the communication which he was about to make to the rajah of Arracan, to notice the barbarous and wanton attack on the two Mugs; treating it, however, as an act which could not fail to excite the indignation and displeasure of the rajah against the perpetrators of the murder.

Secret Cons.  
27 May,  
N<sup>o</sup> 24 & 25.

3. On the proceedings of the annexed date is recorded the despatch from the magistrate of Chittagong, in reply to our instructions of the 29th April and 6th May, submitting for our approval the draft of a letter which he proposed under those instructions to address to the rajah of Arracan. We approved the draft as being entirely conformable to the sentiments which we had expressed to Mr. Pechell on the subject to which it related.

Political Cons.  
17 June, N<sup>o</sup> 71.

4. With reference to the resolution stated in the 6th paragraph of our address of the 29th of April last, to permit the Burmese troops under certain restrictions and limitations to enter the British territory in search of Kingberring, we have now the honour to solicit the attention of your honourable court to the despatch from the magistrate of Chittagong recorded on the annexed date, reporting the return of the messenger whom he had sent to the rajah of Arracan, and enclosing a translation of the rajah's letter in reply to Mr. Pechell's proposal, for deputing an agent to Arracan for the purpose of arranging the plan for the co-operation of the Burmese troops within our frontier. On a reference to that document, your honourable court will observe, that the rajah has avoided giving a written answer to the proposal in question, a circumstance which Mr. Pechell states has excited his surprise, particularly as he had learnt from the messenger that the rajah had verbally expressed to him his willingness to receive any person whom Mr. Pechell might desire to send. A narrative of the transactions which passed at the rajah's court during the messenger's stay, is also enclosed in the despatch from Mr. Pechell, last referred to; and with reference to that statement, Mr. Pechell observes, that the cause of the rajah's not noticing the point in question, may be ascribed to his desire to postpone the settlement of the proposed plan until the expiration of the periodical rains. Mr. Pechell at the same time suggested the propriety of his being authorized to address another letter to the rajah, requesting in distinct terms that the rajah would give a written answer to the proposal for deputing an agent to him, and informing him that no parties of Burmese troops would be permitted to cross the frontier until the agent had been received, and the rajah's assent obtained to the limitations and conditions under which the eventual admission of the Burmese troops was to take place. The magistrate requested to be furnished with our instructions on the point above stated, of again addressing the rajah, and also with regard to an expectation expressed by the rajah, that on the Burmese troops entering the British territory they should be provided by this government with arms, ammunition and provisions. We signified to Mr. Pechell in reply, that we entirely approved his suggestion of addressing another letter to the rajah to the effect above stated, and that it would be expedient to notice at the same time that part of the rajah's letter which adverted to the

the Burmese troops being furnished with arms, &c. by the British government, by observing to the rajah that, in the event of the proposed plan being finally settled, it would of course be the duty of the Burmese government to render its troops efficient by furnishing them with the necessary equipments, as otherwise their co-operation with the British troops in the pursuit of Kingberring could be of no avail, and that no military stores, &c. could be provided for their use by the British government.

Despatch from  
Gov Gen. in council,  
23 June 1814.

5. The despatch from the magistrate above referred to, contains the satisfactory information of Kingberring's cause having been greatly weakened by the death of two of the principal sirdars attached to his party. It would also appear that a rival chief had started up in opposition to Kingberring, and it is not improbable that the magistrate of Chittagong may, in the dissensions which may be expected to take place between the rival parties, find the means of obtaining possession of Kingberring's person, an object, the failure of which hitherto is in a great measure to be attributed to the secret attachment which the whole body of Mugs is believed to bear to the cause of the insurgents. The letter to the magistrate, of which the substance has been stated above, is recorded on the proceedings of the annexed date.

Political Cons.  
17 June, N° 74.

6. The latest accounts received from the magistrate of Chittagong, respecting the views and proceedings of the government of Ava, are contained in a private letter from Mr. Pechell to our secretary, recorded on the proceedings of this day's date, by which your honourable court will observe, that that barbarous and ignorant court is apparently meditating a renewal of the wild and extravagant scheme, of forming a confederation of all the native princes of this country for the purpose of expelling the English from India, to which subject we had the honour to call the attention of your honourable court, in our addresses of the 24th June and 1st October 1813, in reporting the circumstances of the clandestine mission of the shahbunder of Arracan. In the reply which we have directed our secretary to transmit to Mr. Pechell, we have repeated the sentiments which we formerly expressed to him with respect to the little importance which we attached to those paltry intrigues. We have not, therefore, deemed it necessary to betray any jealousy or suspicion of the designs of the Burmese, by interdicting their commercial intercourse with the city of Dacca, with which place a considerable traffic is carried on, and to which, in the first instance, the clandestine mission alluded to by Mr. Pechell in his letter above noticed, proposed to proceed in the character of merchants, with the supposed ulterior design of penetrating through the honourable company's territories, collecting information by the way, to the dominions of the Sikh chief Runjeet Sing; we have, however, instructed Mr. Pechell to apprise the magistrate of Dacca of the supposed views of the party of Burmahs in question, with a view to their motions being watched, and in the event of their attempting to prosecute their journey in land; to arrest their progress, and send them back to Arracan. The letter to Mr. Pechell, of which the substance has been here given, is recorded on the proceedings last referred to.

Political Cons.  
23 June, N°

7. On the proceedings of the date noted in the margin, is recorded a correspondence with the acting magistrate of Dacca, and the officer commanding at Bunar, respecting the arrangements required for the safe custody, dieting, and medical treatment of the Mug prisoners, despatched from Dacca, to be confined in that garrison, agreeably to the plan already reported to your honourable court in our address from this department of the 1st October 1813. We do not consider it to be necessary to trouble your honourable court with the details of that arrangement, and it will be sufficient to refer your honourable court to the letter to the commanding officer at Bunar, recorded on the proceedings last mentioned, by which it will appear that the expense of feeding and guarding the prisoners, to the number of forty-six persons, will amount to about 390 rupees per mensem.

Political Cons.  
23 June, N°

Secret Cons.  
6 May,  
N° 31 & 32.  
Secret Cons.  
27 May,  
N° 26 to 28.  
Political Cons.  
17 June, N° 75.

8. Your honourable court will not have failed to observe, that the late correspondence relative to the affairs of Chittagong, and to our transactions with the Burmese government, is recorded in the political department. We have been induced to transfer the correspondence in question to this department, from which, indeed, our addresses on the subject to your honourable court have hitherto been transmitted, not conceiving that any further necessity existed for recording it in the secret department.

Political Cons.  
17 June, N° 77.

Political Cons.  
3 June,  
N<sup>os</sup> 60 & 61.

N<sup>o</sup> 62.  
Political Cons.  
3 June, N<sup>o</sup> 63.

9. We have the honour to refer your honourable court to a despatch from the magistrate of Chittagong, recorded as per margin, enclosing a letter from Captain Fogo, commanding at Ramoo, submitting a plan for forming a local corps of Mugs, and describing the advantages which may be expected to be derived from its adoption. Mr. Pechell having transmitted that document without any comment, we have signified to him, that it would have been satisfactory to have received his observations and remarks on Captain Fogo's proposition, founded on the local knowledge and experience which Mr. Pechell has acquired of the character and habits of the Mugs, and we have accordingly called on him to submit a report on the subject. We have also referred a copy of Captain Fogo's letter for the consideration of his excellency the commander-in-chief, with a request that his excellency will be pleased to communicate his sentiments regarding the plan in question in a military point of view, and we shall have the honour to report our determination on the subject in our next report to your honourable court on Chittagong affairs.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,  
Honourable Sirs, your most faithful humble servants,

Moir,  
J. Nugent,  
N. B. Edmonstone,  
Arch. Seton.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
20 Dec. 1817.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 20th December 1817.

Honourable Sirs,

THE object of this address is to submit to your honourable court a report on the affairs of Chittagong, in conformity to the intention intimated in a despatch of the late vice-president in council, under date the 29th of October.

2. The governor-general in council, in his letter of the 23d of June 1814, adverted to the resolution adopted by the British government, of permitting the rajah of Arracan to send troops under certain restrictions and limitations into the company's territories in search of Kingberring and the insurgent Mugs, his associates; and the invitation which the magistrate of Chittagong was directed to address to the rajah, to concert a system of combined measures with the officers of the British government for effecting the seizure of Kingberring and his adherents. The rajah of Arracan postponed giving a written reply at the time to Mr. Pechell's agent, but he subsequently addressed an evasive letter to the magistrate in reply to his communication, notifying his intention in consequence of the commands of the king of Ava to send an ambassador to Calcutta.

Pol. Department,  
Cons. 4 Oct. 1814,  
N<sup>os</sup> 35 to 37.

N<sup>o</sup> 38.

3. The magistrate's agent was forcibly detained at Arracan for twenty days under a guard; in consequence therefore of this insult to the British government, the magistrate was instructed to cease to correspond with the rajah of Arracan.

Cons. 7 March,  
1815.  
N<sup>o</sup> 128.

4. A few months posterior to the return of the magistrate's agent, two envoys specially deputed by the rajah of Arracan, brought to Calcutta a letter from the rajah to the address of the governor-general. The rajah did not advert to the proposition which had been made to him on the part of the magistrate of Chittagong, but confined his communication to complaints against the officers of the British government for protecting the insurgents from interested motives, and to a demand that the rebellious Mugs might be surrendered to his authority.

N<sup>o</sup> 129.

5. The vice-president, in the absence of the governor-general, returned a suitable reply to the rajah's letter, vindicating the company's officers from the charge of corrupt conduct which had been imputed to them, and assuring the rajah that no means should be neglected in order to apprehend such of the Mugs as should continue their lawless course of life.

6. In the concluding part of the governor-general's letter of the 28th of June 1814, his lordship in council stated his intention to report in a future despatch, his determination relative to Captain Fogo's proposition for raising a corps of Mugs for the preservation of tranquillity in that quarter of the district of Chittagong, bordering on

on Arracan. The communication of the sentiments of the government on the question was suspended until the opinion of the commander-in-chief should be known, and his excellency having expressed a decided opinion of the inexpediency of the plan, the local government declined to carry it into execution.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
20 Dec. 1817.

7. The correspondence on this subject is recorded on the consultation of the annexed date.

Cons. 12 July,  
1814, N° 3 to 10.  
Cons. 26 July,  
N° 27 to 29.

8. Your honourable court will not desire at this distance of time to receive a detailed narrative of the operations of the various detachments who were employed against the insurgent Mug chief Kingberring, whose mischievous proceedings so long disturbed the tranquillity of the frontier of Chittagong, and who was the principal occasion of so much unpleasant discussion with the government of Ava. The death of Kingberring however, which took place at the commencement of the year 1815, produced a highly favourable change in the state of affairs in that quarter; the event of Kingberring's decease was followed by the dispersion of his adherents, and having been deprived of their leader, they manifested a disposition to return peaceably to their homes.

9. Under these circumstances the magistrate was informed, that it would not be advisable to prosecute any search after these misguided men, which, as the magistrate justly observed, might deter them from their purpose of returning home and resuming habits of industry, and lead them to unite their fortunes to Rynzung (a Mug chief who had not submitted), or form themselves into plundering parties, for which they would find a secure retreat in the hills and jungles of Chittagong.

Cons. 21 March,  
1815, N° 75.

10. As the death of Kingberring was an occurrence of considerable interest to the Burmese government, the vice-president in council was of opinion that a communication of the intelligence to the governor of Arracan from the British government would not fail to be regarded as an acceptable act of friendship, as well as a proof of the sincerity of the disposition which the British government had uniformly professed to discountenance the proceedings of the insurgents: the magistrate of Chittagong was therefore desired to prepare a suitable address to the governor of Arracan on the subject.

11. The tranquil state in which affairs in the district of Chittagong had continued since the decease of Kingberring, led the local government to contemplate the expediency of adopting some arrangement for liberating the Mug prisoners confined at Buscar (as reported to your honourable court in the governor-general in council's letter of the 1st of October 1813). Without hazard of inconvenience on this point, however, the magistrate of Chittagong was desired to communicate his sentiments.

12. The magistrate's reply is recorded on the consultation noted in the margin.

Cons. 20 Sept.  
N° 159 (A.)

13. From Mr. Pechell's letter the vice-president in council learned, with great satisfaction, that the adherents of Kingberring had in general returned to their habitations, and resumed their peaceable occupations and pursuits; and Mr. Pechell, not apprehending any inconvenience from the liberation of the prisoners at Buscar, immediate orders were issued for their release from confinement, and for sending them to their respective homes. Four persons, however, who had rendered themselves conspicuous by their activity in the late disturbances, were, for the purpose of greater security, retained in confinement for a few months after the liberation of the rest of the prisoners.

14. The vice-president in council had indulged the hope that the tranquillity of Chittagong was perfectly re-established; but before the orders for liberating the Mugs in confinement at Buscar could take effect, intelligence reached the presidency of the renewal of disturbances on the frontier of Chittagong, and of a Mug village having been plundered by a large party of the adherents of Rynjunging, an insurgent chief, who had actively resumed his lawless practice.

Cons. 4 Oct. 1815.  
N° 34.

15. The necessary measures were of course adopted with the view of suppressing this new insurrection, and the magistrate from time to time reported the proceedings of the detachments employed in the pursuit of Rynjunging and his associates.

16. The despatch from the magistrate of Chittagong, recorded as per margin, describes the occurrence which took place during a tour which he made to the southern part of his district, and his exertions for the restoration of tranquillity.

Cons. 10 Feb. 1816,  
N° 69.

N<sup>o</sup> 70.

The same consultation contains some instructions issued on the occasion to Mr. Pechell, but to the particulars of which it is not necessary in this place to advert.

Cons. 2 March,  
1816, N<sup>os</sup> 3 & 13.

17. We beg leave also to refer your honourable court to the despatches from the magistrate recorded on the annexed date, describing the voluntary surrender and subsequent flight of Choopoo, one of the principal insurgent chiefs of Rynjunzing's party. The measures pursued by Mr. Pechell, although they were not attended with final success, were considered by the government to be proper and judicious.

18. In the meantime the pursuit of Rynjunzing was urged without relaxation; but it was not until the month of May 1816 that the insurgent in question was compelled, by distress and want, to surrender himself to the magistrate.

Cons.  
6 April, 44. }  
1 June, } 1816.  
48 & 49. }

19. The particulars of the case of Rynjunzing, the circumstances which led to his surrender, and the examination of the delinquent by the magistrate, are described in the despatches from Mr. Pechell, which are recorded as per margin.

20. With respect to the disposal of Rynjunzing, the magistrate was desired to treat him as a state prisoner, in common with those Mug chiefs whose release it had been determined to postpone until their adherents should have returned to their peaceful occupations, and the tranquillity of the district should have assumed that settled state which would afford sufficient security against its being liable to be interrupted by any disturbances on the part of the Mug population; but the governor-general in council desired the magistrate to be apprised that Rynjunzing had manifested a strong confidence in the character of the British government for clemency and mercy, in consenting to deliver himself up to the civil authority of the district: he was entitled, in his lordship in council's opinion, to some degree of indulgence; and that therefore, while every precaution was observed against his effecting his escape, it was not his lordship in council's wish that he should be confined with too much rigour.

Cons. 27 July,  
1816, N<sup>os</sup> 19 & 20.

21. On the consultation of the date inserted in the margin is recorded a letter from the magistrate of Chittagong, reporting his proceedings regarding the disposal of Rynjunzing, and the other prisoners connected with that insurgent.

22. The magistrate proposed that a distinction should be made, for the sake of example, between the generality of Rynjunzing's adherents and a few of the most notorious of his chiefs, by confining the latter for a certain period. The governor-general in council approved Mr. Pechell's suggestion, and accordingly authorized him to detain the six chiefs selected by him, including Rynjunzing himself, as prisoners of state; and it was left to the magistrate's discretion to propose the release of all, or such as he might consider to be the least dangerous or guilty, at such period as he should deem advisable.

Cons. 10 May,  
N<sup>os</sup> 34 & 35.

22 a. In the month of May last a despatch was received from the magistraté of Chittagong, reporting the arrival at that station of the son of the rajah of Rumré, as the bearer of a letter from the rajah purporting to be written under the immediate orders of the king of Ava, and containing a demand for the surrender of the Mug insurgents.

23. The magistrate very properly replied on his own part, at a conference which took place between the young rajah and himself, that the demand for the surrender of the Mug refugees had been repeatedly made by the governor of Arracan, and a compliance with it declined, on the grounds of its being inconsistent with the principles of the British government to deliver up a race of people who had sought protection in its territory, and had resided in it upwards of thirty years; but that he had no authority to discuss the question, which must be referred to the governor-general in council.

24. Mr. Pechell was desired to address an answer to the rajah of Rumré, to the effect of his own reply to the rajah's son; observing a conciliatory and firm tone, and stating his answer to be written under the orders of the governor-general in council.

25. The governor-general at the same time addressed a letter to the viceroy of Pegu, referring to the mission of the rajah of Rumré's son to Chittagong, and explaining to the viceroy, for the information of the king of Ava, the impracticability of our delivering up the emigrants, and the inutility of renewing the subject.

26. The



26. The draft of the governor-general's letter to the viceroy is recorded on the proceedings of the annexed date.

Cons. 10 May,  
N° 36.

27. The magistrate had been directed to use his endeavours to discover the motives and objects of the court of Ava in reviving the question of the surrender of the Mugs; and, if possible, to ascertain from the agent whether any preparations or arrangements were in progress in Arracan indicative of a design to attempt the seizure of the Mugs by violence, or of any other hostile purpose; and his subsequent communications with the rajah of Ramree's son satisfied his mind that projects of this nature were in contemplation.

28. The intelligence obtained by the magistrate was of a description which appeared to require secrecy, and the despatches which contained it were accordingly recorded in the secret department, and will be found on the consultation noted in the margin.

Secret Department  
Cons. 28 June,  
N° 5 to 7.

29. The general tenor of that intelligence, combined with the knowledge possessed by government of the arrogant spirit of the court of Ava, and the extreme jealousy which it has always entertained of our protection of the emigrant Mugs, induced the governor-general in council to deem it by no means improbable that, on receiving intimation of the refusal of the British government to comply with the demand conveyed in the rajah of Ramree's letter, an attempt might be made on the district of Chittagong, or the neighbouring British possessions, by the Burmese. The governor-general in council, therefore, judged it expedient to adopt precautionary measures for the security of the honourable company's territory against a sudden irruption; and orders were accordingly issued for reinforcing the post of Chittagong without delay. A cruiser and two gun-boats were accordingly ordered to be stationed on the coast, so as to provide against a sudden descent by sea.

30. The magistrate was also furnished with suitable instructions on the occasion, and in consequence, however, of subsequent despatches from the magistrate of Chittagong, intimating his opinion that the probability of a hostile attack on our territories by the Burmese government, was considerably diminished, the vice-president in council was led to believe that the reports of projected invasion of the eastern provinces arose more from the presumption and ambition of interested individuals, than from any real manifestation on the part of the higher authorities of Ava, of intentions inimical to the existing tranquillity of the company's territories.

Cons. 28 June,  
N° 8.  
Cons. 22 Aug.  
N° 37.

31. Impressed with these sentiments, the vice-president in council resolved to suspend the departure of the naval force which had been prepared for the protection of the coast of Chittagong, retaining however at disposal the means of having recourse to the projected system of defensive arrangements, if events should subsequently require the resumption of it; it was not however considered by the local government to be advisable to make any alteration in the military arrangements which had been resolved upon for the better security of the eastern provinces.

32. By a reference to the despatch from the magistrate of Chittagong, recorded as per margin, your honourable court will observe that the intelligence contained in it was such as to warrant the conclusion, that the information which had suggested extraordinary measures of defensive arrangement was devoid of any solid foundation, and that there was not the least reason to suspect the existence or the future contemplation of any hostile designs on the part of the Burmese government; under those circumstances the vice-president in council submitted to the governor-general, whether it might not be expedient immediately to countermand some of those augmentations and dispositions of military force which were founded on a contrary supposition.

Pol. Department  
Cons. 12 Sept.  
N° 52 & 53.

33. In suggesting this course of proceeding the vice-president in council was guided not merely by a solicitude to avoid unnecessary expense, and to obviate inconvenience to the public service, but also by the alarm on the part of the Burmese government, which the measures of defence already in progress appeared, from the last despatch of the magistrate of Chittagong, to have excited respecting the designs of the British government.

34. The governor-general having signified his entire acquiescence in the suggestion of the vice-president in council, that the extraordinary preparations of defence against the Burmese should be abandoned, the necessary orders were immediately issued for carrying it into execution.

Cons. 14 Nov.  
N° 10 & 11.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
20 Dec. 1817.

35. We are happy to state to your honourable court that at the period of our latest advices from Chittagong, there was no manifestation on the part of the Mug population, of a disposition to disturb the existing tranquillity; the merchants of Arracan and Ava continued to resort to Chittagong and the neighbouring districts for the purposes of trade, and the reports of meditated aggression by the Burmese against our possessions in those quarters had entirely subsided.

Cons. 15 August,  
N<sup>o</sup> 34 & 35.

36. The magistrate of Chittagong having at length succeeded in again securing the insurgent chief Chauripo, and in apprehending about eighty of the Mugs who had been his associates, submitted to government a report containing his suggestions relative to the disposal of those prisoners, with reference to his classification of their delinquency. The report of the magistrate is recorded on the consultation on the date noted in the margin.

Cons. 17 Oct.  
N<sup>o</sup> 56 to 58.

37. Mr. Pechell stated his conviction of the expediency of delivering up to the Burmese government such of the prisoners as should be proved to have been most active in committing hostility in the province of Arracan, as being the only means of deterring the Mugs from attempting in future such lawless and atrocious enterprizes.

38. The vice-president in council was satisfied that the measure proposed by the magistrate was the only one calculated to make a salutary and permanent impression upon the Mug settlers, while they continue in a position presenting so many facilities for the indulgence of their predatory habits, and their rooted hostility against the Burmese. But although the surrender of the offenders to the Burmese seemed to be the most efficient course of proceeding, yet when the vice-president in council contemplated the barbarous punishment which the Burmese might be expected to inflict on the wretches who might be delivered up to their vengeance, the vice-president in council felt that it would be repugnant to the merciful character of the British nation to expose so many persons to the vindictive resentment of their enemies, exasperated as they justly were by repeated aggressions; the local government was anxious therefore to devise some other means by which the ends of retributive justice might be answered, and the repetition of similar outrages effectually prevented, without resorting to that extreme measure, to which nothing but the failure of every other expedient would induce the government to have recourse.

39. In the resolution to abstain from the surrender of any of the prisoners, the vice-president in council was influenced also by the consideration, that it would probably constitute an encouragement to a repetition of demands, on the part of the Burmese authorities, for the surrender of fugitives, and a precedent which on such occasion might create a considerable degree of embarrassment.

40. With reference to the great number of prisoners, and to the additional labour which a necessary separate examination of each, and a detailed statement of the part which each of the accused persons took in Chauripo's criminality would involve, the vice-president in council determined to associate another gentleman with him to form a special committee for the performance of the above-mentioned duties, and to report for the consideration of government, on the proper mode of disposing of the prisoners in question. The 4th judge of the Dacca court of circuit was accordingly appointed to officiate as chief member of the committee, when the regular course of his judicial duty should lead him to Chittagong. As the offenders however could only be regarded as state prisoners, the 4th judge was desired to understand that his duties as a member of the committee were considered to be entirely distinct from his functions as a circuit judge.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,  
Honourable Sirs, your most faithful humble servants,

G. Dowdeswell,  
J<sup>r</sup> Stuart,  
A. W. Ricketts.

Extract from a DESPATCH from the Governor General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 4th June 1818.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in Council,  
4 June 1818.

23. OUR last communication to your honourable court relative to the affairs of Chittagong, was conveyed in our separate letter to your address under date the 20th of December; but as neither the bulk nor the importance of the late correspondence with the magistrate of Chittagong on that subject requires a separate address on the present occasion, we shall notice the few points connected with it under the appropriate head.

24. In the month of October last a despatch was received from the magistrate, containing his examinations of a person named Devy Dutt, who, with two others, by name Shaik Daoud and Namerozia, appeared to the magistrate to have been engaged in an intrigue at the court of Ava, and who were shortly expected at Calcutta. The acting Persian secretary was in consequence desired separately to interrogate those persons on their arrival here, regarding their late proceedings at Ava, and to endeavour to ascertain the real object and intention of the mission on which, according to Devy Dutt's statement, they were deputed to Lahore.

Cons. 16 Jan. 1818,  
Nos 100 & 101.

25. On the arrival, however, of Shaik Daoud and Namerozia in Calcutta, the necessity of acting upon the preceding instructions was superseded, as it appeared that they were accredited as envoys from the court of Ava to this government.

26. The two last-mentioned persons presented two letters from the minister of the king of Ava, one requiring the delivery up of the Mug insurgents; the other notifying the mission of the bearers, together with Devy Dutt to the Tangab, of procuring religious books. Devy Dutt did not report his arrival in Calcutta, nor did either of the envoys make any allusion to him; but it was discovered that he had arrived at the presidency, and that he was studious to conceal himself from the notice of government.

27. The suspicious conduct of this person, and the circumstances stated in the letter from the magistrate of Chittagong, determined us not to permit the Burmese envoys to proceed to the upper provinces without the sanction of the governor-general; independently, however, of the particular circumstances of suspicion which attached to those persons, the number of missions which had been previously sent from Ava for this ostensible purpose, could not but induce a strong belief that it had been in every instance a mere pretext; and however unimportant and extravagant the projects of the Burmese government might be, we conceived that it would not be advisable to allow of their being further prosecuted without interruption. We accordingly stated these sentiments for the consideration of his excellency.

28. The governor-general entirely approved our resolution not to permit the envoys to proceed to the upper provinces in prosecution of their mission; and his lordship not having been apprised, through inadvertence, that Shaik Daoud and Namerozia had already been recognized in the character of political envoys, in consequence of the production of their credentials, expressed his opinion that they should not only not be received as envoys, or be acknowledged as agents of the Burmese government, either in a public or private capacity, but should be detained in custody as impostors until they could be sent as prisoners to the government of Rangoon.

29. Under the circumstance, however, of their having been already recognized as envoys, we conceived that the precise course pointed out by the governor-general, of sending those persons back to Ava under restraint, would be objectionable. At the same time it occurred to us that the object which his lordship had in view would be fully attained by simply dismissing the envoys with a letter to the court of Ava, stating, that the government had thought it proper, and an act of friendship towards that court, to prevent their prosecuting their journey to Lahore, as it had been discovered that their mission to that country originated in a false representation which had been made to the king of Ava regarding the character of Devy Dutt. We accordingly determined to pursue this course. With regard to the repetition of the demand for the surrender of the Mugs, we deemed it proper to refer the minister to former communications on that subject made to the viceroy of Pegu.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
4 June 1818.

30. It having been ascertained that Devy Dutt, though a native of Lahore, had resided since his childhood within the British territories, we did not judge it necessary to impose any restraint upon him.

Cons. 30 Jan.  
N<sup>o</sup> 84 to 88.  
Cons. 6 Feb. N<sup>o</sup> 76.

31. The correspondence with the governor-general on this occasion, and the reply returned to the ministers of the king of Ava, are recorded on the consultations of which the dates are noted in the margin.

32. The government having received information that a boat laden with arms and other stores was lying at the Baliagaut destined for Arracan, the magistrate of the suburbs of Calcutta was directed to seize and detain the boat, and to furnish without loss of time an account of her cargo. The magistrate was also desired to proceed in person in the discharge of the above-mentioned duty, accompanied by such a force as might obviate all attempt at resistance on the part of the boat people.

Cons. 13 Feb.  
N<sup>o</sup> 69.

33. The magistrate's report of his proceedings is recorded on the consultation of the annexed date.

34. The stores being inconsiderable both in quantity and value, we did not consider it advisable to direct the confiscation of the articles seized; conceiving that the seizure of them, accompanied by a declaration that any attempt hereafter to pass articles of such a description without the permission of government would subject them to confiscation, would be sufficient to prevent the surreptitious exportation of military stores to the Burmese dominions. We accordingly ordered the articles in question to be restored.

N<sup>o</sup> 69 to 73.

35. Several despatches from the magistrate of Chittagong are recorded in the secret department, in which he reported the intelligence which had reached here regarding the appearance of a large Burmese force on the frontier of the district of Sylhet; the rumoured hostile projects of the king of Ava to be directed against the eastern borders of our territories, and the measures of precaution which he had adopted under the uncertain and doubtful information which had been communicated to him.

36. The intelligence contained in the magistrate's despatches was generally too inconclusive to render necessary the immediate adoption of measures suggested by him in his letter marked N<sup>o</sup> 69, of the consultation last quoted, of sending a naval force for the protection of the coast of Chittagong, with reference to the possible irruption of the Burmese into that district. We approved, however, the precautionary measures adopted under the magistrate's own authority.

37. In conformity to Mr. Pechell's suggestion, we authorized him occasionally to disburse small sums of money, not exceeding fifty rupees, for the purpose of obtaining such intelligence as might be depended on relative to the state of affairs at Arracan, and the projects of the Burmese government, which might be contemplated against the tranquillity of the honourable company's eastern provinces.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
17 March 1820.

Extract from a DESPATCH from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 17th March 1820.

Pol. Depart. 1818.  
Cons. 10 July,  
N<sup>o</sup> 10 & 134.

134. ON the proceedings noted in the margin is recorded a translation of an extraordinary letter from the rajah of Ramree to the address of the governor-general, making a demand on the part of the king of Ava, for the cession of Ramoo, Chittagong, Moorshedabad and Dacca, on the alleged ground of their being dependencies of the Burmese government, and filled with extrayagant and absurd menaces in the event of a refusal to comply with the requisition. The governor-general on this occasion addressed a letter to the viceroy of Pegu to the following effect: That if the letter had really been written by order of the king of Ava, his excellency lamented that persons so incompetent to form a just notion of the state of power of the British nation in India should have been able to practise on the king's judgment; that any hopes which the king might have been induced to entertain that the British government would be embarrassed by contests in other quarters, were entirely delusive; that we were indifferent to attack from the king of Ava, further than as we should regard with concern the waste of lives in an unmeaning quarrel; that

that his excellency trusted, however, that the king would perceive the folly of the counsellors who would plunge him into a calamitous war, by which the commerce of his empire would be wholly destroyed; and that if, as the governor-general could not but believe, the rajah of Ramrè had for some unworthy purpose of his own assumed the tone of insolence and menace exhibited in his letter, without the authority of the king of Ava, he hoped that a procedure so calculated to breed dissensions between two friendly states, would be visited by the king with the severe displeasure which it deserved.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
17 March 1820

135. There is no way of accounting for this extravagant step on the part of the court of Ava, but by supposing it to have originated in a secret agreement with the Mahrattas. The governor of Merghege, a Burman chief of great eminence, had been permitted to visit the upper provinces for professed purposes connected with religion. There is reason to surmise that his real object was to ascertain the real strength and determination of the Mahrattas, in consequence of previous overtures from them; and it is probable that he had adopted delusive notions of both. The king of Ava, immediately after the transmission of the message, which was really a declaration of war, would learn that the views of his expected allies had been anticipated, and that the Mahrattas were crushed. Thence his hostile intentions subsided without further explanation.

136. Referring your honourable court to the twenty-third and eight succeeding paragraphs of the letter addressed to you on the 4th of June 1818, by the late vice-president in council, we have the honour of reporting that a letter was received from the rajah of Arracan, demanding on the part of the king of Ava the delivery of Debee Dutt, together with Shackh Daoud and Namerozia, into the hands of military officers deputed by the rajah to receive them. We immediately directed the surrender of Shackh Daoud and Namerozia to those appointed to receive them; but at the same time a communication was made of the confident hope of the British government, that as it had in this instance, purely as an act of friendship towards the king of Ava, departed from its established practice, the punishment inflicted on them would not be of a capital nature; and that on this expectation alone had it consented to deliver them up. It was also intimated to the rajah of Arracan, that we expected him to use his influence with his court to the same end, and a similar application was made to the ministers of the king of Ava. With regard to Debee Dutt, the rajah was informed, that he, being a British subject, could not be given up to be punished for his offence by a foreign state, but he was assured that when Debee Dutt was apprehended, the British government would take upon itself the care of his punishment.

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Extract from a DESPATCH from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated the 8th July 1820.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
8 July 1820.

77. ON the proceedings of the annexed date we have recorded a correspondence between Mr. Scott and the magistrate of Rungpore, relative to some disturbances which had taken place on the frontier of Assam; but the subject does not require specific notice.

Pol. Depart. 1819.  
Cons. 17 July,  
N<sup>o</sup> 33.  
Cons. 14 Aug.  
N<sup>o</sup> 45 & 48.

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Extract from a DESPATCH from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 21st October 1820.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
21 Oct. 1820.

100. ON the proceedings of the annexed date is recorded a report from the magistrate of Chittagong respecting the state prisoners confined in the gaol of that station; the magistrate recommended the release of these persons, but stated it to be advisable, that the principal inhabitants of Coxe's bazaar should be called upon to give their opinions, as to how far the tranquillity of that part of the country might be affected by their enlargement; and in the event of their entertaining any fears, he suggested that the prisoners should be obliged to reside at the station of the magistrate, and present themselves to him from time to time, until such apprehensions

Pol. Depart. 1819.  
Cons. 24 July,  
N<sup>o</sup> 71 & 72.

N<sup>o</sup> 73.

apprehensions should have subsided. We desired the magistrate to make these and other inquiries suggested by him, and again to submit his opinion upon the cases of the several prisoners for our further consideration. In his reply to these orders, the magistrate submitted a statement of the circumstances of each individual prisoner, and of his opinion with regard to the course to be pursued towards him. We complied generally with his suggestions and recommendations; for the details of which, we have the honour to refer to the correspondence cited in the margin.

Pol. Depart. 1820.  
Cons. 22 Jan.  
N<sup>o</sup> 112.

Pol. Depart. 1819.  
Cons. 28 Aug.  
N<sup>o</sup> 98.

101. The despatch from the magistrate of Chittagong, noted in the margin, announced the report of the death of the king of Ava.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
9 May 1823.

Extract from a DESPATCH from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 9th May 1823.

Cons. 29 July,  
N<sup>os</sup> 88 & 89.  
Cons. 16 Sept.  
N<sup>os</sup> 95 & 96.  
Cons. 7 Oct.  
N<sup>os</sup> 53 & 54.

140. THE correspondence with the joint magistrate of Rungpore, recorded on our consultations of the dates noted in the margin, relates to questions arising out of the expulsion of the former rajah of Assam, who, with the bura gohoen, or principal minister, sought an asylum in the British territories; and of the elevation of rajah Chunder Kaunt, by the aid of a Burmese army, to the musnud of that country. Any special advertence on our parts to the subject must be unnecessary at this distant period from the date of the occurrences.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
13 June 1823.

Extract from a DESPATCH from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 13th June 1823.

Cons. 12 May,  
N<sup>o</sup> 52.  
Cons. 26 May,  
N<sup>o</sup> 39,  
Cons. 13 Oct.  
N<sup>o</sup> 24.

80. THE subject of Assam affairs, referred to in the correspondence cited in the margin, will be brought to the notice of your honourable court in another place, in connection with an account of the late proceedings of the Burmese government in that country.

Cons. 28 July,  
N<sup>os</sup> 30 & 31.  
Cons. 1 Sept.  
N<sup>os</sup> 43 & 44.  
Cons. 31 Oct.  
N<sup>os</sup> 114 & 115.  
Cons. 24 Nov.  
N<sup>os</sup> 89 & 90.

149. We purpose in a subsequent despatch to furnish a full and connected account of the late revolutions in Assam, and the complete introduction of the authority of the king of Ava into that province, and shall not therefore notice in this place the letters from the magistrate of Rungpore, which relate to those events.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
31 July 1823.

Extract from a DESPATCH from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 31st July 1823.

5. WE are gratified to find that the tenor of our replies to the applications from the rajah of Assam for assistance to settle the affairs of his dominions, was approved by your honourable court; at the same time we think it proper to remark, that our continued refusal to interfere in the affairs of Assam, has by no means prevented the troubled and distracted state of that country from proving a source of embarrassment to the British government: your honourable court will be apprised by our regular reports, that the government of Ava has taken advantage of the dissensions prevailing in the Assamese territory, to obtain military occupation of the country, and to set aside its native princes; thus the Burmese nation has come in contact with our territories, at another and most inconvenient point, and by the possession of Assam they have acquired the command of the upper part of the Burrampooter.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
12 Sept. 1823.

Extract from a DESPATCH from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated the 12th of September 1823.

#### JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES.

90. THE most important part of the correspondence under this head relates to the occupation of Assam by the Burmese, and the discussions which arose between the local authorities of the two states, in consequence of the partial violation of our boundary

boundary by the troops of the latter. To place the subject in a distinct point of view before your honourable court, it will be necessary to advert briefly to the state of parties and the course of events in Assam prior to 1822, as indicated by correspondence which has not yet been regularly brought to your notice.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
12 Sept 1823

91. On the 26th June 1819, Mr. Scott, commissioner in Cooch Behar, reported to the government, that the party in Assam acting under the influence of the principal hereditary officer of state, called the booda or bura goheyn, and the nominal authority of rajah Poorunder Singh, had been driven from Gohatee or Gowahatee, by the opposite faction headed by Chunder Kaunt, a competitor for the raj, who was supported by the Burmese power, and an army composed of the subjects of the Man Rija, with other rude tribes bordering on Assam.

Pol. Depart. 1819.  
Cons 17 July,  
N<sup>o</sup> 33 & 34,  
17 July, d<sup>o</sup>  
Cons. 14 Aug.  
N<sup>o</sup> 45 & 48.

92. In September following the ex-rajah Poorunder Singh, addressed a letter to the governor-general, stating that he had been driven from his territories by a hill tribe called Mán, and had taken refuge at Chilmaree in the district of Rungpore; he solicited the protection and assistance of the honourable company, and offered to become tributary, and to pay the expense of the detachment that would be necessary to effect his restoration to the musnud of his ancestors; this application was repeated in the following month.

Pol. Depart. 1820.  
Cons. 29 July,  
N<sup>o</sup> 79.

Cons. 29 July 1820,  
N<sup>o</sup> 80.

93. About the same period the bura goheyn, or prime minister of the Assam rej, came to Calcutta and presented several successive memorials, soliciting the interference of the British government for the restoration of himself and Poorunder Singh, the rightful rajah (or surgdeo) to authority, and stating that the king of Ava had been induced to support Chunder Kaunt, through false representations made to him of his title to the musnud: we should remark that there is some confusion and obscurity in the petitions presented by the bura goheyn; he sometimes represented himself as the adherent and supporter of Poorunder Singh, and at other times seemed to state the supreme authority as vesting in his own person, owing to the default of legal heirs to the rej.

Pol. Depart. 1820.  
Cons 29 July,  
N<sup>o</sup> 81 & 84.

94. In reply to these several applications, we informed the ex-rajah and the bura goheyn, that the British government does not interfere in the internal affairs of foreign states, nor pronounce on disputed titles to the musnud, but maintains with the reigning prince the relations of friendship and concord. Under these circumstances we declined taking cognizance of the disputes between themselves and rajah Chunder Kaunt, who had obtained the musnud of Assam; but assured them, that whilst they should conduct themselves in a quiet and peaceable manner, and conform to the orders of government, they would find an asylum within the honourable company's territories.

Cons. 29 July,  
1820, N<sup>o</sup> 85

95. In the meantime repeated applications were made to us by Chunder Kaunt, the successful competitor, for the seizure of the ex-rajah, and the bura goheyn and his followers, with their property and effects, which he claimed as the property of the state. we replied to the rajah's letter by stating, that as it is contrary to the principles of the British government to interfere in the affairs of foreign states, we did not pretend to a right of pronouncing on the disputed title to the musnud of Assam, but should be ever disposed to maintain the most friendly intercourse with the reigning prince of the country, and under this exposition of our sentiments should be happy to cultivate with him the relations of amity, and to pay every attention to his wishes, so long as a compliance with them was not at variance with our established usage and policy. We met his request for the surrender of the heads of the defeated party, by informing him that as it is not the practice of this government to deny an assylum to political refugees, so long as they conduct themselves in a quiet and peaceable manner, the governor-general felt precluded from complying with his wishes for their apprehension and punishment.

Pol. Depart. 1820.  
Cons 29 July,  
N<sup>o</sup> 88 to 95.

96. The governor-general was addressed likewise by one of the ministers of the king of Ava on the subject of the intervention of that state to support Chunder Kaunt, and to re-establish tranquillity in Assam; and requesting that certain refugees, who continued to disturb the frontier, might be apprehended and delivered over to the military officers of his Burmese majesty, for the purpose of being conducted to Arracan. His lordship's reply was couched in generally amicable and complimentary terms, and professed every disposition to promote the friendship and harmony so happily subsisting between the two governments. With respect to the persons expelled from Assam, who had sought refuge within the British territories, it was stated

Political Cons.  
29 July 1820,  
N<sup>o</sup> 86 & 87.

stated that a letter had been written on the subject to rajah Chunder Kaunt, and the minister was referred to him for particulars.

Pol. Depart. 1821.  
Cons. 10 March,  
N<sup>o</sup> 3 & 4.

97. In the despatch recorded on our consultations as per margin, Mr. Scott reported, that the ex-swerger deo, or rajah Poorunder Singh, was employed in collecting troops in the Bhooban territory, for the purpose of invading Assam; and that it was reported his force was to be headed by Mr. Bruce, a native of India, who had long resided at Ingigopa. He added, that Chunder Kaunt, the reigning rajah, was supposed to be very desirous of getting rid of his allies, the Burmahs, and was understood to be treating with the bura gohayn and other refugees of consequence for their return, with a view to a combination of the whole means and strength of the country against the Burmese.

Pol. Depart. 1821.  
Cons. 12 May,  
N<sup>o</sup> 52.  
D<sup>o</sup>, 26 May, N<sup>o</sup> 39.

98. On the 30th of April Mr. Scott made known to us that the bar barwah, or Assamese minister, who was an adherent of the interests of the Burmese party, had been murdered, as was supposed, with the connivance of rajah Chunder Kaunt; that the latter had in consequence retired from Jorahawt to Gowahati; and that it was generally believed an army from Ava would soon invade the country to avenge the death of the bar barwah, and to depose the reigning prince. The above communication was followed almost immediately by information that the Burmahs had set up another rajah in Assam, and that it was supposed Chunder Kaunt would shortly be compelled to fly the country.

Cons. 12 May  
1821, N<sup>o</sup> 88.

99. Applications having been received by us from the bura gohayn and the ex-rajah Poorunder Singh for the restoration of certain arms left by them in deposit at Chilmaree in 1819, and also for permission to purchase arms at the arsenal at Fort William, we declined compliance with the latter request; and to enable us to decide on the former, we called upon the joint magistrate at Rungpore for more particular information regarding the existing state of affairs in Assam. In replying to the above call, Mr. Scott took occasion to remark, that with reference to the arrogant character of the Burmah government, and the spirit of conquest by which it is actuated, it seemed to him probable that, in the event of its authority being established in Assam, it would become necessary to station a considerable force on that unhealthy frontier; and he submitted, therefore, whether the interests of the British government would not be best consulted by permitting the Assam refugees to obtain the necessary means for the expulsion of the invaders. He added, that the cruelties practised by the Burmese, and the devastation of property that had taken place since they first entered Assam, had rendered all classes of people desirous of being relieved from them; and that all that seemed necessary to enable either Poorunder Singh or the bara guhayn to establish their authority, was a supply of fire-arms. Though there might be objections to furnishing them with muskets from the arsenal of Fort William, there could be none, he conceived, to permitting them to transport such arms as they might be able to obtain by private purchase into the Boolan territories, with the consent of the local authorities. We stated, in reply, that we were aware of no objection to the several parties struggling for ascendancy in Assam procuring muskets and stores by private means, in order to carry them across the frontier and arm their adherents. For other less important points comprised in the above correspondence, we must beg leave to refer your honourable court to the record of our proceedings as per margin.

Cons. 16 June  
1821, N<sup>o</sup> 69 to 71.

100. Towards the end of May, the ex-rajah Poorunder Singh having entered Assam from the Bhoolan territory, or the northern part of Bignee, was attacked by a party detached by Chunder Kaunt, and his force entirely defeated and dispersed. His commander also, Mr. Bruce, was made prisoner, and sent to Gowahati.

Pol. Depart. 1821.  
Cons. 27 Oct. 1821,  
N<sup>o</sup> 69.

Cons. 28 Nov. 1821,  
N<sup>o</sup> 3 & 4.  
8 Dec.  
N<sup>o</sup> 70.

101. On the 30th of September the joint magistrate of Rungpore reported, that Chunder Kaunt had been expelled from Assam by the Burmese party, and had fled to the chokey opposite to Gowalparch. The above communication was succeeded by reports of various outrages committed on the British frontier villages by parties of the Maun or Burmese troops, and by suggestions from the joint magistrate that a small force should be detached from Pitalaga to protect our territory from further insult.

102. With reference to the measures which Mr. Scott stated himself to have adopted for obtaining reparation on account of the above aggressions, we, in reply, informed him, that we entirely approved his having called on the commander of the Burmese troops, and the Assam minister who accompanied them, to deliver up the perpetrators



perpetrators of the outrages alluded to, whose acts appeared to have been disavowed by their chiefs. In the event of the requisition not being complied with, the governor-general in council authorized him to accept the offer which there was reason to believe the Burmese commander might make to punish the offenders himself. We expressed ourselves satisfied of the necessity for strengthening the military force in the north-east quarter of Rungpore, and apprised Mr. Scott that the officer commanding at Titalza would be directed to detach a party of sufficient strength to repel by force any further violation of our boundary, but not to follow the aggressors into the Assamese territory. We instructed the joint magistrate likewise to warn the principal authorities in Assam of the necessity of restraining their followers from the commission of any similar outrages in future.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
12 Sept 1823.

103. In the meantime a letter had been received by the joint magistrate from the commander of the Burmese troops, stating that his soldiers had by mistake plundered the villages of Habbraghat within the British boundary, thinking that they belonged to Assam; that he had no intention of molesting the inhabitants of Bengal, and that he would afford satisfaction for whatever had occurred, on the receipt of orders to that effect from the swerg deo or rajah at Gowahati.

Cons. 8 Dec. 1821,  
N° 71

104. In a letter, recorded on our consultations of the annexed date, the joint magistrate of Rungpore reported that he had signified his compliance with a request preferred by rajah Chunder Kaunt, through Mr. Bruce, for permission to transport gunpowder and military stores into Assam, and suggested that orders should be issued to the proper authority at the presidency for the grant of passes.

Cons. 8 Dec 1821,  
N° 81 & 82.

105. We informed Mr. Scott, in reply, that we had directed the sanction of government to be conveyed to Mr. Bruce for the transport of three hundred muskets and ninety maunds of gunpowder, intended as a supply to rajah Chunder Kaunt.

106. We pointed out to him, that the government licence only protected the arms as far as Rungpore, beyond which place they were not to be carried without his permission. This condition the governor-general in council thought it necessary to introduce under existing circumstances; and Mr. Scott was directed to use his discretion in allowing supplies of arms to be furnished under passes from the officers of government to any of the parties who contested the sovereignty of Assam.

107. The necessary orders, we informed him, would be issued through the territorial department to give effect to any pass that he might himself hereafter grant; and in case of application being made at the presidency, the sanction of government would be given, as in the present instance, subject to the condition of his deeming the transport across the frontier unobjectionable at the time and in the manner proposed. It is perhaps unfortunate, we added, that arms should, under the existing regulations, require a government pass for their protection during transport through the country, as such a document is open to be misconstrued into a support or countenance of the particular party to whom the arms may be supplied; whereas while government itself is a neutral party, and no way involved in the contests and disturbances which make a supply of arms desirable to the inhabitants of a country, there is no reason, as far as it is concerned, for any difference between these and other articles of traffic which any party having the means may purchase without obstruction.

108. At the end of 1821 the cause of Chunder Kaunt became again temporarily triumphant: he defeated the Burmese in several skirmishes, and advanced into the interior nearly as far as Gowahati. These successes, and the continued attempts of Poorunder Singh and the bura goheyn from the side of Boolan and Bignee, to recover their lost dominion, drew forth a letter from the Burmese general Menjee Maha Silwa (who had arrived some months before to take the command of the troops in Assam) to the address of the governor-general, which your honourable court will find recorded as N° 23 of our consultations referred to in the margin. The document may be consulted as a curious specimen of the Burmese style of official correspondence, and of the arrogance and lofty pretensions of the court of Aya. Its object was apparently to request that assistance might not be afforded to rajah Chunder Kaunt (or Shundraganda) by any persons residing within the British dominions; and to suggest the expediency of his being surrendered, with all other refugees, who might seek refuge or had already taken shelter there. A letter was also addressed to Mr. Scott on the same occasion, to which he very properly returned

Pol. Depart. 1822  
Cons. 11 Jan.  
N° 22 & 25.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
12 Sept. 1823.

returned for answer, that it is not the custom of the British government to deliver up persons who may take refuge in its territories on account of political disturbances.

109. We do not think it necessary to enter here into any particular account of the bura goheyn's misconduct, who, whilst hanging on the frontier, had contrived to intercept and for a time to detain the above letters from the Burmese party. The relation of that circumstance, and of the orders which we issued in consequence to detain him for some time in confinement, will be found in the papers already cited.

Cons. 26 Jan. 1822,  
Nos 76 & 78.

110. A letter having been addressed to the governor-general by the pretender to the sovereignty of Assam, last set up by the Burmese, named Phunzader, we referred him to the joint magistrate at Rungpore for a knowledge of our sentiments, and directed Mr. Scott to keep us apprised of the countenance which the new claimant of the musnud might receive from the people of the country.

111. Mr. Scott informed us in reply, that Phunzadur had no better title to be considered ruler of Assam, than his adversary Chunder Kaunt, and that the interests of the latter for the moment predominated, as he was in possession of nearly all the country between Gowahati and the company's frontier. Such being the case, Mr. Scott suggested the expediency of the refugees being prohibited from returning to Assam with any body of armed followers, whether natives of the country or others, except under the sanction of the latter. We concurred in the propriety of the measure, and desired him to instruct the officer on the frontier to carry it into effect accordingly, but not to molest individuals proceeding in the direction of Assam, whether armed or otherwise.

Cons. 30 March,  
1822, Nos 93 & 94.

112. We instructed the joint magistrate likewise to call on rajah Chunder Kaunt to indemnify the inhabitants of the British pergunah Hubragat for the plunder of their villages and property between 1819 and 1821, by the Burmese troops attached to his party; and authorized him, in the meantime, to disburse on that account from his own treasury a sum not exceeding sicca rupees 5,800.

Cons. 31 May,  
1822, Nos 44 & 45.

113. In a despatch recorded on our consultations of the annexed date, the joint magistrate of Rungpore brought to our notice the distressed situation of many of the Assam emigrants, who to the number of several thousands took refuge in the British territory in 1819, and had been deterred from returning to their own country by the continuance of disturbances there, and the dread excited by the excesses committed by the Burmese. He suggested that permission should be granted him to farm the small estate of Singeemaree, which lies rather remote from the frontier, and to settle the emigrants upon it, under the protection of government. We approved the scheme, and authorized him to obtain a lease of the estate, at a rent of about rupees 523 per annum.

114. The Burmese party in Assam received a considerable reinforcement in the month of April or May, commanded by an officer of high rank from the court of Ummeerapoor, named Mengee Maha Bandoola. Chunder Kaunt soon gave way before the new force, and in June was reported to have sustained a decisive defeat, and to have disappeared altogether from the field. This event was followed by a representation of rather a threatening character on the part of the Burmese officers to Lieutenant Davidson, the officer commanding the small post of Goalparch, stating, that their army consisted of 18,000 fighting men, commanded by forty rajahs; that they had every wish to remain in friendship with the company, and to respect cautiously the British territories; but that should protection be given to rajah Chunder Kaunt, they had received positive orders to follow him wherever he might go, and to take him by force out of the company's dominions. A letter was, at the same time, written by Mengee Maha Silwa to the chief British local authorities, setting forth that Chunder Kaunt had rebelled against the sovereign of Ava; that it behoved them not to permit him to enter their territories, and that if he did so, it was the wish of the Burmese authorities to follow and apprehend him. The despatches detailing the above particulars, and describing the insecure and disturbed state of the British frontier, in consequence of the anarchy and civil war which raged in Assam, and the augmentation of the Burmese force in that quarter, will be found on our proceedings of the annexed date.

Cons. 5 July 1822,  
Nos 97 to 106.

115. On a consideration of the above circumstances, we signified to the joint magistrate, that should Chunder Kaunt or any of his party appear within our territories after their late defeat, they must be disarmed and sent to a distance from the frontier.

frontier. We stated that we did not consider it probable that the Burmese would attempt to follow up the ex-rajah into the British dominions; but that should the attempt be made, it must instantly be repelled by force. Instructions were accordingly issued to the officer commanding at Dacca to detach such reinforcement as Mr. Scott might require to the extent of his means. Rajah Pooneadur, or Phunzadar, being now the nominal ruler of Assam, we directed the joint magistrate to acquaint him with our demand upon his government, for restitution of the property plundered at Hubraghat by his allies the Burmese, and to renew the hitherto unsuccessful application for the punishment of the individuals by whom certain murders and outrages had been committed at the time of the plunder of the villages.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
12 Sept. 1823

116. In July, Mr. Scott reported that a vakeel, said to be a person of rank, had been deputed by the Burmese authority in Assam to the presidency, with a letter addressed to the governor-general. He recommended strongly that he should be allowed to proceed on, to which we signified our assent. This person stated to Mr. Scott that nearly two months before, the wuzeer Mengee Maha Bandoola was sent with an army of 20,000 men, for the purpose of supporting Mengee Maha Helorah (or Silwa), the commander previously employed in Assam, and who had been contending unsuccessfully against Chunder Kaunt for more than a year, and that his orders were to seize the refugees wherever they were to be found. The above accounts of the Burmese force we believe to have been greatly exaggerated.

Cons. 26 July 1822,  
Nos 48 & 49.

117. The Burmese vakeel Yazoung Zabo Noratha reached the presidency at the end of the same month, and was received with civility and attention. He delivered letters from the two chiefs, requesting the surrender of Chunder Kaunt and other Assamese refugees, and complaining of the conduct of the British authorities on the frontier in sheltering them; but containing nothing offensive or objectionable, either in style or matter. They will be found recorded as per margin, with a note by the acting Persian secretary on the subject of the vakeel's reception and behaviour.

Cons. 6 Sept. 1822,  
Nos 18 & 21.

118. In a despatch referred to in the margin, the joint magistrate of Rungpore laid before us extracts of private letters from Lieutenant Davidson, describing the equipment of the Burmese force in Assam, and reported that several robberies had been committed by large parties of depredators on the border villages of Rungpore; to check which, he suggested, that guard boats should be stationed for the protection of the navigation of the Burrampooter river. Mr. Scott's letter, as above, contains some remarks on the subject of the occupation of Assam by the Burmese, which will, doubtless, attract the attention of your honourable court.

Cons. 26 July 1822,  
No 50.

119. He observes, that the Burmese having obtained complete possession of Assam, and a person of that nation (Mengee Maha Silwa) having been appointed to the supreme authority, the country may now be considered as a province of the Burmah empire; and although it appeared from Lieutenant Davidson's last letter, that he was satisfied in regard to the amicable disposition of their commander, and that he did not consider any immediate reinforcement to his detachment necessary, yet the substitution of a warlike, and comparatively speaking, powerful government, in the place of the feeble administration that formerly ruled Assam, in a situation so commanding, and with such extensive means of offence, would, no doubt, render it necessary that some permanent measures should be adopted for the future security of the Rungpore frontier, and of the country on the lower parts of the Burrampooter, Mogna and Ganges.

120. From the account of the equipment of the Burmese forces furnished by Lieutenant Davidson, he conceived it obvious, that if inclined at any time to assert their claim to the Dacca province, or to plunder that rich country, it will in future be impossible for the British power, either effectually to oppose them, or to overtake them on their retreat, without some other description of force than troops unwilling, or unaccustomed to act both as boatmen and soldiers. Adverting to this consideration, he submitted whether, in addition to the usual equipment of any body of troops stationed in the Rungpore quarter, it might not be expedient to fit out a certain number of gun-boats, adapted to the navigation of the Burrampooter.

121. With reference to the unhealthy climate of the frontier, and to the trifling value of the country above Dhobree, he stated his opinion that the most advantageous situation for a permanent cantonment on the north-east frontier would be  
somewhere

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
12 Sept. 1823.

somewhere between that place and Chalmaree, on the right bank of the Burrampooter, or on some of the navigable rivers connected with it on that side; as such a position would cover all the valuable part of our possessions in Rungpore, and in the Dacca province, without exposing the troops to the noxious influence of the climate on the borders.

122. We have recorded also, as N° 51 of the consultations of the above date, a private letter from Mr. Scott on the same subject, the remarks and information contained in which, your honourable court may consider not unworthy of notice.

Cons. 26 July 1822,  
N° 52.

123. Being entirely of opinion that the permanent maintenance of a respectable force on the eastern frontier, to keep in check any attempt on the part of the Burmese to enter the British territory in pursuit of the Assamese fugitives, or otherwise to commit aggressions, had become indispensably necessary, we communicated on the subject with his excellency the commander-in-chief. Your honourable court will find an account of the measures which it was determined to adopt for strengthening the line of defence on the Assam frontier, in the extract of our proceedings in the military department, recorded as N° 56 of our political consultation of the 9th of August.

Cons. 9 Aug. 1822,  
N° 56.

124. With respect to the fugitives, we desired that they should be disarmed and removed from the frontier, with a distinct intimation that if they assembled again in force, for the purpose of exciting fresh disturbances, they would not be permitted to find an asylum within our territories.

Cons. 6 Sept. 1822,  
N° 14 & 17.

125. On the date noted in the margin, the joint magistrate of Rungpore reported, that the Burmese army, under Mungee Maha Bandoola, was supposed to be on its return to Ava, with the exception of 2,000 men, under the command of Maha Silwa, and that the chiefs had invited several of the principal refugees to a conference, under the pretence that they wished to select some native of Assam for the government of the country, which would in future be held as a dependency of the Burman empire. From subsequent accounts, it appeared that the retirement of Bandoola with his troops was occasioned, in a great measure, by sickness and scarcity of provisions.

Cons. 27 Sept. 1822,  
N° 67.

126. On the date cited in the margin, Mr. Scott submitted to us a copy of a letter from Lieutenant Davidson, with his own remarks, respecting a certain island near Goalparch, upon which, as it was considered to appertain to the British territory, a flag had been erected at the time of the arrival of the Burmese at the chokey, in order to distinguish it from the Assam dominions. The Burmese threatened to take forcible possession of the island, as belonging to them; and were represented to have assumed a haughtiness of tone and demeanor on the occasion, which Mr. Scott considered to furnish a very unpromising prognostic of what was to be expected in future from such neighbours. It also suggested to his mind the expediency of some regular agreement being entered into for the settlement of all existing boundary disputes, as well as for the disposal of all chars or islands that may hereafter be thrown up in that part of the Burrampooter which forms the boundary between the two states. Questions of the kind, he observed, had frequently occurred in past times; but under the late peaceable government they generally admitted of adjustment, when of minor importance, without even the necessity of the matter being referred for the orders of the governor-general in council. As the object of dispute in the above case was a mere worthless sand-bank, and we saw reason to believe that the Burmese were disposed to settle the question of right amicably, from their having requested, in a letter to Lieutenant Davidson, that a person acquainted with the boundary might be deputed to discuss matters with them, we did not consider it expedient to commit ourselves by taking any serious notice of the affair; nor indeed was the information before us of a sufficiently positive and distinct character to admit of our issuing specific instructions in reply.

Cons. 11 Oct. 1822,  
N° 53 & 54.

127. Your honourable court will find recorded on the consultations, as per margin, the reply, returned by the governor-general to the letters with which the Burmese vakeel was charged, and our instructions to Mr. Scott on the occasion of dismissing that individual from the presidency.

128. After adverting to the friendly relations which had so long subsisted between the honourable company and the state of Ava, the governor general expressed

expressed his anxiety for preserving the peace and tranquillity of the British frontier adjoining Assam, and disclaimed explicitly all right or intention of interfering with the proceedings of his Burmese majesty in the latter country. His lordship then, in general terms, declined violating the rights of hospitality, by delivering up the exiled princes and chiefs of Assam who had sought refuge within the company's dominions, but assured the maha silwa that they would not be permitted to abuse the kindness and hospitality of the British government, by making the asylum they had found within its territories a means of recruiting their strength to disturb the tranquillity of any country which might have been annexed by conquest to the dominions of his majesty the king of Ava. Any attempt of that nature would be instantly repressed, and if persevered in, would be attended with the certain forfeiture to Chunder Kaunt and others, of the British protection. On the other hand, the governor-general stated his persuasion that Mongee Maha Silwa would feel the necessity of exerting his utmost endeavours to restrain the Burmese troops from the further commission of excesses within the British boundary, and warned him that the repetition of such aggressions must be instantly met as an act of positive hostility, for the consequences of which the Burmese authorities in Assam would be held responsible to their sovereign. In conclusion, his lordship took occasion to advert to the recent misconduct of the Burmese authorities in Arracan, in seizing and detaining in custody subjects of the honourable company, employed in catching elephants within the proper limits of the Chittagong district, and to express his persuasion that the fact need only be known to his Burmese majesty to be immediately remedied. In explanation of this part of the governor general's letter, we beg leave to refer your honourable court to the documents recorded on our consultations as per margin.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
12 Sept. 1823

Cons. 7 June 1822,  
N<sup>o</sup> 43 & 45

129. A copy of the above letter was forwarded to the joint magistrate of Rungpore, whom we apprised that in pursuance of the assurances therein conveyed to the Burmese authorities, it would be necessary to issue public notice to the Assamese refugees that they must refrain in future from all attempts to disturb the peace of the frontier, under pain of forfeiting the protection of government. Your honourable court will observe, that all this time it was quite uncertain what had become of the late rajah of Assam, Chunder Kaunt, and whether he had really sought shelter within our territories or not, but our instructions provided that in the event of his appearing in Rungpore, he should be compelled to abstain from collecting any body of armed followers, and to withdraw to a distance from the frontier.

130. The despatch recorded as per margin, relates to a vague rumour of an intention on the part of the Burmese commander to invade Bootan for the purpose of obtaining possession of certain gold mines supposed to exist in that country, and of the occurrence of disturbances on the side of Cochar. It was reported also, that an engagement had actually taken place between the Burmese and the Booteas, respecting a boundary, in which the former were defeated. Mungee Maha Bandoola was said to be proceeding against the Booteas, in consequence, with an army of 4,000 men and 2 or 300 boats, whilst another detachment had been sent off in the direction of Cochar.

Cons. 9 Nov 1822,  
N<sup>o</sup> 42.

131. A negotiation between the Burmese and Poorunder Singh, which was said to have for its object the restoration of the latter to the government of Assam, under certain terms and conditions, having failed, the ex-rajah submitted to us a further application for assistance, offering to pay a yearly tribute of three lacks, and to defray all expenses in the event of his restoration to the throne of his ancestors. We of course declined compliance with this request, conformably with the policy which we have always adhered to, of avoiding interference with the affairs of Assam.

Cons. 14 Nov. 1822,  
N<sup>o</sup> 38 to 40.

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Extract from a DESPATCH from the Governor-General in Council at Fort William, in Bengal, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; dated 10th September 1824.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
10 Sept. 1824.

27. ON our consultations of the annexed date, your honourable court will find recorded a despatch from the commissioner in Rungpore, reporting on the actual strength of the Burmese force in Assam, which was then reduced very low; and they

Pol. Depart. 1823.  
Cons. 27 June,  
N<sup>o</sup> 58.

Despatch from  
Gov Gen. in council,  
10 Sept 1824.

they were supposed to be placed in a situation of some difficulty from a rising of the Mohammeries and other native tribes, who, unable any longer to endure their tyranny, had united together, and successfully attacked their oppressors on several occasions.

28. The commissioner considered it proper, however, to state for our information, that such is the nature of the country, and the facility of bringing down the largest army by means of the river with the utmost celerity, that should the Burmese at any time determine upon invading the British territory by way of the Barhampooter, previous intelligence of their designs, supposing them to act with common prudence, could not be obtained in his quarter in sufficient time to be of any avail, for, on the supposition of an army being sent into Assam for the above purpose, they might reach Dacca in fifteen days from the time of their arrival on the banks of the upper part of the river, and in five from that of their appearance on our frontier at Gowalpara.

29. No previous extraordinary collection of boats, Mr. Scott stated, would be required, nor any extensive preparations near our frontier that might excite suspicion, as the Burmese soldiers carry nothing with them but their arms, subsisting upon what they can find in the country they pass through, and proceeding, after they reach the streams flowing into the Barhampooter, upon rafts made of bamboos, until they may be able to seize a sufficient number of boats for their accommodation; which is very easily effected in a county where, for four months in the year, the communication from house to house is by water, and where a canoe is as necessary a part of the husbandman's establishment as a plough or a pair of oxen.

30. Mr. Scott further took the opportunity of bringing to the notice of government, that no redress had yet been afforded for the plunder of the villages in the pergunnah of Hulbraghat, reported in his former letters. We had again addressed Menjee Maha Thelooa on the subject, but had no expectation of his reimbursing the ryots for the loss sustained, unless government should be prepared to compel him thereto, either by a show of taking possession of the chokey, or by laying an embargo on the trade; which latter measure might be adopted after giving due notice to our merchants, without any permanent loss to them, and might indeed be rendered highly advantageous to their future interests, by binding the Burmese authorities, amongst other conditions for the re-establishment of the trade, to reduce the duties on imports to the rates fixed by the treaty of 1793, or at least to what was usually paid under the late government, double and treble the amount having lately been levied, to the great detriment in particular of those concerned in the commerce in salt.

Cons. 27 June 1823,  
N° 59

31. On the same date, Mr. Scott submitted an application from Mungee Maha Thalooa, the Burmese governor of Assam, requesting permission to return to his own country, *via* Chittagong, with 300 armed followers, 2,150 muskets, and a number of Assamese slaves, both men and women. The letter containing the application simply stated, that it being customary with the Burmans to pay homage triennially to their sovereign, the writer, after an absence of three years, was desirous of placing his head under the golden feet, and that the route from Ava to Assam being obstructed by numerous mountains and rivers, and the rains having set in, he wished to proceed through the British provinces to Arracan, and proposed to return in about twelve months.

N° 61

32. In reply to the above, we informed Mr. Scott that we had long been sensible of the evil resulting from the conquest of Assam by the Burmese, and should view, with much satisfaction, any successful attempt on the part of its oppressed inhabitants to expel that people; but in the present state of our relations with Ava, no countenance could be given by us, directly or indirectly to the efforts of the Assamese to recover their independence.

33. We stated, that we had not before been apprised of the serious depredations committed by the Burmese troops within the British frontier at Doopgoory, and elsewhere, when property was destroyed to the value of 21,998 rupees, and called for a more detailed and circumstantial report on the subject.

34. With regard to the request preferred by the governor of Assam, to be permitted to return to Ava, *via* Chittagong, with a number of armed followers and captive Assamese reduced, to a state of slavery, we observed, that we did not feel ourselves

ourselves bound to entertain any such application, at all events, until our just demand for compensation, on account of the British villages plundered by the governor's troops, should have been attended to. We directed that a reply to this effect should be returned to the Maha Thelwa's letter, and that it should, at the same time, be intimated to him, that, even were liberty of passage granted, the number of his followers must necessarily be restricted (conformably to our local police regulations) to a small guard of armed men, sufficient for purposes of state, say twenty or thirty; and further, that it would be totally repugnant to the laws and customs of the British nation to allow of his bringing slaves into the honourable company's territories.

Despatch from  
Gov. Gen. in council,  
10 Sept. 1824.

35. In the letters noted in the margin Mr. Scott brought to our notice the conduct of the Assamese emigrants, who were stated to be engaged in collecting troops from all quarters, with the view to the recovery of their native country from the Burmese, and suggested the expediency of removing them altogether from the frontier, experience having shown that so long as they remained there, no precautions on his part could prevent them from plotting and preparing for fresh invasions of Assam. The great wealth possessed by many of the emigrants, enabled them, Mr. Scott observed, to purchase with ease the connivance of the police officers and zemindary umlah, and were it not for the exertions of the European officers commanding on the frontier, there would be little security against their assembling men in the jungles round Gowalpara, in defiance of the orders of government. On a recent occasion they were believed to have paid to the soobadar, then commanding the post of Gowalpara, and the police officers, money and valuables to the amount of 4,000 or 5,000 rupees, and one of them had offered even to Lieutenant Davidson, a bribe of rupees, 21,000, to permit them to continue unmolested in recruiting men and sending them off to Bhootan.

Pol. Depart. 1823,  
Cons. 13 June,  
N<sup>o</sup> 93 & 94  
Cons 25 July,  
N<sup>o</sup> 88 & 89.

36. Under all these circumstances the commissioner submitted to us the expediency of notifying to the Assam emigrants, publicly and generally, that they were at liberty to quit the honourable company's territories, but that such of them as might remain therein after the expiration of three months, would be subject to be removed to some place as far down the Borhampootar as Singemaree, and required to enter into engagements, under a suitable penalty, not again to proceed further up the river without the magistrate's permission.

37. In conclusion Mr. Scott reported, that he had made arrangements for farming the small estate of Singemaree for seven years, and such of the chief persons among the emigrants as might prefer remaining at that place to settling at Chilmaree, could be accommodated with land for their houses.

38. We approved the whole of Mr. Scott's proceedings and suggestions as above detailed, and authorized him to issue a notification of the nature proposed.

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121. The papers noted in the margin relate to the violence and aggression of the Burmah chiefs of Arracan, in carrying off and imprisoning the honourable company's elephant hunters, whilst pursuing their occupations actually within the British boundary, and likewise to the discussions between the Burmese and British authorities touching the island of Shakpuree. When these differ-

Cons.	11 April	1823,	N <sup>o</sup>	83
-	27 June	-	-	62 & 66
-	d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	67 & 68
-	4 July	-	-	69 & 70
-	31 d <sup>o</sup>	-	-	187
-	15 Aug.	-	-	48 & 55

ences began to assume a serious aspect, in consequence of the insolent language and hostile preparations of the officers of the Burman government, the magistrate in Chittagong was ordered to make his reports to the political department, and the turn which events took towards the close of the year under \* consideration, induced us to address our correspondence on the subject of these papers to the honourable the secret committee. We presume, therefore, that it is not necessary for us to submit any details to your honourable court in this place.

\* 1823.

P A P E R S  
RELATING TO  
EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

V I 7

Discussions with the Burmese Government.

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
30 May 1825.*

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# RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY;

BEING

The WARRANTS OF INSTRUMENTS, granting any Salary, Pension, or Gratuity;—  
submitted to the Honourable The House of Commons; in pursuance of the  
Act of the 53<sup>d</sup> Geo. III, c. 155, s. 88.

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NAME: | AMOUNT OF ADDITIONAL CHARGE | DATE OF RESOLUTION:

MALCOLM :—£. 1,000 per annum:—5th January 1825; approved by the board of Commissioners for the affairs of India, 30th April 1825.—*Resolved*, by the ballot, That in consideration of the distinguished merits and services of Major General Sir John Malcolm, G. C. B. during a very lengthened period in high military and civil stations, in which he has displayed great skill and gallantry as a soldier, and evinced no less talent in difficult and distant diplomatic missions, by which the interests of the East India Company have been greatly promoted, and the character of the Company's service upheld, he be granted a Pension of (£. 1,000,) one thousand pounds per annum, to commence from Christmas last; subject to the approbation of the general court of Proprietors, and the confirmation of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India.

First Assistant to the Surveyor, £. 350 per annum } 26th January 1825; so  
Second Assistant to - D<sup>o</sup> - 200 — } much as relates to the  
appointment of First Assistant; approved by the board of Commissioners for the  
affairs of India, 13th May 1825.—*Resolved*, That adverting to the magnitude  
of the repairs which are constantly required at the East India House, the several  
warehouses, the East India college, and the military seminary, this court is of  
opinion, that the surveyor of buildings should have such assistance as will enable  
him at all times to keep an efficient check and control over the daily progress of  
artificers works, and thereby have the means of immediately settling and certifying  
the tradesmen's bills; and this court is also of opinion, that all alterations and con-  
siderable repairs should be conducted under a system of agreements upon previous  
estimates, and that as little work as possible should, at any time, be done by  
day-bills.

That with a view of affording the contemplated assistance, and considering that  
a moderate increase of expense in the establishment would be a measure of real  
economy, the designation of clerk of the works be discontinued, and that instead  
thereof, the person who has held that employment nearly 18 years, be admitted into  
the Company's service, in the capacity of first assistant in the office of the surveyor  
of buildings. That in consideration of his long and useful services, he be allowed  
a salary of (£. 350,) three hundred and fifty pounds per annum; but that the salary  
of the office be fixed as to his successor, at (£. 300,) three hundred pounds per  
annum:—Also,

That a person of competent knowledge and experience in building, be appointed  
as second assistant in the office of the surveyor, at a salary of (£. 200,) two hundred  
pounds per annum. So much of this Resolution as relates to the office of first  
assistant, being subject to the approbation of the general court of Proprietors, and  
to the confirmation of the board of Commissioners for the affairs of India.

2    RESOLUTIONS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, &c.

PRAYER BOOK and HOMILY SOCIETY:—£. 100:— 4th May 1825:—  
*Resolved*, That this court subscribe the sum of (£. 100,) one hundred pounds, in  
aid of the funds of the Prayer Book and Homily Society.

REEVES:—£. 600:— 11th May 1825:— *Resolved*, That Mr. John Reeves,  
assistant inspector of teas in China, be permitted now to proceed to China; and  
adverting to the services which Mr. Reeves has rendered in preparing the tea book  
of the June sale, and the inconvenience and expense to which he has been put, by  
remaining in England after the departure of the Warren Hastings, he be presented  
with the sum of (£. 600,) six hundred pounds.

East India House,  
the 1st June 1825.

*J. Dart,*  
Secy.

## HINDOO WIDOWS

IMMOLATED,

### AN ABSTRACT OF THE NUMBER OF WOMEN,

Who have been immolated on the Pile of their Husbands, in the Districts under each of the Presidencies of *Bengal*, *Madras*, and *Bombay*; stating the name of the Division and Zillah, and the Number immolated in each Zillah; in each Year from 1815 inclusive, to the latest period to which the same can be made up from the documents now in *England*.

I.—PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

II.—PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

III.—PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*1 July 1825.*

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## I.—PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

	Years	1815.	1816.
<b>DIVISION OF CALCUTTA:</b>			
Burdwan	- - - - -	50	67
Chinsurah and Chandernagore	- - - - -	-	-
Cuttack and Ballasore, including the joint magistracies of Khoordia and Poora	- - - - -	9	9
Hooghley	- - - - -	72	51
Jessore	- - - - -	7	13
Jungle Mehals	- - - - -	34	39
Midnapore	- - - - -	4	11
Nuddea	- - - - -	50	56
Suburbs of Calcutta	- - - - -	25	40
Twenty-four Pergunnahs, including Barrasut and Burgundee	- - - - -	2	3
		253	289
<b>DIVISION OF DACCA:</b>			
Bakergunge	- - - - -	1	5
Chittagong	- - - - -	5	5
City of Dacca	- - - - -	4	6
Dacca Jelalpoore	- - - - -	1	1
Mymensing	- - - - -	-	-
Sylhet	- - - - -	-	-
Tipperah, including the joint magistracy of Noacolly	- - - - -	20	7
		31	24
<b>DIVISION OF MOORSHEDEBAD:</b>			
Beerbhoom	- - - - -	1	3
Bhaugulpore, including the joint magistracy of Monghyr	- - - - -	3	-
Dinagepore, including the joint magistracy of Maldah	- - - - -	1	5
City of Moorshedabad	- - - - -	3	7
Purneah	- - - - -	2	2
Rungpore	- - - - -	1	5
Rajeshahye	- - - - -	-	-
		11	22
<b>DIVISION OF PATNA:</b>			
Behar	- - - - -	-	-
City of Patna	- - - - -	2	3
Ramghur and the joint magistracy of Chatanaugpoor	- - - - -	2	-
Sarun	- - - - -	12	16
Shahabad	- - - - -	4	9
Tirhoot and joint magistracy of Moongheer	- - - - -	-	1
		20	29
<b>DIVISION OF BENARES:</b>			
Allahabad and joint magistracy of Futtehpore	- - - - -	3	2
City of Benares and Bithorah	- - - - -	13	12
Bundecund and joint magistracy of Calpee	- - - - -	7	6
Goruckpore and joint magistracy of Azeemghur	- - - - -	14	23
Ghazeepore	- - - - -	8	15
Juanpore	- - - - -	1	3
Mirzapore	- - - - -	2	4
		48	65
<b>DIVISION OF BAREILLY:</b>			
Agrah	- - - - -	-	1
Allygurh	- - - - -	-	-
Bareilly and joint magistracy of Shajehanpore	- - - - -	2	1
Cawnpore	- - - - -	5	4
Etawah	- - - - -	4	no return
Furruckabad	- - - - -	1	-
Moradabad	- - - - -	3	-
Seharunpore, Southern Division	- - - - -	-	-
Seharunpore, Northern Division	- - - - -	-	7
		15	13
<b>Totals</b>		378	442

I.—PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
98	132	75	57	62	40	45
Foreign settlements restored in 1817.						
14	11	33	33	28	28	31
112	141	115	93	95	79	81
21	23	16	25	31	21	14
43	61	31	18	39	24	27
7	22	23	12	6	16	15
88	80	47	59	59	50	59
39	43	52	47	39	43	46
20	31	39	26	33	27	22
442	544	421	370	392	328	340
9	1	6	3	3	18	11
6	3	7	3	4	1	-
18	25	15	18	26	9	14
5	5	6	8	7	7	2
1	1	-	1	-	-	-
-	1	-	1	1	1	1
13	22	21	17	11	9	12
52	58	55	51	52	45	40
9	4	5	5	3	3	6
3	-	-	-	-	1	2
7	1	1	2	-	3	1
7	6	6	3	-	5	2
4	1	-	2	-	-	-
11	16	13	8	9	10	2
1	2	-	1	-	-	-
42	30	25	21	12	22	13
-	2	5	1	2	4	4
5	3	2	5	5	1	-
2	4	5	4	7	16	5
25	23	10	11	15	12	7
14	25	17	19	39	36	30
3	-	1	2	1	1	3
49	57	40	42	69	70	49
6	4	6	5	4	-	-
16	15	18	11	12	11	22
14	15	5	4	8	3	4
33	52	28	32	44	28	33
27	43	26	34	35	48	55
2	3	1	4	2	4	4
5	5	8	3	9	8	3
103	137	92	93	114	102	121
2	1	1	1	1	-	-
2	2	-	-	1	-	1
1	-	1	2	-	5	2
3	5	3	6	5	4	4
3	3	2	3	4	2	1
1	-	2	-	1	2	-
-	1	2	1	1	1	-
1	1	6	7	2	2	4
6	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	13	17	20	15	16	12
- - - 707	- - - 839	- - - 650	- - - 597	- - - 654	- - - 583	- - - 575

I.—PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL—*continued.*

## SUMMARY.

	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
CALCUTTA Division -	253	289	442	544	421	370	392	328	340
DACCA Division - -	31	24	52	58	55	51	52	45	40
MOORSBEDABAD } Division - - }	11	22	42	30	25	21	12	22	13
PATNA Division - -	20	29	49	57	40	42	69	70	40
BENARES Division -	48	65	103	137	92	93	114	102	121
BAREILLY Division -	15	13	19	13	17	20	15	16	12
	378	442	707	839	650	597	654	583	575

II.—PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

	1814.	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.
<b>NORTHERN DIVISION.</b>								
Ganjam - - - - -	-	45	-	-	37	-	-	-
Vizagapatam - - - - -	-	6	-	-	17	-	-	-
Rajahmundry - - - - -	-	3	} These are believed by the Foujdarry Adawlut to be in- correct returns	-	9	-	-	-
Masulipatam - - - - -	-	1		-	43	-	-	-
Guntoor - - - - -	-	no return.		-	14	-	-	-
Nellore - - - - -	-	1	} Believed to be an incorrect return.	-	12	-	-	-
<b>CENTRE DIVISION.</b>								
Bellary - - - - -	-	none	-	-	none	-	-	-
Cuddapah - - - - -	-	1	-	-	6 and 4 prevented	-	-	-
Chingleput - - - - -	-	none	-	-	4	-	-	-
Chiltoor - - - - -	-	3	-	-	13	-	-	-
Trichinopoly - - - - -	-	none	-	-	2	-	-	-
Cumbaconum - - - - -	-	20	-	-	22	-	-	-
Verdachelum - - - - -	-	none	-	-	none	-	-	-
Salem - - - - -	-	none	-	-	none	-	-	-
Coimbatore - - - - -	-	none	-	-	none	-	-	-
Madura - - - - -	-	none	-	-	none	-	-	-
Tinnevely - - - - -	-	none	-	-	none	-	-	-
<b>WESTERN DIVISION.</b>								
North and South Malabar - - - - -	-	none	-	-	none	-	-	-
Canara - - - - -	-	none	-	-	4	-	-	-
Seringapatam - - - - -	-	none	-	-	none	-	-	-
Tanjore - - - - -	-	no return	-	-	no return	-	17	7 to June

## III.—PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

	1815.	1816.	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
SURAT - - - -	none	none	none	none	1	none	none	none	—
BROACH - - - -	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	1	—
KAIRA - - - -	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	—
SOUTHERN CONCAN -	The practice believed to have ceased.				{ 40 and 10 pre- vented. }	66	50	47	38
NORTHERN CONCAN -	Only two or three since 1804.				1	1	none	none	—
AHMEDABAD - -	There are no Suttees mentioned in the Police Reports of this District.								

East India House,  
28th June 1825. }

WILLIAM MAC CULLOCH,  
Examiner of India Correspondence.



**EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.**

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COPIES OR EXTRACTS OF ALL COMMUNICATIONS  
AND CORRESPONDENCE

*RELATIVE TO THE*

Burning of Widows, on the Funeral Piles of their  
Husbands,

Since the 16th June 1824 ;

With such Proceedings as may have been had thereon  
in the Court of Directors.

- 
- I.—PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.  
II.—PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.
- 

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*5 July 1825.*

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LIST OF PAPERS

Presented to the Honourable House of Commons, in obedience to their Order  
of the 6th June 1825.

B E N G A L.

EXTRACT of Bengal Criminal Judicial Consultations (Western Provinces) the 23d  
December 1823 - - - - - page 5.

COPY of a Letter in the Judicial Department, from the Governor General in Council,  
to the Court of Directors, dated the 3d December 1824; (with Enclosures) - p. 6.

ENCLOSURE N° 1. Minute of J. H. Harington, Esq. dated the 28th June 1823;  
(with Enclosures) - - - - - p. 8.

(1.) Remarks on the immolation of Hindoo Widows, submitted to the Right  
honourable President of the Board of Control; 30th May 1822 - - p. 18.

(2.) Extract from a Paper "on Female Immolation," published in the quarterly series  
of the "Friend of India," for March 1821 - - - - - p. 20.

(3.) Extract from proposed general Rules and circular Instructions to the Magistrates  
and Police Officers; 9th September 1817 - - - - - p. 26

ENCLOSURE, N° 2. Letter from the Register to the Nizamut Adawlut to the  
Governor General in Council; dated the 4th July 1823; (with Enclosures) - p. 27.

(1.) Detailed Statement of Suttees, during the year 1822 - - - - - p. 28.

(2.) Abstract of the foregoing Statement - - - - - p. 74.

(3.) Remarks and Orders of the Nizamut Adawlut on the foregoing State-  
ment - - - - - p. 75.

ENCLOSURE, N° 3. Letter from the Register to the Nizamut Adawlut to the  
Governor General in Council; dated the 25th July 1823; (with Enclosures) - p. 84.

ENCLOSURE, N° 4. Letter from the officiating Register to the Nizamut Adawlut to  
the Governor General in Council; dated the 23d July 1824, (with Enclosures) p. 85.

(1.) Detailed Statements of Suttees during the year 1823 - - - - - p. 86.

(2.) Abstract of the foregoing Statement - - - - - p. 138.

(3.) Remarks and Orders of the Nizamut Adawlut on the foregoing State-  
ment - - - - - p. 139.

Minute of the officiating Chief Judge - - - - - p. 147.

- - - - of the Second Judge - - - - - p. 148.

- - - - of the Third Judge - - - - - p. 149.

- - - - of the Fifth Judge - - - - - ib.

- - - - of the officiating Judge - - - - - ib.

ENCLOSURE, N° 5. Letter from the officiating Register to the Nizamut Adawlut  
to the Governor General in Council; dated the 24th September 1824; (with En-  
losures) - - - - - p. 150.

ENCLOSURE, N° 6. Minute of the Proceedings of the Governor General in Council  
in the Judicial Department, the 3d December 1824; containing the Resolutions of  
Government on the foregoing Papers - - - - - ib.

B O M B A Y.

EXTRACT Bombay Judicial Consultations, the 22d March 1820 - - - p. 155.

D° - - - - D° - - - - 24th May 1820 - - - ib.

D° - - - - D° - - - - 7th June 1820 - - - ib.

D° - - - - D° - - - - 4th October 1820 - - - p. 160.

## BOMBAY—continued.

Extract Bombay Judicial Consultations, the 11th April 1821	-	-	-	-	160.
D° - - - - - D° - - - - -	18th April 1821	-	-	-	ib.
D° - - - - - D° - - - - -	25th July 1821	-	-	-	ib.
D° - - - - - D° - - - - -	6th March 1822	-	-	-	p. 161.
D° - - - - - D° - - - - -	13th March 1822	-	-	-	ib.
D° - - - - - D° - - - - -	17th April 1822	-	-	-	ib.
D° - - - - - D° - - - - -	1st May 1822	-	-	-	ib.
D° - - - - - D° - - - - -	9th October 1822	-	-	-	ib.
D° - - - - - D° - - - - -	19th February 1823	-	-	-	ib.
D° - - - - - D° - - - - -	26th March 1823	-	-	-	p. 162.
D° - - - - - D° - - - - -	8th October 1823	-	-	-	ib.
EXTRACT (paragraphs 6 to 15) of a Letter in the Judicial Department, from the Governor in Council of Bombay to the Court of Directors; dated the 22d of May 1824 - - - - - ib.					
COPY of a Letter in the Judicial Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council of Bombay; dated the 10th September 1823 - - p. 163.					
EXTRACT (paragraphs 4. 66. 73. & 135.) of a Letter in the Judicial Department, from the Governor in Council of Bombay to the Court of Directors; dated the 29th November 1824 - - - - - p. 164.					
EXTRACT Bombay Judicial Consultations, the 5th November 1823; containing a Minute of R. T. Goodwin, Esq. on a case of Suttee which occurred at Poona, with the Papers therein referred to - - - - - ib.					
Minute of the Government on the above-mentioned case of Suttee - p. 165.					
EXTRACT Bombay Judicial Consultations, the 17th December 1823; containing Letter from W. Chaplin, Esq. Commissioner in the Deccan, dated the 15th November 1823, (with Enclosures) relative to the Poona case of Suttee - - - p. 185.					
D° - - - - - D° - - - - -	4th February 1824	-	-	-	p. 190.
D° - - - - - D° - - - - -	12th May 1824	-	-	-	p. 195.
D° - - - - - D° - - - - -	the 9th of June 1824; containing annual Returns of Suttees, from the Magistrate of the Southern Contan	-	-	-	p. 204.
D° - - - - - D° - - - - -	30th June 1824; containing Extract of a Letter from the Regulation Committee, dated the 21st June 1824, relative to Suttees; and enclosing Minute of Mr. T. Barnard, the President of that Committee, on the same subject; also, the decision of the Government thereon	-	-	-	p. 209.
D° - - - - - D° - - - - -	18th August 1824	-	-	-	p. 210.
D° - - - - - D° - - - - -	20th October 1824; containing Minute on a case of Suttee at Swendroog	-	-	-	ib.
EXTRACT from the Bombay Courier, of the 16th of October 1824, referred to in the foregoing Minute - - - - - p. 211.					

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THERE are no "Proceedings" of the Court of Directors, on the subject of the above-mentioned Papers, since the 16th of June 1824.

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East India House, }  
28th June 1825. }

WILLIAM MAC CULLOCH,  
Examiner of India Correspondence.

PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

EXTRACT BENGAL CRIMINAL JUDICIAL CONSULTATIONS,

W. P.

23d December 1822.

Register of the Nizamut Adawlut to W. B. Bayley, Esq.  
Chief Secretary to Government.

N<sup>o</sup> 5.

SIR,

WITH reference to the concluding part of the eighth paragraph of the resolutions of Government in the judicial department, bearing date the 15th of August 1822, communicated to this court with the late acting secretary's letter of the same date, I am now desired to request that you will submit, for the information and orders of the Right honourable the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the magistrate of zillah Goruckpore, dated the 10th ultimo, communicating the result of the proceedings held against the cotwal of the town of Goruckpore, who, with others, was committed to take his trial before the court of circuit for the murder of Mussumut Busuntea, forcibly sacrificing her on the funeral pile of her husband.

Nizamut Adawlut;  
present,  
W. Leycester, esq. chief judge  
C. Smith, esq. } puisne  
J. T. Shakespeare, esq. } judge  
W. B. Martin, esq. } official  
J. H. Harington, esq. } judge.

2. I am directed, at the same time, to observe, that the delay in procuring the required information originated in the expectation of the court, that they would have been furnished by the judge of circuit, in due course, with the result of this trial; but that it would appear to have been completed prior to the date on which the courts of circuit were ordered to transmit statements of acquittals.

3. Under these circumstances, as the case has not been brought formally under the notice of the Nizamut Adawlut, they desire me to add, that should his Lordship in Council deem it desirable, they will call for the whole of the proceedings, with a view to weigh the grounds of acquittal, and to report their sentiments on the subject, for the information of Government.

I am, &c.

Fort William, }  
21st Nov. 1823. }

(signed) W. H. Macnaghten, Register.

(Copy.)—To W. H. Macnaghten, Esq. Register to the Nizamut Adawlut,  
Fort William.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 15th August last, in the matter of the commitment of the cotwal of the town of Goruckpore and others for the murder of Mussumut Busuntea.

The case proved before me was as follows:—

The sacrifice was, in the first instance, voluntary, but the poor victim, when the flames reached her, stood erect on the pile, imploring help; no assistance was afforded her, and she precipitated herself from the fire; her relations seized her, and replaced her; again she sprang down, and was again replaced, and finally consumed. The cotwal remained all that time looking on, and though called on made no effort to rescue or protect her, and afterwards sent in a report that the sacrifice had been completed without the occurrence of any circumstance worthy of remark. The relations admitted that the body fell from the pile, and was replaced by them, but affirmed that life had previously become extinct. On the charge the relations and cotwal were committed.

All the prisoners were acquitted by the judge of circuit. On inquiry from the law officer, I was informed that they adduced evidence of enmity between the

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witnesses and the cotwal. There were six witnesses for the prosecution, two of whom were burkundozes, and four chokeedars of the town; they were selected because they were there on duty, and were close to the scene of action; were Mahomedans and public officers, and one of them called on the cotwal to interfere. The prisoners were doubtless properly acquitted, of course I cannot know what case they established before the court of circuit; but as I received my information from various unconnected quarters, from some of my own household servants immediately after the occurrence, and from persons of different creeds and casts and professions, who could have had no common motive to falsify or deceive, I must still believe that the poor victim was foully murdered, and the cotwal an abettor in the perpetration of the crime.

As on the prisoner's own statement it was clear that the cotwal had given a false report, he was removed from his office.

I have, &c.

Zillah Goruckpore, }  
10th October 1823. }

(signed) R. W. Bird, Magistrate.

N<sup>o</sup> 6.

Ordered; that the Chief Secretary write the following Letter to the Register of the Nizamut Adawlut.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor-General in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, dated the 21st ultimo, submitting copy of a letter from the magistrate of Goruckpore, dated the 10th October last, reporting the result of the proceedings held before the court of circuit against the cotwal of the town of Goruckpore and others, for the murder of Mussumut Busuntea, by forcibly sacrificing her on the funeral pile of her husband.

2. With reference to the third paragraph of your letter, his Lordship in Council requests that the nizamut adawlut will call for the whole of the proceedings from the Benares court of circuit, and will report their sentiments on the case, for the information of Government.

I am, &c.

Council Chamber, }  
23<sup>d</sup> December 1823. }

(signed) W. B. Bayley,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

Copy of a LETTER from the Governor-General in Council to the Court of Directors; dated the 3d December 1824. (Judicial Department.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

(Lower Provinces.)

- WE have the honour to transmit to your honourable court an extract from our proceedings, containing the Reports of Suttees for the years 1822 and 1823, received from the court of nizamut adawlut, together with various other documents connected with the same subject; and a copy of the Resolutions which we have this day passed, on an anxious consideration of the important questions which they involve.
1. Mr. Harington's Minute and Enclosures, 28th June 1823.
  2. Letter and Enclosures from register nizamut adawlut, 4th July 1823.
  3. D<sup>o</sup> - d<sup>o</sup> - d<sup>o</sup>, 25th July 1823.
  4. D<sup>o</sup> - acting d<sup>o</sup>, 23d July 1824.
  5. D<sup>o</sup> - d<sup>o</sup> - d<sup>o</sup>, 24th Sept. 1824.
  6. Resolutions of the present date.

2. We take the present opportunity of acknowledging your honourable court's letter upon this subject, under date the 17th June 1823, and of expressing the gratification which we have derived from the confidence reposed in us by your honourable court, in leaving to our discretion the adoption or suspension of measures directed to the abolition of the barbarous practice of suttee.

3. We entirely participate with your honourable court in the feelings of detestation with which you view the rite, and in your earnest desire to have it suppressed; and we beg to assure you, that nothing but the apprehension of evils infinitely greater than those arising from the existence of the practice, could induce us to tolerate it for a single day.

4. Although, as is remarked by your honourable court, the practice varies very much in different parts of the country, both as to the extent to which it prevails, and

and the enthusiasm by which it is upheld, yet it cannot be doubted but that it is sufficiently general to have a strong hold on the feelings of the native population throughout the greater part of our possessions.

5. In fact, the whole difficulty of the question consists in determining the amount of the influence of this fanatical spirit, and it is only upon a sober and careful consideration of native modes of thinking upon the subject, that any safe attempt at legislation can be founded.

6. The difficulty of arriving at any sound practical conclusions; in legislating on subjects connected with religious prejudice, is sufficiently obvious in any country; and the peculiar disadvantages under which your servants here must conduct their inquiries on such subjects, have been so frequently and so clearly stated, that it seems unnecessary to repeat them in this place.

7. We have reason, however, to believe, that in the eyes of the natives the great redeeming point in our government, the circumstance which reconciles them above all others to the manifold inconveniences of foreign rule, is the scrupulous regard we have paid to their customs and prejudices. It would be with extreme reluctance that we adopted any measures tending to unsettle the confidence thus reposed in us. In native opinion, the voluntary nature of the act of suttee diminishes the right of the government to interfere; and it must be remembered that the safety and the expediency of suppressing the practice must be judged by reference chiefly to native, and not to European habits of thinking.

8. Were we to be guided by the sentiments which we happen to know exist generally among the higher classes of natives, at the place most favourable for ascertaining their real sentiments, we mean at the Presidency, we should indeed almost despair of ever seeing the suppression of the practice. The well-meant and zealous attempts of Europeans to dissuade from and to discourage the performance of the rite, would appear to have been almost uniformly unsuccessful; and prove but too strongly, that even the best informed classes of the Hindoo population are not yet sufficiently enlightened to recognize the propriety of abolishing the rite.

9. Your honourable court will be gratified by perceiving from the returns now submitted, that in the interior of the country the practice has been slowly but gradually decreasing.

10. These statements do not promise the early cessation of the practice, under the operation of existing causes; but we shall anxiously look to the future returns, to ascertain if they exhibit a continued diminution.

11. We do not affect to conceal that such a result would be peculiarly acceptable to us. The whole course of our proceedings has been, in conformity with the principle enjoined by your honourable court, to interfere as little as possible; and in a subject so beset with difficulty, and in which the risk of advancing appears to us so considerable, it would be gratifying to find that the safest and most moderate course was also likely to prove an effectual one.

12. For the reasons assigned in our Resolutions of this date, we are decidedly of opinion that the adoption of any new measures of importance is particularly inexpedient at the present moment; and we hope that the additional information obtained may eventually enable us to proceed with more confidence.

13. Your honourable court have been already apprised of the plans for the encouragement of native education, recently adopted, under the orders of government. These measures depend, in no small degree, for success on the scrupulous exclusion of all reference to religious subjects; and it would appear injudicious to render our first interference with a religious rite simultaneous with the introduction of a system of general education.

14. We entirely concur with your honourable court in considering, that success, arising from increased intelligence among the people, (which can only be brought about, we conceive, by improved education,) would be the most acceptable form in which the cessation of the practice could be exhibited.

15. In the mean time your honourable court will remark, that we have been preparing, should we deem it expedient at a favourable moment, to adopt, in particular places, those measures of partial prevention which you have recommended to our consideration.

16. Something, we hope, has been effected. We have safely and quietly ascertained the extent of the practice, and have guarded against violence being offered to the victims of it; and, considering that the practice is the growth of many hundred of years, and that it was disregarded by ourselves for the first half century, during which we held the government of the country, we think the progress

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gress made in nine years, in a matter of such extreme delicacy, is not altogether unsatisfactory.

17. We do not wish to pledge ourselves for the future, even by sketching any specific plan for the approbation of your honourable court. We hope we have satisfied your honourable court, that we anxiously desire to see the abolition of the practice; that reasonable doubts may be entertained of the safety of suppressing it; that the present moment is particularly unsuitable to such an attempt; that something has been effected by us; that the subject continues to receive its full share of our attention; and that we shall keep our minds open to avail ourselves of favourable circumstances, or useful information. Further than this we are not at present prepared to go; and we have the gratification to believe that these sentiments are conformable to those expressed in the despatch of your honourable court to which we are replying.

Fort William, }  
3d December 1824. }

We have, &c.  
(signed) Amherst.  
Edw<sup>d</sup> Paget.  
John Fendall.

(Copies.)—ENCLOSURE N<sup>o</sup> 1. in Letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Court of Directors; dated the 3d December 1824.

Mr. Harington's Minute.

THE Hindoo rite of *suttee*, or female sacrifice, and the actual number of females annually sacrificed in observance of this rite within the limits of British India, have recently excited much interest in England; and in consequence of an order passed by the House of Commons on the 10th July 1821, the whole of the correspondence of this government, and of the governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, with the honourable Court of Directors, on the subject, including the official statements of *suttees* ascertained to have taken place under this Presidency in the years 1815, 1816, 1817 and 1818, and the proceedings of the Governor-General in Council to the close of the year 1819, have been printed\*.

\* See collection of printed papers relative to "Hindoo Widows and Voluntary Immolations"

(N<sup>o</sup> 1.)

2. A short time before I left England, on my return to this country, the President of the Board of Control did me the honour to ask my opinion upon the general question of allowing a continued toleration of this practice under the British government, and I annex (N<sup>o</sup> 1) a copy of the remarks which were submitted by me to the Right honourable C. W. W. Wynn in consequence, dated the 30th May 1822.

3. Since my arrival in India I have examined the reports of *suttees* received through the court of nizamat adawlut, for the years 1819, 1820 and 1821, and am happy to find that they exhibit a considerable diminution compared with the preceding year, 1818, when the ascertained number, as reported by the police officers, was 839, viz. :—

In 1819	-	-	-	-	650.
1820	-	-	-	-	597.
1821	-	-	-	-	654.

4. In the resolutions of government, under date the 17th July 1821, it is observed, "that the Governor-General in Council has no sufficient means of estimating the causes which may have operated in producing the more favourable results in the years 1819 and 1820, compared with those of the two preceding years. For some time after the first promulgation of the rules requiring returns of the number of *suttees*, the information obtained would naturally be defective; and it may safely be inferred, that fewer cases have been omitted in the returns of the last two years than in those which preceded them. The greater prevalence of the cholera morbus, by augmenting the general mortality in the country in any given period beyond the ordinary extent, will have naturally increased the number of *suttees* in a corresponding proportion; and it appears from information recently obtained, that the cholera was more generally fatal in these provinces during the year 1818, than in the year preceding it, or in the two last years. His Lordship in Council, however, is disposed to ascribe the recent diminution of the number of *suttees*, in some degree, to the operation of the rules now in force in regard to the performance of the rite."

5. The beneficial influence of the existing rules is further adverted to in the following extract from the Resolutions of government, dated 15th August 1822, and passed upon the Suttee Reports of 1821.

“It is of course a primary obligation to prevent compulsion, and to assure to the unfortunate victims a power of receding to the last minute, as well as a secure retreat in comfort, if not with credit, in case of a retraction of the vow, or of the widow breaking from the pile from inability to endure the flames. If the limited interference at present exercised by the officers of government is instrumental in securing these objects, when the safety of the widow would else be doubtful in the slightest degree, the result is matter of gratulation. In this view, his Lordship in Council cannot contemplate without satisfaction, that the number of victims saved from the flames, after ascending the pile, was, in 1821, five; while those induced by persuasion to retract their vow, amounted to four, making altogether nine instances of preservation from self-immolation, whereof one only was not effected by the instrumentality or assistance of the police.”

6. But on a review of the number of suttees ascertained to have occurred in each district, as stated in the reports of the police officers from 1817 to 1821, the Governor-General in Council (in the Resolutions last mentioned, under date the 15th August 1822) recorded his opinion, that the comparative result “did not afford any satisfactory ground for assuming the practice of concremation to be generally on the decline;” though, in particular districts, and especially in the Moorshedabad division, there appeared to have been an annual consecutive decrease.

7. The following remarks were added in the 9th, 10th and 11th paragraphs of the Resolutions adverted to.

“Next to Goryckpore, the adjacent district of Ghazeepore seems to be that in which the practice of self-immolation is most prevalent. Indeed, these two districts, with the neighbouring ones of Shahabad and Sarun, form a tract of country in which the population seems nearly as much addicted to the custom as in the zillahs immediately adjoining to the Presidency. Elsewhere the rite is of so rare occurrence as to suggest the inference, that when it occurs it is adopted by the widow under some paroxysm of grief and despair, that would probably lead to self-murder under any circumstances; while the relations are interested rather in dissuading than in urging the victim to immolation. Where, however, the difference in the number of instances is so marked, as in these districts and throughout the Calcutta division, there is too much reason to conclude that a sort of pride attaches to the performance of the ceremony; and that the women are taught from infancy to believe, that by consenting to the immolation they perform an act, if not of imperative duty, at least one that will redound to their own credit, and raise the reputation of their families; on the other hand, that a refusal involves the reproach of cowardice, or of the want of true devotion to their husbands.

“It is impossible to look upon the returns for the Calcutta division without being satisfied that a fanatic spirit of this kind must have had influence in producing the numerous cases reported for every district of it, excepting Midnapore. In this view, it is matter of infinite concern to his Lordship in Council to observe, that there is yet no symptom of a diminution at any of the principal places; but that, on the contrary, the total number of the division still maintains its proportion of nine sixteenths, or something more than half of the grand total for the whole territory subject to this Presidency.

“The divided sentiment that exists among the Hindoos themselves on the subject of suttees, is, doubtless, calculated for a time to simulate the activity of the partizans of the rite, and thus to counteract the benevolent wishes of those inclined to discourage it. Nevertheless, his Lordship in Council does not despair of the best effects resulting from the free discussion of the matter by the people themselves, independently of European influence and interposition; and the resolution having been already adopted by government of not, for the present, interfering authoritatively for the suppression or better regulation of the custom, it seems to his Lordship in Council that it only remains for him to watch carefully the indications of a change of sentiment amongst the people, that may at times be afforded, and to encourage to the utmost every favourable disposition.”

8. The Resolution to which a reference is made in the last paragraph above cited, was passed on the 17th July 1821, in the following terms: “The Governor-General in Council cannot concur in the policy or expediency of the measure proposed by the second judge of the nizamat adawlut; and he is of opinion, that the



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authoritative interposition of government, with a view to abolish the rite of suttee, either in the manner recommended by Mr. Smith, or by the adoption of the partial measures respectively suggested by Mr. Leycester and Mr. Dorin, would not only fail of success, but would tend to excite a spirit of fanaticism, and eventually to produce very injurious consequences."

9. After this declaration, it might be considered presumptuous on my part to offer an opinion of a different tendency; and I do not mean, at present, to bring forward any proposition for abolishing the suttee practice; but I am desirous of putting upon record some considerations which appear to merit attention in any future deliberation upon this important question, and which, I acknowledge, have produced in my own mind a strong belief, if not a full conviction, that whenever it may be judged expedient to suppress this barbarous practice by legal prohibition, instead of restricting it to what is sanctioned by the Shaster, as at present, it will not be found impracticable, or, as far as I can judge, be attended with any serious political danger.

10. With respect to the practicability of putting a stop to the immolation of Hindoo widows by legal prohibition and penal enactment, if, as appears from the expositions of the Shaster, given by the pundits of the sudder dewanny adaw-

\* Vide Translation marked (G.), accompanying proceedings of the nizamat adawlut, under date the 25th of June 1817, and submitted to government on that date, page 115 of the printed collection. (Sess 1821)

lut\*, the assistance of Brahmins and others be requisite to enable the widow to devote herself in the prescribed or customary mode, whether of *sahamarana* or *anoomarana*, it would surely be possible to prevent such aid being given by a public interdiction, with a declaration that any person hereafter causing, aiding, or in any manner promoting a female sacrifice, such as that commonly denominated a *suttee*, shall be liable to a criminal prosecution, as principals or accomplices, for homicide; and that, on conviction, it will not be held any justification of the homicide, that the person so convicted was desired by the deceased to cause, aid, or in any manner to promote her death, or that the deceased became a suttee by a voluntary act of self-devotion.

11. This, in fact, is already declared, in substance, by a regulation now in force, (Section 3, Regulation VIII, 1799\*, re-enacted for the Ceded Provinces by Section 16, Regulation VIII, 1803,) although the intention of this regulation has not been considered applicable to suttees; and if any new enactments were deemed objectionable, it would, I conceive, be sufficient to issue proclamation through the country, declaring the section referred to prospectively, applicable to all persons convicted as principals or accomplices of wilful homicide, in the instance of a Hindoo widow, sacrificed by the rite of *sahamarana* or *anoomarana*, as in all other cases of illegal homicide, and, consequently, that all persons present, aiding and abetting in any such homicide, would be liable to criminal prosecution and punishment, according to the nature and degree of their offence.

\* Sec. 3, Regulation VIII, 1799.

"After the period fixed for the enforcement of this Regulation, it shall not justify any prisoner convicted of wilful homicide, that he or she was desired by the partly slain to put him or her to death; and in the event of the prisoner being convicted of the fact to the satisfaction of the nizamat adawlut, and of their seeing no circumstances in the case which may render him or her a proper object of mercy, they shall sentence him or her to suffer death, whatever may be the futwa of their law officers under the Mahomedan law, which in this instance also, although it withholds *kissaus*, gives a full latitude to the magistrate in the discretionary punishment of *tazeer* or *seasut*; and experience has shown the necessity of inflicting the punishment for murder in such cases, to preserve the lives of many from the effects of passion or revenge, aided (especially in the province of Benares) by the erroneous prejudices of superstition."

12. It is probable that a proclamation to this effect would not, at once, prove completely effectual; secret immolations would still take place occasionally, and, in some instances, the widow, under a paroxysm of grief, and the delusion of superstition, might be expected to devote herself on her husband's funeral pile, or otherwise, even without Brahminal assistance; but such cases would be rare in comparison with the number of sacrifices which now take place annually, either with or without the knowledge of the police officers; and after a few examples for wilful deviation from the rule newly promulgated, (which should of course be made with tenderness in the early infliction of penalties,) I have no doubt that the practice would be soon abandoned as unsanctioned by government, and subjecting the aiders and abettors to punishment by the criminal courts.

13. But the most important part of the question is, whether it would be perfectly safe, and consistent with the regard due to our national security in India, to prohibit and put down by legal penalties a practice of immemorial antiquity, which, though not commanded as a religious duty, or generally regarded as such, is encouraged by some authors held in estimation by certain classes of our Hindoo subjects, especially in Bengal, as a meritorious act, to be rewarded by a long period of happiness in a future state; not only to the devoted individual, but to the deceased husband; and to his and her own relatives.

14. Were this practice universal, or prevalent to a great extent amongst all classes of Hindoos, in every part of our territories, there might be some ground for apprehending, that a sudden interdiction of it would produce an alarming degree of discontent, and possibly of combined resistance. But we know the fact to be, that the custom prevails chiefly in Bengal, being founded principally on authorities that have a local estimation in that province. The official reports further show, that it has but a partial prevalence even in Bengal, few or no suttees having occurred for several years in some districts, particularly in the Moorshedabad division. The aggregate number also, in the whole of the provinces under this Presidency, large as it justly appears on the separate valuation of individual human life, is but small, when we compare it with the total number of Hindoo females, who annually become widows in the provinces; or with the number who survive their husbands from year to year in opposition to the more limited usage of self-devotion\*.

15. It may be added that a difference of opinion exists amongst the Hindoos themselves, on the lawfulness and merit of the sacrifice. Whilst some, on special authorities, hold the suicide if voluntary to be praise-worthy and entitled to reward, others, on the highest authorities of Hindoo law and religion condemn it as illegal, and sinful in its nature, being founded on a preference of temporary and sensual enjoyment, to that which is esteemed more pure, and extending to eternity†.

16. It is further obvious, but material to notice, that the motive for the British government's interposition to suppress a cruel practice, involving, in the course of years, so wide a destruction of human life, cannot possibly be mistaken. Whilst the experience of more than half a century has proved to the conviction of every Hindoo and Moosulman our complete toleration of their respective religions, with a cautious abstinence from all interruption of their established customs and observances, as far as sanctioned by their own laws, and consistent with the fundamental principles of society (insomuch that in civil cases the Regulations in force since the year 1772, prescribe, that "in suits regarding succession, inheritance, marriage and cast, and all religious usages and institutions, the Mahomedan laws with respect to Mahomedans, and the Hindoo laws with regard to Hindoos, are to be considered the general rules by which the judges are to form their decisions,") it is impossible that a legislative enactment to prevent assistance being hereafter given in the suttee immolation, with a view to preserve the lives of a number of miserable women from suicide, in a state of affliction from the recent death of their husbands, and to put a stop to the horrible abuses and cruelties, which, unsanctioned by the Hindoo laws, have too frequently attended an involuntary perpetration of this sacrifice, could be imputed to any other motives than what would really govern such an enactment; and which, therefore, might be fairly and fully declared, without danger

\* It is not easy to form any accurate calculation; but supposing the entire Hindoo population of the territories under this Presidency to be 50 millions, and the annual deaths to be 1 in 33, or above 1,500,000, a sixth of this number, or 250,000, might, on a general computation, be assumed as the annual number of Hindoo females becoming widows, of whom little more than 600 devote themselves on the death of their husbands.

† See Tracts of Rammohun Roy, and "Translation of a Bewasta received from Mortoonge, pundit of the Supreme Court," included in the printed collection of papers on the subject, page 119. The latter, after citing a text from the Metachera, which tends to prove "that life ought not to be expended for the sake of arriving at a paradise of temporary and inconsiderable happiness," adds, "few instances, therefore, are to be met with in the Poorawnas, and other authorities, of the eminently virtuous women of former ages sacrificing themselves, either by *sahamarana* or *anoomarana*; but the practice is frequent among modern women, whose desires are confined to such pleasures as the world can afford, and also contemplate with indifference the bliss of absorption. A great difference of opinion is now observed to exist relating to this subject."

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of its being misconstrued into any thing like a general design to put down, by authority, the religious system with which the inhuman practice referred to is imperfectly connected.

17. We have, indeed, the means of forming a correct judgment upon this point, by adverting to what has already taken place in other instances, wherein the general principle of tolerating and maintaining the religion and established customs of our native subjects, has been necessarily relaxed in the administration of criminal justice.

18. It is well known that the life of a Brahmin is held sacred by the Hindoos according to *Meenoo* (or *Menu*); no corporal punishment should be inflicted on him for any crime\*.

\* *Laws of Meenoo*, c. 18, cited by Mill, in chap. 4, of his second book on the *Laws of the Hindoos*.

† *Ward on the Hindoos*, part 1, c. 2, on the different orders or casts of Hindoos.

He is revered as an image of the Deity, and an oath is sometimes administered by touching his body †. Yet our rules for administering criminal justice make no distinction between Brahmins and others in the declared penalties for crimes, extending to death; nor are they exempted by our courts from the actual infliction of this punishment, when convicted of capital offences. The city of Benares being the principal seat of the Hindoo religion, it was provided by section 9, Regulation XVI. 1795, "that no Brahmin shall be punished with death. In

cases in which a Brahmin shall be declared by the law liable to suffer death, he shall, in lieu of such punishment, be subject to be sentenced by the nizamut adawlut to transportation." But this exemption of Brahmins in the province of Benares from the legal punishment of murder, to which Brahmins, as well as all other persons, are subject in every other part of the country, being repugnant to the principles of equal justice, and having operated to prevent the infliction of adequate punishment in some atrocious cases of murder which came before the Benares court of circuit and nizamut adawlut, the section above mentioned was prospectively rescinded by section 15, of Regulation XVII. 1817. Brahmins, therefore, are now universally liable to the same sentence for murder as others convicted of that heinous offence, within any part of the provinces under this Presidency. But neither before or since the promulgation of the Regulation last mentioned, has any tumult, or other token of popular discontent, been occasioned by so deep an encroachment upon the tenets and prejudices of the Hindoos, as that of subjecting to capital punishment persons of their sacerdotal class, whom they had been accustomed to revere as sacred; and whose lives were inviolate under their own laws, which declared the killing of a Brahmin to be one of the five great sins\*.

\* *Ward on the Hindoos*. Note to sect. 2 of part 1, c. 2.

19. It may be added, that the supreme court of judicature at Calcutta has invariably adopted the same indiscriminate principle of punishment on conviction with respect to Brahmins; and that the execution of rajah Nunkomar, a Brahmin of rank, wealth and influence, for a crime not before capital amongst the natives of India, is a single instance of the quiet submission of the people to the sentences of our courts of justice, however repugnant to their own feelings, habits and usages.

20. The practice of sacrificing children, by exposing them to be drowned, or devoured by sharks, at the island of Saugor and other places, which was declared by Regulation VI. 1802, to be wilful murder, and punishable on conviction with death, may be considered to bear little analogy to the *Suttee* immolation, inasmuch as the preamble to that Regulation states the practice referred to in it to have been found, on inquiry, not sanctioned by the Hindoo law, nor countenanced by the religious orders, or by the people at large; but it appears from the same authority, that it was a prevalent custom arising from superstitious vows; that it continued to prevail not only at Saugor, but also at Bansbaryah, Chogdah, and other places on the river Ganges; and that such sacrifices were made at fixed periods, namely at the full moon in November and in January. As far, therefore, as the new Regulation (which has been enforced at Saugor by the presence of a military guard) opposed an established usage, originating in superstition, it may be considered a precedent for prohibiting and punishing other inhuman practices of a superstitious nature; and as I have never heard of any resistance being offered or objection made to the execution of the penal law above mentioned, I cannot but think it affords some ground of presumption that other superstitions and inhuman practices, such particularly as the *suttee* sacrifice, though sanctioned in a certain degree by the Shaster and by popular opinion, might be suppressed by a legislative enactment with equal safety and success.

\* Regulation 21, 1795.

21. I might further mention, as militating against the received opinion and usage of the country, the rules enacted in the existing Regulations\* to prevent the sacrifice of women and children in the province of Benares, by burning them in a circular

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circular inclosure, called a Koorh, or by otherwise putting them to death, on the approach of a public officer to serve any judicial or revenue process on Brahmins; or to exercise any coercion over them on the part of government; or in consequence of their not obtaining speedy relief for loss or injury: also to prevent the wounding of the families of Brahmins, or other persons under similar circumstances: and rules for the punishment of another practice by Brahmins and others, called *Dhurna*, for recovery of a debt without judicial process, or to extort a donation\*; but I shall confine myself to the measures taken for abolishing a barbarous custom amongst the Rajkoomars, of destroying their infant female children, by suffering them to perish for want of sustenance, which is supposed to have originated in principles of family pride, and apprehension of dishonour, from inability to provide for daughters by a suitable marriage. With a view to prevent the continuance of this inhuman practice in the province of Benares, an obligation was formerly taken from Rajkoomars in that province; and by sect. 13, Regulation XXI. 1795, for Benares, as well as by sect. 2, of Regulation III. 1804, for the Ceded Provinces, it was declared, "that any Rajkoomar who shall designedly cause the death of his female child, by prohibiting its receiving nourishment," or in any other manner, shall be liable to trial, as in other criminal causes, before the court of circuit and nizamat adawlut on a charge of murder.

\* Regulations 21,  
1795, 8, 1799.

22. In this case, as far as regards the legal prohibition of a murderous practice, sanctioned only by its long prevalence, the same remarks appear applicable as those already offered in the instance of infanticide by drowning, or by exposure to sharks, though from the great difficulty of detection I fear that this penal rule has not proved equally efficacious.

23. On a deliberate view of all those instances in which the laws, customs and prejudices of the Hindoos, when found to be at variance with the principles of justice and good of society, have been necessarily superseded and abrogated by the laws and regulations of the British government, and in the whole of which such supercession has been quietly submitted to; as obviously and exclusively originating in motives of equity and humanity, unconnected with any degree of religious intolerance, we may, I think, safely conclude, that a similar result will attend the enactment of a legislative provision to prevent the yearly sacrifice of several hundreds of deluded unoffending females, born and living under the protection of the British government, whenever it shall be deemed expedient to make and promulgate the requisite enactment for that purpose.

24. The same conclusion appears warranted by the general character of our Hindoo subjects, especially those who inhabit the province of Bengal, where the suttee practice chiefly prevails, and by the facility and submission with which the powers vested in the magistrate by the rules and orders now in force to prevent illegal and irregular suttees have been exercised by them during a period of eight years\*.

25. It not being my present intention to bring forward any general proposition for abolishing the suttee immolation, partly in deference to the resolution so lately passed by this government, and partly because we may possibly receive instructions for our guidance from the authorities in England, I will not enter upon a more ample discussion of this interesting and delicate question, which I am sensible has been very imperfectly treated in the foregoing general remarks. But I beg leave to annex to this minute (N<sup>o</sup> 2.) an extract from a well-written paper "on female immolation," published in the valuable periodical work intitled, "*The Friend of India*," which the late Sir Henry Blossett, as well as myself, read on our voyage to India, and which appeared to both of us a powerful and convincing statement of the real facts and circumstances of the case.

\* See Reports of the magistrates in the printed collection of papers relative to suttees; particularly a letter from the magistrate of Benares, dated 23d July 1816, page 134.

(N<sup>o</sup> 2)

26. What I now wish to press upon the serious attention of the Governor-General in Council, is the ascertained continuance of the irregularities and abuses unsanctioned by the Hindoo laws, in the actual performance of the suttee immolation, as frequently practised; and the impossibility of preventing such abuses, without requiring, under penalties, a previous notice to the local police officer, before any sacrifice of this nature is allowed to take place.

27. The official reports of the magistrates, which are annually submitted to government by the court of nizamat adawlut, contain abundant evidence of the illegal practice, here referred to; and it is further a notorious fact, that, especially in Bengal, in opposition to the express ordinances of the Shaster, which forbid any restraint whatever upon the widow to prevent her escape

from the funeral pile, and provide for her being lifted off in the event of her being terrified\*, she is often bound down with cords to the pile, with the body of her deceased husband, or fastened by bamboos placed over her, so that she cannot possibly escape, notwithstanding a change of resolution.

\* See proceedings of the nizamut adawlut, 25th June 1817, par. 38, and the bewastas therein referred to. See also extract from a "Conference between an advocate for, and an opponent of the practice of burning Widows alive," cited in a note to the revised edition of the first vol. of my Analysis, page 315.

28. It also appears from the reports above mentioned, that in numerous cases the suttee takes place without any previous notice to the local police officer, this, unfortunately, not having been required by any of the circular orders yet issued. It will be sufficient to quote on this point the proceedings of the nizamut adawlut, under date the 24th May 1822, relative to the suttee reports of 1821, for two districts only, viz. those of Shahabad and Ghazeepore. In the former instance, after remarking that "in this district there would appear to have occurred 39 female sacrifices during the first year," several of which are stated to have been illegal, the court observe, "that the police officers were present only on one occasion of the performance of the rite of suttee in this district." In the zillah of Ghazeepore the stated number of suttees in 1821 was 35, and the court remark as follows: "More instances of illegal suttees appear to have occurred in this than in any other district, and out of 35 suttees reported, 26 are stated to have occurred before the arrival of the police. Those which appear to have been illegal on the score of non-age, are the cases of Mussumaut Mungunnee, aged 12; of Mussumaut Soohullea, aged 12; of Mussumaut Deohuttee, aged 15; of Mussumaut Gumudhee, aged 12; in the latter instance there was another legal disability to the sacrifice, which was conducted by the rite of *anoomarana*, the deceased having been a Brahmunnee." It further appears from the magistrates detailed report, that the whole of the four instances of illegal suttee here specified, in which minors were devoted to a cruel death, without the sanction of the Hindoo law, took place in the absence of the police officers.

29. The court of nizamut adawlut were long since aware of the necessity of providing against the continuance of this serious evil; and in the 2d and 3d paragraphs of their Resolutions, under date the 25th June 1817, upon the suttee reports for 1815, and 1816, recorded the following observations:—

"It appears that in several instances the police officers were not advised of the suttee till after it had taken place; and it may be presumed that in others the occurrence was not at all made known to them. With a view to supply this defect in future reports, as well as for the more important purpose of securing, as far as possible, a due observance of the rules which have been or may be established for maintaining a strict adherence to the ordinances of the Shaster, as they respect the practice of *sahamarana* and *anoomarana* (or dying with or without the body of the husband) the court judge it essentially necessary, in modification of the rules now in force (which not requiring any previous permission from the magistrates or police officers are understood not to require any previous notice to them) to provide by a penal rule for information being given, in all instances, to the local police officer whenever a Hindoo widow may be desirous of burning herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband, or of becoming a suttee in any mode authorized by the Shaster. A clause to this effect has accordingly been introduced into sect. 134 of the draught of a Regulation proposed by the superintendent of the police, and reported upon to government on the 28th ultimo\*."

\* The clause here referred to was not ultimately included in the Police Regulation XX, 1817; it being intended to promulgate all the rules connected with suttees in a distinct code of general rules and instructions on this subject, as mentioned in the sequel.

30. The 2d and 3d sections of the draught of "a Regulation for maintaining an observance of the restrictions prescribed by the Shaster, in the burning of Hindoo widows on the funeral piles of their husbands, or otherwise," which was submitted to government, with their proceedings of the date above mentioned contained the following provisions on the subject referred to:—

"11. First.—Whenever a Hindoo widow, on the death of her husband, may be unwilling to survive him, and be desirous of devoting herself on his funeral pile by the rite of *sahamarana*; or, if absent from him, and she be not the wife of a Brahmin, (who is forbidden to ascend a separate pile,) may, on receiving information of his death, desire to perform the rite of *anoomarana*, in the manner prescribed by the ordinances of the Shaster, and her situation may be such as to admit of her becoming a suttee, under the restrictions contained in the Shaster, and declared in this Regulation, the principal persons of her own family, or that of her husband, who may be on the spot, if unable to dissuade her from a sacrifice, not enjoined as a religious or conjugal duty, but permitted only, under certain circumstances, as a voluntary

a voluntary and optional act, shall cause notice of her intention to be conveyed, as speedily as possible, to the police darogah, or other principal police officer of the jurisdiction in which the widow may reside, or in which it may be intended to perform the rite of *sahamarana* or *anoomarana*; and such rite shall not, on any occasion, be performed or commenced, without the previous knowledge and attendance of the police darogah, or other local police officer, or the attendance of the thannah mohurir, or jemadar, or without allowing full and sufficient time for such attendance, after notice given, under penalty of all persons concerned in the irregular act being liable to a criminal prosecution before the zillah or city magistrates; and in cases of an aggravated nature, before the court of circuit.

“Second.—If it appear, in any instance after the promulgation of this Regulation, that a widow has been burnt without previous notice to the local police officer, as required by this section, the magistrate shall immediately make a full inquiry into the facts and circumstances of the case, and all persons convicted of having taken any active part therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punishable by fine and imprisonment, under the general powers of the magistrate; or if it appear that the widow had not attained her sixteenth year, or was not qualified to become a suttee under the provisions of the Shaster, and the rules declared in this Regulation, the offenders shall be committed for trial before the court of circuit, who, on conviction, will pass sentence upon them according to the nature and criminality of their offence; or, if the case be referable under the general regulations to the nizamat adawlut, will refer it for the final sentence of that court.

“Third.—The principal persons of the widow’s family, or that of her husband, who may be proved to have been on the spot, and may have neglected to give timely notice to the local police officers, as required in the first clause of this section, shall also be liable to fine and imprisonment, on conviction of such neglect before the magistrate, although they may not have taken any active part in the transaction.

“Sec. III.—The police darogahs, and all other officers of the police, are required to use every means in their power to obtain the earliest information of any intention to burn a Hindoo widow on the funeral pile of her husband, or on a separate pile; and if any subordinate police officer shall obtain such information, which may not have been conveyed to the police darogah, or other principal police officer of the jurisdiction, as required in the preceding section, he shall immediately communicate the same, and forbid the parties concerned to proceed with the rite of *sahamarana* or *anoomarana*, until the police darogah, or other principal police officer, has been duly apprised, and allowed sufficient time for his attendance, or that of the thannah mohurir, or jemadar.”

31. The sentiments of the Vice-President in Council on the proposed rules above cited, were communicated to the nizamat adawlut in the seventh and succeeding paragraphs of a letter from the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, dated 9th September 1817, from which the following is an extract:—

“The Vice-President in Council is of opinion, that timely notice should be given to the police officers in every instance of an intended suttee, and that the rules proposed by the nizamat adawlut, to enforce the regular communication of such notice, are generally proper and expedient; but although the Vice-President in Council concurs with the nizamat adawlut in the expediency of carrying into effect the measures above adverted to, as well as of adopting several other rules connected with the subject, and included in the draught of the proposed Regulation, he is of opinion that it is not advisable to introduce or promulgate those measures in the formal shape of a legislative enactment. The papers recently submitted to government by the nizamat adawlut contain abundant proof that the information possessed by government, regarding the rules of the Hindoo law, and the local usages prevailing in different parts of the country, as applicable to the ceremony of suttee, has hitherto been extremely imperfect. Much light has been thrown on the subject by the able and judicious inquiries recently prosecuted by the nizamat adawlut, and by the circumstances which have been brought to the notice of the court and of government in the reports from the magistrates, since the circular orders of the 29th April 1823 were first issued. But although the abuses practised in the performance of the sacrifice of the suttee, and the most appropriate means of preventing them, have been by degrees more accurately ascertained, the Vice-President in Council is disposed to think that further experience will suggest many other points for consideration, and a further modification

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modification or extension of the rules which at present appear well suited to the objects contemplated by government; and that it would be premature to legislate at present on a subject in which it is so extremely desirable to proceed with caution, and to guard against the adoption of any erroneous principles. The Vice-President in Council conceives that the object of carefully restricting the sacrifice of Hindoo widows to those cases in which it is especially sanctioned by the Hindoo law, as well as of preventing abuses and irregularities in its performance, when so sanctioned, will be most conveniently attained by promulgating, in the form of circular orders for the guidance of the magistrates and police officers, and for general information, such rules and explanations as may be deemed proper. I am accordingly directed to request that you will lay before the court of nizamat adawlut the accompanying paper, which has been prepared from the draught of the Regulation submitted by the court, with such modifications as have appeared to the Vice-President in Council to be expedient."

32. The annexed extract, (N° 3.) contains the modified rules, which were accordingly included in the second head or section of the draught here referred to, with a view "to secure the conveyance to the police officers of timely information of an intended suttee."

33. The circumstances under which it was afterwards deemed expedient to suspend the immediate promulgation of the whole of the proposed rules, and to wait the result of further experience as to the supposed causes of an annual increase in the number of ascertained suttees, are stated in the resolutions of government, under date the 30th July 1819, and need not to be detailed in this place\*.

\* The Resolutions adverted to in p. 241 of the collection of printed papers.

34. The reports and information since received appear to have removed the doubt which was entertained by the court of nizamat adawlut, and by the Governor-General in Council, whether the orders issued to the magistrates and police officers, and the measures taken in execution of them, may not have been productive of an effect contrary to that intended by them, by exciting (to use the words of the nizamat adawlut) a spirit of fanaticism, rather inflamed than repressed, by the interference of the public authorities; or as expressed in the resolutions of the Governor-General in Council, by "the greater confidence with which the people perform this rite, under the sanction of government, as implied or avowed in the circular orders already enforced, with the combined excitement of religious bigotry, by the continued agitation of the question."

35. The remarks of the Governor-General in Council upon the diminished number of suttees since the prevalence of the cholera morbus in 1818, as already quoted in a former part of this minute from the resolutions of government, under date the 17th July 1821, and 15th August 1822, appear to warrant a conclusion, that the rules now in force, as far as the imperfect information obtained by the police officers admits of their being put in execution, have a beneficial tendency in restraining the suttee immolation within the rules prescribed for it by the Shaster, and, in some cases, by enabling the public officers to prevent the legal and voluntary sacrifice of the intended victim by persuasion.

36. The very just observations and acknowledgments upon this point, contained in the resolution of 15th August 1822, preclude the possibility of doubt, that in the present state of the country, and under the experience obtained of the tendency of the existing circular orders, when duly executed, to prevent compulsion, and other irregular and murderous practices, unsanctioned by the Shaster, in this lamentable sacrifice, there can be a difference of opinion upon the expediency of giving immediate effect to such part of the suspended rules, approved by government on the 9th September 1817, as relate to the conveyance of timely information of an intended suttee to the police officers, viz. those contained in the accompanying extract, (N° 3.)

37. I therefore beg leave to propose for the consideration of government, on receipt of the report to be soon expected from the nizamat adawlut upon the suttees of 1822, that the rules in question be promulgated in the vernacular language at the whole of the police thannahs, as well as at the other usual places of publication.

38. It further appears to me, that it will be advisable to publish, for the information and guidance of the police officers, the "first head or section" of the general rules approved by government on the 9th September 1817, specifying, in a collective form, "the circumstances under which Hindoo widows are restricted from devoting themselves on the funeral piles of their deceased husbands, or on a separate pile", as well as the rules contained in the third head or section," for the guidance of

\* See p. 138, of the printed collection.

of the police officers, and others, on receiving information of an intended suttee \*, especially the eighth clause of the section last mentioned, which is as follows :—

\* P. 139, of the printed collection.

“ It is not the intention of government that the public officers should interfere in requiring any particular mode of performing the rite of *sahamarana* or *anoomarana*; but that every class of Hindoos in the whole of the Company’s territories should, in the manner of performing these rites, be left to follow the established authority and usage of the province in which they reside. The pundits have declared, however, that ‘no authority permits any restraint to be used’ on the person and liberty of the widow, by fastening her with cords to the pile, or pressing her down with bamboos, or in any manner preventing her, at any stage of the transaction, from retracting her intention to burn, if she be desirous of so doing, as expressly authorised by the Shaster. The police officers, therefore, who may attend the rite of a suttee, shall remain at the spot till it is completed, and shall be vigilant to prevent any compulsory process not sanctioned by the Shaster, as well as to afford the widow the fullest protection and facility if she should be disposed to return to her house and family.”

39. At all events, no further time should be lost in giving publicity and operation to the fourth “head or section” of the approved rules above mentioned, which contains the following rules, prohibiting widows of the jogee tribe from burying themselves alive with the bodies of their husbands.

“ 1. It having been ascertained that the Shaster contains no authority for a practice which has prevailed among the jogee tribe in some parts of the country, especially in the district of Tipperah, of burying alive the widows of persons of that tribe, who may desire to be interred with the bodies of their husbands, such practice must necessarily be regarded as a criminal offence under the general laws and regulations of government.

“ 2. The magistrates and police officers in every district where the practice above mentioned has been known to exist, shall be careful to make the present prohibition as publicly known as possible; and if any person, after being advised of it, shall appear to have been concerned in burying a woman alive; in opposition thereto, he shall be apprehended and brought to trial for the offence, before the court of circuit.

“ 3. The magistrates and police officers are further directed to use all practicable means for preventing any such illegal act; and an attempt to commit the same, after the promulgation of these rules, though not carried completely into effect, will, on conviction, be punishable by the zillah or city magistrate, or the court of circuit, according to the degree of criminality and circumstances of the case.”

40. The court of nizamat adawlut, in their proceedings of the 25th June 1817, (paragraphs 28 to 31,) expressed their sentiments upon this subject in the following terms :—“ The statements before the court specify six instances in 1815, and two in 1816; of women who were buried alive with the bodies of their husbands. Of these, seven took place in the zillah Tipperah, and one in the district of Nuddea. The parties in all these cases were of the jogee or weaver cast; and the practice, which has no express sanction in the Shaster, appears to be confined to that cast. The Dacca court of circuit, in their letter dated 19th August 1816, having questioned the legality of this custom, and transmitted a bewasta from the pundit of the provincial court, declaring “that there is no authority for a woman of the jogee tribe to become a suttee, and to bury herself alive with the corpse of her deceased husband;” and on reference to a bewasta on the subject, which was delivered by the pundits of the sudder dewanny adawlut in September 1813, it not appearing to contain any specific authorities for the practice in question; the court judged it necessary to call upon their Hindoo law officers for a more explicit statement of any authorities in the Shaster which sanction the interment of the widow of a jogee, or a Hindoo widow of any other tribe, with the body of her deceased husband. A translation of the bewasta, received from the pundits in answer on the 23d ultimo, together with a translate copy of their former bewastas, recorded on the 2d September 1816, and a translation of the bewasta of Rajah Chundoo Turkulankar, pundit of the Dacca provincial court, are recorded with these resolutions. On consideration of the several bewastas referred to, it clearly appearing that there are no authorities in the Shaster for the performance of the rite of *sahamarana* in any other mode than by cremation, the court are of opinion, that the practice which has obtained amongst the jogee tribe, of burying the widow alive with the body of her deceased husband, may be prohibited by a regulation declarative of the Hindoo ordinances upon the rite above mentioned.”



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41. The concurrence of government in the measure proposed was communicated to the nizamut adawlut, in the 5th paragraph of Mr. Secretary Bayley's letter, dated 9th September 1817, as follows :

" It appearing from the circumstances stated in paragraphs 20 to 31 of the court's resolutions, and from the tenor of the bewastas alluded to in those paragraphs, that the Hindoo law does not sanction the practice which prevails amongst the jogee tribe, of burying the widow alive with the body of her deceased husband, the Vice-President in Council entirely concurs with the nizamut adawlut in thinking that the practice in question should be positively and entirely interdicted."

\* See p. 242, of the printed collection.

42. I will only add, that I cannot but rejoice it has not become necessary, on the grounds prospectively and contingently adverted to in the Resolutions of the Governor-General in Council, under date the 30th July 1819\*, " to prohibit the officers of government from exercising that active interposition, in cases of this description (suttees), which has for some years past been authorized by government." Were such interposition withdrawn, the abuses and cruelties which existed before the magistrates and police officers were authorized to interfere, and which led to the circular orders that were first issued on the subject in the year

† See original directions as to police darogahs, in April 1813, and correspondence which led to them, p. 23 to 32, of printed collection.

1813 †, would undoubtedly be removed. But it is satisfactory to reflect that in such a case, the evil must bring its proper remedy ; for it would imperatively call upon the justice and humanity of the British government to abrogate, by penal enactment, a barbarous custom (as it is justly designated by the honourable Court of Directors, in their letter to the government of Fort St. George, dated 4th March 1818 †), which experience had shown could not be restrained within the rules under which alone it is permitted by certain authorities, not generally received, of the Shaster.

‡ See concluding paragraph of accompanying Paper, (N<sup>o</sup> 1.)

43. In such a state of things, I could not hesitate to adopt the opinion expressed by the 2d judge of the court of nizamut adawlut ‡, that the toleration of the practice of suttees is a reproach to our government ; and even now I am disposed to agree with him, " that the entire and immediate abolition of it would be attended with no sort of danger."

§ Mr. C. Smith, in his Minute, dated 25th May 1821.

June 28th, 1823.

(signed) J. H. Harington.

(N<sup>o</sup> 1.)—REMARKS on the immolation of Hindoo Widows ; submitted to the Right honourable the President of the Board of Control, at his desire, by his obedient servant, J. H. Harington.—30th May 1822.

WHETHER the sacrifice of Hindoo widows on the funeral piles of their husbands (or in some instances with a relict of the deceased), should be tolerated by the British government, as partaking in some degree of the nature of a religious observance, and bearing the sanction of established usage antecedent to the British dominion in India ; or whether it should be legally prohibited and abolished, as a barbarous and cruel practice, incompatible with the principles of justice and humanity, which ought to influence every government possessing an extensive territory subject to its authority, with the power of legislation and means to enforce its laws, is a question of considerable importance and delicacy, and on which I am not prepared to offer a final opinion.

The sentiments which have heretofore regulated my official conduct on this subject, will be found in the reports of the court of nizamut adawlut (of which I was the presiding member till my departure from Bengal in January 1819), included in the collection of " Papers relating to Hindoo Widows," which have been printed by order of the House of Commons in July 1821.

I beg particularly to refer to an extract from the proceedings of the nizamut adawlut, under date the 25th June 1817 (pages 101 to 111 of the collection), and to the papers annexed, including N<sup>o</sup> 10, the draught of a proposed Regulation for maintaining an observance of the restrictions prescribed by the Shaster, in the burning of widows on the funeral piles of their husbands, or otherwise.

In preparing the draught of this Regulation, as in every other act of the nizamut adawlut, whilst I continued its chief judge, the court were governed by the principles of policy communicated for its guidance in a letter from the chief secretary to the government, dated 5th December 1812 (see page 31 of the collection), in which it was declared to be a fundamental principle of the British government to allow the most complete toleration in matters of religion " to all classes of its native

native subjects :” and it is added (with reference to an answer from the pundits to interrogatories on the subject), that “the practice, generally speaking, being recognized and encouraged by the doctrines of the Hindoo religion, it appears evident that the course which the British government should follow, according to the principle of religious toleration above noticed, is to allow the practice in those cases in which it is countenanced by their religion, and to prevent it in others in which it is, by the same authority, prohibited.”

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The provisions of the Regulation proposed by the nizamat adawlut (with an exception to the 12th and 16th sections) met the concurrence of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, as communicated in Mr. Secretary Bayley's letter of the 9th September 1817, (see p. 142 of the collection); but for the reasons stated in that letter, it was deemed expedient to defer passing a regulation till further experience should be gained on the subject, and to promulgate the rules contained in it for “restricting the sacrifice of Hindoo widows to those cases in which it is specifically sanctioned by the Hindoo law, as well as of preventing abuses and irregularities in its performance when so sanctioned,” in the form of “circular orders for the guidance of the magistrates and police officers, and for general information.”

The court of nizamat adawlut had no hesitation in adopting the alteration desired by the Vice-President in Council; and in their register's letter of the 18th September 1817, (see p. 144 of the collection) expressed their confidence that, under the objections which existed against an immediate legislative enactment, every substantial benefit expected from the proposed regulation would be equally obtained by rules and instructions to be promulgated in the languages of the country, in the form and manner directed by government.

On the 23d September 1817 \*, the Vice-President in Council approved the circular instructions to the magistrates and police officers which had been prepared by the court of nizamat adawlut, and ordered a careful translation of them; but desired they should not be sent to the press till the court should be apprised of the sentiments of the Governor-General (then in the field) to whom a copy of the correspondence and proposed circular instructions had been transmitted, in conformity with a wish expressed by his Lordship previously to his leaving the Presidency.

\* See letter from  
chief secretary, in  
p. 145.

The concurrence of his Excellency Marquis of Hastings, in the measures thus proposed to be adopted, was communicated in a letter from Mr. Secretary Adam, (who attended the Governor-General,) to the chief secretary of the government, dated the 19th October 1817, in the following terms :—“His Excellency approves the rules and instructions prepared in conformity with the views of the Honourable Vice-President in Council, for the purpose of being generally circulated; and trusts they will have a very beneficial influence in checking the frequency of the instances of voluntary suttee amongst Hindoo women, by lessening the sense of obligation under which there is reason to believe many are induced to make this sacrifice of their lives, and showing that the practice is far from being inculcated as such by the most approved authorities of the Hindoo law. It is superfluous to add that his Excellency has little doubt that the rules, if properly executed, will be an effectual bar to any irregular performance of the suttee, and thus completely answer the end more immediately in view in their formation.”

See letter referred  
to in p. 147, of the  
collection.

The subsequent proceedings of the nizamat adawlut, and of the Governor-General in Council on the subject, are detailed in the collection of printed papers already referred to, and I will only notice the dates of those which appear to be of most importance.

1. Extract from the proceedings of the nizamat adawlut, under date the 4th June 1818, pages 177 to 181.
2. Extract from the proceedings of the nizamat adawlut, under date the 21st May 1819, pages 221 to 226.
3. Resolution of the Governor-General in Council, under date the 30th July 1819, pages 241 and 242.

4. Extract of a letter from the register of the nizamat adawlut, forwarding to government the copy of a letter from Mr. Gordon Forbes, fourth judge of the Calcutta court of circuit, in which that gentleman expressed his concurrence in the opinion which he found to prevail amongst the judicial officers at the stations visited by him on his late circuit, “that the practice of Hindoo women burning themselves on the funeral pile of their deceased husbands, if prohibited by government, might be effectually suppressed, without apprehension of any serious obstacles.” On this point the nizamat observe (within a register's letter above referred to) as follows: “On the abstract question, of the propriety of abolishing the

See p. 242, of the  
collection.

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the practice under which Hindoo widows devote themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands, if the existing prejudices of the native subjects of the government were ascertained to be in a state to admit of it, the court must, of course, express their concurrence with Mr. Forbes. That the measures for its abolition by authority would be so easy as Mr. Forbes understands, the court do not consider themselves warranted in concluding from the information they hitherto possess on the subject."

See correspond-  
ence in pages 242  
& 243.

The court of nizamut adawlut having, at their request, been furnished with copies of reports on this subject from the superintendent of police, and magistrates of the Lower Provinces, it may be presumed that a more decided opinion has since been offered by them, on the practicability and expediency of prohibiting the suttee practice in future.

I conclude also, that the Governor-General in Council will have renewed his consideration of the general subject, on receiving the further information expected after the cessation of the epidemic cholera, in pursuance of the sentiments expressed in the Resolutions of government, passed on the 30th July 1819.

It therefore seems advisable, that no decision should be passed, or final opinion expressed at present by the authorities in England; and although I feel disposed to concur with Mr. Forbes, and the local judicial officers consulted by him, on the facility and safety with which a practice so repugnant to humanity may be suppressed by law, if it should be deemed indispensably necessary, under experience of the inefficacy of other measures to prevent the continuance or recurrence of the calamitous and murderous abuses to which it is known to be liable, I rather wish to decline giving a conclusive opinion, as I am about to return to India, till I can make further inquiry on the spot, after hearing what has taken place since the date of the proceedings held in the year 1819.

In the mean time, I beg leave to conclude these imperfect and hasty remarks with the following extract from a note to page 314 of the revised edition of the first volume of my Analysis of the Bengal Regulations, which has been recently printed in England, under the patronage of the honourable Court of Directors:—

"Whatever opinion may be entertained on the policy which has hitherto induced the British government to tolerate the immolation of Hindoo widows, as considered to be in some degree a religious observance, (although it is not a prescribed duty, as may be seen in Mr. H. Colebrooke's Translation of Original Texts on the subject, printed in volume 4th of the Transactions of the Asiatic Society,) there can be no sufficient or legitimate reason for permitting a practice so repugnant to every feeling and principle of humanity, in opposition to the only laws which can be pleaded in justification of it. On this point the sentiments of the government at home have been in unison with those of the governments in India; and as the public correspondence on the subject has been printed for the use of the House of Commons, I may be allowed to cite the following passage in a letter from the honourable Court of Directors to the government of Fort St. George, dated the 4th March 1818. 'Though there are great objections to the prohibiting, by legislative enactment, any practice closely interwoven with the religious prejudices of the people, and grown inveterate by long habit, we should, nevertheless, be highly gratified, if, by discouraging and discountenancing this barbarous custom, it might be brought into disrepute, so as to be at length voluntarily abandoned; in the mean while, we deem it consistent with the avowed principles of our government, to place this practice under every regulation and restraint that may be reconciled with the precepts of that religious code on which it is founded.'"

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(N<sup>o</sup> 2.)—EXTRACT from a Paper "*On Female Immolation;*" published in the Quarterly Series of the "*Friend of India,*" for March 1821.

"IN the course of this inquiry we shall consider female immolation as a practice cognizable by the civil power, though sheltered beneath the mantle of religion. The injury committed in all these instances is such as legislators have always considered as subject to the relief which it is the province of the civil power to grant. This is not the case with numerous rites of the Hindoo religion, which, however detrimental to individual happiness, and unfavourable to the interests of society, as they concern religious prejudice alone, and infringe not on those fundamental principles which hold society together, cannot be prohibited, consistently with the principles of toleration. Many of these observances entail as much serious injury on

on society as a highway robbery, and possibly even more. Many families are reduced to complete indigence by an attempt to outshine others in splendid religious exhibitions; others are deprived for months of every earthly supporter, by the absence of those who go on pilgrimage. But no one will contend that the burning of widows, in which an innocent life is deliberately taken away, is merely a case of this nature. The supreme authority would not destroy the life of any of these females without a regular trial, and a view to the general benefit of society; can it then come within the province of a few private individuals to sacrifice a life which the civil power ventures not to touch? If the widow destroy herself voluntarily, she is guilty of an act which our laws have declared infamous, by branding the memory of the self-murderer. Whether this be done as a punishment to the dead, or as a warning to the living, does it not say that self-murder ought to be prevented, where the intention is previously known? But even if the fact of immolation be not self-murder, it must be an act of murder on the part of all those who assist in it. The moment a purely religious rite, however, infringes on the laws of society, its character is changed, and is transformed into a civil crime. On this subject we beg leave to quote the opinion of Locke, in his Letters on Toleration, in which he defines clearly the religious observances with which the civil magistrate can and cannot interfere.—‘The magistrate ought not to forbid the preaching or professing of any speculative opinions in any church, because they have no manner of relation to the civil rights of the subject; for it does not belong unto the magistrate to make use of his sword in punishing every thing indifferently which he takes to be a sin against God. Covetousness, uncharitableness, idleness, and many other things, are sins by the consent of all men, which yet no man ever said were to be punished by the magistrate; the reason is, because they are not prejudicial to other men’s rights, nor do they break the public peace of societies. The post of a magistrate is only to take care that the commonwealth receive no prejudice, and that there be no injury done to any man in life and estate. You will say, if some congregations have a mind to sacrifice infants, or practise any other such heinous enormities, is the magistrate obliged to tolerate them, because they are committed in a religious assembly? I answer, No.—‘These things are not lawful in the ordinary course of life, nor in any private house, and therefore neither are they so in the worship of God.’—Locke’s Works, Vol. II. p. 368—370.

“If it be advanced that the Hindoos think this is a religious rite, we would ask, under what government is the privilege of deciding on the nature of crimes and punishments delegated to the subject, more especially with regard to actions which render him obnoxious to justice? If the Hindoo who burns his innocent mother brings himself to think it a religious action, are the civil authorities, to whom the preservation of her life is committed, over which life he has not even a shadow of a right, obliged to think so? Are the sacred principles of justice to be abrogated because private individuals are mistaken in their notion of the worship which is acceptable to the Deity? The admission of this principle would rend asunder the bonds of society; for if the highest crime, that of murder, may go unpunished when committed under a religious pretext, what crime can we consistently punish in India? There is no species of abomination which the Hindoo code does not sanction under some shape or other. But the whole course of our judicial proceedings demonstrates that we have never acted on these principles.

“‘But the Hindoo law commands this murderous practice.’ This we must beg leave to deny,—*Meenoo*, the parent of Indian *jurisprudence*, for whom the natives entertain such veneration, that the Brahmin who possesses not a shalgrama and a copy of his laws is said to have forfeited his religious privileges,—*Meenoo*, respecting whom it is acknowledged, that what is contrary to his injunctions is not law, says nothing of female immolation, but on the contrary prescribes rules for the conduct of widows during the term of their natural existence. ‘Let her emaciate her body by living voluntarily on pure flowers, roots and fruits; but let her not, when her lord is deceased, even pronounce the name of another man. *Let her continue till death*, forgiving all injuries, performing harsh duties, avoiding every sensual pleasure, and cheerfully practising the incomparable rules of virtue, which have been followed by such women as were devoted to one husband.’—*Sir W. Jones’s translation of the Meenoo*, p. 143. If succeeding Hindoo commentators have partially countenanced it, we would ask, since what period have we taken those excellent authors for our rule and guide, and substituted their precepts instead of the principles

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ples of justice? For the honour of the British character we can reply, that we have never done so; we have never put to death every shoodra who has molested a Brahmin, by bringing an action against him for debt, robbery or adultery. We have not cut off the hands of every shoodra who has seized a Brahmin by the neck; we have not poured melted lead into the ears of every plebeian who has listened, during the last sixty years, to reproaches against these twice-born favourites of heaven. Yet these injunctions, however contrary to reason, to humanity, and to the peace of mankind, are positively contained in their code. We have not, therefore, listened for one moment to these books, but have defended the natives from the bloody rigour of their own laws. If any one be still disposed to object, that while we have in general upheld the authority of these books, we have disannulled those laws which appeared unjust, we really know not what argument can be adduced more favourable to the abolition of female murder; for in this case it may be justly urged, that if we possess a discretionary power over the Hindoo laws, the helpless widow has as strong a claim on our compassion as the members of the servile tribe, almost every individual of which is daily incurring the penalties decreed in them; and that if we make any exceptions in the execution of the Hindoo code, the unprotected female ought fully to share in them.

“Another question naturally arises out of the subject,—if religious prejudices may be received as a sufficient authority for violating the sanctions of morality, may not the leader of a new sect spring up, and, under a religious pretext, command his followers to murder all their female relatives, and embrace an ascetic life? If this were prohibited, would it not be on the plea, that though circumstances may render it politic to wink at evils of long standing, they could not be allowed to spring up *de novo*. We thus arrive at another, and by far the most important division of the subject, namely, its expediency. The justice and equity of delivering the country from the murderous stain we have endeavoured to show: the inhumanity of the practice no one will question. Those who have witnessed the immolation will never covet a second view of such horrors; and those who have not, may think themselves happy in having avoided a spectacle of such abomination, that one is led involuntarily to regard the agents in this work of darkness as inspired with the malignity of infernal beings, rather than with the feelings and passions of men. We are confident that the continuance of the practice stands on the doctrine of expediency alone. This is its only prop; of which, could it once be deprived, it would fall beneath the weight of justice and humanity. And considering the British supremacy in the East as the greatest blessing which the natives have yet received, it does become a duty to look forward to the remote consequences which may attend any act of benevolence. The government of this country has done much to alleviate the misery of India, and to counteract the mischief of its native depravity; and were it practicable, with one stroke of the pen, to remove every misery and to diffuse happiness through the country, we are sure it would not be withheld for a moment. It cannot therefore be improper to weigh the question of expediency, and to collect into one focus all the light which can be obtained on the subject from our preceding transactions in India. And if it should thence appear that we have not hitherto been arrested in our career of justice by the prejudices of the natives, that on the contrary, the Hindoos have always gone hand in hand with us, without discovering any hostility to our authority, there can be no reason to apprehend, that in the abolition of female immolation we shall experience the least interruption. To prove that this is the case, we will adduce three examples:—

“1st. In the province of Guzerat the deluded parents had been for a long series of years in the habit of destroying their female infants as soon as they were born. Whether the custom was sanctioned by the Shastras or not is irrelevant; it is enough that it was deeply rooted in the practice and prejudices of the natives. These unnatural murders at length attracted the notice of government, and they were publicly abolished by an order from the supreme power. Did government immediately loose the confidence and attachment of the natives? Did the enraged parent, unsheathing his sword, slaughter the reserved victim, and then turn it on those who had attempted its preservation? Not one symptom of disaffection has been manifested by the natives on this account. By some the practice is probably forgotten; and it would now appear in the eyes of these as horrible as it formerly appeared natural and indispensable. These infants have been suffered to grow up to maturity, and to engage the affections of their parents; and who will say, that

the father breathes desolation and slaughter against those who formerly saved them from the jaws of death.

“ 2d. Our second example is of the same nature ; but inasmuch as it indicates the feelings of a class of natives at the other extremity of the continent, in the opinion of some it may carry greater weight, as demonstrating that the same security accompanies every assertion of the principles of humanity throughout this vast empire. From time immemorial it was the custom for mothers to sacrifice their children to the Ganges at the annual festival held at Gunga Saugoor. The British government regarded the practice with those feelings of horror which such unnatural murders are calculated to inspire, and as persuasion would have been unavailing with those who had parted with every parental feeling, the practice was prohibited by a public regulation, and the prohibition enforced by public authority. Nor let us forget that this order was promulgated in the presence of thousands assembled at a public festival, in the highest excitement of superstitious frenzy. What was the consequence? Not one instance of resistance was attempted by that immense crowd. The mischief vanished from the earth, and no one bewailed it. The mothers who had brought their children to this funeral sacrifice were constrained to carry them back unhurt ; and many perhaps, to whom the heinousness of the crime had never yet appeared, were by this interposition awakened to a sense of its enormity. Nor did those women, in whose minds we had rekindled the flame of maternal feeling, fill every village on their return with wailing and lamentation. Did one of the fathers of those devoted children on their unexpected restoration give vent to his indignation, and draw down curses on our merciful interference? We believe there was no one father or mother at that period who did not, on cool reflection, call down blessings on those,—who, when they themselves were dead to humanity, had interposed so judiciously with the arm of the civil power. But even supposing that there might have been some monster in human shape, who so far from rejoicing at the return of his own offspring, imprecated the divine vengeance on our humanity, who, as the faculties of the child expanded felt his indignation progressively augmented against those who had prevented its premature destruction, should we have acted consistently had we taken his murderous inclinations as the gage of our conduct ?

“ 3d. The third example will perhaps go still further to show that we have pursued a course of undeviating justice in India, at the expense of religious injunction and popular prejudice. The Brahmins, as our readers well know, are esteemed sacred throughout India ; the tribe is surrounded with the loftiest prerogatives. As the first born of created beings they have a right, by their primogeniture and eminence of birth, to whatever exists in the world. The birth of a Brahmin is a constant incarnation of Dhurma, the god of justice ; through the benevolence of the Brahmin other mortals enjoy life. Hence the Hindoo laws absolutely prohibit the execution of a Brahmin ; they forbid the magistrate even to imagine evil against him. Thus fenced by the laws, and extolled by their sacred books, they are still more powerfully guarded by the respect and veneration of the people. From one corner of India to the other, however religious observances may have fallen into disuse, this sacred tribe enjoys undiminished homage. When, therefore, our government commenced in the East, we were reduced to the most serious dilemma. To have inflicted punishment on Brahmins would have been to violate the most awful sanctions of Hindoo law, and the dearest prejudices of the people ; to have exempted them from punishment would have been to deliver over the country to desolation, ravage and murder. The reign of equity which we were about to introduce was stopped at the very threshold ; the destiny of millions hung in suspense. How did we act on this occasion? Did we lay the laws of justice at the feet of this sacred tribe? Did we abrogate our code of jurisprudence and adopt the Vedas for our guides? Did we deprive the country of our protection because the Hindoo Shastras forbid the punishment of the aggressors, if they happened to be Brahmins? We did not hesitate a single moment, but boldly stepped forward in vindication of the rights of society ; and in spite of a formidable phalanx of Hindoo jurisconsults, and of the strongest prejudices, caused these delinquents to pay the forfeit of their lives to the laws of offended justice. In the mode of doing this, we admitted no recognition of their pre-eminent birth. We tried them publicly like other criminals, and subjected them to the degradation of a gibbet ; we distinguished them not in the nature of their punishment from the meanest of the servile tribe, but with unsparing hands removed this formidable obstacle to justice and equity. We have repeated the punishment of Brahmins since that period whenever it has been requisite ;

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requisite; and scarcely a year has since elapsed without the execution of a Brahmin in some one of the provinces of our empire. Have the natives complained of this outrage on the sanctity of their priesthood, or considered it as an infringement of our toleration? have we lost their confidence? have they in any one instance petitioned us to disregard their welfare, and exempt their spiritual guides from death? or have they not, on the contrary, tacitly sanctioned every act of punishment, and applauded the inflexible tenor of our proceedings? Let any man read the account of Nundkomar's execution, in Calcutta, forty years ago, and he will be convinced that Hindoos are not the men to complain of the execution of justice, even though it happen to infringe their laws and prejudices. If there was any act of Mr. Hastings's government distinguished for bold decision, it was the execution of this man. Our Indian empire was then in its infancy; small in extent, unconsolidated, surrounded with restless enemies, who ruled three-fourths of the continent; yet under all these disadvantages, when the law had pronounced him guilty, Mr. Hastings did not restrain the execution of the sentence. Let us not forget that this punishment of the first Brahmin took place in the rising metropolis of a new power, in the midst of two hundred thousand of his own countrymen, and at a period when it was of the first importance to conciliate our new subjects. Mr. Hastings judged that there could be no danger, and his judgment proved correct. If ever it might have been expected that public feeling would have manifested itself against us, it was most assuredly in this instance, when for the first time we were carrying the law into execution against one of this sacred tribe; where the actors in this unprecedented exhibition of justice, were but a handful compared with the immense crowd which surrounded the scaffold: that vast crowd returned peaceably to their houses. We are erecting a monument to Mr. Hastings's memory, in the country where he founded a new empire; but the true glory of the dead consists in the example they leave us, and we are most faithful to their renown when we are most anxious to copy their virtues; and if Mr. Hastings's intrepid support of the claims of justice, in the face of such formidable obstacles, should continue to encourage others, and thereby prove a lasting benefit to the natives of India, more solid glory will inscribe his memory than as though we covered the plains of India with obelisks.

“Some have attributed the execution of Nundkomar to motives incompatible with equity. Our business, however, is only with the intrepidity of the act. Supposing this to have been the case, and even to the extent urged by the bitterest enemies of Mr. Hastings, the example will still more fully bear on the subject under review. If the natives submit without a single murmur to the unjust execution of a man of the highest cast, and possessed of such wealth and influence, is there any reason to apprehend disquietude when we rescue female innocence from the flames?”

“These three examples will we trust clearly show, that whenever we have found it necessary, at the call of justice, to violate the precepts of the Hindoo law or the prejudices of the people, we have done it with perfect safety; that the natives have in no instance either complained of our conduct, or exhibited the least symptom of discontent. In the last instance, we have indisputably departed further from the spirit of Hindooism than we can do by any future prohibition of those rites which still disgrace India; we have opened the way for the progressive amelioration of its inhabitants, by violating the sanctity of this sacred tribe, at the command of reason. This case bears so powerfully on the safety of prohibiting female immolations, that we must beg permission to pursue the analogy a little further. The inviolability of the priesthood is one of the fundamental principles of the Hindoo law; the burning of widows is not; it is a mere excrescence from the putrid soil of polytheism. The integrity of Hindoo jurisprudence was lost the moment the first Brahmin was executed: Hindooism is not in the least violated by preventing female sacrifices, since the highest legal authority is in favour of a life of widowhood and abstinence, and succeeding commentators have left the question in a state of ambiguity. Brahmins are universally esteemed and venerated; every native has bent the knee before a spiritual guide and received his benediction, and is therefore deeply interested in preserving the honour of his earthly divinity. But with respect to the burning of widows, we question whether one half of the population of India know any thing of it, but by report; the number of those who feel interested in supporting it, consists only of those who are personally engaged in promoting female immolation; the great and overwhelming majority of our native subjects are as little interested in the question as in the death of a Brahmin at Cape Commerin.

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The execution of Brahmins is still matter of grief, even to those who acknowledge the justice of the sentence; and while Hindooism retains a single votary, it must be so: it is natural for men to feel regret when they behold the objects of their highest veneration led out to execution. But will any man regret the discontinuance of female immolation? will any individual, when he sees the young and healthful mother engaged in the tender care of her offspring, regret that she was not consumed with her husband on the funeral pile? This being the state of the case with regard to the execution of Brahmins and the burning of widows, it does not require any great penetration to discern, that those who have quietly submitted to the death of their priests, when justice has demanded the sacrifice, will manifest no disquietude when, in the spirit of equity and humanity, we prevent the murder of their sisters and daughters. A preventive measure is in all countries less obnoxious than an aggressive one.

“ Were the abolition the *first* infringement of the prejudices of the people, some cause for apprehension might possibly arise. But it is not so, we have during forty years given the natives a partial exposition of the principles on which our Indian government is founded; and there is no more expectation among the body of the people that any antiquated law or reigning prejudice will now stand in the way of equity and justice, than there is in the breast of any single individual that the current of his private wishes will regulate the decision of a judge in any cause in which he may be a party. The question, therefore, is not whether we shall for the first time infringe popular prejudices, and maintain the sovereignty of justice; but whether, having commenced this course, we shall proceed forward and liberate the country from a practice which fills it with innocent blood. Let us never for a moment admit the idea, that the natives will regard it as indicating a wish to restrain the exercise of their faith by coercion. They do not so judge of us when their spiritual guides are led forth to execution. Had this groundless anticipation arisen in their minds on the first establishment of our inflexible code, we have since so acted as fully to inspire them with confidence. We have protected them in the exercise of their religion; we have permitted hundreds of temples to rise without inquiry, we have allowed them to squander millions of rupees annually to propitiate their gods. During the whole of our administration we have not violated one sanctuary or mutilated one idol. Is it to be supposed then, that while they continue to enjoy these, to them unprecedented privileges, they will consider us as having abandoned the principles of toleration, when we prohibit the inhuman slaughter of defenceless women; and abrogate a practice discountenanced by half the Shastras, and condemned by the great body of the people? ”

“ The chief support of this odious practice centres in Bengal. In the Western Provinces, peopled with a bold and hardy race, female immolation is exceedingly rare. We pass over the aid which this fact brings to the question of its abolition; for if the inhabitants of the West, the original recipients of the Hindoo faith, have never considered the rite of vital importance, to abolish it will not be to depart from the spirit of Hindoo religion; and if they did formerly consider it binding, and have since permitted it to drop into disuse, there can be no mischief in our discountenancing it elsewhere. We pass over these considerations, and beg to call the attention of the reader to this simple fact, that the natives of Bengal are under higher obligations to the British government than those of any other province in India; that they have had greater opportunities of appreciating the value of our protection, inasmuch as they have enjoyed it for a longer period of time. For sixty years they have not seen the smoke of an enemy's camp; they have known nothing of war but from the quiet review of our troops. Will history point out to us any preceding period of equal duration when the country enjoyed such uninterrupted peace and tranquillity? This circumstance undoubtedly gives us a right to expect that when we call on them to discontinue a practice revolting to humanity, the call will be obeyed without hesitation. How glorious to use the advantages we have acquired, and the confidence we have so richly earned, in fresh attempts to promote their happiness. The Mosulmans who never protected the unhappy natives from foreign invasion, or from internal commotion, checked this practice in many cases, and in some provinces abolished it altogether. Will it be too much for us, while we dispense blessings with one hand, with the other to snatch the helpless victim from the flames? There is no instance on historic record in which acts of humanity have ever roused public indignation. Massacre, confiscation and injustice are the elements



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elements from which revolutions are created, not humanity, justice and equity, the mere supposition is a novelty in political science.

“ Admitting, however, for the sake of argument, that the natives are so dead to every noble feeling, as to foster hostility to us on the suppression of this practice, the principles of self-preservation would quickly recal them to reason. The British government are the only defenders of Bengal from anarchy and plunder. Its peaceful inhabitants have never been able to resist their more powerful neighbours of Hindoostan; and were our protection withdrawn from it for a single year, its fertile plains would be desolated, its inhabitants massacred, and the immense wealth accumulated under our government torn from it with unsparing rapacity. This is an argument which comes home to the feelings of every bosom, and in this case would be all-powerful. The remembrance of the successive Mahratta invasions of Bengal is still transmitted from father to son; and though the ravages which were committed have lost much of their atrocity by the lapse of time, the natives still shrink, with instinctive terror, from the prospect of similar invasions, in which, on one occasion, thirty females, to escape violation and death, left their native village, and destroyed themselves in a neighbouring stream, on beholding the distant approach of the hostile cavalry. But we need not the aid of threatened vengeance to substantiate the abolition; the fears we entertain, if any are entertained, are entirely of our own creation. With what feelings of astonishment would a native receive the first intimation, that we apprehended public disquietude from such a measure. After having overcome his natural disbelief in the possibility of such a supposition, what a complete change must take place in his ideas before he could compress the gigantic power of the British nation into a shape to be affected by a handful of his unwarlike countrymen.

“ Let us then freely look at the practicability of its abolition, and number both its friends and its foes. We may calculate on the support of all the humane, the wise, and the good, throughout India; we may depend on that great majority of the people who have prevented every village in India from being lighted up monthly with these infernal fires. Those who used all their power and influence to liberate their country from the stigma of this guilt, by preventing their own mothers and sisters from ascending the funeral pile, will undoubtedly support us in discountenancing the practice elsewhere. We shall enlist on our side all those tender feelings which, though now dormant, will then be aroused into new life and vigour; but, above all, we shall surround ourselves with the protection of that Almighty Power, whose command is, ‘Thou shalt do no murder;’ who defends the weak, and succours the injured; who, when the cries of oppressed India had pierced His throne, selected us, of all other nations, to break its chains, and restore it to happiness. With all these advantages in our favour, we may surely despise the wailings of those who, despicable in numbers, have rendered themselves still more despicable by their inhumanity; to whom the shrieks of a mother or a sister, writhing in the flames, are as the sweetest music; who have parted with all that distinguishes men from demons, and retain nothing of our nature but its outward form.”

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(N° 3.)—EXTRACT from proposed “General Rules and Circular Instructions to the Magistrates and Police Officers,” N° 10, accompanying Letter from the Secretary in the Judicial Department, to the Register of the Nizamut Adawlut; dated 9th September 1817.

“*Second Head or Section.*”

THE following Rules are adopted to secure the conveyance to the Police Officers of timely information of an intended *Suttee*.

“ 1. Whenever a Hindoo widow, on the death of her husband, may be unwilling to survive him, and be desirous of devoting herself on his funeral pile, by the rite of *sahamarana*; or if absent from him, and she be not the wife of a Brahmin (who is forbidden to ascend a separate pile), may, on receiving information of his death, desire to perform the rite of *anoomarana*, in the manner prescribed in the ordinances of the Shaster, and her situation may be such as to admit of her becoming a *suttee* under the restrictions contained in the Shaster, the principal persons of her

her own family, or that of her husband, who may be on the spot, if unable to dissuade her from a sacrifice not enjoined as a religious or conjugal duty, but permitted only, under certain circumstances, as a voluntary and optional act, shall cause notice of her intention to be conveyed as speedily as possible to the police darogah, or other principal police officer of the jurisdiction in which the widow may reside, or in which it may be intended to perform the rite of *sahamarana* or *anoomarana*; and such rite shall not, on any occasion, be performed or commenced without the previous knowledge and attendance of the police darogah or other local police officer, or the attendance of the thannah mohurrer or jemadar, or without allowing full and sufficient time for such attendance after notice given.

“ 2. If it appear, in any instance after the promulgation of these rules, that a widow has been burnt without previous notice to the local police officer, as required by the foregoing rule, the magistrate shall immediately make a full inquiry into the facts and circumstances of the case, and all persons convicted of having taken any active part therein will be punishable for the misdemeanor by fine and imprisonment, under the general powers of the magistrate, or if it appears that the widow had not completed her 15th, and entered upon the 16th year, or was not qualified to become a *suttee* under the provisions of the Shaster, the offenders will be liable to be committed for trial before the court of circuit.

“ 3. The principal persons of the widow’s family, or that of her husband, who may be proved to have been on the spot, and may have neglected to give timely notice to the local police officer, as above required, will also be liable to fine and imprisonment, on conviction of such neglect before the magistrate, although they may not have taken any active part in the transaction.

“ 4. The police darogahs and all other officers of the police are required to use every means in their power to obtain the earliest information of any intention on the part of a Hindoo widow to burn on the funeral pile of her husband, or on a separate pile; and if any subordinate police officer shall obtain such information which may not have been conveyed to the police darogah, or other principal police officer of the jurisdiction, as required in the preceding rule, he shall immediately communicate the same, and forbid the parties concerned to proceed with the rite of *sahamarana* or *anoomarana*, until the police darogah or other principal police officer has been duly apprised, and allowed sufficient time for his attendance, or that of the thannah mohurrer or jemadar.”

Judicial Department, } (True Copies )  
3d December 1824. } (signed) W. B. Bayley,  
Chief Secretary to Government

ENCLOSURE N<sup>o</sup> 2. in Letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Court of Directors; dated the 3d December 1824.—(Copies.)

To W. B. Bayley, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government

Sir,

I AM desired by the court of Nizamut Adawlut to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the honourable the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying detailed and abstract STATEMENTS prepared in this office from the Reports of the several Magistrates, (in the Lower and Western Provinces,) of *Suttees*, which took place in their respective jurisdictions during the past year; and a copy of the remarks and orders of the Court thereon.

Nizamut Adawlut,  
present,  
W. Leycester, esq chief judge,  
C. Smith, esq. }  
J. T. Shakespeare, esq } puisne  
W. Dorin, esq } judges.  
W. B. Martin, esq }

I am, &c.

Fort William, } (signed) W. H. Macnaghten, Register.  
the 4th July, 1823. }

DETAILED STATEMENT of Suttees, or Hindoo Widows, who were burnt or buried alive with their deceased Husbands, in the several Zillahs and Cities, during the Year 1822;—compiled from the Reports of the Magistrates.

## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA.

Zillahs.	No.	Names of } and SUTTEES, } Age.	CAST.	Names and Casts of their Husbands	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	1.	Mussumut Kuroona - 40	Brahmin -	Gungadhur, chutterjea	20 Jan. 1822	Indos.	
	2.	D° Khemungkuree - 60	D° - -	Bhowance Sunkur, banoorjea.	18 - -	Ambooa.	
	3.	D° Susseemokhee - 50	Bunick -	Kallee, churn - - -	31 - -	Town.	
	4.	D° Suresuttee - 40	Brahmin -	Prankissen, gangooly -	6 Feb. -	Cutwa.	
	5.	D° Sheeboosondree 40	D° - -	Budlenath, banoorjea	26 Mar. -	D°.	
	6.	D° Gour Munce - 65	D° - -	Purmanund, mokerjea	13 April -	D°.	
	7.	D° Anund Munce - 60	D° - -	Konahee, dutt - - -	14 - -	Indos.	
	8.	D° Gobind - - - 65	Kaith -	Gunganarain, sirkar -	22 - -	Ambooa.	
	9.	D° Dybukce - - - 56	Baugdy -	Lochim, sirdar - - -	23 - -	D°.	
	10.	D° Unopoorna - - 28	Tantee -	Koonhai, dutt - - -	11 June -	Cutwa.	
	11.	D° Bhyrobe - - - 75	Brahmin -	Nillambur, banoorjea -	23 - -	Indos.	
	12.	D° Hurosoondree - 25	Telce -	Mehun, pundit - - -	7 July -	Raena.	
	13.	D° Rammunee - - 76	Kaeth -	Rada Churn, ghose -	12 - -	Ambooa.	
	14.	D° Sauth - - - 70	Chundall -	Purshad, pramanick -	29 - -	Poobthul.	
	15.	D° Gobind Thakoornai 60	Brahmin -	Nundkoomar, butta- charjea.	31 - -	Ambooa.	
	16.	D° Huree - - - 60	Kaeth -	Komla Kunth, bhose -	6 Aug. -	D°.	
	17.	D° Kuroona Mae - 60	Brahmin -	Ramanund, bedalunkar	9 - -	Poobthul.	
	18.	D° Anund Mae - - 60	D° - -	Somboonauth, rae -	10 - -	D°.	
	19.	D° Ramomunee - - 40	Maira -	Radakishen, das - - -	- - -	Town.	
	20.	D° Joyah - - - 65	Telce -	Kishen, das - - -	23 - -	Indos.	
	21.	D° Radamunee - - 48	Kooree -	Rampershad - - -	7 Sept. -	Poobthul.	
	22.	D° Unopoorna - - 80	Brahmin -	Ramsoonder, ghosaul -	10 - -	D°.	
	23.	D° Unnoo - - - 27	Khyburt -	Khomul, dhara - - -	20 - -	Sulumabad.	
	24.	D° Gosain Munce - 40	Tantee -	Rassoo, paul - - -	12 Oct. -	Indos -	Lived by the manufacture of cloth, and left no property.
	25.	D° Soorjmunee - - 80	Koeth -	Ramhuree, mozoondar	16 - -	Poobthul	Service, and cultivated about 41 beegahs of land, of rent of 24 rupees annually.
	26.	D° Naugooree - - 70	Chussah -	Kishen, ghose - - -	19 - -	Ambooa -	Husbandry; left 2 bullocks.
	27.	D° Soometria - - 70	Aghree -	Joyhuree, sain - - -	25 - -	Potenah -	- D° - - left 2 bullocks, and some malgoozarie land.
	28.	D° Unopoorna - - 25	Brahmin -	Sreenath, mokerjea -	- - -	Muntissur	Service; and left property to the amount of 46 rupees.
	29.	D° Kuroona - - - 70	Koeth -	Sullagyram, sirkar -	30 - -	Raina -	Service; and cultivated about 40 beegahs of land.
	30.	D° Sudamunee - - 45	D° - -	Juggernath, nundy -	5 Nov. -	Poobthul	Service; and left a dwelling- house standing on 1 beegah of lakraj land.
	31.	D° Tarnee - - - 75	Sutgope -	Birjmohun, ghose - -	8 - -	D° - -	Husbandry; left no property.
	32.	D° Sunkaree - - - 49	Aghree -	Ramkooer - - -	- - -	D° - -	Service; left a tank and a gar- den to the value of 100 rupees.
	33.	D° Gunga - - - 80	D° - -	Totaram, mundul - -	12 - -	Ambooa -	Husbandry; left property to the amount of 400 rupees.
	34.	D° Radhomunee - - 40	Brahmin -	Khetternath, banoorjea	18 - -	D° - -	Trade; left 200 beegahs of ber- moter land, a dwelling-house to the value of 60 rupees, 150 rupees in cash, and jewels to the amount of 80 rupees.
	35.	D° Tirpoora Soondree 25	D° - -	Tara Churn, banoorjea	21 Nov. -	Ambooa -	No profession; left a dwelling- house and landed property to the value of 400 rupees.
	36.	D° Radhamunee - - 47	D° - -	Bhaugbut, chuckerbutty	14 Dec. -	Cutwa -	Beggar; left no property.
	37.	D° Luckheprea - - 50	Koeth -	Ramhuree, bukshee -	- - -	Raena -	Service; left gardens and tank to the value of 1,000 rupees.
	38.	D° Khemadassee - 60	Sooree -	Goberdhun, shahoo -	17 - -	Cutwa -	Abkar; left no property.
	39.	D° Gopee Dassee - 45	Kaeth -	Kishenath, rae - - -	22 - -	Suleemabad	Service; left property to the amount of 1,250 rupees.
	40.	D° Mernoo Mae - - 51	Brahmin -	Bhowanepershad, rae	25 - -	Poobthul -	Service; left a dwelling-house and landed property to the value of 712 rupees.

DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Sl. No.	Names of SUTTEES, and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
BURDWAN: - - - 42—continued.	41. Muss <sup>t</sup> Pearee - - 28	Gowalla -	Rajchund, ghose - -	25 Dec. 1822	Muntissur	This woman was prevented from burning by the police officers, on the ground of her being in a state of great agitation of mind, until the orders of the magistrate should be obtained. They were directed by him to prevent the suttee, should the woman continue in that state. The result of these measures was, that she did not immolate herself, and is now living and occupied in the domestic affairs of her family.
	42. D <sup>o</sup> Preimkoeree - - 45	Kulwar -	Deebóo, bhukut - -	25 Dec. 1822	Town -	This woman, on hearing of the death of her husband at Hooghly, expressed her determination to burn herself with his turban, but was prevented by the magistrate until he should be satisfied of the actual decease of her husband. The result of this measure was, that she had time for reflection, and in the course of a day or two retracted her determination, and is now employed, as before, in the management of her family.
HOOGHLY - - - 79.	1. Muss <sup>t</sup> Parbuttee Debba, 55	Brahmin -	Ram Lochun, chuck-erbutty; a servant, opulent.	4 Jan. 1822	Byedbutty	Saha marran; leaving 1 daughter of the age of 35 years. A police burkundas was present at the suttee.
	2. D <sup>o</sup> Bhoobunmissuree, 70	Bennian -	Kallepersand, nang; a trader, in poor circumstances.	7 - - -	Dewangange	Saha marran; leaving 1 son of the age of 30 years. A police burkundas was present at the suttee.
	3. D <sup>o</sup> Jussooda Dossee, -70	Tantee -	Doorgaram, shooi, a weaver; in poor circumstances.	18 - - -	Rajapoor -	Saha marran; leaving 4 sons and 1 daughter, all above 25 years of age. A police burkundas was present at the suttee.
	4. D <sup>o</sup> Shree Motee - - 45	Tehlee -	Poran Munde, a shopkeeper; opulent.	4 Feb. - -	Byedbutty	Saha marran; leaving 2 daughters, one of 16 and the other of 25 years of age. A police mohurrir was present at the suttee.
	5. D <sup>o</sup> Dossee - - - 60	Sutgope -	Meetye Doss, labourer; in poor circumstances.	7 - - -	Hooghly -	Saha marran; leaving 2 sons, one of 23 and the other of 21 years of age. The police darogah was present at the suttee.
	6. D <sup>o</sup> Bhoobunnussuree, 40	Brahmin -	Lochun, bhuttachar-jea, family brahmin; middling circumstances.	12 - - -	Hurpaul -	Saha marran; leaving 3 sons, all above 8 years of age. A police jemmadar was present at the suttee.
	7. D <sup>o</sup> Rampreea - - 70	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Kallepersand, sedante - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .	19 - - -	Benipore -	Saha marran; leaving 2 sons, one of 31 and the other of 54 years of age. A police burkundas was present at the suttee.
	8. D <sup>o</sup> Jannoke - - - 65	Nye - -	Chinta Munnee, cultivator; in poor circumstances.	20 - - -	Ghattaul -	Saha marran; leaving 3 sons. A police burkundas was present at the suttee.
	9. D <sup>o</sup> Sewassuree - - 42	Brahmin -	Dobypersand, chutterjea, family priest; in poor circumstances.	23 - - -	Benipore -	Saha marran; one son and 2 daughters, all above 21 years of age. A police burkundas was present at the suttee.
	10. D <sup>o</sup> Rothun - - - 50	Tantee -	Teluk Sing, weaver; in poor circumstances.	25 - - -	Ghattaul -	Saha marran; leaving 2 sons. A police burkundas was present at the suttee.
	11. D <sup>o</sup> Bidda Munee - 60	Kaet - -	Ramlochun, ghose, a servant; in middling circumstances.	25 - - -	Hooghly -	Saha marran; leaving 2 sons, aged 30 years. The darogah was present at the time of suttee.
	12. D <sup>o</sup> Kisben Munee - 72	Brahmin -	Suddanund, chutterjea, family priest; opulent.	10 Mar. - -	Byedbutty	Saha marran; leaving 3 sons and 2 daughters, all above 18 years of age. A police burkundas was present at the suttee.
	13. D <sup>o</sup> Roy Munee - - 60	Bangdy -	Goluck, roy, cultivator; in poor circumstances.	13 - - -	Jehanabad	Saha marran; leaving 3 sons, all above 21 years of age. A police jemmadar was present at the suttee.
	14. D <sup>o</sup> Chundmunee - - 60	Kaet - -	Gourhurry, roy, a servant; opulent.	22 - - -	Hurpaul -	Anoo marran; the husband died 17th of March at another place. The widow embraced one of his sandals.

## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-lahs	No	Names of SUTTEES, } and Age.	CAST.	Names and Casts of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	15.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Dhun Munece - 40	Kaet - -	Amund Lol Rose, landholder; opulent.	26 Mar. 1822	Hooghly -	Saha marran; left no children. The police darogah was present at the suttee.
	16.	D <sup>o</sup> Rottun - - - 50	Benniah -	Peeritram, naug, a shopkeeper; in poor circumstances.	29 - -	Omplah -	Saha marran; left no children. A police burkundas was present at the suttee.
	17.	D <sup>o</sup> Goor Munece. - - 25	Sutgope -	Rammohun, ghose, opulent.	3 April -	Byedbutty -	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	18.	D <sup>o</sup> Rans Munece - - 40	Brahmin -	Bendrabun Chunder Thakoor, a servant; middling circumstances.	12 - -	Benipore -	Saha marran; leaving 6 sons and 1 daughter, all above 12 years of age. A police officer was present at the suttee.
	19.	D <sup>o</sup> Belatus - - - 25	Sekkarree	Ramchunder Nundy, brazier; opulent.	13 - -	D <sup>o</sup> -	Saha marran; left no children. A police officer was present at the suttee.
	20.	D <sup>o</sup> Joy Munece - - 80	Kaet - -	Ram Lochun, a servant; middling circumstances.	23 - -	Hooghly -	Saha marran; leaving a son of the age of 44 years. A police burkundas was present at the suttee.
	21.	D <sup>o</sup> Jugdessurree - - 25	Brahmin -	Obbhyemund Terealunkar, family priest; d <sup>o</sup>	24 - -	Baunsberria	Saha marran; left no children. A police - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	22.	D <sup>o</sup> Chunderbuttee - 30	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Ramchund, chutterjea, land rent-free; in poor circumstances.	25 - -	Jehanabad	Saha marran; leaving 3 sons, all above 8 years of age. The police jemadar was present at the suttee.
	23.	D <sup>o</sup> Feerpoora Soondree, 40	Brahmin -	Govind, banerjea, family priest; in poor circumstances.	1 May -	Benipore -	Saha marran; leaving 2 sons, one of 11 and the other of 6 years of age. A police officer was present at the suttee.
	24.	D <sup>o</sup> Feerpoora - - 50	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Hurrishander, banerjea, family priest; opulent.	3 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Saha marran; leaving 1 son of the age of 16, and one daughter aged 8 years. The police mohurrir was present at the time of suttee.
	25.	D <sup>o</sup> Lukkhee - - - 80	Kybert -	Lol Beharry, doss, trader; in middle circumstances.	11 - -	Hooghly -	Saha marran; leaving 3 children, all above 30 years of age. A police bunkundas was present at the suttee.
	26.	D <sup>o</sup> Lukkhee Soondree, 38	Kaet - -	Rajchander Sing, servant; opulent.	18 - -	Baunsberria	Saha marran; left no children. A police - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	27.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhyrabbee - - 72	Acharjee -	Lockkoon, acharjee, astrologer; in poor circumstances.	22 - -	Chundercoona	Saha marran; left no children. A police - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	28.	D <sup>o</sup> Joymunece - - 40	} Brahmins	Govind Chend, mokerjee, trader & priest; opulent.	24 - -	Benipote -	Saha marran; leaving 1 daughter of the age of 18 years, and 2 sons, 1 of 14 and 1 of 15 years of age.
	29.	D <sup>o</sup> Saugen Munece - 35					
	30.	D <sup>o</sup> Tarrenee Munece 42	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Ramdhun, chutturjea, family priest; in poor circumstances	30 - -	Rajapore -	Saha marran; leaving 1 son of the age of 9 years. A police burkundas was present at the suttee.
	31.	D <sup>o</sup> Bessoo - - - 24	Kawriah -	Mooteeram, sirdar, watchman; in poor circumstances.	1 June -	Byedbutty	Saha marran; leaving no children. The police mohurrir was present at the suttee.
	32.	D <sup>o</sup> Unnoopoorna - 50	Koberaj -	Sartuck, doss, physician; opulent.	17 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Saha marran; leaving 4 sons, all above 13 years of age. The police mohurrir was present at the suttee.
	33.	D <sup>o</sup> Radha Munece, } Debba - - - - }	46 Brahmin -	Ramdhun, chowdry, a servant; opulent.	28 - -	Baunsberria	Saha marran; left no children. A police burkundas was present at the suttee.
	34.	D <sup>o</sup> Objeah - - - 27	Tehlee -	Bacharam, tehlee, labourer; in poor circumstances.	29 - -	Ghattaul -	Anoo marran; the husband having died on a journey, on the 4th Assar, the widow burnt with a weaver's tool which he used to carry with him; leaving two children, the eldest of 8 years; the youngest, of 2 years of age, was taken in charge by its uncle, under a written engagement for education. The darogah of police was present at the suttee.

HOOGHLY: - - - 79—continued.

## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-labs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } and SUTTEES, } Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning	In what Police Jurisdiction	REMARKS
	35.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Sobhhanec - 88	Tammoolee	Golutummay, tammoolee, shopkeeper; in middling circumstances.	2 July 1822	Hooghly -	Saha marran. A police burkundas was present at the suttee. The deceased left no children.
	36.	D <sup>o</sup> Matta Debba - 80	Brahmin -	Preetram, holdar, religious employ; in poor circumstances.	20 - -	Baunsberria	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup>
	37.	D <sup>o</sup> Rammunee Dhosse, 45	Gowalla -	Rampersund, ghose, physician; opulent.	26 - -	Byedbutty	Saha marran; leaving 2 sons and 2 daughters, all above 24 years of age. The police jemmadar was present at the ceremony
	38.	D <sup>o</sup> Chumpah - - - 50	Tantee -	Golick Doss, tantee, weaver; in poor circumstances.	1 Aug. -	Jehanabad	Saha marran; leaving 4 sons and 2 daughters, all of them of age. A police burkundas was present at the time of suttee.
	39.	D <sup>o</sup> Suradhunee. - 80	Sutgope -	Narain, ghose, cultivator; in - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .	11 - -	Dewangunge	Saha marran; leaving 5 sons, all above 12 years of age. A police - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	40.	D <sup>o</sup> Annoo - - - 40	Benniah -	Mothoor Mohum, holdar, trader; in d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .	13 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Saha marran; leaving 3 sons, the eldest 17, middle 10, and youngest 5 years of age. A police - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	41.	D <sup>o</sup> Rassoo - - - 60	Tehlee -	Sulligeeram, kundoo, shopkeeper; in d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .	15 - -	Jehanabad	Saha marran; leaving 3 sons and 1 daughter, all above 13 years of age. The police jemmadar was present at the suttee.
HOOGHLY	42.	D <sup>o</sup> Unnoo Mohi } Debba - - - }	23 Brahmin -	Poram, mokedjee, merchant; in middling circumstances.	- - -	Hurpaul -	Saha marran; left no children. A police burkundas was present at the suttee.
	43.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhyrubbee - - 50	D <sup>o</sup> + -	Tow Chund, tercalunkar, pundit; opulent.	29 - -	Byedputty	Saha marran; leaving 3 sons and 2 daughters, all above 13 years of age. A police d <sup>o</sup> + d <sup>o</sup> .
	44.	D <sup>o</sup> Saddoo Dossee - 50	Gope - -	Ukkoor, gope, a cultivator; in poor circumstances.	3 Sept. -	Baunsberria	Saha marran, leaving 1 son of the age of 35 years. A police d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	45.	D <sup>o</sup> Sabbutarry Debba, 55	Brahmin -	Ramlochun, banerjea, no employ; in poor circumstances.	8 - -	Rajbulhant	Saha marran; leaving 3 sons and 2 daughters, all above 12 years of age. A police d <sup>o</sup> + d <sup>o</sup> .
	46.	D <sup>o</sup> Hasussuree Debba, 22	Khitrjee -	Gokul Kishore, rirjabbassee, labourer; in d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .	10. - -	Hooghly -	Saha marran; left no children. The police darogah was present at the time of ceremony.
	47.	D <sup>o</sup> Rooknee - - - 50	Tehlee -	Ramdhun, mundy, trader; opulent.	14 - -	Benipore -	Saha marran; left no children. The police jemmadar - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	48.	D <sup>o</sup> Ram Preeah - - 45	Sutgope -	Guddadhur, newgy, labourer; in poor circumstances.	16 - -	Hooghly -	Saha marran; left no children. The police darogah - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	49.	D <sup>o</sup> Kunnuck - - - 40	Kaet - -	Gour Soondree, hose, servant; opulent.	19 - -	Byedputty	Anoo marran; the husband died at Gosha Ghaut, on the 29th May. The widow embraced a piece of wearing apparel of the deceased, leaving one son of the age of 12 years. The police mohurrir was present at the suttee.
	50.	Birmo Mohe - - - 24	Sutgope -	Juggiswo, paul, a cultivator; in poor circumstances.	20 - -	Chanderpona	Saha marran; left no children. A police burkundas was present at the ceremony.
	51.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Unnoopoorna - 36	Brahmin -	Neelmunnee, banerjea, a cultivator; in poor circumstances.	21 - -	Byedputty	Saha marran; left no children. A police - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	52.	D <sup>o</sup> Joya - - - - 50	Chundal -	Manick, chund - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .	23 - -	Rajapoor -	Saha marran; leaving 1 son of the age of 30 years, and 1 daughter of the age of 27. A police - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	53.	D <sup>o</sup> Podda - - - - 60	Sutgope -	Poraun, kulleeah - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .	- - -	Paundoocah	Saha marran; left no children. A police - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .

## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } and SUTTEES, } Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	54.	Muss' Chumpah Debba, 45	Brahmin -	Bissonaut, chukker- butty, labourer - d <sup>o</sup> - - d <sup>o</sup> .	1 Oct. 1822	Byedputty	Saha marran; leaving 3 sons and 3 daughters, all above 9 years of age. The police jemmadar d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	55.	D <sup>o</sup> Buggobuttee - - 50	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Goluck Chender, banerjea, a merchant; opulent.	3 - - -	Dhunnuckally	Saha marran; leaving 2 sons, the eldest son 32 and youngest 30 years of age. A police bur- kundas - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	56.	D <sup>o</sup> Adder Munnee - 55	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Ramkant, mookerjee, a gomatta - d <sup>o</sup> .	- - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Saha marran; leaving 4 sons and 2 daughters, all above 20 years of age. A police d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	57.	D <sup>o</sup> Gunga Munnee } Dossee - - - - } 45	Kaet - -	Obbhye, munde, landholder - d <sup>o</sup> .	6 - - -	Benipore -	Saha marran; left no children. A police - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	58.	Bhowannee Debba - 70	Brahmin -	Mohis Chunder, ba- nerjea, family priest; middling circumstances.	15 - - -	Ooloobarria	Saha marran; left no children. The police jemadar - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	59.	Muss' Parbutty Dossee, 60	Kaet - -	Lochun, dutt, go- masta - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .	17 - - -	Rajapore -	Saha marran; leaving 1 son of the age of 16 years. The police jemadar was present at the suttee.
	60.	D <sup>o</sup> Kunnuck - - - 40	Tantee -	Rogonauth, ahurn, pundit, mendicant; in poor - d <sup>o</sup> .	20 - - -	Dewangunge	Saha marran; leaving 1 son of the age of 25 years. A police officer was present at the suttee.
	61.	D <sup>o</sup> Parbuttee Dossee, 75	Tehlee -	Kallechurn, paul, la- bourer; in poor - d <sup>o</sup> .	22 - - -	Hooghly -	Saha marran; leaving 4 daugh- ters, all above 39 years of age. The police darogah was present at the suttee.
	62.	D <sup>o</sup> Govind Dossee - 30	Kaet - -	Ramdhun, dutt, ser- vant; opulent.	- - -	Baunsberria	Saha marran; leaving 1 daugh- ter of the age of 10 years. A police burkundas was present at the suttee.
	63.	D <sup>o</sup> Chunder Munnee, 60	Brahmin -	Lukhee Narain, roy, landholder; opulent.	- - -	Byedputty	Saha marran; leaving 1 son of the age of 22 years. A police d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	64.	D <sup>o</sup> Champah - - - 60	Kybert -	Dattaram, gulloy, cultivator; middling circumstances.	24 - - -	Rajbulhant	Saha marran; leaving 3 sons, all above 30 years of age. A police - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	65.	D <sup>o</sup> Kishrosee - - - 70	Brahmin -	Juggisseer, chukker- butty, no employ; in poor - d <sup>o</sup> .	28 - - -	Dewangunge	Saha marran; leaving 2 sons, the eldest 22 and youngest 12 years of age. A police d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	66.	D <sup>o</sup> Sooda Munnee } Dossee - - - - } 19	Sutgope -	Kommell, koower, labourer - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .	1 Nov. -	Hooghly -	Saha marran; leaving 1 daugh- ter of 2 years, taken under the care of its aunt, Shree Motee Dossee, under a written engage- ment. The police darogah was present at the time of the cere- mony.
	67.	D <sup>o</sup> Fannee - - - 51	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Juggernaut, roy, cul- tivator - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .	- - -	Chondercoona	Saha marran; leaving 6 sons, all above 13 years of age, and 1 daughter of the age of 7 years. A police burkundas was present at the suttee.
	68.	D <sup>o</sup> Kurroona - - - 40	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Kunnye, ghose, cul- tivator - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .	- - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Saha marran; left no children. A police burkundas - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	69.	D <sup>o</sup> Nundo - - - 60	Baugdy -	Soomar, pater, la- bourer - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .	3 - - -	Baunsberria	Saha marran; leaving 1 son of the age of 25 years. The police darogah - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	70.	D <sup>o</sup> Rassoo - - - 40	Tehlee -	Bisseenath, deh, shop- keeper - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .	9 - - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Saha marran; left no children. A police burkundas - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	71.	D <sup>o</sup> Hurro Soonderee 45	Brahmin -	Kummul Lochan, banerjea, no employ; in poor circumstances, but respectable.	12 - - -	Byedbutty	Saha marran; leaving 4 sons and 1 daughter, all above 9 years of age. A police mohurrir and burkundas were present at the suttee.

DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zillahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTTEES,	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
HOOGHLY - - - 79—continued.	72.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Koonlah Debba -	40	Brahmin -	Mothoomaut, mockerjee, physician; opulent.	16 Nov. 1822	Baunsberria	Saha marran; leaving 1 son of the age of 18 years and a daughter of 25 years of age. The police darogah was present at the suttee.
	73.	D <sup>o</sup> -Surrussuttee - -	20	Tantee -	Bukkut, dutt, weaver; in poor circumstances.	18 - -	Hooghly -	Saha marran; left no children. A police burkundas - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	74.	D <sup>o</sup> Dhookka - - -	70	Koomar -	Neemye, potter; middling circumstances.	23 - -	Rajbulhant	Saha marran; leaving 4 children, all above 30 years of age. A police burkundas - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	75.	D <sup>o</sup> Ulluck Munnee -	60	Brahmin -	Manick, banarjea, family priest; opulent.	27 - -	Rajapore -	Saha marran; leaving 2 daughters, one of the age of 40 and the other 35 years of age. A police burkundas - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	76.	D <sup>o</sup> Rassoo Debba -	40	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Burrut Chender, bedalunker - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .	28 - -	Baunsberria	Saha marran; leaving 1 daughter of the age of 12 years. A police burkundas - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	77.	D <sup>o</sup> Ram Munnee -	60	Kaet - -	Kochill, mettree, collecting revenue - d <sup>o</sup> .	7 Dec. -	Ghattaul -	Saha marran; leaving 5 sons and 3 daughters; age not ascertained. A police - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	78.	D <sup>o</sup> Sooda Munnea -	55	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Kamul Lochun, sing, servant; in poor circumstances.	12 - -	Rajapore -	Saha marran; left no children. A police - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .
	79.	D <sup>o</sup> Punchee - - -	70	Kybert -	Juggernaut, manna - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .	19 - -	Byedbutty	Saha marran; leaving 1 son of the age of 40 years. A police d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF EACH YEAR.

Zillah Hooghly - - - -	1815:	1816:	1817:	1818:	1819:	1820:	1821:	1822:
Total Number of Suttees - -	72	51	112	141	115	93	95	79

JESSORE: - - - 21.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Jummoonut } Dassee - - - }	80	Koit - -	Ramdolall, dutt - -	19 Jan. 1822	Tallah -	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, and in middling circumstances of life. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the thannah mohurrir and burkundas. The widow had no young children.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Tawrence-Debbeah	45	Brahmin -	Hurran, banerjea - -	22 - -	Seajelly -	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, and in good circumstances of life. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the thannah jemmadar. She had no young children.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Nundorannea } Debbeah - - - }	70	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Chiddumnurraim, moonshye.	4 Feb. -	Noyabad -	Burnt previous to the arrival of any police officers at the spot. No information was given to the darogah that the suttee was about to take place. The magistrate afterwards made inquiries, from which it appears that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, and in good circumstances of life. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Left no young children.



## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTTEES, }	and Age	CAST	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	4.	Muss <sup>r</sup> Ramprah	Dasse, 30	Koiti	Ramkisto, paul	14 Feb. 1822	Noyabad	It appears from the report of the thannah mohurrir, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was an illiterate man, and in poor circumstances of life. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the thannah jemadar. She had a son aged 6 years, and a daughter 2 years and 6 months. Rammohun, paul, the nephew of her deceased husband, engaged to provide suitable maintenance for them.
	5	D <sup>o</sup> Ruckunny	- - 35	Bhyde	Kissannauth, shen	3 Mar. -	Jinnidah	It appears from the report of the thannah jemadar, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, and in good circumstances of life. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the said police officer. She had 3 daughters, aged, viz. 9, 6, and 2 years and 6 months. Ramjoy shein, cousin of her deceased husband, engaged to provide suitable maintenance for them.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Tarramoney } Debba - - }	- 35	Brahmin	Ramchunder, mokerjea	7 - -	Jinnidah	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, and in middling circumstances of life. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the thannah jemadar. She had no young children.
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Hunoopoonah	- 50	Brahmin	Shibperthaud, mokerjea	31 - -	Lowahgurreh	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, and in middling circumstances of life. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the thannah burkundas. The widow had no young children.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Ruckunny Dossea,	20	Koiti	Ramlochun, dutt	3 April 1822	Nayabad	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, and in middling circumstances of life. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the thannah mohurrir: she had no young children.
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Sgorawdhunny } Dobba - - }	- 60	Brahmin	Gocool, chuttacharjea	17 June -	Singah	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, and in middling circumstances of life. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the thannah burkundas. The widow had no children.
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Jawnookey Doseeah,	60	Koiti	Radhacouth, ghose	7 July -	Nayabad	It appears from the report of the thannah mohurrir, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, and in middling circumstances of life. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the said mohurrir. The widow had no children.
	11.	D <sup>o</sup> Roymony Dossea,	30	D <sup>o</sup>	Nittanund, sickdar	24 Aug. -	Singah	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, and in middling circumstances of life. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the said police darogah: she had a daughter, aged 4 years, and a son of 1 year: Chylun, sickdar, and two other relations of her deceased husband, engaged to provide suitable maintenance for them.

DIVISION OF CALCUTTA.—continued.

Zil-lahs	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of SUTTEES, and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.	
	12.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Poornabuttee } Debbea - - }	65	Brahmin -	Manickchunder, mook-erjea.	24 Aug. 1822	Tirhomony	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, and in middling circumstances of life. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the thannah mohurrir she had no young children
	13.	D <sup>o</sup> Sunkurree - -	14	Koit -	Hurramund, dutt -	1 Sept. -	Nayabad -	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the said darogah: she had no children. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, and in middling circumstances of life
	14.	D <sup>o</sup> Kooronah Mohy -	22	Bhyde -	Tawreneyershaud, sheir.	19 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	From the report of the darogah, it appears that the husband of the widow died at Chandpore, on the 21st August last, which information she received on the 10th Sept, 1822; burnt "anoo murrin" on the same day, in the presence of the thannah mohurrir, according to the Shaster. The widow had a daughter, aged 7 years. The deceased Tawreneyershaud, sheir, her husband, was a well educated person, and in middling circumstances of life.
	15.	D <sup>o</sup> Bistopriah Debbea,	62	Brahmin -	Gourchunder, chucker-butty.	24 - -	Koostee -	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, and in middling circumstances of life. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the thannah mohurrir and burkundases: she had no young children.
	16.	D <sup>o</sup> Jussodah - - -	50	Koit -	Dhawteram, nye -	27 - -	Nayabad -	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was an illiterate person, in poor circumstances, and by profession a barber. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the said darogah: she had no young children.
	17.	D <sup>o</sup> Surbojoyah - -	60	Shawho -	Rampershaud, shaho -	12 Nov. -	Mahomed-pore	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was an illiterate person, in poor circumstances, and by profession a shopkeeper. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the said darogah: she had no young children.
	18.	D <sup>o</sup> Sooburnah - -	31	Koit -	Radhamohun, ghose	19 - -	Fultah -	Burnt previous to the arrival of any police officer at the spot, the darogah afterwards made inquiries, from which it appears that no objection was urged, according to the Shaster, to the personal sacrifice of the widow, with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The widow had no children. The deceased, Radhamohun, ghose, her husband, was a well educated person, and in good circumstances of life, and by profession a landholder.
	19.	D <sup>o</sup> Joymoney Dossia,	50	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Ramneydhy, mullea -	29 - -	Nayabad -	It appears from the report of the thannah mohurrir, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, in middling circumstances of life, and by profession a mohurrir. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the thannah burkundases: she had no children.

JESSURKE: - - - 21—continued.

## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of SUTTEES, } and Age.	CAST	Names and Casts of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
JESSORE: . . . 21—continued.	20.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Dhigumberree - 15	Koite - -	Bhyrubchunder, kur -	24 Dec. 1822	Noyabad -	It appears from the report of the thannah mohurrir, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, in middling circumstances, and by profession a "putwarree." The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the said mohurrir: she had no children.
	21.	D <sup>o</sup> Moghessuree Dos- sea - - - - - } 80	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Ramjoy, dutt - - -	26 - -	Singah -	It appears from the report of the thannah mohurrir, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, and in middling circumstances of life, and by profession a "mohurrir." The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the said mohurrir. The widow had no young children.

N B.—The profession of the husbands of the suttees, from N<sup>o</sup> 1 to 15, is not stated, in conformity to the circular orders of the Calcutta court of circuit, under date 4th October 1822, owing to their having burnt themselves previous to the promulgation of the above letter. On the other cases they are accordingly stated.

I certainly omitted to take notice of the deviation from the circular order of the nizamat adawlut, under date the 19th April 1813.

As the circular order in question was promulgated by my predecessor, Mr. Chapman, on the 30th May 1813, to all the thannahs in his district, and as the circumstance of the bewashta having been destroyed was never reported to the magistrate, I have deemed the darogah's explanation unsatisfactory, and have, therefore, suspended him from office, with a view to investigate further an act of negligence attended with such serious consequences.

Zil-lahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of SUTTEES, } and Age.	CAST	Names and Casts of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
JUNGLE MEHALS: . . . 24.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Poonchoo Mungee, 60	Brahmin -	Rassoo Oodheekaree, brahmin	17 Chyte 1228, B. S.	Thannah Oondah.	Cultivator; moderate circumstances.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Issurree - - - 50	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Suttoorghun Surmudgakee, brahmin.	23 - d <sup>o</sup> -	Zemindarry Simlapeel.	D <sup>o</sup> - - - d <sup>o</sup> .
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Cojullah - - - 60	Byde - -	Rasbeharry Buxee, byde.	30 - d <sup>o</sup> -	D <sup>o</sup> thannah Rugoonathpore.	Cultivator; respectable, and in easy circumstances.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Kpochilee - - - 60	Gowallah	Moocheeram Baugal, gowallah.	5 May 1822	Thannah Roypore.	Cultivator; poor.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Sonata Kookranee, 40	Brahmin -	Doorga Doss, brahmin	1 Jyte 1229, B. S.	Thannah Oondah.	Cultivator, moderate circumstances.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Sukhlee - - - 27	Tantee -	Goluck, tantee - -	32 Jyte 1229, B. S.	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Weaver; poor.
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Karkunee - - - 80	Brahmin -	Dhurnee Banerjea, brahmin.	9 Assar 1229, B. S.	D <sup>o</sup> Bancoora.	Cultivator; moderate circumstances.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Joyah - - - - 70	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Mohun Chowbea, brahmin.	15 - d <sup>o</sup> -	Zemindarry thannah Rughoonath	Luckhrajdar; moderate circumstances.
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhubanee - - - 80	Tantee -	Kuhunye, tantee - -	24 - d <sup>o</sup> -	Thannah Bissenpore.	Weaver; poor.
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Ruttun - - - 70	Podar -	Bustome Churn, podar	22 - d <sup>o</sup> -	Zemindarry Pachite.	Goldsmith; poor.
	11.	D <sup>o</sup> Pearee - - - 40	Myrah -	Gungaram, muduk -	12 June 1822	Thannah Kutulpore.	Shopkeeper; poor.
	12.	D <sup>o</sup> Ranee Siromunee 55	Raujoot -	Raja Futtah Sing, raugpoot.	10 Sraween 1229, B. S.	D <sup>o</sup> Roypore.	Zemindar of Roypore.
	13.	D <sup>o</sup> Sunkurree - - 40	Brahmin -	Libboo Achary, brahmin.	21 - d <sup>o</sup> -	D <sup>o</sup> Tona-moohee.	Beggar; poor.
	14.	D <sup>o</sup> Rouzulliah - - 60	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Sreekaunt Chuckerbuttee, brahmin.	1 - d <sup>o</sup> -	Zemindarry thannah Rughoonathpore.	Cultivator; moderate circumstances.
	15.	D <sup>o</sup> Bubanee - - - 60	Gowallah -	Bhurut Ghose, gowalla	4 Aug. 1822	Thannah Soonamokee.	D <sup>o</sup> - - - d <sup>o</sup> .
	16.	D <sup>o</sup> Issoo - - - - 60	Baugdee -	Unnuch Sautrah, baugdee.	16 - -	Kutulpore	D <sup>o</sup> - - - d <sup>o</sup> .
	17.	D <sup>o</sup> Lubung Munee - 40	Raujoot -	Rada Rumum Baboo, raugpoot.	19 - -	Chatna -	Brother of the zemindar of Chatna.

HINDOO WIDOWS IMMOLATED.

DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil- lah.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTTEES, } and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
JUNGLE MEHALS: - 24—continued.	18.	Muss <sup>e</sup> Jettoo Muneo - 90	Chassah -	Aunund Pal, chassah -	29 Sept. 1822	Akerah -	Cultivator; poor.
	19.	D <sup>o</sup> Chundun - - - 65	Raujpoot -	Hingun Sing, rauj- poot.	20 Aussum 1229, B. S.	Thannah Bancoorah	Cultivator and jageedar ghat- wall.
	20.	D <sup>o</sup> Kishoree - - - 70	Podar -	Dookha, podar - -	18 Oct. 1822	D <sup>o</sup> Sainpa- haree.	Goldsmith; poor.
	21.	D <sup>o</sup> Chand - - - - 30	Brahmin -	Chundoo, brahmin -	17 - -	Zemindary Theldiah.	Cultivator; moderate circum- stances.
	22.	D <sup>o</sup> Gungaperiah - - 55	Byde - -	Raugonath, byde -	14 Nov. -	Thannah Bisenpore.	Dur putnee, talookdar and cultivator.
	23.	D <sup>o</sup> Choora Muneo - 80	Chassah -	Bincharam Pal, chassah	9 Dec. -	D <sup>o</sup> Okerah	Cultivator; moderate circum- stances.
	24.	D <sup>o</sup> Sorudhuneo - - 75	Raujpoot -	Omur Sing, raujpoot -	4 Poos 1229, B. S.	Zemindary Pachte.	D <sup>o</sup> - - - d <sup>o</sup> .
	MIDNAPORE: . . . 16.	1.	D <sup>o</sup> Saubetree - - - 60	Braminee -	Gouree Chuckerbutty, brahminee.	31 Jan. 1822	Thannah Pertaubpore.
2.		D <sup>o</sup> Hauree - - - - 60	Kyth - -	Juggodey, kegh -	1 Feb. -	D <sup>o</sup> Kassi- gunge.	D <sup>o</sup> - - d <sup>o</sup> . The burkundas of the thannah was present.
3.		D <sup>o</sup> Futtee Dossee - 50	Sautgope -	Gour Chowdry, saut- gope.	3 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup> -	D <sup>o</sup> - - - d <sup>o</sup> .
4.		D <sup>o</sup> Saun Peerah - - 60	Clausee -	Churn Beerah, chausee	9 - -	D <sup>o</sup> Subbunge	D <sup>o</sup> - - d <sup>o</sup> - having left 3 sons; aged respectively 40, 45, and 35. The burkundas of the thannah was present.
5.		D <sup>o</sup> Jeetee - - - - 95	Goolnee -	Juggunath Paun, goolah	8 March -	D <sup>o</sup> Sersah	D <sup>o</sup> - - d <sup>o</sup> - having left a son, aged 50 years. No police officer was present on the occa- sion.
6.		D <sup>o</sup> Loochnee - - - 40	Braminee -	Fukkeer Misser, brah- min.	25 - -	Thannah Kassoonyan.	Burnt with her husband's pile: no children. The darogah was present.
7.		D <sup>o</sup> Roontullah - - 50	Kyburth -	Bachoo Auduck, ky- barth.	26 - -	D <sup>o</sup> Subbungee	D <sup>o</sup> - - d <sup>o</sup> . Burkundas of the thannah was present.
8.		D <sup>o</sup> Bisnomoonee - - 32	Braminee -	Kissenchurn Pundah, brahmin.	23 May -	D <sup>o</sup> Neemal	D <sup>o</sup> - - d <sup>o</sup> . Darogah of the thannah was present.
9.		D <sup>o</sup> Seetah - - - - 50	Chausee -	Mooteram Berah, chausah.	4 June -	D <sup>o</sup> Rem- chanagur.	D <sup>o</sup> - - d <sup>o</sup> - having left 2 sons, aged respectively 19 and 22 years. The darogah was present.
10.		D <sup>o</sup> Aubahat - - - - 45	Braminee -	Dabee Chuckerbutty, brahmin.	8 Aug. -	D <sup>o</sup> Basoo- lah.	D <sup>o</sup> - - d <sup>o</sup> - having left 1 son, aged 25 years. The darogah was present.
11.		D <sup>o</sup> Bhyeroobee - - 50	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Ram Misser, brahmin	9 Sept. -	D <sup>o</sup> Kassi- gunge.	D <sup>o</sup> - - d <sup>o</sup> - no children. The jemadar was present.
12.		D <sup>o</sup> Pundah - - - - 48	Sautgope -	Rutter Moitee, saut- gope.	19 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup> -	D <sup>o</sup> - - d <sup>o</sup> . Burkundas of the thannah was present.
13.		D <sup>o</sup> Koochlee - - - 50	Khyste -	Koochul Dut, khyste	21 - -	D <sup>o</sup> Subbinge	D <sup>o</sup> - - d <sup>o</sup> - having left 4 daughters, aged respectively 15, 26, 28, and 30 years. The bur- kundas of the thannah was pre- sent.
14.		D <sup>o</sup> Dooknee - - - - 40	Chausee -	Punchananund Paul, chausee.	23 - -	D <sup>o</sup> Gach- betah.	D <sup>o</sup> - - d <sup>o</sup> - having left 1 daughter, aged 16 years. The burkundas of the thannah was present.
15.		D <sup>o</sup> Sukkee - - - - 60	Komar -	Ramcoomar, komar -	2 Oct. -	D <sup>o</sup> Kassi- gunge.	D <sup>o</sup> - - d <sup>o</sup> - having left 2 sons, aged respectively 20 and 30 years. The burkundas of the thannah was present.
16.		D <sup>o</sup> Dooree, or Rauja- saree - - - - 50	Ghyrye -	Khosaul Dullye, ghy- rye.	23 - -	D <sup>o</sup> Mu- sundpore.	Burnt with her husband's pile: no children. The mohurrir of the thannah was present.

## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	No	Names of } SUTTEES, } and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Birmo Mohee } Debiah - - - } - 20	Braminee	Debnarain Roy, a brahmin.	26 Jan. 1822	Sooksaugor	No objection to this suttee; the woman had no children under 3 years of age.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Doorga Daseeah - 40	Koistnee -	Gobind Khur, a koist	24 Feb. -	Nuddeah -	- - - Ditto.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Kumlah Daseeah 50	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Ramursing Sircar, a koist.	24 - -	Sooksaugor	- - - Ditto.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Duckhinah Debiah 37	Braminee	Ramkahnye Scindiah, a brahmin.	7 Mar. -	Santipore	- - - Ditto.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Jamokee Daseeah 5	Muyraanee	Ramkishore, murgrat -	7 - -	Sooksaugor	- - - Ditto.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Dydmohee Debiah 65	Braminee	Hurry Pursaud, a brahmin.	1 April -	Humrah -	- - - Ditto.
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Mohamuhee } Debiah - - } - 77	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Permanund Chatter- jeah, a brahmin.	16 - -	Uggurdeep	- - - Ditto.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Umrtho Debiah - 60	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Kallipersaud Chat- terjeah, a brahmin.	18 - -	Santipore	- - - Ditto.
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Jamokee Debiah - 60	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Sumhochunder Bhuf- tacherjea, a brahmin.	29 - -	Santipore	- - - Ditto.
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Chintunee - - 45	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Chooramunee Bhut- tacherjea, a brahmin.	20 May -	Sooksaugor	- - - Ditto.
	11.	D <sup>o</sup> Tirpoorah Soon- } dere Debiah - - } 60	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Koossye Chutterjea, a brahmin.	23 - -	Humrah -	- - - Ditto.
	12.	D <sup>o</sup> Radhamonee De- } biah - - - - } 35	Bramunee	Radhamahun Roy, a brahmin.	24 - -	Dowlutgunge	This woman had two children under 3 years of age; but, pre- vious to the suttee, a near relation entered into the prescribed en- gagements on stamped paper to take care of them.
	13.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhugobutee De- } biah - - - - } 70	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Permanund Mookerjea, a brahmin.	9 June -	- D <sup>o</sup> -	No objection to this suttee; the woman had no children under 3 years of age.
	14.	D <sup>o</sup> Jarnee Sackraanee 65	Sackraanee	Dhurm Doss, sakrah -	20 - -	Hurdie -	- - - Ditto.
	15.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhugobuttee - - 60	Mallonee -	Ramchunder, mallo -	26 - -	Dowlutgunge	- - - Ditto.
	16.	D <sup>o</sup> Kumole - - - 20	Myraanee -	Muddun, muduck -	27 July -	Sooksaugor	- - - Ditto.
	17.	D <sup>o</sup> Dhigumbaree. - 18	Sutgopee -	Gooronarain Panna, a sutgopee.	28 - -	- D <sup>o</sup> -	- - - Ditto.
	18.	D <sup>o</sup> Shamasoonduree } Debiah - - - - } 20	Bramunee	Kishnohurree Chuck- erbutty, a brahmin.	8 Aug. -	Meherpore	This woman had a child under 3 years of age; but, previous to the suttee, her father-in-law en- tered into the prescribed enge- gements on stamped paper to take care of the infant.
	19.	D <sup>o</sup> Raunnonee Debiah 40	D <sup>o</sup> - - }	Parbutheum Mooker- jea, a brahmin.	21 - -	Santipore	No objection to this suttee; neither of the women had any children under 3 years of age.
	20.	D <sup>o</sup> Saurondah Debiah 39	D <sup>o</sup> - - }				
	21.	D <sup>o</sup> Tarnee - - - 60	Koomanee	Seebran Paul, a koo- mar.	24 - -	Sooksaugor	No objection to this suttee; the woman had no children under 3 years of age.
	22.	D <sup>o</sup> Audoree - - - 46	Joogeenee	Juggernath, joogee -	26 - -	Goburdangah	- - - Ditto.
	23.	D <sup>o</sup> Soonduree Debiah 50	Bramunee	Ramjoy Banerjea, a brahmin.	5 Sept. -	Santipore	- - - Ditto.
	24.	D <sup>o</sup> Champah Debiah 75	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Golen Behunder Ba- nerjea, a brahmin.	5 - -	Uggerdeep	- - - Ditto.
	25.	D <sup>o</sup> Dheegumburee - 40	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Sussee Doss Bhut- tacherjea, a brahmin.	20 - -	- D <sup>o</sup> -	- - - Ditto.
	26.	D <sup>o</sup> Doorgah - - - 60	Rajpootnee	Kaunth Sing, a raj- poot.	30 - -	- D <sup>o</sup> -	- - - Ditto.
	27.	D <sup>o</sup> Shaummonee - 35	Gwalnee -	Rumlakaunt, a gwallah	6 Oct. -	- D <sup>o</sup> -	- - - Ditto.
	28.	D <sup>o</sup> Prebra - - - 60	Bramunee	Shaumsoonder Mook- erjea, a brahmin.	7 - -	Sooksaugor	- - - Ditto.

NUDDEA: - - - 50.

DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-laha.	No.	Names of SUTTEES, and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS
	29.	Muss' Gour Monee - 18	Mallonee	Buddun, mallo -	14 Oct. 1822	Sooksaugor	No objection to this suttee, the woman had no children under 3 years of age.
	30.	D° Issuree Debiah - 36	Brahmune	Bishonath Bhuttacherjea, a brahmin.	18 - -	Uggerdeep	- - - Ditto.
	31.	D° Goobinde Debiah 65	D° - -	Nehalchunder Roy, a brahmin.	20 - -	Sooksaugor	- - - Ditto.
	32.	D° Nowcouree - - 40	Mallonee	Sumbhoo Parroee, a mallo.	20 - -	- D° -	- - - Ditto.
	33.	D° Suteeluckhe De- biah - - - - } 25	Brahmune	Ramdhoree Chatterjea, a brahmin.	25 - -	Santipore	- - - Ditto
	34.	D° Soorjee - - - 45	Choofturnee	Bhowanee, chootur -	26 - -	Sooksaugor	- - - Ditto.
	35.	D° Narajnee Debiah 50	Brahmune	Nundlaul Mookerjea, a brahmin.	26 - -	Santipore	- - - Ditto.
	36.	D° Oomah Debiah - 50	D° - -	Rammohun Sundal, a brahmin.	2 Nov -	- D° -	- - - Ditto.
	37.	D° Koomaree Debiah 32	D° - -	Debnath Bhuttacherjea, a brahmin.	6 - -	Nuddeah	- - - Ditto.
	38.	D° Ruckhia Buttee } Debiah - - - - } 60	D° - -	Ramneedhy Nie Panchanun, a brahmin.	6 - -	Sooksaugor	- - - Ditto.
	39.	D° Bhoobeen Issuree } Debiah - - - - } 35	D° - -	Shaumehunder Roy, a brahmin.	8 - -	Hunrah -	- - - Ditto.
	40.	D° Kurroona Mohee } Debiah - - - - } 30	D° - -	Gooropersaud Roy, a brahmin.	12 - -	- D° -	- - - Ditto.
	41.	D° Bhurroonee Debiah 40	D° - -	Ramsunker Chutterbuttee, a brahmin.	13 - -	Santipore	- - - Ditto.
	42.	D° Kautah Uthee - 50	Rajpootny	Rajkishore Roy, a rajpoot.	15 - -	Sooksaugor	- - - Ditto.
	43.	D° Dyahmohee - - 35	Kapsarnee	Kallipersaud, kasharee	16 - -	Hunrah -	- - - Ditto.
	44.	D° Kheerloo - - 70	Rajpootnee	Hurrishunder Rai, a rajpoot.	21 - -	Uggerdeep	- - - Ditto.
	45.	D° Kumlah Mookee } Debiah - - - - } 40	Brahmune	Jyegopaul Mookerjea, a brahmin.	26 - -	Hunrah -	- - - Ditto.
	46.	D° Dasse Debiah - 75	D° - -	Juggernath Rai, a brahmin.	4 Dec. -	Uggerdeep	Ditto. Juggernath Rai had held 2 begahs of lakraj land, and was by profession a servant.
	47.	D° Unnodah Debiah 24	D° - -	Ramnarsing Bannerjeah, a brahmin.	13 - -	Nuddeah -	This woman had a child under 3 years of age, but previous to the suttee, a near relation had entered into the prescribed engagements, on stamped paper, to take care of the infant. The circumstances in life of Ramnarsing, and his profession, could not be ascertained; he resided in the Burdwan District.
	48.	D° Sreemuttee - - 40	Kamarnee	Chedaum, romar -	13 - -	Ballee -	No objection to this suttee; the woman had no children under 3 years of age. Cheedham was a blacksmith by profession, he had a little property, which was valued at 14 or 15 rupees.
	49.	D° Treemothee De- beah - - - - } 40	Brahmune	HurreehurBannerjea, a brahmin.	13 - -	Hunrah -	This woman had a child under 3 years of age; but, previous to the suttee, a near relation entered into the prescribed engagements, on stamped paper, to take care of the infant. Hurry Bannerjea was a servant by profession; he possessed 30 begahs of lakraj land, and other property, valued at 150 rupees.
	50.	D° Oojhulmonee - 45	Gwalnee -	Takoor Doss Ghose, a gwalla.	23 - -	Uggerdeep	No objection to this suttee: the woman had no children under 3 years of age. Thakoor Doss, a milkman, was in possession of a few heads of cattle, and a little household property.

NUDDEA: - - - 50—continued.

The particulars in the last five cases are given in conformity with the orders of government, under date the 15th of August, which reached this office on the 12th October; but on which no instructions had been issued to the police till the 1st of November last, the date on which the magistrate received charge of the district.

## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	No	Names of } SUTTEES,	and Age	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	1.	Muss' BhyrobeeDebiah	88	Brahmunees	Ramconoye, bannerjeah.	6 Jan. 1822	Sulkeeah -	Leaving one daughter, 35 years of age.
	2.	D° Birmomohee - -	25	D° - -	Muddummohun, gan-goolly.	7 - -	Tauzeeraut	Leaving 2 sons and 2 daughters, of the several ages of 11, 9, 7 and 5,
	3.	D° Russo - - - -	50	Baugdy -	Gungaram, mally -	24 - -	Chitpore -	Leaving no children.
	4.	D° Dasse - - - -	40	Tellie - -	Punchoo, tellie - -	24 - -	- D° -	Leaving no children.
	5.	D° Rammoney - -	50	Brahmunees	Kishew Kant, mook-erjea.	3 Mar. -	Tauzeeraut	Leaving 5 sons and 1 daughter, all above 20 years of age.
	6.	D° Unnapoornah, alias Bhugobutty - }	40	D° - -	Kishew Kant, mook-erjea.	3 - -	- D° -	Leaving 1 son, aged 25 years.
	7.	D° Bhugobutty Dossee	30	Joogy -	Manickchund, paramanick.	5 - -	- D° -	Leaving one daughter, aged 9 years.
	8.	D° Rajesurry - - -	70	Gowalla -	Ram Kant, ghose -	22 - -	Chitpore -	Leaving 1 son and 3 daughters, all above 14 years of age.
	9.	D° Ram Mallah - -	35	Koyet -	Lochun, doss - - -	29 - -	Tauzeeraut	Leaving 1 son and 1 daughter, all above 13 years of age.
	10.	D° Raee - - - -	75	Baugdy -	Karparam, baugdy -	24 April -	Nohazaree	Leaving 1 son and 1 daughter, all above 40 years of age.
	11.	D° Rasso - - - -	55	Sutgope -	Lochun, ghose - -	26 - -	Sulkeeah -	Leaving 1 son and 3 daughters, of the several ages of 32, 18, 6, and 1 year and 6 months; an engagement was executed by Ramchurn Ghose, her uncle, for the care of the child, aged 1 1/4 year.
	12.	D° Ramperiah - -	30	Brahmin -	Beharam, mozamdar -	3 May -	Tauzeeraut	Leaving 1 son and 1 daughter, of the several ages of 12 and 2; an engagement was executed by Hurydebh Roy Chowdry, her relation, for the care of the child, aged 2 years.
	13.	D° Parbutty Dossee	50	Koyet -	Collipershaud, ghose -	5 - -	Chitpore	Leaving no children.
	14.	D° Kuroonahmohee	50	Brahmin -	Byednuth, bannerjea -	6 - -	Tauzeeraut	Leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter, all above 11 years of age.
	15.	D° Doorgamoney -	50	D° - -	Ramtunoo, bannerjea	13 - -	Chitpore -	Leaving no children.
	16.	D° Seeboomoney } Dossee - - - - }	45	Koyet -	Radachurn, palith -	16 - -	- D° -	Leaving 1 son, 14 years of age.
	17.	D° Tarrahmoney -	22	Brahmin -	Issurchunder, chattir-jea.	30 June -	Tauzeeraut	Leaving no children.
	18.	D° Dyahmohee - -	95	Koyet -	Nuncoomar, mullick -	3 July -	Chitpore -	Leaving 1 son and 1 daughter, all above 38 years of age.
	19.	D° Hurryporiah - -	40	D° - -	Ramnarain, sircar -	11 - -	- D° -	Leaving 2 daughters, all above 15 years of age.
	20.	D° Jugodessurry -	60	D° - -	Ramjoy, day - - -	22 - -	Tauzeeraut	Leaving 1 son, 40 years of age.
	21.	D° Rammoney - -	35	Byeddy -	Dattaram, roy - - -	26 - -	- D° -	Leaving 2 daughters and 1 son, all above 12 years of age.
	22.	D° Sunnahmoney -	30	Koyet -	Mundunchunder, doss	13 Aug. -	- D° -	Leaving 1 daughter, 16 years of age.
	23.	D° Sookmoye Debiah	40	Brahmin -	Byrobchunder, but-tacharjea.	19 - -	Chitpore -	Leaving 4 sons, of the several ages of 24, 20, 12 and 2 years; an engagement was executed by Diggumber Bhuttacharjea, her elder son, for the care of the child, aged 2 years.
	24.	D° Rammoney - -	40	Jurgur -	Mohunspershaud -	17 - -	Tauzeeraut	Leaving no children.
	25.	D° Russomohee - -	48	Sudgope -	Rajnarain, sircar -	21 - -	Nohazaree	Leaving 2 sons, all above 26 years of age.
	26.	D° Bishenperiah -	70	Coyberth	Rambazarah - - -	26 - -	Sulkeeah -	Leaving 6 sons, all above 25 years of age.
	27.	D° Unnapoornah -	80	D° - -	Nyanmondlo - - -	8 Sept. -	Tauzeeraut	Leaving 2 daughters, all above 32 years of age.
	28.	D° Bhoobonnessurry } Debiah - - - - }	64	Brahmin -	Dalychurn, bannerjea	17 - -	Chitpore -	Leaving 3 sons and 1 daughter, all above 20 years of age.

HINDOO WIDOWS IMMOLATED.

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CALCUTTA DIVISION—continued.

Zil-lahs.	No	Names of } SUTTEES,}	and Age.	CAST	Names and Cast of their Husbands,	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	29.	Muss' Dhummoney	35	Coyberth	Byednauth, doss - -	26 Sept 1822	Tauzeeraut	Leaving 1 son and 3 daughters, of the several ages of 12, 9, 6, and 8 months; an engagement was executed by Collpersaud, doss, her relation, for the care of the child, aged 8 months.
	30.	D° Enderanee	80	D° - -	Pritram, roy - - -	29 - -	Sulkeeah -	Leaving 3 sons and 4 daughters, all above 26 years of age.
	31.	D° Sorrow	30	Pode - -	Pritram, susker - -	3 Oct. -	Tauzeeraut	Leaving 1 son and 2 daughters, of the several ages of 12, 7, and 1½ year, an engagement was executed by Dattaram, coyah, her relation, for the care of the child, aged 1½ year
	32.	D° Bhoobonnessurry	55	Brahmin -	Bulram, bannerjea -	14 - -	Sulkeeah -	Leaving 1 son and 1 daughter, all above 28 years of age
	33.	D° Rajessurry, alias Sabbee - - - -}	80	D° - -	Radakishen, bannerjea	30 - -	Tauzeeraut	Leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter, all above 32 years of age
	34.	D° Unnoopoonah	36	Kyet - -	Prawkishen, bose - -	31 - -	- D° -	Leaving 1 son and 1 daughter, all above 18 years of age. Prawkishen, bose, had held lakheraj and revenue land, which produced him 100 rupees per month, was by profession a servant, and also a trader.
	35.	D° Radamoney De- biah - - - -}	30	Brahmin -	Monohur, bannerjea -	1 Nov. -	Chitpore -	Leaving no children; Monohur, bannerjea, had held 32 biggahs of lakheraj land, was by profession a servant, on 50 rupees a month
	36.	D° Tarriney - - -	65	D° - -	Ramsoonder, mook- erjea	9 - -	Sulkeeah -	Leaving 2 sons and 4 daughters, all above 25 years of age; by profession a pujomany, or director of funeral and other ceremonies; his small earnings barely sufficient for his maintenance.
	37.	D° Luckamoney Dos- see - - - -}	27	Koyet - -	Beeharam, bose - -	21 - -	Chitpore -	Leaving no children; Beeharam, bose, had held 50 biggahs of revenue land; was by profession a servant, on 40 rupees per month.
	38.	D° Rumoney - - -	50	Myrah -	Ramjoy, satra - - -	2 Dec. -	Nohazaree	Leaving 3 daughters, all above 9 years of age, Ramjoy, satra, was a shopkeeper.
	39.	D° Rammoney - - -	65	Brahmin -	Byednauth, chatterjea	5 - -	Tauzeeraut	Leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter, all above 28 years of age. Byednauth, chatterjea, had held bermotter land, monthly produce of which is 25 rupees; and was by profession a servant.
	40.	D° Gungah Debiah -	50	Brahmin	Ramchund, bannerjea	6 - -	Tauzeeraut	Leaving 3 sons and 2 daughters, all above 8 years of age; Ramchund, bannerjea, had held lakheraj and revenue land, monthly produce of which is 40 rupees; and was by profession a servant.
	41.	D° Tarramoney De- biah - - - -}	45	D° - -	Bhugowan, hazarah -	7 - -	Chitpore -	Leaving no children; Bhugowan, hazarah, was by profession a servant, on 32 rupees per month.
	42.	D° Unno - - - -	50	Bycd - -	Lochun, cobeeraj - -	16 - -	Sulkeeah -	Leaving 1 son and 4 daughters, all above 20 years of age; Lochun, cobeeraj, was by profession a physician.
	43.	D° Rookooney - - -	60	Brahmin -	Bulram, chuckerbutty	18 - -	Tauzeeraut	Leaving 2 sons and 4 daughters, all above 23 years of age; Bulram, chuckerbutty, had held revenue and bermotter land, monthly produce 16 rupees; also performed takoor poojah.

SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA : - - - 43—continued.



## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTTEES, }	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands	Date of Burnng.	In what Police Jurisdiction	REMARKS.
	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Hurrepriaah - -	70	Brahmin -	Doorgaram, chucker- butty jujmanny.	6 Jan. 1822	Bakeepore	Voluntarily sacrificed herself by the ceremony of sahamaran, leaving 2 sons and 2 daughters, all above 30 years, in presence of the police officers.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Jaunkee - - -	76	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Ramram Nay, pun- chanum pundit.	10 - -	Nychautty	This woman, leaving 2 sons and 2 daughters, all above 35 years, voluntarily sacrificed herself by the ceremony of sahamaran. The police officers attended at the spot.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Khema Soondry -	40	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Sheebchunder, chat- erjea.	21 - -	Anreeadah	Voluntarily sacrificed herself by the ceremony of sahamaran, leaving 2 sons all above 20 years, in presence of the police officers.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Beerassury - -	65	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Ramchunder, gungot- tee; got bermotter lands; birtey bhogey.	15 Mar. -	Nychautty	Voluntarily sacrificed herself, by the ceremony of sahamaran, leaving 3 sons and 2 daughters, all above 30 years, when the police officers were in attendance at the spot.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Joy Money - -	45	Kyest - -	Gookool, chunder, mitter servant.	23 April -	Anreeadah	Leaving 3 sons and 3 daughters, all above six years, voluntarily sacrificed herself by the ceremony of sahamaran. The police officers were present at the spot.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Bishen Preeah -	40	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Luckeenarain, bose; got mukutran and ticka lands; husbandman.	15 May -	Bishenpore	This woman, having no offspring, voluntarily burnt herself by the ceremony of sahamaran; and the police officers were present at the spot.
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Rammunnee - -	50	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Ramjoy, bose, servant and husbandman.	15 - -	Baukeepore	Leaving 1 son of 16 years, voluntarily sacrificed herself by the ceremony of sahamaran, in presence of the police officers.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Punchee - - -	50	Brahmin -	Ramchunder, chuck- erbutty jujmanny.	19 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Leaving no issue, voluntarily sacrificed herself by the ceremony of sahamaran, in presence of the police officers.
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Mookta Kessee -	35	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Ubhoy Churn, ban- nerjea, cultivator, and keeps a shop of rice, &c.	30 - -	Ramnagore	Sacrificed herself voluntarily by the ceremony of sahamaran, leaving no issue; and the police officers were in attendance at the spot.
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Puram Money -	50	Kyest - -	Ramneedhee, sircar, servant.	1 June -	Anreeadah	This woman, leaving 1 daughter of 32 years, sacrificed herself voluntarily by the ceremony of sahamaran, in presence of the police officers.
	11.	D <sup>o</sup> Jaunkee - - -	64	Chundall -	Koorawn, chung, la- bourer.	11 July -	Nychautty	The police darogha was in attendance, and inquired from Suddasheeb Turk, punchanum of Neyhatley, whether the woman, who was chundall, could be permitted to perform the ceremony of the suttee, or not? On this, the above-named delivered his opinion, that, agreeably to the Shaster, the ceremony of sahamaran is allowed to four; viz. brahmin, khettre, busso and soodar, the chundall being amongst the soodar. On this the woman voluntarily sacrificed herself, leaving 2 sons, all above 36 years, by the ceremony of sahamaran.
	12.	D <sup>o</sup> Dooputty - - -	64	Culloo -	Bhollamant, culloo, oilman.	28 Aug. -	Nyehautty	Voluntarily sacrificed herself by the ceremony of sahamaran, leaving 3 sons all above 23 years. The police officers were present on the spot.
	13.	D <sup>o</sup> Gour Money - -	70	Brahmin -	Rugoonaut, chatter- jea, servant.	29 - -	Anreeadah	Leaving 4 sons, all above 14 years, voluntarily sacrificed herself by the ceremony of sahamaran, in presence of the police darogha.

DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of SUTTEES, } and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS	
24 PERGUNNAHS: - - - 24—continued.	14	Muss <sup>t</sup> Aunund Dossee 30	Kyest - -	Gorachand, dult, servant.	17 Aug. 1822	Bakeepore	Leaving no issue, voluntarily sacrificed herself by the ceremony of sahamaran, in presence of the police officers.	
	15	D <sup>o</sup> Purmassury - - 80	Brahmin -	Ramperoand, bida, punchanum pundit.	13 Sept. -	Nyehautty	Leaving 2 sons, all above 47 years, voluntarily burnt herself by the ceremony of sahamaran, in presence of the police darogha.	
	16	D <sup>o</sup> Doomee - - - 80	Pode - -	Chundermoney, lusker, cultivator.	21 - -	Rumnagore	This woman, leaving 3 sons and 2 daughters, all above 20 years, sacrificed herself voluntarily by the ceremony of sahamaran, in presence of the police officers.	
	17	D <sup>o</sup> Jug Dumbah - - 27	Kyest - -	Rammissur, sing, servant.	17 Oct. -	Anreeah -	Leaving 1 son and 2 daughters, all above 7 years, sacrificed herself voluntarily by the ceremony of sahamaran, in presence of the police darogha.	
	18	D <sup>o</sup> Unno Poornah - 45	Brahmin -	Kalleedoss Tukba-gees, bhutta charjea, pundit.	27 - -	Nyehautty	Sacrificed herself voluntarily, by the ceremony of sahamaran, leaving 4 sons and 5 daughters, all above 10 years, in presence of the police officers.	
	19	D <sup>o</sup> Joy Doorgah - - 30	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Kishen Mohud, mo-kerjea, servant.	14 Nov. -	Anreeadah	Leaving no issue, voluntarily sacrificed herself by the ceremony of sahamaran, in presence of the police officers.	
	20	D <sup>o</sup> Rampriah - - - 60	Kyest - -	Bowany Churn, ghose, servant.	23 - -	Nyehautty	Leaving no issue, sacrificed herself voluntarily by the ceremony of sahamaran, in presence of the police officers.	
	21	D <sup>o</sup> Kisharee - - - 25	Barrooe -	Ramchund, doss, bit- tle seller.	23 - -	Ramnagore	Leaving no issue, burnt herself voluntarily by the ceremony of sahamaran, in presence of the police darogha.	
	22	D <sup>o</sup> Dya Muhee - - 50	Byde - -	Ramsoonder, goopt, physician.	25 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Leaving 2 sons and 2 daughters, all above 15 years, sacrificed herself voluntarily by the ceremony of sahamaran, in presence of the police darogha.	
	23	D <sup>o</sup> Needoyah - - 40	Kyest - -	Jugmohun, bose, ser- vant.	20 Dec. -	Anreeadah	This woman, leaving 3 sons and 3 daughters, all above 10 years, sacrificed herself voluntarily by the ceremony of sahamaran, when the police officers were in attendance at the spot.	
	24	D <sup>o</sup> Doorga Money - 40	} Brahmins	Kishenpersaud, baner- jea, servant.	28 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	These women, leaving no issue, sacrificed themselves by the ceremony of sahamaran, when the police officers were in attendance at the spot.	
	25	D <sup>o</sup> Sedroo Soondry - 28						
	JOINT MAGISTRATE AT BAUGUNDY . . . . 9.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Joy Monee - - 16	Kyeth -	Chitun Biswas, kyeth, cultivator; yearly in- come, from every source, amounted to about 25 rupees.	3 Jan. 1822	Lubsah -	No children.
		2.	D <sup>o</sup> Diggumbury - - 20	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Sumbhoo Chund Ghose, kyeth; no os- tensible profession, very poor, and main- tained by his brother.	15 April -	Busheerhaut	No children.

## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTTEES, }	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
COMMISSIONER OF CUTTACK. - - - 14.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Kundoo - - -	60	Maintee -	Lokee, maintee -	9 Mar. 1822	Peeply -	The husband of this suttee was a poor man, and the case requires no remark.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Duybokee - - -	42	Brahmin -	Udder Misser, brahmin	23 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	D <sup>o</sup> - - d <sup>o</sup> .
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Beysur Bye - - -	35	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Loaknath Pandy, d <sup>o</sup> -	5 April -	Muttee -	The husband was a burkundas.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Jeyma - - -	18	Gooria -	Makeeb Sawhoor, gooria.	5 - -	Jehajepore	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> was a trader in sugar, &c.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Kooslah - - -	23	Brahmin -	Urrut Punda, brahmin	1 May -	Urruckpore	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> lived on charity.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Soobudrah - - -	55	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Jalee Ancharge, d <sup>o</sup> -	30 - -	Peeply -	- - d <sup>o</sup> was a poor man.
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Ronah - - -	20	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Urrot Doss, - d <sup>o</sup> -	30 June -	Harryerpore	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> of this suttee lived on the proceeds of a small portion of charity lands.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Chundree - - -	70	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Soomnath Kur, brahmin.	8 Aug. -	Peeply -	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> lived on charity.
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Chumpa - - -	18	Maintee -	Opertee, maintee - -	2 Sept. -	Muttoe -	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> maintained himself by agriculture.
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Pudma - - -	50	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Juggernath, maintee -	9 Oct. -	Peeply -	N <sup>o</sup> 10.—In this case the sacrifice was performed previous to the arrival of the police officers, no intimation having been given; the chowkea and serberakar were reprimanded for this neglect. The husband was a cultivator.
	11.	D <sup>o</sup> Kistnaduy - - -	60	Khundyte	Soodhursun Chowdy, khundyte.	7 Nov. -	Cuttack -	N <sup>o</sup> 11.—In this case, also, the sacrifice was over before the police arrived; but there did not appear to have been any legal objection. The husband was a petty zemindar.
	12.	D <sup>o</sup> Umbadnye - - -	50	Maintee -	Joyram, maintee - -	28 - -	Harryerpore	N <sup>o</sup> 12.—The husband of this suttee lived by service.
	13.	D <sup>o</sup> Sereemook - - -	56	Brahmin -	Jugbundoo Doss, brahmin.	25 Oct. -	Jehajepore	N <sup>o</sup> 13.—In this case, also, the ceremony was over before the police arrived; the excuse given for this was, that the body was becoming putrid. The husband of this suttee was a goldsmith.
	14.	D <sup>o</sup> Soomutra - - -	45	Soonar -	Bullee Doss, soonar -	22 Dec. -	Peeply -	N <sup>o</sup> 14.—The husband of this suttee was a goldsmith.—None of the cases were attended with any other circumstances deserving of remark.
JOINT MAGISTRATES, KHOORDAH: - - - 13.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Osa Dae Sunta- nee - - - - - }	80	Khundyte	Dhunurjee Hurree- chundee, khundyte, su- burakar, or revenue officer, of Gur Mulli- para.	29 Jan. 1822	Thanna Koordah.	
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Saotee - - - -	50	Brahmin -	Deenbundhoo Sur- rungee, brahmin, hol- der of some rent-free lands.	14 Feb. -	D <sup>o</sup> .	
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Doola - - - -	70	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Ramkishen Ruth, brahmin, porran panda, and holder of rent-free lands.	25 - -	D <sup>o</sup> .	
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Kumnee - - - -	50	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Chundee Mahapatur, brahmin, surberakar, and possessor of some lands, paying a fixed rent.	17 June -	D <sup>o</sup> .	
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Jaje - - - -	50	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Sree Kur Das, brah- min priest.	8 July -	D <sup>o</sup> .	

DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	No	Names of } SUTTEES, }	and Age	CAST	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS	
JOINT MAGISTRATES, KHOORDAH: . . . 13—continued.	6.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Soobhudra	- 50	Muhtee -	Damoodur Das, muhtee, ooriah writer and cultivator.	8 Sep. 1822	Thannah Koordah.		
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Lukhee	- - - 22	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Needhee, muhtee, d <sup>o</sup> and d <sup>o</sup> .	25 - -	D <sup>o</sup> .		
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Gunga	- - - 58	Brahmin -	Markund Miser, brahmin; a servant of a punda of the temple at Pooree.	19 Mar. -	Thanna Porree.		
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Jace, alias Mu-neeko	- - - } 75	Muhtee -	Soodursun, muhtee; a mendicant.	25 July -	D <sup>o</sup> .		
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Radheeka	- - - 25	Brahmin -	Bhugwan Miser, brahmin, and teacher and holder of some brahmooter land.	15 Aug -	D <sup>o</sup> .		
	11.	D <sup>o</sup> Rookanee	- - - 51	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Gudanund, d <sup>o</sup> , holder of some brahmooter lands.	14 Sept. -	D <sup>o</sup> .		
	12.	D <sup>o</sup> Beemla	- - - 43	Muhtee -	Mudhooree Putnack, muhtee, ooriah writer in a muthat Pooree.	17 Oct. -	D <sup>o</sup> .		
	13.	D <sup>o</sup> Rookuma	- - - 70	Bunia - -	Lekae Sahoo, bunia, a shopkeeper at Pooree	9 Nov -	D <sup>o</sup> .		
	JOINT MAGISTRATE, BALASORE. . . 1.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Parbuttee	- - - 77	Brahminee	Bausoorat, brahmin -	18 July 1822	Thannah Balasore.	This suttee was not attended with any circumstances worth noting.

DIVISION OF DACCA

BACKERGUNGE: . . . 18.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Jugutis	- - - 46	Byde - -	Ram Guttee Doss, byde	15 Jan. 1822	Gournuddy	It appears, from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left 4 children; viz. 3 sons and 1 daughter; the eldest son aged 30 years, the second 25, and the youngest 22 years; the daughter's age is 15 years, and that she was not with child. The husband was, by profession, a doctor; he possessed no landed property, and was in very indigent circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Poornavee	- - - 70	Chundaul	Joy Narain Chung, chundaul.	18 - -	Tugrauh -	It appears, from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left 3 children; viz. 2 sons, 1 aged 50, and the other 30, and 1 daughter aged 40 years, and that she was not with child. The husband was a cultivator; he possessed no landed property, and was in indigent circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Jaunokee	- - - 80	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Joogul Chund, chundaul.	20 - -	Tugrauh -	It appears, from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left 5 children; viz. 4 sons and 1 daughter; the eldest son aged 45, the second 40, the third 33, the fourth 28, and the daughter 35 years; and that she was not with child. The husband was a servant and cultivator; he possessed no landed property, and was in indigent circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified.

## DIVISION OF DACCA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTTEES,	and Age	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS:
	4.	Muss' Doorpaddee	- 50	Chundaul	Sonaram Chung, chundaul	28 Jan. 1822	Kella Colly	It appears, from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left no children, and that she was not with child. The husband was a cultivator; he possessed no landed property, and was in needy circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Sooburnah	- - 65	Sooder	Seeta Ram, sooder	2 Feb. -	Stutwalleparah	It appears, from the darogah's report, the deceased has left 2 sons, and that she was not with child. The husband was a cultivator; he possessed no landed property, and was in indigent circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Beeda	- - - 30	Soodoor	Ram Raja Deo, soodoor.	3 April -	Kella Colly	It appears, from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left no children, and that she was not with child. The husband was a cultivator; he possessed no landed property, and was in indigent circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified.
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Surbannee	- - 80	Kait	Mookta Ram Paul, kait.	22 - -	Gournuddy	It appears, from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left 1 son, and that she was not with child. The husband was a servant; he possessed no landed property, and was in needy circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Jussodah	- - - 45	D <sup>o</sup>	Byjenauth Doss, kait	26 June -	Augareeah	It appears, from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left 2 sons, and that she was not with child. The husband was a servant; he possessed no landed property, and was in needy circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified.
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Puddah	- - - 35	D <sup>o</sup>	Ram Kishore Mujmooadar, kait.	27 - -	Kella Colly	It appears, from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left a daughter, aged 2 years, and that she was not with child. The husband possessed landed property, and was independent. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified.
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Manick Malla	- 60	D <sup>o</sup>	Joy Narain Bose, kait.	20 July -	D <sup>o</sup>	It appears, from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left 1 son, aged 25 years, and that she was not with child. The husband was an havalladar, and possessed some property. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified.
	11.	D <sup>o</sup> Kistnopreeah	- 60	D <sup>o</sup>	Bishen Ram Dutt, kait.	31 Aug. -	D <sup>o</sup>	It appears, from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left 2 sons, one aged 40, and the other 30 years, and that she was not with child. The husband was a talockdar, and possessed some property. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified.
	12.	D <sup>o</sup> Lukhee	- - - 40	Chundaul	Purmaj, chundaul	22 Sept. -	D <sup>o</sup>	It appears, from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left 5 sons and 1 daughter; the eldest son aged 24, the second 21, the third 18, the fourth 14, the fifth 11, and the daughter 8 years, and that she was not with child. The husband was by profession a fisherman; he possessed no landed property, and was in indigent circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified.
	13.	D <sup>o</sup> Aubkaah	- - - 30	Brahmin	Seeb' Doss Turkobhoosun, brahmin.	14 Oct. -	Gournuddy	It appears, from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left 3 sons, the eldest aged 14 years, the second 10, and the youngest 6, and that she was not with child. The husband possessed some land free of rent, and property. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified.

DIVISION OF DACCA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	No	Names of } SUTTEES, } and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burnng.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
BACKERGUNGE: - - - 18—continued.	14.	Musst Puddum Malla - 20	Kait - -	Neemchund Ghoo, kait	6 Nov. 1822	Kutwallee Burrissaul.	It appears, from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left no children, and that she was not with child. The husband was a servant: he possessed no landed property, and was in needy circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified.
	15.	D° Chundun Malla - 45	D° - -	Ramlochun Ghose, kait	29 - -	Kella Colly	It appears, from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left 2 sons, 1 aged 11 and the other 5 years, and that she was not with child. The husband was a talookdar, and possessed some landed property. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified.
	16.	D° Tara Money - - 50	Byde - -	Ramsoonder Sain, byde	16 Dec. -	Kutwallee Parah.	It appears, from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left 6 sons, the youngest aged 6 years, and that she was not with child. The husband was a servant, by profession a doctor; he possessed no landed property, and was in indigent circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified.
	17.	D° Surbojaah - - 75	Kait - -	Beejye Ram Dutt, kait	17 - -	Kella Colly	It appears, from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left 3 sons, the eldest aged 45, the second 40, and the youngest 36, and that she was not with child. The husband was a cultivator, he possessed no landed property, and was in indigent circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified.
	18.	D° Tareenee - - - 35	Brahmin -	Muddun Narain Ba- neerjeea, brahmin	22 - -	Gournuddy	It appears, from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left 2 sons, 1 aged 14 and the other 9 years, and that she was not with child. The husband possessed some land free of rent, and was in indigent circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified.
CHITTAGONG: - - - 1.	1.	Musst Bugeottee - - 17	Kait - -	Ramjoy Chowdry, kait	1 Nov. 1822	Hathazaree	Deceased's husband was a zemindar; she burnt herself voluntarily with the corpse of her husband. Police officers were in attendance on the spot. She left no children, nor was there any legal disability.
NOACOLLY: - - - 3.	1.	Musst Doorgee - - 50	Osar - -	Shane, osar - - -	16 July 1822	Begamgunge	This woman, of her own accord, burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband.
	2.	D° Sebee - - - 30	Chundal -	Bhew, chung - - -	1 Aug. -	D° - -	This woman, of her own accord, burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband.
	3.	D° Sedhee - - - 40	Jogey -	Dhunneeram, jogey -	15 Nov. -	D° - -	This woman, of her own accord, was buried with the remains of her husband.

## DIVISION OF DACCA—continued.

Zil-lahs	No	Names of } SUTTEES,	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS
CITY DACCA: - - - 9	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Puddomalla	- 35	Kait - -	Rajchunder, ghose -	23 Mar. 1822	Rajabary -	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of saha maran. Mussumut Puddomalla had 2 sons; the eldest one is about 12 years old, and the other 5. The police officers were in attendance at the time. Her husband's profession was that of a mohurer, and he held a petty talook of his own.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Chundermony	- 31	Brahmin -	Dhunnunjoy, surnia -	18 May -	Mulfutgunge	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of saha maran. Mussumut Chundermony had 3 sons and 1 daughter; the youngest of them is about 2 years and 6 months old. The prescribed engagement was entered into by Ramtunnoo, surnia, the eldest son of the widow, who accordingly took charge of the child. Her husband was a Brahmin, had a talook of his own, and the police officers were present at the time.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Joymoony	- - 50	Byde - -	Gopy Kishen, sein -	26 - -	Solaghur -	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of saha maran. Mussumut Joymoony had no children. The police officers were present at the time, and her husband's profession was a Bengal writer.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Gynmye	- - - 22	Brahmin -	Rajchunder, bhutta- charjea.	2 Oct. -	Mulfutgunge	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of saha maran. Mussumut Gynmye had an infant son about 4 months old. The prescribed engagement was entered into by Ramguttu, bhuttacharjea, the father-in-law of the widow, who accordingly took charge of the child. The police officers were present at the time. Her husband was a Pundit Brahmin, without any property of his own.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Bejoyah	- - - 45	Byde - -	Rajchunder, sein -	2 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of saha maran. Mussumut Bejoyah had no children. The police officers were present at the time. Her husband was a rich zemindar. He did not follow any profession.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Jysee	- - - 70	Chundal -	Ramsurrun, chung -	23 - -	Rajabary -	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of saha maran. The police officers were present at the time, and her husband was a common cultivator.
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhoobunnessery	- 60	Soodur -	Sudamund, bull -	27 Nov. -	Soolaghur	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of saha maran. The husband of Mussumut Bhoobunnessery had been in the service of several English gentlemen.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Doorga	- - - 50	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Lukheearain, deo -	3 Dec. -	Mulfutgunge	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of saha maran. The husband of the widow was a well educated man, and was generally employed in his lifetime as mohurrer.
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Roopussury	- - 19	Byde - -	Luckheearain, sein -	8 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of saha maran. The husband of the widow was a well educated man, and his profession was a native doctor or kubeerauj.

DIVISION OF DACCA—continued.

Zil- lahs.	No	Names of } SUTTEES, }	and Age	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction	REMARKS.
DACCA JELLALPORE: - - - 7.	1.	Musst Purmussury	55	Byde - -	Ramkauth, sein - -	8 Jan. 1822	Shibchur -	It appears from the report of the darogah, as well as from the depositions of the neighbouring inhabitants, that Mussumut Purmussury had 7 sons, aged from 21 to 40 years, and her husband subsisted by means of zemindaree and trade. She burnt, of her own accord and free will, with the dead body of her husband, in conformity to the law and Shaster, in presence of the jemadar of thannah.
	2.	D° Bemullah - - -	28	Brahmin -	Oolum Roy Konojee, brahmin.	6 April -	Bhoosnah	It appears from the report of the darogah, that Mussumut Bemullah had no children, and her husband subsisted by means of employment and rent of land property. She burnt, of her own accord and free will, with the dead body of her husband, in conformity to the law and Shaster, when no police officers were present; but subsequent to it the village chowkedar gave information to the darogah
	3.	D° Mohunee Debiah, 35		D° - -	Ramruttun, buttacharjea	8 May -	Sibchur -	It appears from the report of the darogah, as well as from the depositions of the neighbouring inhabitants, that Mussumut Mohunee Debiah had 3 daughters from 16 to 20 years, and one son aged 1½ year; and to nourish and educate him during his infancy and minority, he has been delivered to the charge of Ramhurry, buttacharjea, the son of the deceased's eldest brother. The engagement for the same was executed by him; and her husband subsisted and gained his livelihood by means of the produce of landed property. She burnt, of her own accord and free will, with the dead body of her husband, in presence of the jemadar of thannah, in conformity to the law and Shaster.
	4.	D° Dyamuye - - -	30	Kahests -	Gooroodass, dutt - -	26 July -	Furreedpore	It appears from the report of the darogah, as well as from the depositions of the neighbouring inhabitants, that Dyamuye had no children, and her husband subsisted by means of employment as an officer in the civil court of zillah Rajeshahy a long time. She burnt, of her own accord and free will, with the dead body of her husband, in presence of the police officers, in conformity to the law and Shaster.
	5.	D° Ramsona - - -	45	Brahmin -	Purmahund, pattuck -	27 Sept. -	Mursoodpore	It appears from the report of the darogah, as well as from the depositions of the neighbouring inhabitants, that Mussumut Ramsona had 1 daughter aged 7 years, and an adopted son aged 6 years; and to nourish and educate them during their infancy and minority, they had been delivered to the charge of Ramtunoo, buttacharjea, the brother of the deceased. The engagement for the same was executed by him; and her husband subsisted during his life by means of pooran pank, or reading sacred history. She burnt, of her own accord and free will, with the deceased body of her husband, in presence of the mohurrir of thannah, conformably to the law and Shaster.
	6.	D° Brijmuny - - -	25	D° - -	Keoukishen, chowdry	6 Dec. -	Shibchur -	It appears from the report of the darogah, that Mussumut Brijmuny had no children, and her husband subsisted by means of zemindary. She burnt, of her own accord and free will, with the deceased body of her husband, in presence of the mohurrir of the thannah, conformably to the law and Shaster.
	7.	D° Chunder Porbha	26	Baneeah -	Mirtunjoy, bunick -	26 - -	D° - -	It appears from the report of the darogah, as well as from the depositions of the neighbouring inhabitants, that Mussumut Chunder Porbha had an adopted son aged 21 years, and her husband subsisted by his profession of a zurghur or sonar. She burnt, of her own accord and free will, with the deceased body of her husband, in presence of the mohurrir of the thannah, conformably to the law and Shaster.
MYMUNSING	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- None. -			



## DIVISION OF DACCA—continued.

Zil-laha.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTTEES, } and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
SYLHET . . . . 2.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Solochennah } Debah . . . . } about 65	Brahmin -	Hirkishen, brahmin ; profession, "jujman- nee," pays annual re- venue to Government, 2 r. 6 a.	19 Nov. 1822	Tanah Ra- jungger.	The police officers were in at- tendance during the ceremony.
TIPPERAH . . . . 6.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Kolahbutty - 60	Joogy - -	Tupessaram, joogy -	8 Apr. 1822	Aameergong	Buried alive with her deceased husband, he being a joogy, (w <sup>o</sup> or cast.)
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Shubbee - - 18	Sahoo - -	Jeetram, saho - -	15 - -	Cutwally.	
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Jewnmree - - 40	Sooder - -	Bishonauth Deo, sooder	7 May -	Thurlah	
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Moheshory - 16	Kahest - -	Bhyrubchunder Deo, kahest.	19 June -	Cusbah.	
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Soobhodrah - 22	Sooder - -	Bydeenauth Moondy, sooder.	12 Sept. -	Nasseernagur	
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhobany Debiah 22	Brahmin -	Bishonauth Bhutta- charjea, brahmin.	10 Dec. -	D <sup>o</sup> .	

## DIVISION OF MOORSHEDEBAD.

BEEBHOO . . . . 3.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Ruttun Munnee 20	Tantee -	Mohun Das, tantee -	25 Mar. 1822	Thana Sha- koobepore.	From the darogah's report it appears that the aforesaid Ruttun Munnee, of her own free will, burnt herself along with her husband's corpse, and that there existed no prohibitory reasons for her becoming a suttee. She left an infant daughter aged about 7 years, who has been married, and her husband living; further, the mother had previously made over her aforesaid child to the charge of her husband's nephew, who executed the prescribed engagement upon stamped paper, of his own free will, and agreed to sup- port it during its minority.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Rausoo - - - 50	Chooteearin	Kishen, chooteear -	30 July -	Thana Kusba.	From the darogah's report it appears that the aforesaid Rausoo of her own free will burnt herself along with her husband's corpse; that she left 3 grown-up children, all able to provide for themselves, and there existed no prohibitory reasons for her becoming a suttee.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Gunga - - - 50	Brahmune	Haradhun Chatterjea, brahmin; by profession a mohrj and chasa.	20 Nov. -	Thana Kusba.	From the darogah's report it appears that the aforesaid Gunga, of her own free will, burnt herself along with her husband's corpse ; that she left 3 daughters and 1 son, all grown-up and married, and able to provide for themselves; that there existed no prohibitory reasons for her becoming a suttee.
<p>N. B.—Besides the above, during the year 1822, there were no other suttees; nor has any instance occurred of any woman, who had determined to become a suttee, having been prevented burning herself, through the persuasion of her friends, or the interposition of the magistrate or police officers.</p>							

BHAUGULPORE . . . . 1.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Dyál Cōmor - 26	Kaet - -	Neerbhoy Sough, cast kaet; seryice.	1 Dec. 1822	Cotwally -	Husband's circumstances in life such as to place the widow be- yond all fear of want had she chosen to remain in life.  The Mussumut, mentioned in the preceding column, having received authentic accounts of the death of her husband at Rajmahal, determined to burn herself, and ascended the pile accordingly, having in her lap the turban and inkstand of the deceased. Intelligence of what was about to occur having been brought to the magistrate, he immediately repaired to the scene of action, and, after having spent some hours in ineffectual endeavours to dissuade the widow from her purpose, at length permitted her nearest of kin to light the pile. The widow behaved with the utmost calmness and composure as long as the attacks of the flames were con- fined to her lower extremities, but when they reached her breast and face the torture seemingly became intolerable, and her fortitude gave way ; by a violent exertion she disengaged herself from the faggots with which she
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HINDOO WIDOWS IMMOLATED.

DIVISION OF MOORSHEEBAD—continued.

Zil-lahs	No	Names of } SUTTEES,	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
BHAUGULPORE: - - 1—continued.								<p>she was encumbered, and springing from the pile fell down nearly insensible at the feet of the magistrate, who had remained standing close beside it. In a few moments, however, she revived, when the magistrate seized the opportunity of again urging her to abandon her design, and renewed his promises of maintaining and protecting her in future if she would consent to quit the spot. This attempt was as unsuccessful as the former had been; so far from yielding to the magistrate's entreaties, the widow exclaimed vehemently against his interference, insisted on being allowed to go back into the fire, and breaking from his hold attempted to regain her position on the pile, by climbing up the logs of which it was composed, and which were by that time burning with the greatest fury. The magistrate finding that her resolution to complete the ceremony was unconquerable, and being of opinion that any further opposition to her will might, under the existing regulations, be considered as illegal and improper, permitted some of her relations, whose assistance she invoked with loud cries, to lift her again into the flames, which speedily consumed her to ashes.</p> <p>It may be deemed worthy of remark, that this victim of superstition appeared firmly impressed with the idea of the present being the third time of her soul's incarnation. In answer to the magistrate's remonstrances and entreaties, she assured him that self-cremation was not at all terrible, or even new to her, as she had performed that rite before at Benares and at Canonge; and added, that she knew perfectly what would be her sufferings on the pile, and in what manner she would be recompensed for them hereafter.</p>
	JOINT MAGISTRATE AT MONGHYR					- — None. —		
DINAGEPORE: - - 1.	1.	Muss <sup>r</sup> Joy Monee } Debiah . . . . }	21.	Brahmin	Bholanot Roy, brahmin	31 July 1822	Putnee Tollah	<p>The widow burnt together with the corpse of her husband. She did not leave any children. No police officer was present at the sacrifice. The husband, a principal zemindar, died early on the morning of the 31st of July 1822. In the forenoon of the same day Bureeja Pyke gave information at the tannah that the widow intended to burn, but before the persons deputed from the tannah arrived at the spot, the sacrifice had taken place. The acting magistrate duly investigated regarding the precipitancy of the deceased zemindar's relatives and officers, and the apparent tardiness of the tannah zemindar, on whom, from the absence of any superior officer in attendance at the sessions, the charge had devolved.</p>
	JOINT-MAGISTRATE, MALDAH, 2.	1.	Muss <sup>r</sup> Boodul . . . .	25	Chuttry	Gooroopersaud Sing, chuttry.	4 Aug 1822	Bhollanhatt
		2.	D <sup>r</sup> Essury . . . .	40	Shahoo	Ramlochan Sah, shahoo	4 Sept. - -	Chapye -
CITY MOORSHEEBAD, 5.	1.	Muss <sup>r</sup> Ooful Munnee . .	30	Kait	Bhekarree Ghose, kait	6 May 1822	Burroah	<p>The deceased procured his living by employment. A particular report on the subject of this occurrence has been made to the court of nizamat adawlut on the 10th Jan. 1823.</p>
		2.	D <sup>r</sup> Narainee . . . .	65	Brahmin	Upoocha Roy, brahmin	28 Bysack, 1822, B. S; corresponding with 9th May 1822.	Rannee Talah.

## DIVISION OF MOORSHEDABAD—continued.

Zil-lahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of SUTTERS, and Age	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.	
CITY MOORSHEDABAD: 5—continued.	3.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Curpoorah 50	Brahmin	Sero Mune, brahmin	17 July 1822	Poolahsun Oollah Khaun.	The deceased got his living by performing the poojah and other ceremonies of Hindoos. Mussumut Curpoorah burnt with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of police officers, by the ceremony of sahamaran.	
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Chaund Munee } 45 Debiah	D <sup>o</sup>	Ramkeshore Sandeal, brahmin.	13 Nov.	Shoojah Gunge.	It is reported by the darogah, that the deceased procured his living by employment as a mohurrer; when out of employ, in performing religious ceremonies. This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamaran, in the presence of police officers, from whose report it appears that Mussumut Chaund has left no children.	
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Oojul 30	Nye	Radhanauth, nye	28 Nov. 1822	Raujbarree	Radhanauth was a barber in profession, and procured his living by shaving, and from the sale of cocoons. Mussumut Oojul burned herself with the corpse of her husband, and has left no children: she has appointed Mussumut Lubungo, the wife of her husband's nephew, as mokhtaur, to perform the rites and ceremonies.	
	PURNEAH							No suttee has taken place during the year.
	RAJESHAHYE							None.
RUNGPOOR: 10.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Rutnee 16	Raujburnsee	Nehal Doss, raujbunsee	26 Jan. 1822	Fuqergunge	This woman burnt of her own accord: she had no children, nor does it appear that any thing was administered to cause intoxication or insensibility.	
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Komul 25	D <sup>o</sup>	Monyee, raujbunsee	21 March	Rungpore	This woman burnt of her own accord, on the funeral pile of her husband, leaving one daughter, who is 7 years of age, and supported by the relations of the deceased.	
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Kandnee 13	Napit	Nessarow, napit	22	Bodah	This woman burnt of her own accord.	
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Panchumee, 20 or 22	Raujburnsee	Geereedhur Doss, raujbunsee.	9 April	Burobaree	This woman burnt of her own accord: she had no children, nor does it appear that any thing was administered to cause intoxication or insensibility.	
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Boodes 50	D <sup>o</sup>	Kalleechurn, raujbunsee	7	Fuqergunge	- - - Ditto.	
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Doorgah Dossah 60	Kahit	Purana Kaunt Doss, kahit,	15	Dhaup	- - - Ditto.	
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Poorneema Debbeah 30	Brahmin	Gocoolnath Surmah, brahmin.	9 May	Durwane	- - - Ditto.	
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Gorah 25	Kybart	Boodhoodoss, kybart	16	Rubgpore	- - - Ditto.	
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Beng 30	Raujburnsee	Katoo, raujbunsee	14 Oct.	Burobaree	- - - Ditto.	
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Chundun 23	D <sup>o</sup>	Jepra Doss, raujbunsee	26 Dec.	Foorumbaree	- - - Ditto.	
JOINT MAGISTRATE AT RUNGPORE							No measures have been adopted to prevent legal suttees.	

DIVISION OF PATNA.

Zillahs.	No	Names of SUTTEES, and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS
BEHAR: - - - 1.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Rooknish Bye - 44	Taliahin -	Tubul Bhutt, taliah -	13 Mar. 1822	Thannah Gyah.	The magistrate was present at the cremation, and it was in every respect a legal sacrifice with reference to the Hindoo code. The parties being pilgrims, and not residents of the country, their circumstances in life could not be learnt, but might be called among the middle class. The widow burnt herself with her husband.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Depoe - - - - 55	Culwarin -	Choolun Chowdry, culwar.	11 May -	Thannah Baur.	The police officer was present. The sacrifice was liable to no legal objections. The deceased was a man of some opulence, and left his property, having no children, to his four brothers. The widow burnt herself with her husband.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Balkose - - - - 25	Sakeldissy bramenee.	Nund Loll, sakeldissy brahmin.	28 Aug. -	Thannah Dawood-nugur.	The police officers were present. No legal objections. The parties were poor, and lived by begging and reading the Pothee. The widow burnt herself with her husband.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Mundy - - - - 60	Burwarin	Jewloll, burwar - -	30 Nov. -	D <sup>o</sup> Baur -	The police officers were present. No objection in a legal sense. The deceased left 4 sons, with a small property. The widow burnt herself with her husband.

MONGHYR

— None. —

CITY PATNA: - 1.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Busunto - - - 70	Baubhun -	Prem Singh, baubhun -	25 May 1822	Bickrum -	The widow was burnt with the corpse of her husband, conformably to the rites of sahamaran; but the sacrifice was performed in the absence of the officer of police, it having been completed before the arrival of the jemadar, who had been deputed to the spot by the police darogah, on his hearing of the intended ceremony. The deceased, Prem Singh, was a husbandman, in rather indigent circumstances, and has left 5 sons, the eldest aged 40 years, the second 37 years, the third 30 years, the fourth 27 years, and the fifth son 25 years.
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RAMGHUR: - - - 14.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Sulook Coonur, 40	Kherwar -	Jeekait Bhikraj Khan, kherwar.	19 Mar. 1822	Itkhoree -	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamaran. It appears from the darogah's report, that this woman voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband, leaving no infant children, neither was she in a state of pregnancy nor uncleanness at the time of the sacrifice. The profession of her husband is unknown, but it appears from the report that he was in good circumstances. The police darogah was present at the time of the performance of the ceremony.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Deepa - - - - 50	Kuhur -	Gungaram, kuhur -	27 Mar. -	Echak -	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of the sahamaran. It appears from the darogah's report, that this woman voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband, leaving no infant children; neither was she in a state of pregnancy nor uncleanness at the time of the sacrifice. The profession of her husband is unknown, but it appears from the report that he was in good circumstances. The police darogah was present at the time of the performance of the ceremony.

## DIVISION OF PATNA—continued.

Zil- lahis.	N <sup>o</sup> .	Names of SUTTEES,	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	3.	Muss <sup>r</sup> Beefee	40	Brahmin	Bhem Pandy, brahmin	5 May 1822	Echak	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamaran. It appears from the darogah's report, that this woman voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband, leaving no infant children; neither was she in a state of pregnancy nor uncleanness at the time of the sacrifice. The profession of her husband is unknown; but it appears from the report that he was in good circumstances. One of the burkundases of the thannah, who had been sent by the police darogah, was present at the time of the performance of the ceremony.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Anundee	20	Chero	Shewnarain, chero	12 - -	Gorha	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of anoomaran. It appears from the darogah's report, that the husband died on his way from Chittra to his dwelling in Pulamow. On the wife being informed of the circumstance, she burnt herself together with her husband's turban, according to the ceremony of anoomaran, notwithstanding the remonstrances of her neighbours, leaving no infant children; neither was she in a state of pregnancy nor uncleanness at the time of the sacrifice. The profession of her husband is unknown; but it appears from the report that he was in good circumstances. The thannah being about 5 coss distant from the place where the suttee occurred, the darogah was unable to arrive at the spot at the time of the performance of the ceremony.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Sookware	40	Telee	Shewo Chund, telee	7 June	Nabbinuggur	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamaran. It appears from the darogah's report, that this woman voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband, leaving no infant children; neither was she in a state of pregnancy nor uncleanness at the time of the sacrifice. The profession of her husband is unknown; but it appears from the report that he was in good circumstances. The police darogah was present at the time of the performance of the ceremony.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Jamoon	50	Kuhar	Jundoo, kahar	8 July	Itkhor	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamaran. It appears from the darogah's report, that this woman voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband, leaving no infant children; neither was she in a state of pregnancy nor uncleanness at the time of the sacrifice. The profession of her husband is unknown; but it appears from the report that he was in good circumstances. The police darogah was present at the time of the performance of the ceremony.
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Dursun Coontur	55	Bramin	Jeeham, bramim	27 - -	Chittra	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamaran. It appears from the darogah's report, that this woman voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband, leaving no infant children; neither was she in a state of pregnancy nor uncleanness at the time of the sacrifice. The profession of her husband is unknown; but it appears from the report that he was in good circumstances. The police darogah did not receive information in time, and was unable to arrive at the spot at the time of the performance of the ceremony.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Muntora	60	Kherwar	Byejeenduth, kherwar	2 Aug.	Mujheowan	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamaran. It appears from the darogah's report, that this woman voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband, leaving no infant children; neither was she in a state of pregnancy nor uncleanness at the time of the sacrifice. The profession of her husband is unknown; but it appears from the report that he was in good circumstances. The thannah being about 12 coss distant from the place where the suttee occurred, the darogah was unable to arrive at the spot at the time of the performance of the ceremony.

DIVISION OF PATNA—continued.

Zil-laha.	No.	Names of } SUTTEES,	and } Age.	CAST	Names and Cast of } their Husbands.	Date } of Burning.	In what Police } Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	9.	Muss. Dawlut	14	Bhaut	Budul, bhaut	4 Aug. 1822	Aurangabad	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamaran. It appears from the darogah's report, that this woman voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband. Bhyero Roy, bhaut, the widow's father, was committed for trial before the court of circuit, on the 4th October 1822, on strong suspicion of encouraging, or at least, permitting her to burn herself, and was acquitted on the 5th December 1822.
	10.	D° Sookha	50	Bunea	Deepa, bunea	6 - -	Mujheewua	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamaran. It appears from the darogah's report, that this woman voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband, leaving no infant children; neither was she in a state of pregnancy nor uncleanness at the time of the sacrifice. The profession of her husband is unknown, but it appears from the report that he was in good circumstances. The thannah being about 20 coss distant from the place where the suttee occurred, the darogah was unable to arrive at the spot at the time of the performance of the ceremony.
	11.	D° Budun	35	Rajpoot	Gundaree Sing, rajpoot	20 - -	Aurangabad	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamaran. It appears from the darogah's report, that this woman voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband, leaving an infant child of about 4 years old; for the maintenance and support of which she got her brother-in-law to sign an ekrarnamah. Neither was she in a state of pregnancy nor uncleanness at the time of the sacrifice. The profession of her husband is unknown, but it appears from the report that he was in good circumstances. The police darogah was present at the time of the performance of the ceremony.
	12.	D° Sonkolee	84	D°	Oogur Sing, rajpoot	14 - -	Aurangabad	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamaran. It appears from the darogah's report, that this woman voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband, leaving no infant children; neither was she in a state of pregnancy nor uncleanness at the time of the sacrifice. The profession of her husband is unknown, but it appears from the report that he was in good circumstances. The police darogah did not receive information in time, and was unable to arrive at the spot at the time of the performance of the ceremony.
	13.	D° Soogunder	50	Rajpoot	Dileli Sing, rajpoot	14 Sept. -	Aurangabad	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamaran. It appears from the darogah's report, that this woman voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband, leaving an infant child of about 4 years old; for the maintenance and support of which she got her father-in-law to sign an ekrarnamah; neither was she in a state of pregnancy nor uncleanness at the time of the sacrifice. The profession of her husband is unknown, but it appears from the report that he was in good circumstances. The police darogah was present at the time of the performance of the ceremony.
	14.	D° Teekaiteer	45	Kherwar	Auwar Sing, kherwar	10 Nov. -	Huntergunge	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamaran. It appears from the darogah's report, that this woman voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband, leaving no infant children; neither was she in a state of pregnancy nor uncleanness at the time of the sacrifice. The profession of her husband is unknown, but it appears from the report that he was in good circumstances. One of the burkundases of the thannah, who had been sent by the police darogah, was present at the time of the performance of the ceremony.

RAMGHUR: - - - 43 - - continued.

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

DIVISION OF PATNA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of SUTTEES, and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
JOINT MAGISTRATE, CHOTA NAGPORE.	1.	Muss <sup>d</sup> Dhara - - - 60	Bhaut	Attóo Roy, bhaut	25 Feb. 1822	Boondoo	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamaran. It appears from the darogah's report, that this woman voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband, leaving no infant children; neither was she in a state of pregnancy nor uncleanness at the time of the sacrifice. The profession of her husband is unknown, but it appears from the report that he was in good circumstances. The police darogah was present at the time of the performance of the ceremony.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Roopun - - - 20	Ihoraun	Rajah Govindnauth Sahy Deo, rajpoot.	15 July -	Moharaj Gunje.	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamaran. It appears from the darogah's report, that this woman voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband, leaving an infant child of about 6 years old; for the maintenance and support of which she got Rajah Jugurnauth Sahy Deo, eldest son of Rajah Govindnauth Sahy Deo, deceased, zemindar of pergunnah Chota Nagpoor. Neither was she in a state of pregnancy nor uncleanness at the time of the sacrifice. The police darogah was present at the time of the performance of the ceremony.
SARUN.	1.	Muss <sup>d</sup> Selwuntee - - 20	Koytia	Tirbhootum Pondy Koft, mootsuddie.	14 Feb. 1822	Futtahpoor	Mussumut Selwuntee voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband. The police officers, for want of information, did not arrive in time to save her. She left no children, nor was she pregnant.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Ustoornee - - - 45	Mumnorut Soonaur	Munnorut soonaur	23 Apr. -	Chuprah -	Mussumut Ustoornee having proceeded to the banks of the river, where she collected some wood, ascended the funeral pile, and performed the suttee 4 years after her husband's demise; although it appears her son exerted his influence with her, but unsuccessfully, to prevent it. The thannadar could not arrive at the spot in time to save her. She left 3 sons, 1 aged 11 years, one 9 years, and the other 5 years; she was not pregnant.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Nusseeba - - - 25	Brahminee	Jugmohun Pondy, brahmin, cultivator.	14 May -	Derowley	Degumber Pondy, father of the deceased, hearing the death of his son, went to receive his daughter-in-law, Mussumut Nusseeba, from her father; and on the way informed her of the death of her husband, and left her on the road, saying, he would be back in about an hour. During this interval Mussumut Nusseeba, having collected a quantity of dry grass and other fuel, burnt herself with it. The thannadar, for want of information, did not arrive in time to save her. It appears that her husband died in the district of Goruckpore. She left no children, nor was she pregnant. The father of the deceased was summoned by the magistrate, and after investigation was released, but forwarded to the magistrate of Goruckpore, upon an application from that court, by which it appeared, that Mussumut Ucharaje, sister of Jugmohun, deceased, burnt herself with her brother's corpse, at a village called Pursani, in Goruckpore.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Sissaw - - - 60	Brahminee	Takoor Missea, brahmin, cultivator.	4 June -	Hoosapoor	Mussumut Sissaw voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband. She left no children. The thannadar, for want of information, did not arrive in time to save her.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Ajnasee - - - 25	Brahminee	Narainé Dut, brahmin, cultivator.	4 July -	Boggha -	Mussumut Ajnasee voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband. She left 2 sons, one aged 9 years and the other 4 years. She was not pregnant.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Sewan - - - 35	D <sup>o</sup>	Shunker, Terwarree, brahmin, cultivator.	14 - -	Sewan -	Mussumut Sawun voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband. The thannadar and her relations endeavoured their best to oppose her from doing so, but to no effect. She left 1 son of 1 year old, and was not pregnant. The usual moochulkars have been taken from the brother of the deceased and other persons, for the maintenance of the child.

DIVISION OF PATNA—continued.

Zil-lahs	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTTEES.	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
SARUN—continued.	7.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Kunchun	35	Brahminee	Kawul Pondy, brahmin, cultivator.	2 Aug. 1822	Sewahun	Mussumut Kunchun voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband. The thannadar and her relations endeavoured their utmost to prevent her from doing so, but to no purpose. She left 2 sons, one aged 10 years and the other 3 years; and two daughters, one aged 7 years and the other 2 years old. She was not pregnant. The usual moochulkas have been taken from the father of the deceased for the maintenance of the children.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Phakun	75	Raujepootin	Rummasur Ræe, raujepoot, cultivator.	23 Sept.	Derowley	Mussumut Phakun voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband. The thannadar, for want of information, did not arrive in time to save her. She left no children, nor was she pregnant.
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Chowrasee	30	Koerin	Ghinna, koeree, cultivator.	12 Oct.	Tajepoor	Mussumut Chowrasee voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband. The thannadar and her relations endeavoured their best to oppose her from doing so, but to no effect. She left 2 sons, one aged 10 years and the other 5 years old. She was not pregnant.
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Punneau	40	Brahminee	Bheechook Opudhea, brahmin, cultivator.	22	Buggla	Mussumut Punneau voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband. The thannadar, for want of information, did not arrive in time to save her. She left 2 daughters, one aged 12 years and the other 10. She was not pregnant. Bheechook could neither read nor write any language, and was of a poor class.
	11.	D <sup>o</sup> Jeeah	81	Bunnian	Purshaud, burrye, cultivator.	29	Sewahun	Mussumut Jeeah voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband. The thannah mohurrer endeavoured his best to prevail on her to retract from doing so, but to no effect. Purshaud could neither read nor write any language, and was of a poor class.
	12.	D <sup>o</sup> Gungun	50	Bhamannee	Goomaun Sahee, bahman, cultivator.	3 Dec.	Marghee	Mussumut Gungun voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband, leaving 3 daughters, 1 aged 10 years, 1 of 7 years, and the other 4 years old. She was not pregnant. The thannadar, for want of information, did not arrive in time to save her. The deceased was of a poor class, but could read and write Hindee.
SHAHABAD—36.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Sooburnee	40	Kulwarin	Bhowun, kulwar, employed as a menial servant.	28 Jan. 1822	Thannah Mohunnea, at Kubar, 3 1/2 coss from the thannah.	The widow burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, agreeably to the Shaster, but before the arrival of the police officers, to whom information had been sent. She left no children.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Suftee	28	Zemindar Bhaubhaneec.	Buleewund Chowleh, zemindar, baubhant, employed as a servant.	11 Feb.	Thannah Belomatze, at Hautpokur, 4 coss from the thannah.	This was an illegal sacrifice. The husband died at Nagpore; on being informed of which the widow burnt herself with her husband's turban, on the day after the information had been received. She left a child two months old, for whose maintenance Beshnaut Chobeh, nephew of the deceased, has entered into the prescribed moochulka; four days after the sacrifice information was received at the thannah. The relations of the widow stated, that they endeavoured to dissuade her from burning herself, but that she herself set fire to the pile. All the inhabitants of the village persisted in this story, notwithstanding the great improbability of it.



## DIVISION OF PATNA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTTEES, }	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast. of their Husbands.	Date of Burning	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	3.	Munst Sahoo - - -	40	Zemindar Baubheenee	Uchurj Rai, zemindar baubhun, a cultivator.	18 Feb. 1822	Thannah Beerown, at Perah, 3 coss from the thannah.	This was an illegal suttee. The widow was with her husband when he died, but did not declare her intention to sacrifice herself till 2 days after her husband's corpse had been burnt. She sacrificed herself with her husband's turban. Her only child was 10 years of age. The sacrifice was completed before the arrival of the police officers.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Unar - - - -	90	Rajpootin	Puhloorin Sing, rajpoot, a sharer of a small estate.	9 Mar. - -	Chokkee Tilothoo, thannah Sahseram, at Busteepoor, 4 coss from the chokee.	The widow burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, agreeably to the Shaster, but before the arrival of the police officers, to whom information had been sent. She left no young children.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Suckhoo - - -	25	Ugurwallin	Ramphul, ugurwalla, a merchant, possessing considerable property.	19 - - -	Thannah Mohunpea, at Bhugwanpoor, 8 coss from the thannah.	The widow burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, agreeably to the Shaster, but before the arrival of the police officers. She left no child.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Husbeeta - - -	60	Koormin	Sirree, koormee, employed as a menial servant.	27 - - -	Thannah Doomrone, at Sowa, 2 coss from the thannah.	In this case also the widow burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, agreeably to the Shaster, but before the arrival of the police officers. She left no children.
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Rancee - - -	65	Brahminee	Dhean Tewaree, brahmin, a sharer of a small estate.	31 - - -	Thannah Burrown, at Gumbureea, 1½ coss from the thannah.	This widow also burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, according to the Shaster, leaving no children younger than 3 years of age. No police officer was present; it is stated that she set fire to the pile herself.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Doolabee - - -	35	Quyria	Dusrut, quyree, a cultivator.	10 Apr. - -	Thannah Burrown, at Bhursa, 4 coss from the thannah.	The widow was absent from her husband when he died, and on hearing of his death immediately returned home and burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband. She left no children. The police officers did not receive information till after the sacrifice had been completed.
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Kishna - - -	60	Brahminee	Gumesh Misser, brahmin, a holder of a small portion of rent-free land.	12 - - -	Thannah Belountee, at Aeer, 5 coss from the thannah.	The widow burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, according to the Shaster, before information was sent to the police officers. She left no children under 3 years of age. Her family represent that they endeavoured to dissuade her from sacrificing herself.
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Munbasee - - -	32	Kaiteen	Gopaul Sing, kait, employed as a servant.	20 - - -	Thannah Belountee, at Khurrounee, 1½ coss from the thannah.	The widow is said to have thrown herself on the funeral pile of her husband while his corpse was burning. She left no young children. Information was not sent to the thannah till after the ceremony had been completed; no police officer in consequence was present.
	11.	D <sup>o</sup> Nutteea - - -	65	Rasurwane.	Roopa, fusurwane, a petty shopkeeper.	27 - - -	D <sup>o</sup> Ekwaree, at Mullore, 4 coss from the thannah.	The widow in this case sacrificed herself on the funeral pile of her husband while his corpse was burning, before the arrival of the police officers, leaving no young children.

Division of Patna—continued.

Zillah.	No.	Name of SUTTEES,	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	12.	Maas' Jherree	25	Quyrin	Rainphul, quyrtee, a cultivator.	7 May 1822	Thannah Ramghur, at Sodhar, 6 coss distant from the thannah.	The widow in this case burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, according to the Shaster, leaving no children. Information was given at the thannah, but the sacrifice had been completed before the arrival of the police officers.
	13.	D° Chatterbunsee	16	Zemindar Babhune.	Soomesur Rae, zemindar babhun, a cultivator.	9 - -	D° Doornown, at Nar, 3 coss from the thannah.	The widow was absent from her husband at the time of his death, on hearing of which she immediately sacrificed herself with a part of his dress, she left a child 1½ year of age, for whose support the father of the deceased has entered into the prescribed moochulka. Information was not sent to the thannah till after the sacrifice had been completed.
	14.	D° Ramkoontwur	25	Tajin	Bundho, talee, a petty shopkeeper.	14 - -	D° D° at Deekodlee, 5 coss from the thannah.	This was an illegal suttee. The widow burnt herself a month after the death of her husband with his turban, although she was with him at the time of his death, and did not then signify any intention to sacrifice herself; she left two children, one 5 years, the other two years old, for whose maintenance the mother of the suttee has entered into the prescribed moochulka. The police officers were not informed of the circumstance till after the sacrifice had taken place.
	15.	D° Chowrasee	50	Brahmune	Oogur Doobeh, brahmeen, a beggar.	26 - -	D° Burrown, at Mundrowlee, 5 coss from the thannah.	The widow sacrificed herself on the funeral pile of her husband, agreeably to the Shaster, leaving no children. The police officers were not informed of the circumstance till after the sacrifice had been completed.
	16.	D° Koulath	50	Rajpootin	Duljeet Rae, rajpoota, cultivator.	3 June -	D° Doornown, at Chilhoree, 2 coss from the thannah.	This was an illegal suttee. The widow burnt herself with her husband's turban a month after his death, although at the time of his death she was with him, and did not then declare her intention to sacrifice herself. She left no children. The thannadar heard accidentally of the sacrifice a week after the occurrence.
	17.	D° Choohaea	50	Brahmune	Ghoora, zurgur, employed as a goldsmith.	16 - -	Thannah Burrown, at Bustara, 5 coss from the thannah.	This appears to have been an illegal sacrifice, as the woman was not the wife of the deceased; she had lived with him for 25 years, and is stated by the villagers (improbable, as the statement is) to have sacrificed herself on the spot where the corpse had been burnt, after they had left it, and without the knowledge of any one. She has left a son 10 years of age. No police officer was present.
	18.	D° Beranshee	30	D°	Shoosahee, brahmeen, a cultivator.	20 - -	D° Arrah, at Rampoor, 6 coss from the thannah.	The widow burnt herself with the corpse of her husband, leaving an infant four months old, for whose support the mother of Shoosahee has entered into the prescribed moochulka. The sacrifice had been completed before the police officers could arrive.

SHAHABAD: - - - 36. - continued.

## DIVISION OF PATNA—continued.

Zil-laha.	N <sup>o</sup> .	Names of SUTTEES, } and Age	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	19.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Sukkooreca - - - 30	Kulwarin -	Blyro, kulwar, a petty shopkeeper.	26 June 1822	Cantonment of Buxar.	The widow is stated to have burnt herself with the corpse of her husband, according to the Shaster, leaving no child younger than ten years of age. No police officers were present, but the commanding officer endeavoured to dissuade the woman from sacrificing herself.
	20.	D <sup>o</sup> Berunhee - - - 35	Koormin -	Achumbhit, koormee, a cultivator.	12 July -	Thannah Arrah, at Nurgadda, 5 coss from the thannah.	The widow sacrificed herself with the corpse of her husband, according to the Shaster, leaving no children. Information was not sent to the thannah till after the sacrifice had been completed.
	21.	D <sup>o</sup> Agundee - - - 40	Brahmunee	Bheem Chowbeh, brahmeen, a beggar.	25 - -	D <sup>o</sup> Burrown, at Surrooe, 4 coss from the thannah	The widow is stated to have burnt herself on the spot where her husband's corpse had been burnt immediately after it had been burnt, without the knowledge of any one in the village; she left three children, the two eldest 7 and 4 years of age, the youngest only 6 months old, for whose support the sister of Bheem Chowbeh, the deceased, has entered into a moochulka. No police officer was present.
	22.	D <sup>o</sup> Ballee - - - 30	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Bohora Oopadheea, brahmun, a cultivator.	7 Aug. -	D <sup>o</sup> Doomrown, at Urreexon, 2 coss from the thannah.	The widow burnt herself with the corpse of her husband, leaving 2 children, one 5 years of age, the other only 8 months old, for whose support a relation of the deceased has entered into the prescribed moochulka. The zemindar and villagers are stated to have endeavoured to dissuade her from sacrificing herself. Information was not given to the police till after the ceremony had been completed.
	23.	D <sup>o</sup> Etwaroo - - - 30	Babhunee	Ferman Pandeh, babhum, a cultivator.	3 - -	D <sup>o</sup> Arrah, at Nurrainpore, 4 coss from the thannah.	This was an illegal suttee. The widow burnt herself with her husband's turban a week after his corpse had been burnt, although she was with him at the time of his death. She left no children. Information was brought to the thannah after the sacrifice had been completed.
	24.	D <sup>o</sup> Binneea - - - 30	Turgurin -	Hansa, zurgar, employed as a goldsmith.	6 Sept. -	D <sup>o</sup> Doomravin, at Bhajepore, 1 coss from the thannah.	The widow is said to have taken her husband's turban, and burnt herself on the spot where her husband's corpse had been burnt immediately after it had been burnt, but after every one had left the place. She left no young children. No police officers were present.
	25.	D <sup>o</sup> Mooneea - - - 50	Kulwarin -	Russunt, kulwar, a shopkeeper.	22 - -	D <sup>o</sup> Arrah, at Peerounta, 2 coss from the thannah.	The widow sacrificed herself on the funeral pile of her husband, according to the Shaster, leaving no children. The police officers did not receive information in time to arrive on the spot before the sacrifice had been completed.
	26.	D <sup>o</sup> Hubbootaree - - 14	Bukkalin -	Soobkurn, bukka, a shopkeeper.	5 Oct. -	D <sup>o</sup> Kurrunjee, at Nonhur, 4 coss from the thannah.	This was an illegal sacrifice. She is stated to have burnt herself with her husband's corpse of her own accord, and contrary to the wishes of her friends. She left no children. The information was not sent to the police officers till after the sacrifice had been completed.

## DIVISION OF PATNA—continued,

Zil- lahs.	No	Names of } SUTTEES,	and Age	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	27.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Cheetur -	80	Rajpooteen	Ranee Rae, rajpoot, a petty zemindar.	30 Oct. 1822	Thannah Belountee, at Doomree, 3 coss from the thannah.	The widow burnt herself with her husband's corpse, according to the Shaster, leaving no young children. Information was not sent to the police officers till after the sacrifice had been completed.
	28.	D <sup>o</sup> Unree -	20	D <sup>o</sup> -	Shoakurrin Rae, raj- poot, cultivator of 10 begahs.	1 Nov. -	D <sup>o</sup> Arrah, at Kurrun- ja, 3 coss from the thannah.	The widow was not with her husband when he died; on hear- ing of his death, the day after his corpse had been burnt, she immediately sacrificed herself with her husband's turban; she left two children, one 2 years of age, the other only 4 months old, for whose support the brother of the deceased has since entered into a moochulka. Information was brought to the thannah after the sacrifice had been completed.
	29.	D <sup>o</sup> Soanha -	60	Brahminee	Gungarund, brahmun, a cultivator.	1 -	D <sup>o</sup> Barrown, at Uhlom, 5 coss from the thannah	While her husband's corpse was burning, the widow is stated to have sacrificed herself on the pile; she left no children. The police officers did not receive informa- tion in time to be present.
	30.	D <sup>o</sup> Mana -	40	Rajpootin	Munnee Rae, rajpoot, a cultivator.	4 - -	D <sup>o</sup> Kurrunje Bassodhera. 2 coss from the thannah	The widow burnt herself with her husband's corpse, according to the Shaster, leaving no children younger than 10 years of age. Information was not brought to the thannah till after the sacrifice had been completed.
	31.	D <sup>o</sup> Kubbootree -	30	Brahmune	Bheekhun Tewaree, brahmun, a sharer of a small estate.	11 - -	D <sup>o</sup> Ram- ghur, at Thil Kooreea, 6 coss from the thannah	The widow burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, agreeably to the Shaster, leaving no children. Information was not brought to the police officers in time to admit of their being present.
	32.	D <sup>o</sup> Meela -	50	Hulwain -	Ruttun, hulwae, a trader in grain.	14 - -	D <sup>o</sup> Sahse- ram, at Dur hut, 5 coss from the thannah.	This was an illegal suttee, and should have been prevented by the police burkundas, who was present at the time of the sacri- fice. The widow was with her husband at the time of his death, but did not sacrifice herself till the day after his corpse had been burnt. She left no young children.
	33.	D <sup>o</sup> Kubbootree -	14	Brahminee.	Chitmur Oopadbee, brahmin, a cultivator.	9 Dec. -	D <sup>o</sup> Doom- rown, at Mutheela, 2 coss from the thannah.	The widow is stated to have sacrificed herself on the spot where her husband's corpse had been burnt, immediately after the friends of the deceased had dis- persed. She left two children, one 6, the other 4 years of age, whom the father of the deceased has engaged to support. No police officer was present.
	34.	D <sup>o</sup> Ustoornee -	70	Zemindar Babhune.	Noun'dith Tuwarree, zemindar babhun, a cultivator.	14 - -	D <sup>o</sup> Beloun- tee, at Bu- resown, 1 1/2 coss from the thannah.	The widow burnt herself with her husband's corpse, agreeably to the Shaster, leaving no young children. The police officers did not receive information in time to admit of their being present.
	35.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhuguanee -	50	Koornain -	Rughur, koormee, a labourer.	14 - -	D <sup>o</sup> Bur- rown, at Mahqaarie, 5 coss from the thannah.	The widow is stated to have sacrificed herself on the funeral pile of her husband while his corpse was burning; she left no young children. Information was not taken to the thannah till after the sacrifice had been completed.

SHAHABAD: - - 30—continued.

## DIVISION OF PATNA—continued

Zillahs	N <sup>o</sup>	Name of SUTTEES,	and Age.	CAST:	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS:
	36.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Sounge - - -	12	Quyria	Khume, quytee, a cultivator.	20 Dec. 1822	Thannah Belounta, at Kutteah, 1½ coss from the thannah.	This was an illegal suttee. It is stated that the friends of the girl endeavoured to dissuade her from sacrificing herself, but that she persisted in throwing herself on the funeral pile while her husband's corpse was burning. The husband was only 15 years of age. Information was not taken to the thannah till after the sacrifice.
<p>N. B.—During the past year nine widows were dissuaded by the police officers of the thannah of Arrah, Ekaree, Mohunea Doomroun, Sahseram, Ramghur, Barrown and Beloantee, from sacrificing themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands. One widow was prevented by the thannadar of Ramghur from doing so, on account of a legal disqualification. One was dissuaded by the zemindar of the village, and one by her friends before the arrival of the police officers.</p>								
<p>EXTRACT of a Letter from the Magistrate of the Zillah Shahabad, addressed to the Patna Court of Circuit, dated 6th January 1823.</p>								
<p>Para. 1 I have the honour to submit the prescribed annual statement, showing the number of suttees, with the particulars of each case, that have taken place in this district during the past year.</p>								
<p>2. The court will observe that the number of suttees, during that period, is almost equal to that of the preceding year, being, in 1821, thirty-nine; 1822, thirty-six.</p>								
<p>3. Of this number I regret to notice, that 9, viz. N<sup>o</sup> 2, 3, 14, 16, 17, 23, 26, 32 and 36, appear to have been unauthorized by the Shaster, 6 of them having taken place either by the widows sacrificing themselves after their husbands corpses had been burnt, although they were with their husbands at the time of their death; or, if not with them at the time of their death, by not becoming suttees immediately on being acquainted with the circumstance. One case is that of a woman of the Brahmin cast, who sacrificed herself on the funeral pile of a person to whom she had not been married; and the two remaining of those in question, are cases of girls of 14 and 12 years of age, who are stated to have sacrificed themselves against the wishes of their friends.</p>								
<p>4. In 4 of these 9 cases the suttees left children.</p>								
<p>5. N<sup>os</sup> 21, 24 and 33 must also be considered illegal if the statements of the villagers be credited; but the circumstances of those cases, as stated by them, are so wholly improbable, that I am inclined to think the widows may have sacrificed themselves agreeably to the Shaster.</p>								
<p>6. Twenty-four remain to be considered as legal suttees; and if the information that has been obtained is to be depended upon, there appear to have been no legal impediments to warrant their being prevented; but it is to be observed, that no police officer had an opportunity of being present at any one of these now under consideration, and that such a system of concealment and falsehood is now practised in occurrences of this nature, that it is scarcely possible to ascertain the actual circumstances of the case by a subsequent investigation.</p>								
<p>7. In 5 of the last-mentioned cases the suttees left children.</p>								
<p>8. It is with satisfaction that I have noted, at the foot of the report, that 12 widows have been either prevented or dissuaded from becoming suttees; in 9 of which they were dissuaded by the police officers; in 1 the widow was prevented by a police officer on account of a legal impediment, and in the 2 remaining cases the widow was dissuaded, in one by the zemindar of the village, and in the other by her friends, before the arrival of the police officers.</p>								
<p>9. A police officer was present in only one of the numerous cases in which the sacrifice was completed, viz. N<sup>o</sup> 32, (and in that he should have prevented it), although, as it may be observed, many of the villages in which they took place are not far from the police stations.</p>								
<p>10. This does not appear attributable to any want of vigilance or neglect of duty on the part of the police officers.</p>								
<p>11. It is well known to the inhabitants of this district, that no penalty attaches to their withholding from the police previous intimation of intended suttees.</p>								
	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Birjasee - - -	20	Kaithin	Sochun Sing, kaith	26 Oct. 1822	Loll Gunge	It appears from the report of the darogha of Loll Gunge, and the other evidence taken before the magistrate, that Mussumut Birjasee was married to Sochun Sing, a resident in the zillah Sarun, and mulik of a share in the estate of Upuhar. The said Sochun Sing falling sick, died. Upon information of the event reaching the wife, who was then living with her father, Girdharee Loll, the proprietor of a share in the Mowzah Jatebarpore Pakrie, she determined to become a "suttee." When the intentions of the widow were publicly known, the gorite immediately made the communication to the thannah; but previously to the arrival of the police officers, Mussumut Birjasee had carried her wishes into effect. Upon a full examination of the circumstances, it does not seem that anything existed contrary to the bewasta, or the circular orders of the superior court, to render the suttee unwarrantable, as the woman's age was 20 years. She had no children, and was free from any other cause of objection. It would appear that the husband and father were both people of moderate fortunes and respectable character.
<p>The preceding account will show that the sacrifice took place by the ceremony of anoomaran.</p>								

SHAHABAD: . . . 36—continued.

TIRHOOT: . . . 1.

DIVISION OF PATNA—continued

Zil- lahs.	No	Names of } SUTTEES,	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
<b>MONGHYR</b>								
<b>AGRAH</b>								
<b>ALLIGHUR</b>								
<b>BAREILLY: . . . 2.</b>	1.	Musst Govind Soon- daree Rany - - }	40	Rajpoot -	Rajah Lall Sing, rajpoot	25 Feb. 1822	Roodeerpore	The widow, a rajpootin, burnt herself with the turban of Rajah Lall Sing, who died at a distance. A reference was made on the subject to the nizamat adawlut, on the 26th July last, by Mr. R. T. Glynn, magistrate of this zillah.
	2.	D° Laul Koonur	+ 18	Husbandry	Oodey Rauze Ka- noogee, brahmin.	17 Mar. -	Paleebheet	The widow burnt herself with her husband's body on the 17th March last. The sacrifice took place during the residence of the acting joint magistrate at Peleebheet. The forms and conditions prescribed by the circular orders of the nizamat adawlut appear to have been complied with.
<b>SHAJEHANPORE: . . . 3.</b>	1.	Musst Bhuoneeah - -	19	Hazam -	Pooka, hazam; service	6 Oct. 1822	Khotar -	This suttee occurred in village Hurchurpoor, about 7 coss from the thannah. The husband died on the evening of the 6th of October, and the chowkeedar reported the intention of the widow to the darogah at thanah on the following morning. The darogah mohurer, and two burkundazes, proceeded to the village, where they arrived 10 A. M. and learnt that the woman had sacrificed herself the evening before, very shortly after her husband's demise. A burkundas, who was on duty in the village at the time, as well as other persons, attempted to dissuade her, but without success; and from the inquiries made by the darogah, there does not appear to have existed any circumstance authorizing the interference of the police officers. She left property to the amount of 15 rupees.
	2.	D° Loll Koowur - -	25	Carpenter	Chinta, carpenter; la- bourer.	9 Oct. -	D° - -	The husband, an inhabitant of Roytandah, about 12 coss from the thannah, died on the evening of the 8th of October. The chowkeedar reported the intention of the widow to the darogah. On the following evening the darogah deputed the jemadar and two burkundazes, who reached the village at 6 A. M. on the 10th, and himself, with two burkundazes, arrived at 4 P. M. on the same day, and learnt that the woman had sacrificed herself at mid-day on the 9th. There does not appear to have existed any circumstance authorizing the interference of the police officers. The few ornaments, &c. she possessed, amounting to about 17 rupees, she gave to her son Dulloo, aged 20 years, and other relations, previous to ascending the pile.
	3	D° Koondeen - - -	30	Rajpoot -	Hamir Sing, rajpoot; husbandry.	23 Nov. -	Kutra -	The husband died on the morning of the 23d of Nov. and the chowkeedar of the village reported the intention of the widow that evening. The darogah deputed the mohurer, who reaching the village on the following morning, learnt that the woman had sacrificed herself on the evening before. From the report it appears that the sacrifice was voluntary, and her relations and friends did all in their power to dissuade her, and that no circumstance authorizing the interference of the police existed. She distributed 50 rupees amongst the crowd previous to ascending the pile, and has left property amounting to 100 rupees more.

## DIVISION OF PATNA—continued.

Zil-lahs	No	Names of } SUTTEES,	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
CAWNPORE: - - - 4.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Subunsee	- - 65	Brahmin	Luchmaun, servant and cultivator.	19 Jan. 1822	Russoola- bad.	She burned herself legally with the body of her late husband, who possessed means of subsist- ence, and engaged himself some- times in husbandry, and some- times in service, as circumstances admitted, and left 5 sons, fully able to earn means for their respective support.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Golaubee	- - 22	D <sup>o</sup>	Bhugwandur, servant	9 Mar. -	Bithoor	She burned herself lawfully with the body of her late husband, and left no children. Her de- ceased husband was a servant by profession, and possessed means of support.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Thakooreea	- - 20	D <sup>o</sup>	Dawl, zemeendar	28 - -	D <sup>o</sup>	She burned herself with the body of her late husband legally, and fully consistent with the principles of the Hindoo law, and left no children. Her late hus- band was a zeemendar by pro- fession.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Parbutty	- - 70	D <sup>o</sup>	Hurbheet, mahratta; servant.	30 May -	D <sup>o</sup>	She burnt herself legally with the body of her late husband, and has left 2 sons, one aged about 20 years and the other about 16 years. The late husband was in affluent circumstances, and pos- sessed means of livelihood, and was a servant by profession.
ETAWAH: - - - 2.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Nutta	- - 56	Brahmin	Nund Loll, brahmini, service; was neither rich nor poor.	11 Jan. 1822	Bhoegaon	The sacrifice took place by the ceremony of "saha marana," or burning together with her hus- band's corpse. The deceased left 1 son by name Sheo Sing, who has several children, and no persuasion on the part of the police officers could prevent the suttee (Mussumut Nutta) from sacrificing herself.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Nynee	- - 70	D <sup>o</sup>	Tilok Chund, brahmin, d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .	22 Dec. -	Etawah	The sacrifice took place by the ceremony of "saha marana." The deceased left 2 sons, one by name Kishoree, aged 26 years, the other Hookun Chund, both able to earn their livelihood. The police officers did all in their power to prevent this woman from sacri- ficing herself, but could not dissuade her from becoming a "suttee."
FURRUCKABAD: - - - 3	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Munna	- - 20	Mahajun	Dhuram Das, maha- jun.	17 June 1822	Thannah Chapramow.	No particular circumstances attended this suttee.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Chunon Koar	- 25	Rajpoot Rathur.	Dunok Sing	10 Aug. -	D <sup>o</sup>	- - - Ditto.
MORADABAD: - - - 1.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Bibbeya	- - 25	Chumar	Puchhoo; cast, chu- mar, a low class, and followed the profession of cultivator.	8 Sept. 1822	Kasheepoor	On the 8th of September, Munoo, chowkeedar of the village of Chuddurpoor, reported that a suttee had taken place the evening before. The thannadar being unwell, the mohurrer pro- ceeded to the spot for the purpose of investigation, and apprehended Kiddhoora, her brother-in-law, for not having prevented the sacrifice. The suttee was anoomarana, but the forms prescribed by the Shaster had not been observed; it was therefore illegal. It did not, however, appear that the smallest force had been employed by the prisoners; but, on the contrary, that he had endeavoured, though unsuccessfully, to dissuade the deceased from the performance of the rite; he was, there- fore, released.

HINDOO WIDOWS IMMOLATED.

65

DIVISION OF PATNA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	No.	Names of SUTTEES,	and Age.	CAST	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
MERUT					— None. —			
BOOLUND SHUHUR					— None. —			
SAHARANPORE: - - - 2.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Sunneho	40	Braminee	Beharree, brahmin, 45 years old.	17 Jan. 1822	Deobund -	The suttee took place by the ceremony of saha marana, <i>i. e.</i> burning together, with the corpse of the husband, in the presence of the thannah mohurrer and jemedar. They left no children; and throughout the ceremony nothing appeared contrary to the Regulations or Shaster. By profession the deceased was a berrulh, or gift of charity from his jaujmauns.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Laudo	21	Uggerwalla	Rumkurnn, uggerwalla, 21 years old.	12 Oct. -	Roypore -	The suttee took place by the ceremony of saha marana, <i>i. e.</i> burning together with the husband's corpse, before any one of the police amlah could have reached the place of cremation. They left a daughter of 1 1/2 year old; and the responsibility of the infant's protection Shew Loll, her grandfather, took upon himself. No other mark of irregularity occurred throughout the ceremony. By profession the deceased was a bunneah or shopkeeper.

DIVISION OF BENARES.

ALLAHABAD: - - - 3.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Bhownee	30	Rachee	Bhughoo, rachee	- - -	Allum Chund Thannah.	The suttee prevented by the police in consequence of her having an infant eight days old at the breast, without any friends to whose care she could commit it.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Bheenee	30	Buqqual	Budb, buqqual	- - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Had made preparation to burn herself; but prevailed upon by the thannadar to alter her intention.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Mooneah	35	Mullah	Sheobukhsh, mullah	- - -	Padstabe Mundewee.	This woman was brought before the magistrate in a state of stupidity, occasioned by her having, as was supposed, taken some drug; and in consequence the suttee was prohibited by the magistrate.
JOINT MAGISTRATE, FUTTEHPORE					— None. —			
BUNDLECUND, Southern Division - - - 2 - - - continued	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Choochee	32	Koormee	Sheolob, koormee, cultivator by profession, and not in good circumstances.	1 June 1822	Burquah -	It appears from the report of the thannahdar, that, previous to his arrival on the spot, the suttee had already taken place by saha maran, <i>i. e.</i> burning together with the corpse of her husband, agreeably to the Shaster, and that the deceased woman had no children.



EAST INDIA AFFAIRS

DIVISION OF BENARES—continued

Zil-lahs.	No	Names of SUTTEES.	and Age	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
BUNDLECUND, Southern Division - - - 2 - - - continued.	2.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Jykee	50	Brahmin	Peetaram, brahmin, by profession gungajullee, in the collector's cutcherry.	6 Sept. 1822	Banda Khas	Reported by Rubrat, burkundas to the kutwal of the town of Banda, on the 6th September 1822, who, it appears, both by the kutwallee raze nameha, and his own report of the 7th, immediately sent his nab to give personal information to the magistrate, whilst he himself repaired to the spot. Upon investigation he found Jykee, the woman, to be 50 years of age, having no children but one, who was a married woman, and at the time living with her husband. It appears from the report of the kutwal, that the suttee took place in presence of the kutwallee officers. On the 10th September, four days after the suttee, the kutwal was dismissed from his office under the stigma of not having reported the suttee to the magistrate.
	BUNDLECUND, Northern Division: - - - 1	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Chynesuah	60	Brahmin	Chyneenah, a shop-keeper; in middling circumstances.	26 June 1822	Culpee
CITY BENARES.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Joranee	40	Brahmin	Ramrooch Pandey, brahmin; labourer; poor.	16 Jan. 1822	Thannah Chobey-pore.	The suttee took place by saharana, in presence of the police officers, there being no legal impediment. Mussumut Joranee left 2 daughters of the respective ages of 25 and 22 years.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Meda	50	Kait	Goopeshad, kait; service; in middling circumstances.	20 - -	D <sup>o</sup> Ousangunge.	The suttee took place by saharana, in presence of the police officers, there being no legal impediment. Mussumut Meda left a daughter, aged 25.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Cowla Bai	50	Brahmin	Ramswaree, brahmin; service; poor.	6 Feb. -	D <sup>o</sup> Dussusmede.	The suttee took place by saharana, in presence of the police officers, there being no legal impediment. Mussumut Cowla Bai left no children.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Ramramee.	45	D <sup>o</sup>	Bhyrochurn, brahmin; teacher; wealthy.	24 Mar. -	D <sup>o</sup> Ramapoor.	The suttee took place by saharana, in presence of the police officers, there being no legal impediment. Mussumut Ramramee left 3 sons, aged respectively 17, 14, and 10.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Ambadevi	55	D <sup>o</sup>	Ramjee, brahmin; preacher of the Shaster; wealthy.	25 April -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	The suttee took place by saharana, in presence of the police officers, there being no legal impediment. Mussumut Ambadevi left 4 sons, aged respectively 40, 38, 35, and 22.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Lukha	50	D <sup>o</sup>	Tarachund, brahmin; occupation and circumstances not ascertained.	24 May -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	The suttee took place by saharana, in presence of the police officers, there being no impediment.
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhuguntee	80	D <sup>o</sup>	Ramnathoo, brahmin; occupation and circumstances not ascertained.	27 June -	D <sup>o</sup> Dussusmede.	The suttee took place by saharana, in presence of the police officers, there being no legal impediment.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Lutchmee Bai	38	D <sup>o</sup>	Bajee, bhut; beggar; poor.	29 Aug. -	D <sup>o</sup> Cal Bhyre.	The suttee took place by saharana, in presence of the police officers, there being no legal impediment. Mussumut Lutchmee Bai left no children.
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Gobindea.	50	Beneeah	Sreekishen, beneeah; dealer in cloths; in middling circumstances	16 Oct. -	Chobey-pore.	The suttee took place by saharana, in presence of the police officers, there being no legal impediment. Mussumut Gobindea left no children.

# HINDOO WIDOWS' IMMOLATED.

## DIVISION OF BENARES—continued.

No. of Jahs	No.	Names of SUTTEES	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
CITY OF BENARES: - - 11—continued.	10.	Muss' Gunga	40	Brahmin	Buhrum Dutt, brahmin, preacher of the Shaster; in middling circumstances.	9 Oct. 1822	Serai Moghul.	The suttee took place by saharana There was no legal impediment, but formal notice not having been given to the police darogah, the relation who set fire to the pile was consequently forwarded by that officer to the magistrate: he was set at liberty on a moochulka, binding himself to refrain from the repetition of any such act. Mussumut Gunga left no children.
	11.	D° Soorsuttee Baie	30	D°	Kaunt Rao, brahmin; service; wealthy.	26 Dec.	Thannah Ramapoor.	The suttee took place by saharana, in presence of the police officers, there being no legal impediment. Mussumut Soorsuttee Baie left no children.

N. B.—During the year 1822, four suttees have been prevented; two under the bewusta of the pundits, N° 5, which accompanied the circular orders of the 4th January 1815, and two under bewusta, N° 3, subjoined to the circular orders of the 25th June 1817. The names of the 4 women are, Mussumut Bhageeruthee, of kait cast, and Mussumut Sugoona Bae Phekun, and Jankee Baie, of brahmin cast.

CHAZEPPOOR: - - 47.	1.	Muss' Ulpali	60	Koyte	Rannath, koyte	14 Jan. 1822	Bulleeah	Burned with her husband's body before the police arrived. No child or impediment.
	2.	D° Jhootea (1)	60	Ahirea	Beehook, ahir	7 Feb.	Secunderpoor.	Burned 15 years after her husband's death, with his jama, before the police arrived; she was deranged 15 days previous to burning. The relations of the deceased, with proof of the insanity, were called for by the court, but could not be found. No impediment.
	3.	D° Budnah	60	Koormeen	Sunnoomun, koormee	9 Mar.	Mudbhun (Chokey)	Burned with her husband's body, notwithstanding the persuasion of the police to desist; 1 child 30 years of age, and none of the prescribed impediments.
	4.	D° Hausoh	40	Rajpootin	Nurkoo, rajpoot	13	Reothee	Burned with her husband's body before the police arrived. There was no child under the prescribed age. The darogah reports, that the fire was communicated from her saree, (cloth), which ignited itself; and it seems to be believed, that this not unfrequently occurs in this part of the country. Left 2 children, one 7 years, and one 5 years of age.
	5.	D° Rookmin (1)	22	Bunwarim	Bhowanybuksh, bunwar.	41 Apr.	Mounatburjun	Burned with her husband's body, notwithstanding the persuasions of the police to desist. No child, nor other prescribed impediment.
	6.	D° Khutteeah	18	Gouhrin	Ramjeawun, gouhn	15	Reothee	Burned with her husband's body before the police arrived. No child, or other impediment.
	7.	D° Khireea		Kulwarim	Nerunjun, kulwar	24	Newabgunj	Burned with her husband's body before the police arrived. Left 3 children, one 1½ years, one 4 years, and one 6 months old. The uncle of the children entered into a bond with the police to take care of the children.
	8.	D° Kurunja	70	Boocharin	Kundya Rae, boochar	1 May	Azmutgurh	Burned 40 years after her husband's death, with his jama, before the police arrived. No impediment.

## DIVISION OF BEWARS—continued.

Zil-laha.	No.	Names of } SUTTEES, }	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	9.	Mtss' Jerowth - - -	26	Braminee	Bhunjun Dooby, brahmin.	3 May 1828	Chiryakote	Burned 4 days after her husband's death, with his sindoor box, before the police arrived. The relations and others assisting in the performance of the rite, were called before the court; they pleaded ignorance of the law of the Shaster; it was explained to them, and they were discharged. Left 1 child, 14 months old. The relations entered into a bond with the police to take care of the child.
	10.	D° Kuqbussia - - -	60	Sonarin -	Heruraj, sonar - -	6 - -	Ghosee -	Burned with her husband's body before the police arrived. No child under the prescribed age.
	11.	D° Dhoopeea - - -	40	Brahminee	Bhojoo, brahmin - -	6 - -	Secunderpore - - -	Ditto.
	12.	D° Jhooheea (2) - - -	50	Sunjagun	Kishundeal Geer, fuquier.	13 - -	Reotee - - -	Ditto.
	13.	D° Dilgereea - - -	30	Ruoniarin	Kishna, ruoniar - -	19 - -	Bausdee -	Burned 2 years after her husband's death, with his book of prayers, before the police arrived. Left a son, 5 years old; the relations agreed to take care of the child.
	14.	D° Seotee - - - -	64	Bhurin -	Goordial, bhur - -	22 - -	- D° -	Burned 2 days after her husband's death, with his dhotee, before the police arrived. Left 2 children, a daughter 2 1/4 years of age, and a son 3 months old; the relations agreed to take care of the children, and entered into a written agreement with the police; their ages are taken correctly from the tannahdar's report.
	15.	D° Busseea (1) - - -	24	Loharin -	Cheerkote, lohar - -	23 - -	Rusrah -	Burned 13 days after her husband's death, with his sindoor box, before the police arrived. No child.
	16.	D° Hunseea - - - -	25	Dhobin -	Koonjul, dhobee - -	12 June -	Muhumudabad Purhabaree.	Burned 6 months after her husband's death, with his clothes, before the police arrived. No child.
	17.	D° Mootea - - - -	20	Hulwyne	Jugroop, hulwye - -	17 - -	Kasmabad	Burned with her husband's body before the police arrived. Left 1 child, 2 years of age; the relations entered into a bond with the police to take care of the child.
	18.	D° Chumpa Rulee - - -	50	Rajpootin	Ramonoruth, rajpoot -	20 - -	Bulleeah -	Burned with her husband's turban before the police arrived. No children under the prescribed age.
	19.	D° Mooneea - - - -	30	Chumarin	Goordial, chumar - -	25 - -	Bausodee -	Burned with her husband's body, notwithstanding the persuasions of the police to desist; she was 2 months gone with child. Left 3 children, 2 sons of 10 and 12 years; and 1 daughter 5 years of age; the grandmother promised to take care of the children. The darogah of the thanah, where the rite was performed, was fined in the sum of 12 rupees, and the jemadar in 3 rupees.
	20.	D° Lakhoe - - - -	25	Rajpootin	Myhee Rae, rajpoot -	26 - -	Byreeah Chokey.	Burned 16 days after her husband's death, with his clothes, before the police arrived. No child under the prescribed age.
	21.	D° Rumnee - - - -	50	Ahiren -	Pahulud, ahir - -	2 July -	Nugrah -	Burned with her husband's body before the police arrived. No child under the prescribed age.
	22.	D° Alaloo - - - -	20	Brahminee	BhugutMisser, brahmin	3 - -	Ransdee -	Burned with her husband's body before the police arrived. Left a child 4 years of age. Nunder Misser entered into a bond with the police to take care of the child.

DIVISION OF BENARES—continued.

Zil-lahs.	No	Names of SUTTEES, and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS
	23.	Mussf-Ropkmin (?) - 30	Tutehria	Rajkoomar, tutehra	4 July 1822	Dhuāowlee	Burned 4½ years after her husband's death, with his sindoor box, notwithstanding the persuasion of the police to desist. No child under the prescribed age.
	24.	D° Bhudseea - 90	Koīreen	Gobind, koīree	12 - -	Secunder-pore.	Burned with her husband's body before the police arrived. No child under the prescribed age.
	25.	D° Luchmea - 30	Sonarin	Nauuk, sonar	15 - -	D°	- - - Ditto.
	26.	D° Saseea - 30	Ahiren	Nerunjun, ahir	17 - -	D°	Burned 15 days after her husband's death, with his ongoocha, before the police arrived. Left a child 18 months of age. Pubharoo, ahir, entered into a bond with the police to take care of the child.
	27.	D° Joolee - 60	Bhurin	Archuruj, bhur	26 - -	Bulleah	Burned 10 days after her husband's death, with his clothes, before the police arrived. No child under the prescribed age.
	28.	D° Kaowlee - 20	Bind	Kewul, bind	28 - -	Bhurowlee	Burned with her husband's body before the police arrived. Left a child 4 years of age. The relations agreed to take care of the child.
	29.	D° Nurnee - 20	Sonarin	Beharee, sonar	4 Aug. - -	Secunder-pore.	Burned 2 days after her husband's death, with his turban, before the police arrived. No impediment
	30.	D° Bhoosee - 80	Nooneahin	Bychun, nooneah	18 - -	Bausdee	Burned with her husband's body, notwithstanding the persuasions of the police to the contrary. No impediment.
	31.	D° Roopeea - 25	Ugurwalin	Modunlob, uggurwala	29 - -	Rusurah	Burned with her husband's body, notwithstanding the persuasions of the police to the contrary. No impediment.
	32.	D° Shookoohr - 60	Booiarin	Golab, booiar	27 - -	Bulleeah	Burned with her husband's body before the police arrived.
	33.	D° Churasee - 35	Kamkurin	Fukeer, kamkur	3 Sept. - -	Bhuruqlee	- - - Ditto.
	34.	D° Busseea - 30	Chumarin	Bhoj, chumar	17 - -	Rutsur	Burned with her husband's body, notwithstanding the persuasions of the police to desist. No child under age.
	35.	D° Gungajul - 70	D°	Surdha, chumar	21 - -	Bulleah	Burned with the body of her husband before the police arrived. No impediment.
	36.	D° Kuosilla - 70	Brahminee	Rumnah Phanrey, brahmin.	29 - -	D°	- - - Ditto.
	37.	D° Lucheea - 36	Burnwarin	Surdha, burnwar	29 - -	Kasmabad	Burned with the body of her husband, notwithstanding the persuasions of the police to desist. No child or impediment.
	38.	D° Khireea (?) - 80	Buryin	Bhugut, buryo	3 Oct. - -	Secunder-poor.	Burned with the body of her husband. The police at first persuaded her to withdraw from the pile; after their departure she burned.
	39.	D° Panah - 70	Brahminee	Munnee Oopedeeah, brahmin.	12 - -	Nugrah	Burned with the body of her husband before the police arrived. No impediment, and her children were grown up.

GHAZEEPOOR: - - - 47—continued.

## DIVISION OF BENARES—continued.

Zil- lahis	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTTEES, }	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	40.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Rujnee	- - 20	Koormun	Nurkoo Ram, koormee	12 Oct. 1822	Mudhbun	Burned after her husband's death, notwithstanding the persuasions of the police to desist. No impediment.
	41.	D <sup>o</sup> Soobeeea	- - 30	Doorsadin	Bundun, doorsad	17 - -	Reothee	Burned with the body of her husband before the police arrived. No child or impediment.
	42.	D <sup>o</sup> Hoolasee	- - 70	Brahminee	NeymdhurTewaree, brahmin.	13 Nov. -	Secunderpoor.	Burned 16 years after her husband's death, with the dead body of her son, before the police arrived. The brother of the deceased was called for, but he denied having been concerned in aiding or assisting in the performance of the rite; on the contrary, he said he persuaded the deceased against it. The futwa of the moolvee was taken, and the parties were discharged.
	43.	D <sup>o</sup> Sookuleea	- - 40	Bhurin	Gopal, bhur	22 - -	- D <sup>o</sup> -	Burned with the body of her husband before the police arrived. No impediment.
	44.	D <sup>o</sup> Ejewasee	- - 35	Brahminee	BhughwanTewaree, brahmin.	10 Dec. -	Nugrah	Ditto. Left 2 children, one 8 years, and one 5 years of age.
	45.	D <sup>o</sup> Sheookoora	- - 22	- D <sup>o</sup> -	MukhooMisser, brahmin	17 - -	Bausdee	Burned with her husband's turban, after having heard of his death, before the police arrived. Jecun Missur and Sheodas Missur, relations of the deceased, who aided and assisted in the performance of the rite, contrary to the law of the Shasters, were summoned before the court. A copy of the proceedings was forwarded to the nizamut adawlut, and the parties released on bail for their appearance, when required, in 100 rupees each. Mukhoo Misser was a cultivator of a few beegas of land, and possessed very trifling property.
	46.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhagruthee	- - 30	Koyte	BishenDealSingh, koyte	24 Dec. -	Kumalpoor	Burned 3 months after her husband's death, before the police arrived. Left 3 children, one 8 years, one 5 years, and one 3 days of age. Her brother's wife entered into a bond with the police to take care of the children. Outar Das, a relation of the deceased, who aided and assisted in the performance of the rite, was summoned before the court; a copy of the proceedings was forwarded to the nizamut adawlut, and the party released on bail for his appearance, when required, in 100 rupees
	47.	D <sup>o</sup> Chooneea	- - 40	Brahminee	Bunseedhur, brahmin	29 - -	Kasmabad	Burned with the body of her husband before the police arrived. No child or impediment. Bunseedhur (brahmin), was priest of three villages, and received the customary dues.
		D <sup>o</sup> Bhoojagun	- - 80	- D <sup>o</sup> -	Manah Phanrey, brahmin.	11 Apr. -	Reotee	25 years after her husband's death was going to perform the rite of suttee, but was prevented by the police. She died suddenly, half an hour afterwards.
		D <sup>o</sup> Lugpee	- - 21	Kulmarnee	Narayn, kulwar	10 Aug. -	Bhurowlee	Was prevented from performing the rite of suttee by the police, in consequence of being with child.

# HINDOO WIDOWS IMMOLATED.

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## DIVISION OF BENARES—continued.

Zil-lahs.	No.	Names of } SUTTEES,	and } Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of } their Husbands	Date } of Burning.	In what Police } Jurisdiction.	REMARKS
	1.	Muss <sup>r</sup> Goolbassee	24	Brahmin	Shuebukhsh Tewary, brahmin.	12 Jan: 1822	Thannah Humsoornugur Bustee.	
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Deokoowurah	20	Rajpoot	Nowbut Sing, rajpoot.	17 Feb. -	D <sup>o</sup> Guzpare.	
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Gunimossee	36	Kyeth.	Chatenarain, kyeth	2 Apr. -	Chowkee Cusseea.	
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Takemunnee	30	Brahmin	Ummer Tawary, brahmin.	12 - -	D <sup>o</sup> .	
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Astoornee	50	Dussaud	Sudden, dussaud	25 - -	D <sup>o</sup> Bhagul-pore.	
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Dhauah	70	Brahmin	Suchiarain, brahmin	2 May -	Thannah Bustee.	
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Immerly	25	Aheer	Bachaw, aheer	18 - -	Chowkee Bukherah.	
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhugobutea	30	Brahmin	Roopdhur Misser, brahmin.	19 - -	Thannah Munsoorgunge	
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Kublassee	36	Chumar	Dookha, chumar	19 - -	Chowkee Cusseea.	
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Kowul Bassee	40	Barhow	Fulley, carpenter	21 - -	Thannah Nitchloul.	
	11.	D <sup>o</sup> Aznassee	60	Brahmin	Kunnyah Patuck, brahmin.	7 June -	Chowkee Bhagulpore	
	12.	D <sup>o</sup> Sunaw	25	D <sup>o</sup>	Hurrea, pandey	8 - -	Thannah Purrownah	Mussumut Sunaw left a child of 6 months old, who, being unprovided for, died of starvation. The only person proved to have been concerned in the burning was committed to the court of circuit, and died in gaol previous to the sessions.
	13.	D <sup>o</sup> Kawunchul	20	Rajpoot	Goburdhun Roy, rajpoot.	28 - -	D <sup>o</sup> .	
	14.	D <sup>o</sup> Juetee	32	Bind	Shuo, bind	5 Aug. -	D <sup>o</sup> Nitchloul.	
	15.	D <sup>o</sup> Neteeah	60	Koormee	Roop, koormee	21 - -	Sulmpore Mujhowlee	
	16.	D <sup>o</sup> Prameea	14	Syethowar	Doobree, syethowar	23 - -	Chowkee Belwah.	Owing to the heirs of Mussumut Prameea not being forthcoming for some time, the case is still under investigation.
	17.	D <sup>o</sup> Kooerry	12	Brahmin	Purbhoo Dobe, brahmin.	31 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	The persons concerned in the burning Mussumut Kooerry have been committed to take their trial before the judge of circuit.
	18.	D <sup>o</sup> Lungee	60	Kandoo	Shew, kandoo	5 Sept. -	Thannah Purrownah	
	19.	D <sup>o</sup> Lugonee	60	Aheer	Sobha, aheer	8 - -	D <sup>o</sup> Sulmpore Mujhowlee.	
	20.	D <sup>o</sup> Durrearee	25	Koormee	Mootes, koormee	12 - -	Chowkee Cusseea.	
	21.	D <sup>o</sup> Toolmanee	24	Brahmin	Peraug Ojhaw, brahmin.	23 - -	D <sup>o</sup> Bhagul-pore.	

GORUCKPOOR: - - - 28.

## EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

DIVISION OF BENARES—continued.

Zillahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of SUTTEES, } and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
GORUCKPOOR. . . . . 28—continued.	22.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Dilkooree - - 20	Brahmin -	Sheudin Tewary, brahmin.	18 Oct. 1822	Chowkee Burhulgunge.	Mussumut Dilkooree burnt without the body of her husband. The case has been made over to the court of circuit.
	23.	D <sup>o</sup> Tazeeah - - - 60	D <sup>o</sup> -	Soocrit Pandeh, d <sup>o</sup> -	19 - -	D <sup>o</sup> Belwah.	
	24.	D <sup>o</sup> Pemreeah - - - 50	Nooneah -	Domah Nooneah, d <sup>o</sup> -	12 Nov. -	D <sup>o</sup> .	
	25.	D <sup>o</sup> Preetheeah - - 27	Brahmin -	Kunmaundutt Tewary, brahmin.	15 - -	Thannah Guzapore.	
	26.	D <sup>o</sup> Hemeeah - - - 24	Aheer -	Joorawun, aheer - -	23 - -	D <sup>o</sup> Munsoorgunge.	
	27.	D <sup>o</sup> Fateeah - - - 30	Brahmin -	Ramdeen Pandeh, brahmin.	30 - -	D <sup>o</sup> Guzapore.	
	28.	D <sup>o</sup> Hurcoowery - - 30	Koormee -	Bhikaree, koormee -	18 Dec. -	D <sup>o</sup> Selimpore Myhowlee.	
JUANPOOR: . . . . 4	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Jukhune - - 16	Kusoorwancee Buneah.	Hunnoomaun, kusoorwancee bunneea.	28 Feb. 1822	Teij Ghur	This was a sahamarana sacrifice. It appears from the report of the thannadar, that the police officers were present at the time of cremation, and that deceased left no children.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Oodahseah - - 19	Chumar -	Bhekla, chumar - -	5 May -	Nizamabad	An anoomarana sacrifice. It appears that the woman, 2 years after the death of her first husband, with the consent of her parents, cohabited with another man, and lived with him five years; at the expiration of which period she, of her own free will, burnt with a thalee she possessed and obtained from her first husband. The police officers were not present at the time of cremation, in consequence of no notice having been given. Deceased left no children.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Budnee - - - 50	Burnwaur Buneah.	Domun, burnwaur bunneah.	28 - -	Gumbheerpoor	This was a sahamarana sacrifice. It appears from the report of the thannadar, that before the arrival of the police officers at the spot the cremation had taken place. Deceased left no children.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Oodasee - - - 18	Brahminee	Ramruck Teewaree, brahmin.	3 Aug. -	Deogaen -	This was a sahamarana sacrifice. It appears from the report of the thannadar, that before the arrival of the police officers at the spot the cremation had taken place. Deceased left no children.
MIRZAPORE: . . . . 8.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Bishnee - - - 50	Aheer -	Ramdial, aheer - -	20 Mar. 1822	Beejygurh	Ramdial, (a poor and ignorant man,) died at a distance from his home; Mussumut Bishnee on learning this burnt with a cloth belonging to him before the arrival of the police officers. She left a son 12 years of age, and a daughter 8 years old.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Resma - - - 34	Brahmin -	Sectaram, brahmin -	21 - -	Hilliah -	Sectaram was in tolerable circumstances, but uneducated. Mussumut Resma burnt with the body of her husband before the arrival of the police officers.

## DIVISION OF BENARES—continued.

Zil-lahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTIEES,	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction	REMARKS
MIRZAPORE: - - - 8—continued.	3.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Bhugmunneah	22	Koombee	Dindial, koombee - -	3 Apr. 1822	Bhooilce	Mussumut Bhugmunneah burnt with her husband's body in presence of the mohurrer of the thannah. There does not appear to have been any reason for prohibiting the suttee.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Sookhnee	50	Kewut	Hurbuns, kewut - -	8 May -	Shahpoor	Mussumut Sookhnee burnt with her husband's body after the police officers had returned to the thannah. Hurbuns was a poor and ignorant person.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Keshna	45	Bhoonja	Soongund, bhoonja -	8 - +	Gopeegunge	Mussumut Keshna burnt with her husband's body. Soongund was poor and ignorant.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Rookmin	40	Brahmin	Mohun, brahmin - -	2 Sept. -	Gopeegunge	Mussumut Rookmin burnt five years after the death of her husband, with a cloth belonging to him, before the police officers could reach the spot. Mohun, although uneducated, was not ignorant.
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Anareah	25	Rajpoot	Ramnewaz, rajpoot -	14 - +	Beejyghur	Mussumut Anareah burnt with her husband's body in presence of the police officers. She had an infant 6 months old, for the maintenance of which Ramnewaz's brother gave a moo-chulka. Ramnewaz was an uneducated man.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Sudnah	40	Kayet	Sookheelal, kayet -	28 Oct. +	Bindachul	Mussumut Sudnah burnt with the body of her husband, notwithstanding the dissuasions of the darogah, after delivering over her property to her son, a young man. Sookheelal was a man of education, and in good circumstances.

(signed) W. H. Macnaghten,  
Register.



ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Number of Hindoo Widows who were burnt, or buried alive, in the several Zillahs and Cities, during the year 1822.

ZILLAHS and CITIES.	N <sup>o</sup> of Sutees.	ZILLAHS and CITIES.	N <sup>o</sup> of Sutees.
<b>CALCUTTA DIVISION:</b>		<b>PATNA DIVISION:</b>	
Burdwan	40	Behar	4
Hooghly	79	Monghyr	-
Jessore	21	City Patna	1
Jungle Mehals	24	Ramghur	14
Midnapore	16	Chota Nagpore	2
Nuddeah	50	Sarun	12
Suburbs of Calcutta	43	Shahabad	36
24 Pergunnahs	25	Tirhoot	1
Baugundee	2	Monghyr	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>CUTTACK COMMISSIONER.</b>		<b>BAREILLY DIVISION:</b>	
Cuttack	14	Agra	-
Khoordah	13	Allyghur	-
Balasure	1	Bareilly	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	Shahjehanpore	3
<b>DACCA DIVISION.</b>		Cawnpore	4
Backergunge	18	Etawah	2
Chittagong	1	Furruckabad	2
Noacolly	3	Mooradabad	1
City Dacca	9	Meerut	-
Dacca Jelalpore	7	Bolundshuhur	-
Mymensing	-	Sheharunpore	2
Sylhet	1	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>
Tipperah	6		
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>		
<b>MOORSHEDEBAD DIVISION.</b>		<b>BENARES DIVISION:</b>	
Beerbhoom	3	Allahabad	-
Bhaugulpore	1	Futteehpore	-
Monghyr	-	Bundlecund, S. D.	2
Dinagepore	1	- - D <sup>o</sup> - - N. D.	1
Malda	2	City Benares	11
City Moorshedabad	5	Ghazeepore	48
Purneah	-	Goruckpore	28
Rajeshahye	-	Juanpore	4
Rungpore	10	Mirzapore	8
Joint - D <sup>o</sup>	-	<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>583</b>	

(signed)

W. H. Macnaghten

Register.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Nizamut Adawlut, under date the 4th July 1823.

REMARKS and Orders of the Court on the Suttee Reports and Statements, for the year 1822.

THE Court of nizamut adawlut having had before them the reports of suttees, received through the courts of circuit, from the several zillah and city magistrates in the Lower and Western Provinces, for the year 1822, together with detailed and abstract statements prepared from those reports, record the following remarks and orders:—

Total number of Suttees.

In 1821 - - 654  
- 1822 - - 583  
Decrease - 67

2. The court observe, that the total number of Hindoo women, ascertained to have been burnt or buried alive in 1822, exhibits a decrease of the number 67 below the number of the same description of the preceding year.

Decrease in detail:

Calcutta Division, including Cuttack:

In 1821 - - 392  
- 1822 - - 328  
Decrease - 64

Dacca Division:

In 1821 - - 52  
- 1822 - - 45  
Decrease - 7

Benares Division:

In 1821 - - 114  
- 1822 - - 102  
Decrease - 12

3. The decrease in detail of the number of suttees in the divisions of Calcutta, Dacca and Benares, and the increase in the divisions of Moorshedabad, Patna and Bareilly, are noticed in the margin.

Increase in detail.

Moorshedabad Division:

In 1821 - - 12  
- 1822 - - 22  
Increase - 10

Patna Division:

In 1821 - - 69  
- 1822 - - 70  
Increase - 1

Bareilly Division:

In 1821 - - 15  
- 1822 - - 16  
Increase - 1

4. The total numbers for the four past years are, in

1819	-	-	-	650
1820	-	-	-	597
1821	-	-	-	654
1822	-	-	-	583

5. The court now proceed to notice the suttees which have taken place in opposition to the promulgated rules, and to record their remarks and orders on those of the magistrates statements which appear to require them.

Presidency of  
BENGAL

LOWER PROVINCES;

CALCUTTA DIVISION:

Burdwan:	
In 1821 - - -	62
- 1822 - - -	40
Decrease - - -	22

The court observe, that the magistrate has enumerated in the list of suttees, two women who were prevented from burning by the interference of authority, whereas it was merely necessary to have noted the fact of their retraction as a remark accompanying the statement. The court are happy to find from the magistrate's reply to their observation, recorded on his statement for the year 1821, that their conclusion as to the presence of the police officers at the sacrifices which occurred in the district was correct. The court observe, that the magistrate of Burdwan has failed to conform to their circular orders, dated the 24th May last, by which the several magistrates were required to furnish in future a brief explanation of each case, to be abstracted from the reports of their police officers, distinguishing whether the sacrifice took place by anōmaraha or sahamarāna, &c. This omission will be brought to his notice, and he will be required to be more attentive in future to the above instructions. On receipt of the Resolutions of Government on the suttee report for 1821, the court lost no time in circulating instructions, dated the 13th of September last, to the several magistrates, requiring them to furnish the information alluded to in the 13th paragraph of the Resolutions above acknowledged. It would appear from the statement submitted by the magistrate of Burdwan, that among the cases in which he ascertained the circumstances of the deceased husbands, there were only three or four instances of their having left any considerable property, and that the greater proportion were in a state of poverty.

Hooghly:	
In 1821 - - -	95
- 1822 - - -	79
Decrease - - -	16

The number of female sacrifices has been less in the district of Hooghly during this than in any of the five preceding years, but it still continues to be very considerable. With the exception of three cases, all the women were burnt with the corpses of their husbands, nor is there reason in those three instances to apprehend that there existed any illegality or disqualifying circumstance. The court conclude that the sacrifices in these cases took place immediately on the widows receiving intelligence of the death of their husbands. The explanations in all the other instances are very satisfactory. Twenty-five of the husbands are represented as having died in opulent circumstances, thirteen in middling, and forty-one in poor circumstances, and the females who sacrificed themselves appear to have been generally in the decline of life. The court have nothing further to remark on the subject of the suttees, which occurred in this district during the past year.

Jessore:	
In 1821 - - -	31
- 1822 - - -	21
Decrease - - -	10

There occurred twenty-one cases of suttee during the past year in this district. Two of them, namely, the cases of Sunkurree and Degumburree, appear to have been illegal, the age of the former having been fourteen, and of the latter fifteen years, whereas the sacrifice is not allowable where the widow is less than sixteen years of age. The police officers appear to have been present at the sacrifice, but not to have interfered to prevent it. The magistrate was called upon to explain the reason of this omission, and the explanation will be found in the detailed Report under the head of "Remarks." In the generality of instances the age of the victims appears to have been very advanced. The circumstances of the husbands, excepting in two cases, appear to have been good.

Jungle Mehals:	
In 1821 - - -	39
- 1822 - - -	24
Decrease - - -	15

Of the twenty-four women who sacrificed themselves during the past year in this district, there would appear to have been only five under the age of fifty years, and the ages of the remainder were generally far advanced beyond that period. The magistrate has failed to comply with the instructions contained in the court's circular order, dated the 24th of May last, which required a statement of various particulars therein alluded to. The omission will be pointed out to the magistrate, and he will be desired to be more careful in future to attend to the instructions above quoted. The rank in life of the husband does not appear to have been considerable, except in one instance.

Midnapore:

Midnapore :

In 1821 - -	6
- 1822 - -	16
Increase - -	10

The number of suttees in this district has materially increased during the past year; the magistrate has omitted to furnish the information, as to the circumstances in life of the deceased husbands, as required by the court's circular order, dated the 13th September last. His attention will be called to that order, and he will be desired to pay more strict attention to it in future. The widows who devoted themselves to the flames appear generally to have attained a very advanced age.

Nuddeah :

In 1821 - -	59
- 1822 - -	50
Decrease - -	9

The court conclude, that the police officers were present at all the fifty sacrifices which are stated to have occurred in this district, but the fact should have been distinctly stated, as required by the circular order, under date the 24th of May last: the magistrate will be informed accordingly. There does not seem to have existed any legal disability in any of the instances reported, and the court have nothing further to remark on this statement.

Suburbs of Calcutta:

In 1821 - -	39
- 1822 - -	43
Increase - -	4

The same observation is applicable to this as to the statement for the foregoing district.

- 24 Pergunnahs,  
including Bagundee:

In 1821 - -	33
- 1822 - -	27
Decrease - -	6

The only circumstance worthy of note in these statements, is the fact of the two widows of Kishenpershaud Bannerjea having burnt themselves with their husband's corpse. The explanations are satisfactory in all respects, except, perhaps, in not being sufficiently full in mentioning the circumstances of the deceased husband during his life-time. The circumstance will be noticed to the magistrate and the joint magistrate of Baungundee, who has not furnished any explanation in either of the cases which occurred within his jurisdiction, and he will, at the same time, be apprised that the court expect more attention to their orders on this head in future.

Cuttack, including  
Joint Magistrates  
of Balasore and  
Khoordah :

In 1821 - -	28
- 1822 - -	28

The court conclude that the police officers were present at all the sacrifices, except in the three instances in which they are expressly declared to have been absent; but they would deem it more satisfactory to have the fact explicitly stated, in each instance, in future. It may also be concluded, from the reverse not having been distinctly stated, that the widow burnt in each case along with the corpse of her husband, and not on a separate pile, but this fact also should be distinctly mentioned, and the number of children left by the widow, and their respective ages. Besides the profession of the deceased husband, the court also desire to receive information as to his circumstances when in life, as far as they can be conveniently ascertained. These remarks will be communicated to the magistrate of Cuttack, and he will be desired to forward copies of them to the joint magistrates within his jurisdiction, to whom they are equally applicable, especially to the joint magistrate of Khoordah, who has not made a single remark on any of the cases reported by him.

DIVISION OF DACCA :

Backergunge:

In 1821 - -	3
- 1822 - -	18
Increase - -	15

The number of female sacrifices appears to have materially increased during the past year, amounting to eighteen, whereas there were only three in each of the three preceding years. It is probable that the excessive mortality, occasioned by the effects of the late inundation, may have had some concern in producing this result. Only five of the deceased husbands appear to have been in respectable circumstances, all the rest died indigent. There seems nothing particularly worthy of notice in this report, except the case of Mussumut Puddah, who left a daughter aged only two years. The court trust that the prescribed engagement may have been entered into by some friend or relation of the deceased for the maintenance of the infant, but as the fact has not been mentioned, the omission will be pointed out to the magistrate.

Presidency of  
BENGAL.

Chittagong, including the Joint Magistrate of Noakolly:

In 1821 - - 4  
- 1822 - - 4

City of Dacca:

In 1821 - - 26  
- 1822 - - 9

Decrease - 17

It would appear that the sacrifice of Mussumut Rama, to which the observation alluded, was conducted according to the prescribed legal forms.

Dacca Jelalpoore:

In 1821 - - 7  
- 1822 - - 7

Mymensing:

In 1821 - none.  
- 1822 - none.

Sylhet:

In 1821 - - 1  
- 1822 - - 1

Tipperah:

In 1821 - - 11  
- 1822 - - 6

Decrease - 5

The court regret to observe, that the magistrate of Tipperah has paid no attention to their circular orders, under date the 24th May last and the 13th September last, the former requiring mention to be made whether the deceased left any and what family, whether the sacrifice was performed according to the rite of anoomarana or sahamarana, whether the police officers were present, and generally any other circumstances deserving of notice; and the latter requiring that the professions and circumstances in life of the deceased husband should be set forth. The omissions will be brought to the notice of the magistrate, and it will, at the same time, be intimated to him that similar neglect in future will subject him to severe censure; the omission is the less excusable on this occasion, it having been particularly noticed on the occasion of his last report.

#### MOORSHEDABAD DIVISION:

Zillah Beerbhoom:

In 1821 - - 3  
- 1822 - - 3

Zillah Bhaugulpore, including the Joint Magistrate of Moongheer:

In 1821 - - 1  
- 1822 - - 1

Increase - 1

Only one woman devoted herself as a suttee, in the district of Chittagong, during the past year, and that case does not require any remark. Three female sacrifices occurred within the jurisdiction of the joint magistrate of Noakolly, in one of which the wife of a jogee buried herself along with the corpse of her deceased husband.

The number of suttees during the past year, in this jurisdiction, is considerably less than in either of the two preceding years. No circumstance appears particularly worthy of notice. The husbands in general were of a respectable condition in life. From the reply subsequently received to the observation made by this court on reviewing the last reports,

It will be observed, that the reports from these three districts exhibit the same results as in the preceding year; and, with regard to the two latter districts, are equally satisfactory. No further observation appears to be necessary.

The court regret to observe, that the magistrate of Tipperah has paid no attention to their circular orders, under date the 24th May last and the 13th September last, the former requiring mention to be made whether the deceased left any and what family, whether the sacrifice was performed according to the rite of anoomarana or sahamarana, whether the

The court have nothing to observe with respect to the three suttees reported to have occurred in this district. The magistrate, however, will be informed that the court expect in future some account of the circumstances of the deceased husband, as far as they can conveniently be collected, independently of the mention of his profession.

Only one female sacrifice is reported to have occurred during the past year in this district; the magistrate was present, and has furnished a very circumstantial detail of the transaction. The sacrifice in question affords, perhaps, the most striking instance on record of this species of infatuation, and sufficiently exhibits the force of the superstitious motives which actuate the devoted females on these occasions.

Zillah Dinagepore,  
including the Joint  
Magistracy of Mal-  
da:

In 1821	7
- 1822	3
Increase	3

There is nothing of a peculiar nature, attending the three sacrifices reported to have occurred in these jurisdictions, which requires notice.

City Moorshedabad:

In 1821	1
- 1822	5
Increase	5

Three of these cases do not require any observation. In one of the two remaining cases the widow left an infant child, and the parties did not delay the ceremony until the arrival of the police officers; in the other case, also, the sacrifice was completed before the arrival of the police, but the widow was under no legal disability. In consequence of

these occurrences, the magistrate put the following question: Whether the nizamut adawlut consider persons engaged in preparing a pile for a suttee, and assisting generally at such a ceremony, when no previous intention of the woman to burn with the body of her husband has been communicated to the magistrate or police, and where the provisions under which a woman is permitted to burn according to the bewastahs of the pundits have not been complied with, are liable, under the Regulations, to punishment?

In reply, the magistrate was informed that there is no existing rule or order which makes previous notice of a suttee to the police necessary, or which makes the withholding it punishable by fine or other penalty; that the relations or assisting persons are of course liable to punishment in cases where the provisions under which a woman is permitted to burn, according to the bewastahs of the pundits, have not been complied with; but that the proper line of conduct to be selected must depend on the discretion of the magistrate, guided by the particular circumstances attending each case; that the cases in which, under the rules and orders now in force, the ceremony of suttee is declared contrary to the Shasters and to usage, and in which, accordingly, the officers of police are directed to interfere for its prevention, after having proceeded to the spot on obtaining intelligence of the sacrifice, and after having ascertained the circumstances and explained the illegality, are detailed in the proceedings of the nizamut adawlut, copies of which were circulated with the court's letter under date the 21st of May 1819 (to which the magistrate was referred); and, finally, the opinion of the court was communicated to him, that illegal practices of this nature are more likely to be checked by the active vigilance and timely interposition of the police, than by the application of any penalties subsequent to their occurrence.

Zillah Purneah:

In 1821	1
- 1822	1
Increase	0

Zillah Rajeshahye:

In 1821	0
- 1822	0
Increase	0

The court have much satisfaction in observing, that the districts of Purneah and Rajeshahye are reported to continue free from female sacrifices.

Zillah Rungpore,  
including the Joint  
Magistracy:

In 1821	8
- 1822	10
Increase	2

The magistrate of Rungpore does not appear to have paid any attention to the court's circular instructions, dated the 12th May and the 13th of September last. He will be instructed to insert in future the particulars therein required; and warned against a repetition of the omission. In the case of Kufdenee, who is stated to have been only thirteen years old, the court observe that the sacrifice was entirely illegal; it is not stated whether the police officers were present during the ceremony. The fact of the illegality will be pointed out to the magistrate, and he will be desired to explain how the sacrifice was permitted. The report of the joint magistrate leaves the court at a loss to understand whether any female sacrifices occurred or not within the limits of his jurisdiction; the statement is blank, but from the remark that no measure had been taken to prevent legal suttees, the court conclude that some were permitted to occur on the ground of there existing no legal disability. The joint magistrate will be desired to be more explicit in future, and to furnish a detailed statement of each individual sacrifice by suttee that may occur within his jurisdiction.

Presidency of  
BENGAL.

DIVISION OF PATNA:

Behar:	
In 1821 - -	2
- 1822 - -	4
Increase -	<u>2</u>

The explanations afforded by the magistrate of Behar are full and satisfactory, and leave the court no occasion for comment. There is no reason to suppose that there existed legal disability in any of the four sacrifices.

City of Patna:	
In 1821 - -	5
- 1822 - -	1
Decrease -	<u>4</u>

The same observation as the foregoing is applicable to the single instance of female sacrifice reported to have occurred during the past year, within the limits of the jurisdiction of the city magistrate.

Ramghur, including  
the Joint Magistrate  
of Chotta Nagpore:

In 1821 - -	7
- 1822 - -	16
Increase -	<u>9</u>

From the report of suttees in this district, it would appear that all the deceased husbands were in good circumstances. One widow was burnt at the age of fourteen, but the circumstance appears to have been noticed by the magistrate, the father of the widow having been committed for trial, and subsequently acquitted. The court observe, that in three instances engagements were taken for the maintenance of children whose age exceeded three years; and they remark, for the information and guidance of the magistrate, that although, in such cases, it is certainly desirable that engagements should be entered into for the support of the children, yet that such engagements are not legally indispensable, so as to justify authoritative interference in the event of their not being executed.

Sarun:	
In 1821 - -	15
- 1822 - -	12
Decrease -	<u>3</u>

The second and third instances of female sacrifice reported to have occurred in this district during the past year, appear rather to have been of the nature of common suicides than legal suttees.

In the latter instance an extraordinary case of suicide is incidentally mentioned. The sister of the deceased was burnt with him, instead of his wife. The father was committed to take his trial for the wilful murder of his own daughter, by having prepared and set fire to the pile which she ascended. The case having been referred for the ultimate decision of this court, the prisoner was sentenced to seven years imprisonment. The sacrifice on the part of the daughter seemed to have been voluntary, and there was nothing in the case to bring it within the predicament of murder.

Shahabad:	
In 1821 - -	39
- 1822 - -	36
Decrease -	<u>3</u>

The court lament to observe the continued prevalence of self-immolation in this district. The practice appears to have taken deep root, and the inhabitants seem to have evinced a fixed determination to exclude the interference of the police on all occasions. In some of the cases where the sacrifices are represented not to have taken place according

to strict form, the accounts given by the villagers are so highly improbable as to justify an apprehension that some practices more objectionable than the mere want of forms may have been resorted to. As it always has, and still continues to be the opinion of the court, that on these occasions penal measures should be applied only on actual proof of delinquency, the court can only rely on the increased vigilance and activity of the police for a gradual correction of the evil. It appears that in ten out of the eleven cases of intended suttee at which the police officers were present, only one was actually consummated, (and that one even subject to legal prevention); the widows in the other ten instances having either been dissuaded or prevented by the police,—a fact which sufficiently proves the efficacy of official interference in many cases. The husbands of the suttees appear to have been generally in the lower conditions of life, one only being represented as possessing considerable property. For further particulars connected with this report, the court beg that a reference may be made to the letter of the magistrate to the Patna court of circuit, under date the 6th of January last, a copy of which is appended to the list of suttees. That letter enters much into detail, and fully evinces the interest felt by the magistrate on this subject, and the attention he has bestowed upon it.

Tirhoot :

In 1821	- -	1
- 1822	- -	1
		—
		—

The court are happy to observe, that the immolation of a widow continues to be a singular occurrence in this district. The case reported does not require any observation.

WESTERN PROVINCES.  
DIVISION OF BAREILLY.

Agra :

In 1821	- -	1
- 1822	- -	1
		—
Decrease		—

Allyghur :

In 1821	- -	1
- 1822	- -	1
		—
Decrease		—

Meeruth, including  
Boolundshur :

In 1821	-	none
- 1822	-	none

The aggregate number of widows who sacrificed themselves during the past year, in all the districts of this division, amounts to sixteen only. In the districts of Agra, Allyghur and Meeruth, including the joint magistracy of Boolundshur, not one is reported to have occurred. In the district of Mooradabad only one; and in the districts of Furruckabad, Etawah and Suharunpore, only two in each, which do not appear to have been attended by any disqualifying circumstance, or to call for any particular observation.

Mooradabad :

In 1821	-	1
- 1822	-	1

Furruckabad :

In 1821	- -	1
- 1822	- -	2
		—
Increase		—

Etawah :

In 1821	- -	4
- 1822	- -	2
		—
Decrease		—

Seharunpore :

In 1821	- -	2
- 1822	- -	2

Bareilly, including  
the Joint Magistracy  
of Shahjehanpore :

In 1821	- -	5
- 1822	- -	5
		—
Increase		—

The reference alluded to in the first of the cases reported to have occurred in this jurisdiction did not appear to the nizamat adawlut to have been necessary; and it was considered sufficient to call the attention of the magistrate to the rules already promulgated for determining the legality, or otherwise, of female sacrifices, without furnishing additional instructions on an individual case, in the investigation of which much must of necessity be left to the discretion of the magistrate.

Cawnpore :

In 1821	- -	5
- 1822	- -	4
		—
Decrease		—

The four cases of suttee reported from this district do not appear to call for any comment. No legal objection seems to have existed in any of the instances. In two of the cases the husbands appear to have been in good circumstances and in the other two in middling circumstances.



Presidency of  
BENGAL.

DIVISION OF BENARES :

Allahabad, including the Joint Magistracy of Futtehpore :

In 1821 - - 4

- 1822 - - 2

Decrease - 2

No instance of suttee is reported to have occurred within the immediate jurisdiction of the magistrate of Allahabad ; and the court have much satisfaction in observing, that three intended victims were saved by the intervention of the police. In the jurisdiction of the joint magistrate, two female sacrifices took place. The explanation of the joint magistrate in the second case (that of Mussumut Jyke) is not quite intelligible. The cutwal is stated to have been dismissed from his office, "under the stigma of not having reported the suttee to the magistrate;" and yet, in the same explanation, it is stated that he immediately sent his naib to give personal information to the magistrate, whilst he himself repaired to the spot. It appears, however, that the intention of the sacrifice was communicated to him on the 6th, and that he did not make his report until the 7th, to which remissness his dismissal was probably owing.

Bundelcund, Southern Division :

In 1821 - - 5

- 1822 - - -

Decrease - 5

Bundelcund, Northern Division :

In 1821 - - 3

- 1822 - - 1

Decrease - 2

In the southern division of Bundelcund no suttee is reported to have occurred during the past year, and one only in the northern division, which took place under the ordinary circumstances, and requires no remark. The woman was far advanced in age. Her husband was in middling circumstances ; and the remonstrances of the assistant, who was on the spot, were unavailing.

City of Benares :

In 1821 - - 12

1822 - - 11

Decrease - 1

Nothing remarkable appears to have occurred in any of the eleven sacrifices which took place within this jurisdiction during the past year. The police officers were present at all but one, in which case, however, it was ascertained that no legal impediment existed. In four cases where legal disqualification did exist, the intended sacrifices were not consummated, owing to the interposition of the police authorities.

Ghazee pore :

In 1821 - - 35

- 1822 - - 47

Increase - 12

The court are concerned to observe, that these lamentable occurrences appear to be on the increase in the district of Ghazee pore. Here, as in the case of Shababad, the inhabitants seem to evince a determination to withhold from the police the power of interference. The police obtained timely information in ten only out of the forty-seven cases ; in sixteen instances the sacrifice took place by the rite of anoomarana, that is, at periods of time (some of them very considerable) after the death of the husbands. The police were present in only two cases of anoomarana, and the explanations referring to them (cases of Mussumut Rookmun, N° 23, and that of Mussumut Runjee, N° 40, of the Statement) are by no means satisfactory. It is not stated that the women proceeded to immolate themselves immediately on receiving intelligence of the decease of their husbands,—a circumstance which was, however, indispensable to the legality of the ceremony. In three instances of anoomarana it appeared certain that the police would have been authorized to interfere had they received timely information. In one instance the unfortunate victim was deranged, and in the two others the parties were of the Brahminical order. The case of Hoolasee (N° 42) appears to have been rather a common suicide, occasioned by grief, than a sacrifice of suttee. As to the ten other sacrifices at which the police officers were not present, the court conclude that there existed no means of ascertaining all the particulars connected with the transactions with sufficient precision, so as to justify the belief that all the requisite conditions enjoined by law were observed ; one widow is reported to have burnt herself notwithstanding her being in a state of pregnancy, and in the presence both of the darogah and jemadar of the thannah. The penalties by fine,

fine, to which these officers were subjected, appear to the court to have been wholly inappropriate. If they exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent the completion of the sacrifice, the punishment was unjust; and if they failed in this important part of their duty, it was wholly inadequate, and their conduct should have been visited by nothing short of dismissal from office. Unexplained as the circumstance is, the police officers of this district would appear to have grossly failed in the execution of their duty in another instance. In the case of Khirea, N° 38 of the Statement, it is mentioned that "the police at first persuaded her to withdraw from the pile; after their departure she burned:" whereas, in the directions circulated to the police officers on this subject, it is expressly ordered, that "in the case of the woman being of full age, and no other impediment existing, they will nevertheless remain on the spot, and not allow the most minute particular to escape their observation." The magistrate will be desired to furnish such explanation as he may deem sufficient as to this, and to the point above noticed. There is one deplorable peculiarity in this statement, which is, that the greater part of the victims were in the prime of life, and many left infant children, for whose maintenance, however, due provision has invariably been secured. The magistrate appears to have paid no attention to the instructions of the court, dated the 13th September last, requiring a specification of the profession and circumstances in life of the deceased husband. The omission will be pointed out to him, and he will be desired to be careful to supply the required information on all future occasions. The magistrate reports that the endeavours of the police at prevention were effectual on two occasions. In one of the cases it will, however, be observed, that the death of the intended victim is stated to have occurred suddenly, half an hour after the police had prevented her from accomplishing her purpose. This fact cannot but excite some suspicion as to the mode by which her dissolution was effected. On the subject of the reference to the nizamat adawlut, alluded to by the magistrate in the case of Mussumut Sheekoora, requesting instructions as to his guidance in the case of persons assisting at an illegal suttee, without giving previous information to the police, the court observe, that he was directed to act according to the dictates of his own discretion in each individual case, subject to the rules and orders already promulgated.

Geruckpore:	The magistrate of this district has paid no attention to the
In 1821 - - 44	orders of the court, bearing date the 24th of May and the
- 1822 - - 28	13th of September last, which require a statement of the
	particulars connected with each sacrifice, and mention to be
Decrease - 16	made of the profession and circumstances in life of the de-
	ceased husband. The court will intimate to him their ex-
	pectation that they may not again have occasion to notice such censurable neglect.

Remarks are subjoined to four cases only. In one of those cases the shocking spectacle is exhibited of an infant, whose mother committed herself to the flames, which was thereby left unprovided for, and perished from absolute starvation; one person concerned in the immolation of the parent was committed to the court of circuit, but died before trial. The other three cases in which disqualifying circumstances were apparent are under investigation. In two of them the widows had not obtained the prescribed age; and in the third, the sacrifice by anoomarana was performed, the woman being of the Brahminical order.

Juanpore:	The second case of sacrifice reported, that of Mussumut
In 1821 - - 2	Oqdasié, bears the appearance of irregularity. It is not
- 1822 - - 4	stated that the woman was absent from her husband at the
	period of his decease, or that she was then prevented by any
Increase - 2	insurmountable obstacle from becoming a suttee; but the
	police were not present at the ceremony. The other three

cases do not require any order. The magistrate will be desired in future to explain more fully the professions and circumstances in life of the deceased husbands.

Mirzapore:	In the instance of Mussumut Sookhnee (N° 4 of the State-
In 1821 - - 9	ment for this district,) the court conclude that the widow
- 1822 - - 8	had at first attended to the dissuasions of the police officers,
	and had satisfied them of her having retracted her intention,
Decrease - 1	they would otherwise not have been justified in leaving the
	spot. In the instance of Mussumut Rookunin, N° 8, an illegal

suttee is reported, the deceased being of the Brahminical tribe, and having undergone

Presidency of  
BENGAL.

gone cremation at a period of five years from the date of her husband's death. The sacrifice could not, perhaps, have been prevented, owing to the want of timely information; but as the magistrate has not noticed the illegality above alluded to, his attention will be attracted to it. An instance of the same nature was pointed out to the magistrate by the court's orders on the statement of the suttees for the year 1821. The court are not aware that the statement for this district requires any further observation.

Resolved, That a copy of these Remarks and Orders, together with the detailed and abstract Statements prepared in this office, be transmitted to the Chief Secretary to Government, for the purpose of being laid before the honourable the Governor-General in council.

Resolved further, That extracts from the Remarks and Orders be at the same time forwarded to the several courts of circuit and commissioner of Cuttack, for information and guidance of the magistrates subject to their authority.

(A true extract.)

(signed) *W. H. Macnaghten*, Register.

Judicial Department, }  
3d December 1824. }

(True Copies.)

(signed) *W. B. Bayley*,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

ENCLOSURE (N<sup>o</sup> 3) in Letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Court of Directors, dated the 3d December 1824.

To *W. B. Bayley*, esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Nizamut Adawlut;

present,  
*W. I. Leicester*, esq. chief judge,  
*C. Smith*, esq.  
*J. T. Shakespeare*, esq. }  
*W. Dorin*, esq. }  
*W. B. Martin*, esq. }  
puisne judges.

I AM desired by the court of nizamut adawlut to request that you will submit, for the consideration of the honourable the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Benares court of circuit, dated the 9th instant, and of its enclosure, from the magistrate of Ghazepore, suggesting a plan for the prevention of the practice of suttee.

2d. I am at the same time directed to state, that the court have no observations, in addition to what have been already advanced by them, to offer on the present occasion.

I am, &c. &c.

Fort William, }  
the 25th July 1823. }

(signed) *W. H. Macnaghten*,  
Register.

To *W. H. Macnaghten*, esq. Register to the Nizamut Adawlut, Fort William.

Court of Circuit.

Sir,

WE have the honour to forward a copy of a letter from the magistrate of Ghazepore, under date the 8th instant, for the consideration and orders of the nizamut adawlut.

We have, &c.

Benares, }  
9th July 1823. }

(signed) *W. A. Brooke*, 1st Judge.  
*R. H. Rattray*, 3d Judge.  
*W. Gorton*, 4th Judge.  
*W. Cracroft*, off's Judge.

To *W. A. Brooke*, *W. J. Sands*, *R. H. Rattray*, *W. Gorton*, *W. Cracroft*, officiating, esqrs. Judges of the Provincial Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares.

Gentlemen,

I wish to obtain the sanction of the superior authorities to a plan for checking the practice of suttee.

2. It appears to me, upon the whole, desirable to attempt to carry this object, in the first instance, in particular districts, and not simultaneously throughout the country. The best district to begin with would appear to be one where the practice is neither very frequent nor very rare, such as this zillah.

3. Another

3. Another reason for commencing here is, that there are precedents for an interference, somewhat similar to the cases of Koorhs, Dhurna and Rajekoomars killing their female children, prohibited by Regulation XXI. 1995. I never heard that any of these rules occasioned the slightest dissatisfaction; and if (as is reported, I know not on what grounds,) the latter practice has not entirely ceased, a great step has surely been gained in making it illegal.

4. I do not think any new rules or regulations upon the subject are requisite. Under the Mahomedan law, I conceive any person aiding and abetting another in committing suicide would be punishable: all I wish for is permission to carry into execution laws which have been hitherto dormant.

5. Should I be permitted to make the experiment, I would propose to begin by endeavouring to induce the principal people in the district to unite among themselves to abandon and discourage the practice. Should they consent to this, as I believe they would, little further difficulty would, I hope, be experienced. Should I be mistaken, and meet with decided opposition, I doubt whether it would be expedient to proceed further at present: from what I have heard, however, I am inclined to think the people would be very well pleased to have so good a reason as an order of government would afford, for entirely giving up the performance of the rite.

6. If the practice was prohibited, and any cases notwithstanding occurred, I should not be inclined to treat them very rigorously. It would be desirable to conduct the business in a spirit of perfect good will and good humour towards the people.

7. I request the favour of your forwarding a copy of this letter to the nizamut adawlut.

Zillah Ghazepore, }  
the 8th of July 1823. }

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. L. Melville*, magistrate.

A true copy,

(signed) *R. H. Rattray*, 3d judge.

True copies,

(signed) *W. H. Macnaghten*, Register.

Judicial Department. }  
the 3d December 1824. }

True copies,  
*W. Bayley*, Chief Secretary to Government.

ENCLOSURE (N<sup>o</sup> 4) in Letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Court of Directors, dated the 3d December 1824.

To *W. B. Bayley*, esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I AM directed by the court of nizamut adawlut to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the right honourable the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying detailed and abstract STATEMENTS, prepared in this office from the Reports of the several Magistrates, (in the Western and Lower Provinces) of suttees, which took place in their respective jurisdictions during the past year; and, a copy of the remarks and orders of the Court thereon.

Nizamut Adawlut;  
present,  
*J. H. Harrington*, esq. officiating chief judge;  
*Courtney Smith*, esq. } puisne  
*J. T. Shakespeare*, esq. } judges;  
*W. B. Martin*, esq. }  
*John Ahmuty*, esq. officiating judge.

2. I am further directed to submit for the information of Government, copy of a Minute, recorded by the officiating chief judge (without its accompaniments, which are copies of papers already before the Governor-General in Council.) suggesting the expediency "of giving immediate effect to such part of the rules approved by Government on the 9th of September 1817, as relate to the conveyance of timely information of an intended suttee to the local police officers," together with copies of Minutes written in consequence by the other judges of the court.

3. From these Minutes it will be seen by his Lordship in Council, that the majority of the court do not concur in the expediency of the measures suggested by the officiating chief judge, and that they are of opinion it would be preferable to enact a Regulation for the future prohibition of suttees throughout the country.

Fort William, }  
23d of July 1824. }

I am, &c. &c.  
(signed) *J. F. M. Reid*,  
Officiating Register.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Suttees, or Hindoo Widows, who were burnt or buried alive with their deceased Husbands, in the several Zillahs and Cities, during the year 1823;—compiled from the Reports of the Magistrates.

## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA.

Zillahs.	No.	Names of SUTTEES, and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	1	Muss <sup>t</sup> . Bissassuree } Debbeet - - - } 28	Bramin	Jugmohun, chaiterjee	13 Jan. 1823	Ambooa	Service; left property to the amount of 505 rupees and 8 annas.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> . Wooleemuny - - - 65	Mudduck	Kobbea, mudduck	22 - - -	Poobthul	Husbandry; left property to the amount of 95 rupees.
	3	D <sup>o</sup> . Hurosoondree - - - 70	Bramin	Chundee Churn, turke- hoorahrunnee.	1 Mar. - -	Cutwa	Landholder; left a talook and bermoter land.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> . Champee - - - 70	Sooree	Santeram, deassee	9 - - -	Balkishen	Spirit vendor; left 300 rupees in cash.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> . Unnoopoorna - - - 70	Podar	Hurekishen, podar	20 - - -	Poobthul	Shroff; left no property.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> . Derpoo Moë - - - 30	Aghree	Manick, chowdree	3 April - -	Muntissur	Husbandry; left property to the amount of 3 or 4,000 rupees.
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> . Poornabuty Debbea, 40	Bramin	Sheebstnikur, Bahoorjee	7 - - -	Cutwa	Husbandry; left some bermoter land.
	8	D <sup>o</sup> . Merno Mae - - - 30	Buneea	Ramjeeewin, dutt	13 - - -	D <sup>o</sup>	Trade; left no property.
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> . Gunga Thakaraen, 25	Bramin	Ramjee, chuckerbutty	18 - - -	Ambooa	Religious mendicant; left some bermoter land.
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> - - D <sup>o</sup> - - - 60	D <sup>o</sup>	Radhanath, bedealankur	30 - - -	D <sup>o</sup>	Priest; left some household property.
	11.	D <sup>o</sup> . Uholleea - - - 70	Hazzam	Durpnarrain, hazzam	1 May - -	D <sup>o</sup>	Barber; left property to the value of 83 rupees and 8 annas.
	12.	D <sup>o</sup> . Rassoo - - - 70	Gowala	Purshad, gope	17 - - -	Balkishen	Husbandry; left property to the amount of 60 rupees.
	13.	D <sup>o</sup> . Mundooree - - - 65	Tellee	Juggernath, dey	3 June - -	Raena	Trade; left property to the amount of 500 rupees.
	14.	D <sup>o</sup> . Bhowanee - - - 60	Chundall	Sham, chung	12 - - -	Ambooa	Husbandry; left property to the value of 52 rupees.
	15.	D <sup>o</sup> . Radhamunnee - - - 55	Kybert	Nethae, kyburt	18 July - -	Muntissur	Fisherman; left no property.
	16.	D <sup>o</sup> . Uppoorbmunnee - 65	Aghree	Gyaram, rae	31 - - -	Mungulkota	Husbandry; left no property.
	17.	D <sup>o</sup> . Ram Munnee - - - 60	Bramin	Doorgapurshad, ba- noorjea.	10 Aug. - -	Cutwa	Service; left property to the amount of 3,780 rupees.
	18.	D <sup>o</sup> . Kannuck - - - 80	Chundall	Dattaram, kotal	22 Sept. - -	Saleemabad	Labourer; left no property.
	19.	D <sup>o</sup> . Rooknee Dasee - 25	Kaeth	Kosseenath, kur	3 Oct. - -	D <sup>o</sup>	Service; left property to the value of 342 rupees.
	20.	D <sup>o</sup> . Shamasoon Huree, 25	Bramin	Joysonkur, bhutta- charjea.	10 - - -	Poobthul	No profession; left property to the value of 125 rupees.
	21.	D <sup>o</sup> . Radha Munnee - 48	D <sup>o</sup>	Sheebchund, seero- munnee.	13 - - -	Ambooa	No profession; left 70 begahs of bermoter land, and other property to the amount of 200 rupees.
	22.	D <sup>o</sup> . Subang Munnee, 22	Aghree	Ram Chund, chowdree	17 - - -	Muntissur	No profession; left no property.
	23.	D <sup>o</sup> . Bhyrobee - - - 50	Beenna	Gour Das, bunnick	22 - - -	Poobthul	No profession; left property to the amount of 1,757 rupees.
	24.	D <sup>o</sup> . Dyamoë - - - 60	Kyeth	Kishenkunth, paul	26 - - -	Ambooa	No profession; left 12 begahs of lakheraj lands.
	25.	D <sup>o</sup> . Labeetra - - - 55	Bramin	Saul Couree, bhutta- charjea.	29 - - -	Indos	Husbandry; left bermoter land and other property to the amount of 500 rupees.
	26.	D <sup>o</sup> . Digamburee - - - 40	D <sup>o</sup>	Kossenath, mokerjea	31 - - -	Ambooa	No profession; left 15 begahs of bermoter land.
	27.	D <sup>o</sup> . Chumpa - - - 42	Kaeth	Sheeb Narrain, sein	31 - - -	Town	Service; left landed property to the amount of 200 rupees.
	28.	D <sup>o</sup> . Sremuttee - - - 60	Tantie	Radha Kunth, tantie	3 Nov. - -	Aasgaen	Proker; left property to the amount of 10,000 rupees.
	29.	D <sup>o</sup> . Chaundmunee - 50	Bramin	Lokenath, samdaub	8 - - -	Poobthul	No profession; left 10 begahs of bermoter land.

DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued

Zil. Sub.	No.	Names of SUTREES,	Age.	CAST	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS
BURDWAN.	26.	Muss. Wooma Mae	25	Bramin	Ramsoonder, mokerjea	12 Nov. 1823	Ambooa	No profession; left no property, except some silver ornaments to the amount of 4 rupees.
	31.	D° Tiloo	60	Gowala	Gyaram, ghose	15 - -	D°	No profession; left no property.
	32.	D° Thakotae Dosee	50	Bramin	Ramloochun, mo; zoomdar.	21, - -	D°	No profession; left 10 begahs of lakheraj land.
	33.	D° Digamburee	43	D°	Sreeram, mokerjea	5 Dec. -	D°	No profession; left 5 begahs of bermoter land.
	34.	D° Anund Moe	40	Kaeth	Manick, ghose	11 - -	Poobthul	No profession; left property to the amount of 100 rupees.
	35.	D° Dhormunnee	35	Chassah	Narrain, mundul	12 - -	Aasgaop	Trade; left property to the amount of 30 rupees.
	36.	D° Dya Mye	60	Bramin	Manickram, banoorjea	12 - -	Indos	Cultivator; left property to the amount of 200 rupees.
	37.	D° Anund Mae and	44	D°	Rammohun, mokerjea	18 - -	Ambooa	No profession; left 22 begahs of lakheraj land.
	38.	D° Goopee Mae	48					
	39.	D° Harroh	60	Koith	Ramnarrain, bose	19 - -	D°	No profession; left no property.
	40.	D° Luckhee	30	D°	Gungadhur, dutt	19 - -	Poobthul	No profession; left no property.
	41.	D° Deorga Munnée	35	Sutgope	Bhuggeruj, mundul	20 - -	Gungodree	No profession; and left no property.
	42.	D° Seedhiassuree Debbee	60	Bramin	Ramluchun, banoorjea	21 - -	Cutwa	No profession; left ornaments to the amount of 40 rupees.
	43.	D° Unnoopporna Debbee	50					
	44.	D° Kunchunnee	80	Baugdee	Koobeer, matteea	29 - -	Indos	Labourer; left no property.
45.	D° Belasseé	60	Mallo	Mohun, mallo	31 - -	Poobthul	Fisherman; left property to the amount of 50 rupees.	

P. S.—All these sacrifices took place by sahamaran.

HOOGHLY.	1.	Musst Sarteé	50	Barroy	Dattaram, seller of betel; of middling circumstances.	3 Jan. 1823	Byedbutty	Sahamaran. In the presence of police darogah and others.
	2.	D° Annudma	18	Bramin	Radanaut, banerjee, officiating priest; opulent circumstances.	3 - -	Rajbulhaut	D°. In presence of police mohurrer.
	3.	D° Rookenee Debbee	50	D°	Ramkissen, banerjee; no employ; opulent circumstances.	12 - -	Bansburria	D° - - leaving one daughter, and one son 25 years of age; in the presence of police burkundoss.
	4.	D° Khelona	52	Tehlee	Khallee Churn, tehlee; seller of cloth; middling circumstances.	12 - -	Dewangunge	D° - - leaving one son of the age of 24 years; in presence of police burkundoss.
	5.	D° Birjessurree	60	Bramin	Rajchunder, mokerjea, officiating priest; middling circumstances	15 - -	D°	D° - - leaving 3 sons above 30 years of age; in presence of the police mohurrer and burkundoss.
	6.	D° Koocheelee	60	Bustomee	Bipperdoss, bustomee, beggar; poor circumstances.	18 - -	Ghattaul	D° - - leaving one daughter aged 15 years, in presence of police burkundoss.
	7.	D° Roopa Dosee	60	Sutgope	Ramdoolal, pall, labourer; in poor circumstances.	21 - -	Byedbutty	D° - - leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter above 28 years of age; in presence of police mohurrer and burkundoss.
	8.	D° Koocheela Debbee	60	Bramin	Baggutrám, showdree, officiating priest; opulent circumstances.	28 - -	D°	D° - - leaving 3 sons and 2 daughters above 25 years of age; in presence of police mohurrer and burkundoss.
	9.	D° Ullokahit	50	Sutgope	Saum, sircar, husbandman; middling circumstances.	29 - -	Bewangunge	D° - - leaving 2 sons, one aged 25, another 30 years of age; in presence of police burkundoss.
	10.	D° Parjant	50	Kybert	Juggernauth, manna; d° - d°.	1 Feb. -	Rajapoer	D° - - leaving 2 spns and 4 daughters above 15 years of age; in presence of police burkundoss.

## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued

Zilla.	No.	Names of SUTTEES,	and Age.	CAST	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	11.	Mass' Soossee Mooké,	60	Bramin	Chundechara, mokerjee, family priest; of middling circumstances.	3 Feb. 1823	Rajapoor	Sahmaran, leaving 1 daughter, aged 25 years; in the presence of police burkundoss.
	12.	D° Rannaée Dossee	70	Gowalla	Juhmohun, ghose, husbandman; opulent circumstances.	6 - - -	Bansberria	D° - - - leaving 6 sons, above 35 years of age; in the police burkundoss's presence.
	13.	D° Rammunnee	22	Bramin	Bykunt, bonerja, d° - - d°	10 - - -	Dhuniakally	D° - - - in the presence of police burkundoss.
	14.	D° Komla	70	D°	Ramneedy, bhuttha-chargee.	11 - - -	Byedbutty	D° - - - Mussumat Komla leaving 1 son aged 54 years, and Mussumat Nundooranees leaving 2 sons and 3 daughters, all above 48 years of age; in the presence of the police mohurree and burkundoss.
	15.	Nundooranees	75	D°				
	16.	D° Junnoo	45	D°	Ramchahd, atcharje, family priest; poor circumstances.	18 - - -	Rajapore	D° - - - leaving 2 sons, the youngest 7, and the other 10 years of age; and 1 daughter, aged 12 years; in presence of the police burkundoss.
	17.	Sukkee	50	Sutgope	Sumbho Soor, daroga, service of government; opulent circumstances.	24 - - -	Hooghly	D° - - - leaving 3 sons, above 18 years of age; in presence of police burkundoss.
	18.	D° Bishen Preeah	50	Baydy	Bolloram, bhooea, labourer; poor circumstances.	28 - - -	Chonder- cona	D° - - - leaving 1 daughter aged 20 years; in the presence of the police burkundoss.
	19.	D° Teetoo	70	Sutgope	Sukkor, roy, husbandman; middling circumstances.	8 Mar. - -	Jehanabad	D° - - - leaving 4 sons and three daughters above 24 years of age. This suttee took place without the knowledge of the police officers, for which the relations were called and reprimanded by the magistrate.
	20.	D° Parbuttee	26	Kait	Neelmunnee, sircar, service; opulent circumstances.	16 - - -	Byedbutty	D° - - - leaving no children; in the presence of the police burkundoss.
	21.	D° Golukmunnee Dossee,	60	Gowallees	Greedhur, gope, husbandman; poor circumstances.	21 - - -	Jehanabad	D° - - - leaving 3 sons above 30 years of age; in the presence of the police burkundoss.
	22.	D° Ummeeka	70	Kammar	Keenoo, lohar, blacksmith; d°	22 - - -	Ghauttaul	D° - - - leaving 4 sons and 3 daughters, the youngest son aged 30 years, and others above 35 years; the daughters ages not mentioned; in the presence of police burkundoss.
	23.	D° Soonderee	35	Kybert	Kishen, baug; labourer, poor circumstances.	22 - - -	Rajbulhaut	D° - - - leaving 2 daughters, one 2½ years, and other 18 years; the former child left in charge of suttee's brother, Rossinaut Deb, under engagement.
	24.	D° Chunderram Debbee,	56	Bramin	Gobindram, banerjee; service; middling circumstances.	27 - - -	Bansberria	D° - - - leaving 3 sons and 4 daughters, all above 16 years of age; in presence of a police burkundoss.
	25.	D° Cheroo	50	Koloo	Tetoo, keloo; oilman; middling circumstances	3 April - -	Hooghly	D° - - - leaving 2 sons, one 25, and the other 32 years of age; in presence of a police burkundoss.
	26.	D° Kishendmunnee	50	Kait	Juggernaut, mitter, service; d°	10 - - -	Bansberria	D° - - - leaving 1 son and 1 daughter, the one aged 25, and the other 30 years; in presence of a police burkundoss.

DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	No	Names of SUTTEES,	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	27	Mussi Koontee	59	Kybert	Ramkunt, adduck husbandman; poor circumstances.	10 April 1823	Choaderona	Sahamarana, leaving 6 sons and 1 daughter, youngest son is 12 years of age, and others above 18 years; the daughter's age is 15 years; in the presence of a police burkundoss.
	28	D <sup>o</sup> Koussalla	70	Tehlee	Bhaugbut, parbutty; tradesman; opulent circumstances.	3 May	Byedbutty	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 1 son and 2 daughters, all above 28 years of age; in presence of the police mohurrer and burkundoss.
	29	D <sup>o</sup> Koranee Dossee	60	Kait	Bowanee Chun, sircar; service; opulent circumstances.	3	Jehanabad	Unoomurung, leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter, the latter 2 years of age, and the sons, one 25, and the other 35 years. The husband having died at Dacca, his widow embraced a piece of his wearing apparel two days after in the presence of a police burkundoss.
	30	D <sup>o</sup> Mudassurjee	60	Bramin	Lukkeenarain, roy; husbandman; opulent circumstances.	23	Rajbulhaut	Sahamarana; leaving 3 sons and 1 daughter aged above 21 years; in the presence of the police darogha and burkundoss.
	31	D <sup>o</sup> Bhogbuttee	30	Kammar	Ramchunder, kammar; blacksmith; middling circumstances.	30	Hooghly	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 3 sons, the youngest is 20 years of age, and 2 above 25 years, in the presence of a police burkundoss.
	32	D <sup>o</sup> Shumassoondery	60	Bramin	Pertaubnarain, chattrjee; service; opulent circumstances.	1 June	Dhameekally	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 3 sons and 1 daughter, all aged above 21 years; in the presence of a police burkundoss.
	33	D <sup>o</sup> Purrash	19	Gowalla	Cheerod, ghose; labourer; poor circumstances.	7	Jehanabad	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving no children; in the presence of the police darogha and mohurrer.
	34	D <sup>o</sup> Rammunnee	75	Bagdy	Dammoe, sauttray, d <sup>o</sup>	8	Bansberrie	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 3 sons and 1 daughter aged above 27 years; in the presence of a police jemmadar.
	35	D <sup>o</sup> Shumassoondry	22	Bramin	Jebun, bhuttacharjee	23	Benepore	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 1 son of the age of 1 year and 6 months. The child taken in charge by the husband's brother under the required engagement.
	36	D <sup>o</sup> Suddissuree	65	D <sup>o</sup>	Rampersaud, chuckerbutty, family priest; poor circumstances.	25	Hurpaul	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving no children; in the presence of a police burkundoss.
	37	D <sup>o</sup> Purbutty	75	D <sup>o</sup>	Ramsoonder, holdar; service; opulent circumstances.	29	Byedbutty	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 3 sons and 1 daughter, all aged above 35 years; in the presence of the police mohurrer and burkundoss.
	38	D <sup>o</sup> Bumo Mohi	50	D <sup>o</sup>	Ramchern, atchargee; teacher; d <sup>o</sup> .	30	D <sup>o</sup>	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving no children; in the presence of d <sup>o</sup> .
	39	D <sup>o</sup> Dooagan	82	Kybut	Gyaram, kulleeah; cultivator; middling circumstances.	12 July	Rajbulhaut	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving one son and 7 daughters, all above the age of 24 years; in the presence of a police burkundoss.
	40	D <sup>o</sup> George Dossee	47	Tehlee	Ramchunder, deh; merchant; opulent circumstances.	16	Byedbutty	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 5 sons and 1 daughter, the youngest son aged 18 years, and daughter 14 years of age, and the others above 20 years; in the presence of a police mohurrer.
	41	D <sup>o</sup> Addir Munned	60	Kait	Ram Ram, hej; service; poor circumstances.	19	Dewangange	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 4 sons, and 1 daughter 18 years of age; the son 25 years of age; in the presence of a police jemmadar.



## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTTEES, }	and Age	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	42.	Miss <sup>e</sup> Nerabutty } Dasse - - - }	44	Goraeh	Lallageram, dutt; mer- chant and landholder; opulent circumstances.	21 July 1843	Byedbutty	Sahamarana, leaving 2 daughters, one 25, the other 30 years of age; in the presence of a police burkundoss.
	43.	D <sup>o</sup> Tirpooreah - -	70	Bagdy	Bannessur, bagdy; labourer; poor circum- stances.	22 - -	Hooghly -	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 5 sons, all above 20 years of age; in pre- sence of a police burkundoss.
	44.	D <sup>o</sup> Phool Munnee, } 1 of 2 widows - }	55	Sutgope	Radakishen, roy; husbandman; opulent circumstances.	23 - -	Jehanabad	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving no children; in the presence of d <sup>o</sup> .
	45.	D <sup>o</sup> Soobuddea - -	75	Bramin	Ramkullut; family priest; poor circum- stances.	24 - -	Chundercona	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 1 son and 3 daughters, all above 41 years of age; in the presence of d <sup>o</sup> .
	46.	D <sup>o</sup> Anund Moi Debbea,	42	D <sup>o</sup>	Ramdhun, chucker- butty; service; opu- lent circumstances.	29 - -	Byedbutty	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving no children; in the presence of a d <sup>o</sup> .
	47.	D <sup>o</sup> Kurroonamoi - -	55	D <sup>o</sup>	Juddoomund Biddanlu- ny, kar, battacharjee; of- fering and family priest; opulent circumstances.	29 - -	Bansberria	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 1 son and 1 daughter; son is 36 and daughter is 40 years of age; in the presence of a police burkundoss.
	48.	D <sup>o</sup> Bugbutty Debbea	32	D <sup>o</sup>	Dabeepersaud, bhutta- charjee husbandman; poor.	31 - -	Benepore	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter; the youngest son is 4 and the other 16, and the daugh- ter is 13 years of age; in the presence of the police mohurrir and burkundoss.
HOOGHLY: - - - 81—continued.	49.	D <sup>o</sup> Chand Munnee	52	Kammār	Kunoye, kammār; silversmith; d <sup>o</sup> .	2 Aug. -	Chundercona	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving no children; in the presence of a police bur- kundoss.
	50.	D <sup>o</sup> Birjessurree - -	65	Sutgope	Durpanrain, sutgope; cultivator; d <sup>o</sup> .	7 - -	Bansberria	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 1 son of the age of 25 years; in the presence of the police darogah.
	51.	D <sup>o</sup> Chand Munnee	50	Kait	Bacharam, dutt; d <sup>o</sup>	8 - -	Rajbulhaut	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving no children; in the presence of the police mo- hurrir and burkundoss.
	52.	D <sup>o</sup> Phool Munnee	70	Sutgope	Jooget, biswar; ser- vice; d <sup>o</sup> .	10 - -	Chundercona	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving no children; in presence of a police burkundoss.
	53.	D <sup>o</sup> Rai Munnee - -	50	Jelleea	Keenoo, poortee; sel- ler of fish; d <sup>o</sup> .	30 - -	Bagnan -	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 1 son aged 16 years, and 1 daughter 20 years of age; in the presence of the police jemmadar and burkundoss.
	54.	D <sup>o</sup> Bishen Preeah	70	Kait	Ramnaut, dutt; ser- vice; opulent.	15 Sept. -	Hooghly -	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 1 son and 2 daughters, the youngest daugh- ter is 18, and the other 20 years of age; the son is 28 years; in the presence of the police mohurrir and burkundoss.
	55.	D <sup>o</sup> Rammunee Thak- ram - - - }	45	Bramin	Gokulchurder, tha- koor; family priest; middling circumstances.	19 - -	Dhunea Kally	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 4 sons and 2 daughters; the youngest daugh- ter is 7, and the other 27 years of age; and 1 son is 10, and the others above 14 years of age; in the presence of a police burkun- doss.
	56.	D <sup>o</sup> Thakoor Munnee	50	Kammār	Shaum, kammār; goldsmith; d <sup>o</sup> .	28 - -	Chundercona	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 2 sons and 3 daughters; the youngest daugh- ter is 14, and others above 18 years of age; in the presence of a d <sup>o</sup> .
	57.	D <sup>o</sup> Khemma Thakranee	80	Bramin	Ram Bhudder, bhut- tacharjee; family priest; opulent.	4 Oct. -	Dhunea Kally	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 4 sons and 3 daughters, all above 19 years of age; in the presence of a d <sup>o</sup> .
	58.	D <sup>o</sup> Nemoo Dassee - -	70	Kait	Ramsqoohder, bose; service; poor.	7 - -	Dewangange	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 1 daughter of the age of 28 years; in the presence of a d <sup>o</sup> .

DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-lahs	No	Names of } SUTTEES,	and Age	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	59.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Davea Dossee	24	Byde	Parbutty Churn, roy; service; opulent.	18 Oct. 1823	Benepore	Sahamarana, leaving no children; present the mohurer of police. Suttee being unclean on the day of her husband's death, the cere- mony was postponed two days.
	60.	D <sup>o</sup> Alluk Muanee	39	Sutgope	Doolal, pall; culti- vator; poor circum- stances.	22 - -	Ghattal	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving no children; in presence of a police burkun- doss.
	61.	D <sup>o</sup> Soorjee Munnee	40	Dhoobee	Bydenaut, dhoobee; cultivator; poor cir- cumstances.	27 - -	Bansberria	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 1 son and 1 daughter; the son is 15, and daughter is 22 years of age; in presence of a police burkundoss.
	62.	D <sup>o</sup> Kurroona Mo	75	Bramin	Kishen, bhuttachar- jee; family priest; muddling.	29 - -	Rajbulhaut	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 3 sons and 3 daughters, all aged above 20 years; in the presence of a d <sup>o</sup> .
	63.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhyrobee	40	D <sup>o</sup>	Roomla Kant, chat- terjee; family priest; poor.	7 Nov. -	Byedbutty	D <sup>o</sup> - - - N <sup>o</sup> 63. leaving 1 son, aged 17 years. N <sup>o</sup> 64. leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter; the youngest son is 6, and the other 19 years, and the daughter 16 years of age. N <sup>o</sup> 65. leaving 2 daughters; the younger is 6, and the other 10 years of age. N <sup>o</sup> 66. no children. In the pre- sence of the nazir of the court, 4 burkundosses, and other police officers.
	64.	D <sup>o</sup> Bharuttee	40					
	65.	D <sup>o</sup> Dossee	36					
	66.	D <sup>o</sup> Shree Moten	40					
	N. B.—Four out of 21 widows.							
	67.	D <sup>o</sup> Birjessurree Debbee	60	D <sup>o</sup>	Romlochun, moker- jee; service; poor.	8 - -	Dewan- gunge.	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 1 son of the age of 30 years; in the presence of the police mohurer and bur- kundoss.
	68.	D <sup>o</sup> Gourie	30	Taintee	Gobind, dutt; shop- keeper; middling.	13 - -	Chender- cona.	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter; the youngest son is 1 year, and the other is 13; and the daughter is 10 years of age; in presence of a police mohurer. The child has been taken by Lochun, dutt, under the required engagement.
	69.	D <sup>o</sup> Chendermunnee	20	Kait	Bydenaut, mustofee; landholder; opulent.	13 - -	Benepore	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 1 son of the age of 1 year and 6 months; in presence of a police mohurer. The child has been taken by Radannauth, under usual engage- ment.
	70.	D <sup>o</sup> Beemélee	56	D <sup>o</sup>	Noyan, mitter; hus- bandman; poor.	17 - -	Dewan- gunge.	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving no children; in the presence of a police bur- kundoss.
	71.	D <sup>o</sup> Doorga Munnee Dossee	28	Byde	Seebchander, roy, physician; poor cir- cumstances.	20 - -	Benepore	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 1 daughter of the age of 2 years; in the presence of the police mohurer and burkundoss. The child was taken in charge by Depchunder, roy, under the required engage- ment.
	72.	D <sup>o</sup> Rada Munnee	32	Sonnar	Bagbutchender, phot- dar; weaver; poor.	24 - -	Chender- cona.	D <sup>o</sup> - - - leaving 2 sons, and 1 daughter aged 7 years; and younger son is 12 years, and the other 18 years of age; in the presence of a police mohurer.

HOOGHLY: . . . 81—continued.

## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zillahs.	No	Names of SUTTEES, } and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
HOOGHLY: . . . - 81—continued.	73.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Jessda Debbea - 65	Eramin -	Ramkinker, muckerjea; service; poor.	27 Nov. 1823	Byedbutty	Sahamarana, leaving 3 sons, all above 28 years of age; in presence of a police burkundoss.
	74.	D <sup>o</sup> Keeroonda Dossee, 50	Gundoo Bennia.	Ramchender, shopkeeper; opulent.	23 - - -	Omptah -	D <sup>o</sup> - - - - leaving 4 sons and 3 daughters; the youngest daughter is 9, the second 13, and the eldest is 19 years of age; the youngest son is 12, the others above 17 years of age; in the presence of a police burkundoss.
	75.	D <sup>o</sup> Biddabuttée - - 70	Bagdee -	Baulukram Sirdar, paik; poor.	29 - - -	Dewan-gunge.	D <sup>o</sup> - - - - leaving 2 sons and 4 daughters, all above 20 years of age; in the presence of a police jemmadar.
	76.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhyrobee - - - 40	Bramin -	Ramchender, banarjee; family priest; poor.	30 - - -	Benepore	D <sup>o</sup> - - - - leaving 1 son of the age of 22 years; in the presence of a police darogah.
	77.	D <sup>o</sup> Dossee - - - - 50	Kait - -	Kishenpersaud, dutt; shopkeeper; poor.	10 Dec. -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	D <sup>o</sup> - - - - leaving 1 daughter of the age of 24 years; in presence of the police mohurer and burkundoss.
	78.	D <sup>o</sup> Rada Munnee - 40	Bramin -	Joynaram, mokerjee; family priest; poor.	14 - - -	Rajapore -	D <sup>o</sup> - - - - leaving 3 sons and 3 daughters; the youngest daughter is 5, and the others above 20 years of age; the youngest son is 9, the second is 12, and the eldest is 24 years; in the presence of a police burkundoss.
	79.	D <sup>o</sup> Kunnuch Munnee, 50	Kait - -	Sewakram, ghose; service; poor.	22 - - -	Hurpaul -	D <sup>o</sup> - - - - leaving no children in the presence of the police mohurer.
	80.	D <sup>o</sup> Kishen Preeah - 60	Bramin -	Tellukram Dott, dokkander; poor circumstances.	22 - - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	D <sup>o</sup> - - - - leaving no children; in the presence of a police jemmadar.
81.	D <sup>o</sup> Sunkerree - - - 90	Kybret -	Gunnessaim, doss, labourer; d <sup>o</sup> .	29 - - -	Oolooberrea	D <sup>o</sup> - - - - leaving no children; in the presence of the police jemmadar and burkundoss.	

## COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF EACH YEAR.

Zillah Hooghly - - - -	1815:	1816:	1817:	1818:	1819:	1820:	1821:	1822:	1823:
Total Number of Suttees - -	72	51	112	141	115	93	95	79	81

*Note*;—On the 9th November Jannokee, the widow of Laul Chand, sain, in the police jurisdiction of thannah Baunsberria, aged 60 years, came to the river for the purpose of burning with her deceased husband, at the time Mr. Godinho, of Bandel, the writer in the judge and magistrate's office, happened to be there; and understanding from the bystanders that a suttee was to take place, went and talked with the widow, where, after some consideration and persuasion, the widow declined to burn, and returned home that night, in the presence of a police burkundoss and phaneedar, and a number of spectators, and did not burn.

DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-lahs	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of SUTTEES	and Age	CAST	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning	In what Police Jurisdiction	REMARKS.
	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> . Unnoopurnah } Dassee. - - - }	50	Koit - -	Khoybulram, sircar -	25 Mar 1823	Sulkea -	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, and in middling circumstances of life, and by profession a "putwarree." The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the thannah mohurer and burkundoss. The widow had 2 sons and 3 daughters, aged, viz. 9, 19, 22, 24 and 30 years.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Cunchunny Dibbee,	30	Brahmin -	Gunger Gobind, mohurjee.	1 April -	Nayabad -	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, and in good circumstances of life, and by profession a mohurer. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the mohurer of the thannah. She had 3 sons and a daughter, aged, viz. 7, 8, 10 and 14 years. Rajkissore, bannerjee, relative of her deceased husband, engaged to provide suitable maintenance for them.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Junneabee - -	55	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Monohur, chuckerbutty	2 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, in good circumstances of life, and by profession a performer to the ceremonial rites of his cast. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the thannah jumadar. The widow had 2 sons and 3 daughters, aged, viz. 16, 25, 28, 32 and 35 years.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Kuddumboo - -	50	Kindoo, blacksmith.	Needheram, kamar -	8 - -	Singah -	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was an illiterate man, and in poor circumstances of life, and by profession a blacksmith. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the thannah burkundoss. She had no children.
JESSORE: - - - 14.	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Surrosuttee } Dossee - - - }	32	Kait - -	Berjoram, doss - -	22 - -	Noyabad -	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, and in middling circumstances of life, and by profession a medical man. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the said darogah. She had a son aged 10 years.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Jubboonah Dossea,	40	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Coleychurn, mundy -	25 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was an illiterate man, in poor circumstances, and by profession a bhandawree. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the said darogah. The widow had 4 sons and a daughter, aged, viz. 10, 13, 17, 19 and 22 years.
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Tawrawnoney } Dossea - - - }	25	Bhyde -	Randawmohun, shein	28 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was an educated person, and in poor circumstances, and by profession a mendicant. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the said darogah. She had no children.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Soorrassurry Dossea,	75	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Ramsurraim, muzsoodee	17 May -	Mahonud -	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, in good circumstances of life, and by profession a "cannoongoo" of Chuckla Bhoosnah. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the said darogah. She had two sons, aged, viz. 30 and 40 years.

## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-laha	No	Names of } SUTTEES, }	and Age	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands,	Date of Burning	In what Police Jurisdiction,	REMARKS.
JESSORE : - - - 14—continued.	9.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Chitterah Dossea,	50	Koit - -	Bhydenauth, bose -	26 July 1823	Singah -	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, in good circumstances of life, and by profession a landholder. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the thannah jemmadar. The widow had a daughter, aged 15 years.
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Susseemakee } Debba - - - }	35	Brahmin -	Raujchunder, mokerjee	21 Sept. -	Noyabad -	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, in middling circumstances of life, and by profession a landholder. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the said darogah. The widow had a son aged 18, and a daughter of 12 years old.
	11.	D <sup>o</sup> Tullow Dusseah -	35	Kait - -	Ramhurry, debb - -	21 - - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was an illiterate man, in poor circumstances, and by profession a bhundawree. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the thannah jemmadar. The widow had a daughter, aged 12 years.
	12.	D <sup>o</sup> Russomonee Dos- } sea - - - - - }	25	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Ramkomar, doss - -	30 - - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	From the report of the darogah, it appears that the husband of the widow died at Sautgurraah, on the 23d Sept. 1823, which information she received on the 30th Sept. 1823; burnt anoomarana (or cremation at a time subsequent to the burning of her husband's corpse) on the same day, in the presence of the said darogah, according to the Shaster. The widow had no children. The deceased, Ramkomar, doss, her husband, was an illiterate man, in poor circumstances of life, and by profession a bhandarree.
	13.	D <sup>o</sup> Chirterrah Money } Dibbeah - - - - }	65	Brahmin -	Ramlochan, chucker- butty.	29 - - -	Tallaw -	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, in good circumstances of life, and by profession a landholder. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the thannah mohurer. She had a son, aged 26 years.
14.	D <sup>o</sup> Chunder Money } Dusseah - - - - }	40	Koite - -	Ramsounder, doss -	26 Nov. -	Lowhau -	It appears from the report of the darogah, that nothing was urged, in conformity with the Shaster, against the performance of the ceremony. The husband of the widow was a well educated person, in good circumstances of life, and by profession a landholder. The widow permitted herself to be sacrificed, together with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of the said darogah. She had 2 daughters and a son, aged, viz. 2, 5, and 9 years. Ramkomar, doss, and other relatives of her deceased husband, engaged to provide suitable maintenance for them.	
JUNGLE MEHALS : - - - 27.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Chundermonee -	62	Rajpoot -	Raja Kanyenarine, rajpoot.	5 Jan. 1823	Thannah Chatna.	Brother of the zemindar of Chatna.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Surbun - - -	35	Nye - -	Puncha, nye - - -	5 - - -	Zemindary Thannah Baugmoondee	Barber, poor.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Gudhee Babee -	42	Rajpoot -	Sheebnath Sing, rajpoot	18 Feb. -	Zemindary Thannah Pachete.	Cousin of rajah Gorgornarine, late zemindar of Pachete.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Oopamah - - -	70	Soondee -	Ghasee Mundul, soon- dee.	20 - - -	Thannah Chatna.	Publican.

## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-labs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTTEES, }	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning,	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	5.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Kanchonee - -	35	Rajpoot -	Ummer Sing, rajpoot	17 Jan. 1823	Zemindary Thannah Pachete.	Cultivator; moderate circum- stances.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Pearree - - -	50	Moyrah -	Rughon, moyrah - -	17 Bhadoon 1230.	Zemindary Thannah Pautcoom.	Shopkeeper; poor.
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Beenoor - - -	80	Koormee -	Nautho, koormee - -	10 Maug 1230	Zemindary Thannah,	Cultivator, poor
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhoysbuttee - -	70	Bramin -	Damoodur Bannerjea, bramin.	Midnapore, 8 Mar. 1823	Zemindary Pergunnah Soopore.	Lakrajdar; moderate circum- stances.
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Narrainee - - -	35	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Mohunchund Thakoor, bramin,	30 - -	Thannah Ondah.	- - - - Ditto.
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Meecho - - -	50	Greehee boistum.	Bachoo Odhukarry, gheehee boistum.	11 - -	Zemindary Thannah Pautcoom.	Cultivator; poor.
	11.	D <sup>o</sup> Audurmonee - -	40	Brahmin -	Khatoor Chuckerbuttee, bramin.	17 April -	Zemindary Thannah Pachete.	Cultivator; moderate circum- stances.
	12.	D <sup>o</sup> Ruttunmonee - -	55	Sutgope -	Bindabun Baruck, sutgope.	4 May -	Thannah Ondah.	Cultivator; poor.
	13.	D <sup>o</sup> Premm - - -	70	Bramin -	Goonaram Tewary, bramin.	8 Jait 1230	Zemindary Thannah Pachete.	Cultivator; poor.
	14.	D <sup>o</sup> Pearree - - -	50	Rajpoot -	Nemye Sing, rajpoot	24 June 1823	Thannah Seeslah.	Ghautwal; moderate circum- stances.
	15.	D <sup>o</sup> Ullingah - - -	55	Tamolee -	Sartuck, tamolee - -	21 July -	Thannah Soonamokhee	Shopkeeper; poor.
	16.	D <sup>o</sup> Ruttunmonee - -	70	Photedah	Surroop, photedah - -	21 Soon 1230	Zemindary Thannah Maunbhoom.	Shopkeeper, moderate circum- stances.
	17.	D <sup>o</sup> Roopmonee - - -	70	Augooree	Cheenybaus, augooree	9 Ausin -	Thannah Sainpaharee	Cultivator; poor.
	18.	D <sup>o</sup> Radhamonee - -	37	Nye - -	Mohom, nye - - -	10 - -	Thannah Ryepore.	Barber; poor.
	19.	D <sup>o</sup> Roopmonee - - -	70	Bramin -	Mothooranauth, bramin	26 - -	Thannah Sainpaharee	Cultivator; moderate circum- stances.
	20.	D <sup>o</sup> Rye Monee - - -	50	Bramin -	Nobeenchund Gosem, bramin.	2 Kattick -	Thannah Kotulpoor.	Lakrajdaur; moderate circum- stances.
	21.	D <sup>o</sup> Sutchmun Koo- waree - - - }	70	Rajpoot -	Peetamber Deo, raj- poot.	2 Oct. 1823	Zemindary Thannah Pantcoom.	- - - - Ditto.
	22.	D <sup>o</sup> Kanchonee - - -	40	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Khosail Sing, rajpoot	8 - -	Zemindary Thannah Jholdah.	Servant; moderate circumstances.
	23.	D <sup>o</sup> Gungah - - -	22	Bramin -	Bermanund Gosye, bramin.	2 Nov. -	Thannah Seetlah.	Lakrajdar - - d <sup>o</sup> .
	24.	D <sup>o</sup> Luba Monee - - -	60	Gowallah -	Memboodh, gowallah	12 - -	Zemindary Thannah Pachete.	Profession not ascertained; moderate circumstances.
	25.	D <sup>o</sup> Deegumburree - -	30	Bramin -	Bindrabun Chatterjea, bramin.	23 Nov. -	Thannah Okerah.	Lakrajdar, profession not as- certained; moderate circum- stances.
	26.	D <sup>o</sup> Kunmuck - - -	60	Koit - -	Rassoo Biswas, koit -	13 Dec. -	Thannah Burrah.	Servant; - - d <sup>o</sup> .
	27.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhyrobee - - -	20	Bramin -	Ramlochun Bannerjea, bramin.	7 Poes 1230	Thannah Sainpaharee	Cultivator; - - d <sup>o</sup> .

## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-lahs	No	Names of } SUTTEES.	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
MIDNAPORE: - - - - 15.	1.	Muss' Gour Money	45	Bramunee	Kissen Bhut, brahmin, poheetee.	14 Jan. 1823	Thannah Gur Betah.	Burnt with her husband's pile, left a daughter aged 17 years. The police burkundaz was pre- sent; and had good estate.
	2.	D° Oomah Daiby	40	D°	Nidiram Mojoondar, brahmin, talookdar.	30 - -	Midnapore	D° - - - left a daughter aged 7 years. The jemadar of than- nah was present; having good landed property.
	3.	D° Dyah Moye	60	D°	Ramsoonder Bidda Bhoosun, brahmin, mo- hurrir.	8 Feb. -	D° - - -	D° - - - left a son aged 25 years. The burkundaz and jem- adar were present; having good property and 7 beeghas of land.
	4.	D° Herrah Periah	80	D°	Bydenath Chucker- butty, brahmin, culti- vator.	24 - -	Puttaspore	D° - - - left 3 sons, aged respectively 40, 35 and 30 years. The jemadar of police was pre- sent; having no property.
	5.	D° Kowlah	50	Sutgope	Doorgaram Sing, sut- gope, cultivator.	3 May -	Thannah Kassigunge.	Burnt with her husband's pile, left a son aged 30 years. The burkundaz was present; having property to the amount of 10 rupees.
	6.	D° Chandmoney	20	D°	Allaram Koliah, sut- gope, d°.	25 - -	Sersah -	D° - - - having no children. The mohurrir of police was pre- sent; and had property to the amount of 50 rupees.
	7.	D° Sitah	50	Kyburth	Moteram Berah, by- burth, d°.	1 June -	Kunchee- nagore.	D° - - - left 2 sons, aged 20 and 23 years. The burkundaz of thannah was present; had estate to the amount of 50 rupees.
	8.	D° Sunkerah Butty	20	Goldsmith	Gunnoo Kowlah, goldsmith.	11 July -	Thannah Rymoob- handar.	Burnt with her husband's pile, having no children. The mohurrir and jemadar were present; having no estate.
	9.	D° Neeby	50	Kyburth	Bhim Sawnuth, ky- burth, cultivator.	30 - -	Thannah Pertabpore.	Burnt with her husband's pile, left a son aged 20 years. The jemadar was present; having no estate.
	10.	D° Jankee	46	Kyeth	Chyton Sein, kyeth, mohurrir.	5 Aug. -	Kassigunge	D° - - - left a son, aged 25 years. The burning occurred without the notice of the darogah.
	11.	D° Rajesserry	20	Bramunee	Gungagobind Bhut, brahmin, prooheetee.	2 Sept. -	Subbung -	D° - - - left a daughter with her step-mother, aged 4 years. The police burkundaz was pre- sent; and having an estate to the amount of 50 rupees.
	12.	D° Tarrah Monny	70	D°	Gobind Chunder Bhooya, brahmin, lak- herazdar.	24 - -	Dynmarree	D° - - - left a son, aged 50 years; no notice was given to the police darogah on account of the inundation.
	13.	D° Sreemutty	19	Kyeth	Surroop Bose, kyeth, servant.	1 Oct. -	Midnapore	D° - - - having no children; a notice was not given to police, on account of storm and bad weather.
	14.	D° Sreemutty	40	Tateen	Gooroopersaud Luck- en, tatee, weaver.	13 - -	Gur Bitah	D° - - - left a son, aged 16 years. The police burkundaz was present; and had no estate.
	15.	D° Jose Monny	60	Goalin	Neemye Ghose, goalah, milkman.	21 Nov. -	Sirsah -	D° - - - left 3 sons, aged 40, 32 and 30 years. The police burkundaz was present; had no estate.
NUDDEAH: - - 59.	1.	Muss' RamNonee Da- seea } Beythbureeah, thannah Warrah, zillah Nuddeah.	60	Napithnee	Babooram Nye, by profession a barber and cultivator of soil, pos- sessed moveable pro- perty to the value of 60 or 70 rupees.	8 Jan. 1823	Thannah Kurrah, jemadar.	This woman had no children under 3 years of age. This was a case of sahamarana, or burn- ing together with the husband's corpse.

DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zillahs.	No.	Names of } SUTTEES, } and Age	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction	REMARKS
NUDDEAH: . . . . 59—continued.	2.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Gour Monee } Daseea } 21 Bynchurarah, phandee Nuddeah, zillah Nuddeah.	Kaistnee -	Ishwur Biswas, kaist, a domestic servant by profession; possessed moveable property to the value of 100 rupees	11 Jan. 1823	Nuddeah Phandee, phandeedar	This woman had a child under 3 years of age, but previous to the suttee, a near relation entered into the prescribed engagements, on stamp paper, to take care of the child. This was a case of sahamarana, or burning together with the husband's corpse.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Kairteea Unnee } Debia - } 50 Palthparah, thana Hunocolly, zillah Nud- deah.	Brahmunees	Kalee Shunker Gan- golee, a brahmin; a domestic servant by- profession; possessed 60 begahs of lakheraj orchard land.	13 - -	Santipore, darogah.	This woman had no children under 3 years of age. This was a case of sahamarana, or burn- ing together with the husband's corpse.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Khemah Dajseea, 80 Luckhitullah, thana Santipore, zillah Nuddeah.	Buneeanee	Kishenchunder, bun- neeah, followed no pro- fession, owing to his advanced age, (being 100 years.) The aged couple were supported by their son, a burken- daz in the police office at Calcutta.	29 - -	Santipore, darogah.	This woman had no children under 3 years of age. This was a case of sahamarana, or burn- ing together with the husband's corpse.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> RadhamoneeDaj- } seea } 40 Oolah, thana Hunscolly, zillah Nuddeah.	Kyburtnes	Sumbhoo Das, ky- burt; profession, cul- tivist of the soil; pos- sessed no property.	3 Feb - -	- D <sup>o</sup> -	The wife of Sumbhoo Das was barren. This was a case of saha- marana, or burning together with the husband's corpse.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> RamMoneeDebia, 70 Buldeeya-Ghatta, thana Hurscolly, zillah Nuddeah.	Brahmunees	Susteechurn Mook- erjeea, a brahmin; pro- fession, service; pos- sessed 70 begahs of lakheraj land, besides other property.	22 - -	Sooksaugur, jemadar,	This woman had no children under 3 years of age. This was a case of sahamaran, or burn- ing together with the husband's corpse.
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Deegumburee } Debia - } 25 Maleebureeya, thana Dowlutgunge, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	- D <sup>o</sup> -	Hulodhur Banoorjeea, a brahmin, a petty merchant by profession, possessed money and goods to the amount of 200 rupees.	26 - -	Sooksaugur, darogah.	- - - - Ditto.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Kunuck Daseeah, 40 Aynsee Malee, thannah Ranaghaut, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	Cummarnees	Goburdhun, by pro- fession a blacksmith; possessed no property.	2 Mar. - -	- D <sup>o</sup> -	This was a case of anoomarana, viz. cremation at a time sub- sequent to the burning of the husband's corpse. Goburdhun died in Calcutta on the 23d of February 1823; his wife, on receiving information of his demise on the 2d of March following, took a pillow and a string of beads, belonging to her deceased husband, and threw herself on the funeral pile, prepared (at her own desire) at the ghaut of Sooksaugur. This woman had no children under 3 years of age.
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Dhukhima Debia, 25 Nabool, thana Bagdah, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	Brahmunees	Bishanauth Banoor- jeea, brahmin; profes- sion, a merchant; pos- sessed 60 beegahs of lakheraj land, besides other property.	6 - -	Bagdah, darogah.	This woman had no children under 3 years of age. This was a case of sahamarana, or burn- ing together with the husband's corpse.
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhanbuthee Das- } seeah - } 80 Dultpore, thana Hans- colly, zillah Nuddeah.	Kaistnee	Shaumsoondur Ghose, a kaist; profession, ser- vice; possessed no pro- perty of any value.	18 - -	Sooksaugur, darogah.	- - - - Ditto.
	11.	D <sup>o</sup> Kumlah Debiah - 31 Morsoorah, phandee of Nuddeah, zillah Nuddeah.	Brahmunees	Gungadhur, a brah- min; profession, service; possessed no property of any value.	16 Apr. - -	Santipore, darogah.	- - - - Ditto.
	12.	D <sup>o</sup> Parbuthee Debia - 60 Kishenagur, thana Cut- wally, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	- D <sup>o</sup> -	Sreehuree Gungolee, brahmin; profession, service; possessed land and other property, valued 500 rupees.	24 - -	Nuddeah Phandee, phandeedar.	- - - - Ditto.



## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-lahs	No	Names of } SUTTEES, } and Age.	CAST	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS
NUDDEAH	13.	Muss' Unnoopornah } Dasseea - } 60 Goleparah, thana Sook- saugur, zillah Nuddeah.	Kaistnee -	Sahfulram Mittr, a kaist; profession, ser- vice; possessed 6 bee- gahs of lackheraj land, and a jumma, from which he realized about 30 rupees annually.	28 Apr. 1823	Sooksaugur, darogah.	This woman had no children under 3 years of age. This was a case of sahamarana, or burn- ing together with the husband's corpse.
	14.	D° Shama Soondee- } ree Debia - } 60 Belgham, thana Bobihul, zillah Burdwaun.	Brahmune	Ram Koomar Ghut- tuck, a brahmin; pro- fession, ghulkalee; pos- sessed no property.	1 May	Nuddeah Phandee, phandeedar.	- - - - Ditto.
	15.	D° Taramunee Debia, 20 Simlah, thana Kagus- pookooreeya, zillah Nud- deah.	D° - -	Radhamohun Chuck- eibuttee, a brahmin; profession, service; pos- sessed 10 cottahs of lackheraj land, and a few articles of household property.	13 -	Kaguzpoo- reeah, mohurer.	This woman had a child under 3 years of age; previous, how- ever, to the suttee, a near rela- tion entered into the prescribed engagements, on stamp paper, to take care of the child. This was a case of sahamarana, or burning together with the husband's corpse.
	16.	D° Chunder Monee - 80	D° - -	Oomacanth Bhuta- charje, a brahmin; pro- fession, a pundit; pos- sessed 130 beegahs of lackheraj land, and a small talook of 3 ru- pees 4 annas, sudder jumma.	19 -	Sooksaugur, mohurer.	This woman had no children under 3 years of age. This was a case of sahamarana, or burn- ing together with the husband's corpse.
	17.	D° Bhugwuthee De- } bia - - - } 40 Dhurmapoor, thana Go- burdargah, zillah D°.	D° - -	Rammohun Chatterjee, a brahmin, followed no profession, posses- sed 40 beegahs of lack- heraj land,	8 June	Goberdunga darogah.	- - - - Ditto.
	18.	D° Monee Debia - 32 Chunderpoor, thana Ka- guspookooreeya, zillah D°.	D° - -	Suroop Chunder Misr, a kunnaaj bramim; profession, merchan- dize; possessed im- mense wealth.	8 -	D° - -	- - - - Ditto.
	19.	D° Kerpa Mohee } Dasseea - - } 40 Kishenagur, thana Cut- wally, zillah D°.	Kaistnee -	Rampershaud Biswas, a kaist, followed no profession; possessed land and other property to the value of 4 or 500 rupees.	16 -	Nuddeah Phandee, phandeedar.	- - - - Ditto.
	20.	D° Kishenpreeah } Dasseea - - } 65 Mutteere, thana Dow- lutgunge, zillah D°.	D° - -	Kalee Shunker Bis- was, a kaist, a merchant by profession; posses- sed 25 beegahs of land, and merchandize to the value of 3,000 rupees.	21 July	Sooksaugur, darogah.	- - - - Ditto.
	21.	D° Birmoo Dasseea - 20 Malepotha, thana San- tipore, zillah D°.	Koomarnee	Gobind Chunder Pall, a Koomar; profession, maker of pots and earthenware; posses- sed no property.	1 Aug.	Santipore, jummaḍar.	This woman had a child under 3 years of age; previous, how- ever, to the suttee, a near relative entered into the prescribed en- gagements, on stamp paper, to take care of the child. Case of sahamarana (as above).
	22.	D° Hurr Monee Das- } seea - - - } 50 Rareeparah, thana Hun- rah, zillah D°.	Naptinēe	Kunaie Puramanick, a napiḥ; by profession, a barber; possessed no property.	4 -	Hunrah, mohurer.	This woman had no children under 3 years of age. This was a case of sahamarana, or burn- ing together with the husband's corpse.
	23.	D° Hurr Soonduree } Debia - - - } 40 Byncheerah, phandee Nuddeah, zillah D°.	Brahmune	Kishenchunder But- tucharjee, a brahmin; a preacher by profes- sion; possessed lack- heraj lands to the value of 500 rupees.	26 -	Nuddeah Phandee, phandeedar.	- - - - Ditto.

DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zillahs	No	Names of } SUTTEES, } and } Age. }	CAST	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
NUDDEAH: - - - 59—continued.	24.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Dhukinah De- binah - - } 40 Ghoornee, thana Cut- wally, zillah Nuddeah.	Brahmunees	Rughoenauth Sund- yal, a brahmin; by pro- fession a ghuttuck, or settler of marriages; possessed no property.	27 Aug. 1823	Santipore, darogah.	This woman had a child under 3 years of age, previous, how- ever, to the suttee, a near relation entered into the prescribed en- gagements, on stamp paper, to take care of the child. Case of sahamarana.
	25.	D <sup>o</sup> Gopeenee Das- sceah - - } 55 Thana Hunscolly, zil- lah D <sup>o</sup> .	Kaistnees	Gopeenath Mitr, a kaist; profession, ser- vice; possessed no pro- perty.	30 - - -	Sooksaugur, mohurer.	- - - - Ditto.
	26.	D <sup>o</sup> Andonee Debia - 45 and	Brahmunees	Ramchund Banoor- jea, a brahmin; pro- fession, service; pos- sessed 25 beegahs of lakheraj land, and a jumma of 115 rupees.	1 Sept. -	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup>	Neither of these two women had any children under 3 years of age. This was a case of saha- marana, or burning together with their husband's corpse.
	27.	D <sup>o</sup> Ram Ranees D <sup>o</sup> - 50 Ghogeah, thana Sook- saugur, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .					
	28.	D <sup>o</sup> Ruttan Munees Debiah - - } 30 Simlah, thana Ruma- ghaut, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Mudhoosooddhun Banoorjea; profes- sion, merchandize; pos- sessed 37 beegahs of lackheraj land, and te- jarut to the amount of 2,500 rupees.	7 - - -	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup>	This woman had a child under 3 years of age; previous, how- ever, to the suttee, a near relation entered into the prescribed en- gagements, on stamp paper, to take care of the child. This was a case of sahamarana, or burning together with the husband's corpse.
	29.	D <sup>o</sup> Beeloas Dasseeah } 30 Dhurmodha Bukeergat- chee, thana Hunrah, zil- lah D <sup>o</sup> .	Kaistnees	Seebchunder Sircar, a kaist; profession, ser- vice; possessed pro- perty to the value of 40 rupees.	11 - - -	Hunrah, mohurer.	This woman had no children under 3 years of age. This was a case of sahamarana, or burn- ing together with the husband's corpse.
	30.	D <sup>o</sup> Bana Soonduree } 20 Debia - - } Bukeergatchee, phandee Nuddeah, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	Brahmunees	Govind Chunder Mookerjee, a brahmin, profession, service; pos- sessed lands, &c. to the value of 1,000 rupees.	14 - - -	Nuddeah Phandee, phandeedar.	- - - - Ditto.
	31.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhuguwuttee } 60 Dasseeah - } Pauthkhola, thana Ra- naghaut, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	Kaistnees	Ramkishen Ghose, a kaist; profession, ser- vice; possessed 25 bee- gahs of land, and a jumma of 60 rupees.	15 - - -	Sooksaugur, darogah.	- - - - Ditto.
	32.	D <sup>o</sup> Koopee Dasseeah, 40 Doolubgatchee, thana Hunrah, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Sireeneeram, a kaist; profession, kistkaree; possessed no property.	18 - - -	Hunrah, mohurer.	- - - - Ditto.
	33.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhugwuthee Debia, 40 Moispor, thana Dow- lutgunge, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	Brahmunees	Huranund Roy, a brahmin; followed no profession; possessed 200 beegahs of lack- heraj land, &c.	4 Oct. -	Dowlutgunge, mohurer.	- - - - Ditto.
	34.	D <sup>o</sup> Tirpoorah Debia 22 Mulepotha, thana San- tipore, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Jugomohun Mooker- jeea, a brahmin; pro- fession, merchandize; possessed lackheraj lands, &c. to the value of 5,000 rupees	16 - - -	Santipore, darogah.	- - - - Ditto.
	35.	D <sup>o</sup> Ranees Dasseeah - 80 Goviadpoor, thana Huns- colly, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	Malonees	Ramhurry, a malo, a fisherman; profession, fisherman; possessed lackheraj lands, &c. to the value of 5,000 ru- pees.	16 - - -	Sooksaugur, darogah.	- - - - Ditto.

## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil- lahis	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTTEES,	and Age.	CAST	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	36.	Muss' Ras. Mupce } Debia - }	30	Brahmūnee	Ramdhun Banoorjeea, a brahmin; a preacher by profession; pos- sessed lands, &c. to the value of 141 rupees.	18 Oct. 1823	Meherpore, mohurer.	This woman had no children under 3 years of age. This was a case of sahamarana, or burning together with the husband's corpse.
	37.	D <sup>o</sup> Sukhee Debia } Bahadurpoor, thana Cutwally, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	50	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Fullick Chunder Mor- teer, a brahmin; pro- fession, service; pos- sessed a small quantity of lackheraj land.	20 - -	Nuddenh Phandee, phandeedar.	- - - Ditto.
	38.	D <sup>o</sup> Kishenpreah Debia, 45 and	50	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Sheeonauth Chāter- jeea, a brahmin; pro- fession, merchandize; possessed 68 beegahs of lackheraj lands, be- sides other property.	20 - -	Ughurdeep- darogah.	Neither of these two women had any children under 3 years of age. This was a case of saha- marana, or both of the women having burnt themselves with the husband's corpse.
	39.	D <sup>o</sup> Shunkuree Debia, 50 Deghan, thana Nyur- deep, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .						
	40.	D <sup>o</sup> Sackhu Soon- } duree Debia - }	40	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Casheenauth Moo- kerjeea, a brahmin; profession, merchand- ize; possessed 182 beegahs of lackheraj land and 800 rupees in cash.	28 - -	Sooksaugur, mohurer.	This woman had no children under 3 years of age. This was a case of sahamarana, or burning together with the husband's corpse.
	41.	D <sup>o</sup> Raj Ishwaree Debia, 80 Kutch Koolee, thana Hunrah, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .		D <sup>o</sup> - -	Rughonauth Bhuta- charyee, a brahmin; profession, service; possessed 8 beegahs of lackheraj land besides other property.	8 Nov. -	Hunrah, mohurer.	- - - Ditto.
	42.	D <sup>o</sup> Kaosobee Das } seea - - }	60	Chuthreen	Hurreh Kishen, chuthree; profession, service; possessed 163 beegahs of land, and drove a small trade.	10 - -	Sooksaugur, mohurer.	- - - Ditto.
	43.	D <sup>o</sup> Dasse Duseeah } Audooleeah, thana Sooksaugur, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	60	Kaistnee -	Gungaram Sircar, a kaist; profession, ser- vice; possessed no property.	16 - -	Sooksaugur, darogah.	- - - Ditto.
	44.	D <sup>o</sup> Purisuthee Debia, 50 Mumgonene, thana Hunscolly, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .		Brahmūnee	Kumlah Caunth Moo- kerjeea, a brahmin; followed no profession; possessed 500 rupees in cash and 50 beegahs of lackheraj land.	19 - -	Santipore, darogah.	- - - Ditto.
	45.	D <sup>o</sup> Ruthun Muneel } Debia - - }	50	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Sumboochunder Chow- dree, a brahmin; fol- lowed no profession; possessed 50 beegahs of lackheraj land and 700 rupees in cash.	20 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	- - - Ditto.
	46.	D <sup>o</sup> Sheeboo Soon- } duree Dassia - }	30	Teylin -	Frankishen, teylee; followed no profession; possessed 2,000 rupees in cash.	28 - -	Sooksaugur, jumadar.	- - - Ditto.
	47.	D <sup>o</sup> Tarawuthee Debia, 60 Burghatchee, thana Hunrah, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .		Brahmūnee	Radhakishen Moo- kerjeeah, a brahmin; possessed 100 beegahs of lackheraj land and 500 rupees in cash.	3 Dec. -	Hunrah, mohurer.	- - - Ditto.
	48.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhugwuth } Koolgatchee, thana Hunrah, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	60	Kaistnee -	Tottaram Dut, a kaist; profession, merchand- ize; possessed 2 bee- gahs of lackheraj land and 40 rupees in cash.	4 - -	Nuddeah Phandee, phandeedar.	- - - Ditto.

HINDOO WIDOWS IMMOLATED.

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DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTTEES, } and, Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burang.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	49.	Muss <sup>e</sup> Koosooleah } Dasseeah } - 44 Bulrampore, thana Ranaghaut, zillah Nud deah.	Kaistnee -	Hurchundur Mitr, a kaist; profession, service; possessed 31 beegahs of lakheraj land and a jumma.	10 Dec. 1823	Sooksaugur, moherer.	This woman had no children under 3 years of age. This was a case of sahamarana, or burning together with the husband's corpse.
	50.	D <sup>o</sup> Noyanee Dasseeah, 70 Saukhda, thana Go- burdungah, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	Teylia -	Ramjye Koond, a teylee; profession, doo- kandarree; possessed property to the value of 40 rupees and a jumma of 5 rupees.	14 - -	Goburdanga, moherer.	- - - Ditto.
	51.	D <sup>o</sup> Doorga Dasseeah, 80 Muttrapoor, thana Santipore, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	Naptin -	Ramhurry, a napith; profession, a barber; possessed property to the value of 12 rupees.	18 - -	Santipore, darogah.	- - - Ditto.
	52.	D <sup>o</sup> Poornanamee } Dasseeah } 32 Byncheera, P. Nud- deah, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	Kaistnee -	Kaleechurn Biswas, a kaist; profession, service; possessed pro- perty to the value of 50 rupees.	18 - -	Nuddeah Phandee, phandeedar.	This woman had a child under 3 years of age; previous, how- ever, to the suttee, a near rela- tion entered into the prescribed engagements, on stamp paper, to take care of the child. This was a case of sahamarana, or burning together with the hus- band's corpse.
	53.	D <sup>o</sup> Suruswuthee Debia, 60 Simla, thana Santi- pore, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	Brahminee	Chundeechurn Ba- noorjeea, a brahmin; followed no profession; possessed 200 beegahs of lakheraj land and about 7 or 800 rupees in cash.	18 - -	Santipore, darogah.	This woman had no children under 3 years of age. This was a case of sahamarana, or burning together with the husband's corpse.
	54.	D <sup>o</sup> Janookee Debia - 36 Chunderpoor, thana Goburdungah, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Munick Chunder Bhutacharjee, a brah- min; by profession a paojaree; possessed 30 beegahs of lakheraj lands, besides house- hold property.	18 - -	Goburdanga, moherer.	- - - Ditto.
	55.	D <sup>o</sup> Dasse Dasseea - 45 Tolubohce, thana Dowlutgunge, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	Teylin -	Sumboo Koond, a teylee; profession, do- kanduree; possessed property, valued 4 ru- pees 12 annas.	21 - -	Dowlutgunge, jumadar.	- - - Ditto.
	56.	D <sup>o</sup> Radhamonee Debia, 40 Nuz Santipore, thana Santipore, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	Brahminee	Doorguchurn Bhutta- charje, a brahmin; fol- lowed no profession; possessed 40 beegahs of lakheraj lands, be- sides other property to the value of 25 rupees.	25 - -	Santipore, darogah.	- - - Ditto.
	57.	D <sup>o</sup> Ban Iswuree Debia, 60 Kuttul Koolah, thana Sooksauger, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Gorachand Banoo- jeea, a brahmin; pro- fession, merchandize; possessed 200 beegahs of lakheraj land.	25 - -	Sooksauger, moherer,	- - - Ditto.
	58.	D <sup>o</sup> Kheymah Debia - 40 Sumuntha, thana Sooksauger, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Thakoore Doss Ba- noorjeeah, a brahmin; profession, merchan- dize; possessed 250 beegahs of lakheraj land, and was engaged in mercantile concerns with a capital of 5,000 rupees.	30 - -	Sooksauger, moherer.	- - - Ditto.
	59.	D <sup>o</sup> Ram Mune } Dasseea } 60 Dhukunpara, thana Cutwally, zillah D <sup>o</sup> .	Baroain -	Bisnath Dass, a bar- soee; profession, do- kandaree; possessed 2 huts, valued 10 ru- pees.	31 - -	Nuddeah Phandee, phandeedar.	- - - Ditto.

NUDDEAH - - - 59—continued.

## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued

Zil-lahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTTEES, } and Age.	CAST,	Names and Cast of their Husbands:	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction,	REMARKS.
	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Saumah Soondry, 35	Koik - -	Radhakaunt, mitter -	1 Jan. 1823	Tauzeeraut	Leaving 4 daughters and 2 sons, all above 7 years of age. Radhakaunt, mitter, had held landed property, which produced him 200 rupees per month, and was by profession a servant, on 40 rupees per month.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Tarramonee - - - 76	Brahmin -	Ramsoonder, roy - -	17 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Leaving 2 sons and 2 daughters, all above 24 years of age. Ramsoonder, roy, had held landed property, and was by profession a trader, which yielded him 100 rupees per month.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Joyah - - - - 80	Coyberth	Goberdhun, doss - -	20 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter, all above 42 years of age. Goberdhun, doss, was by profession a shopkeeper and labourer, which produced him 20 rupees per month.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Sunkerry - - - 55	Koik - -	Bhoyrob, chunder -	28 - -	Chitporé -	Leaving 5 sons and 4 daughters, all above 17 years of age. Bhoyrob, chunder ghost, was by profession a servant, on 30 rupees per month.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Dassee - - - - 19	Pode - -	Ramjeeburn, mistry -	31 - -	Tauzeeraut	Leaving no children. Ramjeeburn, mistry, was by profession a carpenter, which produced him 10 rupees per month.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Upoornah . . . 40	Joogy -	Tillock Chunder, joogy	10 Feb. -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Leaving one son, 22 years of age. Tillock Chunder, joogy, was by profession a weaver, which produced him 20 rupees per month.
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Sabeetrea - - - 59	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Ramchunder, purumunick.	10 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Leaving 1 son and 2 daughters, all above 22 years of age. Ramchunder, purumunick, was by profession a weaver; his monthly earnings were 15 rupees.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Sunkerry - - - 50	Brahmin -	Tillock Chunder, chatterjeea.	14 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Leaving 3 sons and 2 daughters, all above 18 years of age. Tillock Chunder, chatterjeea, had held bermotter land, which produced him 10 rupees per month, and was by profession a servant, on 15 rupees per month.
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Kistnomony/Dassee, 28	Sud Gope	Groonarain, paul - -	17 - -	Chitpore -	Leaving no children. Groonarain, paul, was by profession a servant or mookteear, on 6 rupees per month.
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Poornamah Dassee, 36	Byettee -	Cosseenauth, byetty -	23 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Leaving 2 sons and 1 daughter, all above 5 years of age. Cosseenauth, byetty, was by profession a drummer or bajawallah, which produced him 4 or 5 rupees per month.
	11.	D <sup>o</sup> Kistnomoney - - - 30	Koik - -	Ram Chund, ghose -	26 - -	Tauzeeraut	Leaving 1 son 3 years of age. An engagement was executed by Moothoornsofren, ghose, her husband's brother, for the care of the child. Ram Chund, ghose, had held kherajee and lakheraj lands, which produced him 50 rupees per month; was by profession a servant.
	12.	D <sup>o</sup> Kistnomoney - - - 70	Brahmin -	Ram Gopaul, bhutacharjee.	6 Mar. -	Chitpore -	Leaving 1 son aged 40 years. Ram Gopaul, butacharjee, had held bermotter land, which produced him 100 rupees per month.

DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-laha	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of SUTTEES,	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	13.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Nagaree -	70	Soonee -	Ballackram, shau -	13 Mar. 1823	Tauzeraut	Leaving 5 sons and 2 daughters, all above 22 years of age. Balluckram, shau, was by profession a trader, which produced him 100 rupees per month.
	14.	D <sup>o</sup> Soonder Mallah -	63	Kait -	Calla Chund, naug -	22 - -	D <sup>o</sup> -	Leaving no children. Calla Chund, naug, was by profession a servant, on 30 rupees per month.
	15.	D <sup>o</sup> Sree Mottee -	40	Brahmin -	Radhanauth, chatterjea.	1 Apr. -	D <sup>o</sup> -	Leaving 1 daughter and 1 son, their ages are 12 and 1½. An engagement was executed by Sumboo Chunder, mokerjea, her husband's relation, for the care of the child aged 1 year and 6 months. Radhanauth, chatterjea, had held bermotter land, which produced him 20 rupees per month.
	16.	D <sup>o</sup> Rattan Money -	50	Culloo -	Neeloo, culloo -	10 - -	Chitpore -	Leaving 1 son, 22 years of age. Neeloo, culloo, was by profession an oil seller, which produced him 29 rupees per month.
	17.	D <sup>o</sup> Kishered -	60	Sud Gope	Gourchurn, ghose -	15 - -	Nohazaree	Leaving 3 sons and 1 daughter, all above 30 years of age. Gourchurn, ghose, was by profession a labourer, which produced him 5 or 6 rupees per month.
	18.	D <sup>o</sup> Ubhoyah Dabbeah,	42	Brahmin -	Ramhurry, chuckerbutty.	9 May -	Chitpore -	Leaving no children. Ramhurry, chuckerbutty, had held bermotter land, which produced him 20 rupees per month.
	19.	D <sup>o</sup> Gourmonee Dossee,	50	Kait -	Collipershaud, chowdry	17 - -	D <sup>o</sup> -	Leaving 3 sons, all above 14 years of age. Collipershaud, chowdry, had held zemindary, which produced him 1,000 rupees annually.
	20.	D <sup>o</sup> Rammony -	35	Byeddy -	Chundermoney, doss -	22 June -	Tauzeraut	Leaving 1 son and 1 daughter, all above 14 years of age. Chundermoney, doss, had held zemindary, which produced him 100 rupees per month; and was by profession a servant, on 50 rupees per month.
	21.	D <sup>o</sup> Godpey Dabbeesh,	26	Brahmin -	Berjololl, gossin -	15 July -	Chitpore -	Leaving no children. Berjololl, gossin, had held bermotter land, and was by profession a juhmaney, or director of the funeral and other ceremonies, which altogether produced him 57 rupees per month.
	22.	D <sup>o</sup> Luckey -	70	Chassah Kyberth.	Gourchurn, day -	26 - -	Sulkeah -	Leaving 1 son and 2 daughters, all above 28 years of age. Gourchurn, day, was by profession a cultivator, which produced him 8 rupees per month.
	23.	D <sup>o</sup> Chettreesh -	60	Pode -	Bancharam, mondle -	27 - -	Tauzeraut	Leaving 1 son, 32 years of age. Bancharam, mondle, had held landed property, which produced him 35 rupees per month, and was by profession a servant, on 15 rupees per month.
	24.	D <sup>o</sup> Kuroesah -	51	Brahmin -	Ramtunoo, mokerjeea	27 Aug. -	Sulkeah -	Leaving 2 sons and 4 daughters, all above 18 years of age. Ramtunoo, mokerjeea, was by profession a servant, on 12 rupees per month.

SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA: 40—continued.

## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	No.	Names of SUTTEES.	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Durning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	25.	D <sup>o</sup> Heeramoney	60	Brahmin	Ramtunoo, chatterjeea	16 Sept. 1823	Tauzeraut	Leaving 2 daughters, all above 25 years of age. Ramtunoo, chatterjeea, was by profession a trader and seryant, which produced him 50 rupees per month.
	26.	D <sup>o</sup> Dporgamoney Dossea	45	Byeddy	Durpnarain, roy	17 - -	Chitpore	Leaving no children. Durpnarain, roy, was by profession a doctor, which produced him 100 or 150 rupees per month.
	27.	D <sup>o</sup> Kistmoney	60	Chundall	Nundram, lusker	20 - -	Tauzeraut	Leaving 2 sons, all above 35 years of age. Nundram, lusker, was by profession a trader, which produced him 50 rupees per month.
	28.	D <sup>o</sup> Sodrjeemoney	36	Brahmin	Ram Gopaul, chuck- erbutty.	20 - -	Sulkeah	Leaving 2 sons and 2 daughters, of several ages, viz. 14, 9, 3 and 2 years. Engagements were executed by Gour Mohun, chatterjeea, Ramdhun, chuckerbutty, and Juggernauth, chuckerbutty, her relations, for the care of the 2 children aged 3 and 2 years. Ram Gopaul, chuckerbutty, was by profession a jujemany, or director of the funeral and other ceremonies, which produced him 7 or 8 rupees per month.
	29.	D <sup>o</sup> Kuroonah, Mo- hery, Debbeah	60	D <sup>o</sup>	Bancharam, mokerjeea	26 - -	Chitpore	Leaving 5 sons and 1 daughter, all above 18 years of age. Bancharam, mokerjeea, had held zemindarry, which produced him 1,200 rupees annually.
	30.	D <sup>o</sup> Ubhoyah	70	Soonree	Dhununjoy, saudokhan	11 Oct. -	Tauzeraut	Leaving 4 sons, all above 30 years of age. Dhununjoy, saudokhan, was by profession a trader, which produced him 20 rupees per month.
	31.	D <sup>o</sup> Woomah Dabbeah	45	Brahmin	Radhanaut, banerjeeah	17 - -	Chitpore	Leaving 2 daughters, all above 20 years of age. Radhanaut, banerjeeah, was by profession a trader, which produced him 300 rupees per month.
	32.	D <sup>o</sup> Drapuddy	55	D <sup>o</sup>	Ramtunoo, chatterjeea	22 - -	Tauzeraut	Leaving 3 sons and 3 daughters, all above 12 years of age. Ramtunoo, chatterjeea, had held zemindarry, which produced him 100 rupees per month.
	33.	D <sup>o</sup> Betjessurry Dossea	70	Gowallah	Rampershaud, ghose	26 - -	Chitpore	Leaving 1 son, 30 years of age. Rampershaud, ghose, was by profession a milk seller, which produced him 12 rupees per month.
	34.	D <sup>o</sup> Jussodah	45	Nye	Rampershaud, nye	27 - -	Tauzeraut	Leaving no children. Rampershaud, nye, was by profession a shaving barber, which produced him 7 rupees per month.
	35.	D <sup>o</sup> Jugodumbah	50	Kyberth	Gourhurry, sircar	29 - -	D <sup>o</sup>	Leaving 2 sons, all above 30 years of age. Gourhurry, sircar, was by profession a seryant, and also a trader, which produced him 100 rupees per month.
	36.	D <sup>o</sup> Jaunkey	80	Brahmin	Bulram, banerjeea	30 - -	D <sup>o</sup>	Leaving 2 sons, all above 50 years of age. Bulram, banerjeea, had held lackheraj land, and was by profession a jujemany, or director of the ceremonies, which produced him 20 rupees per month.

DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Sl. No.	Names of SUTTEES.	Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
37.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Jussodah	70	Washerman	Doolal Dhobey	1-Nov. 1823	Tauzeraut	Leaving 2 daughters, all above 25 years of age. Doolal Dhobey was by profession a washerman, which produced him 10 rupees per month.
38.	D <sup>o</sup> Tarramoney Dab-beah	60	Brahmin	Luckeynarain, mokerjeea.	11 - -	Chitpore	Leaving no children. Luckeynarain, mokerjeea, was by profession a trader, which produced him 18 rupees per month.
39.	D <sup>o</sup> Harroney	70	Nye	Ramjeebun, nye	14 - -	Sulkeah	Leaving 3 sons, all above 25 years of age. Ramjeebun, nye, was by profession a shaving barber, which produced him 3 rupees per month.
40.	D <sup>o</sup> Kuroonah Mohee	75	Brahmin	Rugoonath, chuckerbutty.	16 - -	Tauzeraut	Leaving no children. Rugoonath, chuckerbutty, and held revenue land, which produced him 20 rupees per month.
41.	D <sup>o</sup> Cheemotty	25	Pode	Beeroo, pode	19 - -	D <sup>o</sup>	Leaving 1 daughter and 1 son, of several ages, viz. 4 and 2. An engagement was executed by Huldhur Bachaur, her husband's brother, for the care of these two children. Beeroo, pode, was by profession a cultivator, which produced him 10 rupees per month.
42.	D <sup>o</sup> Birmomohee	25	Koit	Suroop Chund, day	22 - -	Tauzeraut	Leaving no children. Suroop Chund, day, had held zemindarree, and was by profession a servant, which altogether produced him 30 rupees per month.
43.	D <sup>o</sup> Parbutty Dossee	60	D <sup>o</sup>	Doorgapershad, mitter	12 Dec.	D <sup>o</sup>	Leaving 3 sons and 1 daughter, all above 18 years of age. Doorgapershad, mitter, was by profession a servant, on 20 rupees per month.
44.	D <sup>o</sup> Rookooney	60	Brahmin	Ratlochun, turkolunkur.	12 - -	D <sup>o</sup>	Leaving 1 son, 20 years of age. Ramlochun, turkolunkur, had held bermotter land, and was by profession a servant, which altogether produced him 20 rupees per month.
45.	D <sup>o</sup> Teetoo	70	D <sup>o</sup>	Collipershad, bhuttacharjee.	19 - -	Sulkeah	Leaving 2 sons and 3 daughters, all above 20 years of age. Collipershad, bhuttacharjee, had held revenue land, which produced him 10 rupees per month.
46.	D <sup>o</sup> Goundaw	70	Joogy	Sohestaram, joogy	20 - -	Tauzeraut	Leaving 2 sons, all above 30 years of age. Sohestaram, joogy, was by profession a weaver, which produced him 10 rupees per month.
1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Duroputte	50	Kyest	Kalleepershad, bosc; servant.	14 Feb. 1823	Andreeadah	Voluntarily sacrificed herself by the ceremony of sahamarana, leaving a daughter of 32 years, in presence of the police darogah.
2.	D <sup>o</sup> Kumuck Dossa	29	D <sup>o</sup>	Hurrynaram, majoondar; servant.	21 - -	Nyehautty	In the mode prescribed by the Hindoo Shaster voluntarily sacrificed herself by the ceremony of sahamarana, leaving a son of 5 years; and the police officers were in attendance on the spot.
3.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhugvutty	54	Brahmin	Nubkishen, buttacharjee, pundit and jujmany.	25 Mar.	Baugeepore	This woman, leaving 2 sons, all above 20 years, sacrificed herself with her own free will, by the ceremony of sahamarana, in presence of the police officers of the thannah.

SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA: continued.

PERGUNNAHS:



## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-lahs	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTIEES, }	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	4.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Ruttun Money	80	Tolly	Neelakunt, dey, shop-keeper.	19 April 1823	Andreeadah	Leaving 2 sons and a daughter, all above 25 years; voluntarily sacrificed herself by the ceremony of sahamarana; the police darogah was on the spot.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Jussodah	85	Kyburth	Suhuseram, munnah; fishmonger.	20 - -	Bkpore	Voluntarily sacrificed herself, agreeably to the mode of the Hindoo Shaster, leaving 2 sons and a daughter, all above 30 years, by the ceremony of sahamarana, in presence of police officers of the thannah.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Kurramohtr	65	Brahmin	Ramhurry, mokerja; servant.	19 May -	Andreeadah	Voluntarily sacrificed herself by the ceremony of sahamarana, leaving 2 sons and 3 daughters, all above 27 years. The police darogah was present at the time and spot.
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Burmonwhee	28	Kyest	Gopee Mohun, kur; servant.	13 June -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Voluntarily sacrificed herself by the ceremony of sahamarana, leaving a daughter, 10 years of age; and the police darogah was in attendance at the ceremony.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Tukoboran Money,	45	Brahmin	Sheebchurn, banerja, gooroo and jujmany.	10 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	This woman, leaving 4 sons and 2 daughters, all above 16 years, voluntarily sacrificed herself by the ceremony of sahamarana, in presence of the local police officers of the thannah.
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Gungamony	68	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Ram Lochun, banerjah; servant.	1 July -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Both these women voluntarily sacrificed by the ceremony of sahamarana, on the funeral pile of their husbands, in presence of the police officers of the division, Gungamony leaving 3 sons; and Unnoo Poornah 2 daughters, all above 18 years.
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Unnoo Poornah	55					
	11.	D <sup>o</sup> Rummoney	40	Tolly	Saufulram, aundee	13 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Leaving a son of 16 years; voluntarily sacrificed herself by the ceremony of sahamarana, when the police darogah was in attendance.
	12.	D <sup>o</sup> Chittrah	52	Brahmin	Lokenauth, mullick; servant.	31 - -	Nyehautty	This woman, leaving 3 sons and 2 daughters, all above 14 years, sacrificed herself in presence of the police officers of the thannah, in pursuance of the mode of sahamarana.
	13.	D <sup>o</sup> Sunkery	50	D <sup>o</sup>	Sreenauth, banerja; beggary.	26 Aug. -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Leaving no issue; sacrificed herself voluntarily, by the ceremony of sahamarana, in presence of the local police officers of the thannah.
	14.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhagowbutty	60	Kyest	Ramlochun, datt; merchant.	26 - -	Andreeadah	This woman, leaving 4 sons and 2 daughters, all above 20 years, sacrificed herself voluntarily by the ceremony of sahamarana, in presence of the police officers of the thannah.
	15.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhugowutty	60	Bramin	Nurd Kishore, banerja; maintained on the produce of the lakhirje.	24 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Leaving a son and a daughter, all above 18 years; sacrificed herself voluntarily, by the ceremony of sahamarana, in the presence of the police officers of the thannah.

# HINDOO WIDOWS IMMOLATED.

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## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTTEES,	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
#4 PERGUNNAHS: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11—continued.	16.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Judissury	54	D <sup>o</sup>	Sittaram Nyabagees, pundit, and maintained by the produce of the laukerauj land.	22 Oct. 1823	Nyehautty	Leaving 2 sons and 3 daughters, all above 14 years. Sacrificed herself agreeably to the mode of the Hindoo Shaster, by the ceremony of sahamarana, before the police darogah of the thannah.
	17.	D <sup>o</sup> Takorun Dossee,	50	D <sup>o</sup>	Neemy <sup>t</sup> Churn, mo-kerja, servant.	22 Nov. -	D <sup>o</sup>	Voluntarily sacrificed herself by the ceremony of sahamarana, leaving 1 son and 2 daughters, all above 17 years, in presence of the police officers of the place.
	18.	D <sup>o</sup> Chitter Money.	40	Kyest	Paurbutty Churn, ghose, servant.	22 - -	D <sup>o</sup>	Voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of the husband, by the ceremony of sahamarana, leaving one son and a daughter, both above 15 years. The police darogah made the prescribed inquiry on his being present on the spot.
	19.	D <sup>o</sup> Kirpatollee	30	Brahmin	Sreenath, mo-kerja, servant.	12 Dec. -	D <sup>o</sup>	No offspring. Sacrificed herself voluntarily, by the ceremony of sahamarana, after the prescribed inquiry of the police darogah
	20.	D <sup>o</sup> Kunuck Money	45	Kyest	Gungaharam, sain, servant.	25 - -	Andreeadah	This woman left 2 sons and 4 daughters, all above 8 years of age. Burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, voluntarily, when the police darogahs were on the spot.
	21.	D <sup>o</sup> Rausmoney Dossee,	55	D <sup>o</sup>	Nurhurty, dutt, servant.	27 - -	Bagupore	Leaving a son and three daughters, all above 12 years of age. Sacrificed herself voluntarily, by the ceremony of sahamarana, in presence of the police darogah of the spot.
BARASUT: 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Soorjmony	22	Brahmin	Muddun Mohun, bhutacharjee, pundit, brahmin, maintained by his father; no ostensible profession.	8th July 1823	Busheekhat	Leaving a daughter, aged about 6 months, in the care of her father-in-law.

**ABSTRACT STATEMENT, exhibiting the Age of the Hindoo Women who have burnt themselves on the Funeral Piles of their Husbands, in the several Districts within this Division, during the Year 1823.**

DISTRICTS.	Average Age of the Women who have sacrificed themselves.						TOTAL.
	Above 50.	50.	40, and upwards.	30, and upwards.	20, and upwards.	Under 20.	
Burdwan	22	4	8	5	6	-	45
Jungle Mehal	14	4	3	4	2	-	27
Midnapore	4	3	5	-	3	-	15
Jessore	3	2	2	4	2	-	14
Nuddeah	22	8	15	7	7	-	59
Hooghly	38	18	11	6	6	2	81
#4 Pergunnahs	11	3	4	1	2	-	21
Barasut	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Suburbs of Calcutta	25	5	6	5	4	1	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>309</b>

## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zillahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of SUTTEES,	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands,	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Adhur Daie,	52	Mainta	Bimbadhur Dass, maintee.	3 Feb. 1823	Pahrajepoor	Requires no particular remarks. The husband was a petty mahajun, and had a small portion of lakeraj land.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Hoochlee	35	Gola	Ruggoo Beworts	15 - -	Muttoo	The husband was a servant of the Rajah of Al, and the case requires no particular remark.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Aillak	60	Maintee	Soodursun Pulnack, maintee.	23 - -	Hurryharpore	The husband was a cultivator, no remarks required.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Nultee	18	Kundra	Uynee Mullik, kundra	1 Mar. -	Asserrassur	The husband was a common labourer.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Pudma	17	Brahmin	Neelkunt Teharee, brahmin.	25 - -	Hurryharpore	The husband supported himself by begging.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Jusswuntee	49	Kothree	Suntoo Raee, kelkree	24 April -	Asserrassur	The husband lived by service.
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Pudma	40	Rajpoot	Mahdul Rae, rajpoot	13 May -	Muttoo	The husband lived by service and cultivation.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Doorpottee	60	Chassa	Ruggoo Manjee, chassa	16 - -	Peeply	The husband was a labourer and cultivator.
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Mankee	20	Brahmin	Gungadhur Panee, brahmin.	17 - -	Teeram	The husband lived by begging.
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Loorunjee	50	Khundyta	Mahdee Rawut, khundyte.	18 - -	Hurryharpore	The husband lived by cultivation.
	11.	D <sup>o</sup> Joomona	56	Brahmin	Byragie Punda, brahmin	14 July -	Jahajepore	The husband lived by begging.
	12.	D <sup>o</sup> Seriswuttee	75	D <sup>o</sup>	Sudae Das, brahmin	14 Aug. -	Peeply	The husband was a poor man. The ceremony was performed without any intimation being given to the police. The son of the deceased, and the serburakar and choeckee of the village, having been called upon to answer for this neglect, alleged their ignorance of the regulation, (distance from the thannah, 7 coss), &c. and were discharged with a reprimand.
	13.	D <sup>o</sup> Joma	14	Khundyte	Soojun Munnee Bullear Sing, khundyte.	3 - -	Teerun	In this case the sacrifice was illegal, on account of the age of the widow. The police darogah and the relations were summoned to account for their conduct in permitting it, and the following remarks will explain my reasons for not deeming them liable to any punishment on the occasion:—The act appears to have been perfectly voluntary on the part of the girl, and even in opposition to the wishes and advice of her relations. After performing the previous ceremonies, she walked in the usual manner, unaided by any one, three times round the pit in which the body of her husband was burning, and then threw herself amidst the flames into the pit. The relations declared that they were totally ignorant of the sacrifice being in such cases prohibited, either by their own Shasters, or by our Regulations; and from the extreme ignorance and rudeness of the inhabitants of that portion of the district, (the Raj of Coofung), I am fully disposed to believe them. The darogah's excuse is, that he was totally ignorant of the illegality of the act; and that further, there was no copy of the nizamat orders of 29 April 1813, at the thannah, which unfortunately happens to be the case. On inquiry, it appeared that copies of these, with the other orders respecting suttees, had been duly issued to the different thannahs at the time of their receipt, but from some cause or other no Persian copy of the orders of 29 April 1813 was retained in the magistrate's office, and the thannah of Teerun, in which this case occurred, having with all the records been burnt down by the Coofung rebels in 1817. No copy of the orders of 29 April were sent to the thannah when Mr. Impey, after the destruction of the thannah and records, sent out copies of the other orders regarding suttees, &c. The present darogah was appointed long after the burning of the thannah, and having never before held a similar office, could scarcely have been aware of the existence of such orders, and is therefore in my opinion blameless. I need scarcely add, that the defect has now been supplied, and that all the thannahs now possess copies of the different orders.
	14.	D <sup>o</sup> Sobha	60	Brahmin	Gopal Misr, brahmin	29 - -	Afressur	The husband was a poor man, and the case attended with no circumstance deserving remark.

# HINDOO WIDOWS IMMOLATED.

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## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	No.	Names of SUTTEES.	and Age.	CAST	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS
CUTTACK COMMISSIONER.	15.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Ruhasie	45	Maintee	Soodershun Das, main-tee.	10 Sep. 1823	Teerun	The husband was a joint proprietor of a mouza. Information was sent to the thannah of the woman's intention to be a suttee, but the ceremony was over before the police officers reached the spot. The sacrifice appeared to be perfectly voluntary and regular.
	16.	D <sup>o</sup> Doorgah	20	Khundyte	Pudum Churn Rah, khundyte.	11 Oct. -	Hurryharpore	In this case information was sent to the thannah of the widow's intention to become a suttee, but from the distance a considerable delay occurred in the arrival of the police officers, and the widow remarked that the corpse of her husband must become putrid before their arrival, and she accordingly requested that the relations would in the mean time burn her husband's corpse, that she herself would wait; this was done on the arrival of the police officers. The widow still preserving her resolution to sacrifice herself, she was burnt on a pile with the mala or beads of her deceased husband, she not being of the brahmin cast. The sacrifice was I conceive perfectly legal; the husband was khundyte, and zemindar of a small gurah.
	17.	D <sup>o</sup> Jouhuree	35	Brahmin	Nubeen Maintee, brahmin.	20 Oct. -	Bhudruck	In this case the ceremony was performed without information being given to the police officers. The widow appears to have sacrificed herself in opposition to the remonstrances of her friends, she left a child 4 years old, which the relations bound themselves to support.
	18.	D <sup>o</sup> Dalmée	30	D <sup>o</sup>	Soodur Sunkur, brahmin.	30 Oct. -	Pahrajepore	The husband was a poorahib.
	19.	D <sup>o</sup> Mookhta	60	Maintee	Dusruth. Maintee, maintee.	22 Dec. -	Peeply	The husband was a petty zumeendar.
JOINT MAGISTRATE OF KHOORDAH.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Urvocha Deye	75	Khundyte	Ghunesham Mahapatur, khundyte, surburakar or revenue officer of mouza Neechlapara.	20 Jan. 1823	Thannah Khoordah.	None of these cases were attended with any circumstances requiring remark; but it may be proper to mention the following case in which the sacrifice was not completed, the widow having quitted the fire and made her escape. The husband was pateedas, a brahmin, resident of Sreerameheenderpoor, Saisum Purgannah. Rahang, in the thannah of Pooree, died on 25th August 1823, and his widow Mussumut Mune, aged 50, declared her intention of becoming a suttee, and repeated her declaration in presence of the police officers. In pursuance of this intention she, on the 26th, went through the usual ceremonies, and threw herself into the burning pit where the body of her husband was consuming, but almost immediately leapt out and made her escape. She was severely but not dangerously burnt, and an engagement was taken from the managers of the village binding themselves that she should be taken care of and proper remedies applied. Whether she has been received by her family has not been ascertained.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Lube Deyee	55	D <sup>o</sup>	Dusruthee Bhunj, khundyte and cultivator.	29 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup>	
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Jumna	50	Brahmin	Esur Mahapatur, brahmin; punda of the temple of Bhoenesur.	5 April -	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup>	
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Lukkhee	22	Muhtee	Bulbhunder, muhtee, byelkurn and surburakar of gurah Purnchul.	8 May -	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup>	
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Puddoi	40	D <sup>o</sup>	Culpturoo Uleeboodhee, muhtee; a servant of Raja Raachunder Deo.	24 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup>	
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Bresakha	31	D <sup>o</sup>	Nohrain Muhtee, muhtee and labourer	22 Oct. -	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup>	
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Chundurtna	65	D <sup>o</sup>	Huree, muhtee, oria witee.	30 Jan. -	D <sup>o</sup> Pooree	
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Chadow	45	Brahmin	Junesur Bur Punda, brahmin; surburakursam, kur Kishenpoor.	19 Mar. -	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup>	
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Moochee	68	D <sup>o</sup>	Bishonath Mahapatur, brahmin; priest, and holder of some rent-free land.	19 July -	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup>	
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Choono	67	Gor	Gowrang Dos Gor, dulace of a gurah, Khoohree.	14 - -	D <sup>o</sup> Banpoor	
	11.	D <sup>o</sup> Mookta	45	Brahmin	Balunku Misur, brahmin, and holder of some rent-free lands.	15 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup>	

## DIVISION OF CALCUTTA—continued.

Zillahs	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of SUTTEES, and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
BALASORE	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Indrahnee - - 27	Brahmin	Degamber Missur, brahmin, aged 32 years.	26 Apr. 1823	Thannah Sorac, chooramun.	This suttee was neither pregnant, or in a state of defilement, and had neither been intoxicated or instigated by others; she had a son, whom she intrusted to the charge of Man Govind, the elder brother of her husband. Her husband, Degamber Missur, possessed a sufficient competency, and obtained his livelihood by employing himself as a poorohut and a cultivator. The said suttee burnt herself with the body of her husband of her own free will and consent. The words in which she replied to the darogah, who attempted to dissuade her from her purpose, marked her unalterable resolution. "I burn, with the hope of obtaining pardon of my sins, along with the body of my husband, who to my fancy is still alive, as by the death of my husband I consider myself as dead, and consequently I feel no regret in committing myself to the flames; after due observance of the rules prescribed by the Shasters, I shall obtain forgiveness for suicide, and free myself of any like attached thereto."

## DIVISION OF DACCA.

BACKERGUNGE	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Tareenee - - 45	Byde	Kishen Mungul, muj-mooddar, byde.	8 Jan. 1823	Kutwalee Parah.	It appears from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left 5 children, viz. 2 sons and 3 daughters, the youngest is a daughter, about 7 years old, and that she was not with child; the husband was by profession a doctor; he possessed no landed property, and was in indigent circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified in the preceding column.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Dyah Mohee - 55	Soodder	Roopchunder Duss, sooder.	13 Feb. -	Tugraugh	It appears from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left no children, and that she was not with child; the husband was by profession a farmer; he possessed no landed property, and was in very indigent circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified in the preceding column.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Poospmala - - 60	Kyte	Neilkunt Doss, kyte	29 - -	Angareeah	It appears from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left 3 sons and 2 daughters, the youngest is a daughter about 20 years old, and that she was not with child; the husband was by profession a farmer, he possessed no landed property, and was in indigent circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the above date.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Teerpoorah - - 40	Brahmin	Casseenauth Bau-rooree, brahmin.	21 Mar. -	Kutwalee Parah.	It appears from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left 5 sons and 2 daughters; the youngest daughter, who is about 2 years old, has been made over to the charge of Bishen Ram Baurooree, her uncle, who has entered into the necessary engagements to bring her up, and that the deceased was not with child; the husband possessed no landed property, and was in indigent circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free will, on the date specified in the preceding column.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Poornema - - 30	Kyte	Ramkunh Ghose, kyte.	25 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	It appears from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left no children, and that she was not with child. The husband was a farmer, he possessed no landed property, and was in indigent circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified above.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> PaurbutteeDebear, 35	Brahmin	Ramgunga, chuck-erbutty, brahmin.	2 Apr. -	D <sup>o</sup> -	It appears from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left a son aged about 16 years, and that she was not with child; the deceased possessed no landed property, and was in indigent circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband of her own free accord, on the above date.

HINDOO WIDOWS IMMOLATED.

Division of Dacca—continued.

Zil-laha.	No.	Names of SUTTEES.	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of Her Husband.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
BACKERGUNGE: - - 11—continued.	7.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Jussodah	50	Kyte	Ratohurry Mujmooadur, kyte	7 Apr. 1823	Angareeah	It appears from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left 2 sons, the eldest is about 25, and the other 20 years old; and that she was not with child. The deceased was by profession a farmer, he possessed no landed property, and was in indigent circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date above specified.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Beemoolah	59	D <sup>o</sup>	Ramguttee Dutt, kyte	2 Sept. -	Tugrauh	It appears from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left no minor children, and that she was not with child. The husband was by profession a farmer, he possessed no landed property, and was in very indigent circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date above specified.
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Bindrah	60	Chundaut	Succheeram Hauldaul, chundaul.	3 Oct. -	Killa Cally	It appears from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left no minor children, and that she was not with child. The husband was by profession a farmer, he possessed no landed property, and was in indigent circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the above date.
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Rajessore	35	Kyte	Gopeenauth Ghose, kyte.	5 - -	Cutchooah	It appears from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left no children, and that she was not with child. The husband was a farmer, he possessed no landed property, and was in indigent circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date above specified.
	11.	D <sup>o</sup> Roopmala	30	Byde	Ram Ruttun Sein, byde.	13 Dec. -	Kutwalee Parah.	It appears from the darogah's report, that the deceased has left no minor children, and that she was not with child. The husband was by profession a doctor, he possessed no landed property, and was in very indigent circumstances. The deceased burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, of her own free accord, on the date specified in the preceding column.
CHITTAGONG					- - None. - -			
NOACOLLY: - - - - 3.	1.	Unknown	-	Shoodra	Chutternarain, shoodro	12 Jan. 1823	Luckipoor	This woman was burnt on the funeral pile of her husband, without the knowledge of the police darogah. Purtabaarain, brother of the deceased husband, and others, who were present at the suttee, have been summoned, for the purpose of inquiring into the reason of their allowing the woman to be burnt without the sanction of the police. From the report received from the darogah, it appears they have absconded.
	2.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Pattoonee	40	Joogey	Kirbynarain, joogey	4 Mar. -	Begungunge	This woman was buried with the remains of her husband, in compliance to her own wishes. The deceased had sufficient property to support herself decently; she had no issue.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Canchunee	16	D <sup>o</sup>	Tupisseram	7 May. -	D <sup>o</sup>	D <sup>o</sup>
CITY Dacca: - - 14.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Sonna, alias Doorga	75	Byde	Bydenauth, sein	4 Feb. 1823	Rajabary	This sacrifice took place according to the ceremony of sahamarana. Mussumat Sonna Malla, alias Doorga, had no infant children. The police officers were present at the time. Her husband's profession was that of a Bengalee mohurer. He had a petty talook of his own.

## DIVISION OF DACCA—continued.

Zillahs	No.	Names of SUTTEES, and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	2.	Muss <sup>l</sup> Obhyea - 66	Soodut	Ramsunker, bosc - -	25 Feb. 1823	Sotaghur -	This sacrifice took place according to the ceremony of sahamarana. Mussumut Obhyea had no infant children. Her husband's profession was that of a Bengal sircar, and he held a petty talook of his own. The police officers were not present at the time.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Párbúttý - 65	Brahmin -	Rámmeráing - - -	8 Mar. -	Mullatgunge	This sacrifice took place according to the ceremony of sahamarana. Mussumut Párbúttý had no infant children. The police officers were present at the time; and her husband was a pundit Brahmin, and held a petty talook of his own.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Cally Debbea - 25	D <sup>o</sup> -	Purmamund, bhut-tacharge.	20 - -	D <sup>o</sup> -	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamarana. Mussumut Cally Debbea had no children. The police officers were present at the time. Her husband was a pundit Brahmin, held a petty talook of his own, but did not follow any profession.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Obhyea - 50	Soodur -	Dhúmanjoy, kurnkar	6 April -	D <sup>o</sup> -	This sacrifice took place according to the ceremony of sahamarana. The police officers were present at the time. Her husband was a blacksmith.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Surbomungolahi - 45	Brahmin -	Rubulochun, banoorjea	31 May -	Rajabury	This sacrifice took place according to the ceremony of sahamarana. The police officers were present at the time. The husband, of Mussumut Surbomungolahi had been in the service of a zemindar as a Bengal mohurer.
CITY DACCA	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhyrubbee - 35	Byde -	Ramsoonder, sein - -	1 June -	Mullatgunge	This sacrifice took place according to the ceremony of sahamarana. Mussumut Bhyrubbee had 2 sons and 3 daughters; the youngest of them was about 23 days old. The prescribed engagement was entered into by Ramjewun, sein, the brother of her husband, who accordingly took charge of the child. The police officers were present at the time. Her husband had no property of his own.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Luckheepreeah - 50	D <sup>o</sup> -	Hurry Narain, sein -	12 - -	Rajabury	This sacrifice took place with the ceremony of sahamarana. The husband of the widow was a well educated man. His profession was a native doctor, or kuberaaj. The police officers were present at the time.
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Tarramoney - 32	Brahmin -	Bydeenauth, chuckerbutty.	22 - -	D <sup>o</sup> -	This sacrifice took place with the ceremony of sahamarana. Mussumut Tarramoney had 3 sons and 2 daughters; the youngest of them was about 2 years old. The prescribed engagement was entered into by Ramsoondur, chuckerbutty, the uncle of the widow, who accordingly took charge of the child. The police officers were present at the time. Her husband was a zeezmany Brahmin, and did not follow any profession.
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Nubodoorja - 60	D <sup>o</sup> -	Ramkant, chuckerbutty	27 - -	Jemalpoor.	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamarana. Mussumut Nubodoorja had no infant child. The police officers were in attendance at the time. Her husband was a zeezmany Brahmin, and held a petty talook of his own.

HINDOO WIDOWS IMMOLATED.

DIVISION OF DACCA—continued.

Zillahs.	No.	Names of SUITEES, and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
CITY DACCA.	11.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Dydmye - - 18	Byde - -	Ramdyal, sein - - -	8 July 1823	Rajabary	This sacrifice took place agreeably to the ceremony of sahamarana. Mussumut Dydmye had no children. The police were present at the time; and her husband's profession was a Bengal mohurer.
	12.	D <sup>o</sup> Surrestuty - - 25	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Ramkishen, sein - - -	21 - - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	This sacrifice took place according to the ceremony of sahamarana. Mussumut Surrestuty had no children. The police officers were present at the time; and her husband has been in the service of a zemindar as a Bengal mohurer.
	13.	D <sup>o</sup> Luleeta - - - 18	Sahoo - -	Luckhecaunt, saho	11 Sept. -	Mulfutgunge	This sacrifice took place according to the ceremony of sahamarana. Mussumut Luleeta had no children. The police officers were present at the time; and her husband's profession was a shop-keeper.
	14.	D <sup>o</sup> Surbomungla - - 18	Byde - -	Ruttunmoney, gopt -	10 Nov. -	Rajabary	This sacrifice took place according to the ceremony of sahamarana. Mussumut Surbomungla had no children. The police officers were in attendance at the time. Her husband had been in the service of a zemindar as an attorney.
DACCA JELALPORE.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Rutton, Maulah of Mouza Bulhomaree - - - 45	Brahmin -	Shibchund, bhutta-charge; 65 years of age.	23 Feb. 1823	Mursoodpore	The darogah's report states that the woman had 5 sons and 3 daughters; the sons from 1 year of age to 22 years, the daughters from 5 to 18. The infant son was placed under the care and charge of the wife of the eldest son of the woman; and for its suitable maintenance an engagement was entered into by her and her husband, who possesses a talook and other property sufficient for the purpose. The widow burnt with the body of her husband the day subsequent to his decease. The ceremony was voluntary, and performed, in all respects, in conformity to the religion of the parties.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Byrabby - - - 45	Kahest -	Rampersaud, buxshee	14 Mar. 1823	Boosna -	This woman left no children. She burnt on the funeral pile of her husband 2 days subsequent to his demise, and with his body. Every precaution was taken that the ceremony was performed according to the Hindoo law, and the instructions of government.
MYMUNSIING				None.			
SYLHET.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Mohamyah - - about 30	Brahmin -	Kishnanund Sirmah, brahmin	12 Jan. 1823	Thanah Lushkerpore.	The police officers were in attendance during the ceremony. Profession, "jajnee." Pays annual revenue to government, 13 rupees.



## DIVISION OF DACCA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of SUTTEES, } and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
TIPPERAH.	1.	Mess <sup>t</sup> Aumundie - - 40	Joogy	Ajoodharam, joogy, aged 50 years.	2 Jan. 1823	Thurlah	Sahamarana, without being in any way inebriated, and in conformity with the Shaster; buried alive at the same time with her deceased husband, in the presence of the darogah and Teeta Ghazee, burkundaze; died, leaving issue, 1 son and 2 daughters, 1 daughter aged 20 years, and the other aged 8 years; the son aged 12 years. Profession, garisty; reported to have been in low circumstances.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Surrurukia - - 25	Kahest	Soodharam Ghosse, kahest, aged 50 years.	2 - -	Cusbah	Sahamarana, without being in any way inebriated, and in conformity with the Shaster; burned at the same time with her deceased husband, in the presence of Hurry Kishen, mohurrer of the thannah; died, leaving issue, 3 daughters, the eldest aged 9 years, the second 6 years, the third 3 years. Profession, garisty; reported to have been in respectable circumstances.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Biddee - - 21	Sahoo	Ruitor, saho, aged 45 years.	11 - -	Cutwally	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> burned at the same time with her deceased husband, in the presence of Ratschundar, acting jemadar, and Chund Sing, burkundaze of the Cutwally; died without issue. Profession, shopkeeper; reported to have been in respectable circumstances.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Arrahunee - - 18	Sooder	Ramdun, sooder, aged 25 years.	21 Feb. -	Cusbah	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> burned at the same time with her deceased husband, in the presence of Chaund Gaza, burkundaze. The superior police officers of the thannah happened to be absent on duty at the time that the above ceremony took place. Profession, carpenter; reported to have been in low circumstances.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Soressoty - - 60	Joogy	Bhajyenath, joogy, aged 80 years.	10 April -	Thurlah	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> buried alive at the same time with her deceased husband, in the presence of Gooroo Doss Sein, mohurrer, and Narain Sing, burkundaze of the thannah; died, leaving issue, 3 sons; first, aged 40 years; second, aged 30; the third, aged 15 years. Profession, garisty; reported to have been in low circumstances.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Shoobhuddiah - 20	Sooder	Nilimoney Keer, sooder, aged 35 years.	29 May -	Daudcondy	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> burned at the same time with her deceased husband, in the presence of Govind Sing, burkundaze of the thannah; died without issue. Profession, tradesman; reported to have been in respectable and rather affluent circumstance.
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Surrurukia - - 44	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Aukootram, sooder -	1 June -	Thurlah	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> burned at the same time with her deceased husband, in the presence of Fikar Ghazee, acting burkundaze of the thannah; died without issue. Profession, garisty; reported to have been in good circumstances.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Doolabah - - 27	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Ramsun, sooder, aged 32 years.	9 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	- - - Ditto.
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Rookoonah - - 60	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Moolookchaund, sooder, aged 98 years.	15 Sept. -	Cusbah	D <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> burned at the same time with her deceased husband, in the presence of Hurry Kishen, mohurrer of the thannah; died, leaving issue, 2 sons; one aged 17 years, the other 7 years. Profession, d <sup>o</sup> ; and reported to have been in good circumstances.

DIVISION OF MOORSHEDABAD.

Zillah.	No.	Names of SUTTEES, and Age	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Potter Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
BEERBHOOM.	1.	Muss <sup>r</sup> Ojas Munnee } 80 Debeea.	Brahmin.	Lokenut, chaterjee, writer and labourer,	12 Jan. 1823	Kusbañ -	From the darogah's report, it appears that the aforesaid Ojas Munnee Debeea, of her own free will, burnt herself along with her husband's corpse, and that there existed no prohibitory reasons for her becoming a suttee.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Gunga Munnee - 22	Koithen -	Kenaram Doss, koit, writer and farmer.	14 - -	Afzulpoor	From the darogah's report, it appears that the aforesaid Gunga Munnee, of her own free will, burnt herself along with her husband's corpse, and that there existed no prohibitory reasons for her becoming a suttee.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Ray Butta - 45	Ugoria -	Kushenat Roy, ugoree, cultivator.	17 Feb. -	Kusbañ -	From the darogah's report, it appears that the aforesaid Ray Butta, of her own free will, burnt herself along with her husband's corpse, and that there existed no prohibitory reasons for her becoming a suttee.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Choorá Munnee - 29	Buneeane	Sheeboó Hujia, buneeá, or shopkeeper and cultivator.	12 April +	Shakodee-poor.	From the darogah's report, it appears that the aforesaid Choorá Munnee, of her own free will, burnt herself along with her husband's corpse, and that there existed no prohibitory reasons for her becoming a suttee.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Juggutesuree } Thakooranee }	Brahmines - 70	Rampersad, mokerjeea, service.	7 Nov. +	Reogong -	From the darogah's report, it appears that the aforesaid Juggutesuree. Thakooranee, of her own free will, burnt herself along with her husband's corpse, and that there existed no prohibitory reasons for her becoming a suttee.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Purmesuree - 80	Kolonee -	Lochun, koloo, cultivator.	11 Dec. -	Kishennugin.	From the darogah's report, it appears that the aforesaid Purmesuree, Kolonee, of her own free will, burnt herself along with her husband's corpse, and that there existed no prohibitory reasons for her becoming a suttee.

*N. B.*— Besides the above, on the 14th June 1823, Mussurhut Ulunga, the widow of Joogosur Sahoo, who died within the thannah jurisdiction of Mulkuttee; determined to burn herself, and ascended the funeral pile along with her husband's corpse; but after being somewhat singed in different parts of her body, she fearfully desisted, and though, in consequence, she lost her cast, she was supported by her relatives. It appears, however, that two days after she died a natural death, probably from the burns she had received, and that she left 2 young children, one aged 3 years and the other six months, both of whom were taken charge of by the father-in-law of the deceased (Runtry Saw) who has executed the necessary engagement upon stamp paper.

BHAUGULROBE.	1.	Muss <sup>r</sup> Teofa - 14	Brahminia -	Ramlol Shokue, cast brahmin; doctor; a man of property in Moorshedabad, where he died after a long illness.	30 Nov. 1823	Lokmanpore.	This woman's husband died at Moorshedabad, and she burnt herself on the evening of the day on which she received the intelligence of his death. As she was under the age prescribed by the orders of government of 4th Oct. 1814, and moreover of a cast, the widows of which are prohibited by the Shasters from burning on any pile other than of their husbands, the magistrate thought it his duty to commit for trial the principal persons who assisted at the ceremony. The case was tried at the last sessions of the court of circuit; and in consequence of a difference of opinion between the judge and his law officers respecting the sentence, has been referred to the nizamut adawlut. The sacrifice was perfectly voluntary, no unfair means having been used to induce the widow to burn herself.
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## DIVISION OF MOORSHEDABAD—continued.

Zil-laha.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTIEES, }	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
MONGHYR: - - 1.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Radho Davie	36	Brahmin	Joymungue, brahmin	12 Apr. 1823	Gagae	The husband of Mussumut Radho Davie is said to have been a resident of Napaul, and to have been in respectable circumstances, gaining a livelihood by performing the ceremonies of his religion. At the time of his death he was on a pilgrimage to Jugernaut.
	DINGEPORE - - - - -					- - None. - -		
MALDA: - - - 2.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Kylossee Debea,	40	Brahmin	Chundey Churn Chatterjea, brahmin.	30 Oct. 1823	Thannah Cutlea Chuck.	It appeared from the report of the darogah, and the inquiry of the late joint magistrate, that the suttee took place in conformity to the Hindoo law. The woman was burnt with the corpse of her husband; she had not any children, and had property sufficient to support her during her life.
CITY OF MOORSHEDABAD: - 2.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Goluck Munee	52	Brahmin	Kalee Shunker Roy, brahmin.	11 Apr. 1823	Mauncolah Bazar.	Kalee Shunker Roy appears, from the darogah's report, to have been a zumindar of 6½ annas shares of Pergunnah Casheepore, from the revenue of which he defrayed the expenses of his establishment. Mussumut Goluck Munee burned with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of police officers, by the ceremony of sahamarana. No legal obstacle to her becoming a suttee existed.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Ruttun Munee	55	D <sup>o</sup>	Rauj Kishore Chuckerontee, brahmin.	16 Dec. 1823	Mauncolah Bazar.	It appears from the darogah's report, that the deceased held a situation as gomastah to zumindar in the Mofussil, by which means he procured a subsistence. Mussumut Ruttun Munee burned with the corpse of her husband, in the presence of police officers, by the ceremony of sahamarana. No legal obstacle to her becoming a suttee existed.
PURNEAH - - - - -					- - None. - -			No suttees have taken place during the year.
RAJSHAHYE - - - - -					- - None. - -			
RUNGPORE: - 1.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Needyza	30	Napit	Kassee Doss, napit; barber, poor.	16 Mar. 1823	Fooreembaree.	This woman burnt, of her own accord, on the funeral pile, and with the body of her husband, leaving a married daughter, age unknown. It does not appear that any thing was administered to cause intoxication or insensibility. The darogah was in attendance.
COMMISSIONER OF RUNGPORE: - 1.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Bhobeeha Dyebah	40	Brahmin	Bhut Serma	3 Aug. 1823, or 20 Srabun 1830	Thannah Gowaiparee Assuckauggur.	It appears from the report, that the widow in this case leapt into the burning pile when on fire, and was consumed. Notice of this suttee was not given to the darogah, and the parties being emigrants from Assam, fled to that country on being called to account for the omission.

DIVISION OF PATNA.

Zillahs	No	Names of SUTTEES and Agr.	Caste	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS
BEHAR	1.	Muss <sup>e</sup> Kishan Bye - 45	Brahmin mahastin.	Digummur Bhutt, brahmin marhurst.	14 May 1823	Thannah Gya.	The magistrate was present at the cremation; and with reference to the Hindoo code, it was in every respect a legal sacrifice; added to which, every persuasion was employed to make the woman refrain, and precautions taken that no undue influence or advantage were practised, but all was in vain, as the woman met her fate with cheerfulness. The parties being pilgrims, resident of the Upper Provinces, their circumstances in life could not be exactly ascertained, but they might be placed among the middle class. The widow burnt herself with her husband's body. Reported herself to have no children.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Maktasy - - - 30	Babny	Bhyroe Sing. babhin	10 July	Thannah Dawood-nuggin.	No previous notice was given to the police before the cremation. Afterwards the thannahdar was informed by a barkendauze, that the woman had burnt herself with her husband of her good will. The parties belong to the better sort of cultivators of the soil. The woman burnt herself along with her husband's body. Left 1 son, between 15 and 16 years of age.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Toomah - - - 30	Tehlin	Kussoonh Tehley - -	18 Aug.	Thannah Gya.	This cremation took place in the Mofussil; the police officers were present. The widow burnt herself along with her husband's body, and there was no impediment to her so doing according to the Hindoo code. They kept a shop. Left 1 married daughter.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Lonah - - - 60	Halowoyin	Rugoober Hulooye -	2 Oct.	D <sup>o</sup>	The police officers were present at the cremation, and the woman burnt herself with her deceased husband's body of her free will. The parties were residents of the town of Gya. They earned a livelihood by selling sweetmeats. Left a son, 35 years of age.
JOINT MAGISTRATE MOONGHYR			None				Mussumut Dhunnee, kulwari, aged 25 years, was prevented burning herself on the funeral pile of her husband, on the 1st September 1823, by the interposition of the magistrates authority, in consequence of the proposed sacrifice being in opposition to the provisions of the Hindoo law, the widow being of a tribe who have the privilege of entering into a second marriage, ("sugaree.") Mussumut Dhunnee has, since the demise of her husband, been residing with his brother's family in this city.
CITY PATNA			None				
RAMGHUR	1.	Muss <sup>e</sup> Sedos - - - 32	Kaeth	Besharee Loll, kaeth	2 Apr. 1823	Nalburager.	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamarana. It appears from the darogah's report, that the woman voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband, leaving no infant children, neither was she in a state of pregnancy nor uncleanness at the time of the sacrifice. The profession of her husband is unknown, but it appears from the report that he was in good circumstances. The mohur of the thannah was present at the time of the performance of the ceremony.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Teeka Coomur - 45	D <sup>o</sup>	Bahadoor Sing. kaeth	4 Sept.	Echak	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamarana. It appears from the darogah's report, that the woman voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband, leaving no infant children, neither was she in a state of pregnancy nor uncleanness at the time of the sacrifice. The profession of her husband is unknown, but it appears from the report that he was in good circumstances. The police darogah did not receive information in time; was unable to arrive at the spot at the time of the performance of the ceremony.

## DIVISION OF PATNA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTTEES,	and } Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of } their Husbands.	Date } of Burning.	In what Police } Jurisdiction.	REMARKS:
RAMGIUR: - - - 5—continued.	3.	Muss' Jusoda - - -	25	Brahmin -	Bykont Bhat; brahmin	4 Nov. 1823	Bishnnghur	The sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamarana. It appears from the darogah's report, that this woman voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband, leaving no infant children, neither was she in a state of pregnancy nor uncleanness at the time of the sacrifice. The profession of the husband was beggar, and was not in good circumstances. The police darogah was present at the time of the performance of the ceremony.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Coonur - - -	60	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Dhuneram, brahmin -	8 - -	Moshewan	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of anoomarana. It appears from the darogah's report, that the husband died on his way from his house to Ackhoodle; on the wife being informed of the circumstance, she burnt herself together with her husband's turban two days after, notwithstanding the remonstrances of her neighbours, leaving no infant children, neither was she in a state of pregnancy nor uncleanness at the time of the sacrifice. The profession of her husband is unknown; but it appears from the report that he was in good circumstances. The thannah being about 4 coss distant from the place where the suttee occurred, and the darogah did not receive information in time, was unable to arrive at the spot at the time of the performance of the ceremony, therefore the interference of the police was not exerted for the purpose of preventing the suttee, which took place.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Endur - - -	40	Cheroo -	Jeetum, chero - -	26 - -	Lesbegunge	This sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamarana. It appears from the darogah's report, that this woman voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband, leaving no infant children, neither was she in a state of pregnancy nor uncleanness at the time of the sacrifice. The profession of her husband is unknown; but it appears from the report that he was in good circumstances. The police darogah did not receive information in time; was unable to arrive at the spot at the time of the performance of the ceremony.
SARUN: - - - 7.	1.	Unknown - - -	65	Raujepotin	Ulchumbit Rae, rajepoot; cultivator.	7 Jan. 1823	Moonsee -	Voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband; she left no children, nor was she pregnant. Before the police officers could reach the place she was consumed. From the bawastah given by the pundit of this court, the suttee appears to have been lawful. Ulchumbit Rae was of a poor class, could neither read nor write.
	2.	Muss' Chomee - - -	21	Brahminee	Gopeenaut Myser, brahmin.	15 May -	Tajepoor -	Mussumut Chomee voluntarily burnt herself with the funeral pile of her deceased husband; she left no children, nor was she pregnant. From the burwashta given by the pundit of the court, the suttee appears to have been lawful. Before the police officers could reach the place she was consumed. Gosse-naut Myser could read and write Hindoo, but was of a poor class.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Gungeen - - -	50	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Sadee Shab, burnawar, bunneah.	16 - -	Butturda -	Mussumut Gungeen, 14 days after the demise of her husband, voluntarily went to the spot where the deceased husband had been burnt, and sacrificed herself; her relations endeavoured their utmost to prevail on her to refrain, but without effect. Before the police officers could arrive she was consumed. She left no children, nor was she pregnant. From the bawashta given by the pundit of this court, the suttee appears to have been lawful. Sadee Shab could read and write Hindoo, and was a man of property.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Sujjeah - - -	44	Mutlauhir	Purreah Mullaw; boatman.	8 June -	Bhogher -	Mussumut Sujjeah, one day after the demise of her husband, voluntarily burnt herself with the turban of her deceased husband; the thannah jumador endeavoured to prevail with her from being a suttee, but without effect. She left 2 daughters, 1 aged 4 years, and the other 2 years; Mussumut Mumkoore, mother of Purreah Mullaw, in consequence of infirmity, and having no means of supporting the children, made them over to Mabe-but Sing, mookhateer of the kekalar of the village, who has taken charge of the children, and given the usual moochulka to maintain them. She was not pregnant. By the bawashta given by the pundit of this court, the suttee appears to have been lawful. Purreah was of a poor class, and could neither read nor write.

Division of PATNA—continued.

Zil- lahs.	No	Names of } SUTTEES,	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
SARUN : . . . 7—continued.	5.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Toorautee	- - 20	Bhooharin	Toofanee Raie, bhoohar; cultivator.	29 Aug. 1873	Tajeepore	Mussumut Toorautee voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband; she left 1 son, aged 3 years; she was not pregnant. Before the police officers could reach the place she was consumed. From the bawastha given by the pundit of this court, the suttee appears to have been lawful. The usual moochulka has been taken from Jyeram, uncle of Toofanee Raie, for the support of the child. Toofanee was of a poor class; could neither read nor write.
	6.	Unknown	- - - 60	Brahmune	Ramkaspore, mussu; fakeer, or beggar.	7 Sept. -	D° - -	She voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband; she had no children, nor was she pregnant. From the bawastha given by the pundit of this court, the suttee appears to have been lawful. Before the police officers could reach the place she was consumed. Ramkaspore was of a poor class, and could neither read nor write.
	7.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Munghee	- - 18	Kaith	Goroolpersaud, kait; cultivator.	12 Nov. -	D° - -	Mussumut Munghee voluntarily burnt herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband; she left no children, nor was she pregnant. From the bawastha given by the pundit of the court, the suttee appears to be lawful. Before the police officers could reach the place she was consumed. Goroolpersaud was of a poor class, but could read and write Hindoo.
SIHHABAD : . . . 30:	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Jyachee	- - - 60	Zurgur	Ohtow, zurgur -	24 Jan. 1823	Thannah Billauntee, Bendoulna, 3 coss from the thannah.	The widow in this case burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband according to the Shaster, leaving no children under 3 years of age; information was given at the thannah of her intention, but the sacrifice had been completed before the arrival of the police officers.
	2.	Mungree	- - - 60	Kandorn	Rummun, kandoo, petty shopkeeper.	28 - -	Thannah Burraon, Butherea, 6 coss from the thannah	The widow is stated to have burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, according to the Shaster, leaving no young children. No information was given to the police officers till after the sacrifice.
	3.	D° Jummoona	- - 40	Gwallin	Teikoo, gwalla; herdsman.	11 Feb. -	Thannah Kurrunjee, Umurtha, 8 coss from the thannah.	The widow burnt herself with her husband's body, according to the Shaster, and left no children; the distance from the thannah prevented the police officers from receiving information in time to be present.
	4.	D° Muttoore	- - 25	Brahminee	Pursidh Oopadheea, brahmin; cultivator.	19 - -	Thannah Doomrown, at Reeka, 4 coss from the thannah.	The widow burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband, according to the Shaster, leaving no children. Information was not sent to the police officers till after the completion of the sacrifice.
	5.	D° Ujinasee	- - - 20	Zemindar babhune.	Soothur Raee, zemindar babhun; peada.	21 - -	Thannah Doomrown, at Soneburse, 3 coss from the thannah	This suttee was illegal; the widow burnt herself with her husband's sandals, six months after hearing of his death, at a distance from his home. She left a child 3 years of age, for whose support a nephew of the deceased has entered into the prescribed moochulka. No information of this suttee was given to the police till after the sacrifice.

## DIVISION OF PATNA—continued.

Zil-lahs.	No	Names of SUTTEES, } and Age.	CAST:	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	6.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Soongah - - 21	Rajpootin	Horille Rae, rajpoot; cultivator.	12 Mar. 1823	Thannah Arrah, at Pythanfore, 3 coss from the thannah.	The widow sacrificed herself with her husband's corpse, according to the Shaster, leaving no children. No information was given to the police officers till after the sacrifice had taken place.
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Juddoobansee - 30	Brahmune	Ramdeal, pauree; beggar.	6 April -	Thannah Arrah, at Lemra, 3 coss from the thannah.	The widow burnt herself with her husband's corpse, leaving no children. No police officer was present, information not having been received till the sacrifice had taken place.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Membessia - - 12	Gurrerin -	Bakhuree, gurreeee; shepherd.	22 - -	Thannah Ekwarree, at Burrass, distant 5 coss from the thannah.	This was an illegal suttee, the widow being only 12 years of age. She is said to have burnt herself with the corpse of her husband. No information was sent to the thannah, nor was it known until 4 months after the sacrifice had taken place.
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Neoree - - - 30	Koerin -	Sheonarain, koeree; cultivator.	26 - -	Thannah Bhubbona, at Seoto, 5 coss from the thannah.	This suttee was illegal; the widow burnt herself the day after her husband's corpse had been burnt, though there appears to have been no impediment to her sacrificing herself on his funeral pile. She left two children; one 10 years old, and the other 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ year. No police officers were present, information not having arrived in time at the thannah. The grandmother of the children has entered into the prescribed moochulka to provide for them.
SHAHABAD - - - 30—continued.	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Lutchea - - - 45	Brahmune	Loteen Pautack, brahmin; cultivator.	1 May -	Thannah Chomsah, at Horsodree, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ coss distant from the thannah.	The widow burnt herself according to the Shaster, with the corpse of her husband, leaving no child under 3 years of age. No police officer was present.
	11.	D <sup>o</sup> Zeera - - - 30	Zemindar babbunee.	Sujjeea Pandah, zemindar babbunee; cultivator.	2 - -	Thannah Belornitee Shatpore, 1 coss from the thannah.	This suttee was illegal; the widow burnt herself, with her husband's turban, 7 days after his death, though she was with him at the time of his death. She left 2 children, one 5 years old, the other a year and a half, for whose support a cousin of the deceased has entered into the prescribed moochulka. The sacrifice was completed before the police officers could arrive.
	12.	D <sup>o</sup> Rojraunee - - 17	Rajpootin	Ujjuba Rae, rajpoot; cultivator.	4 - -	Thannah Arrah, Phurandal, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ coss from the thannah.	The widow burnt herself with her husband's corpse, agreeably to the Shaster, leaving no children. No police officers were present.
	13.	D <sup>o</sup> Hussea - - - 30	Goallen -	Chitbahee, goalla; ploughman.	12 - -	Thannah Doomtown, at Doelha-porree, 3 coss from the thannah.	The widow burnt herself with her husband's corpse, leaving a child 2 years of age, for whose support a nephew of the deceased has entered into the prescribed moochulka. Information was not received at the thannah till the sacrifice had been completed.
	14.	D <sup>o</sup> Lagundu - - - 30	Kelvarin -	Ransahore, kulvar	18 - -	Thannah Doomtown, Rugoonath-pore, 4 coss from the thannah.	The widow is said to have thrown herself on the funeral pile of her husband after it had been set on fire, leaving 3 children, one 4 years, one 2 years, and one 6 months old; for whose support a brother of the deceased has entered into the prescribed moochulka. Information was sent to the thannah, but the sacrifice had taken place before an officer could arrive.

# HINDOO WIDOWS IMMOLATED.

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## DIVISION OF PATNA—continued.

Zil-laha.	No	Names of SUTIEES, } and Age	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS
	15.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Soodesea - - 45	Rajpootin	Rammattoorae, rajpoot; peada.	13 June 1823	Thannah Arrah, at Ramdeo-chupprah, 2½ coss from the thannah	This was an illegal suttee; the widow burnt herself with her husband's turban, but not till 5 days after she had heard of his death. She left no young children. No police officer was present.
	16.	D <sup>o</sup> Jundee - - - 60	Jogin - -	Chuttur Soorain, jogee; beggar.	15 - -	Thannah Kurrunjee, at Prosar, 9 coss from the thannah.	She burnt herself with her husband's corpse, according to the Shaster, leaving no children. The distance from the thannah prevented the police officers from attending.
	17.	D <sup>o</sup> Uchul - - - 25	Brahminee	Gungabishun Patick, brahmin; purrohitee.	21 - -	Thannah Burrown, at Durhurra, 3 coss from the thannah.	The widow burnt herself with her husband's corpse, according to the Shaster, leaving no child. No police officer was present.
	18.	D <sup>o</sup> Rokmun - - - 17	Rajpootin	Dhoorooop Rae, rajpoot; thekadar.	24 - -	Thannah Ramghur, at Pasroee, 7 coss distant from the thannah.	This was an illegal suttee; the widow burnt herself with her husband's shoes 2 years after his death, though she heard of his death immediately after its occurrence, and was present when his corpse was burnt. She left no children. No police officer was present.
SHAHABAD: - - - 30—continued.	19.	D <sup>o</sup> Doolaroo - - 50	Zemindar babhunee.	Sunatreeraee, zemindar balhin; cultivator.	27 July -	Thannah Doomrown, at Urjoonpore, 3 coss distant from the thannah	She burnt herself according to the Shaster, with her husband's corpse, leaving no child under 3 years of age. No police officer was present, no information having been sent till after the sacrifice.
	20.	D <sup>o</sup> Jaboo - - - 70	Brahmunees	Dherja Pauree, brahmin; cultivator.	20 Aug. -	Thannah Doomrown, at Birhapore, 5 coss distant from the thannah.	She burnt herself with her husband's corpse, agreeably to the Shaster, and left no child under 3 years of age. No police officer was present, from the same cause as in N <sup>o</sup> 19.
	21.	D <sup>o</sup> Oopmee - - - 40	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Issurdut Doobeh, brahmin; purroohitee.	23 - -	Thannah Doomrown, at Ekonnee, 1 coss distant from the thannah.	She burnt herself with her husband's corpse, according to the Shaster, leaving no child under 3 years of age. Information of the intended sacrifice was given at the thannah, but the sacrifice was completed before the police officers could arrive.
	22.	D <sup>o</sup> Mannee - - - 42	Kulwarin -	Bhiroogram, kulwar; cloth merchant.	5 Sept. - -	Thannah Doomrown, at Surreea, 3 coss distant from the thannah.	The widow, on hearing of the death of her husband at Calcutta, burnt herself with a part of his dress, notwithstanding the remonstrances of her family. She left no children. The ceremony was completed before the arrival of the police officers.
	23.	D <sup>o</sup> Beluseea - - - 60	Goolin -	Jugsoo, goola; cultivator	25 - -	Thannah Burrown, at Ghoosea, 3 coss distant from the thannah.	She burnt herself with the body of her husband, leaving no children under 3 years of age. No police officer was present.
	24.	D <sup>o</sup> Phoolmaneeea - - 67	Brahmunees	Soobunee Pautuck, brahmin.	25 - -	Thannah Chosursah, at Samgoona, 3 coss distant from the thannah.	The woman burnt herself according to the Shaster, with the body of her husband, and left no young children. No police officer was present.



## DIVISION OF PATNA--continued.

Zil-laha.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTTEES, }	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	25.	Musst Muneea - - -	30	Kundoo -	Bhageerat, kanoo - -	25 Oct. 1823	Thannah Belomtoe, at Beesoo-pore, 5 coss distant from the thannah.	This was an illegal suttee; she burnt herself with her husband's turban 2 days after his death, though she was with him at the time of his death. No police officer was present, information not having been sent to the thannah till after the completion of the ceremony.
	26.	D <sup>o</sup> Beernee - - -	35	Roshem-gurin.	Chitterdharee, roshenguree; oilman.	2 Nov. -	Thannah Doomrown, at Soondursa, 3 coss distant from the thannah.	She burnt herself according to the Shaster, with the corpse of her husband, and left no young children. No police officer was present, information not having been taken to the thannah till after the completion of the sacrifice.
	27.	D <sup>o</sup> Julibsa - - -	35	Brahminee	Sheodial Pauree, brahmin; cultivator.	2 - +	Chokee Telothoo, at Bhuttoulee, 4 coss distant from the thannah.	She burnt herself with the corpse of her husband, according to the Shaster, and left no young child. No police officer was present.
	28.	D <sup>o</sup> Sheba - - -	40	Kaithin -	Gopaul Sing, kaeth; mokhtar.	20 - +	Thannah Kurrenjee, Dheea Nuddee, 10 coss from the thannah.	The widow, immediately on hearing of the death of her husband at Shargotty, burnt herself, taking some powder of the sandal wood in her hand. She left no young child. No police officer was present.
	29.	D <sup>o</sup> Ramkullee + - -	50	Rajpootin	Tilak Rae, rajpoot; sepyo.	4 Dec. -	Thannah Ramghur, at Mundeep, 2½ coss distant from the thannah.	She burnt herself with her husband's turban, immediately on hearing of his death at Goruckpoore. She left no children. No police officer was present.
	30.	D <sup>o</sup> Mahuree - - -	60	Brahminee	Tulloot Pathuck, brahmin; priest.	28 - -	Thannah Belountee, Duleppore, 5 coss from the thannah.	The widow burnt herself with her husband's corpse, according to the Shaster, leaving no children. The sacrifice was completed before the police officers could arrive.

SIJAHABAD: - - - 30--continued.

IN 7 cases of intended suttee, the darogahs of Doomrown, Ekwarree, Burwan and Laserain dissuaded the widows from sacrificing themselves; and on 2 other occasions the thannadar of Bhubbura prevented the widows, in consequence of their being at the time in a state of pregnancy.

In submitting the prescribed report of suttees for the past year, I have to regret, that, though less numerous than in the preceding year, they amount to 30.

2. Of this number 7, viz Nos. 5, 8, 9, 11, 15, 18 and 25 are illegal, from the circumstances noticed in the Statement.

N<sup>o</sup> 28. also appears strictly to be illegal, from the circumstance of the widow having burnt herself merely with a piece of sandal wood in her hand.

3. The remaining 23 cases are to be considered as authorized by the Shaster, if the account of them, as given by the villagers, is to be credited.

4. But the court will observe, that, in the whole of the above 30 cases, the inquiry was made after the sacrifice had taken place, the police officers not having had an opportunity of being present in a single instance.

5. It will probably be considered the most remarkable feature of the present report, that on 9 occasions of intended suttee, as noticed at the foot of the Statement, at which alone the police officers had an opportunity of being present, they succeeded, without difficulty or opposition, in dissuading the widows from sacrificing themselves.

6. From the inquiries that I have been able to make on the subject of suttees, during the last 2 years, I do not hesitate to offer an opinion, that in this district it would not be attended with any dissatisfaction of a dangerous nature, if the government should deem it proper, to prohibit this lamentable custom altogether; it even appears to me, that the inhabitants of the district generally are prepared to hear of such a prohibition.

DIVISION OF PATNA—continued.

Zila.	No.	Names of SUTTEES.	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
TIRHOOT: - - - 3.	1.	Moss' Bholah - - -	90	Brahmince	Sahibnaith Thakoor, brahmin.	31 May 1823	Thannah, Soopoul.	It appears from the report of the darogah of Soepoul, that Sahibnaith Thakoor died on the 31st May 1823, and that in the same day Mussumut Bholah became suttee with the corpse of her husband. Upon a full examination of the circumstances, it does not appear that any thing existed contrary to the bewasta, on the circular orders of the superior court, to render the suttee unwarrantable, as the woman's age was 90 years. She has left six grown-up children. The sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamarana.
	2.	D° Roopah - - -	14	D° - -	Dhujoo Sing, brahmin.	3 Sept. -	Thannah Ruyah.	Mussumut Roopah, widow of Dhujoo Sing, of the brahmin cast, a sharer of the estate of Altree, became suttee the day of her husband's decease, the 3d September 1823. No information was conveyed to the thannah of the intention of the woman to sacrifice herself; it came to the knowledge of the police extraordinarily, seven days afterwards, and the jemadar of the chokee of Bilsund then proceeded to the spot; from the inquiries made by that officer, the widow it appears was childless, but only 14 years of age; it is also stated, that she burnt herself of her own accord. To answer for neglect of not having given the notice required by the circular orders of the nizamut adawlut, the father of Dhujoo Sing and the pasban of the village were apprehended and sent to the magistrate; the latter was punished. The widow was represented by the father of Dhujoo Sing to have been 18 years of age.
	3.	D° Nuggeerat - - -	35	D° - -	Purreay Terwarie, brahmin.	16 Oct. -	Thannah Kurnoul.	On the 16th October 1823, it was reported to the thannah, that the widow of Purreay Terwarie, brahmin, an inhabitant of Nooyapore, had become suttee with her husband's corpse. On the 16th instant the gorait had previously communicated intelligence of her intentions, he alleges so at least, to a burkundanze, stationed at a Nakel, within the more immediate vicinity of the village than the thannah. From the subsequent investigation, made by the mohurree and jemadar, she appears to have sacrificed herself by setting fire to the house in which the corpse was lying, without conveying intimation to any of her friends, or the knowledge of any one. This account does not accord with the allegations of the gorait, and there are other doubts regarding the correctness of the inquiry. Proceedings are still being held, which, when completed, shall be submitted to the court.
JOINT MAGISTRATE OF MOONGHYR - - -					- - - None. - - -			

DIVISION OF BAREILLY.

AGRAH - - - - -					- - - None. - - -			
ALLIHAUR: - - - 1.	1.	Moss' Jyka - - -	50	Dhobee -	Mulooka, washerman; subsist by washing clothes.	16 Jan. 1823	Thannah Secunderarow.	Mussumut Jyka burnt herself 9 months after her husband's death along with his turban. The deceased left no children. The police officer of Secunderarow was present, and though urged by him, and several respectable Hindoo zemindars, who offered her land to renounce her purpose, she continued obstinately bent upon her destruction, and, lighting the pile with her own hands, perished in the flames.

## EAST INDIA AFFAIRS :

## DIVISION OF BAREILLY—continued.

Zil-lahs.	N <sup>o</sup> .	Names of } SUTTEES,	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
BAREILLY. - - 1.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Rummey	- - 20	Brahmin -	Mukunlott, brahmin; cultivator.	1 Sept. 1823	Bisulpore -	The widow burnt herself with her husband's body on the 1st September last, and the circular orders of the nizamat adawlut appears to have been complied with.
SHAHJEHANPORE: - - 1.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Rookmuneah	- 20	Brahmin -	Hurchundee, brahmin; husbandry.	18 Apr. 1823.	Kutra -	Between 4 and 5, P. M. on the 18th April, Seeka, chokeydar, of Bouree, situated 7 coss from Kutra, reported at the thannah, that Rookmuneah intended, either on that day or on the following one, to sacrifice herself, 7 years after the death of her husband. The thannadar despatched the mohurrer and two Hindoo burkundauzes before sunset the same evening; on their arriving at Jaouri, within 1 coss of Bouree, they perceived by the crowds returning, as also by the flames that were apparent, the suttee had taken place. On inquiry, it appears the husband died 5 years before, and that the widow, notwithstanding the endeavours of her relations and friends to persuade her to the contrary, sacrificed herself on a spot where a suttee had occurred the year before. She left a son, aged above 5 years, to whom she gave what property she had; viz. 2 buffaloes, a bullock, and two ornaments.
CAWNPORE: - - 4.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Hunsee	- - - 80	A brahmin woman.	Govind, brahmin - -	3 Jan. 1823	Bethom -	From the papers connected with the case, it appears that no illegality existed in the immolation of Mussumut Hunsee with the body of her deceased husband; the only thing that is to be objected was, that the sacrifice took place a little time before the police officers proceeded to the spot, which rendered a reference to the nizamat adawlut necessary; and, conformably to their orders of the 14th February 1823, the parties who assisted therein were discharged.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Surossuitee	- - 75	Brahminee	Gunesh, a Marahta bramin; a pundit in the service of Nana.	21 Feb. -	Bethoor -	It appears from the report of the thannadar, that she burnt herself with the bones of her deceased husband, a custom prevalent among the Marahtas; no other objection whatever existed in the case. She left no infant children behind her.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Chundr Châgâ Bâe,	70	A Marahta ditto.	Gobind Rao, brahmin; singer in the service of Nana, of Jalecon.	9 Sept. -	D <sup>o</sup> -	She is reported to have burnt herself with the body of her late husband legally, and left no other children than 3 married daughters.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Lutt Chama Baie,	55	A brahmin woman.	Binack, boba; surao- bee gooroo, or spiritual guide of Muharaja Bajee Rao.	27 Oct. -	D <sup>o</sup> -	The thannadar reported, that, in spite of all his exertions to dissuade her from the intended victim, she terminated her resolution by burning herself with the body of her husband, without the existence of any legal obstruction.
ETAWAH: - - 1.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Khoossat Comwar,	55	Rajpoot goolaha.	Surdur Sing, rajpoot goolaha.	16 Jan. 1823	Etawah -	The sacrifice took place by the ceremony of sahamarana, or burning together with her husband's corpse, and no persuasion on the part of the police officers could prevent the woman from sacrificing herself. She left no children.

HINDOO WIDOWS IMMOLATED.

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DIVISION OF BAREILLY—continued.

Zil- lahs.	No	Names of } SUTTEES, }	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS
FURRUCKABAD - - - - -								
JOINT MAGISTRATE, DEYRAHDOON - - - - -								
MORADABAD - - - - -								
MEEERUT: . . . . 1.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Grañoe - - -	20	Rajpoot Hindoo.	Murdañ Sing, rajpoot	3 July 1823	Khas, Me- ruth Cut- walee.	On the 3d July, the cutwal of Meruth sent an arzee to the magistrate, stating Mussumut Grañoe's intention to burn herself in consequence of her husband's death; the pundit having given a bewustah, leaving it to her option, the magistrate gave orders accordingly.
	BOOLUNDSHUHUR - - - - -							
SEHARUMPORE: . . . . 2.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Nund Roour - -	21	Sonar - -	Heerah, sonar, 23 years old.	23 May 1823	Jowallapore	The suttee took place by the ceremony of sahamarana, by her own request, in the presence of the plicatedar, notwithstanding his dissuading her from it; she left a child of 3 years old, and the grandfather took upon himself the maintenance of the infant. Nothing inconsistent with the Regulations or Shasters appeared throughout the ceremony. By profession the deceased was a sonar.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Sujno - - - -	30	Uhheer -	Goolaub, uhher, 40 years old.	8 Nov. -	Secunder- pore.	The suttee was performed by the ceremony of anoomarana. A day after the death of her husband, she caused herself to be burnt with the bones of the deceased, ere any of the police officers could reach the place of cremation, which was 4 coss from the thannah; and on asking the brother of the deceased, who presided at the ceremony, the cause of such hurry, he pleaded the fear of being execrated by the suttee, who threatened him. No other irregularity appeared. She left two sons, one 9 years old, and the other 6 years. The brother of the deceased, by name Mohun Sing, took upon himself the maintenance of them. The profession of the deceased was a cultivator, by which means he earned his livelihood.
JOINT MAGISTRATE OF MANGALOUR: . . . . 1.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Bhejmkoor - -	22	Brahminee	Moolha; brahmira	22 Sept. 1823	Jowallapore	The suttee was in conformity to rules laid down in the circular orders. I received charge, September 16, and this report is from that date to December 31, 1823.

## DIVISION OF BENARES.

Zil-lahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTTEES,	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
ALLAHABAD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	— None. —
BHETORA: - - - 4.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Punnee - - -	55	Jalee - -	Myeoa, jalee - - -	31 Jan. 1823	Hussora -	She burnt voluntarily on the funeral pile of her husband.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Runchee - - -	45	Lodha -	Gunnessee, lodha - -	5 May -	Vishanpore	- - - Ditto.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Boondee - - -	50	Rajpoot -	Poorum, rajpoot - -	30 Sept. -	Futtehpore	- - - Ditto.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Badama - - -	30	Brahmin -	Purmkesum, brahmin	1 Oct. -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	- - - Ditto.
BUNDEECUND, Southern Division: - - - 2.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Hurreea - - -	25	Sheepered	Amaidee, shessherd; not in good circumstances.	21 May 1823	Banda Khas	On the report of the jemadar, attached to the cuttwally, the magistrate and his assistant, together with the pundit of the court, immediately repaired to the house of the widow, and used every endeavour to prevail on her to relinquish her design, but in vain. She walked a considerable distance to the pile, which she ascended without assistance, and with astonishing resolution. Mussumut Hurreea left a married daughter, aged 7 years, who resided with her aunt.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Dheenea - - -	80	Durjee -	Deena, durjee; not in good circumstances.	11 Sept. 1823	D <sup>o</sup> - -	This suttee took place in the presence of the assistant to the magistrate, and the amla of the cuttwallee. The sacrifice was voluntary; and from the report of the pundit of the court was conformable to the Shaster. Mussumut Dheenea left a son, aged 28 years, who resides at Banda.
BUNDEECUND, Northern Division: 2.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Luchmey - - -	60	Carpenter	Punchurn, carpentry -	16 Oct. 1823	Calpee -	She voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband, at the village of Mayroul, 2 coss distance from the thannah: she paid no attention to the persuasive interference of Akburally, police burkundaize, who was stationed at that village; and she left no children of tender age.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Nuneah - - -	50	Kait -	Joygopaul; service; and in middling circumstances.	12 Nov. -	Sudder Ha-meerpore.	She voluntarily burnt herself with the body of her husband, without paying the least attention to the remonstrances of Mr. R. Walker. The acting magistrate was himself present at the time of sacrifice. She left no children under age.
CITY BENARES: - 13.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Dhurma - - -	75	Rajpoot -	Chundoo Chan, rajpoot; service; in middling circumstances.	28 Jan. 1823	Thannah Jellix Nul-lah	The suttee took place sahamarana, in presence of police officers, there being no legal impediment. Mussumut Dhurma left 2 sons, one aged 40, the other 32.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Beecheea - - -	22	Lohar -	Ramsuharree, lohar; iron smith; poor.	13 Feb. -	D <sup>o</sup> Lazee Mundvee.	Suttee took place sahamarana, in presence of the police officers; there was no legal impediment. Mussumut Beecheea left no children.

N. B.—No suttees have been prevented by the interference of the police this year. One case occurred in June, where the courage of the suttee failed her after ascending the pile, which she jumped from without being hurt. She subsequently threw herself into a well (probably through shame), and was drowned.

## DIVISION OF BENARES—continued.

Zil-lahs.	No	Names of } SUTTEES, }	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	3.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Sursuttee Bae	65	Brahmin -	Sreekishen Oopadhea, brahmin; beggar; poor.	14 Feb. 1823	Thannah Cal Bhyro.	The suttee took place sahamarana, in presence of the police officers; there was no legal impediment. Mussumut Sursuttee Bae left an only son, aged 21.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Oodwuntee	52	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Tulleram Tewaree, d <sup>o</sup> ; cultivator; poor.	17 - -	Thannah GheeHutta.	The suttee took place sahamarana, in the presence of police officers; there was no legal impediment. Mussumut Oodwuntee left 2 sons, one aged 26, the other 22.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Purwuttee	85	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Moorleedhur, d <sup>o</sup> ; merchant; middling circumstances.	9 March -	Thannah Cal Bhyro.	The suttee took place sahamarana, in presence of the police officers; there was no legal impediment. Mussumut Jurwuttee left 4 sons, one aged 51, who came with her to Benares, and 3 in her native country, Nepaul.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Jushada Bae	53	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Bysajee, d <sup>o</sup> ; cultiva- tor; in middling cir- cumstances.	22 April -	Thannah D <sup>o</sup> .	The suttee took place sahamarana, in presence of the police officers; there was no legal impediment. Mussumut Jushada left no children.
	7.	D <sup>o</sup> Ooma Bae	50	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Ambhajee, d <sup>o</sup> ; ser- vice; wealthy.	13 May -	Thannah D <sup>o</sup> .	The suttee took place sahamarana, in presence of the police officers; there was no legal impediment. Mussumut Ooma Bae left 2 sons, one aged 40, the other 30.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Radhamonee	50	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Gourmohun, d <sup>o</sup> ; ser- vice; wealthy.	21 - -	Thannah Dussusmede.	The suttee took place sahamarana, in presence of the police officers; there was no legal impediment. Mussumut Radhamonee left a daughter of age.
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhowanee Bae	50	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Triumbuch Bhutt, d <sup>o</sup> ; cultivator; in mid- dling circumstances.	20 June -	Thannah D <sup>o</sup> .	The suttee took place sahamarana, in presence of the police officers; there was no legal impediment. Mussumut Bhowanee left a daughter of age.
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Nucolee	48	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Muhamungul, brah- min; merchant; wealthy.	22 - -	Thannah Chouk.	The suttee took place sahamarana, in presence of the police officers; there was no legal impediment. Mussumut Nucolee left a son, aged 17.
	11.	D <sup>o</sup> Mohuckmee	55	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Mudsoodun, d <sup>o</sup> ; juj- manee; in middling circumstances.	14 July -	Thannah Cul Bhyro.	The suttee took place sahamarana, in presence of the police officers; there was no legal impediment. Mussumut Mohaluckmee left a son, aged 35.
	12.	D <sup>o</sup> Toolja Bae	80	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Neelkunt, d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> d <sup>o</sup> .	14 - -	Thannah Chouk.	The suttee took place sahamarana, in presence of the police officers; there was no legal impediment. Mussumut Toolja Bae left 2 sons, one aged 36, the other 27.
	13.	D <sup>o</sup> Jaukee Bae	55	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Ramchunder Bhutt, d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .	23 - -	Thannah Cul Bhyro.	The suttee took place sahamarana, in the presence of the police officers, there was no legal impediment. Mussumut Jaukee Bae left a son, aged 14.
	14.	D <sup>o</sup> Rada Bae	55	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Govind Bhutt, d <sup>o</sup> ; service; in middling circumstances.	16 Aug. -	Thannah Dussusmede.	The suttee took place sahamarana, in presence of the police officers; there was no legal impediment. Mussumut Rada Bae left no children.

## DIVISION OF BENARES—continued.

Zillahs.	No.	Names of } SUTTEES,	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
CITY BENARES: . . . 18—continued.	15.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Gunga Bacc	- 53	Brahmin -	Bheeka Butt, brahmin; service; wealthy.	4 Sept. 1823	Thannah Ramapore.	The suttee took place sahamarana, in presence of the police officers. There was no legal impediment. Mussumut Gunga Bacc left a son, aged 25.
	16.	D <sup>o</sup> Luckmee Bacc	- 62	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Dhoun Dhoun Bhutt, d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> - d <sup>o</sup> .	3 Nov. -	Thannah Dussusmede.	The suttee took place sahamarana, in presence of the police officers. There was no legal impediment. Mussumut Luckmee Bacc left a son, aged 30.
	17.	D <sup>o</sup> Luckmee Bacc	- 50	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Baboo Bhutt, brahmin; beggar; poor.	12 - -	Thannah Dussusmede.	The suttee took place sahamarana, in presence of the police officers. There was no legal impediment. Luckmee Bacc left a daughter, aged 30.
	18.	D <sup>o</sup> Lujja Bacc	- - 60	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Durreao Misser, brahmin; service; wealthy.	18 - -	Thannah Chouk.	The suttee took place sahamarana, in presence of the police officers. There was no legal impediment. Mussumut Lujja Bacc left a son, aged 30.
<p><i>N. B.</i>—During the year 1823 one suttee has been prevented under the bewastah of the pundits, N<sup>o</sup> 6, which accompanied the circular orders of the 4th January 1815. A woman, named Mussumut Dureao Koonwur, was desirous of drowning herself in the river Ganges, with the corpse of her husband, instead of burning, which not being usual, but contrary to Hindoo law, was prohibited by the police officers; then, after a short stay at Benares, the woman returned to her native country, in the dominion of the king of Oude.</p>								
GHAZEEPORE. . . . 59.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Hemkulia	- - 20	Brahminee	Ramchurn Paudy, brahmin.	9 Jan. 1823	Bulleeah -	The husband having died at Moorsshedabad, the widow burned with her husband's turban before the police arrived. The heir of the deceased, and the persons assisting at the performance of the rite, were summoned before the court, and sentenced to 1 month's imprisonment, without labour. The husband possessed 2 beggahs, 1 bis. 13 d <sup>s</sup> , 6 rut. zemindaree; inconsiderable personal property.
	2.	D <sup>o</sup> Oochtah	- - - 25	Rajpootin	Dooman Rae, rajpoot	30 - -	Rutsar -	Burned with her husband's turban before the police arrived, leaving a son 3 years old. The relations of the deceased have entered into a bond with the police to take care of the child. Husband, zemindar, possessed estates in mouzahs Simrower, Assim and Maunchunderpore, amounting to 70 rupees, 5 annas, 6 gs. and which is now in the possession of the relations of the deceased. Expenditure, 3 annas per diem.
	3.	D <sup>o</sup> Muhurree	- - 22	Brahminee	Koonjbeharee Sookul, brahmin.	30 - -	Bausdee -	Burned with the corpse of her husband, notwithstanding the persuasion of the police to desist; left a daughter 2 years old. The relations entered into a bond, on stamp paper, with the darogah to take care of the child. The husband had two beggahs of rent-free land, and some personal property of no great amount. The heir, and the persons assisting at the performance of the rite, were summoned before the court, and, after investigation, were discharged.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Dhurjoohee	- - 25	Rajpootin	Komera Rai, rajpoot	3 Feb. -	Kassimabod	Burned with her husband's body, the police attending; no impediment. Left two children, 7 and 9 years of age. Husband possessed the rights of zemindaree in mouzah Nugwah. The relations of the deceased have entered into a bond to take care of the children. Produce of the above mouzah is 40 rupees, 8 ans. 6 gs. Daily expenditure, 3 annas per diem.
	5.	D <sup>o</sup> Hoolapee	- - - 60	Aherin -	Jooobraj, ahir - - -	13 - -	Bharowlee	Burned with her husband's body before the police arrived; no impediment. Her two children were married, and above the prescribed age. Jooobraj, ahir, cultivated four beegahs of land, and possessed inconsiderable property.
	6.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhowanee	- - 70	Kulwarum	Gunga, kulwar - - -	7 Mar. -	Reotee -	Burned with her husband's body before the police arrived; no impediment. Her two children were above the prescribed age. Gunga was a labourer, and extremely poor.

DIVISION OF BENARES—continued.

Zil-laha.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTTEES, }	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	7.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Sooguree	- - 40	Kandooin	Govind, kandoo - -	9 Mar. 1823	Bulleeah	Burned with her husband's body before the police arrived, leaving 3 children, 1 of whom was below the prescribed age, and the prescribed engagement was entered into. The husband was a labourer, and extremely poor.
	8.	D <sup>o</sup> Jyeranee	- - - 70	Brahminee	Toolah Dobe, brahmin.	17 - -	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Burned with the corpse of her husband before the police arrived; no child under age, or other impediment. Toolah Dobe possessed $\frac{3}{4}$ share of mouzah Bhurpoor, yearly income 69 rupees; expended 3 annas per diem.
	9.	D <sup>o</sup> Buchtee	- - - 28	Bhurjee	Shoonath, bhur - -	27 - -	Kasimabad	Burned before the police arrived with her husband's cloth, having one son, 10 years of age. The husband was a cultivator, and very poor. The gorayte for not giving timely notice at the thannah was punished.
	10.	D <sup>o</sup> Berjee	- - - 32	Sonarerie	Ramkishen, sonar -	4 Apr. -	Bausdee	Burned with her husband's turban before the police arrived; no child or other impediment. Ramkishen possessed some copper ornaments, and used a seer of grain per diem.
	11.	D <sup>o</sup> Bissoonee	- - - 22	Booiharin	Nehal Rae, booihar	9 - -	Zamaneah	Burned with her husband's clothes before the police arrived; no child. The fire is said to have come from her clothes, without communication; no impediment. The husband was a cultivator, and very poor.
	12.	D <sup>o</sup> Koonjeia	- - - 50	Kandooin	Manich, kandoo -	12 - -	Ghosee	Burned with the papers of her husband before the police arrived; left four children above the prescribed age. Manich was a dealer in salt, and one of the sons (of age) deals in sugar to the extent of about 7,000 or 8,000 rupees: the monthly expense estimated at 7 rupees.
	13.	Sonuah	- - - 20	Bhuria	Acheeah, bhur - -	27 - -	Bulleiah	Buried with her husband's turban before the police arrived; no child. Husband was a labourer, and very poor.
	14.	Kudamee	- - - 30	Booiharia	Ujoor Rae, booihar	2 May -	Mohamadabad	Burned with her husband's turban before the police arrived; no child. Husband was a labourer and very poor.
	15.	Ejcurasuah	- - - 18	Rajpootin	Soogund Ray, rajpoot	6 - -	Ghosee	Burned with her husband's corpse before the arrival of the police; left 2 daughters above the prescribed age, and one 6 days old. The thannahdar sent in the heirs of the deceased, who pleaded ignorance, and after investigation were released. Soogund Ray cultivated 20 beegahs of land, and was proprietor of a mango baug, and had shares besides in other four. They are now in the possession of the heirs of the deceased, who entered into a bond to take care of their children. Daily expense 6 seers of grain.
	16.	Khamuaa	- - - 48	Brahminee	Sewnaght Pandy, brahmin.	11 - -	Nugrah	Burned with her husband's corpse before the police arrived; no child or impediment, and possessed no property; lived during their life-time upon alms and charity.

GHAZEEPORE: - - - 59—continued.



## DIVISION OF BENARES—continued.

Zil- lahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of SUTTEES,	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	17.	Booswanee	35	Quoیره	Khurug, quoیره	13 May 1813	Bhurrowlee.	Burned with her husband's body notwithstanding the persuasions of the police to desist; left 2 daughters, the eldest 5 years of age, the youngest being 8 months old; the relations entered into the prescribed agreement with the police to take care of the children. Khurug, quoیره, a cultivator; monthly expenses amounted to 3 rupees.
	18.	Kenooee	22	Bhurin	Thakur, bhur	13 - -	Ruoottee.	Burned with her husband's body before the arrival of the police. The darogah reports, that the fire was communicated from her clothes, which ignited itself; no child under the prescribed age, or other impediment. Thakur was a labourer, and very poor.
	19.	Raishamañ	22	Brahmin	Bhowanny Bux, brahmin.	19 - -	Mownut Bhawjun.	Burned with her husband's corpse notwithstanding the persuasions of the police; no child or other prescribed impediment; husband was poor.
	20.	Soondurbosee	18	Rajpootin	Hunsraj Sing, rajpoot	23 - -	Bausdee	Burned with her husband's body before the police arrived; left 1 child, 9 months old. The relations of the deceased have entered into the prescribed engagement, on stamp paper to take care of the child. Hunsraj was a poor cultivator; the father of the deceased is hissadar of 100 rupees, and daily expenses 4 annas. The thannadar has reported, that the goroyte and uncle of the deceased had come to pay revenue at Ghazepore when the above circumstance happened.
	21.	Cublasseeah.	50	Bhurun	Durson, bur	31 - -	Rootee	Burned with her husband's turban before the police arrived; left 2 daughters, 25 and 30 years of age, and 1 son 5 years of age. The darogah reports, that the fire was communicated from her clothes, which inflamed itself. Husband was very poor.
	22.	Dulerañ	60	D <sup>o</sup>	Soobhow, d <sup>o</sup>	14 June -	D <sup>o</sup>	Burned with her husband's turban before the police arrived; left 4 sons above the prescribed age. Soobhow was a poor labourer. The darogah reports that the fire communicated from her clothes, and ignited itself.
	23.	Nowlassee	30	Bhooiné	Kunkoory, bhooar	15 - -	Mahommed- abad Lushgar- barry.	Burned with her husband's corpse previous to the arrival of the police, notwithstanding the persuasions of her friends and relations; left a daughter 1 year old. The prescribed agreement was entered into for the care of the child. Zemindar, in mouzah Ottahee, of a 6 share or 2 beegahs, and worth property amounting to 20 maunds of grain. The goraytee of the village reported the circumstance after 3 days at the thannah, for which delay he was punished. Daily expense 2 seers of grain.
	24.	Sobernee	80	Chunarin	Ordwunt, chumar	24 - -	Bulleeah	Burned with her husband's body before the police arrived; left 1 son aged 35 years; no impediment. Husband was a poor labourer.
	25.	Clourassee	70	Rajpootin	Goonaroy, rajpoot	27 - -	Bausdee	Burned about four months after her husband's death with a stick of his, before the police arrived; no child under the prescribed age, or other impediment, and possessed of no property. The goraytee for not giving timely notice was punished.

DIVISION OF BENARES—continued.

Zil-dahs.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of SUTTEES,	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
GHAZEEPORE	26.	Chookeeah	30	Rajpootin	Pirthee Sing, rajpoot	4 July 1823	Bausdee	Burned with her husband's body before the arrival of the police, left 2 sons, one 28 and the other 12 years of age. Husband possessed property to the amount of 700 rupees, besides being a putteedar in the share of Goundah Sing's zemindar Lumbadar, of mouzeh Chatta, the annual produce of which amounted to 500 rupees; expenditure 1 rupee per diem.
	27.	Gungajallee	25	Quoirreen	Gunga, quoiree	5 - -	Baleeah	Burned with her husband's corpse before the police arrived; left 2 sons, one 9 months, and the other 5 years of age. The relations of the deceased entered into a bond to take care of the children. Gunga was a poor labourer. The goraytee was summoned and punished for neglecting to give due notice to the police.
	28.	D <sup>o</sup>	50	Brahminee	Igouw daw Pandy, brahmin.	28 - -	Balleeah	Illegal. Burned 2 months after the death of her husband, with his stick and pillow, before the arrival of the police. She ascended and lighted the pile voluntarily, without the interference of any other person. No child or any other impediment, and possessed no property. Husband was a beggar, and lived during their life-time upon charity.
	29.	Kobooterree	40	D <sup>o</sup>	Hitcha, brahmin	1 Aug. -	Rootee	Burned with her husband's turban six days after his death before the police arrived; left 3 children above the prescribed age, and 1 child 2 years of age. The relations of the deceased, who aided and assisted in the performance of the rite, were summoned before the court; they pleaded ignorance, and were released on entering into a bond with the police to take care of the children. Hitcha possessed $\frac{1}{4}$ share in 12 beegahs of land, and in 2 beegahs of mango baug
	30.	Sookkeeah	65	Koondoonce	Bhool, kobndoo	2 - -	Rutsar	Burned with her husband's corpse before the police arrived, left 2 sons, one 30 and the other 12 years of age. Bhool was a dealer in sugar, and his expenditure about a rupee per diem.
	31.	Bhucktee	80	Chumarin	Bhoje, chumar	5 - -	Rootee	Burned with her husband's corpse before the arrival of the police. No child or other impediment. Bhoje was a poor labourer.
	32.	Hunseeah	80	Brahminee	Domun, oopudhee	6 - -	D <sup>o</sup>	Burned with her husband's potley (or sacred books) before the police arrived; no child. The relations of the deceased who aided and assisted in the performance of the rite, contrary to the Shaster, were summoned to appear before the court; pleaded ignorance, and were released. Domun possessed no property, and was a beggar by profession.
	33.	Koalee	28	Rowmearin	Birgah, rowmear	8 - -	Bausdee	Burned with her husband's body before the police arrived; no child, possessed a trifling property, amounting to 15 rupees in grain; daily expenses 3 a <sup>s</sup> .

## DIVISION OF BENARES—continued.

Zil-lahs.	No.	Names of } SUTTEES, }	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	34.	Ghoolaral - - - -	20	Brahminee	Goordial, pantuck -	9 Aug. 1823	Putnah -	Burned with her sindhero box and her husband's clothes, notwithstanding the persuasions of the police to desist. No child or other impediment. The thannahdar was fined 20 rupees for permitting this suttee. Had personal property to the amount of about 11,800 rupees, and had land besides.
	35.	Moannah - - - -	25	Rajpootin	Mahable Ray, rajpoot.	12 - -	Bulleah -	Burned with her husband's body before the police arrived; left 1 son six years of age. Mahable Ray was a servant, and poor. Daily expense 1 anna.
	36.	Damounee - - - -	25	Brahminee	Jewent Pandey, brahmin	17 - -	Rooteen -	Burned with her husband's body before the police arrived; no impediment; she left a son 2 years of age; the relations of the deceased have entered into an agreement to take care of him. Jewent Pandey cultivated 3 beegahs in mouzeh Rampore, and 6 beegahs in mouzeh Deeghur; total 9 beegahs 10 cot, which produced about 56 maunds of grain annually. Daily expense 1 anna. Jewent Pandey was also a petty dealer.
	37.	Shewburne - - - -	30	Rajpootin	Hurruck Ray, rajpoot.	30 - -	Rootee -	Burned five days after the husband's death with his clothes, previous to the arrival of the police, immediately on receiving intelligence; she was at her father's house. No child or other impediment, and possessed of no property. Hurruck was a poor cultivator.
	38.	Roopkeelliah - - - -	20	Koithin -	Mohur Loll, kait -	7 Sept. -	D° - -	Burned with her husband's turban before the arrival of the police, immediately on receiving intelligence of his death; she was at that time at her father's house. No child or other impediment. Mohur Loll was mokuddum of mouzeh Dhanda Chuprah, annual produce of which being 375 rupees; pays rent to government 175 rupees, balance income 200 rupees; expenditure 8 annas per diem.
	39.	Burnee - - - -	20	Brahminee	Shoaimber Opudeah, brahmin.	9 - -	Rootee -	Burned with her husband's body before the police arrived; the thannahdar reports, that the fire was communicated from the clothes of itself. No child or other impediment, and possessed of no property. The occupation of the deceased was that of a servant.
	40.	Ulpah - - - -	24	Kandoine	Busraj, kandoo - -	14 - -	Bausdee -	Burned with her husband's turban, which was brought to her by her father, before the arrival of the police. No child under the prescribed age, or other impediment. Busraj kept a small tobacco shop, by which he subsisted.
	41.	Khutranee - - - -	36	Bhoonareen	Purmaser, bhoer -	16 - -	Bulleah -	Burned with her husband's body notwithstanding the persuasions of the thannahdar and the villagers. No prescribed impediment. The relations of the deceased have entered into an agreement however with the police to take care of the surviving children, although none are under the prescribed age. Purmaser was a cultivator, possessed a few cattle and a mango orchard.

DIVISION OF BENARES—continued.

Zil-laha.	No.	Names of SUITEES.	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	42.	Zureeah	25	Kandanees	Roop, kandoo	20 Sept. 1823	Rutsur	Burned with her husband's corpse before the arrival of the police. No child or other impediment. Roop was a poor labourer; daily expense, 1 anna.
	43.	Hnusoos	50	Brahminee	Formaun Chowbeg, brahmin.	23 - -	Bulleah	Burned with her husband's cloth before the arrival of the police. No child or other impediment. The husband died in Cooch Behar. Formaun was a beggar, and possessed no property; daily expense, 3 pie. The thannadar has sent in the person, (Koorkoot Chobey,) who encouraged and assisted in the ceremony; on investigation he was released.
	44.	Sooluggun	80	D°	Takier Pundy, brahmin.	23 - -	Bulluah	Burned with her husband's corpse prior to the arrival of the police, notwithstanding the persuasions of her relations to desist. No child under the prescribed age. Husband possessed no property.
	45.	Herbanzee	40	Rajpootin	Utcharza Sing, rajpoot.	27 - -	Bausdee	Burned with her husband's body, notwithstanding the persuasions of the police to desist. Left 3 sons and 1 daughter, all above the prescribed age. No impediment. Husband possessed zemindaree and putteedaree rights in mouzah Bausdee, besides cattle, 2 mango orchards, 60 maunds of grain, and other inconsiderable property.
	46.	Rawkoerry	19	Soonarien	Ramzeean, sonar	28 - -	Ruosurall	Burned with her husband's body, notwithstanding the persuasions of the police to desist. No child or other prescribed impediment. The husband followed his own profession as a sonar, and possessed no property.
	47.	Bucktee	60	Aheerin	Chittoo, ahier	1 Oct. -	Nugrah	Burned with her husband's corpse, notwithstanding the persuasions of the zemindars of the village, before the police arrived. Left 2 sons above the prescribed age; no impediment. Husband was a cultivator, possessing trifling property.
	48.	Bhegraje	13	Rajpootin	Jewbodeen, rajpoot	3 - -	Rootee	Burned 1 month after her husband's death with his clothes, before the arrival of the police. The fire is said to have ignited spontaneously from the clothes. No child. Husband cultivated 10 beegahs of land, paying an annual rent to government of 7 rupees, exclusive of which sum an excess of 7 rupees, arising from the produce thereof, was appropriated to his own use.
	49.	Suhajee	60	Bunawaren	Pursun, burnwar	6 - -	Rutsur	Burned with her husband's body before the police arrived. Left 2 sons, both above 35 years of age; no impediment. Husband was a shopkeeper; his expenditure about 8 annas per diem.
	50.	Ullapee	28	Bhoocarun	Bhuggunt Roy, bhoocar.	10 - -	Bulleah	Burned with her husband's corpse before the arrival of the police. No child or other prescribed impediment. Husband was a cultivator, possessed of 3 oxen and trifling other property.

GHAZEEPORE, . . . 59—continued.

## DIVISION OF BENARES—continued.

Zil-lahs.	No.	Name of SUTTEES,	and Age	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	51.	Lignée	50	Rajpootin	Sowdhun Kooa, rajpoot.	16 Nov. 1823	Bawsdhee	Burned with her husband's corpse, notwithstanding the persuasions of the police and zemindars of the village; no prescribed impediment. Left 4 sons and 1 daughter above the prescribed age; possessed of 4 oxen, 1 cow, and trifling other property, besides one-third share in 5 mango trees. Sowdhun was a cultivator of 10 biswas of sugar-cane land; daily expense about 4 annas.
	52.	Nugobry	50	Bhurreean	Puroo Bhur, bhur	16 - -	D° - -	Burned with her husband's sindhero box on first hearing of her husband's death. The story of the son in this case may be worth abstracting: The husband in the scarcity, 4 years ago, had proceeded to Moorshedabad to seek service; after 1 year's absence, meeting with Buseyna, a man of his own village, he sent home 4 rupees for his family, which were duly delivered. For the next 3 years nothing was heard of him, until his son Towahier, boatman, happened to meet with an acquaintance at Patna, who stated in conversation, that he had lived at Moorshedabad; on inquiring for his father the acquaintance said, he had known him; but that he was dead. After this the son returned home, and communicated the tidings to his mother, who, notwithstanding his dissuasions, forthwith became a suttee. The goraytee was punished for not giving timely notice of this suttee at the thannah.
	53.	Luchnah	9	Soonarun	Maherban, sonar	5 Dec. -	Shadecabad	Burned with her husband's turban before the arrival of the police, immediately on hearing of his death at Nugrah, notwithstanding the dissuasions of the goraytee and the village zemindar, who had enclosed her in a room; the relations who assisted in the ceremony are committed for trial to the court of circuit. The thannadar reports, that the husband followed his own profession and was very poor; daily expense, 2 pice.
	54.	Dulloee	20	Ahireen	Ghoorbun, aheer	9 - -	Mahomedabad Purbuthey.	Burned with her husband's turban the day he died, before the arrival of the police. The body had been previously thrown into the river. She left a daughter about 2 years of age; the grandfather of the child has entered into a bond with the police to take care of her; no other impediment. Ghoorbun cultivated 1 beegah 8 biswas of land; annual produce of which was 7 maunds and 8 seers of grain, besides served as a labourer; expenditure, 2 seers of grain per diem, and 10 rupees per annum for clothes.
	55.	Soenderee	16	Brahminee	Soodahana, brahmin	25 - -	Rootee	Burned with her husband's body before the arrival of the police. No children or other impediment. The fire is said to have ignited of itself when she ascended the pile. Soodahana was a beggar.
	56.	Wife of Bussunt	-	D°	Bussunt Musser, brahmin.	14 Apr. -	Choukey Byreeah.	Was prevented from burning with her husband's corpse by the persuasions of the siccadar of the village she belonged to.
	57.	Doolwee	-	Toorheen	Bhunick, toorha	12 July -	Bulleah	Seven years after her husband's death was going to perform the rite of suttee before the police arrived, but at the time the fire was communicated she escaped from the funeral pile, whereby she sustained no material injury.
	58.	Kudwa	75	Rajpootin	Rajpoot	24 Aug -	Bausdee	This case is noticed, though not a suttee; the old woman, who was ill, expired before she reached the pile on which she intended to burn.
	59.	Wife of Gooree	-	Brahminee	Gooree, patree	30 Sept. -	Bulleah	The husband died in Bengal. The thannadar, on hearing of her intention to sacrifice herself, proceeded to the spot, and in consequence of the illegality of the act, prevented her from carrying her purpose into execution.

DIVISION OF BENARES—continued,

Zil-Jaha.	No	Names of SUTTEES,	Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Sookhace	20	Aheereen	Bughoo, ahar, cultivator.	10 Jan. 1823	Chowkey Buckhra.	The suttee took place previous to the arrival of the police; upon inquiry the facts were ascertained to be as stated.
	2.	Rutwee	11	Koormee	Ahukaree, koormee, cultivator.	13 - -	Thannah Purrownah	The suttee took place previous to the arrival of the police. The woman burnt without the body of her husband, and is reported to have been only 11 years of years. The only person ascertained to have been concerned was the mother of the girl, for whose apprehension a warrant was issued, but she had absconded; another purwannah has now been issued and a proclamation.
	3.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Gureebeen	28	Brahminee	Beenezewack Misser, brahmin, cultivator.	10 - -	Chowkey Bhaugulpore.	The suttee took place previous to the arrival of the police; upon inquiry the facts were ascertained to be as stated.
	4.	Phoolaa	80	Koerin	Sheodial, koeree, cultivator.	18 - -	Thannah Purrownah.	- - - Ditto.
	5.	Toorunttee	30	Brahminee	Anddbeharee, brahmin, village pundit.	3 Feb. -	Thannah Munsongungur.	- - - Ditto.
	6.	Nuyea	25	Khultkin	Madho, khuttack, cultivator.	8 - -	Thannah Purwonnah	- - - Ditto.
	7.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Chouree	20	Bhobewarin	Byjanath Roy, bhodhur, zemindar.	15 - -	Thannah Gopalpoor.	The woman in this case burnt without the body of her husband, in the presence of a burkondose, thannah Gopalpoor. The persons concerned and burkondaz have been summoned; final orders by magistrate not yet given.
	8.	Andussia	18	Koormee Sachtwar.	Byjanauth, sachtwar, cultivator.	24 - -	Chowkey Bhowapor.	In this case the woman burnt without the body of her husband, in presence of the mohurrer of Bhowapor. The persons concerned and mohurrer have been sent for; final orders not yet given.
	9.	Toonia	12	Saithwaren	Doorja, saithwar, cultivator.	24 - -	Thannah Munsorgunge	In this case the woman burnt without the body of her husband. Those concerned were committed to the court of circuit.
	10.	Pooljhauree	30	Brahminee	Peranydutt Pandy, brahmin, cultivator.	4 Mar. -	Chowkey Blawapour.	The suttee took place before the arrival of the police; upon inquiry the facts were ascertained to be as stated.
	11.	Burrarjeea	22	D <sup>o</sup>	Beneram Tewarre, brahmin, cultivator.	15 - -	Thannah Purrownah	In this case the suttee took place before the arrival of the police. The woman burnt without the body of her husband. Those ascertained to have been concerned, four in number, were committed to the court of circuit.
	12.	Tyendum	40	D <sup>o</sup>	Gujadhur, brahmin, cultivator.	16 - -	Thannah Salempore Muihonnee.	The suttee took place before the arrival of the police; the facts were ascertained to be as stated.
	13.	Sumoogea	25	Rajpootin	Thingobr Sing, rajpoot, cultivator.	20 - -	Chowkey Bhaugulpore.	The woman burnt without the body of her husband, leaving a young child unprovided for. Those concerned were made over to the court of circuit.
	14.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Jutnee	19	Bodjurash	Bhyrootakobr, brahmin, village poet.	29 - -	Chowkey Ditto.	The suttee took place before the arrival of the police; the facts were ascertained to be as stated.
	15.	D <sup>o</sup> Boodhea	25	Mullakin	Nunkop, mullah, cultivator.	10 Apr. -	Chowkey Bhaugulpore.	The suttee took place previous to the arrival of the police; upon inquiry the facts were ascertained to be as stated.

GORUCKPORE 32.

## DIVISION OF BENARES—continued.

Zil-lahs	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of SUTTEES,	and Age	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.	
GORUCKPORE: 32—continued.	16.	Sheokoooree	30	Mullakin	Muhungoo, mullah, cultivator.	15 Apr. 1823	Chowkey Bhaugulpore.	The suttee took place previous to the arrival of the police; upon inquiry the facts were ascertained to be as stated.	
	17.	Bheemkoomaree	18	Chuthee	Pudamdhoj Shalce, chuthee, cultivator.	13 - -	Thannah Nitchloul.	- - - Ditto.	
	18.	Ramkullee	25	Kaitheen	Soobnauth Sing, kaith, writer.	18 May -	Thannah Monjhootee.	- - - Ditto.	
	19.	Chuttooree	36	Brahminee	Rujeoohj, entewaree, cultivator.	20 - -	Chowkey Oonoula.	- - - Ditto.	
	20.	Raujralee	30	Saitwarren	Sheochurn Doss, saithwar, cultivator.	17 June -	Thannah Nughier.	The suttee took place previous to the arrival of the police. The woman burnt without the body of her husband. Those ascertained to have been concerned have been made over to the court of circuit.	
	21.	Rankuree	58	Brahminee	Meenorat, pandy, cultivator.	1 July -	Thannah Sancecharra.	The suttee took place previous to the arrival of the police; upon inquiry the facts were ascertained to be as stated.	
	22.	Koolwantee	20	D <sup>o</sup>	Debeedial Doobey, brahmin, cultivator.	2 - -	Chowkey Unoula.	- - - Ditto.	
	23.	Soobassee	75	D <sup>o</sup>	Benie Pandy, brahmin, cultivator.	14 - -	- - -	- - - Ditto.	
	24.	Muss <sup>o</sup> Jadoobunsee	30	D <sup>o</sup>	Hurothur Dutt, pandy, cultivator.	15 - -	Thannah Purrownah.	- - - Ditto.	
	25.	Soogundea	60	Atteetheen	Lachurgur, atteet, cultivator.	31 - -	Chowkey Kusseah.	- - - Ditto.	
	26.	Bhikmee	24	Koormin	Gujjadhur, koormee, cultivator.	3 Aug. -	Thannah Marybhoollee.	- - - Ditto.	
	27.	Buttaseea	26	Brahminee	Sutaram, opudeah, cultivator.	6 - -	Chowkey Bukhrak.	- - - Ditto.	
	28.	Hussralee	21	D <sup>o</sup>	Gardharee, brahmin, cultivator.	15 Sept. -	Thannah Marybhoollee.	- - - Ditto.	
	29.	Sookhmunia	100	Kooreen	Soobuns, koeree, cultivator.	23 - -	Thannah Marybhoollee.	- - - Ditto.	
	30.	Aypan	60	Brahminee	Jyegobina, doobey, cultivator.	23 Nov. -	Thannah Purrownah.	- - - Ditto.	
	31.	Chundnee	25	D <sup>o</sup>	Soodial, shookool, cultivator.	16 Dec. -	Thannah Gajpoor.	In this case the woman burnt with the body of her husband, leaving a young child. The case is under investigation.	
	32.	Buchia	40	Koomhar	Korwad, koomhar, cultivator.	29 - -	Chowkey Hussara.	The suttee took place previous to the arrival of the police; upon inquiry the facts were ascertained to be as stated.	
	JUANPORE: 4.	1.	Muss <sup>o</sup> Gunnethea	22	Brahminee	Ramsurn, brahmin	12 Mar. 1823	Thannah Pendrah.	This was an anoamarana suttee, and in consequence of its having been made in opposition to the bewastah on the subject, the relations of the deceased who set fire to the pile were committed to the court of circuit, and sentenced by the nizamat adawlut to 2 years imprisonment. The police, in consequence of not having timely information, were not present. The deceased left no children.
		2.	D <sup>o</sup> Bhoonghee	15	Rajpoot	Hurnarain Singh, rajpoot.	19 June -	Thannah Pendrah.	This was an anoamarana suttee. The deceased, upon hearing of the death of her husband in Calcutta, resolved to sacrifice herself. She left no children. The police officers were present at the ceremony.

HINDOO WIDOWS IMMOLATED.

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DIVISION OF BENARES—continued.

Zil. laha.	N <sup>o</sup>	Names of } SUTTEES.	and Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction	REMARKS.
JUANPORE: . . . 4—continued.	3.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Goolvey -	20	Rajpoot -	Bhyrodial, rajpoot -	19 Sept. 1823	Thannah Pendrah.	This was sahamarana sacrifice. It appears from the report of the thannadar, that the police officers were present at the time of cremation, and that the deceased left a girl 2 years of age, which was delivered to the care of her uncle, on agreement to take parental care of her.
	4.	D <sup>o</sup> Dhunneah -	25	Tailee -	Goordial, tailee - -	20 Nov. -	Thannah Badshapore	Sahamarana sacrifice. It appears from the report of the thannadar, that before the arrival of the police officers at the spot the cremation had taken place. The deceased left a boy aged about 3 years, which has been delivered to the care of his uncle, on agreement to take parental care of him.
AZIMGHUR: . . . 1.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Radha -	20	Kait -	Sadhoosing, kait - -	7 Sept. 1823	Thannah Mhownath, Bhunjun.	There has only been one suttee in the whole of this jurisdiction since the date of the re-establishment of this office. In the present case the darogah-moherrir and jemadar of the thannah of Mahow proceeded in person to the village where the suttee took place, but could not succeed in dissuading the woman from burning herself. The suttee was regular. There has not been a single suttee since the re-establishment of this office in the pergunnahs annexed to the district of Juanpore.
MIRZAPORE: . . . 3.	1.	Muss <sup>t</sup> Pernia -	40	Bind -	Jynath, bind - - -	25 Apr. 1823	Bhooelee	Mussumut Pernia burnt with the body of her husband, notwithstanding the dissuasions of the darogah. There was nothing irregular in this suttee.
	2.	Jeenah -	16	Kayet -	Oojoodea Pershad, kayet.	6 June -	Chundowlee	Mussumut Jeenah burnt one and a half month after the death of her husband, with his clothes, before the police officers arrived on the spot. She had an infant 7 months old, for the nurture and support of which Jobraj, father of Oojoodea, gave a moochulka; Oojoodea was poor, but could read and write Hindoo.
	3.	Seedhnee -	20	Kayet -	Hurdial, kayet - -	4 Oct. -	Bhirdohee	Mussumut Seedhnee burnt with her husband's body before the arrival of the police officers on the spot. She had an infant 3 years old, for the maintenance of which Oomroo Sing, the uncle of the child, gave a moochulka. Hurdial was in good circumstances, and could read and write Hindoo.

(True Copies.)

(signed)

J. T. M. Reid,

Officiating Register.



(2.)—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Number of Hindoo Widows who were burnt or buried alive, in the several Zillah and City Courts, during the year 1823.

ZILLAH and CITY COURTS.	N <sup>o</sup> of Sutees.	ZILLAH and CITY COURTS.	N <sup>o</sup> of Sutees.
<b>CALCUTTA DIVISION:</b>		<b>PATNA DIVISION:</b>	
Burdwan - - - - -	45	Behar - - - - -	4
Hooghly - - - - -	81	Monghyr - - - - -	-
Jessore - - - - -	14	City Patna - - - - -	-
Jungle Mehals - - - - -	27	Ramghur - - - - -	5
Midnapore - - - - -	15	Sarun - - - - -	7
Nuddeah - - - - -	59	Shahabad - - - - -	30
Suburbs of Calcutta - - - - -	46	Tirhoot - - - - -	3
24 Pergunnahs - - - - -	21	Monghyr - - - - -	-
Barrásut - - - - -	1		
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>CUTTACK COMMISSIONER:</b>		<b>BAREILLY DIVISION:</b>	
Cuttack - - - - -	19	Agrah - - - - -	-
Khoordah - - - - -	11	Allyghur - - - - -	1
Balasure - - - - -	1	Bareilly - - - - -	1
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>31</b>	Shahjehanpore - - - - -	1
<b>DACCA DIVISION:</b>		Cawnpore - - - - -	4
Backergunge - - - - -	11	Etawah - - - - -	1
Chittagong - - - - -	-	Furruckabad - - - - -	1
Noacolly - - - - -	3	Deyra Doon - - - - -	1
City Dacca - - - - -	14	Mooradabad - - - - -	1
Dacca Jelalpore - - - - -	2	Meerut - - - - -	1
Mymensing - - - - -	-	Bolundshuhur - - - - -	1
Sylhet - - - - -	1	Seharunpore - - - - -	2
Tipperah - - - - -	9	Monglour - - - - -	1
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>MOORSHEDABAD DIVISION:</b>		<b>BENARES DIVISION:</b>	
Béerbhoóm - - - - -	6	Allahabad - - - - -	1
Bhaugulpore - - - - -	1	Bithorah - - - - -	4
Monghyr - - - - -	1	Bundelcund, S. D. - - - - -	2
Dinagepore - - - - -	-	- - D <sup>o</sup> - - N: D. - - - - -	2
Máldah - - - - -	1	City Benares - - - - -	13
City Moorshedabad - - - - -	2	Ghazeepore - - - - -	55
Purneah - - - - -	-	Goruckpore - - - - -	32
Rajeshahye - - - - -	-	Juanpore - - - - -	4
Rungpore - - - - -	1	Azimghur - - - - -	1
Rungpore Commissioner - - - - -	1	Mirzapore - - - - -	3
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL - - - - -</b>		<b>575</b>	

(signed)

J. T. M. Reid,  
Officiating Register.

(3.)—EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Nizamut Adawlut, under date the 23d July 1824; containing their Remarks and Orders on the Suttee Reports and Statements for the year 1823.

THE Court of nizamut adawlut having had before them the reports of suttees, received through the courts of circuit, from the several zillahs and city magistrates in the Lower and Western Provinces, for the year 1823, together with detailed and abstract statements prepared from those reports, record the following remarks and orders:

Present,  
 J. H. Harington, officiating chief judge;  
 Courtney Smith, esq }  
 J. T. Shakespeare, esq } puisne judges;  
 W. B. Martin, esq }  
 J. Ahmuty, esq. officiat' judge.

Total number of Suttees:	
In 1822 - -	583
- 1823 - -	575
Decrease - -	<u>8</u>

2. The court observe, that the total number of Hindoo women ascertained to be burnt or buried alive in 1823, exhibits a decrease of eight below the number of the same description of the preceding year.

Decrease in detail:	
Dacca Division:	
In 1822 - -	45
- 1823 - -	40
Decrease - -	<u>5</u>

Moorshedabad Division:	
In 1822 - -	22
- 1823 - -	13
Decrease - -	<u>9</u>

Patna Division:	
In 1822 - -	70
- 1823 - -	49
Decrease - -	<u>21</u>

3. The decrease, in detail, of the number of suttees in the divisions of Dacca, Moorshedabad, Patna and Bareilly, and the increase in the divisions of Calcutta and Benares, are noticed in the margin.

Bareilly Division:	
In 1822 - -	16
- 1823 - -	12
Decrease - -	<u>4</u>

4. The total number for the four past years are, in

1820 - - - -	597
1821 - - - -	654
1822 - - - -	583
1823 - - - -	575

Increase in detail:	
Calcutta Division, including Cuttack:	
In 1822 - -	328
- 1823 - -	340
Increase - -	<u>12</u>

Benares Division:	
In 1822 - -	102
- 1823 - -	121
Increase - -	<u>19</u>

5. The court now proceed to notice the suttees which have taken place in opposition to the promulgated rules, and to record their remarks and orders on those statements of the magistrates which appear to require them.

Presidency of  
BENGAL.

## LOWER PROVINCES:

## CALCUTTA DIVISION:

Burdwan:	The suttee report, furnished by the magistrate of Burdwan,
In 1822 - - 40	shows forty-five suttees, exceeding by five the number which
- 1823 - - 45	occurred in the preceding year; none of them call for any
Increase - 5	remark, having all taken place by the ceremony of sahamara-
	rana, (that is, burning together with the husband's corpse).
	Few of the husbands appear to have possessed property to
	any considerable amount. The magistrate having omitted to state whether the
	police officers were present when the suttees took place, and other information
	required by the court's circular order of the 24th May 1822, he will be directed to
	supply the omission in his future reports.

Hooghly:	All the sacrifices took place by sahamarana, with the ex-
In 1822 - - 79	ception of that of Koranee Dossee, N° 29, whose husband
- 1823 - - 81	having died at Dacca, she burnt two days after with a piece
Increase - 2	of his wearing apparel. The court presume that this suttee
	took place two days after the death of the husband; but
	if it be intended that it occurred two days after information
	of his death was received by the widow, the suttee was illegal. The magistrate
	will be directed to report on this circumstance. The court observe that Unmeeka,
	N° 22, left three daughters, whose ages are not stated; the magistrate will be
	directed to make inquiries as to their ages, and if any were not exceeding three
	years at the time of the sacrifice, to state whether the prescribed engagement to
	provide for them was entered into. It appears that, on one occasion, no less than
	four wives (N° 63 to 66) of one man sacrificed themselves on his funeral pile; and
	two (N°s 14 & 15) on another occasion. Of the husbands, thirty-seven are stated to
	have been poor, sixteen in middling, and twenty-four in opulent circumstances. The
	police officers appear to have been present at all the suttees, with one exception.

One widow, having gone to the river side with the intention of sacrificing herself, was dissuaded from her purpose, and returned to her family.

Jessore:	The court observe that fourteen females sacrificed them-
In 1822 - - 21	selves in this district, thirteen by sahamarana, and one by
- 1823 - - 14	anoomarana, viz. Russoo Munnee Dossee, (N° 12,) who burnt
Decrease - 7	on the same day that she received information of her hus-
	band's death. The whole of the suttees took place in the
	presence of the darogah or other police officer, and were
	not attended by any circumstances which would make the sacrifice illegal. Six of
	the husbands are stated to have been in good, three in middling, and five in bad
	circumstances.

Jungle Mehals:	The court observe that the magistrate has not stated
In 1822 - - 24	whether these sacrifices took place by sahamarana or anooma-
- 1823 - - 27	rana, or whether the police officers were present or not; they
Increase - 3	presume that they were all legal, from the silence of the
	magistrate, but direct that his attention be again called to the
	circular order of 24th May 1822, to the provisions of which
	it is expected he will in future conform. Ten of the husbands are stated to have
	been poor, the rest were generally in moderate circumstances.

Midnapore:	The whole of these sacrifices were by sahamarana, and
In 1822 - - 16	the police officers were present at twelve of them; of the
- 1823 - - 15	remaining number two could not be reported, owing to the
Decrease - 1	inundation of the country and stormy weather: no reason
	is given why the other was not reported. The magistrate
	has mentioned the employment of the husband, but is not
	sufficiently explicit to enable the court to judge of the circumstances of the
	deceased.

Nuddeah:

Nuddeah:		The court are concerned to observe a great increase in
In 1822 - -	50	the suttees reported to have taken place in this district. All
- 1823 - -	59	the sacrifices took place by sahamarana but one, Kunuck
	<u>9</u>	Dossee, (N° 8,) who burned, with a pillow and string of beads
Increase - -	<u>9</u>	of her husband, on the day on which she heard of his death.

Two instances are reported, in each of which two widows were burnt on the same pile with their deceased husbands. The majority of the husbands appear to have possessed some property, though few appear to have been very wealthy. The magistrate having omitted to state whether the police officers were present at the suttee, his particular attention will be called to the circular orders of the 24th May 1822.

Suburbs of Calcutta:		The court are concerned to observe so large a number of
In 1822 - -	43	suttees in this small jurisdiction; it does not appear that any
- 1823 - -	46	of the suttees were illegal; they however remark, that the
	<u>3</u>	magistrate has not noticed whether the suttee took place
Increase - -	<u>3</u>	sahamarana or by anoomarana; nor whether or not the police

officers were present: he will be required to conform in future to the circular order of the 24th May 1822. The majority of the husbands appear to have been in good circumstances.

24 Pergunnahs, including Barasut:		Of these, twenty-one occurred in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs.
In 1822 - -	27	They all appear to have taken place by sahamarana, in the presence of the police officers. The magistrate has,
- 1823 - -	22	however, omitted to state what the circumstances in life of the
	<u>5</u>	husbands were, as required by the circular order of the 13th
Decrease - -	<u>5</u>	September 1822; the court will call his attention to this

omission, which he will be directed to supply in his future reports. The joint magistrate of Barasut has reported but one case of suttee; he has omitted to state whether or not the police officers were present; the court desire that this omission be brought to his notice. The court presume, that when the infant daughter of the widow was delivered to the care of her father-in-law, the prescribed engagement was entered into.

Cuttack, including Balasore & Khoordah:		Nineteen females sacrificed themselves in the jurisdiction of the commissioner of Cuttack during the past year; a few of the suttees are stated to have taken place before information was obtained by the police, from which it is presumable
In 1822 - -	28	that due notice was given of all the rest. From the situations
- 1823 - -	31	which the husbands are stated to have filled in life, the greater
	<u>3</u>	part of them would appear to have been in low circumstances.
Increase - -	<u>3</u>	The magistrate's remarks relative to the illegal

suttee, (N° 13,) in the Raj of Coojung, are full and satisfactory to the court.

The joint magistrate of Khoordah reports one instance in which the widow having actually ascended the flaming pile leaped off, and was ultimately saved from destruction. He adds, "whether she has been received by her family has not been ascertained:" he will therefore be desired to obtain and communicate further information upon this point.

DACCA DIVISION:

Backergunge:		There is nothing particularly worthy of remark in the
In 1822 - -	18	statement from this district. All the sacrifices took place
- 1823 - -	11	agreeably to the rite of sahamarana; and the husbands are
	<u>7</u>	represented to have been generally in indigent circumstances.
Decrease - -	<u>7</u>	The contrary not having been stated, the court presume that

the police officers had notice sufficiently early to enable them to be present on all the occasions; but the magistrate will be informed that it would have been more satisfactory had this circumstance been distinctly mentioned.

Chittagong and Noakhalee:		In the district of Chittagong, no sacrifice by suttee is
In 1822 - -	4	reported to have occurred during the past year; but in the
- 1823 - -	3	tract of country subject to the joint magistrate of Noakhalee,
	<u>1</u>	three women are stated to have sacrificed themselves, two of
Decrease - -	<u>1</u>	them (being wives of persons of the jogee tribe) by means of

inhumation. The joint magistrate will be desired to state distinctly, in future, whether or not the police officers were present at the sacrifices reported by them.

Présidency of  
BENGAL.

City Dacca :	
In 1822 - -	9
- 1823 - -	14
Increase - -	<u>5</u>

The police officers appear to have been present at every suttee, with one exception, which occurred within this jurisdiction during the past year. In two cases the deceased widows left infant children, for whose support however due provision was made. The husbands would appear, generally, to have been in respectable circumstances.

Dacca Jelalpoore :	
In 1822 - -	7
- 1823 - -	2
Decrease - -	<u>5</u>

In this district only two women became suttees during the past year ; one of them left an infant child, for whose support the required precaution appears to have been taken. The magistrate has not stated the circumstances, or condition in life, of the deceased husbands, nor has he distinctly mentioned that the police officers were present : his attention will be called to those omissions ; but, apparently, the sacrifices were not attended by any legal disabilities.

Mymensing :	
In 1822 - -	-
In 1823 - -	-

The court are happy to find that this district still continues exempt from the practice in question.

Sylhet :	
In 1822 - -	1
- 1823 - -	1

The same remark is almost applicable to the district of Sylhet, in which only one female sacrifice occurred during each of the two preceding years : that which occurred during the past year does not require any particular notice.

Tipperah :	
In 1822 - -	6
- 1823 - -	9
Increase - -	<u>3</u>

Of the nine sacrifices which occurred in this district during the past year, seven were by means of concremation, and two by means of inhumation. Six of the husbands appear to have been in respectable circumstances, and the other three in a low condition of life. One widow left an infant under three years of age ; and, as the police officers are stated to have been present, the court presume that the prescribed engagement was entered into for its support.

#### MOORSLEDABAD DIVISION :

Beerbhoom :	
In 1822 - -	3
- 1823 - -	6
Increase - -	<u>3</u>

The magistrate's remarks on the female sacrifices which occurred in this district are not sufficiently explicit ; it is not stated whether or not the police officers were present, nor is the condition in life of the deceased husbands mentioned : these omissions will be pointed out to the magistrate. Nothing illegal would appear, however, to have occurred on the face of the statements. It will be observed, that one woman having ascended the funeral pile of her husband, with the intention of becoming a suttee, repented of her purpose, on the flames reaching her, but she died two days afterwards ; probably, in consequence of the injury received from the fire.

Bhaugulpore and Monghyr :	
In 1822 - -	1
- 1823 - -	2
Increase - -	<u>1</u>

The sacrifice of suttee continues to be of rare occurrence in this district ; only one took place within the jurisdiction of the magistrate, and that was illegal, the widow having been under age, and being restricted from burning on any other pile than that of her husband, she having been of the Brahminee tribe. Three persons, who appeared to have been the chief aiders and abettors in the transaction, were committed by the magistrate to take their trial, on the charge of burning a woman by anoamarana, in opposition to the Hindoo law and the regulations of government ; and the case having been referred for the final decision of the nizamut adawlut, they were, on the 29th of March last, sentenced each to be confined, without labour and irons, for the term of six months. The joint magistrate of Monghyr has not stated whether the police officers were present at the suttee which took place within his jurisdiction, an omission which he will be desired to supply in his future reports.

Dinagepoo and Malda:	
In 1822	- - 3
- 1823	- - 1
Decrease	- <u>2</u>

Not a single suttee, the court have the satisfaction of observing, occurred within the jurisdiction of the magistrate of Dinagepoo during the past year. One is represented to have taken place within that of the joint magistrate of Malda, which apparently was not illegal; but that officer will be desired, in his future reports, to state explicitly whether or no the police officers were present.

City of Moorsheda- bad:	
In 1822	- - 5
- 1823	- - 2
Decrease	- <u>3</u>

The two sacrifices which occurred during the past year within the jurisdiction of the magistrate of the city, do not appear to call for any particular remark: they took place by means of concrementation. The police officers were present; and the husbands of the women burnt seem to have been in respectable circumstances.

Purneah and Rajes- hahey:	
In 1822	- - -
- 1823	- - -
Decrease	- <u>-</u>

It has afforded the court the greatest pleasure to find, that the practice of female suicide appears to have altogether ceased in the districts of Purneah and Rajeshahey during the two past years.

Rungpore:	
In 1822	- - 10
- 1823	- - 2
Decrease	- <u>-8</u>

It is also matter of sincere satisfaction to find the very considerable decrease of suttees observable in the district of Rungpore, on a comparison of the past year's reports with those of the year preceding. The two sacrifices, which are stated to have occurred, do not appear to call for any particular remark.

PATNA DIVISION :

Behar:	
In 1822	- - 4
- 1823	- - 4
Decrease	- <u>-</u>

In this district the number of suttees still continues in- considerable, being only four, the same number as was re- ported to have occurred last year. The explanation furnished by the magistrate, in each of the cases, is very satisfactory; nothing illegal occurred. The husbands of the widows appear to have been rather in low circumstances.

City of Patna :	
In 1822	- - 1
- 1823	- - -
Decrease	- <u>1</u>

In the year 1822, only one female sacrifice occurred within the jurisdiction of the magistrate of the city; and the court are still further gratified to find, that during the past year not one is reported to have taken place. One widow is re- presented to have formed the intention of burning herself, but she was prevented by the interposition of the magistrate, and is now living with the family of her husband's brother in the city.

Ramghur :	
In 1822	- - 16
- 1823	- - 5
Decrease	- <u>11</u>

The female sacrifices in this district during the past year were, it will be observed, considerably fewer than in 1822; there were only five altogether, at three of which the police officers were present; of the other two, at which the police officers were not present, one was illegal,—a Brahmin woman having been burnt by the rite of anoómarana. The magis- trate does not distinctly recognize the illegality in this case, but it may be presumed that he was aware of it, and that he did not deem it necessary to adopt any further measures; it having appeared from the investigation which he set on foot, that the widow was determined on self-destruction notwithstanding the remonstrances of her friends and neighbours.

Sarun:	
In 1822	- - 12
- 1823	- - 7
Decrease	- <u>5</u>

Five of these sacrifices occurred by the rite of sahamarana, and two by that of anoómarana; with regard to the latter it is not expressly mentioned that the suicides were committed by the widows immediately on hearing of the death of their husbands. The omission will be brought to the notice of the magistrate; and he will be informed, that if the sacrifice was performed immediately on receipt of the intelligence it was lawful, otherwise not.

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not. On six of the occasions the police officers were present. One of the deceased husbands was a man of property, but the others appear to have been in bad circumstances.

<p>Shahabad :</p> <p>In 1822 - - 36</p> <p>- 1823 - - 30</p> <p style="text-align: right;">=====</p> <p>Decrease - 6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">=====</p>	<p>The court again notice, with sentiments of concern, the continued prevalence of the practice of suttee in this district. The number in the past year, though less than that of the foregoing, is still very considerable; of those which actually did occur, seven were positively illegal. The police officers were not present at any one of these suttees; and notwithstanding the fact of seven intended sacrifices having been prevented by their means, the court cannot but think it extraordinary that they should have failed to obtain timely information of any of those that did occur. The magistrate has omitted to state in his remarks any circumstances by which the condition in life of the several deceased persons have been ascertained: this omission will be noticed to him, and he will be desired to supply it in his future reports; as well as to state, whether proceedings have been held for the criminal prosecution of the parties concerned in illegal suttees.</p>
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<p>Tirhoot:</p> <p>In 1822 - - 1</p> <p>- 1823 - - 3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">=====</p> <p>Increase - 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">=====</p>	<p>Of the three sacrifices which occurred in this district during the past year, two appear to be deserving of notice. In the case of Mussumut Roopa, if, as laid down in the Statement, she was only fourteen years of age, the sacrifice was clearly illegal; but there appears to have existed some doubt on this point, the father of the girl stating her to have been eighteen years of age. The pasbaun of the village, it will be observed, was punished for having omitted to give earlier notice, by which means the life of the widow might have been preserved.—In the other case, of Mussumut Nuggeenah, it seems doubtful by what means the suicide was effected, the investigation of the magistrate into the circumstances of the case not having been completed. The attention of the magistrate will be called to the circular order of the nizamat adawlut, under the 13th of September 1822, requiring such information as can be collected as to the situation and circumstances in life of the deceased husbands.</p>
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#### BAREILLY DIVISION :

<p>Agrah:</p> <p>In 1822 - - -</p> <p>- 1823 - - -</p> <p style="text-align: right;">=====</p>	<p>} The court are happy to find that this district continues free from suttees.</p>
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<p>Allighur :</p> <p>In 1822 - - -</p> <p>- 1823 - - 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">=====</p> <p>Increase - 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">=====</p>	<p>Only one suttee is reported to have occurred in the district of Allighur during the past year, and it does not satisfactorily appear that it was a legal sacrifice. It was a case of ano-marana; and it is not distinctly stated that the widow had any relic of her deceased husband, or that she burned herself immediately on receiving intelligence of her husband's death. The husband appears to have been of low condition, and the widow to have been far advanced in life.</p>
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<p>Bareilly and Shahjehanpore:</p> <p>In 1822 - - 5</p> <p>- 1823 - - 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">=====</p> <p>Decrease - 3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">=====</p>	<p>In Bareilly, including Shahjehanpore, two female sacrifices by suttee are reported to have occurred; one of which, (the case of a widow of the Brahminical order, who burnt herself seven years after the death of her husband,) was illegal; but the sacrifice appears to have been completed before the police officers could reach the spot. It would seem from the property which she left, that she was not in very good circumstances.</p>
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<p>Cawnpore :</p> <p>In 1822 - - 4</p> <p>- 1823 - - 4</p> <p style="text-align: right;">=====</p>	<p>The four women who sacrificed themselves in this district, during the past year, appear all to have been of very advanced age. There is a peculiarity in one of the cases: the widow is said to have burnt herself with the bones of the deceased husband. The magistrate will be informed, that it will be satisfactory to the court to receive some further information relative to the practice alluded to.</p>
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Etawah, Furruckabad, Deyra Doon, and Mooradabad :	
In 1822 - -	5
- 1823 - -	1
Decrease -	<u>4</u>

In the district of Etawah only one suttee is reported to have occurred ; and the court observe with pleasure, that the district of Furruckabad, including the joint magistracy of Deyra Doon, and the district of Mooradabad, continue free from these shocking occurrences.

Meeruth and Boond Shuhur :	
In 1822 - -	-
- 1823 - -	1
Increase -	<u>1</u>

The only sacrifice which occurred in this district, during the past year, appears to have been sanctioned by the doctrines of the Hindoo law. The magistrate has omitted to state, as required by the court's circular order dated the 13th of September 1822, any information relative to the situation in life and circumstances of the deceased husband : the omission will be brought to his notice.

Seharunpore and Monglour :	
In 1822 - -	2
- 1823 - -	3
Increase -	<u>1</u>

In one of the cases reported to have occurred within the district of Seharunpore, during the past year, one of the widows is stated to have burnt herself with the bones of her deceased husband. The same remark is applicable to this as to the similar case reported from Cawnpore ; and the magistrate will be informed, that it will be satisfactory to the court to receive some further information relative to the practice alluded to.

BENARES DIVISION :

Allahabad, and Bhittoora :	
In 1822 - -	4
- 1823 - -	4
Increase -	<u>4</u>

That part of the district of Allahabad, which is under the immediate superintendence of the magistrate, continues free from suttees, while four have occurred during the past year within the jurisdiction of the joint magistrate of Futtehpore. With respect to the four cases which are reported to have occurred within the jurisdiction of the joint magistrate, the information furnished by that officer is so extremely defective, that it is impossible to collect from it whether the sacrifices were legal or otherwise. It is merely stated that the widows burnt voluntarily on the funeral piles of their husbands ; it does not appear whether the police officers were present on any of the occasions. The joint magistrate will be desired to be more full in his future explanations, and his attention will be called to the court's circular order dated the 13th of September.

S. D. Bundlecund :	
In 1822 - -	2
- 1823 - -	2
Increase -	<u>2</u>

In this district the number of suttees is small, amounting only to two, the number which occurred in the preceding year ; no other remark appears necessary.

N. D. Bundlecund :	
In 1822 - -	1
- 1823 - -	2
Increase -	<u>1</u>

In this district also there were only two suttees during the past year, but there was only one during the preceding year. The two sacrifices were conducted in a manner conformable to the Hindoo law, and do not appear to call for any particular observation.

City of Benares :	
In 1822 - -	11
- 1823 - -	18
Increase -	<u>7</u>

The statements for the past year show a considerable increase in the practice of suttee, compared with the year preceding ; in this district, with one exception, all the widows appear to have been far advanced in life. Six of the husbands appear to have been wealthy, eight in middling, and four in poor circumstances. No legal obstacle appears

to have existed from the magistrate's explanations, which are full and satisfactory. One illegal attempt of a woman to commit suicide, by drowning herself on her husband's death, was prevented by the interposition of the police.



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Ghauzeepore :	
In 1822 - -	48
- 1823 - -	55
Increase - -	<u>7</u>

The practice of suttee is very prevalent in this district, and seems to be on the increase; of the total number (55) which occurred, 7 appear to have been illegal, which however the magistrate has noticed in his explanations. The greater part of the husbands appear to have been in poor circumstances.

Gouuckpore :	
In 1822 - -	28
- 1823 - -	32
Increase - -	<u>4</u>

In this district also the number of female sacrifices is considerable, and exceeding the number which was ascertained to have occurred during the year 1822. The magistrate's remarks on the several cases are not so full and satisfactory as might be wished; the explanations in general are, that the facts were ascertained to be as stated; the meaning of which the court conclude to be, as stated in the reports of the police officers, of which however a brief abstract should have been given. Several of the sacrifices appear to have been illegal, and the parties concerned have been committed to take their trial before the court of circuit. In one case (that of Mussumut Chouree) the parties concerned are stated to have been summoned, but no reason is assigned for this measure, nor is any illegality apparent on the face of the proceedings. The magistrate will be instructed to furnish more full explanations in future; and his attention will be particularly called to the court's circular order, under date the 13th of September 1822.

Juanpore and Azimghur :	
In 1822 - -	4
- 1823 - -	5
Increase - -	<u>1</u>

At three of the sacrifices which took place in this district, the police officers were present, and nothing irregular appears to have occurred; of those at which they were not present, one was conducted agreeably to the Hindoo law: the other was illegal, and the relations of the deceased who set fire to the pile were committed to the court of circuit, and sentenced to two years imprisonment. The attention of the magistrate and joint magistrate will be called to the court's circular order, dated the 13th of September 1822.

Mirzapore :	
In 1822 - -	8
- 1823 - -	3
Decrease - -	<u>5</u>

Only three female sacrifices occurred in this district during the past year, whereas in the year preceding no less than eight took place. One of them was by the rite of anoomarana; and the court presume, that the widow sacrificed herself immediately on hearing of the death of her husband, in which case only the act was legal. Two of the widows were young, and they left infant children, for whose maintenance however due precautions appear to have been taken.

Resolved, That a copy of these Remarks and Orders, together with the detailed and abstract Statements prepared in the register's office, of the annexed Circular, and of the Minutes recorded by the several judges on the occasion, be transmitted to the Chief Secretary to government, for the purpose of being laid before the Right honourable the Governor-General in Council.

Resolved also, That extracts from the Remarks and Orders be at the same time forwarded to the several courts of circuit and acting commissioner of Cuttack, for the information and guidance of the magistrates subject to their authority.

Resolved further, That the annexed Circular Letter, relative to the information required by government on the 15th August 1822, be written to the several courts of circuit and acting commissioner of Cuttack, for the guidance of the several magistrates subject to their authority; and that copies thereof be transmitted to the commissioner of Rungpore for his information and guidance, and to the superintendents of police for their information.

(Copy.)—CIRCULAR.

TO the Courts of Circuit in all the Provinces, and Acting Commissioner  
of Cuttack.

Gentlemen,

IT appearing from the Suttee Reports for the past year, that the information which the magistrates were desired to furnish by the resolution of government, circulated on the 13th September 1822, (viz. "the husband's profession and circumstances in life") is stated by some of the magistrates in the fourth column of the Report, the prescribed head of which is, "Names and Cast of the Husbands," whilst others include it without any specific reference to the husband in the final column, appropriated to "Remarks;" the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, for the sake of uniformity and perspicuity, desire that you will instruct the several magistrates and joint magistrates within your division, to include in their future suttee reports, immediately after the fourth column above noticed, a fifth column, to be designated—"Profession and Circumstances of the Husband," under which head they are to insert the husband's profession, with any information that may be obtained respecting his circumstances and condition in life, with a view to the object stated in the resolution of government, under date the 15th August 1822; viz. "to enable government to judge of the degree in which the rite prevails amongst the more opulent and better educated classes, or is confined to the poor and ignorant."

2. In making this communication to the magistrates, you are further desired to advise them, that it is not the intention of the court that an inquest be made into the circumstances of the deceased husband; it will be sufficient to furnish such information on the subject as the police officers may be able to learn from common report.

I am, &c.

Fort William, }  
23d July 1824. }

(signed) *J. F. M. Reid,*  
Officiating Register.

Nizamut Adawlut;  
present,  
J. H. Harrington, esq. officiating chief judge;  
J. T. Shakespeare, esq. } puisne  
W. B. Martin, esq. } judges;  
J. Ahmuthy, esq. officiating judge.

#### MINUTE of the Officiating Chief Judge.

THE Court having before them, and being about to submit to government the annual statement of suttees, or Hindoo widows who were burnt or buried alive during the past year, 1823; I beg leave to record, for their information, copies of a minute and papers accompanying it, which were delivered by me to the Chief Secretary of Government in June 1823, (when I had the honour to fill a seat in the Council,) for the purpose of being considered with the report of the nizamut adawlut on the suttees of the year 1822.

2. The resolutions of government upon the suttee report of that year have not yet been communicated to the court, whose sentiments therefore on the suggestions contained in my Minute of the 28th June 1823, as far as any of the judges may think proper to express them, will probably be still in time for the consideration of the Right honourable the Governor-General in Council.

3. I hope at all events, that the court will, on the present occasion, state their collective opinion of the expediency of giving immediate effect to such part of the rules approved by government on the 9th September 1817, as relate to the conveyance of timely information of an intended suttee to the local police officers.

4. The statements for the past year confirm what has appeared from every report for preceding years, that in consequence of its not having been required by the circular orders in force, to give previous notice of a suttee immolation to the police officer of the jurisdiction, numerous instances have occurred of women being burnt without the knowledge of the police officer; and in many of them the act was illegal, from circumstances which deprived it of the restricted sanction of the Shaster.

5. I shall content myself with citing from the statements now before the court, the following remarks of the magistrate of Shahabad, as applicable to this subject; and showing at the same time, the important benefits to be expected from the police officers having timely information in all cases of an intended suttee within their respective jurisdictions.

6. "In seven cases of intended suttee, the darogahs of Doomrown, Ekwaree, Burrown

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Burrown and Sasaram, dissuaded the widows from sacrificing themselves; and on two other occasions the thannadar of Bhubboa prevented the widows, in consequence of their being at the time in a state of pregnancy. In submitting the prescribed report of suttees for the past year, I have to regret, that, though less numerous than in the preceding year, they amount to 30. Of this number, seven; viz. N<sup>o</sup> 5, 8, 9, 11, 15, 18 and 25, are illegal, from the circumstances noticed in the Statement, N<sup>o</sup> 28, also appears strictly to be illegal, from the circumstance of the widow's having burnt herself merely with a piece of sandal-wood in her hand. The remaining twenty-two cases are to be considered as authorized by the Shaster, if the account of them as given by the villagers is to be credited. But the court will observe, that in the whole of the above thirty cases, the inquiry was made after the sacrifice had taken place; the police officers not having had an opportunity of being present in a single instance. It will probably be considered the most remarkable feature of the present report, that on nine occasions of intended suttee, at which alone the police officers had an opportunity of being present, they succeeded, without difficulty or opposition, in dissuading the widows from sacrificing themselves."

7. The magistrate (Mr. Lambert) adds, "from the inquiries that I have been able to make on the subject of suttees during the last two years, I do not hesitate to offer an opinion, that in this district it would not be attended with any dissatisfaction of a dangerous nature, if the government should deem it proper to prohibit this lamentable custom altogether. It even appears to me, that the inhabitants of the district generally are prepared to hear of such a prohibition."

8. The reason stated in the accompanying Minutes still operate in preventing me from suggesting the immediate adoption of the measure adverted to in the concluding observation of the magistrate of Shahabad; and there is at the present moment a further obvious reason why the question of abolition should be postponed for future determination.

9. But I cannot see any possible ground of solid objection, whilst the existing rules remain in force for maintaining the provisions of the Shaster, as applicable to suttees, why they should not be rendered more effectual for the purpose intended by them, by requiring previous notice to the local police officers, with a view to their due execution of the duty committed to them; and to the prevention of illegal immolations, which are equally unsanctioned by the Hindoo law, as by the general laws and regulations in force for the administration of criminal justice.

(signed) J. H. Harington.

#### MINUTE of the Second Judge.

THE second judge has on a former occasion, expressed his opinion to government, that the practice of suttee ought to be abolished, and that it may be abolished with perfect safety.

He cannot therefore subscribe to any instructions that have a tendency to modify, systematize or legalize the usage, or that appear to regard a legal suttee as at all better than an illegal one.

He is convinced, that if this mode of issuing orders under the sanction of government to regulate suttees is continued, the practice will take such deep root, under the authority of the supreme power of the country, that to eradicate it will become impossible.

He proposes that all the existing circular orders regarding suttees be annulled; that no more reports on the subject be furnished, and that Regulation VIII. of 1799, be enforced against suttees, whether by the Shaster legal or illegal; or if that law be deemed too severe, for the present let a milder law be framed, making it punishable by temporary imprisonment to assist in any suttee whatever, whether by the Shaster it be legal or illegal.

Should even this be deemed hazardous, it will be better to leave the Hindoos to themselves upon the subject, as being a rite which it would be disgraceful to us to countenance, and dangerous to our empire to forbid. The usage will be much more likely to fall into disuse, under a total neglect on the part of government, than under the present system of attention and inquiry, which serves but to keep the feelings of the Hindoo population alive upon the point, and to give a sort of interest and celebrity to the sacrifice, which is in the highest degree favourable to its continuance and extension.

(signed) C. Smith.

## MINUTE of the Third Judge.

I AM decidedly against any circular order of the nature proposed by the officiating chief judge.

I conceive that we have already done a great deal of mischief in this way, and that instead of diminishing, we have increased the evil.

I am prepared to concur in a recommendation to government, that a regulation be promulgated, prohibiting suttees throughout the country.

(signed) *J. T. Shakespear.*

## MINUTE of the Fifth Judge.

ALTHOUGH I was at first inclined to concur in the suggestion of the officiating chief judge, and had actually recorded my opinion to that effect, yet, upon a reconsideration of the subject, it appears to me, that if the measure of abolishing the practice of suttees by law should be thought objectionable, either as constituting too wide a deviation from the policy, in relation to the religious prejudices of the natives, which it has been deemed hitherto expedient to follow, or as involving the possibility of consequences which it would not be prudent to hazard, it will be better to abstain from attempting to confine it within narrower limits, either by new legal distinctions, or by additional police regulations.

To the efficacy of such regulations the testimony of experience has not I believe been favourable; and I confess that my own opinion inclines me to impute to them a positively pernicious tendency, in proportion to the degree in which they have brought the sacrifices under the more immediate cognizance of the officers of government, whose presence at the ceremony, instead of operating as a restraint, has, I am afraid, contributed to invest it with additional solemnity, and to confer on the performance of it, in the mistaken view of the natives, a species of authoritative sanction which it was not before considered to possess.

This toleration of the practice by our government, and its disposition to interfere no further than was necessary to guard it from abuse, has been accordingly misconstrued into a tacit recognition of the principle of an usage, the legality of which, within certain specified limits, it has formally acknowledged.

Entertaining these sentiments, I cannot concur in the additional instruction proposed to be issued by the officiating chief judge.

(signed) *W. B. Martin.*

## MINUTE of the Officiating Judge.

VIEWING the measure proposed by the officiating chief judge merely as a police rule, in requiring that previous and timely intelligence should be conveyed to the local police officers of an intended suttee; and which rule, enforced in the district of Shahabad, it is stated having proved conducive in preventing, in seven instances, those abominable sacrifices; no objections of any serious nature, as to its consequences, occurred to me against its adoption by a circular. In fact, any measure, the operation of which could tend to check the progress, or diminish the number of suttees, till the practice could be altogether abolished, appeared under existing circumstances to be well worthy of a trial. I was induced therefore to concur with the officiating chief judge and fifth judge on the occasion. Having, however, since perused the minutes of the second and third judges on the subject, and concurring entirely in the sentiments expressed by them, as to the unforeseen effects produced by the promulgation of the late suttee rules, I feel satisfied that it would be far preferable to enact a regulation, prohibiting the practice of suttees at once, and rendering it punishable by law, than having recourse to any partial or indirect means to repress it gradually, if even such a result could be reasonably expected to ensue.

(signed) *J. Ahmaty.*

(True extract and copies.)

(signed) *J. F. M. Reid*, Officiating Register.

(True copies.)

Judicial Department,  
the 3d December 1824.

(signed) *W. B. Bayley*,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

ENCLOSURE (N<sup>o</sup> 5.) in Letter from the Governor General in Council to the Court of Directors; dated the 3d Dec. 1824.

To W. B. Bayley, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Nizamut Adawlut; present, J. H. Harrington, esq. officiating chief judge; C. Smith, esq. W. B. Martin, esq. } IN continuation of my letter of the 23d July last, forwarding the court's resolutions on the annual Suttee Reports of 1823, I am directed by the court of nizamut adawlut to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the officiating commissioner of Cuttack, dated the 8th instant, submitting the information required by the 16th paragraph of the court's resolutions, and to request you will lay the same before the Right honourable the Governor-General in Council.

I am, &c.

Fort William, } (signed) J. T. M. Reid, Officiating Register.  
24th Sept. 1824. }

(Copy.)—To J. T. M. Reid, Esq. Officiating Register to the Nizamut Adawlut, Fort Williams.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 23d of July last, transmitting an extract from the proceedings of the nizamut adawlut, containing their remarks and orders on the Suttee Reports for the past year, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the court, that from inquiries made by the officiating magistrate, who is in charge of the office of joint magistrate of Khoordah, it appears that the widow, who is noticed to have leaped off the flaming pile, and been ultimately saved from destruction, returned to her family after the event alluded to, and was received by them as usual.

2. In Mr. Middleton's first reply to the call for the information required by the court, it was reported that the female in question had died two months after leaping from the pile; not, however, from any injury sustained during the profane rite in which she had been momentarily a participant; but this not appearing to be sufficiently clear with regard to the point noticed in the proceedings of the court, the specific information now submitted was called for, which will account for the delay that has occurred in replying to your letter now acknowledged.

I am, &c.

Zillah Cuttack, Commissioner's Office, } (signed) Tho' Pakenham,  
8th September 1824. } Officiating Commr.

(True copy.)

(signed) J. T. M. Reid, Officiating Register.

(True copies.)

Judicial Department, } W. B. Bayley, Chief Sec<sup>y</sup> to Govt.  
3d December 1824. }

ENCLOSURE (N<sup>o</sup> 6.) in Letter from the Governor-General in Council to the Court of Directors; dated the 3d Dec. 1824.

Minute of the Proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, the 3d Dec. 1824.

(N <sup>o</sup> 1.)	Read Mr. Harrington's Minute and Enclosures, dated 28th June 1823.
(N <sup>o</sup> 2.)	Letter and Enclosures from Register Nizamut Adawlut, 4th July 1823.
(N <sup>o</sup> 3.)	" " " " " Ditto " " " " " Ditto " " 25th July 1823.
(N <sup>o</sup> 4.)	" " " " " Ditto " " " " " Acting Ditto " " 23d July 1824.
(N <sup>o</sup> 5.)	" " " " " Ditto " " " " " Ditto " " 24th Sept. 1824.
	General Letter from Europe, 17th June 1823.
	* Letter and Enclosures from Sec <sup>y</sup> to Government at Bombay, 2th May 1824.
	* " " " " " Ditto " " " " " 8th July 1824.
	" " " " " Ditto " " " " " to Register Nizamut Adawlut, 8th July 1824.
	" " " " " Ditto " " " " " from " " " " " 15th Oct. 1824.
	" " " " " Ditto " " " " " to " " " " " 11th Nov. 1824.
	Resolutions of the Government, Judicial Department, 3d December 1824.

Printed papers, sessions 1824, pp. 44 and 45.  
\* See Bombay Proceedings, 5th Nov. 1823, 17th Dec. 1823, 4th Feb. 1824, 10th Aug. 1824.

# HINDOO WIDOWS IMMOLEATED.

The following Abstract Statement exhibits a comparison of the number of Suttees which have occurred in each District, both in the Lower and Western Provinces, from the beginning of the year 1817 to the end of the year 1823.

**ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Number of Hindoo Widows who sacrificed themselves as Suttees, in the Zillahs and Cities, during the year 1823.**

ZILLAS and CITIES.	NUMBER of SUTTEES.						
	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817
<b>CALCUTTA DIVISION:</b>							
Burdwan	145	40	62	57	75	132	98
Hooghly	81	79	95	93	115	141	112
Jessore	14	21	31	25	16	23	21
Jungle Mehals	27	24	39	18	31	61	43
Midnapote	15	16	6	12	13	22	7
Nuddeah	59	50	59	59	47	80	88
Suburbs of Calcutta	46	43	39	47	52	43	39
Twenty-four Pergunnahs	22	27	33	26	39	31	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>428</b>
Cuttack	31	28	28	33	33	11	14
<b>DACCA DIVISION:</b>							
Backergunge	11	18	3	3	6	1	9
Chittagong	1	1	4	3	7	3	6
City Dacca	14	9	26	18	15	21	18
Dacca Jellalpoore	2	7	7	8	6	5	5
Mymensing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sylhet	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tipperah	12	9	11	17	21	22	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>MOORSHEEABAD DIVISION:</b>							
Beerbhoom	6	3	3	5	5	4	9
Bhaugulpore	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Monghyr	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dinagepore	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Maldah	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
City Moorsheedabad	2	5	2	3	6	6	7
Purneah	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Rajeshahye	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rungpore	1	10	8	8	12	15	11
Rungpore Commissioners	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>42</b>

(continued)

ZILLAHS and CITIES.	NUMBER of SUTTEES.						
	1823:	1824:	1825:	1826:	1827:	1828:	1829:
<b>PATNA DIVISION:</b>							
Behar	4	4	2	1	5	2	-
City Patna	-	1	5	5	2	3	5
Ramghur	5	16	7	4	5	4	2
Sarun	7	12	15	11	10	23	25
Shahabad	30	36	39	19	17	25	14
Tirhoot	3	1	1	2	1	-	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>BAREILLY DIVISION:</b>							
Agrah	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
Allighur	1	-	1	-	-	2	2
Bareilly	1	2	-	-	-	-	1
Shahjehanpore	1	3	-	2	1	-	-
Cawnpore	4	4	5	6	3	5	3
Etawah	1	2	4	3	2	3	3
Furruckabad	-	2	1	-	2	-	1
Moradabad	-	1	1	1	2	1	-
Meerut	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Boolundshuhur	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Seharunpore	3	2	2	6	6	1	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>BENARES DIVISION:</b>							
Allahabad	-	-	4	4	4	3	5
Futtehpore	4	-	-	1	2	1	1
Bundelcund, S. D.	2	2	5	1	3	11	5
Bundelcund, N. D.	2	1	3	3	2	4	9
City of Benares	18	11	12	11	18	15	16
Ghazeepore	55	48	35	34	26	43	27
Goruckpore	32	28	44	32	28	52	33
Juanpore	4	4	2	4	1	3	2
Azimghur	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mirzapore	3	8	9	3	8	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>707</b>

* Division of Calcutta, 9 Jurisdictions	340
City of Benares	18
Ghazeepore	55
Goruckpore	32
Shahabad	30
City of Dacca	14
Backergunge	11
<b>Total 15 Districts</b>	<b>500</b>

2. The total number of suttees reported to have occurred in the year 1823, in the 52 jurisdictions above specified, is 575; of that number, no less than 500 are included in the nine districts in the division of Calcutta, and in the six districts specified in the margin, leaving only seventy-five cases distributed amongst the remaining thirty-seven jurisdictions.

3. The reports of all the preceding years afford a similar proof of the greater prevalence of this barbarous practice in the particular districts above referred to.

4. The annexed Abstract shows the Number of Suttees under the head of each of the four principal classes of Hindoos, and the Ages of the Individuals in each class, during the year 1823.

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CASTS.	Below 20 Years of Age.	Between 20 and 40.	Between 40 and 60.	Above 60	TOTAL.
Brahmin	7	86	97	45	234
Khytree	5	11	11	6	35
Byse	2	7	3	2	14
Soodur	17	104	115	56	292
Total	32	208	226	109	575

5. It is satisfactory to his Lordship in Council to remark, that in the divisions of Dacca, Moorshedabad, Patna and Bareilly, the practice appears less prevalent; and that the total number reported in the last year is somewhat smaller than has been exhibited in any year since 1816.

6. Although this result does not furnish any sufficient ground for concluding, that the practice is ceasing throughout the country under the operation of the existing rules, it affords, in the judgment of government, strong presumptive proof that those rules have not operated to encourage the performance of the rite.

7. This conclusion is the more satisfactory, because many of the officers who have offered an opinion upon the subject, and especially a majority of the judges of the court of nizamat adawlut, appear to have considered that an extension of the practice was likely to occur under the system of inquiry and interference at present pursued under the authority of government.

8. In reviewing the documents now brought upon the records of government, Mr. Harington's minute claims the chief place. It does not appear necessary, however, at this time, to enter upon a detailed examination of that valuable paper, the more immediate object of which is to require, under a suitable penalty, that timely notice be given to the local police officers before any suttee takes place. Mr. Harington suggests the enactment of a regulation to this effect; and it would be obviously proper to promulgate, in that shape, any penal rule affecting the Hindoo community generally.

9. In the imperfect state of our information, however, government has anxiously avoided legislating upon the subject; and the rules hitherto prescribed have either been issued in the exercise of the discretion reserved to the executive authority over its own officers, or in explanation of the existing law.

10. The causes of this reserve were noticed in a letter to the register of the nizamat adawlut, under date the 9th September 1817, and in the judgment of government they still continue to operate. The expediency of guarding against the adoption of erroneous principles, in legislating upon a subject so closely interwoven with the religious prejudices of a very large proportion of our native population, is not less necessary now than heretofore; while, in fact, the increase of information is not such as to justify government in proceeding with more confidence in so delicate a task.

11. The papers now recorded, indeed, with the exception of Mr. Harington's minute, contain little more than numerical returns, and the bare opinions of several highly respectable public officers on the general question.

12. To show, however, how inconclusive such communications must be in satisfying government, it is sufficient to remark, that the point which appears to be of more importance and delicacy than any other involved in the whole question; viz. the probable effect of any prohibitory measures on the feeling of the native army, has not hitherto been touched upon at all in any of the opinions which have been submitted to government.

13. But besides the reluctance of government to legislate upon a subject on which the information is so incomplete, his Lordship in Council is unwilling to abandon the hope, that the abolition of the practice may, at a future period, be found safe and expedient; and he has already had occasion to remark, that the more general dissemination of knowledge, and the discussion of the question amongst the better informed Hindoos themselves, may be expected to have some effect in gradually preparing the minds of the natives for such a measure.



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14. While indulging in such a prospect, however, his Lordship in Council is of opinion, that it would be unwise, by any formal act of legislation, to encourage the impression, that government is pledged to sanction and recognize a barbarous rite, which he anxiously trusts will eventually be suppressed.

15. But whether measures of prohibition may or may not be adopted at a future period, is a question which it is unnecessary at this time to discuss. Besides the considerations above referred to, the actual state of our external relations and internal conditions are such as to render it manifestly impolitic and inexpedient to interfere further at the present moment.

16. With reference alike, therefore, to existing circumstances, and to prospective contingencies, his Lordship in Council has been pleased to determine, that no alteration shall be made in the rules regarding suttees at present in force.

17. He is satisfied that the superior courts will be disposed to encourage every judicious measure, not inconsistent with the Regulations, which the magistrates in the exercise of a sound discretion may adopt, with the humane view of restraining the sacrifice of Hindoo widows. He is particularly anxious that all severity of remark should be avoided, except where it may appear indispensable; and, indeed, he is of opinion, that the nizamut adawlut cannot too strongly inculcate moderation generally in treating a subject so much calculated to excite the feelings.

18. Such a disposition among the public functionaries will afford the best preparation for eventually vesting a large discretion in repressing the practice in some of the magistrates, whose experience in their districts, and whose temper and prudence, might be relied upon for the sober and judicious exercise of such powers.

19. The court of nizamut adawlut are already apprised, from the copy of a letter from the honourable the Court of Directors, recently forwarded to them, that partial measures of this nature have been contemplated and recommended by the honourable court. Although his Lordship in Council has not considered it proper to act immediately upon that suggestion, yet he would wish the court of nizamut adawlut to take into their consideration the practicability of giving gradual effect to it at a future period.

20. In conformity with the desire of the honourable court of directors, his Lordship in Council requests, that the court of nizamut adawlut will prohibit any returns being made from those districts where the practice has not been found to exist. Should any case, however, hereafter occur, it will of course be the duty of the magistrate to report it in the usual manner.

21. Should any individual magistrate have had an opportunity of personally observing any new or uncommon facts tending to throw light upon the practice or the state of public feeling regarding it, or to account for its greater or less prevalence in particular districts, the Governor-General in Council will be happy to receive a statement of them.

22. After the foregoing remarks, it does not appear necessary to pass any particular orders on the letter of the magistrate of Ghazeepore, received with the letter of the register of the nizamut adawlut, under date the 25th of July 1823.

23. In regard to the particular instance of zillah Shahabad, referred to in Mr. Harington's late minute, and in the resolutions of the nizamut adawlut for 1823, his Lordship in Council observes, that the zemindars and others will naturally withhold information when they only suffer inconvenience from communicating it, and that therefore he is not surprised at the rarity of the reports of impending suttees received by the police officers. The evil belongs to the system, and reflects no discredit on Mr. Lambert, the magistrate, whose laudable anxiety on the subject his Lordship in Council has remarked with much satisfaction.

24. It is gratifying to the Governor-General in Council to notice the attention which continues to be manifested by the judges of the nizamut adawlut to the returns of the magistrates on this important subject. The orders and remarks recorded by the court on those details, appear to be so full and judicious as to render unnecessary any additional observations on them by government.

25. Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the register of the nizamut adawlut, in reply to the letters from the court of the 4th July 1823, and the 23d July 1824.

(A true Copy.)

Judicial Department, }  
the 3d December 1824. }

(signed)

W. B. Bayley,  
Chief Secretary to Govt.

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

EXTRACT BOMBAY JUDICIAL CONSULTATIONS,  
the 22d March 1820.

EXTRACT Letter from Mr. A. Robertson, Magistrate of Kaira, to the Governor in Council; dated the 12th February 1820.

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72. IN reference to the 3d paragraph of the instructions of 20th July 1818, I have the honour to report, that no suttees occurred in this zillah last year, and to refer the honourable the Governor in Council to my letter of the 25th September 1819, which reports that this practice has not been known in any of the districts of this zillah since the territory became British.

Extract Bombay Judicial Consultations, 24th May 1820.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. Morison, Magistrate of Surat, to the Governor in Council; dated the 10th of May 1820.

THE number of Suttees, in the year 1819, was - - - 1.

2. On the occasion of forwarding the above report, agreeably to the directions of the honourable the Superior Tribunal, I find I have omitted, in my letter to the Chief Secretary of the 3d of February last, to notice the occurrence of a suttee at Bulsar in the month of October.

Extract Bombay Judicial Consultations, 7th June 1820.

Extract Letter from T. H. Pelly, Magistrate of the Southern Concan, to the Governor in Council; dated the 11th May 1820.

Par. 2. THE number of Suttees within the year was - - - 40.

Par. 12. Suttees :—It will be noticed, on an inspection of documents N<sup>os</sup> 1 and 2, that in the course of the year 1819, in a population of about six lacs of souls, the ceremony suttee was meditated in exactly fifty separate instances. Of these the ceremony was actually gone through by

- - - - -	40
Prevented by the police, as contrary to the Shastras - - -	3
Ditto, by a military officer - - - - -	1
Dissuaded by relatives and others - - - - -	5
Delayed and finally abandoned, owing to the question being discussed between the magistrate and parties personally -	1

Total meditated - - - 50

13. The three prevented were manifestly contrary to the doctrine laid down by the Bengal pundits, as contained in the printed orders of that government; and the single case in which the authority of the civil power was withheld, was attended by the following circumstances :—

14. Happening to be at Penn in December, it was reported to me, late in the day, that a woman was about to perform the ceremony; when some of the most respectable Bramins were sent for, and after in vain endeavouring to dissuade them from persevering in their designs, they were told that if they could show any passage in their sacred works which went the length of actually ordering the ceremony, it

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might go on. This they said they could readily do; but could not in fact produce any thing beyond the well-known commendations bestowed on suttees, and the equally well-known recapitulation of the several curious advantages derivable to the soul of the deceased by the cremation of the widow. The days were short at that season, and whilst these discussions were going on in the most quiet and amicable manner, the sun was rapidly sinking, and indeed nearly set. They noticed this, I imagine, and seeming unwilling to press for my sanction to an immolation which they must have perceived I contemplated with extreme horror, they inquired if I would object to the suttee within Angrias territory, which was close at hand? To this I replied, that I could exercise no jurisdiction there. They then left me, with an intention, as I conceived, of performing the ceremony beyond our line of boundary; but I found on inquiry afterwards, that the design was abandoned altogether; and the woman is now, I believe, alive.

15. I should suppose, that considering the higher casts do not form even the usual average proportion of the population of this zillah, forty instances of suttee in one year must be considered as rather a large number. If however an opinion may be formed from present appearances, the practice is of itself materially diminishing, since up to the end of the last March only three suttees had occurred in the three preceding months; whereas, according to the last year's standard, there would have been ten. There may to be sure have been fewer deaths, though I have no reason to suspect it; and I still think there is ground to hope, that the practice is sensibly on the decline.

16. If the humane intentions of the supreme government, in promulgating the printed work regarding suttees, have been so far answered as to have produced the effect of saving many widows from a cruel death, it can on the other hand hardly be doubted, but that the work has given the ceremony in the eyes of the natives, a stamp of legality which in our provinces it never before possessed. And it may therefore be questioned, whether, upon the whole, more harm than good may not have followed its publication. I have already recorded it as my opinion, that, if it were thought desirable to suppress the practice by coercion, it might safely and effectually be accomplished in the Southern Concan; I am, however, by no means an advocate for this, or any other novel and violent measure, conceiving as I do, that it is at the least probable, that the natural leaning of mankind towards the will of those in power, combined with a steady, but not harsh discountenance (rather than active interference in suppression) of these horrible sacrifices, on the part of the magistrate, may progressively lessen their frequency, till, in time, they may altogether cease; though it must be confessed, that this can be regarded as little more than mere speculation.

Vide Papers printed in sess. 1821, pp. 254, 255.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Number of Hindoo Women who have burnt themselves on the Funeral Pile of their Husbands, in the Zillah of the Southern Concan, during the year 1819.

N <sup>o</sup>	NAMES.	Age	CAST.	Name and Cast of her Husband.	Date of Burning	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
1.	Umpoormabae	- 25	Bramin	Kishoo Venaik Gondlekur, bramin.	9 Jan.	Village Dabhol, mehaul Punchnuddee, talooka Sevendroog.	This woman had one child, whose maintenance her father-in-law has engaged himself for.
2.	Mankurnickabae	- 40	D <sup>o</sup>	Shalgram Dikshitt, bramin.	15 -	Village Rajapore, mehaul Rajapooore, talooka Vizeadroog.	
3.	Luksheemeebhae	- 80	Shenvee	Naro Raghoonath, shenvee.	1 Feb.	Village Robhay, mehaul Gensalay, talooka Rajpooore.	
4.	Paruouteebae	- 25	Bramin	Venaik Wasoodew, bramin.	9 -	Village Dongur, mehaul Sundul, talooka Vizeadroog.	
5.	Gourabae	- 50	D <sup>o</sup>	Seirkrajee Sumbhaje, bramin.	14 -	Village Villeeay, mehaul Soundal, talooka Vizeadroog.	
6.	Savitreebae	- 30	D <sup>o</sup>	Damodhur Puntkur, bramin.	26 March	Village Paleel, mehaul Natoo Pulwan, talooka Soverndroog.	

N <sup>o</sup>	NAMES.	Age.	CAST.	Name and Cast of her Husband.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
7.	Jankeebae - - -	30	Wanee -	Ramchunder Kapuree, wanee.	6 April	Village Mahur, mehaul Mahar, talooka Raigur.	
8.	Luksheemeebae - - -	40	Bramin -	Rungoo Umrut, bramin.	15 -	Village Moongay, mehaul Salohee, talooka Malwan.	
9.	Gungabae - - -	35	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Hurbhut, bramin - -	21 -	Village Pingulsuee Khoorol, mehaul Ustitumee, talooka Outchitgur.	This woman's uncle has engaged to provide a suitable maintenance for her children.
10.	Buchyabae - - -	45	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Chumnajee Chutamon, bramin.	22 -	Village Vilumb, mehaul Vilumb, talooka Unjanwell.	
11.	Durgabae - - -	35	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Sukumbhut Salay, bramin.	29 -	Village Chindur, mehaul Salshee, talooka Malwan.	
12.	Essobae - - -	40	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Juwoobhut Allay, bramin.	3 May	Village Dewlay, mehaul Dewlay, talooka Rutnageery.	
13.	Ramabae - - -	45	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Untajee Mahadew, bramin.	4 -	Village Satney, mehaul Hutkhaunbay, talooka Rutnageery.	
14.	Umpoonabae - - -	45	Marhatta -	Jetiba Rao Runay, marhatta.	27 -	Village Naringray, mehaul Salshee, talooka Malwan.	
15.	Sutyeebhamabae - - -	27	Bramin -	Hurypunt, bramin -	2 June	Village Reodunda, mehaul Reodunda, talooka Owchitgur.	The children of this woman are provided for by their grandfather.
16.	Radabae - - -	45	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Kishoo Knooshee Crustna, bramin.	3 -	Village Rohay, mehaul Ghonsalay, talooka Razpooree.	
17.	Gungabae - - -	50	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Bhuskurbhut, bramin -	7 -	Village Burwaree, mehaul Burwaree, talooka Ruigur.	
18.	Esodabae - - -	55	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Dhondokeshow, d <sup>o</sup> -	12 -	Village Bakolay, mehaul Mutgaunay, talooka Vizeadroog.	
19.	Oombabae - - -	80	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Shunkur Dekshit, bramin.	13 -	Village Parulae, mehaul Khareputun, talooka Vizeadroog.	
20.	Yumoonabae - - -	22	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Ramchunder Bhugwunt, bramin.	18 -	Village Tukay, mehaul Kutkamba, talooka Rutnageery.	
21.	Jankeebae - - -	42	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Ramchunderbhut, bramin.	19 -	Village Golup, mehaul Panses, talooka Rutnageery.	
22.	Esodabae - - -	60	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Mahadewbhut, bramin	19 -	Village Purulay, mehaul Khareputun, talooka Vizeadroog.	
23.	Santyeebhamabae - - -	50	D <sup>o</sup> - -	Mahadewbhut, bramin	26 -	Village Gotnedewachy, mehaul Rajapoor, talooka Vizeadroog.	
24.	Gopkabae - - -	40	Maratta -	Sunyahee Naique, marhatta.	12 July	Village Sugaon, mehaul Salsee, talooka Malwan.	
25.	Sugoonabhae - - -	25	Bramin -	Rowjee Josee, bramin	20 -	Village Pulwun, mehaul Natoo Pulwun, talooka Sooverndroog.	

No.	NAMES.	Age.	CAST.	Name and Cast of her Husband.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
26.	Umpoomabhaee	- 45	Bramin	Shreedurpant, bramin	25 July	Village Dabh of mehaul Sawndul, talooka Vizeadroog.	
27.	Rewteebaee	- - - 40	Maratta	Canoojee Naik, marhatta.	26 August	Village Vilnay, mehaul Sawndul, talooka Vizeadroog.	
28.	Gopikabaee	- - - 45	Sonar	Veet, sonar - - -	D° - -	Village Mulgawnay, mehaul Mulgawnay, talooka Vizeadroog.	
29.	Kumulajabae	- - 70	Bramin	Purbharam, josee - -	5 Sept.	Village Dahmansay, mehaul Dahmaunsay, talooka Rutnageery.	
30.	Oomabae	- - - 75	D°	Mahadewchut Agasay, bramin.	6 -	Village Ruhatugur, mehaul Berawary, talooka Rutnageery.	
31.	Gopkabaee	- - - 70	D°	Purbakurchut, bramin	21 -	Village Neway, mehaul Newray, talooka Rutnageery.	
32.	Junkeebae	- - - 50	Shenvee	Ramchunder Mahadew, shenvee.	27 -	Village Sheunay, mehaul Razapore, talooka Vizeadroog.	
33.	Esodabaee	- - - 30	Maratta	Bhewjee, wurung -	23 Oct.	Village Sauras, mehaul Salse, talooka Malwan.	
34.	Gungabaee	- - - 35	Bramin	Gopaul Kruslmoo, bramin.	7 Nov.	Village Warwazoon, mehaul Buoray, talooka Rutnageery.	
35.	Luksheemeebae	- 20	D°	Apajee Sadashew, bramin.	19 -	Village Rahatugur, mehaul Bouray, talooka Rutnageery.	
36.	Saloobaee	- - - 75	D°	Shreedhur Gunesh, bramin.	19 -	Village Newray, mehaul Newray, talooka Rutnageery.	
37.	Anundeebaee	- - 35	D°	Sucarain Punt, bramin	23 -	Village Warar, mehaul Asragadhurnay, talooka Owchitghur.	
38.	Romabaee	- - - 40	D°	Gunesh Chut Kilkur, bramin.	25 -	Village Kolumbay, mehaul Parvus, talooka Rutnageery.	
39.	Suneswateebae	- 50	D°	Sadashew Chut, bramin	7 Dec.	Village Oodhur, mehaul Palie, talooka Owchitghur.	
40.	Porwateebae	- - 20	Shenvee	Shewram Appajee, shenvee.	21 -	Village Bhaloube, mehaul Rajpoor, talooka Vizeadroog.	The child of this woman, aged 3 years, is provided for by her father-in-law.

Southern Concan, Magistrate's Office,  
1st January 1820.

(signed) J. H. Pelly,  
Magistrate.

ANNUAL REPORT of Hindoo Women who have been prevented, or dissuaded, from Cremation on the Funeral Piles of their Husbands, in the Zillah of Southern Concan, during the year 1819.

N <sup>o</sup>	NAMES.	Age.	CAST.	Name and Cast of her Husband	Date of Prevention or Dissuasion.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
1.	Radhabaee - - -	32	Bramin	Dajeebhut Kalay, bramin.	1819: 10 March	Village Nandewray, mehaul Salowray, talooka Rutnageery.	Prevented by the magistrate on account of the tender age of the child.
2.	Thukee Sawunteen	16	Maratta	Dhanajee, maratta	3 April	Village Gerecay, mehaul Mulgowray, talooka Vizeadroog.	Prevented by Lieutenant Reuben, commanding the fort of Vizeadroog.
3.	Kaseebaee - - -	25	D <sup>o</sup>	Sugnajee Sawunt, d <sup>o</sup>	4 -	Village Pupunalay, mehaul Velum, talooka Unjunwele.	Prevailed upon to give up her intention by the advice of some respectable inhabitants of the village.
4.	Jankeebaee - - -	14	D <sup>o</sup>	Parushram Punt Gargil, bramin.	7 Nov.	Village Sharpay, mehaul Khareputun, talooka Vizeadroog.	This woman wished to burn with the bones of her husband after he had burnt, which is contrary to the Shastras; she was therefore prevented.
5.	Name omitted to be noted.		Bramin	Rungbhut Josee, bramin.	28 -	Village Pen, mehaul talooka Sanksay.	On application being made in this case to the magistrate, he refused to grant any direct order for the suttee. The business was therefore dropped.
6.	Essodabaee - - -	30	D <sup>o</sup>	Hhurbhut, bramin	8 Dec.	Village Kolowray, mehaul Newray, talooka Rutnageery.	The husband of this woman died, and his corpse was burnt in a distant country; she was therefore prevented.
7.	Jankeebaee - - -	30	Bhundaree	Gopaljee, bhundaree	21 -	Pat Vizeadroog, mehaul Mutgowray Vizeadroog.	Prevailed upon by her brother-in-law to give up her intention.
8.	Gungabaee - - -	60	Bramin	Niloo Ragoonath, bramin.	21 -	Village Chapheree, mehaul Setowray, talooka Rutnageery.	Refused to burn on hearing the regulation Be Mehalkurree respecting suttee.
9.	Suruswutee - - -	25	Wanee	Balshel Dulya, wanee	21 -	Village Bundur Ibram Putam, mehaul Hurcheree, talooka Rutnageery.	Gave up her intention by the advice of her mother and relations.
10.	Radhabaee - - -	35	Bramin	Baboerow Kurmunkur, bramin.	21 -	Village Nachnay, mehaul Newray, talooka Rutnageery.	Changed her intention at the intercession of her family and some of the inhabitants of the village.

Southern Concan, Magistrate's Office, }  
1st January 1820.

(signed) J. H. Pelly,  
Magistrate.

Ordered, Mr. Pelly be informed, that the Governor in Council has also derived great satisfaction from the diminution of the number of suttees since December; and desires that he will not interfere in the performance of such sacrifices, except in the mildest mode of persuasion, under the instructions issued to him under date the 1st of November last.

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Extract Bombay Judicial Consultations, 4th October 1820.

Extract Letter from Mr. Saville Marriott, Magistrate of the Northern Concan, to the Governor in Council; dated 20th September 1820.

THE number of suttees, in the year 1819, was - - - 1.

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Extract Bombay Judicial Consultations, 11th April 1821.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Saville Marriott, Magistrate of the Northern Concan, to the Governor in Council; dated April 2d, 1821.

THE number of suttees, in the year 1820, was - - - 1.

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Extract Bombay Judicial Consultations, 18th April 1821.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Marriott, Magistrate of Surat, to the Governor in Council; dated 27th March 1821.

THE number of suttees, in the year 1820, was - - - none.

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Extract Bombay Judicial Consultations, 18th April 1821.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Edward Grant, the Assistant Magistrate in charge of Broach, to the Governor in Council; dated 17th April 1821.

THE number of suttees, in the year 1820, was - - - none.

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Extract Bombay Judicial Consultations, 25th July 1821.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. G. More, the Acting Magistrate of Kaira, to the Governor in Council; dated the 3d July 1821.

NO suttees in this year, 1820.

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Extract Bombay Judicial Consultations, 25th July 1821.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. L. R. Reid, Assistant Magistrate in charge of the Southern Concan, to the Governor in Council; dated 4th July 1821.

THE number of suttees within the year 1820, was - - - 65.

14. From the accompanying list of suttees, it will appear that there is likewise under this head an increase of more than one half above the numbers which occurred in the year 1819. I am disposed to believe that, through our imperfect knowledge of a newly conquered country, many may have occurred in that year of which the magistrate may not have been informed, and indeed I can hardly attribute the extent of the present melancholy increase to any other cause.

15. In two instances only, women have been dissuaded by their friends from immolating themselves; and in no instance has the authority of the civil power been called into action to prevent their doing so. The knowledge which the natives have acquired, from the promulgation of the rules regarding suttees, of the only cases in which our government will interfere, has prevented their attempting to proceed in those cases which are laid down as illegal, and in which they know the ceremony will be stopt by the civil authority. This operates with great effect from their interference in any way with subjects regarding their religious tenets and customs.

16. Although the honourable the Governor in Council will be disappointed in observing the comparative frequency of this horrid rite, especially as having been led to believe with the magistrate in his last year's report, that the practice was on the decline, yet I think it may with some degree of confidence be asserted that it has now arrived at its maximum. No interference of the police has been requisite, the natives have been left entirely to their own discretion, as they have attempted nothing contrary to authorized usage, a further increase of the number can therefore

fore hardly be anticipated. A diminution cannot be expected without a violent encroachment on what the people of the country consider as their established law, or until a better system of morality shall have found its way among them, an event to be wished as much as the probably distant period of its operation is to be deplored.

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Extract Bombay Judicial Consultations, 6th March 1822.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. W. J. Lumsden, Magistrate of Surat, to the Governor in Council; dated the 15th February 1822.

THERE is no instance of a suttee having occurred in 1821.

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Extract Bombay Judicial Consultations, 13th March 1822.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. S. Marriott, Magistrate of the Northern Concan, to the Governor in Council; dated the 2d March 1822.

THE number of suttees, in the year 1821, was - - - none.

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Extract Bombay Judicial Consultations, 17th April 1822.

Extract Letter from Mr. G. Mare, Magistrate of Kaira, to the Governor in Council; dated the 21st March 1822.

NO suttees in this year, 1821.

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Extract Bombay Judicial Consultations, 1st May 1822.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. A. Bennett, Magistrate of Broach, to the Governor in Council; dated the 16th April 1822.

THERE were no suttees in this year, 1821.

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Extract Bombay Judicial Consultations, 9th October 1822.

Extract Letter from Mr. L. R. Reid, Assistant Magistrate in charge in the Southern Concan, to the Governor in Council; dated the 2d Sept. 1822.

13. IT is very satisfactory to observe, that the number of suttees has, with reference to the year 1820, diminished about one-fourth. The decrease in the ravage of the epidemic cholera may, in some measure, account for this difference; and I entertain sanguine hopes, that the system of non-interference on the part of government will assist in gradually lessening the practice of these immolations.

Extract Letter sent to Mr. Reid, in reply to the foregoing.

8. THE Governor in Council has much satisfaction in observing that the number of suttees has so considerably diminished.

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Extract Bombay Judicial Consultations, 19th February 1823.

Extract Letter from Mr. D. Greenhill, Magistrate of Broach, to the Governor in Council; dated 7th February 1823.

THERE were no suttees in this year, 1822.

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Extract Bombay Judicial Consultations, 19th February 1823.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Saville Marriott, Magistrate of the Northern Concan, to the Governor in Council; dated the 8th February 1823.

THERE was no suttee in the year 1822.



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Extract Bombay Judicial Consultations, 26th March 1823.

Extract Letter from E. B. Mill, Magistrate of Kaira, to the Governor in Council; dated 22d February 1823.

NO suttees in this year, 1822.

Extract Bombay Judicial Consultations, 8th October 1823.

Extract of a Letter from the Collector in the Southern Concan, dated the 16th of August 1823, to Mr. Secretary Farish; transferred from the Territorial Department (Revenue).

17. I REQUEST the instructions of government on the ceremony mentioned in the 15th paragraph\*, of palashvudee, which does not appear to be provided for in the instructions respecting suttees from Bengal.

\* Of Mr. Blane's letter, entered below.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Blane, First Assistant to the Collector in the Southern Concan; dated the 3d July 1823.

15. THREE or four suttees took place in the neighbourhood. One of these was conducted according to the ceremony of palashvudee, which consists in consecrating an image of rice, supposed to be identified with the deceased husband, and the wife burns herself with it. This ceremony sanctions an almost unlimited performance of suttee: a Brahmin woman, who being present at the death of her husband did not burn herself with his body, cannot afterwards perform palashvudee; but if the husband died at a distance, no length of time is considered an objection to her sacrificing herself in this manner among the other casts, and the performance of palashvudee is considered meritorious. The subject is not mentioned in the Bengal instructions, which appear to lay down, that a Brahmince woman cannot burn herself, except with the body of her husband: I am, however, fully satisfied that palashvudee is authorized by the Shastree.

Sent the following Letter to the Collector in the Southern Concan.

Sir,

IN reference to your letter to the address of Mr. Secretary Farish, dated the 16th August last, I convey the directions of the honourable the Governor in Council, that you will be pleased to report, after instituting the necessary inquiries, under the precautions which it will obviously be requisite to follow on, such an occasion, whether the ceremony of palashvudee was common, under the native rulers, and uncontrolled.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Bombay Castle, }  
4th October 1823. }

(signed) J. Henderson,  
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT of a Letter in the Judicial Department, from the Governor in Council of Bombay to the Court of Directors; dated 22d May 1824.

SUTTEES.

Para. 6. WE request the attention of your honourable court to a report from the commissioner in the Deccan, regarding the performance of a suttee at Poona in September last, which was attended with circumstances of peculiar horror and cruelty. The unhappy victim having escaped from the pile a second time, after having the first time returned to it voluntarily, was seized by the parties attending and thrown upon the fire. Having again made her escape, she was rescued by some gentlemen present and sent to the hospital, but died the following day.

7. We beg to refer to the instructions issued for bringing the parties implicated in those proceedings to trial. Our chief object, however, being to bring to your notice the important measures adopted by the collector for checking the practice, we shall not advert further to the circumstance from which they originated.

Jud<sup>l</sup> Cons. 1823,  
5th November,  
fol. 4559, 4653:  
Jud<sup>l</sup> Cons. 1824,  
4th February, folio  
750;

N<sup>o</sup> 2.

8. The occurrence having excited much discussion among the Bramins, Captain Robertson summoned the leading and most learned shastris to a conference on what had happened. He had reason to believe that there existed among the best educated of them a wish that suttees should be discontinued; and though they loudly opposed such insinuation, they were unable to establish that it was conformable to their sacred books to use force, or to render the suttee in any respect involuntary. The conference terminated without any satisfactory result, and the public enforcement of what was thus admitted seemed unadvisable. The collector proceeded, therefore, to enter on a strict examination of the origin and forms of suttee laid down in the Shasters, in the endeavour to support such an order by their authority. This he considered to be attained by a rule which he discovered, prescribing that the pile should be of grass, of a form which should not prevent escape from the pile, and that the suttee should not be tied or confined in any way; and having again assembled the shastrees and pundits he addressed them on the subject, communicating the description of pile, and the mode in which alone suttees would in future be permitted to burn.

9. We consider it expedient, before sanctioning or rendering this order general, that it should be ascertained to be not only conformable to the ancient Shasters, but in some degree consonant to the present opinions of the people.

10. Captain Robertson took the opportunity of the dukshana on the 8th December, when the Bramins were assembled at Poona from all quarters, for ascertaining their sentiments, in the most public manner, on this very important question.

11. The discussion turned chiefly on the construction of the pile, and ended in a general agreement on the part of the Bramins, that it should on all future occasions be made of grass, according to a particular form (approved at the time), which shall oppose no obstruction to the escape of a female who may not have resolution enough to go through the sacrifice.

12. The commissioner reports, that he took particular pains to ascertain that the assent of the Bramins was entirely free and unconstrained; and he speaks in warm terms of the humanity shown by them in meeting, rather than opposing, the wishes of government on the subject, without evincing any of that spirit of fanaticism which, but for the judicious measures of the collector, might so easily have been excited.

13. A Mahratta narrative of the discussion of the 8th December, drawn up by a spectator, has been printed and distributed for general information, in conformity with a pressing request preferred by the shastrees themselves; and we have directed that the same rules be adopted or not in those districts in which the practice prevails, according to the reception which the opinions of the Poona shastrees may meet with among the shastrees of such districts. We have thought it expedient, however, at the same time, particularly to enjoin the magistrates to forbear introducing the rule, unless it is voluntarily and cordially agreed to by the shastrees of most authority among the people under their jurisdiction.

14. In a letter of 1st March upon the subject, Captain Robertson notices, that up to that date, since the promulgation of the rules, six widows had been induced to abandon the resolution to burn, on being refused permission to use any other description of pile than that prescribed.

*Vide N° 2.*

15. The proceedings we have thus reported will, we are persuaded, prove highly gratifying to your honourable court; and you will cordially unite with us in our expressions of approbation of the judgment, humanity and persevering zeal evinced by Captain Robertson in the attainment of an object which promises so materially to diminish, among Hindoo widows, the practice of self-immolation.

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COPY of a Letter, in the Judicial Department, from the Court of Directors to the Governor in Council of Bombay; dated the 10th September 1823.

Bombay Judicial Department.

Our Governor in Council at Bombay.

Para. 1. OUR last letter to you in this department, was dated the 23d January 1822.

2. We take this opportunity of communicating to you our sentiments regarding the paragraphs 243 to 256 of your letter of 29th July 1818.

518.

See printed Papers, sess. 1821, pages 250, 251.

3. On

(243 a' 256.) Cases of suttees, or burning of Hindoo widows. 3. On this subject you will probably be able to frame suitable orders for the guidance of your public officers, when you shall have received the expected information from Bengal. In the mean time we transmit, for your information, the copy of a despatch which we have addressed to the Supreme Government on this subject,

London, } We are, your loving Friends,  
10th September 1823. } (signed) *W. Wigram,*  
*W. Astell,*  
&c. &c. &c.

EXTRACT of a Letter, in the Judicial Department, from the Governor in Council of Bombay to the Court of Directors; dated 29th November 1824.

Letter from the Court, dated 10th September 1823.

(2 & 3.) Communicates their sentiments regarding suttee, or burning of Hindoo widows; trusts, that suitable orders, founded on the practice at Bengal, have been issued for the guidance of public officers on the Bombay establishments; and transmit copies of their instructions to the Supreme Government on the subject.

4. WE have applied to the Supreme Government for information of the proceedings adopted there, in pursuance of your honourable court's instructions of the 17th June 1823, and we beg to refer your honourable court to the 6th and 15th paragraphs of our despatch of the 22d of May last, from which your honourable court will perceive the measures we had adopted on the subject of suttees before the receipt of these instructions.

Criminal Justice and }  
Police Broach: }

66. There was one suttee in the year 1822.

Concan, } 73. The number of suttees within the year - - - 47  
Southern. } Ditto in 1821 - - - - - 50

difference - - - 3

1820 - - 66. 135. Your honourable court will perceive, with pleasure, a gradual reduction in  
1821 - - 50. the number of suttees since the year 1820, as noted in the margin; and we have  
1822 - - 47. great hopes, that the measures adopted at Poona, which were reported to you in  
1823 - - 38. our letter of the 22d May last, which have been acceded to by the people in  
Paragraphs 8 a' 13, the Concan, will still further diminish the number of victims to this lamentable  
Jud' Cons. 1824. superstition.  
20 Oct. fo 7050.

EXTRACT Bombay Judicial Consultations, 5th November 1823.

THE following letters have been received and replies returned, and proceedings passed, since our last consultation.

Mr. Goodwin delivered in the following minute, with an account of the suttee which appeared in the newspapers of the—

Minute.

“I beg to invite the attention of the board to the annexed account of a late transaction at Poona. If the recital be true, many of the parties concerned in the occurrences of the day deserve punishment; if it be not true, the public should know it. At all events the matter deserves inquiry.

“The law regarding suttees is satisfactorily elucidated in the proceedings of the Supreme Government on the subject, which were recently in circulation.

“6th October 1823.

(signed) “*R. T. Goodwin.*”

“To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

“Sir,

“I think an account of a suttee which took place in this city two evenings ago, will show you in a most striking manner with what cruelty they are sometimes accompanied; and will make you shudder with horror at the sufferings of the wretched victim of superstition, and at the savage barbarity of, I may say, her murderers. The unfortunate Brahmince of her own accord had ascended the funeral pile of her husband's

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husband's bones (for he had died at a distance), but finding the torture of the fire more than she could bear, by a violent struggle she threw herself from the flames, and, tottering to a short distance fell down; some gentlemen who were present immediately plunged her into the river, which was close by, and thereby saved her from being much burnt. She retained her senses completely, and complained of the badness of the pile, which she said consumed her so slowly that she could not bear it, but expressed her willingness to again try it, if they would improve it; they would not do so, and the poor creature shrunk with dread from the flames, which were now burning most intensely, and refused to go on. When the inhuman relations saw this, they took her by the head and heels and threw her in the fire, and held her there till they were driven away by the heat; they also took up large blocks of wood, with which they struck her, in order to deprive her of her senses, but she again made her escape, and without any help ran directly into the river. The people of her house followed her here, and tried to drown her by pressing her under the water; but a gentleman who was present rescued her from them, and she immediately ran into his arms and cried to him to save her. I arrived at the ground as they were bringing her this second time from the river, and I cannot describe to you the horror I felt on seeing the mangled condition she was in; almost every inch of skin on her body had been burnt off; her legs and thighs, her arms and back, were completely raw; her breasts were dreadfully torn, and the skin hanging from them in threads; the skin and nails of her fingers had peeled wholly off, and were hanging to the back of her hands. In fact, Sir, I never saw or ever read of so entire a picture of misery as this poor woman displayed. She seemed to dread being again taken to the fire; and called out to the "Ocha Sahib," as she feelingly denominated them, to save her. Her friends seemed no longer inclined to force her; and one of her relations at our instigation sat down beside her, and gave her some clothes, and told her they would not. We had her sent to the hospital, where every medical assistance was immediately given her, but without hope of her recovery. She lingered in the most excruciating pain for about twenty hours and then died.

"The gentlemen present remonstrated against her being put on the fire a second time, but they did not like to interfere further with what they considered was the custom of the country. Enough has been said about suttees; but I cannot help expressing my hope that a liberal government will soon, by the strong arm of its authority, even if the doing so should occasion temporary commotion, (and that it would I have great doubt,) put a stop to so barbarous a custom, which must have originated in the avidity of the Brahmins for the presents dispensed on such occasions. Infanticide was equally a part of their religion with suttees, and it was prohibited without any bad effects being felt.

"I am, Mr. Editor, your's, &c.

"Poona,  
"29th September 1823." }

(signed) "A decided Enemy to Suttees."

THE printed Rules in force under the Supreme Government having been circulated, Minutes, 30th Oct. the President delivers in the following Minute:—

"These rules should be sent to the commissioner, with a discretion to promulgate them immediately, or to take the opinion of the principal pundits at Poona on the same subject. This last course ought to be adopted, if the introduction of the rules on the authority of pundits of the Bengal provinces alone is likely to excite a spirit of opposition to them among the Brahmins at Poona; also, if there should be a probability that the Brahmins of Poona will maintain stricter rules than those in force in Bengal. It is unnecessary to say, that no violence to the real laws or religious institution of the people is intended to be authorized by the ceremonies.

(signed) "M. Elphinstone."

From W. Chaplin, Esq. Commissioner in the Deckan, to Mr. Secretary Henderson,  
11th October 1823.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward, for the instructions of government, the enclosed correspondence and its accompaniments, received from the collector of Poona, regarding the performance of a suttee a few days ago, which was attended with circumstances of peculiar horror and cruelty.

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It being contrary even to Hindoo law to use any compulsion in these sacrifices, I am of opinion that, for the sake of example, it will be proper to bring the persons to trial who forcibly threw the unfortunate woman on the pile after she had escaped from it. They probably acted under mistaken notions of the propriety and legality of this brutal act, and ought not, perhaps, on this account to suffer the full penalty of so criminal a proceeding; but whatever mitigation of it may be extended to them, the forms of law in conducting their trial may have a good effect in convincing the people, that government will not tolerate the repetition of barbarities such as unfortunately occurred on this occasion.

Captain Robertson's measures for preventing the frequency of this practice in future evince much zeal and humanity; but I doubt whether their success will be so complete as he anticipates, because it may not be difficult to construct a pile of grass or straw, as efficacious for the purpose of these immolations, as the materials of which the piles have been heretofore composed.

I have, &c.

Poona,  
11th October 1823. }

(signed) *W<sup>m</sup> Chaplin*, Commissioner.

From Captain Robertson, Collector of Poona, to W. Chaplin, Esq. Commissioner in the Deekan.

Sir,

1. I HAVE the honour to bring to your notice the circumstances attending the performance of a suttee at this place on the 27th ultimo, and the measure I have in consequence adopted in regard to the future performance of the ceremony of suttee.

2. In the forenoon of the 27th ultimo, my permission was requested for Radha-bye Muskerin to burn herself with the bones of her husband, which had been sent from the Concan, where he had died suddenly about a week before. I ordered, as usual on such occasions, the shastree and other persons to wait on the woman, and to endeavour to dissuade her from her purpose: she was, however, obstinate, and I then made a stand for some time in refusing permission, on a plea that she could not be allowed to burn with the bones merely of her husband. This declaration, however, only seemed to confirm her wish, and I was solicited through various channels to allow her to have her will; and the law of the Shaster and custom of the country on the question were impressed on my attention. I now regret that I so soon gave in to these solicitations, because, as the burnt bones of the deceased person were not liable like an unburnt body to corruption, I might have delayed my sanction until the woman's first shock of grief in hearing of her husband's death was past, and her mind in a more fit condition for listening to reason and entreaty.

3. The enclosures which I submit will enable you to judge of the unfortunate circumstances which attended this woman after ascending the pile. By some confusion or contradiction in orders given to a jemadar of police, he went with his men, at the very time when the suttee was to burn, to escort a convict sentenced to be hanged, instead of attending the suttee. On such occasions a party of the city police attends, with instructions to watch the operations of the Brahmins; and to take care, if there is the slightest disinclination shown by the woman to finish the ceremony, to stop all further proceedings until fresh orders should be received from myself. In consequence, however, of the mistake, either in giving or understanding the orders, the jemadar, who on this occasion, it was intended, should have accompanied the suttee, having gone to the execution of the convict with his men, there was no one present with the suttee, on the part of the police, who had any particular orders, or who found himself authorized to interfere. There were only a few straggling men of the Sibundies, and of a neighbouring chowkee, present; and they appear one and all to have run off to give information, or to have stood quite heedless of what was enacting before them.

4. From the enclosed statements it appears, that the woman ascended the pile voluntarily, and with perfect composure, after being entreated to change her resolution by the gentlemen who were present: that the fire having scorched her before the officiating priest could effect the falling in of the upper part of the pile, so as that she might have been immoveably fixed in it, she escaped, and was conveyed to the river by two of the gentlemen present: that she voluntarily returned to the pile, with the desire of ascending it again if properly constructed, but that her courage failing her, and her relations (re-marking that it did) lifted her up, threw her in; and attempted to keep her in the fire by covering or striking her with logs of wood: that

that she again came out of the fire excessively burnt, and in excruciating agony; that her relations then attempted to drown her; and that she was rescued by some of the gentlemen. After which, no further attempts were made to burn her or to put her to death.

5. It is a pity that Mr. Swarison's suggestion was not attended to by the gentlemen he left behind when he went to find a civil officer. But the better feelings of humanity were opposed by a strong sense of duty to obey the orders of government, in not interfering unauthorizably with the customs of our subjects,—a prudent line of conduct, although, perhaps, government, and even the natives themselves, might have pardoned a deviation from it on so novel and distressing an occasion.

6. I should suppose at least twenty-five minutes must have elapsed between the time of Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Cooke leaving the suttee in search of me, which they did at the time she was again thrown into the fire, and that of my arrival at the place. Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. Pringle, who arrived just after she was saved from being drowned, had humanely provided a cot and some covering, and I found her sitting on the cot waiting for the arrival of oil to anoint her. I immediately had her conveyed to the civil hospital; and placed the principal actors in the scene, who were pointed out to me by Major Taylor and Mr. Arbuthnot, in confinement: one of them escaped, but he was shortly afterwards seized on returning to his home. The woman died the next day in the greatest agony, having survived her escape about twenty hours.

7. This distressing occurrence occasioned, as might be supposed, much discussion among the Brahmins of this city: about two hundred of them assembled in the Toolsee Bagh temple to canvass the merits of my taking the woman away altogether, and of the prevention of her being put to death by the gentlemen who were spectators of the scene. I sent these men a message, to tell them I should personally discuss with them, in a few days, the merits of what had been done, and that they had better wait till I did so before they proceeded further. They went to their homes, and I next day summoned the leading and most learned shastrees of the town to a conference on what had happened. Before their arrival, however, I learnt that there was a strong party in my favour, and I expected no less from my own knowledge of the private sentiments of the best educated Brahmins respecting suttees. The feeling, I might almost say, is general to stop them; and it was hinted to me, through various respectable channels, that although a show of discontent would be exhibited, an order of government to prevent their continuance would be a palatable measure.

8. The conversation held by the shastrees merely set forth their fears and the fears of the people,—that government would, in consequence of what had passed, prevent the practice of suttees altogether. I assured them that government would not do this; but I called on them to allow me to state what I knew to be their individual sentiments about suttees as their common and united sentiments, and that I was sure government would meet their wishes. They stated their only wish was, that they should not be discontinued. I told them that, knowing their private opinions, I was much inclined to take on myself the responsibility of never allowing suttees here again, but that I was afraid government would censure me for this act, unless supported by their assuring me, in the first instance, that they would not be displeased if such an arrangement was made.

9. From such conversation we proceeded to talk of the merits of the act of suttee, and of the law of Shaster concerning it: Chintamun Dixit, a violent man, said I had infringed their law by saying Radhabyee's life, and that had she lived they could not have permitted her to be considered in their cast. I defied him to the proof of this; and asserted the unpalatable truth, that he either wilfully misrepresented, or did not understand, his own law; that the Shasters, and the commentaries upon them, by which they in these days declare themselves to be guided, precisely laid down a penance during twelve days, of no very hard description, to be the terms of re-admission into society of a woman who should come from the pile alive after being once in it; and that it was positively declared to be a meritorious act, to assist in saving such a suttee from burning. We had various other discussions; the best arguments, during which, that were advanced by me, will be found in my Mahratta speech, and in the original draft of it in English; which last, although it is altered in arrangement and warmer in its tone than the Mahratta version of it, contains the best part of its substance. It is worth mentioning, however, that in the course of talking, when I urged the argument that there could be no benefit to the deceased if the resolution of the woman failed (as fail it must of any human being

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being suffering such torture) while she was burning, and she indulged in the slightest wish to escape from the fire, my auditors seemed much disconcerted. The remark contained a subtle and keen argument, such as they themselves are fond of yielding; and before we parted, as I harped upon it perpetually, I found that it was an unanswerable one in their understanding.

10. The sentiments expressed in the enclosure I have taken every occasion, for the last six days, of disseminating, to allow them to be canvassed and turned over, and to prepare the minds of the people for the promulgation of them publicly; and I did not contradict, when asked, a common report that had been set afoot, of my intention to put a complete stop to the custom of suttee in this place. My object in this was, by allowing the worst to be believed, likely I should have the more chance of gaining credit for any measure short of the extreme. I was at some difficulty for a whole day, however, in regard to what I should do. The opportunity for a reform was invaluable; and if lost, a similar one might not occur in India in half a century. I felt myself called upon, therefore, by every principle of humanity not to let it pass without as strong an effort as government might deem politic, and the feelings of the people might warrant. The wily counsel I continued privately to receive from some of the highest Brahmins, to obtain a government order for the total abolition of the custom, though satisfactory in regard to the individual feeling of the parties, was not such as was palatable to me. Had I followed such counsel the Brahmins would have gained their own object and wishes at the expense of the popularity of government, which I was told by those who gave me the advice must suffer to be publicly abused even by them. The conversation I had held with them proved to me clearly I had nothing to hope from them as a body of men in publicly advocating any such decisive measure; and I felt, that under these circumstances so sweeping a procedure would not only be highly impolitic, but also perhaps immediately dangerous. My only recourse, therefore, was to enter on a strict examination of the origin and forms of suttee as laid down in the Shaster, to endeavour to find some plausible or substantial ground on which an order of government might rest, and under the cover of which I might venture to be decided on the part of government, and yet cause all the odium to rest on the laws of the Shaster. This object will perhaps be considered to have been fully attained in the passage which directs the construction of the pile. It is ordered to be made of grass, and no mention whatever is made that the suttee is to be tied down or confined in any way.

11. Armed with this argument I finished the address to which I have adverted, and I yesterday read it to a full assembly of the shastrees and pundits of the town. It was listened to with eagerness and patience. The circumstance of an English gentlemen making a public speech in the language of the country was novel, and might alone have produced a considerable degree of attention and wonder; but the intensity of the interest of my auditors in the subject on which I treated was fully exemplified in the approving nods of many, and in occasional interruptions by others who wished to throw a doubt over the accuracy of my conclusions, or of my explanations of their law. On finishing the address I entered into conversation with the chief Brahmins around me; and from this, and from the whole tenor of their demeanor, I think I may express a sanguine hope that what I have ordered will become permanent from the common consent of the people. I then distributed many copies of the address, which have been prepared for that purpose.

12. I at first intended to have submitted a draft of what I proposed to do for your approval, but on reflection I deemed it better to leave you and the government unfettered by any sanction, or the delivery of any opinion, in case there shall be such a feeling produced as may render it expedient to change the measure. Government is now at liberty to condemn or approve; and although I feel assured that I shall obtain due credit for my motives, in not allowing so fine an opportunity as presented itself for attempting a reform to escape without any effort, yet I must solicit your and its indulgence for the boldness with which I have taken on myself so decided a measure on so delicate a matter. I shall willingly bear the blame of a failure for the sake of the great chance I have of entire success.

13. The effects which are likely to result from what I have thus publicly declared, are, that every man will endeavour to dissuade his consort from attempting to go to a suttee, according to the new (more properly the old) mode of burning, that if in case she cannot suffer patiently the torture, to which she will be exposed, and from which she may escape, she may not bring disgrace on him and herself; that few or no women will have confidence in their own courage sufficient for the trial;

trial; that the belief of all classes in the good effect of a suttee, who even when tied down shall change her mind, will counteract the discontent that might otherwise arise from a supposition that I had stopped up a near road to heaven; and that I shall be censured for the first month by all the women of the place, who will now make a merit of their intentions to have gone as suttee had things remained on their old footing. In short, the order is tantamount to a total abolition of the custom.

14. As it is of importance that the government authorities in Brahmin cities should know without delay the true nature of these measures, I have taken the liberty of sending, in a private form, a copy of my address to the chief civil officers at Benares, Mysore, the Concans, and several other places, with the view that if they shall hear any misrepresentation of my proceedings, they may have the opportunity, should they see fit, of contradicting it. The facts I have brought forward in that address only require to be generally known, perhaps, to satisfy the doubts of the most violent and orthodox Brahmins, in regard to the propriety of what I have done; and as it is of some moment, that no internal influence should be applied to undermine the really good feeling which at present exists here, government may deem it perhaps (should it approve of my proceedings at all) a politic measure to recommend to the different local authorities the permission of as wide a circulation of the paper as possible.

15. I have the honour to solicit instructions in regard to the trial, or notice to be taken of the conduct of the persons in confinement on account of Radhabyee.

I have, &c.

Poona,  
9th October 1823.

(signed) *H. D. Robertson*, Magistrate.

FROM Captain H. D. Robertson, Magistrate of Poona, to Major J. Taylor, and other Gentlemen, present at a Suttee at Poona on the 27th September 1823.

Gentlemen,

28th September 1823.

I SHALL be much obliged by your favouring me with succinct answers to the following questions:—

1. WAS any compulsion, as far as you observed, used to make the woman burn before she ascended the pile the first time?
2. DID she appear to be collected, and to understand the nature of the act she was about to perform?
3. HOW long was she on the pile before she attempted to rise from it, and had she any difficulty in extricating herself from the wood, or other materials of which the pile was composed?
4. IF she had any difficulty, were her efforts to escape resisted or prolonged by the by-standers, or by the officiating priests and their assistants?
5. ON running to the water after rising from the pile was she attended or impeded in her progress to it by the by-standers or priests?
6. WHEN in the water was any attempt made to drown her? if so, how was she rescued or saved?
7. DID she express a wish or determination not to ascend the pile again? or did she exhibit a reluctance to do so?
8. THE above questions relate to the occurrences of the first burning. When a second time she approached the pile, did she appear to you to do so voluntarily, or was she persuaded by any conversation of the Brahmins? and if so, how long might they have conversed with her? or was she forced to approach it?
9. WHEN at the edge of the pile a second time, did she ascend it, or leap upon it or into it by an impulse or exertion entirely her own? or was she pushed into the fire or thrown into it by others? and if so, in the act of their pushing her or lifting her up to throw her, did she appear to make any struggles? and if so, were they violent and attended by shrieking?



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10. HOW long was she on the pile a second time ? . .
11. IMMEDIATELY on her being again in the pile, did she attempt to rise? and if so, were her attempts resisted or impeded by the officiating priests and their attendants? and how?
12. ON her escape from the pile a second time, did she run to the river? and if so, when in it was any attempt made by any one to drown her? if an attempt was made, by what means was she saved?
13. WAS any attempt made to place her a third time on the pile?
14. DID any police peon, or other native by-stander, interfere in preventing or attempting to prevent the progress of the act of suttee after the woman came from the pile the first time, or to suspend it at least until the instructions of the magistrate should be received?
15. A SMALL party of police peons, who say they were present, say they were employed at a distance from the pile in keeping off the crowd; did you see any men so engaged at any time?

I have, &c.

Poona, }  
28th September 1823. }

(signed) *H. D. Robertson*, Magistrate.

Major Taylor's Answers to the foregoing Queries.

ANSWER to the 1st. question. None.

To the 2d. Perfectly so.

To the 3d. She might have been about two minutes in the pile from the time it was set fire to, and no other difficulty opposed her escape therefrom save the narrowness of the hole at which she entered.

To the 4th. Resistance was attempted by the Brahmins in attendance, who were all in motion for that purpose, but were withheld; and the woman having fallen or thrown herself at the feet of Major Taylor, that gentleman, aided by Mr. Swanson, carried or rather dragged her into the river.

To the 5th. No; for the reason assigned in my answer to the 4th question. The by-standers never interfered at all.

To the 6th. No attempt was made to drown the woman on her first escape from the pile, and entrance into the river, as above stated, and therefore no one rescued her. It was on her second escape to the water that an attempt was made to drown her.

To the 7th. She expressed no unwillingness to return to the pile, for the question was more than once asked her by Major Taylor and others; but on arriving at the pile she declined (not in language perhaps) to ascend, when three of the attending Brahmins lifted her up and threw her on the fire.

To the 8th. She approached the pile without any force having been made use of towards her, but evidently on the suggestions and by persuasion of the three men who went into the river and brought her out. It was the same men who lifted her up and threw her on the fire, on finding she would not attempt the thing herself. The conversation with the three men before mentioned may have lasted eight or ten minutes from the time they laid hold of her in the river to the execution of the horrid act of throwing her on the fire.

To the 9th. She made no exertion whatever to ascend the pile; on the contrary, she seemed to shrink from the fire when the men were in the act of lifting her up, and throwing her into the fire; but I cannot say it amounted to struggling, nor did I hear her shriek at any time.

To the 10th. About a minute or two.

To the 11th. She did immediately attempt to escape, when the officiating priests resisted and impeded her flight; one by holding her down with his hands till the flames drove him off, whilst others took up large pieces of wood, striking her and throwing it on her with the intention of keeping her down on the pile, and in which they would have succeeded had they not been prevented by the gentlemen present.

To the 12th. On descending from the pile the second time she ran immediately, and without any assistance, into the river, followed by the same three men, who attempted to bring her back by force to the burning pile, but this she resisted; and

and conceiving the unfortunate wretch to be more comfortable in the water than she could be if taken out, the Brahmins were allowed to retain hold of their victim until they were observed to throw her down in the water, and one of them to place his knee, and both his hands on her body to keep her under, with an intention no doubt to drown her thereby. From this situation she was rescued by Mr. Apthorpe and Mr. Morley, to whom I called out to save her, they being closer to the river at this time.

To the 13th. I have already said an attempt was made to carry her back a third time to the burning pile.

To the 14th. No person belonging to the police, or other native by-standers, interfered in any way, or at any time, to put a stop to this most diabolical scene, but rather seemed inclined to encourage its progress, though they must all have understood Major Taylor when he told the Brahmins aloud, that a person was going to call the collector *Sahib*, or to receive his order on the subject. This I told them when they were taking the poor woman to the pile the second time.

To the 15th. There were some men with swords in their hands present, who said they belonged to the Sebundies; and, on being interrogated to this effect, said the Brahmins had permission from the collector *Sahib* to carry on the suttee. They assisted in keeping off the people from the performers in this horrid scene; but no great number were present, and their assistance but little required. Had these Sebundies not been present with this story in their mouths, matters would have been arrested much earlier than they were. It was respect to the civil authority *alone* prevented my acting earlier to stay proceedings.

Poona,  
29th September 1823.]

(signed) J. Taylor.

Lieutenant C. Morley's Answer to the Magistrate's Queries.

QUESTION 1st. None.

To the 2d. I retired to some distance on her pouring ghee on the hoame, before the pile was lit, which she did with great composure.

To the 3d. Being in the rear of the pile I could neither see her go in or come out.

To the 4th. I saw an assistant beat down the pile with a large pole; I believe the man who made his escape.

To the 5th. I was returning towards the pile and in the midst of the crowd, and I could not see any thing till I was close to the water, when I observed Lieutenant Swanson and Cooke supporting her.

To the 6th. The Brahmins, &c. were gathering round her with the intention to take her back to the fire, but were kept aloof by the above-mentioned gentlemen.

To the 7th. She seemed to wish to re-ascend the pile.

To the 8th. She appeared to do so voluntarily. I do not know if she had any conversation with the Brahmins. On arriving at the foot of the pile she stood two or three seconds.

To the 9th. She was pushed up by one or two, but with very little or no resistance. The noise was so great that had she cried it could not have been heard.

To the 10th. She sat about six seconds on the pile with great resolution, but on her moving some large logs of wood were thrown at her; one or more men rushed in, and hit her over the head with logs of wood: she then leaped off the pile. She might have been altogether ten or twelve seconds on it.

To the 12th. She walked to the water, assisted by Lieutenant Cooke and myself, with much eagerness. I left her to the care of a native in the water and returned to the shore. Lieutenant Cooke went to call a surgeon. I was engaged in conversation with Major J. Taylor and Lieutenant Apthorpe, 2/10, when I observed three Brahmins holding her under water. I at first thought it was to ease her from the pain of burning, but seeing her struggling I ran into the water; two of them immediately escaped, the third continued holding her under water till I was close to him, but on my coming up with him he loosed the woman, who did not reach the surface of the water; she seemed quite exhausted and fell into my arms.

To the 13th. The Brahmins seemed much exasperated against her, and no doubt would have murdered her either by fire or water.

To the 14th. I did not observe any feeling of the kind.

To the 15th. I did not observe any peon of police so engaged; there were two or three walking about, but they did not interfere.

(signed) C. Morley, Lieut 2/10 R. N. I.

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Lieutenant F. Apthorpe's Answer to the Magistrate's Queries.

QUESTION 1. Not any.

To the 2d. Yes.

To the 3d. About a minute. She seemed to have had some difficulty in extricating herself from the pile, owing to the aperture at the entrance of it being small.

To the 4th. As soon as she began to struggle, an attempt was made by some of the by-standers or priests to knock down the upper part of the pile upon her, but it fell just as she had thrown herself off.

To the 5th. On her throwing herself from the pile she was picked up by Licut. Swanson, assisted by the other officers present; and the above-mentioned officer immediately dragged her to the river to extinguish her clothes, which had caught fire; on the way down several people collected about her, but did not touch her.

To the 6th. One Brahmin, on going into the water to her after the officers present had come out, pushed her under once or twice; two others then joined him, upon which he desisted, and they all entered into conversation with her, and eight or ten minutes after dragged her out.

To the 7th. No. After she was brought out of the water by the Brahmins above-mentioned, she, upon being asked the questions, expressed her determination to re-ascend the pile.

To the 8th. She was led part of the way by a Brahmin, but who left upon Lieutenant Cooke going up to rescue her from him. Lieutenant Cooke, however, immediately desisted, owing to Major Taylor saying it was contrary to orders to interfere when the woman wished voluntarily to burn herself; after which she walked alone to within four or five yards of (or perhaps nearer) the pile, when she was taken up by two or three Brahmins and thrown upon the fire. She had some conversation with three Brahmins in the water, (I believe the same who threw her upon the pile; that one was I am certain, but not quite so regarding the other two). The conversation might have lasted five or ten minutes.

To the 9th. No, she did not; she was taken up and thrown upon the pile by two or three Brahmins. She might have made some exertion, as they once dropped her before reaching the fire. I did not hear any speaking, nor did her exertions seem violent.

To the 10th. About a minute. She however attempted to escape when she had been on about five or ten seconds.

To the 11th. She did, but was knocked down by one of the Brahmins (who assisted in throwing her into the fire) with a large log of wood; two or three logs were also thrown at her.

To the 12th. Yes. Upon her escape she ran to the river; three Brahmins soon followed her and dragged her into deeper water, and held her under a minute or two. Lieutenant Morley and myself went in to rescue her, upon which two of them left her, the other remained until Lieutenant Morley, who was first, was close to him; he then went away, and the woman floated to the top and was caught by Lieutenant Morley.

To the 13th. The Brahmins wished to do so, but they were not allowed by the officers present to go near her; they also made a request to be allowed to do so to Mr. Arbuthnot, who arrived soon after.

To the 14th. I did not see any one; on the contrary one man with peons, a belt on, (whether a police officer or not I am ignorant,) came up to me whilst Lieutenant Swanson was holding her in the water after her first escape, and requested that she might be given up, as he said it was the custom to burn women if they attempted to escape.

To the 15th. No; I did not see above one or two men with belts on; one was the man alluded to in the last answer; if they were there, they must have been at a considerable distance.

Camp Poona, }  
30th Sept. 1823. }

(signed) F. Apthorpe, Lieut<sup>t</sup> 2/10 N. I.

Lieutenant Robert Cooke's Answer to the Magistrate's Queries.

QUESTION 1st. Not the slightest compulsion was used.

To the 2d: She seemed to be quite collected, and understood the act perfectly.

To

To the 3d. When the curbee which blockaded the entrance of the pile was consumed, I observed her moving in the pile, apparently in great agony, for two or three seconds, but had no difficulty in rising from under the pile.

To the 4th. I observed them throwing logs of wood at the entrance of the pile, purposely to prevent her from escaping.

To the 5th. Lieutenant Swanson and myself were obliged to force away several people in order to get to the river side, and had great difficulty in doing so.

To the 6th. She ran into deep water of her own accord, and the Brahmins were trying to lay hold of her, but were prevented from doing so by Mr. Swanson and self.

To the 7th. Yes, she expressed a wish to return to the pile a second time, and said, if she did not return they would murder her.

To the 8th. She approached it voluntarily, but I did not hear any conversation take place between her and the Brahmins.

To the 9th. She was thrown on the pile by two Brahmins, (at all events by two men), but could not hear her cries, owing to the noise that ensued.

To the 10th. A few seconds.

To the 11th. She rose up, and the Brahmins immediately struck her over the back and head several times with a large stick, and tried every thing to prevent her from escaping from the pile, and endeavoured to deprive her of life, if possible.

To the 12th. I dragged her away a few paces from the pile, and left her under the care of Major Taylor, Lieutenant Apthorpe, &c. &c. and galloped off immediately to inform you of the proceedings.

To the 13th. I don't know.

To the 14th. While I was there not a single peon interfered, or gave me the slightest assistance.

To the 15th. I saw one or two peons very busy in keeping off the crowd from the pile long before the woman entered it, but did not observe them take any pains to prevent the crowd gathering round the woman.

Camp Poona, }  
1st October 1823. }

(signed) Robt Cooke, Lt 2/10 N. I.

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Lieut. J. Swanson's Answer to the Magistrate's Queries.

Sir,

Poona, 3d October 1823.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, addressed to Major J. Taylor and other gentlemen, present at a suttee at Poona on the 27th September 1823.

In compliance with your request, I have the honour to give the following answers to as many of the questions as refer to such parts of the transaction as I was present at.

Answer to question 1st. No compulsion was used, as far as I observed, to make the woman burn herself. To repeated questions put by the officers present she answered, that it was entirely of her own free will; that she was not driven to it by any apprehension of want, or any other fear.

To the 2d. She appeared quite composed and collected, and entered the pile without assistance, and with the greatest coolness.

To the 3d. As well as I could judge she remained about a minute in the pile. She extricated herself at the first effort, and without any difficulty.

To the 4th. Her escape from the pile was so sudden and unexpected that the by-standers could not have prevented it; previous to her leaving the pile I observed a Brahmin endeavouring to accelerate the falling in of the upper part of it, by striking it with a faggot.

To the 5th. On issuing from the pile she staggered a few paces and fell. Major Taylor, or Mr. Cooke, and myself, immediately took her up and carried her to the river. This passed so quickly that the natives could not have interfered had they been so disposed.

To the 6th. While I was with her in the water the Brahmins began to crowd round; but on my ordering them to stand back they did so.

To the 7th. As she spoke in Mahratta, and in a very incoherent manner, I did not understand what she said, nor could I form an opinion whether she wished to return to the pile or not.

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After placing the woman in the water, and while inquiries were making to find some means of removing her to a place of safety, Major Taylor exclaimed, that if the woman wished to return to the pile we had no business to interfere. I then determined to consult the civil authorities, and entreated Major Taylor to prevent the woman's burning until I returned with instructions: this he declined doing, saying he had no authority to prevent her burning if she wished to do so. I then applied to Mr. Cooke, who promised to do his best to prevent its going on, on which I rode to the old palace, where I found Messrs. Arbuthnot and Pringle, to whom I related what had taken place. Mr. Arbuthnot then requested me to hasten back and prevent all further proceedings; I did so. On my arrival I saw the woman supported in the river by Mr. Morley; and was told, that during my absence she had been thrown on the pile, that she had again escaped, and that the Brahmins had then attempted to drown her.

To the 13th. I did not observe any attempt made to place her a third time in the fire.

To the 14th. I did not observe a native of any description attempt to prevent the progress of the suttee at any period.

To the 15th. At the commencement of the suttee I saw at least three or four peons close to the pile. They were also quite close when the woman extricated herself.

I have, &c. &c.  
(signed) J. Swanson, Lt. Assistant Surveyor.

Captain H. D. Robertson,  
Collector, Poona.

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Answer of Mr. G. Lloyd.

TO the 1st. question. No, there was none.

To the 2d. Yes, she appeared to be quite collected.

To the 3d. She was about a minute in the pile before she came out the first time.

To the 4th. None.

To the 5th. Yes, she was.

To the 6th. Yes there was, and she was saved by some of the gentlemen present.

To the 7th. She expressed a wish to ascend the pile again.

To the 8th. She was led to the pile, the second time, by two Brahmins who took her out of the water.

To the 9th. She was thrown into the pile by three Brahmins, seemingly in great agony, but I did not hear her shriek.

To the 10th. About half a minute.

To the 11th. She did attempt to rise but was hindered for some time by the Brahmins throwing wood at her. I then went away to fetch Captain Robertson, and did not see any more of it.

(signed) G. Lloyd.

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Mr. R. K. Pringle, Second Assistant Magistrate.

ON the 27th ultimo, about 4 o'clock, P. M. Lieutenant Swanson called upon me, and informed me that a suttee had just escaped from the fire and had been rescued by some European gentlemen, and requested that I would render them my assistance. Mr. Arbuthnot and myself immediately accompanied Lieutenant Swanson to the spot, where we found the woman in the river supported by a party of gentlemen, her body was much scorched, and she was apparently in the most excruciating agony.

The gentlemen informed us, that during Lieutenant Swanson's absence she had been a second time conducted towards the pile by *her own consent*, and that upon her intimating this, they had considered themselves not warranted in interfering, but that, on approaching the fire, she had shown a reluctance to enter it; upon which the by-standers had taken her up, and thrown her in, and that in less than a minute she had again sprung out and rushed into the river.

I left Mr. Arbuthnot to make the necessary inquiries, and went myself into the neighbouring houses to procure a cot, with which I returned in about ten minutes, and we had the woman placed upon it and conveyed to the hospital.

Poona,  
6th October 1823.

(signed) R. K. Pringle,  
Second Assistant Magistrate.

Mr. R. K. Arbuthnot.

ON Saturday the 27th ultimo, Lieutenant Swanson came in a great hurry to the palace, and informed Mr. Pringle and me that a suttee had thrown herself from the fire, and requested to know if she should be allowed again to burn; he said he left her in charge of Lieutenant Cooke and some other gentlemen, who he thought would prevent her till we arrived: we lost no time in going to the place, and on arriving there found the woman in the arms of some gentlemen, bringing her out of the river. Major Taylor informed me that he had allowed her to be again taken to the pile, having first asked her if she was willing to go; he understood her to say she was perfectly so, but on approaching the fire she shrunk back from it and refused to go on; he said that some of the people then took her up and flung her on the pile, and tried to kill her by hitting her with billets of wood, but that she again escaped, and run of her own accord into the river, and that there they had tried to drown her. The woman was dreadfully scorched, and in great pain; she was perfectly sensible, and seemed to dread again being taken to the pile, calling on the gentlemen round her to save her. I asked for the people of the house, and was told they were afraid to approach for fear of the sircar: when I told them they had no occasion to be afraid, two of her relations came up and took her by the hand. I told them if they again took her to the pile they would be guilty of murder, for that she was evidently not a willing suttee; they, as well as all by-standers, seemed to think so, nor did any one hint even at the propriety of her being burnt or put to death, but said it was not the will of God she should die in this way. The people of her house at my instigation sat down beside her, and gave her some clothes, and told her they would not again burn her, and to remain quiet and they would bring her some more clothes. While they were gone for them, Captain Robertson arrived and asked me for the men, I found them sitting near the fire and brought them to him, and they told me they had sent a person for the clothes; the woman was then put on a cot and sent to the hospital. She was quite willing to trust herself in the hands of strangers, and appeared grateful for the kindness shown to her.

7th October 1823.

(signed) R. K. Arbuthnot.

(True copies.)

(signed) H. D. Robertson, Magistrate.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition made before the Magistrate of Poona, by Appajee Ramchunder Bhasker, Brahmin, Native of Apte, in the Concan, aged twenty-two.

MY elder brother, Balajee Punt, my second brother, Chinto Punt, and myself, were residing in Apte; where, on the night of Monday 2d Bhaderputwud, of the present year (21st September 1823,) Balajee Punt was taken ill in consequence of the bite of a snake; all the weyds and men of skill in the village did what they could to cure him, but without success, and on the following day, Tuesday 3d Bhaderputwud, the will of God was fulfilled. Having burnt his body, my brother (Chinto Punt) and I took his bones and proceeded to Poona, to inform Balajee's widow, Radhabyee, aged 35, who was staying with Dajeeba Dundera in Poona. We arrived in Poona on Saturday evening, 7 Bhaderputwud, (26 September,) where we staid all night in Paraspey's house in the Shookurwun Peth; the following day, (yesterday,) in the morning, we both went to Kurmus house, in the Showara Peth, where we sent for Radhabyee and told her what had happened; she then said she would offer herself as a suttee, upon which my brother and myself and the people of the house, and the government carcoons, used every endeavour to dissuade her, but she would not listen to us. The preparations were therefore made for her burning, and the permission of the magistrate was obtained; we then conducted her to the river, where, having collected the fuel, we prepared the frame work (kopée) for her reception: she then entered the pile, and set it on fire herself; as soon as the straw above her was burnt the frame work fell asunder, and she slipped down and fell outside of the pile, five or six gentlemen were present, who lifted her up and carried her into the river. Upon this, my brother being dead, and Radhabyee having fallen out of the pile, I oppressed with such an accumulation of misfortunes, covered my face with my clothes and threw myself down; Captain Robertson then arrived, and calling me towards him, demanded why, after the suttee had fallen out of the pile, I had thrown her in a second time; he then became very angry with me and my brother,

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brother, Chinto Punt, and had the suttee Radhabyee placed on a cot and took her away, and caused my brother and myself to be apprehended and thrown into confinement. I never threw the suttee a second time into the fire, but it is the custom of the Brahmins, if a suttee escapes alive out of the fire to throw her in again; it is therefore probable that some of the Brahmins who were standing by may have thrown Radhabyee a second time into the fire, but I did not do it myself.

Signature of *Apajee Ramchunder*,

Witnessed by *Vittul Bullal Shendey* and *Bulwunt Baboo Row Dessai*.

Stated before me, this 28th September 1823,

(signed) *H. D. Robertson*, Magistrate.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition made before the Magistrate of Poona, by Chintoo Ramchunder Bhasker, Concunnee Brahmin, a Carcoon, at present residing at Poona, aged forty.

MY elder brother, Balajee Ramchunder, went to Bombay on the 10th Shrawan Wud of the present year; and at his departure told me that our family holiday took place on the 6th of the following month, and that I should proceed to Aptey, in the Karrala talooka, where our mother was, and where he would join me; I agreed and he departed; and I, after visiting his wife Radhabyee, aged thirty-three, who was staying in Dunderas house, set out on the 14th Bhaderput Shood, (17th September,) and reached Aptey on the 2d Wud of the same month, (21st September;) Balajee Punt had arrived there the day before. On the night of my arrival Balajee was sleeping near me, and about midnight he got up and called out, that he felt as if something was cutting his toe, and said he had pushed it with his foot, upon which he had felt something cold; I then awoke my mother, and having lighted the lamp searched all round, but could not see any thing. On looking at Balajee Punt's toe, I perceived a black speck about the size of a grain of wheat; we gave him remedies but without effect; the following day, Tuesday, 3d Wud, about 11 o'clock, A.M. the will of God, with regard to Balajee Punt, was fulfilled. When the time came to perform his obsequies, I asked the Brahmins whether I should burn the body with religious ceremonies or according to the vulgar custom, (munteer ugnee or bhur ugnee); several Brahmins were present, who gave it as their opinion, that Balajee Punt's widow not being present, if the body was burnt with religious ceremonies she would not have it in her power to offer herself as a suttee, if such should be her wish hereafter, and asked me what I supposed would be her intention; I replied, I could not answer for what she might wish to do. They then all agreed that the body should be burnt, according to the vulgar custom, which was accordingly done. The following day we collected the ashes, and having taken up the bones, my younger brother, Appajee Ramchunder, and I set out for Poona, where we arrived on the evening of the 7th Wud, (26th September.) Yesterday morning we sent for Radhabyee to Moro Punt Shahasra-boodey's house; as soon as our eyes met her's we began to weep; she asked why we cried, and added, "I know the reason; do not weep but get every thing ready for me," (meaning for her burning); we replied, do not go, (meaning as a suttee); our wives are young, we are your sons, we will not allow you to want in any respect; should you do this our mother would die of grief; if we ever fail in our duty to you, may our forty-two ancestors go into the place of torment. We thus used every persuasion, but Radhabyee would not yield; not a tear came into her eye; she threw the keys of her doors towards me and exclaimed, if you will not make the preparations for me I will do it with my own hands. The shastree, the government carcoons, and the shettee, and kulkurn of the peth were present, who used every argument to dissuade her, but Radhabyee's determination to offer herself was immediately fixed. The carcoons having then reported the circumstance to the magistrate, obtained his permission for the suttee; after which the arrangements were made for the ceremony, and we took her to the river about three o'clock in the afternoon, where Sakaram Bhootheur was the officiating Brahmin; I told him to spare no cost, but to provide every thing which was proper; he replied, he would make a conical frame-work (kope) of wood. I desired him to make the frame in a cubical form (mandawa); he said that of late it had not been customary to make it in a cubical form, and that a (kope) conical frame-work would

would be as strong as a box. I assented, and he made a kope, and having surrounded it with straw, and performed the preliminary ceremonies, Radhabyee entered the kope, and slept, (probably means, "shut her eyes;") the fire was then applied, the straw above her was burnt, and Radhabyee fell down; some gentlemen were there who caught hold of her; and threw her into the river; I exclaimed, this is an unfortunate occurrence for us; and I said to Anjoba Ryerkur's servant, who was standing by me, the suttee has fallen out, and the gentlemen have carried her into the river, go and bring Anjoba. I then fell down in a state of insensibility; several men and women were present, who recalled me to my recollection and raised me up. A peon then came up, and asked who were the friends of the suttee; I replied, that I was; then I and my younger brother were taken to the gentlemen, who demanded, why I had taken up the suttee and thrown her into the fire; I replied, I had not done so. The sepoy then carried my brother and me to the Shanwar palace, and placed us in irons.

Signature of *Chinto Ramchunder Bhasker*.

Witnessed by *Govind Dixit Gorbole* and *Wilhul Bullab Bedey*.

Stated before me at Poona, the 28th September 1823,

(signed) *H. D. Robertson*.

(A true Translation.)

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition made before the Magistrate of Poona, by Sew Sing. Wullud Gunga Singh, Purdasee Jemadar, a Sepoy of the Rounds, Inhabitant of the Boodwar Peth, of the City of Poona, aged forty.

YESTERDAY, about seven o'clock in the morning, I was in the police office, where Pandoorung Punt, carcoon, told me, that Balajee Punt, carcoon, had died in the Concan, and that his widow, who lives in the Shanwar Peth, was going to offer herself as a suttee with his bones; and that Dondo Punt had been ordered to go and make the usual inquiries, and asked me to accompany him; I agreed, and went with him to the house of Basker's widow, in the Shanwar Peth, where the shettre and kulcurni of the Peth, and the carcoon of the Peth Vincut Row, and the jemadars Govind Row, and the shastree, and others were assembled. The shastree used every means to dissuade the woman from going as a suttee, but she would not listen to him; the shastree then said that the permission of the magistrate was necessary. Afterwards, about ten o'clock, I desired the suttee to proceed when the magistrate's order should arrive, and after he had made the necessary arrangements at the river, to give information at the police office; and Pandering Punt and Meya, jemadar, went up to Garpeer, but they did not find Captain Robertson there; they went to the Boodwar palace, where they received his (Captain Robertson's) orders to allow the suttee to proceed; the suttee accordingly went out, but I did not go there.

*Sew Singh's mark* ✕.

Witnessed by *Vittul Ballal Shendey* and *Bukwunt Baboo Row Husseco*.

Stated before me, this 28th September 1823,

(signed) *H. D. Robertson*, Magistrate.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition made before the Magistrate of Poona, by Mirza Begunllud Iseim Beg, Moosulman Jemadar, a Sepoy of the Rounds, Inhabitant of the Vetal Peth, of the City of Poona, aged twenty-eight.

ABOUT ten o'clock in the morning of yesterday, Raso Punt Kelkuo told me in the police office, that the widow of a Brahmin, in the Shanwar Peth, was going to offer herself as a suttee, her husband having died in the Concan, and that Pandering Punt and I should go and inform the magistrate; I accordingly went with



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Pundrung Punt up to Garpeer, where I heard that Captain Robertson had gone to the Boodur palace. We went there, and found Dondo Punt Baba, to whom we reported the circumstance; he told me to sit down, and took Pandrung Punt along with him; afterwards Dondo Punt returned and took me to Captain Robertson, and I informed him that the widow of a Brahmin, in the Shanwar Peth, was going to offer herself as a suttee, and that her husband had died in the Concan, and she intended to burn with his bones. Captain Robertson said, that she should not burn with his bones; I then sat down there, and Dondo Punt afterwards told me, that permission had been given for the suttee, and that I should take the Brahmin to the police office; I accordingly took the Brahmin to Raso Punt in the police office, whom I informed that orders had been given to permit the suttee to go; I then went away to eat, and know not what happened after.

*Meerya Beg's signature.*

Witnessed by *Kundo Appajee Kulkurnee* and *Bal Krishn Kulkurnee.*

Stated before me, this 28th September 1823,

(signed) *H. D. Robertson*, Magistrate.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition made before the Magistrate of Poona, by Gopaljee Ben Bewjee, Morey Mahratta, a Sepoy under Govind Row Salookey, Jemadar, Inhabitant of the Shunwar Peth, of the City of Poona, aged thirty.

YESTERDAY, at one o'clock, P.M. Govind Row, jemadar, informed me that a woman of the Shunwar Peth was going to offer herself as a suttee, and that I must learn the name of the person who might bring the order for the suttee, and report it to Rago Punt in the police office, and that I should then permit the suttee to proceed; upon which I went to a house near Hunment's temple, in the above Peth, where the person was who was about to offer herself; I was then informed by Bajee Gora that the magistrate's permission had been granted for the suttee; I then went and reported it to Rago Punt in the police office, who desired me to allow the suttee to proceed; I accordingly gave them permission to go, and myself went and sat down in the Chowree; and when the suttee came out I accompanied her to the bank of the river, near Wankershwer's temple, where Gopaljee Mattey and Vittoba, sepoy under Gopaul Row, and Ramjee Nuoley, a sepoy under Balmann, jemadar, came up after us. The suttee then entered the pile, which was set on fire by the Brahmins; the flames began to rise and the suttee came out; some gentlemen were present, who seized the suttee and carried her into the river. Gopaljee Mittey then went to the police office to report the circumstance, and Vittojee went to inform the shastree. Some gentlemen then came up and brought a cot, upon which they placed the suttee and took her away; Vittoo and Suntoo went along with her. Ramjee Newley and I returned to the Chowree, where a peon came and took us to the Shunwar palace.

*Gopaljee's mark* ✕.

Witnessed by *Govind Dixit Gorboley* and *Kundoo Appajee Kulkurni.*

Stated before me at Poona, this 28th September 1823,

(signed) *H. D. Robertson*, Magistrate.

(A true Translation.)

(signed) *R. K. Pringle.*

TRANSLATION of a Deposition made before the Magistrate at Poona, by Gopaljee Ben Kanajee Mattey Coonbee, a Sepoy under Govind Row Saloonkey, Jemadar, Inhabitant of the Shunwar Peth, of the City of Poona, aged thirty.

YESTERDAY, the 17th instant, I had gone home from guard in the morning, and returned again to the Chowkee in about an hour and a half, when the person on guard informed me that a woman was going as a suttee from our Peth; I went to the house from whence the suttee was to go, and asked who were her friends, and was informed that her husband had died in the Concan; that she was going as  
a suttee

a suttee with his bones, and she had two brothers-in-law. I then went and reported what I had heard in the police office, where I told it to Rago Punt; he desired me to summon the shettee and kulkurni, which I did, and accompanied them to the woman's house, where Pandoorung Punt, carcoon, came from the police office and wrote what was necessary, the purport of which I do not know. The carcoon and kulcurni then went away, and the jemadar desired me not to leave the house without orders: I remained there till one o'clock, when I asked leave from the jemadar, and went to eat. When I returned I met the jemadar on the road, and asked him what had been done about the suttee; he replied, the orders have been received, and the suttee has proceeded to the river, do you go, and remain there on duty. I then went to the river, where the woman was performing the ceremonies usual among the Brahmins; and five or six gentlemen were also there. The lady having finished the ceremonies went to the pile, and the bundles of straw, with which it was surrounded, was set on fire; the straw only was burnt when she came out, upon which the gentlemen caught hold of her, and carried her into the river; as soon as I had seen this I went to the police office, to report what had happened, they there gave me a sepoy, who accompanied me to the river, and having made the necessary inquiries returned to the police office. I went back to my station at the Chowkee, from whence I again went with Ramjee Nowlet to the police office.

*Gopaljee's mark* ✕.

Witnessed by *Vittoo Bullal Seenday* and *Ramchunder Wesswanath*.

Stated before me at Poona, the 28th September 1823,

(signed) *H. D. Robertson*, Collector.

(A true Translation.)

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*.

TRANSLATION of a Deposition made before the Magistrate of Poona, by *Ramjee Ben Malhajee Nowley Mahratta*, a Sepoy under *Balman Jadhoo*, Inhabitant of *Sudaasheo Peth*, of the City of Poona, aged fifty.

THE Sepoys under our Jemadar *Balman*, and those under *Govind Row Saloonkey*, are stationed on guard in the *Shunwar Peth*; my station is at the *Chowkey*, near the *Balajee Punt*, *Nathoo's* house, where I was yesterday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. when I heard that a Brahmin's wife had gone to offer herself as a suttee near *Wonkareshwar's* temple. I was going there, when I met *Govind Row Saloonkey*, near the *Chowree* of the above *Peth*; he told me that a suttee had gone out near *Wonkareshwar's* temple, and that two of his sepoy, *Gopaul Muttya* and *Gopala Morey*, were there, and that I must join them; and as soon as the pile was set on fire one of us should go and report it at the police office, and that the necessary orders for the suttee had been already given. I then proceeded to the spot, where I found *Gopala Muttya* and *Gopala Moria*, and *Vittoo*, one of the *Balaram's* sepoy; we four set down, and the suttee having entered the pile the Brahmins fired it from without: the flames had just began to ascend when the suttee came out, her clothes were loose, six gentlemen were standing by, who seized the suttee and carried her into the river to extinguish the fire; I immediately run off to give information at the police office, when I was met near the *Chowree* by *Syajee*, sepoy, who told me that *Gopalla Muddia* had already gone to report what had happened at the police office, I therefore remained at the *Chowree*. Afterwards, they brought the suttee on a cot; and *Gopala Muttia* also came from the police office, and was again returning along with me when *Bhosla Chuprasee* met us, and told us to take him to *Govind Row*, jemadar; we took him to the *Chowree*, but did not find *Govind Row* there; the peon left us; after which a party of sepoy came, and carried *Gopala Muttya*, *Gopala Morija*, *Vitoba* and myself, to the police office.

*Ramjee's mark* ✕.

Witnessed by *Khundoo Appajee Kulkurni*, of the *Shunwar Peth*, and *Wittul Bulal Bedey*, of the *Shunwar Peth*.

Stated before me, at Poona, this 28th September 1823,

(signed) *H. D. Robertson*, Collector.

(A true Translation.)

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*.

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**TRANSLATION** of a Deposition made before the Magistrate of Poona, by Govind Row Ben Sutwajee Saloonkey, Jemadar Coombe, a Sepoy, Inhabitant of the Shunwar Peth, of Poona, aged thirty-five.

ON the morning of yesterday, about 8 o'clock, I was informed that the wife of a Brahmin, residing in the next house to Dumdara's barra, in our Peth, was going to offer herself as a suttee; upon which Syajee sent information to the police office by Gopaljee Mottya, when Seu Sing, jemadar, and Pandoorung Kanere, carcoon, came, and they went along with us to the suttee's house, where the carcoon of the Peth, the shuttee, kulkurni, and the shastree also arrived; they used every means to dissuade the lady, but she persisted in her determination. Seu Sing, jemadar, then told me he would go and report the circumstance to the magistrate, and that I should not permit the suttee to proceed until we had received orders; I assented, and Gopala Muttya remained with me there. About one o'clock Gopaljee Morya arrived, and Motya and I having informed him how matters stood, went away to eat; on the road we met Ramjee Nowley, sepoy of the rounds under Balman, jemadar of the above Peth, and I told him to proceed to the place from whence the suttee was about to go, and to allow her to depart when orders to that purpose should be received; and as soon as the pile should be set on fire, to give information to the police office. I then went away to eat, and know not what happened after.

*Govind Row's mark* ✕.

Witnessed by *Vittul Bullal Shewdey* and *Bulwunt Baboorow Dassae*.

Stated before me, this 28th September 1820,

(signed) *H. D. Robertson*, Collector.

(True Translation.)

(signed) *R. K. Pringle*.

**TRANSLATION** of a Deposition made before the Magistrate of Poona, by Rowjee Ben Kundojee Bhore, Coombe, servant of Anloba Ryerkur, in the Shunwar Peth, of the City of Poona, aged thirty.

YESTERDAY, 27th instant, Chinto Punt Furnees came to Anyaba and told him, that his sister-in-law was going to offer herself as a suttee, and, as he had no servant, requested he would give him one or two men to make the necessary preparations; upon which my master ordered Sewajee and me to accompany him, and do whatever he should desire us. We went with him to Mora Punt Sahasaboodey's house, where the woman was staying, and found her seated near a toolsee tree in the back court; several women and others, to the number of twenty or thirty, were assembled. Chintoo Punt Bhasker sent me to bring the lady's sister: I had got as far as the Shunwar palace when Sewjee overtook me and desired me to return, as the lady's sister had arrived; upon which I returned, and they gave me half a rupee and sent me to the bridge to buy wood: I bought the fire wood at the bridge, and took it near the temple of Wonkareshwar, where I gave it in charge of a servant and returned to the suttee's house. When I arrived Chintoo Punt Bhasker and others expressed their surprise that the permission for the ceremony had not yet been received, and they therefore sent Dajeeba Burvey and me to the police office to ask Rago Punt whether the order had arrived. Rago Punt was not there, but the sepoy told us that he had gone to the Boodwar palace, where Captain Robertson also was; we therefore both proceeded to Bhoodwar palace, and Trimbuck Punt met us on the road, and we went along with him to the palace and spoke to Dondo Punt, who left us, having desired to stay a little; in about ten minutes he returned, and informed us that permission could not be granted: we then got up and returned to Bhasker, and informed that permission had been refused. Then Chinto Punt and Dajeeba Damdera, and one or two others, went to the shastree; I went along with them; they went into the shastree's house, and I remained outside. I know not what passed between them, but they came out and said the shastree had declared he could not interfere; that they must obtain the magistrate's consent, and then do as they pleased. We had returned as far as Hanmunte's temple, when the lady's other brother-in-law came, by her direction, and told us that she had desired us to go to Anyoba Royakur and Balajee Punt, and obtain the magistrate's permission through their intercession; they then all went to Balajee Punt Natoo and informed him,

him, and he desired them to go to Anyaba, and that if he would persuade the magistrate to grant the permission it was well; if not, that they should return to him and he would obtain it for them. We accordingly went to Garpeer to Anyaba, but he said he could not do any thing for us, and told us to go to Captain Robertson. We then returned to Balajee Punt, who told us that permission had been obtained, and that the peon had gone to give the order, and that we should also go. We all returned to the lady and found every thing ready; she then went out and a crowd began to collect around her. Her brother-in-law desired me to go before her to keep off the crowd; we thus proceeded to the bank of the river near Wón-kareshwar's temple, where they began to perform the Brahminical ceremonies. Some gentlemen then came up and tried to dissuade the lady: she said "I am as your child, allow me to go on." The lady then, having bathed, mounted the pile; it was surrounded with straw, which was set on fire and burnt, and the wood fell down, upon which she came out, and the gentlemen seized her and carried her into the river. Her brother-in-law then sent me to report what had happened to Yenhoba, and I know nothing further. When I returned home I found two peons waiting, and I went with them and appeared at the police office.

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*Rowjee's Mark* ✕.

Witnessed by *Wittul Bulal Shendey* and *Bulwunt Baboo Row Dassae*.

Stated before me at Poona, this 28th September 1823,

(signed) *H. D. Robertson*, Collector and Magistrate,

(A true Translation.)

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TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Guneish Punt, Head Native Doctor of the Civil Hospital at Poona.

HAVING been desired to state what I heard Radhabyee say about the suttee after she came to the hospital, I have to say, that on her arrival in the hospital I placed a woman to attend her; after which I asked her about what had happened, she said she had voluntarily gone at first as a suttee, but that in consequence of the arrangements for burning not being good, she had come out of the fire, and requested that a proper arrangement of the wood should be made, and that then she would go again; but that not attending to this request, she was thrown into the same pile as it was; that there then was also too little fire, and that she again leapt out and fell at the feet of some gentlemen, entreating them to save her, on which they brought her to the hospital. This is what the suttee told me, and she also begged to be administered unto, and her life saved. We of course spared no pains in looking after her, but she died the next day at two o'clock.

Dated 8th October 1823.

(signed) *Guneish Punt*.

(A true Translation.)

(signed) *H. D. Robertson*, Magistrate.

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DRAFT of an Address.

I HAVE summoned you to say a few words to you on the subject of the suttee which took place on Saturday the 8th of Bhaderpud-vud, the 27th Sept. 1823.

There is not a man in this assembly who, if he had witnessed the scene I was summoned to behold on that occasion, would not appreciate my present motives, and would not aid me in endeavouring to impress on the rest, the propriety of some arrangement being effected, by which a repetition of it should never occur. Impressed with the conviction that the custom of suttee is a barbarous one; aware that the law of your forefathers no where inculcates as a positive law or duty the practice, but merely allows it a colour of sanction, by such a passive endurance, that room even for doubt is left whether the sanction is not a kind of denouncement of it; aware that your Shaster in no text can be interpreted to attach blame or even censure to widows who do not become suttees; that there is no slur or stain that any one may dare to throw on the character or affection of her who does not sacri-

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vice herself; aware, moreover, that the present generation and yourselves attach no contempt to those who survive their partners; you cannot but agree with me, that there exists not one good cause for not stopping the practice altogether, but at the least, that there is none for not regulating it according to the rules laid down in your law. I must now, therefore, inform you, that it is my intention to allow of it in future on no other terms than those of the strictest observance of the rules of the Shaster; and I am hopeful that you will not be discontented if I state this intention to government. You may suppose, that if government interferes and prohibits the practice you are helpless; and indeed it is an easy matter for government to do so; it is all powerful; but you must be perfectly satisfied that government allows the free practice of their customs to all sects. However, if suttees are liable to be attended with such circumstances as those which have given rise to my assembling you on this occasion, it cannot look on the continuance of them but with horror; nor is there a well-informed or old man in this assembly who does not view them in this light, and who does not think, that rather than that such a scene should ever again occur, the abandonment of the practice for ever would be better. I pray of you, therefore, to allow me to state to my government, that you would deem it a merciful act in it to order the abolition of this practice. I appeal to you as men, as Brahmins, whose religion in every other respect exhibits a mild and beneficent tenderness; to join with me in preventing the recurrence of these distressing scenes, and to acquire for yourselves the respect of other sects, who deem you cruel on this account. Had you seen the agonies of the miserable creature, whose devoted attachment led her to suppose she could endure, with the utmost fortitude, this most severe test of courage with which human nature could be tried; had you seen the scorched skin and half-burnt flesh of a woman, of a young woman, giving up, by a grand and magnanimous resolution, all the enjoyments of this life, in order to exemplify her tender regard; had you seen this brave and affectionate creature mangled and torn,—who among you would not have exclaimed, This is torture; this is contrary to the mild spirit of my faith! Who among you could then bear the reflection for one instant, that such might be the sufferings of your own partner, of a person whom you love and esteem, the mother of your children, and not exclaim, Let not this be! Never can such courage as this poor unfortunate exhibited be again witnessed: Half burnt as she was she tried to redeem her pledge of devotedness; her resolution nearly exhausted, she voluntarily tottered to the edge of the pile,—she could do no more; and was then thrown, struggling, into the fire by her own relations! Is there a man in this assembly who can say to himself he would have done so much as this woman? Is there one of you who shall assert, that if a woman so devoted did lose her resolution, there is one other now in existence who could sustain an equal amount of suffering with one half the patience? The act of suttee has now been made plain to the world to rise from the first impulse of grief, and to sustain its doubtful merit from the security with which the sufferer is rendered immovable by huge logs of wood being let down upon her the moment the pile is lighted. No resolution could stand such a trial. You say that you are promised beatitude if your wives burn with you; admitting that you feel conscious of not being mistaken in the principle, your dependence on the steadiness of that resolution on which your hopes rest is certainly fallacious, no human being can suffer the torture endured by a suttee without wishing for emancipation from the flames; that is, without changing her resolution. But if this is changed before death, where is the merit of the sufferer, and where is the advantage to the deceased? The victim's last words are, "Save me from death!" and she dies repenting of her devotion; according to your creed she becomes, dying in such a state, a wandering ghost, or is sent to hell, and at least is neither of this world nor of heaven. But whatever may be your feelings, I pray of you to spare mine; I would not again witness, I assure you, such a horrid spectacle as the last suttee exhibited for any consideration.

In regard to the conduct of those men who threw the affectionate woman into the fire a second time, it is quite indefensible. I am aware that, after the victim places her foot within the pile, if she then retracts, it has been, in latter times, the custom to doom her to infamy, or to murder her on the spot. But this practice is an infringement of our law; and that it is so, not one in this assembly will perhaps attempt to contradict. Now you profess to be guided in these times by the law of your Shaster, although it is needless for me to tell you I know your backslidings, and many instances wherein you break your law every day; but where in your law

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do you find that a woman, even after being burnt and escaping alive from the pile, must be put to death or disgraced? There is not a word on the subject: on the contrary, the ceremonies by which she is again admitted into your society are expressly detailed in your religious works. But you will say that it is the custom of these times, that a suttee retracting from going through this severest torture should be put to death. The Brahmins who threw the deceased Radhabyee into the flames, and attempted to keep her there by blows a second time, may urge this in their defence; but if charged with murder, the custom may not be deemed law. Show me, then, the law of your Shaster on which they may be acquitted:—there is none, and it will be my duty to prove this fact to you by the condemnation of these barbarians. This cruel practice is solely supported by private pride, that the family may not be disgraced by the escape of the victim alive. Disgraced! for what? Not for want of heroism on the part of the infatuated victim, but for the slovenly and cruel carelessness of those who constructed the pile, so that an opportunity of escape from torture occurred. Your suttees themselves rest on your pride of family. A man whose mother has burnt herself talks of her heroism and devotedness to his own wife; she is inspired, long before her husband's death, with a desire that the repute of his family shall not suffer in her. You are learned in the Shaster, and it is not for me to comment on its contents: I may say, however, that it breathes a spirit of mildness in respect to suttees, totally inconsistent with the present practice, and perfectly consistent with the sentiments respectively held among you individually; but which, from a false sense of shame, you are unwilling in a body to admit. Grant then, as a favour, my request, and tell me you will deem it no hardship, no disagreeable interference, if I recommend government to order the entire discontinuance of suttees in this district. But whether you allow me thus to recommend, without reservation, the abolition of the practice of suttee or not, I now give you distinctly to understand, that I myself shall henceforward permit no suttee to take place in any mode but that which is ordained by your Shaster. That mode the learned among you must well know to be a pile of grass, in or on which the victim is not confined: in this mode only shall I permit any suttee for the future; and if any body shall dare to force back a woman thus devoting herself, should she rise from the pile, and she therein after dies, he will be tried for the crime of murder, and punished accordingly.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *H. D. Robertson*, Magistrate.

MINUTE by the President, subscribed to by Mr. Goodwin.

BEFORE we come to a decision on this despatch, it is necessary to divest our minds, as much as possible, of the feelings of horror and of compassion which the perusal of it cannot fail to excite.

I suppose no body can read the narrative of this transaction without a strong wish for the punishment of the principal actors, and for the entire abolition of the custom which has given rise to so revolting a scene; but we must not allow our feelings for the dead to carry us into cruelty to the living, and we must be careful not to punish as a crime what five years ago may have been enjoined by the government, and what may still be considered by the actors to be not only innocent but meritorious.

I agree with Mr. Chaplain, that the persons who were instrumental in causing the death of this unfortunate young woman should be brought to trial; but I think that they should not only have the benefit of any written Hindoo law that may make in their favour, but of any general opinion or custom which may appear to justify what they have done; and that, if it should appear on inquiry that any such law or acknowledged custom existed, they should be discharged without any punishment at all.

On the other hand, if both the law and the custom should be against them, they should suffer the punishment which in that case they will have so justly deserved; and if it appear that the law is distinctly against their offence, and that the custom was not decidedly in their favour, they should receive some mitigated punishment, such as is suggested by the Commissioner.

All that need be said on this subject to Mr. Chaplin is, that it will be necessary, in trying the prisoners, to give due weight to the universal opinion and admitted practice

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practice of the Hindoos as well as to their written law, and that the former as well as the latter should be a subject of inquiry when they are brought forward.

With respect to Captain Robertson's proceedings, too much satisfaction cannot be expressed at the zeal and humanity evinced by him; but before the order which he has issued can be sanctioned or rendered general, it is necessary that it should be ascertained to be not only conformable to the ancient Shasters, but in some degree consonant to the present opinions of the people.

No evil might probably result from the mere prohibition of self immolation, according to the present forms, at the capital, where the magistrate must be apprised before any such sacrifice can take place; but the danger would be considerable if a suttee were to burn on an improper sort of pile, in some remote part of the district, and those who assisted at the ceremony were afterwards to be tried as murderers for the irregularity. Nothing need be said to the natives about Captain Robertson's prohibition, until the Commissioner has inquired into and reported on the public feeling regarding the validity of the ancient law on which it is founded.

It is certainly desirable to throw every impediment in the way of self immolation that can be introduced consistently with the prejudices of the people, but we must not infer from the mere circumstance of their silence that they are at all contented with our innovations.

It is mentioned in the accompanying summary, that when the people of the Concan thought our government did not approve of suttees they disclosed no feelings that led the gentlemen on the spot to think they were dissatisfied, yet at that time the Deccan was filled with their complaints. Similar measures were apprehended there, and many applications were made to me for satisfaction on that head.

A proclamation should immediately be issued, declaring that every person concerned in forcing a woman to burn against her will shall be punished as a murderer; and the Commissioner's opinion may be requested as to any further restriction or prohibitions that may be introduced, without creating popular discontent, or infringing the rule so wisely established by our Indian government, of allowing the fullest toleration to the religious practices of the natives. I mean this in addition to the former instructions about the Bengal rules.

(signed) *M. Elphinstone.*

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FROM Mr. Secretary Henderson to W. Chaplin, Esq. Commissioner in the Deccan.

Sir,

30th October 1823.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, forwarding a report from the collector of Poona of his proceedings in a recent case of suttee, which was attended with circumstances of peculiar horror and cruelty.

The honourable the Governor in Council authorizes you to issue the necessary instructions for bringing the persons who were instrumental in causing the death of the unfortunate young woman to trial; but it will be necessary, in trying the prisoners, to give due weight to the universal opinion and admitted practice of the Hindoos as well as to their written law, and the former as well as the latter should be a subject of inquiry when they are brought forward.

In transmitting the accompanying rules, for the conduct of magistrates and police officers under the Bengal Presidency, respecting the practice of suttees, the Governor in Council directs me to observe, that he leaves it to your discretion to promulgate them immediately, or to take the opinions of the principal pundits at Poona on the same subject; but this last course ought to be adopted if the introduction of the rules on the authority of the pundits of the Bengal provinces alone be likely to excite a spirit of opposition to them among the Brahmins at Poona, and also if there should be a probability that they will acquiesce in stricter rules than those now in force in Bengal.

It is unnecessary to add, that no violence to the real laws or religious institutions of the people is intended to be authorized by these instructions.

The Governor in Council has to express the greatest satisfaction at the zeal and humanity evinced by Captain Robertson; but directs me to remark, that before the order which he has issued can be sanctioned or rendered general, it is necessary that it should be ascertained to be not only conformable to the ancient Shasters, but in some degree consonant to the present opinions of the people.

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No evil, the Governor in Council observes, might probably result from the mere prohibition of self immolation at the capital, where the magistrate must be apprised before any such sacrifice can take place; but the danger would be considerable if a suttee were to burn on an improper sort of pile, in some remote part of the district, and those who assisted at the ceremony were afterwards to be tried as murderers for the irregularity. Nothing need be said, the Governor in Council further observes, to the natives about Captain Robertson's prohibition, until you have inquired into and reported to government the public feeling regarding the validity of the ancient law on which it is founded. It is certainly desirable, I am instructed to add, to throw every impediment in the way of self immolation which can be introduced consistently with the prejudices of the people; but it cannot be inferred, from their silence, that they are at all contented with our innovations.

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The Governor in Council requests you will cause a proclamation to be issued immediately, declaring that every person concerned in forcing a woman to burn against her will shall be punished as a murderer; and submit your opinion, as to any further restriction or prohibition which may be introduced without creating popular discontent, or infringing the rule so wisely established by our Indian government, of allowing the fullest toleration to the religious practices of the natives.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle,  
30th October 1823.

(signed) J. Henderson,  
Sec<sup>r</sup> to Government.

EXTRACT Bombay Judicial Consultations, 17th December 1823.

THE following Letters have been received, and replies returned, and proceedings passed, since our last consultation:—

From W. Chaplin, Esq. Commissioner in the Deccan, to Mr. Secretary Henderson. Minutes, 11 Dec.

Sir,

15th Nov. 1823.

WITH reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, the copy of a letter from the collector of Poona, and of his proceedings on the trial of the three persons arraigned for the murder of Radhabyee, Muhuskurin, in forcibly placing and keeping her upon a pile prepared for her immolation, and in attempting to put her to death by drowning her in a river; of which charge one of the prisoners has been acquitted, and the other two, although found guilty to a certain extent, released for the reasons set forth in the finding of the court.

I shall have the honour, on the receipt of Captain Robertson's promised report, of conveying to you my opinion on the different points adverted to in your despatch.

I have, &c.

Poona,  
15th Nov. 1823.

(signed) W. Chaplin,  
Comm<sup>r</sup>.

From H. D. Robertson, Esq. Collector and Magistrate of Poona, to  
Wm. Chaplin, Esq. Commissioner in the Deccan.

Sir,

14th Nov. 1823.

1. ALTHOUGH I have released the prisoners, who were confined for the attempt to murder the woman who escaped from the fire on the 27th of September last, it may be interesting to yourself and to government to be possessed of a copy of the trial of these persons, I therefore do myself the honour of furnishing you with a copy of this record. As these proceedings contain full explanations of the grounds on which the prisoners have been released, it is unnecessary to make any remark on the line of conduct I followed during the trial.

2. I have promised the shastrees of the city to be back in Poona to discuss with them, at their own request, in the assembly of Brahmins, who are beginning to collect to receive the Duxana, the future regulation of suttees; and I shall then have the honour, I hope, of submitting a satisfactory reply to the question of government on the subject. It may be sufficient to assure you, in the meantime, that there is no danger of my not proving my position in regard to the grass pile, the text for



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which I am prepared to quote to the Brahmins and to government from a book of the greatest authority, and the doctrines contained in which are held in high respect. All the other arguments advanced in my address will also be proved to rest on the most substantial authorities.

Camp at Bailseer, }  
14th Nov. 1823. }

I have, &c.

(signed)

*H. D. Robertson,*  
Collector.

Monday, 10th Nov. 1823.

THE Court proceeds to the trial of Chintoo Ramchunder Muhuskur, Appajee Ramchunder Muhuskur, and Rowjee bin Cundojee Bhore.

Chintoo Ramchunder Muhuskur, Brahmin, aged about 40 years, inhabitant of Poona, country Concan, carcoon; and Appajee Ramchunder Muhuskur, Brahmin, aged about 22 years, carcoon, inhabitant of Poona, country Concan; and Rowjee bin Cundojee Bhore, Mahratta servant, aged about 30 years, inhabitant of Poona, country Deckan, being placed at the bar, are arraigned as follows :

You Chintoo Ramchunder Muhuskur, and you Appajee Ramchunder Muhuskur, and you Rowjee bin Cundojee Bhore, are charged with having caused the death, on Saturday the 8th of Bhaderpudvud last, corresponding with the 27th of September 1823, by forcibly placing and keeping her in the fire of a pile from which she had come, after at first voluntarily ascending it as a suttee, a woman named Radbabyee Muhuskurin, and with having, on her a second time coming from the fire, attempted to put her to death by drowning her in a river. How say you, are you guilty or not guilty?

The prisoners plead, Not Guilty.

The court proceeds to take the evidence for the prosecution.

Lieutenant Frederick Apthorp, of the 10th regiment N. I. being called, and duly sworn and admonished, deposes as follows :

I was present at the suttee which occurred on the 27th September. I think the two prisoners (Chintoo Muhuskur and Appajee Muhuskur are pointed out) were there. In as far as I can recollect, I should think the other prisoner (Rowjee Bhore) was also present. These appear to me to be the three men who threw the woman into the fire a second time; they used, as it appeared to me, force in placing her in the fire a second time; they let her drop once, and then lifting her up threw her into the fire. After she was in the fire they attempted to keep her in by throwing pieces of wood at her. She did not make any struggles, nor did she scream, in as far as I saw, when the prisoners were in the act of throwing her in the fire. The prisoners dragged her from the river near to the pile, and then left her to herself on Mr. Cooke interfering. She then advanced to the pile alone, on which the prisoners again approached her, and threw her in. She appeared to be only scorched on first coming out of the fire, and her flesh not burnt. She was only burnt by the grass and curby in the pile when she first came out, the wood not having then had time to be lighted. Her clothes were not burnt, excepting on one side, and her legs appeared to be the most scorched. Neither her body nor her arms were scorched, and we immediately extinguished the fire of her clothes by taking her into the river. I do not think she would have died from the injury sustained by her in the first burning. The fire was burning very strongly when she was thrown in a second time, the wood having then caught fire. On her coming from the fire a second time all her clothes were burnt, excepting a very small piece. She then ran to the river, followed by the prisoners, who held her under water until Mr. Morley and myself went in to prevent her being drowned. One of the prisoners, I think that one, (Appajee Ramchunder is pointed out,) continued to hold her head under water until we came up. The other two made off before as soon as they saw us approach.

(signed)

*Frederick Apthorp,*

Lieutenant 2d, 10th regiment:

The prisoners put no questions to this witness, who withdraws. (N<sup>o</sup> 1.)

Major John Taylor, of the 10th Regiment N. I. being called, and duly sworn and admonished, deposes as follows :

I was present at the suttee which occurred about the end of September last. I saw the woman thrown into the fire a second time. Of these three prisoners, these two (Appajee Ramchunder and Chintoo Ramchunder are pointed out) assisted

assisted a third man, a stout man, in throwing the woman into the fire. The woman did not struggle or shriek when the prisoners were in the act of throwing her into the fire, but she shuddered as if she had reluctance. There was no force used in bringing her back to the pile from the river into which she had been dragged to extinguish the flames of her clothes by myself and others. The two prisoners (Appajee Ramchunder and Chintoo Ramchunder) supported her, but did not appear to force her along: to a question I put to her, she said they were persuading her to enter the pile again. The prisoners supported her up to the pile. The greater part of her cholee, and of her sarkee, all that part especially which covers the shoulders in a single fold, were burnt; the thick plaited part of her sarkee round her middle was not burnt. Her left shoulder, her lips, and part of the breast were burnt, and also her toes and feet. I think she was not so much burnt but that she might have lived had she not been again thrown into the fire. The two prisoners, Ramchunder and Appajee, threw pieces of wood at the woman after they had thrown her into the fire; and, as far as I can recollect, I should say, that that prisoner (Chintoo Ramchunder) was the person who held her down in the fire after she was thrown in, until the heat was too great for him to remain any longer. On her coming from the pile a second time, she ran unaided into the river, where she sat down and remained a considerable period; during which I explained to the by-standers that no further attempts would be permitted until the orders of the magistrate were received. Having previously despatched Mr. Swanson, I sent off another gentleman to give information of what was passing to the magistrate; and, believing that they would attend to my injunctions for delaying, I withdrew my attention from the woman in the water, when suddenly I was informed there was an attempt making to drown her; and, on looking to the place where she was, I saw these two prisoners (Appajee and Chintoo Ramchunder,) and a third person, forcibly holding her head and body under the water: she was immediately released from this predicament by Mr. Aphorp, whom I directed to rescue her. Mr. Morley accompanied him but fell. The latter gentleman then remained beside her until Mr. Arbuthnot arrived. She had a small piece of cloth remaining around her middle when she came from the fire a second time, but she was excessively burnt, and her toe-nails separated from the toes on loose pieces of flesh.

(signed) *John Taylor.*

The prisoners put no questions to this witness, who withdraws. (N° 2.)

Lieutenant Charles Morley, of the 10th Regiment N. I. being called, and duly sworn and admonished, deposes as follows:

I was at the suttee which occurred about the end of September, in which the woman came out of the fire. Of these three prisoners I am certain that that (Appajee Ramchunder pointed out) was there. I cannot speak to any of these prisoners having assisted the woman into the fire the second time, but she *was assisted* by being pushed upon the pile by three or four persons. She stood facing the fire until helped up: she did not attempt to run away; nor did I hear her scream, but I was, perhaps, not so situated as that I could have heard her in the midst of the noise: she remained on the top of the pile after she had been put there for some seconds, apparently as if she were kneeling. When she attempted to escape several persons threw pieces of wood at her, but I cannot say that any of the prisoners did so, nor should I perhaps recognize any of those who did. I am certain that, on her escape from the pile the second time, there was an attempt to drown her made by three men; that one (Appajee Ramchunder) was one of the three. I do not think the two other prisoners were either of them concerned in the attempt to drown her; and certainly not that one (Rowjee Bhoore).

(signed) *C. Morley.*

The prisoners put no questions to this witness, who withdraws. (N° 3.)

Dr. Charles Ducat, being called, and duly sworn and admonished, deposes as follows.

I saw the woman who came from the fire, who went suttee about the end of September: I attended her as a medical officer. She lived until about half past eleven of the day succeeding that whereon she was brought to the hospital; she died from the effects of the burning she had sustained. The whole of the cuticle and true skin of her back, from the head down to the feet, were completely destroyed, and also those parts of her hands and arms. The whole body was burnt,

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burnt, excepting the chest and belly. Her hair fell from her head from the effects of the burning.

(signed) C. Ducat, M. D. Civil Surgeon.

The prisoners put no questions to this witness, who withdraws. (N° 4.)

The evidence for the prosecution here closes; and the prisoners being placed on their defence, Chintoo Ramchunder declares, that he had fallen into a swoon, and that when he revived he found Balum Bhut Datey rubbing his temples; and that he, consequently, had no hand in the acts deposed to by the evidence for the prosecution.

Appajee Ramchunder denies all participation in the acts described by the evidence for the prosecution; and attributes his arraignment, and the evidence urged against him, to his being a relation of the deceased Radhabyee.

Rowjee Bhore appeals to the judgment of the court, whether the evidence against him criminales him in any way.

Bulwunt Row Dantey not being forthcoming, the evidence for the defence is closed.

The court, after maturely deliberating on the evidence adduced for the prosecution in this trial, in which the plea of the prisoners of "Not Guilty" has been recorded, finds them, the said Rowjee Bhore not guilty; and the said Chintoo Ramchunder Muhuskur guilty of endeavouring forcibly to retain Radhabyee Muhuskurin in the fire, when attempting to come from it, and acquits him of the rest of the charge; and the said Appajee Ramchunder Muhuskur guilty of endeavouring forcibly to retain Radhabyee Muhuskurin in the fire when attempting to come out of it, and of attempting to drown her in the river, but acquits him of forcibly placing her in the fire.

The judgment of the court being then intimated to the prisoners, Rowjee Bhore is dismissed from the bar; and the following questions are put to the Hindoo law officer, with leave given to him, at his own request, to consult with any of the pundits and learned Brahmins present in the court, in respect to the answers he shall return.

1st. "What is your opinion of the guilt of the prisoners, Appajee Ramchunder Muhuskur, and Chintoo Ramchunder Muhuskur, in respect to placing by force Radhabyee Muhuskurin in the fire, and in respect to keeping her there, and in respect to attempting to drown her in the river, from a consideration of the evidence adduced in the prosecution?"

2d. "The court having found Chintoo Ramchunder guilty of having by force prevented Radhabyee Muhuskurin from escaping from the pile by holding her down in the fire, and Appajee Ramchunder guilty of the same offence, by having thrown pieces of wood at Radhabyee; and Appajee Ramchunder having further been found guilty of attempting to drown Radhabyee in the river on her egress from the fire, you are required to state what punishment is awarded by the law of the Shaster for such offences; and you are also required to quote any Shaster wherein such practices as forcing a suttee into the fire, or putting her to death in any way on her coming out from it, are declared to be unobjectionable or legal; and you are also required to explain fully any established practice of the country in regard to such acts?"

The shastree of the court then deliberating, and consulting with the most eminent shastrees and pundits of Poona, returned to the court answers to the questions as follows:—To the first question, "Having considered the evidence adduced, I am of opinion that the throwing into the fire, and the other acts attributed to Appajee Ramchunder and Chintoo Ramchunder, do not constitute\* a crime; because, although such acts are not explicitly sanctioned by the Shaster, yet there have been instances of their enactment on similar occasions, while the practice of suttee itself has been continued from the most remote antiquity. This is my opinion, and it is also that of all the other pundits, for Radhabyee had repeated the Sunkulp."

(signed) Chintamun Shastree Leley.

The answer to the second question is as follows:—"I have in a great measure answered this question in my reply to the first interrogatory. The acts of which the court has found the prisoners guilty, one of obstructing the egress from the fire, and the other of attempting to drown the suttee, are not mentioned in the Shaster as crimes, so that there can be no punishment."

(signed) Chintamun Shastree Leley.

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\* The text admits of another reading, "did not commit these crimes;" but the shastrees explained their meaning, verbally, to be that adopted by the court.

The court then presses on the shastree's attention, the propriety of his furnishing it with some more defined elucidation of the excusable grounds on which the prisoners are said by the pundits to have acted in throwing Radhabyee into the fire, and in attempting to drown her. In compliance with this request, the shastree subjoins to the answer to the second question, the following postscript :—

“ I have only learnt from common report that it is usual to throw suttees into the fire, and to act in the other ways, (adverted to by the court,) towards them; but there is no clear authority in the Shaster on the subject.”

The court then maturely deliberating on the answers of the Hindoo law officers, furnished with the counsel and aid of the most learned pundits of Poona, addresses the prisoners Chintoo Ramchunder Muhuskur, and Appajee Ramchunder Muhuskur, as follows :—“ You Chintoo Ramchunder Muhuskur, and you Appajee Ramchunder Muhuskur, stand convicted of having attempted the murder of your relation, Radhabyee Muhuskurin, in a way which is not declared to be consonant with the principles of your religion, or with your laws; for the pundits of the city have exposed their inability to quote any passage from your Shasters, wherein the acts you have perpetrated are recommended, or declared to be excusable. The impossibility of a legal sanction being adduced in support of what you have done, would warrant this court in sentencing you to the punishment due to those who commit murder, while the well-known fact that you are nearly related to the deceased heightens the feeling of your cold-blooded cruelty, and would prevent the extension of mercy towards you. Fortunately for you, however, the pundits and shastrees consulted by this court have declared, that there prevails a notion or belief among your cast, that after the enactment by the victim of a certain ceremonial before the pile is in flames, it is incumbent on those who officiate to put her to death, should she retract from the full performance of suttee; and although their exposition that this illegal practice has been heretofore customary is both vague and uncircumstantial, and, therefore, in a corresponding degree unsatisfactory, yet this court is pleased to allow the exposition great weight on this occasion, choosing rather to lean to the side of mercy in a case wherein it cannot precisely balance between the degree of guilt attachable to you for an intent to kill, and that of merely a desire to finish a sacrifice which you may have deemed it to be incumbent on you, and justifiable from the general belief among your people to bring to a conclusion by putting the victim to death. You are, therefore, indebted to the lenity of the court rather than to the merits of your cause in being sentenced to no punishment. Your cruelty having been reported to the government of the country, a proclamation has been issued, declaring persons found guilty of similar acts to those of which you have been convicted liable to be considered murderers, and to be punished accordingly. That you may be made fully sensible of the danger you have escaped, listen to the terms of this order.”

The court then causing to be read over the proclamation of the Commissioner in the Deccan, dated the 5th November, dismisses the prisoners from the bar, and closes its proceedings in this case.

(signed) *H. D. Robertson*, Magistrate.

(True copy.)

(signed) *H. D. Robertson*, Magistrate.  
*W. R. Morris*, First Assistant.

From Mr. Secretary J. Henderson to W. Chaplin, Esq. Commissioner in the Deccan; dated 11th December 1823.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, forwarding the proceedings held by the magistrate of Poona on the trial of three persons arraigned for the murder of Radhabyee Muhuskurin, by forcibly placing and keeping her upon a pile prepared for her immolation, and in attempting to put her to death by drowning her in a river.

The Governor in Council is satisfied, that, in conducting the conferences alluded to in his letter, it will not have escaped Captain Robertson, that it is of more importance in a case like the present to attend more to the feelings of the people, than to the degree of solidity belonging to the arguments by which their erroneous notions may be supported; and that much care is necessary to avoid any discussion

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likely to give to the question the character of a doctrinal dispute, which could not fail to excite a strong spirit of opposition in the breast of the weaker party.

I have, &c.

Bombay Castle, }  
11th December 1823. }

(signed) *J. Henderson,*  
Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT Bombay Judicial Consultations, 4th February 1824.

The following Letters have been received and sent from the Commissioner in the Deckan; dated the 15th December.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, on the receipt of your letter of the 30th October, I furnished the collector of Poona with instructions, in conformity to the tenor of the orders conveyed to me relative to the practice of self immolation of suttees. I also issued a proclamation, agreeably to the 7th paragraph of your letter, declaring that any person concerned in forcing a woman to burn against her will should be punished as a murderer.

In continuation of the correspondence with Captain Robertson, which has been already laid before the honourable the Governor in Council, I have now the honour to forward the copy of a letter from that officer, reporting the result of the discussion on which he had signified it to be his intention to enter with the Brahmins, the assemblage of whom from all quarters, on the occasion of the Dukshuna, presented a favourable opportunity for ascertaining their sentiments in the most public manner on this very important question.

The Governor in Council will observe that the discussion turned chiefly on the construction of the pile, and that it ended in a general agreement on the part of the Brahmins, that it should on all future occasions be made of grass, according to a particular model, which is described in Captain Robertson's letter, and which appears to be as near the plan and fashion prescribed by the law of the Shasters.

It is thought by the collector, and by the natives in general, that by constructing the pile after the manner which leaves to a female, who should not have resolution to go through the sacrifice, the power of escaping, very few will have courage to undertake it. The opinion is indeed corroborated by the circumstance, that more than one case of suttee has been already prevented, the intended victims having been deterred from devoting themselves when informed of the mode in which alone the pile could be constructed.

I have taken some pains to ascertain whether the assent of the Brahmins to the proposed regulation has been entirely sincere, free, and unconstrained; and it has afforded me the greatest satisfaction to find that they have most readily acceded to it, without evincing any of that spirit of fanaticism, or of religious prejudice and bigotry, which, but for the judicious conduct of the collector, might have been so easily excited on so delicate a subject. I consider it to be highly creditable to the humanity of the Brahmins of the Deckan, that they have almost, without even the appearance of controversy, met rather than opposed the wishes of government, by so readily embracing the rule which the collector has so happily suggested, and which bids fair to prove a considerable bar to these sacrifices in future. Only one objection was stated to me by the Brahmins whose opinions I collected, and that related to the expression contained in the memorandum drawn up by a spectator, and adverted to in the 7th paragraph of Captain Robertson's letter, in which it is laid down, that a woman attempting to burn herself is to be informed, that if she fails to go through with her resolution she is to be consigned to the society of chundals or dhers. The alteration of this wording is recommended by Captain Robertson, in a subsequent letter of the 13th instant, of which I enclose a copy, and should accordingly be made. The letter appears to be a communication of some importance in another respect, inasmuch as it conveys the particular request of a number of shastrees, that the utmost publicity may be given to the account of the discussions relative to the practice of suttees, and to the new rules that have been suggested for the future regulation of this tragical ceremony.

I do not believe that any objections whatever are likely to be made to the rules that have been instituted for the guidance of magistrates in Bengal respecting the practice of suttees; I imagine the general tenor of them has always been adhered to in the Deckan in former sacrifices of this nature that have occurred since the establishment of the British government.

The

The impediments opposed to the practice by Captain Robertson's new plan promise however to be more efficacious than any that I could suggest; and as these restrictions have the advantage of being entirely consonant to the feelings of the Brahmins, I would strongly recommend the extension of them to other quarters, should they be found, on further trial, to answer the expectations that have been formed of them. The merit of becoming a suttee will now be raised to the highest pitch, since nothing but the greatest faith and devotion can enable a woman to sustain the torments of the sacrifice. The consideration may prompt a few females still to persist in it; but I am willing to hope a majority of those who would have been the victims of fanaticism, will avail themselves of the existing obstacles to decline the performance of so revolting a ceremony.

Camp at Paubul, }  
15th December 1823. }

I have, &c.  
(signed) W<sup>m</sup> Chaplin,  
Commissioner.

TO the Commissioner.

Sir,

1. THE discussion regarding suttees, which I had the honour to inform you, in my letter dated the 14th ultimo, it was my intention to enter into during the convention at Poona of Brahmins from all quarters on account of the Dukshurra, took place on the 3d and 8th instant.

2. On the 3d of December, I requested to be furnished with a good account or plan of the pile, termed in the Shaster *Trin Cootee*, the exact meaning of which words is, *a house of grass*. Wamun Shastree Sathey observed, that it would be satisfactory to the Brahmins that I should in the first place prove there was any passage in the Shasters in which mention was made of this kind of pile. I mentioned to him the names of two books, and begged he would refer to them, either then or at his own house, and that I had no doubt he would find in them the passage alluded to. Several of the most learned shastrees then assured Wamun Shastree that the text existed, and that they would show it to him. After an unconnected conversation on various points relating to suttees the assembly broke up, under an engagement to meet again, and to furnish me with a plan for the construction of the grass pile, according to the intention and meaning of the Shasters. I was promised a definitive answer also in regard to the penance for women withdrawing from the pile after once entering it.

3. I met the shastrees again on the 8th instant: there were present Mulhar Shrowtee, the most highly respected Brahmin in this country; Nilcumt Shastree Thuthey, and Wittul Oopdada, of Pundapoor, esteemed the most able men and the most deeply versed in the learning of the Shasters in the whole of the Deckan, and who have instructed and still instruct many young Brahmins; Raghoo Achary, an eminent scholar, the principal of the college at Poona; Hurbhut Casseekur, a Benares Brahmin of great celebrity; Chintamma Dixit Gunesh, shastree of Rajapore; and many other eminent shastrees from all quarters. The number of persons assembled was at least five hundred, and the streets leading to the Boodwar palace were filled with people, curious to know the result of the discussions regarding suttees, and the right of Sowars to perform certain Brahminical ceremonies; which last was also a question appointed to be determined in that meeting.

4. The conversation commenced by my requesting the plan of the pile. Mulhar Shrowtee spoke in favour of the present custom of the country. He admitted that that custom was nowhere described or enjoined in the Shasters, but he contended that it was proper to keep it up on the general grounds, that if a particular observance is legal, the most effectual means that can be devised for fulfilling it are also legal. I argued that this reasoning was not applicable to the case in point; that a suttee being a voluntary sacrifice of life, compulsion, or the imposition of an inability to retract while life remained, altered the nature of the observance altogether, and that therefore the means in this case, by accomplishing an end which was illegal, must also be deemed illegal. Mulhar Shrowtee then contended that it was lawful to provide against the want of bravery of some, who having the courage and will to commence, could not command fortitude sufficient to carry them through the trial. I replied, that this argument merely confirmed what I had advanced, and showed that he was convinced that the greatest number of those women who went as suttees died involuntarily. I then adverted to the inconsistency of the practice of the present times, and of the arguments of Mulhar Shrowtee, not only

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with the spirit, but with the direct declarations of the Shaster; I said that the method of constructing the widow's pile was expressly declared to be in the shape of a cootee, (a house, or thatched roof or arbour), a word implying an empty space covered at the top and sides, and having an entrance or door to it; and that in one book of high authority this cootee was directed to be made of grass; that it was impossible to reconcile the present practice in the construction of the pile with this description, or to allege that the striking away the pillars of the pile loaded with wood, was according to the intention of the Shaster, in which, though every requisite observance is minutely mentioned, this is not; that from the description of the ceremonies of suttee, it was also quite evident the cootee or house had a door or opening at which the woman entered; and that this entrance was no doubt a large one, since the widow is enjoined not to go quickly (which she could not do if the entrance was a small one), but to advance deliberately and slowly, and lay herself down by the corpse of her husband; that it was equally evident that the authors of the Smrityustsar, the Neernay Sindhoo, and Meeta Aesharee, who have declared the act of suttee proper, also contemplated the power of the woman to retract during any part of the ceremony; for that if she had not that power, that is, if the entrance into the cootee or house had been contemplated by the authors of these books to have been closed up, whether by shutting it up or letting down a heavy roof of wood, they never would have promulgated those rules which their books contain, declaring the penance to be undergone by a woman who should separate herself (bruhusht) from the fire.

5. The assembly had evidently come prepared to hear and to be convinced by such arguments; and the readiness with which Nilcunt Shastree and Wittul Oopdadea coincided with me, not only relieved me from the fear of strong opposition which I at first entertained, on hearing Mulhar Shrowtee's speech, but satisfied me, as I hope it will government and yourself, that the feeling of the people is entirely in unison with my proceedings. Controversy on religious subjects is bad enough when government takes no share in the discussion; The demon of fanaticism is very easily roused, and when governments venture to enter his haunts, they must submit to the irksomeness of treading on tiptoe, circumspectly, cautiously, and of assuming the guise of mendicants. I told the shastrees on their declaring themselves convinced, that I was highly gratified I had not in vain spent the time I should otherwise have devoted to government affairs, in begging of them to discover the law of their Shaster, and to reform the present practice of constructing piles for the immolation of widows according to it. They returned my compliment by declaring, that they themselves would never have taken the trouble of ascertaining what was proper, and that they were all much more indebted to me than I was to them.

6. The result of these good feelings was the description by Wittul Oopdadea of what he thought would be a proper pile for widows, constructed according to the meaning of the Shasters. His description having been unanimously pronounced to be excellent, I declared that piles upon that model would for the future be the only ones allowed in this district. The following is what was thus declared to be allowed: The foundation of the pile on which the corpse rests to be as high or as low as the friends or widows choose to make it; resting upon this foundation, four sticks to be firmly erected at the four corners, and on these cross pieces of wood placed so as to support a roof of sticks; the sides to be composed of grass, and the height of this room to be such as that the widow can easily walk in at one end door or entrance, which is not to be shut up, and the four supporters not to be removed by the bystanders, but the upper part of the pile to be left to fall in on the burning of the props.

7. I did not think it wise to request the shastrees to revive the old law regarding penances for those who retracted after entering the pile, for I consider the law they wished to establish a positive check to women attempting to burn themselves. We have therefore agreed that when a woman declares she intends to burn, the pile shall be minutely described to her, and her relations ordered to give her no combustible materials; that if she perseveres in saying she will attempt the sacrifice, she is to be informed that if she does not go through it, and die, she will be consigned to the outskirts of the town, and to the society of Chundals (Derhs.). The penance ordained by the Shaster is to give a cow in charity, or to fast some days.

8. It is the opinion of every native that not one woman of one thousand of those who otherwise might have devoted themselves, will, under these regulations, attempt to burn.

9. The

9. The following are translations of the passages relating to the cootie upon which my arguments rest.

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From the Shoodee Myook.

“ Having worshipped the stone on which the widow steps to ascend the pile, let fruits and flowers be taken in the hands (open); then, walking round the fire three times, let the following invocation be repeated:—‘ O Fire! thou who pervadest and art the essence of every living being; thou who triest all; who alone knowest man, be thou my guide, now that overwhelmed with the sorrows of widowhood, I am about to accompany my husband; and do thou conduct me to wherever he now is. Having consumed my whole body, do thou re embody me again, and thus also do to my husband; and now embracing my husband, I enter into thee.’—‘ Saying thus, let the widow enter the *grass-house*, and with her own hand set it on fire with a blazing firebrand: then let her children and relations, considering her life gone, set fire to the pile on all sides.”

From the Anunt Bhuttee Pryog.

“ Let the widow’s children and relations light the pile, and then let her walk round it three times. After which let her worship the stone, and then having stepped upon it, let her take in her hands fruits and flowers, and thus invoke the fire:—‘ O Fire! thou who pervadest and art the cause of the existence of every living being; thou who provest all; who alone comprehendest man, him whom no other does comprehend, guide me on this occasion when oppressed with the afflictions of separation; I go to reunite myself with my husband, and wherever he is there conduct me also.’—Having repeated this prayer, let the widow slowly and calmly enter the *house*, and laying herself down on the left side of her husband, set it on fire with a large firebrand, or let her children and relations do so for her.”

10. I enclose a short report of what occurred on the 8th of December, drawn up at my request by a spectator; it contains very succinctly what appeared to him the material points discussed. I have circulated copies of it among the shastrees, especially the most eminent of those who were present, and whose sentiments it records.

11. I sincerely hope that the rules for the construction of the pile adopted here may become general; a government order making them so might, perhaps, be efficacious: but I am so fully persuaded that the less government shows itself in such discussions the better, that I take the liberty of recommending the circulation of the enclosed paper to the different magistrates, with a latitude of action in adopting or rejecting the custom as they may find it consonant with the feelings of the shastrees of their districts, whom they ought to summon to discuss the point in a friendly way, and as if the magistrate himself were alone desirous of introducing the reform from his own opinion of its excellence. It is not at all probable that the Brahmins would any where hesitate to adopt a reform, sanctioned by so numerous and learned a body on such an occasion as the distribution of *Dukshana*; and in the city of *Poona*, even if they were ordered to do so by government: but in such matters men like to be consulted, and the measure is thus rendered palatable, and admitted to be just, because they think it in some degree their own. Those who may choose to oppose it, will have to oppose the opinions of some of the most able men of their country.

12. I respectfully trust these proceedings will be approved of by yourself, and by the honourable the Governor in Council.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Poona, December 1823.

(signed) H. D. Robertson, Collector.

To the Commissioner in the Deccan.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter, dated the 10th instant, on the subject of suttees, I have the honour to inform you that I have received a deputation, preferring a request from a number of shastrees that the *Mahratta Memorandum*, drawn up by a spectator, which I enclosed in my letter above mentioned, may be circulated in the most public manner through all the surrounding districts and countries. Government will, of course, be best able to determine on the propriety of rendering the rules therein described final, or not, while complying with this request, which



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has been urged chiefly by shastrees of the surrounding country. There has been only one exception made to the wording of the memorandum; and I beg to suggest the propriety of an emendation being made in it accordingly, if government promulgates it, by leaving out the words *derh or chundal*; and by merely describing in general terms, that the woman who retracts from burning, after entering the fire, shall be an outcast from society, and obliged to live outside the limits of inhabited towns and villages.

Poona,  
13th December 1823.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(signed) *H. D. Robertson*, Collector.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Chaplin*, Commissioner,

Narrative, by a Spectator, of what passed on the 8th Dec. 1823, at the Boodwur, Wara of Poona.

SEVERAL eminent shastrees of Poona, and many great shastrees from other parts of the country, who had assembled together on the occasion of the Dukshuna, were convened, in the afternoon of the 8th December, at the Boodwur Wara of Poona, and were requested to deliberate and decide on the following proposition; viz.

In your Hindoo Shaster it is thus (written): "The woman intending to offer herself a suttee must enter a shed made of hay, and herself set fire to it." Let all the shastrees consult together and give a particular description of the mode in which the said hay-shed should be constructed.

To the foregoing proposition Mulhar Shrowtee, one of the assembled shastrees, replied:—

"All acts (ordained in the Shaster) to be performed should be performed in the completest manner possible, to which end there must be a plentiful supply of *all things requisite*; (for which complete performance) Mulhar Shrowtee delivered various other precepts of the same kind, the substance of which was, that she who goes as a suttee burns herself alive; and there must be a sufficient quantity of dry wood to consume completely her own body, and the corpse of her deceased husband; and since all who undertake this living (sacrifice) have not fortitude equal (to support them through its torment), the apparatus should be so strongly constructed as to preclude all possibility of escape from it.

Hereupon another question was put.

In your Shaster it is thus (written): A suttee escaping from a funeral pile may be re-admitted (to her cast) on the performance of certain lustrations; but what you have now declared leaves her no means even of escape, and renders nugatory what is written in the Shaster.

Upon this all the assembled shastrees, namely, Nilkunt, shastree, Wittul Padhay, Ragova Charya, Mulhar Shrowtee, Hurbutjee Kaseekur, Chintamun Dixit, Gunesh, shastree, Rajpoorkur, and other shastrees, deliberated together, and agreed on the following resolution; viz.

The hay-shed to be prepared for the female offering herself must be constructed round the funeral pile, which is to consist (of blocks) of wood; it must be built with a roof above, and a wall of grass all round, leaving a door for the suttee to enter at; (pieces of) wood to be laid on the top of the roof, but the door not to be closed up, neither must the (props of the) roof be cut away, but it must be allowed to fall in of itself from the action of the fire: thus have all the shastrees met in council determined.

Further, whosoever shall propose to offer herself a suttee is to be informed of the foregoing regulation, now ordained agreeably to the authority of the Shaster; and she is to be informed also, that if she fly from the pile no one will receive her again into the cast; and that so long as she lives, she must dwell among the mahars. If, on this being explained to her, she shall still persist in offering herself, she is to be told, that she must offer herself in the manner laid down in the foregoing resolution; and that in case she escape from the pile, no one will administer purification to her, nor admit her into the cast. Thus it was universally resolved.

Dated, 8th December 1823.

The above is as literal a translation of the spectator's narrative as I can give; the original is not written in the clearest or best phrase.

(signed) *W. Simson*.

## Reply to the Commissioner.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, with its enclosures, from the collector at Poona, reporting his proceedings for checking the practice of self-immolation of suttees.

2. The honourable the Governor in Council has directed me to inform you, that however anxious he may be to adopt any measures that may tend to diminish the number of suttees, he would by no means have approved of the exertion of any influence over the shastrees to obtain their acquiescence in a rule to which they did not sincerely assent; such an acquiescence would only have been temporary, and would have led, in the end, to increased discontent.

3. Under the opinions now expressed by the collector and yourself, that the consent of the Brahmins is entirely free and voluntary, the Governor in Council has only to express his high satisfaction at the attainment of an object which promises so materially to diminish the disposition of Hindoo widows to continue the practice of self-immolation.

4. The Governor in Council observes, with particular approbation, the humanity by which Captain Robertson has been actuated throughout the late inquiries and discussions, and the temper and ability which he has evinced in conducting them to so successful a termination.

5. You are requested to transmit to all the collectors of the revenue within your charge, a copy of Captain Robertson's letter, with the narrative of a spectator, in the original and English languages, that they may adopt a similar rule or not, according to the receipt which the opinions of the Poona shastrees may meet with among those of their districts. But they should be particularly enjoined to forbear introducing the rule, unless it is voluntarily and cordially agreed to by the shastrees of most authority among the people under their jurisdiction.

6. Similar instructions will be sent to all the other authorities under the government, and a statement of the case, including the narrative of the spectator, printed for more general circulation, amended as suggested in Captain Robertson's letter of 13th December.

7. The Governor in Council has, however, directed me to submit, whether it is not possible yet to amend the wording of the resolution regarding penances for those who may retract after entering the pile; since it appears, that to compel a woman who retracts, after entering the pile, to live an outcast from society on the outside of the limits of inhabited towns and villages, is rather calculated to encourage than to check the practice.

I have the honour, &amp;c.

Bombay Castle, }  
30th January 1824. }(signed) *W<sup>m</sup> Newnham*, Chief Secretary.

## EXTRACT Bombay Judicial Consultations, the 12th May 1824.

N<sup>o</sup> 24, of 1824; Judicial Department.

To J. Farish, Esq. Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Chief Secretary Newnham's letter of the 30th January last, I have the honour to forward, for the information of the honourable the Governor in Council, the copy of a letter from the collector of Poona, dated the 1st instant, and of its enclosure, regarding the future regulation of the act of suttee.

I have the honour to be, &amp;c.

Poona, }  
3d March 1824. }(signed) *W. Chaplin*, Commissioner.

To William Chaplin, Esq. Commissioner, &amp;c. &amp;c. Poona.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter, dated the 3d ultimo, communicating to me the gratifying intelligence of government having approved of my proceedings regarding the future regulation of the act of suttee.

2. It may be satisfactory to the honourable the Governor in Council to know, that since the promulgation of the rules here up to this date, six widows, five of whom

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whom were of the Brahmin cast, and one of the tailor cast, who had declared they would burn with the bodies of their husbands, were induced to abandon their resolution, on the shastrees and myself rejecting their supplications for any other description of pile than that in the form of a grass-house. These women would not venture the risk of their fortitude failing them. One of them, however, the wife of a man who was a carcoon in my treasury, persisted so resolutely, that at one time I saw no prospect of withstanding her will; and I certainly think she would have shown us a practical specimen of the effect of the new pile, had not my shastrée terrified her by intimating to her the dire fate that awaited her if she should withdraw from the pile, by her being rendered an outcast from society.

3. There is certainly, at first view, no very obvious reason why government should not endeavour to modify this part of the arrangement, every Shaster being plainly in favour of the pardon of a suttee escaping from the fire, on the performing a slight penance. But the Brahmins were anxious (well knowing that very few women will venture to burn in the new pile without immediately coming out of it again) to obtain it as a powerful preventive check to their wives attempting the sacrifice in the first instance, and thereby diminishing the chances of families losing their character by the escape of victims. I, in fact, tacitly yielded this point to them, as I saw they were strongly bent on its being admitted; and it must be confessed, that however harsh the rule may at first view appear, on fully reflecting on the arrangement with which it is connected, its severity becomes, in some degree, its excellence; and next to the unshut pile itself, it may be considered a very terrific obstacle, especially to highly reputable females.

4. But whatever the most certain effect of this rule may be, whether as a check to the irresolute before ascending, or as an aid to the bravery of those who have ascended the pile, it is clearly my opinion that we should rest satisfied *for the present* with the introduction of the new construction of the pile. When that is fairly established, and admitted generally, and there shall remain no danger of opposition to it, we can, if a necessity exists, in two or three years, revert to the text of the Shaster for a reformation which humanity suggests.

5. Mr. Borrodaile has, with great kindness, favoured me with a translation of some answers on the subject of suttees, by a shastree of Surat, to very judicious questions he put to him. The answer to the thirteenth question describes a grass-room of about eighteen cubits, (allowing four cubits for the heap of cow dung and sticks on which the bodies rest,) or thirty-six feet square, to be the pile for the suttee, and having a door to the south. I enclose a copy of these translations, which are, some of them, very interesting.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Poona,  
1st March 1824. }

(signed) H. D. Robertson, Collector.

Question 1st. WHAT woman is permitted by the Dhurm Sbastr to burn with the body of her husband?

THE wives of the four great classes (varn) of Hindoos, (Brahmun, Kshutree, Vyshyn and Shoodr); and those of other casts, or subdivisions of these, provided the widow be of the defunct's own class, and lawfully married to him under one of the eight rites, (having always lived in obedience to her husband,) puttee vrith; and provided the husband was unexceptionable in his life, have the power after their husband's death of becoming a brumhacharya, of remaining single like a good woman; or of performing the suhugumun (accompanying), or suttee. The authorities for these alternatives are as follow :

In the Mitakshuree we meet with the words of Vishnoo, "After the death of her husband a woman may become a brumhacharya, or she may accompany his corpse" (to the pile.)

In the Brumh Virurta Pooran it is said, "She who accompanies her husband's corpse to the pile acts very greatly, or she may remain a widow if she like without disgrace." The same book says, "A woman of this Kulyoog who has lost her husband has no resource left but going to suttee;" but this evidently alludes to one who is incapable of remaining single and leading a virtuous life.

Mupoo says, "Let a woman either become a brumhacharya or burn (with her husband.)"

Kashee Khimde writes, "Every woman after the death of her husband should preserve

preserve widowhood (undefiled), for by remaining a widow she will hereafter receive joy with that husband again among the inhabitants of heaven."

Hareet in his Smrittee says, "As long as a widow refrains from burning with her husband, *so long does she retain her sex*;" wherefore it appears to the shastree to be understood, that a widow in burning transmigrates to the male sex; it is therefore to be inferred, that she may not expect so much happiness in heaven from burning *as from remaining a brumhacharya, or holy widow.*

In the Smrityurth Sar Grunth, (which means the pith of the commentaries upon the Shaster,) it is written, "A widow of any cast, if she have been a puttee vrith, (a good wife,) may choose either to burn with her husband or to remain a brumhacharya, or to burn on a separate pile (unvaroo), which is enjoined to a wife of a different cast from the husband. Any one of these three acts performed will atone for her own and her husband's sins, and they will both be absorbed in Brimha; for this reason one of these three acts should be performed, and they are equally permitted to all ranks, even to the lowest, or chundal." It is written in the Maha Bharut, "Let a widow who has been a good wife (puttee vrith) be sent to the fire."

The Prugvid holds, that a virtuous woman alone, and not a bad woman (door vrith), is entitled to perform these acts; and the Brumha Pooran says the same.

The Bruhun Narudee Pooran has it thus, "A widow, whose cast is different from that of her husband, may become a brumhacharya, or perform the unvaroo, (that is, burn on a different pile); but a widow, being of the same cast as her husband, must become a brumhacharya, or burn on the same pile."

Question 2d. HOW may a woman who is unclean from the menses, or has lately borne a child, or whose husband died in a far country, perform the sugumun or suttee?

A widow labouring under her courses may perform suttee on the fifth day, when a woman is held to be again clean; or by performing the usual penance enjoined for a woman's purification, in any urgent case, for as many days as remain unexpired of the five. The penance is thus explained in the Devyadriyik Nibundh: "When a man dies at the time his wife is labouring under her courses, and the widow wishes to sacrifice herself before they are finished, she may thus render herself clean: Let her pound with a pestle sixty-four seers of rice in the husk, and the impurities will by exercise flow from her body: let her then persuade herself that no impurities remain, and examine her body: let her five times clean her *whole body with five kinds of earth*, one to be taken from a horse's hoof, the second from under an elephant's foot, the third from a white ant's nest or any little mound in a jungle, the fourth from under a cow's foot, the fifth from under the foot of a rhinoceros (vurah); and let her, on the first day give away thirty cows to Brumhamuns, and the second twenty, on the third ten, on the fourth five, and on the fifth one cow: let her then be declared pure by the mouth of a Brahmun (vipr), and she may then burn." Thus says the Devyadayik on the second point: A woman left a widow by a husband of her own class, or suvarna: A woman who has borne a child is called sootika, and remains unclean fourteen days after child-birth; but a woman can only burn on the same pile with her husband's body, therefore a suvarna sootika cannot burn.

The woman of a different class from her husband, called a suvarna, it is thought may burn on the eleventh day, when become clean; for this reason, that she is not restricted to burn on the same pile with her husband.

The widow of a man who died in a far country may burn with his bones, &c. The Mudun Pareejat says on this point, "The widow of a Brahmin who has died abroad may burn with her husband's bones: the widow of other classes may burn with their husband's shoes, cloths, or other things (which have touched his body.)"

Question 3d. WHAT benefit *accrues* to a widow, or to her husband, from her burning with his body?

The widow and her husband, and the whole body of their relations, are benefited by the act.

Hareet says, "The woman who burns with the body of her husband after his death shall be considered like Uroondhuttee, wife of the Rushee Vashista, (who is fixed in the heavens as a constellation by the side of her husband, translated as one of the stars of Ursa Major, the seven bright stars of which constellation Indian astronomers distinguish by the names of the seven great Prushees); as his wife was

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famous for her virtue, and was rewarded by a place in heaven, so will a woman who burns likewise obtain a place by her husband in heaven."

Unjira writes, "As a snake-catcher with force seizes the snake and drags him from his hole, so the virtuous woman by force drags her husband up to heaven, washing away his sins by going suttee, and obtains happiness for both."

In the chapter Pret Kulp of the Guroot Pooran, Vishnoo says, "As an innocent man, who stands a trial by ordeal of fire, is thereby cleared of the crime charged against him, and suffers no harm or pain, so a woman who burns with her husband's body suffers no pain in her soul from the act of burning her body. As the seven\* metals by being heated in the fire become purified from dross, but are not themselves consumed, so a woman who burns herself feels as if bathing in nectar."

\* Supt Dhatoo.

Shunkr in his Smritee says, "The woman who burns with her husband's body shall live with him in heaven among the gods for three and a half krores (thirty-five millions) of heavenly years, each day of the gods being equal to one mortal year." He in another place repeats the words of Hareet, above recorded, "The woman who, forsaking fortune, children, and parents, follows the body of her husband to the pile, shall be supremely happy."

The Nirnyn Sindhoo says, speaking of a woman not permitted to burn on the same pile with her husband, "A woman should burn, because she thereby obtains absolution for the sins of both, and enables him and herself to escape hell; moreover, she obtains for both the rewards of all the heavens, and finally she is absorbed in Bramha along with him, remaining his wife in the intermediate transmigrations in this world, in which they shall be blessed with issue, riches, and other good things."

Hareet says, "Hear my words, spoken of a woman who burns after the death of her husband. As a woman has three krores and a half of hairs upon her body, for every hair shall she enjoy a thousand years in heaven. A woman who burns after the death of her husband expiates the sins of her father's, and of her mother's, and of her father-in-law's relations."

In the Pruthvee Chundrodye book of the Skund Pooran, (the Life and Adventures of Kartek Sicamee,) it is written, "For every step a woman makes from her house to the funeral pile," (musan chitees than, &c.) will she acquire the benefit of an ashwunnedh†.

The Nirnyn Sindhoo sums up all the advantages above set forth in the words, "1st. To become equal to Urrondhutee; 2d. To be great among the inhabitants of heaven; 3d. To live in happiness with her husband in heaven for as many years as she has hairs on her body; 4th. For fourteen Indrees‡; 5th. To cleanse from sins their relations; 6th. To atone for her husband if he have injured a Brahmin or a friend; 7th. To be inseparable from her husband; 8th. To be rendered fit for absorption; and 9th. To change her sex. These are the fruits obtained to a woman from the above acts."

#### Question 4th. IS there any woman incapable of performing suttee?

Note Therefore the suttee must be an unavailing one, as relates to future happiness, the object to be attained by it; for as a person cannot tell a truth and a lie in the same word, so the act which is thus declared to be one of sin, cannot convey at the same time the advantages of a virtuous one.

A woman who carries a child in her womb; who has a child unweaned; who is in a state of uncleanness from recent child-birth or from her monthly courses; who is a prostitute; who is guilty of deadly sins, (mahapap, laid down in the Untakshura and other books); who is disobedient to her husband and walks by her own will alone; who has not known what it is to be affected with the monthly courses;—no one of these has any right to burn herself, and others might be specified. The authorities are the Nirnyn Sindhoo and Mudum Pareyat, the Mudun Rut Smritee Sungruh, in the words of Brahusputee, the Prulhiree Chundrodya Goureeya, Shodh-dhee-Tuto, Brahun Naradee Pooran. The originals, containing nothing more than is above explained, are not translated. The concluding words of the Mudeve Pareejat are as follow: "Both the person burning" under any of the above circumstances, "and her husband, shall be accounted guilty of sin."

† A ceremony performed with a horse of particular marks and qualities. One hundred ashwunnedhs form a yugnya, and the performer of a yugnya obtains the throne of Indree.

‡ "One year makes a day of heaven, or three hundred and sixty mortal years make a heavenly one; twelve thousand heavenly years one chutooryoog, (or revolution of the four yoogo sutyoog of eight thousand four hundred heavenly years; tretayooog, of three thousand six hundred heavenly years; dwapeeryoog, two thousand four hundred; and the kulyoog, twelve hundred years); seventy-one chutooryoog one day of Bramha, or fourteen Indrees." This is taken from the Bhagvat Pooran, in the words of Vyas.

Question 5. IS it in the power of any one to prevent a woman performing suttee ; and if it may be forbidden, on what grounds forbid ?

Any of the women above declared unauthorized to burn, may be prevented by their relations and those superior to them in age or understanding, or by their spiritual teacher, or by the cast, or finally by the prince. Among the unauthorized may be reckoned all those instigated by want, anger, fear and abstraction of mind ; for in the Mitakshura it is thus written, in the words of Yagnyovulkya, " A female in her childhood before marriage must be taken care of by her father ; in her youth by her husband ; and her old age by her son. In the event of her not possessing these relations, the cast must take care of her. If there be none of her cast, then let the prince do it : she possesses no power to follow her own way in the performance of improper acts."

Munoo says the same in every point, adding, " She must be watched carefully in the minutest actions ; grief will fall upon the families of her father and her husband if they neglect this."

From many other authorities the necessity of this might be proved.

Question 6. IN what manner is a widow enjoined to perform suttee ?

She must perform it according to the rules laid down in the Dhurin Shastr. Madhyandree, in the branch of the Veejoorveda, written by him, says, " Let the widow watch when the soul of her husband is about to leave his body, (when it is quivering in his throat), and at that moment make her a vow (Sunkulp) in the following words : God made me what I am, and gave me a husband to fix my adoration upon ; wherefore, O husband ! I will accompany thee, that in the next life also thou mayest be mine ! Let her then perform her ablutions, and make the usual presents given by a person about to die, according to her ability. Let her after bathing adorn herself as a married woman, perform the Usht Lucbaya, or eight ceremonies, viz. paint her eye-lashes with kajul, anoint her hair with oil, put the zeeka or patch between the eye-brows, put on the kunth sootr or kalee gauthee (a necklace of small beads), put on her bracelets, wear a dress of either red or yellow silk cloth, put on her toe rings, and put on her bodice, (called vanchookee or kachoolee,) being a sort of cholee, but tying behind and not covering the back, and put on all her ornaments. Then, being full dressed, let her worship four married women who are mothers of families, and sitting down with them make a dinner of rice milk (doodhpak), ghee, and honey mixed together. If she cannot do this, let her take milk with them, or at least water. Having done this four times, and a munter being duly repeated each time,—the first, ' May I never be a widow ;' the second, ' May I never for an instant be separated from my husband ;' the third, ' May I never be barren ;' the fourth, ' May I never experience misfortune,'—let her distribute to these four women, pan soeparee, clothes, ornaments, saffron, sandal-wood, and a pastil composed of ten ingredients, and then crave pardon of her relations for all faults ever committed by her towards them, and the same of her intimate or dearest friends. This must be done with cheerfulness and a pleasant countenance. After this, taking rice soaked in saffron, she must throw it over and about the house, blessing the house at the same time ; and all these things having been accomplished, she may accompany her husband's body to the river side. Let her there perform the functions of nature, and, purifying herself with earth and with water, perform the Achmun (a pretended ablution of the inward man) after these occasions, performed by taking up water three times in the palm of the hands, and turning the wrist (not the fingers) to the mouth, pouring or pretending to pour the water out of the hand into it, repeating munters at the same time. Then must she repeat the \* Maha Preyog, (a prayer to God for forgiveness of sins, in which every possible sin is recapitulated by the person confessing, praying he or she may be forgiven for all and every one of them which she may have committed), and bathe again during its rehearsal, expressing her determination to (burn with) accompany the body of her husband, and that her ablutions is for that purpose. When the ablution is finished, let her put on other clothes of cotton thread, coloured as above mentioned ; and upon that spot make offering to a Brahmin of a cow or its value, as Oothrantee, or given for the purpose of propitiating the gods, and prevailing on them to render the sacrifice free from pain ; with the cow must be given 27 wal of gold, and any other offerings, according to the ability of the woman. Again she must put on matron's apparel, and pay mental devotion to Vishmoo at the time of approaching the pile (cheeta) ; and placing

\* It is useful to attend to this, as it means offinding out whether the woman is in her right senses, as she is enjoined to repeat the day of the week, month, division of the month, its name, and many other things, which one at all stupidified could not do.

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placing pinds, or balls made of rice flour either by her own or friends hands, on the ground, say to each pind, 'I being of such and such descent (geter) and name, am about to die, do you keep me company.' Thus having put six balls on six different spots,—(this is done to propitiate Yum Raja, the stern and just judge of human actions, both good and bad. The first is to be put on the death-bed; the second on the threshold; the third in the market-place; the fourth on the visram, or spot half way between the house and place of interment, where the corpse is always set down for a short time; the fifth is to be put into the hand of the deceased when upon the pile, and the sixth is buried in the ground with a small bone taken from any part of the body above the navel. Each of these balls is intended as food for the deceased, or as a refresher for one of the six messengers of Yum Raja, who comes for the dead at the different stages above mentioned),—or at least on the banks of the river, let her make a water offering to the sun, (urgh is the term, expressing the taking up water in both hands joined, putting in flowers, rice, betle, sandal-wood, five precious gifts, &c. and pouring them out before the sun,) saying the following prayers: 'The offering I have just made thee, O Sun! it is fitting thou should'st receive and be propitious to me, for thou art the witness (of the deeds) of the whole world.' Saying this, let her clasp her hands, looking at the sun, and repeat his praises as follows: 'Thou, O Sun! art Brumaha; thou art Vishnoo; and thou art Roodr (seize or mahadeo); thou art Pryaputtee (the three sons of Bramha, who officiate as his lords of the creation,) as well as Soorya, the sun; thou art the eight versus, and even the great soul itself. O Vishnoo! (the sun under this name) thou art my preserver and my lord, whether thou goest to heaven or to hell, or wheresoever else thou goest, thither I will follow and adhere to thee. Be not therefore angry with me; thou canst free even the murderer of a Brahmin from the house of Yum Raja, and from the bondage of sin.' Let the woman then retire within herself, saying, 'I am Bramah, Vishnoo, and the sun (Soorya); I am mistress of the ten ends of the earth; but the sun and moon, wind and fire, sky, earth and water, morning and evening, my own soul and the heaven above, day and night, and religion, all are conscious and constant witnesses of the innermost thought of man; you are all powerful; be propitious therefore in this my difficult undertaking.' Having made this invocation, let the woman go before the body of her husband, and pour out another offering of water and flowers mixed, repeating this munter, 'O husband! pardon whatever faults I have willingly or unwillingly committed towards thee. Be propitious, O husband! to me, for thou art in my eyes the greatest amongst men; thou art all the gods to me, and in the light of all the holy rivers of pilgrimage the object of my greatest reverence (firth roop); I prostrate myself before thee, O lord! my soul, and great spirit.' She must then take up the body and lay it out upon the pile; then pour out another water offering over the pile, mixed with all kinds of flowers, pronouncing this munter; 'Thou Bramah, under the form of Vishnoo, art lord of the funeral pile; I make an offering to thee, and prostrate myself before thee; for I wish to accompany my husband to his place, and pray thee to permit me.' Then turning about, say, 'Pardon all ye people.' When this is done, let her make a burnt sacrifice with ghee, repeating munters from the Vedw (which are not given here, as not allowed to be spoken before any but Hindoos; these munters are out of the Poorans); and having done so, let her rub her body with ghee, putting leaves of the toolsee and five precious things into her own mouth. Then walking round the pile, come before a lamp fed with ghee, made of cows milk, (with which the pile is to be lighted), and recite the praises of the lamp, kneeling before it with joined hands: 'Thou art the dispeller of darkness; thy light is all powerful; it is in all the corners of the earth; I kneel before thee; be propitious to me. The light of life which is in me I acknowledge to be derived from thee (the doctrine of the Ugnee Pooran), wherefore I beseech thee to enlighten the road by which I am about to seek my husband.' Now let the woman ascend the pile, repeating this munter: 'I do embrace the body of my husband, conscious of never for a moment having thought or wished him ill in my life-time; and thus embracing him, I am about to die in the fire. My thoughts are fixed upon my husband's fate, and before the God of the universe I prostrate myself.' Then taking roses and other flowers in her hands, let her say to the fire, 'Oh Fire! thou movest like a witness through the midst of the universe; for thou art inherent in every thing, and knowest whatever is concealed from every thing else. I am about to follow my husband from the dread of widowhood, do thou therefore show me the road, and lead me to my husband. Oh Fire! consume the whole of this my body, and quickly render me pure; in like manner purify that of my husband. Oh Fire! I am going near

near my husband: The by-standers seeing the climax of the scene arrived shall then clap their hands, and her relations shall cry aloud upon the name of Hurree, &c. that the suttee may hear it."

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Question 7th. CAN the prince or people of her cast refuse to receive again among them a woman who, having resolved to burn with her husband, has been induced to retreat (from fear) from the pile?

The prince and the people of her own cast must, after the expiration of twelve days, receive back into the cast, and into society, (the village), a woman who has resolved to burn with her husband, but has retreated, through fear, from the pile, when she has performed the penance enjoined by the Dhurm Shaster. Thus says Yagnyuvulkyee: "Prayuscht (penance) is an atonement for sin. He who doth not that which he ought to do, who doeth that which he ought not to do, who retains not his ten members, (called Indruya, including the senses of seeing, hearing and smelling, and the sensual passion), but allows them to work their own way; such a one departs from his religious duty, and, becoming a sinner, can return to his former pure state only through penance performed.

Question 8th. DOES the woman who sets out to accompany (burn with) her husband, and from fear does not complete the sacrifice, become liable to the penalty of sin, or impure?

Such a woman does become liable to the penalty of sin (ashoodh), or is impure; for Yum, in the Yum Smritee, says, "Let the person who resolves to destroy his own life by water, fire or strangling, and retreats; who resolves to become an ascetic and retreats; who commences starvation, or determines to take poison, to throw himself from a precipice, to kill himself with sharp weapons, and retracts from any of these modes of voluntary death, let him be excommunicated from all mortal society."

Question 9th. IS any penance enjoined in the Dhurm Shaster, for a widow who has retracted from her vow to follow her husband to the pile, to render her pure again?

Such penance is written in the Shaster; for Purashur, in the Smrittee, in the chapter "The established modes of death," says, "He who, having resolved upon any of the established modes of death, being either by water, fire, leaping from a precipice, becoming a sunyasee or ascetic, starvation, retracts and refuses to perform it," what penance must be undergone.

Question 10th. IF a woman can become pure by penance, in what manner, and to what extent, must she perform it?

The penance of this is laid down in the Apustumbu Smritee as follows: "A woman who has retreated from the funeral pile (cheeta), running away through distraction (mohu), becomes liable to one praya putya," which means, to feed twelve Brahmins. This penance expiates the sin.

Question 11th. AFTER the woman has performed the above enjoined penance, is she fully restored to the exercise of her religious privileges, and of her worldly duties, or not?

She is then fully restored to the free exercise of her privileges, both in religion and worldly affairs, for the object of that penance was to atone for the sin; and the penance having been performed, the expiation is complete by the removal of the sin, wherefore the woman is restored to her rights. This is according to the Nirnyu Sindhoo, who says, "Penance destroys sin."

Question 12th. IS any punishment enjoined in the Shaster for those persons who forcibly finish the burning or sacrifice of a woman who has, of her own accord, commenced it, but does not choose to perfect it by burning?

The punishment will be equal to half that denounced against a wilful murderer; for those who by force throw a woman into the fire against her will, do it with this



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impression on their mind: that it is a most meritorious act for a widow to burn with her husband; for she herself, of her own accord, it is, who resolves to burn with the body of her husband, and devotes, by a vow, her own body to his service; performing the ceremonies enjoined by her religion, invoking the sun and fire, and with her own free will ascends the pile herself, setting it on fire. If, by her ill fate, she cannot support the pain of burning, and bursts out from the pile again, and her relations, with the hope of doing her a service, even against her will, should throw her by force again into the fire, they are not in their hearts guilty of wilful murder, yet they do put her alive into the fire and cause her death, and are thereby certainly rendered liable to all the penalties denounced for women murder. But the intent of the person so acting is not wilfully to take her life, since they are actuated by no deliberate or premeditated malice (*prepense*.) Moreover they reflect,—“this woman, who has broken her holy vow, to burn with her husband’s body, will be looked on as a sinner; she will be the laughing stock of all men, and an excommunicated wretch. Let us oblige her to perform her vow.” Acting under these impressions, and ignorant of the law of the Shaster, as bearing on the subject, if they burn her, their case comes under the law of the Shaster,—that an unpremeditated and unwilling act only half equals the magnitude of a wilful and premeditated one; wherefore, as their crime is only half as great, the penance or punishment must only be half as severe. For the words of Hareet, in the stree wudh chapter of the Prajuscheet Muyookh, are as follows: “Asamei a kamuto vudhe wetu devardhun kulpyum;” which means, The unpremeditated death of any of the women above specified shall only be avenged by half the punishment above denounced against the wilful murder of any of them.” Again: in the Shaster it is written, “Keeping in mind the measure of atonement awarded, let the punishment be proportionate to it.” This is my opinion\*; but after all, the prince and the learned must settle the points.

\* The shastree consulted by Mr. Borradaile.

Question 13th. IS it permitted by the Shaster for a widow to retreat from the pile after she has reached it, for the purpose of burning according to her vow?

It is not actually permitted by the Shaster: Vishnoo writes, in the Gurood Pooran, in the Pret Kulp, or chapter on death, “The person (neuter gender) who, having set out with intention to die at a feerth, or holy place of pilgrimage, on the banks of any holy river, and should retract and return, shall for every step back be considered guilty of the death of a cow. But he may still return on performing the following penances: Let him represent to a learned Brahmin,—I have come with the intention of dying here, but my mind is not now equal to the undertaking, I wish to return home again; may it please you to permit me, therefore, to perform the penance enjoined in the Shaster, and to return. With the Brahmin’s permission he shall then give away in alms, gold, a cow, landed property, an elephant, and a horse. He may then return home, after going the great pilgrimage (to Benares).”

Question 14th. IN what manner is the pile to be prepared for a woman about to burn with her husband’s body?

The pile must be covered over with grass, laid upon branches or sticks. Shankhayum Rushee writes in that Shakha, a branch of the Roogvedu bearing his name, “Cheeta sumuntal supt hust premana purituhu kusht yookta *treen* muyee dukshina dora vitee kustee kaya tushyn or puryuppee runjoombudhoa tudoopuree kustu chuyum indudhyaditee;” which means, Build a room around the pile itself of seven cubits breadth, all around it (the pile) made of grass, with sticks, and let a door be on the south; over it tie a roof of sticks, and cover it in.

Question 15th. When, where and how is a widow to make a vow of burning with her husband’s body?

She must make her vow, or sunkulp, precisely as explained in answer to the 6th question.

Question 16th. WILL the husband of a widow, who has made a vow to burn, but retracting is by force thrown into the fire by others, receive the same benefit from it as from a voluntary suttee?

The benefits derived from a voluntary sacrifice have been above detailed; but none of these benefits will accrue from the violent sacrifice of a widow, by others, against

against her will; for in the Bhagvut Geeta it is written, in the words of Shree Krishna, "Shrudhdka, vehimung yetkwema neka mootr phul pruding;" which being interpreted, is, The act of a person obliged to perform it against his own will, obtains no reward, either in heaven or earth.

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Question 17th. IS the penance enjoined in the Shaster for widows of the four great classes of Hindoos who retract their vow of burning, the same, or different, in kind or degree?

The penance enjoined for all is the very same, for this reason: that the word used in the Apustumber, in the quotation from these Veds respecting penances for women, is "naree," which is applicable to the female sex in general.

Question 18th. IN replying to all the above queries, be particular in quoting the book, the verse or phrase, and the name of the original rushee or author.

This caution has been generally attended to, as the quotations in the different answers will show.

(A true copy of Mr. Borradaile's translation,)

(signed) *H. D. Robertson*, Collector.

(True copies,)

(signed) *W. R. Morris*, First Assistant.

(True copies,)

(signed) *J. Farish*, Secretary to Government.

FROM the Commissioner in the Deccan; dated the 22d April.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward the enclosed Mahratta memorandum, touching the discussion about suttees, amended as was proposed in Captain Robertson's letter of the 13th December 1823.

Bombay, }  
22d April 1824. }

I have, &c.  
(signed) *W. Chaplin*,  
Commissioner.

Ten hundred copies of the preceding Mahratta memorandum having been printed; ordered the following letters be written on the subject.

TO the Commissioner in the Deccan.

Sir,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you 300 Mahratta copies of the narrative of a spectator of the conference at Poona, for the checking of the self-immolation of the suttees, and to request you will distribute them, agreeably to the instructions of 30th January, to those collectors within whose jurisdiction suttees are prevalent.

Bombay Castle, }  
8th May 1824. }

I have, &c.  
(signed) *J. Farish*,  
Secretary to Gov<sup>t</sup>.

TO the Collector in the Southern Concan, and a similar Letter to the Collector in the Northern Concan, and a Copy of the Letter to the Collector of the Southern Concan, forwarded to the Judge of the Southern Concan.

Sir,

1. I AM directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you copy of a letter dated the 15th of December last, from the Commissioner in the Deccan, with enclosures from the collector of Poona, and extracts (paragraph 1 to 5,) of

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of the reply returned under date 30th January, and 1st and 3d of Captain Robertson's letter of 1st March, regarding the proceedings adopted there for checking the practice of the self-immolation of suttees.

2. I am at the same time directed to transmit to you 100 copies of the Mahratta narrative, and an English translation of it, and to authorize you to adopt a similar rule or not, according to the reception which the opinions of the Poona shastrees may meet with among those of your district. You are particularly enjoined to forbear introducing the rule unless it is voluntarily and cordially agreed to by the shastrees of most authority among the people under your jurisdiction.

3. In those districts in which the practice is of very rare occurrence it may be most advisable to give no public notice whatever of the transactions and rules now communicated, and in respect to this you will be pleased to exercise your own judgment.

4. Should it appear to you to be at all called for you are authorized to issue a proclamation throughout your district, announcing that every person concerned in forcing a woman to burn against her inclination will, according to the Regulations, be tried.

Bombay Castle, }  
8th May 1824. }

I have, &c. &c.  
(signed) J. Farish,  
Secretary to Govt.

FROM the Honourable the Court of Directors; dated the 10th of September.

(Vide Letter, 10th September 1823.)

To the Chief Secretary to the Supreme Government.

Sir,

THE honourable court's despatch of 17th June 1823, to the Supreme Government, regarding the policy to be observed for the checking of suttees, having been transmitted to this Presidency, I am directed by the honourable the Governor in Council to request to be favoured with a communication of such proceedings as may have been adopted in consequence by his Lordship in Council.

For the Commission-  
er, dated  
11th October,  
Reply 30th Oct.;  
from 15th Dec.  
Reply 30th Jan.;  
from 3d March.

2. I take this occasion to transmit copy of correspondence of dates mentioned in the margin upon the same subject. His Lordship in Council will doubtless be highly gratified to observe the favourable result of the rules established by Captain Robertson at Poona, during the short period that has been elapsed since their adoption.

Bombay Castle, }  
8th May 1824. }

I have, &c. &c.  
(signed) J. Farish,  
Secretary to Govt.

EXTRACT Bombay Judicial Consultations, 9th June 1824.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. A. Dunlop, the Magistrate in the Southern Concan, to the Secretary to Government; dated 5th March 1824.

Paragraph 16. THE honourable the Governor in Council will perceive with pleasure a gradual reduction in the number of suttees since the year 1820, as noted in the margin; and if the measure proposed by Captain Robertson at Poona, of allowing the person burning the free means of escape, as directed by the Shasters, was adopted generally, I am satisfied that the number would be still further diminished; I therefore request the sanction of government, to prevent the means ordinarily used to preclude the possibility of the victim escaping from the pile, and thus to render the immolation an unconstrained and voluntary act throughout, which it certainly is not according to the present mode of performing the ceremony.

1820 - - 66.  
1821 - - 50.  
1822 - - 47.  
1823 - - 38.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Number of Hindoo Women who have burnt themselves on the Funeral Piles of their Husbands, in the Zillah Southern Concan, during the year 1822.

N <sup>o</sup>	NAMES.	Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
1.	Ruckmeenbaee - -	18	Murrattee	Bass Sawant, murratta	4 Jan.	Village Harkool Khoord, mehal Salsee, Malwan talooka.	
2.	D° - - - -	32	Brahmin	Taka Patell, bramin -	7 -	Village Kulmut, mehal Salsee, talooka Malwan.	
3.	Parwutteebaee - -	45	Murattee	Tuckierjee Dulvree, muratta.	20 -	Village Wally, mehal Gonsalla, talooka Razpooree.	
4.	Goonabaee - - -	55	Bramin	Gopall Sudasew, bramin.	1 Feb.	Village Kunary, mehal Soondal, talooka Vizidroog.	
5.	Luckshumeebaee -	40	D° - -	Mahadew But, phulkay	3 -	Village Perrol, mehal Penn, talooka Sanksay.	
6.	Saveetreebaee - -	25	D° - -	Bhaulchund Bhatt, bramin.	7 -	Village Warree, mehal Kharaputtan, talooka Vizidroog.	
7.	Annundeebaee - -	40	D° - -	Tattaee Luba, bramin	10 -	Village Bhowan Warree, mehal Meetagownay, talooka Vizidroog.	
8.	Bhageerteebaee -	25	D° - -	Bapoojee Bulal, putwurdun.	13 -	Village Kussawally, mehal Kurvat Neura, talooka Rutnageery.	
9.	Ummabaee - - -	35	D° - -	Ballumbhutt Newia, bramin.	24 -	Village Razapoor, mehal Razapoor, talooka Vizidroog.	
10.	Sunderabaee - -	20	D° - -	Ramchunder Gunnes, bramin.	25 -	Village Moonagay, mehal Salsee, talooka Malwan.	
11.	Essadabaee - - -	55	D° - -	Mahadew Bhut, bramin	2 March	Village Tulla, mehal Tulla, talooka Razpooree	
12.	Surusvutteebaee -	80	D° - -	Bajee Bhut Wuyed, bramin.	6 -	Village Veswee, mehal Bankote, talooka Bankote	
13.	Unpoornabaee - -	25	D° - -	Gopall Trimbuck, bramin.	14 -	Village Kassayn, mehal Savurda, talooka Anjenwell.	
14.	Gungabaee - - -	74	D° - -	Mahadew Chut, bramin.	6 April	Village Narangra, mehal Salsee, talooka Malwan.	
15.	Duarcabaee - - -	80	Murrattee	Tan Goura, murratta	21 -	Village Meetbah, mehal Salsee, talooka Malwan.	
16.	Gungabaee - - -	35	Bramin	Venaik Bhut, bramin -	29 -	Village Balgavry, mehal Jaulgaon, talooka Severndroog.	
17.	Surusvutteebaee -	75	D° - -	Venaik Bhut, bramin -	2 May	Village Mussoora, mehal Mussoora, talooka Malwan.	
18.	Casseebaee - - -	20	Sonar	Bapsett, sonar - -	5 -	Village Doopeswar, mehal Razapoor, talooka Vizidroog.	
19.	Aunsabaee - - -	27	Murrattee	Luxemon Dulvie, murratta.	11 -	Village Faulgaon, mehal Vurad, talooka Malwan.	
20.	Ruckmabaee - - -	30	Bramin	Pandoorung Bhut Neura, bramin.	31 -	Village Razapoor, mehal Razapoor, talooka Vizidroog.	
21.	Savitreebaee - -	17	D° - -	Bajee Pandoorung, bramin.	5 June	Village Vingoria, mehal Vingoria, talooka Malwan.	
22.	Waranasabaee - -	30	D° - -	Abajee Mahadew -	6 -	Village Chiploon, mehal Chiploon, talooka Anjenwell.	
23.	Radahbaee - - -	19	D° - -	Pundoolkeer, bramin -	11 -	Village Seersoolabaree, mehal Neezampoor, talooka Razpooree.	
24.	Luckshumeebaee -	50	D° - -	Ragopunt Chanphekur, bramin.	14 -	Village Gotnay, mehal Razapoor, talooka Vizidroog.	

## EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

N <sup>o</sup>	NAMES.	Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Marriage.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
25.	Ruckmabae	- - 72	Bramin	Mackoonsett Bura, bramin.	18 June	Village Ambolgud, mehal Razapoor, talooka Vizidroog.	
26.	Jankeebae	- - 35	D <sup>o</sup>	Sewajee Puikar, bhundaree, Ramchunder Henry Atowlay, bramin.	1 -	Village Gohaghur, mehal Gohaghur, talooka Anjennell.	
27.	Ruckmabae	- - 27	D <sup>o</sup>	Gunness Dikit Bhatt, bramin.	9 July	Village Galop, mehal Galop, talooka Rutnageery.	
28.	Parwutteebae	- - 35	D <sup>o</sup>	Ballumbhup Pattonkeir, bramin.	21 -	Village Waday, mehal Kaharaputun, talooka Vizidroog.	
29.	Essodabae	- - 65	D <sup>o</sup>	Wassopdew Chut, bramin.	2 Aug.	Village Dhopeswur, mehal Razapoor, talooka Vizidroog.	
30.	Luckshumubae	- 60	D <sup>o</sup>	Baljosee, bramin	7 -	Village Neura, mehal Neura, talooka Rutnageery.	
31.	Unpoornabae	- - 22	D <sup>o</sup>	Suckumbhut, bramin	8 -	Village Pawus, mehal Pawus, talooka Rutnageery.	
32.	Muthoorabae	- - 42	D <sup>o</sup>	Tattobah Dassoy, bramin.	18 -	Village Malwan, mehal Malwan, talooka Malwan.	
33.	Ambeekabae	- - 20	Wanee	Ballasatti, vanee	8 Sept.	Village Razapoor, mehal Razapoor, talooka Vizidroog.	
34.	Annundeebae	- - 50	Bramin	Wassoodew Chut, bramin.	14 -	Village Golup, mehal Pawus, talooka Rutnageery.	
35.	Mhokoomeebae	- 80	Marrattee	Arzoon Dulvie, marratta.	25 -	Village Darwar, mehal Wuraud, talooka Malwan.	
36.	Luckshumeebae	- 40	Bramin	Bhaskerpunt Aptay, bramin.	30 -	Village Trimbuck, mehal Salsee, talooka Malwan.	
37.	Saveetreebae	- - 55	D <sup>o</sup>	Baboorow, bramin	6 Oct.	Village Naringray, mehal Salsee, talooka Malwan.	
38.	Sunderabae	- - 50	D <sup>o</sup>	Baldew Nuatha, bramin	13 -	Village Bhoo, mehal Razapoor, talooka Vizidroog.	
39.	Radabae	- - 30	D <sup>o</sup>	Bhasker Apajee, bramin.	22 -	Village Razapoor, mehal Razapoor, talooka Vizidroog.	
40.	Parwutteebae	- - 18	D <sup>o</sup>	Mahadew Chut, bramin.	25 -	Village Gotway, mehal Razapoor, talooka Vizidroog.	
41.	Radhabae	- - 80	D <sup>o</sup>	Dew Sawant, brahmin	6 Nov.	Village Parowley, mehal Pally, talooka Malwan.	
42.	Gungabae	- - 16	D <sup>o</sup>	Abbajee Chutt, bramin	6 -	Village Malwan, mehal Malwan, talooka Malwan.	
43.	Radhabae	- - 65	D <sup>o</sup>	Moreswer Bhut, bramin.	6 Dec.	Village Naringra, mehal Salsee, talooka Malwan.	
44.	Radhabae	- - 16	D <sup>o</sup>	Gopall Punt, bramin	16 -	Village Warra, mehal Kharaputtan, talooka Vizidroog.	
45.	Radhabae	- - 25	Murrattee	Dondoo Sinday, murratta.	17 -	Village Someswer, mehal Hurchery, talooka Rutnageery.	
46.	Purwutteebae	- - 25	Bramin	Bapoo Bhut, bramin	23 -	Village Alhund, mehal Kharaputtan, talooka Vizidroog.	
47.	Sagoomabae	- - 35	D <sup>o</sup>	Kessoo Punt, bramin	29 -	Village Oosgaon, mehal Punchndee, talook Severndroog.	

Southern Concan, Magistrate's Office,  
1st January 1823.

(signed) John A. Dunlop,  
Magistrate.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Number of Hindoo Women who have burnt themselves on the Funeral Piles of their Husbands, in the Zillah Southern Concan, during the Year 1823.

N <sup>o</sup>	NAMES.	Age.	CAST	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burning.	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
1.	Lukshumaebaee	- 60	Bramin	Lukshmun Sunker, bramin.	8 Jan.	Village Lowghun, mehal Lanjdy, talooka Rutnageery.	
2.	Gungabae	- - - 75	D <sup>o</sup>	Antajee Ram Atowlee, bramin.	25 -	Village Mhaboolah, mehal Sungameshwer, talooka Rutnageery.	
3.	Roomabae	- - - 75	D <sup>o</sup>	Vitool Bhut, bramin	27 -	Village Dhowloolee, mehal Rajapoor, talooka Vizidroog.	
4.	Gopilebaee	- - - 65	D <sup>o</sup>	Govind Bhut, bramin	28 -	Village Musoorah, mehal Musoorah, talooka Malwan.	
5.	Esodabae	- - - 45	D <sup>o</sup>	Wassodeu Jossa, bramin.	3 March	Village Bang Toura, mehal Salsee, talooka Malwan.	
6.	Cassee	- - - 20	Bhandaree	Kainoojee Naik, bhundaree.	5 -	Village Mandkhan, mehal Kuriat Malgowna, talooka Vizidroog.	
7.	Lukshumeebaee	- 70	Bramin	Narroo Punt, bramin	20 -	Village Woolowlee, mehal Rajapoor, talooka Vizidroog.	
8.	Esodabae	- - - 75	D <sup>o</sup>	Bhall Sawunt, bramin	21 -	Village Dhowloolee, mehal Wura, talooka Malwan.	
9.	Roomabae	- - - 45	D <sup>o</sup>	Chimnaje Govind, bramin.	22 -	Village Mherah, mehal Ushtoonee, talooka Ouchitghur.	
10.	Lukshumeebaee	- 20	D <sup>o</sup>	Narain Bhut Labe, bramin.	2 April	Village Wara Mertha, mehal Pawus, talooka Rutnageery.	
11.	Annundibaee	- - 70	D <sup>o</sup>	Gunness Bawajo, bramin.	3 -	Village Mootala, mehal Khareepatur, talooka Vizidroog.	
12.	Roomabae	- - - 30	D <sup>o</sup>	Chinajee Lukshuman, bramin.	12 -	Village Kusbah Penn, mehal Penn, talooka Sanksay.	
13.	Parwutteebaee	- - 35	D <sup>o</sup>	Gungadhur Shastry, bramin.	16 -	Village Deurook, mehal Deurook, talooka Rutnageery.	
14.	Lukshumeebaee	- 40	D <sup>o</sup>	Kurbhut Bhalumbut, bramin.	20 -	Village Kheleh, mehal Kheleh Masgam, talooka Rutnageery.	
15.	Gopikabae	- - - 65	D <sup>o</sup>	Govind Joshee, bramin	24 -	Village Mussateh, mehal Salsee, talooka Malwan.	
16.	Gopikabae	- - - 75	D <sup>o</sup>	Govind Appajee, bramin	4 May	Village Mowjah Ddognee, mehal Surgmishwur, talooka Rutnageery.	
17.	Dhoorgabae	- - 40	D <sup>o</sup>	Bappajee Bahoorow, bramin.	18 -	Village Sayegaon, mehal Sowndhul, talooka Vizidroog.	
18.	Roomabae	- - - 35	D <sup>o</sup>	Kiustshreenanus Thakoor, bramin.	29 -	Village Koteheah, mehal Pant, talooka Malwan.	
19.	Suruswutteebaee	- 60	D <sup>o</sup>	Moor Bhut, bramin	4 June	Village Moorood, mehal Puchnuddue, talooka Severndroog.	
20.	Gopikabae	- - - 22	D <sup>o</sup>	Jairam Govind, bramin	21 -	Village Mowjah Mbutt, mehal Hathambay, talooka Rutnageery.	
21.	Esodabae	- - - 50	D <sup>o</sup>	Hurree Narain, bramin	21 -	Village Kheir, mehal Kheir, talooka Severndroog.	
22.	Annundibaee	- - 75	Murattee	Soonjee Naik, muratta	22 -	Village Atchree, mehal Atchree, talooka Malwan.	

N <sup>o</sup>	NAMES.	Age.	CAST.	Names and Cast of their Husbands.	Date of Burmag	In what Police Jurisdiction.	REMARKS.
23.	Suruswutteebaee	- 25	Bramin	Gunness Luxemon, bramin.	15 July	Village Gherih, mehal Kuriat Meetgownah, talooka Viziadroog.	
24.	Gungabae	- 35	D <sup>o</sup>	Gungadhur Balcrust, bramin.	16 -	Village Sewnah, mehal Sungmeshwur, talooka Rutnageery.	
25.	Radhabae	- 55	D <sup>o</sup>	Lukshuman Narrain, bramin.	19 -	Village Soomeshwur, mehal Kurchera, talooka Rutnageery.	
26.	Suruswutteebaee	- 23	D <sup>o</sup>	Wisoonath Bhut, bramin.	21 -	Village Ambarah, mehal Parous, talooka Rutnageery.	
27.	Luksheemebaee	- 50	D <sup>o</sup>	Sadasew Gunness, bramin.	14 August	Village Khariat Neurah, mehal Khariat Neurah, talooka Rutnageery.	
28.	Unpoornabae	- 50	D <sup>o</sup>	Bhaskee Josee, bramin.	23 -	Village Wurrud, mehal Usiah Adhurna, talooka Outchitghur.	
29.	Suttambabae	- 75	D <sup>o</sup>	Pandoorring Punt, bramin.	7 Sept.	Village Pundha, mehal Chiploo, talooka Anjenuwell.	
30.	Suraswathae	- 40	D <sup>o</sup>	Marroo Appajee, bramin.	12 -	Village Pawus, mehal Pawus, talooka Rutnageery.	
31.	Lukshameebae	- 75	D <sup>o</sup>	Narrain Chut, bramin	15 -	Village Nuckrah, mehal Pawus, talooka Rutnageery.	
32.	Parwalteebaee	- 45	D <sup>o</sup>	Gungadhur Chut, bramin.	26 -	Village Hurcool, mehal Rajapoor, talooka Viziadroog.	
33.	Radhabae	- 80	D <sup>o</sup>	Govind Anund, bramin.	1 Oct.	Village Majhun, mehal Sungmeshewur, talooka Rutnageery.	
34.	Somabae	- 80	Murrattee	Vishtnoo, murattee	2 Nov.	Village Vanganah, mehal Salsee, talooka Malwan.	
35.	Sattabmamabae	- 22	D <sup>o</sup>	Jagarnuth Pandoorung, bramin.	14 -	Village Meetgownah, mehal Kurat Meetgownah, talooka Viziadroog.	
36.	Purwutteebaee	- 63	D <sup>o</sup>	Madhew Chut, bramin	19 -	Village Penn, mehal Penn, talooka Sanksay.	
37.	Bhagurteebaee	- 30	D <sup>o</sup>	Chintamur Butt, bramin.	27 -	Village Penth Dewghur, mehal Salsee, talooka Malwan.	
38.	Umabhaee	- 40	Brahmin	Cassinath Butt, bramin	9 Dec.	Village Pendha, mehal Chiploon, talooka Anjenuwell.	

Southern Concan, Magistrate's Office,  
1st January 1824.

(signed) John A. Dunlop,  
Magistrate.

Extract of a Letter from the Secretary to Government, to the Magistrate in the Southern Concan; dated 5th June 1824.

Par. 6. THE subject of the 16th paragraph is met by the instructions regarding suttees, given you under date the 8th of May last.

## EXTRACT Bombay Judicial Consultations; 30th June 1824.

Presidency of  
BOMBAY

Extract of a Letter from Mr. T. Barnard, the President, and Mr. C. Norris, a Member of the Regulation Committee, to the Secretary to Government; dated 21st June 1824.

Par. 5. THE Members of the committee are divided in opinion on the question, whether the self-immolation of suttees shall be prohibited or not: on one side doubts exist, whether circumstances are such as to warrant one incurring, by prohibition or prevention on this side of India, a risk of occasioning dissatisfaction and disaffection on the part of the natives, which might not perhaps be confined to the Bombay territories; and the opinion of the other member is expressed in the enclosed minute.

## MINUTE.

THE question of whether suttees (such of course as are voluntary) shall be prohibited is not before us as peculiarly affecting the South Concan, nor on consideration of the numerous doubts respecting the tendency, does it appear immediately urgent; I am nevertheless glad to take this opportunity of proposing a measure which I have hopes may produce the effects so much desired, and it is afforded as practicable to every part of the jurisdiction. The circumstances under which such practice prevails, the classes interested therein, the number of instances, and the conduct of the community in their communications, both with the magistrates and with each other on such occasions, as well as the impressions generally entertained by those not concerned, convince me that there are few cases in which evil would ensue from prohibition and coercive prevention; but I am very averse to carrying the principle to the extent of theoretical consistency, liable to penal retribution; I apprehend no harm from preventing even by force, but punishing is a step farther than appears to me safe. The ingenious device adopted by the collector at Poona of deterring victims, by insisting on the pile being so constructed as to render the operation too long for human nature to undergo, strikes me as having a very different effect from that intended; for it can scarcely be expected that very nice distinctions will be made between making a law and revising it, or that the Brahmins are such bad casuists as to overlook so prominent a part of the law, as that which gives sanction to established custom, even in contradiction to what may be written. I have no doubt that the impression produced in the minds of the natives is precisely the same as if an avowed prohibition had been issued, and that if any odium has been incurred, it has not recoiled on the Shaster; but I do not suppose that odium has been incurred at all, except perhaps by a few of the most bigotted Brahmins, who flatter themselves that they derive personal importance from any conspicuous display arising from their tenets, and am inclined strongly to advocate the adoption of a practical bar to these sacrifices without allowing much consideration to such theoretical inconsistency as might accompany it, by means of an enactment to the following effect:—"The magistrate shall have a discretionary power, subject as in general to the court of the sudder foudaree adawlut, to prevent Hindoo widows from sacrificing themselves as suttees; but his authority shall not be interposed if likely to produce such impressions on the minds of the natives as would involve pernicious consequences, and shall not extend beyond confining or taking security from persons likely to be concerned in such sacrifices, either as principals or accessaries, for such period as may be sufficient for prevention, or seizing and destroying materials procured for this sacrifice. Nothing in the enactment is to be understood as interfering with any penal consequences which would otherwise ensue from sacrifices termed suttees, or from opposition being offered to the proceedings of a magistrate whether they be conducted by virtue of this or any other enactment." There is indeed herein an inconsistency not merely theoretical; viz. parties are left at liberty to attempt eluding the vigilance of the magistrate, the ceremony however is not such as can be conducted very secretly, and I do not pretend to offer a complete system for immediate suppression, but merely to remove the obstacles which at present exist to an officer's interposing when he is confident that it may be done with safety, and at the same time enable him to proceed gradually towards the object with a power of retraction whenever it may appear that his measures are tending to a doubtful effect.

Bombay, Office of the Committee, }  
21st June 1824.

(signed) T. Barnard.



Presidency of  
BOMBAY.

Extract Letter from the Secretary to Government, to the Regulation Committee;  
dated 26th June 1824.

THE Governor in Council directs me to observe, that he cannot concur in Mr. Barnard's proposal regarding suttees, because success is uncertain, and failure dangerous, and likewise because the plan has the radical defect of lessening the publicity of acts of self-immolation, which is the only security against their degenerating into murders.

EXTRACT Bombay Judicial Consultations ; 18th August 1824.

From the Chief Secretary to the Supreme Government ; dated the 8th July.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, dated the 8th May last, with its enclosures ; and in reply, to request that you will be pleased to apprise the honourable the Governor in Council, that no resolution has yet been passed on the letter from the honourable the Court of Directors, dated 17th June 1823 ; the subject of that letter will be considered when the annual report of suttees is received from the court of nizamat adawlut for the year 1823 ; and any orders that may be passed on that occasion will be communicated to the government at Bombay.

I have, &c.

Fort William, }  
8th July 1824. }

(signed) B. W. Bayley,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

EXTRACT Bombay Judicial Consultations, 20th October 1824.

Remark by the Board.

Governor in Council ;  
Remark by the Board relative  
to a case of suttee which has  
lately occurred in the Southern  
Concan.

See Bombay Courier, 16th  
October 1824.

THE decision of the Poona shastrees having been acceded to by the people of the Southern Concan as perfectly reasonable, and considered as laying down the only manner in which the suttee should be performed, it will naturally be the desire of government that no deviation from the rule should be allowed, which may tend in the slightest degree to facilitate the consummation of such a sacrifice, but that as far as the rule in question can be rendered effectual to the prevention of suttees the natives should be required strictly to adhere to it ; if this is done it may be hoped in a short time to be completely effectual : to permit such deviations seems to be permitting, by an abuse of the law, the performance of a suttee, which would have been prevented by requiring conformity to the law. It may go further than this in the way in which the present rule may bring about the discontinuance of suttees ; this is, by deterring those interested from risking the disgrace of one of their family failing to go through the sacrifice ; each successful completion of it, though secured by an abuse of the rule, will tend to counteract the effect of so beneficial an impression, and on the first adoption of the new rule it would seem to be of peculiar importance that such impression should not be counteracted.

Proceeding to point out some very essential deviations from the spirit of the decision of the Poona shastrees, it is there shown that the sacrifice must be entirely voluntary, and that the possibility of escape must not be cut off while the will to escape may be exerted. The account states, that the opening which should have been left for escape was closed with hay which was lighted ; the roof also seems to have been formed of logs of wood, large enough to crush the woman, and was supported in so slight a manner that the fastening, to which the flame was rapidly conducted, immediately gave way, and it fell in, and became as effectual a preventive to all escape as could have been provided under the former practice. In regard to this, which is not expressly mentioned in the rules, Mr. Dunlop should ascertain the feeling of the people, and discourage it if possible ; and at the same time be informed, that it is the wish of government, as the rule has been acceded to in the Concan, that he should take such measures as he may think prudent for the purpose of preventing the performance of suttees otherwise than therein directed,

directed, and to guard against any deviations from the Poona rule that may in any way tend to prevent or to obstruct the female's escape from the pile while she may have life and strength to make the attempt.

Presidency of  
BOMBAY

TO the Magistrate in the Southern Concan.

THE circumstance of a suttee which took place in the neighbourhood of Severndroog, an account of which appeared in the Courier of the 16th instant, will no doubt be duly reported to you by the proper officer of the district. The Governor in Council however directs me on this occasion to communicate to you the following observations:—

The decision of the Poona shastrees having been acceded to by the people of the Southern Concan as perfectly reasonable; and considered as laying down the only manner in which the suttee should be performed, the Governor in Council is naturally desirous that no deviation from the rule should be allowed, which may tend in the slightest degree to facilitate the consummation of such a sacrifice, but that as far as the rule in question can be rendered effectual to the prevention of suttees the natives should strictly adhere to it.

It is understood that no suttee has taken place at Poona since the adoption of the rule, and the Governor in Council doubts not that it has been attended with very beneficial consequences in the Concan. The way in which it is intended to bring about the discontinuance of suttees is, by deterring those interested from risking the disgrace of one of their family failing to go through the sacrifice. Each successful completion of it, though secured by an abuse of the rule, will tend to counteract the effect of so beneficial an impression, and on the first adoption of the new rule it is of peculiar importance that such impression should not be counteracted.

It is the spirit of the decision passed by the Poona shastrees, that the sacrifice should be entirely voluntary, and that the possibility of escape from the pile should not be cut off while the wish to escape may be exerted.

Adverting to the account of the late suttee, it is there stated as doubtful whether the widow herself set fire to the pile. The opening which should have been left for escape is stated to have been closed with dried grass, which was lighted, and the construction of the roof, as described, appears to have been irregular; the manner also in which it was made to fall in and prevent the possibility of escape is a point on which the feeling of the people should be ascertained, and it should be discouraged if possible.

These observations are not intended to lead to any inquiry into the circumstance which is past, but chiefly to express the wish of government, that as the rule has been acceded to in the Concan, you should, in addition to the steps you have already taken, adopt such measures as you may think prudent for the purpose of preventing the performance of suttees, otherwise than as directed therein, and to guard against any deviations from the Poona rule, that may in any way tend to prevent or to obstruct the female's escape from the pile, while she may have life and strength to make the attempt.

I have the honour, &c.

Bombay Castle, }  
20th October 1824. }

(signed) J. Farish,  
Secretary to Government.

Extract from the Bombay Courier of the 16th of October 1824, referred to in the foregoing Letter.

THE following extract of a letter, dated Severndroog, 29th September last, gives an account of a suttee which took place recently in that neighbourhood, and will, we are convinced, be perused by our readers with much interest:—

“ I have felt so shocked by a scene of superstition and cruelty which I yesterday witnessed; that I cannot refrain from giving you an account of it. We indeed read such expressions as, ‘ the stale subject of suttees, &c. ;’ but this is language which can be used only by those who have never witnessed their horrors, and who contemplate the melancholy subject at a distance, or through a distorted medium. It is true there is a something in the frequent contemplation of ignorance, superstition, and

Presidency of  
BOMBAY.

and wretchedness, which has a tendency to blunt the human feelings; and who that has resided for any time in India, is not constrained to say, with the venerable Archdeacon of Calcutta, 'the scenes around me grow horribly familiar?' Our feelings, however, on any subject, can never alter its real nature; and it is of importance that we should be aroused, when, to any of particular horror, we have, by their frequent occurrence, been rendered indifferent and callous. It is more for this purpose than from the idea that I can communicate any thing new, that I write you an account of the first suttee I have seen.

"I left this early yesterday morning to visit — at Broondie and Koorundah, and, on returning, was surprised to find an immense concourse of people assembled on the shore at the further end of the village of Murood. On inquiring at my hammals, I found that a suttee was about to be performed, and of course immediately stopt. The pile was already prepared, and the corpse placed on it. The deluded victim had arrived at the ground, and was preparing for the last and dreadful scene. I felt at that moment an irresistible trembling seize on my whole frame, when I thought on the appalling spectacle I was then unexpectedly called to witness: *then*, however, was not the time to indulge personal feelings; and I determined to improve the short period that might intervene to set before the people the wickedness of the work in which they were engaged, and to dissuade the poor deluded woman from her rash and dreadful purpose.

"My first inquiries were directed to the circumstances of the case, when I found that the deceased was a Brahmin of the village, who had suddenly expired on the preceding day; that, on his wife expressing her resolution to burn along with him, the friends had gone to Bankote, and had returned that morning with an order, or rather permission, from the soobahdar. This permission I found that the people most ignorantly and perversely abused; and, at every stage of my argument with them, an appeal was made to the order of government as a vindication of their conduct. There can be no doubt of the benevolent intention of government in issuing such an order, and as little of its beneficial influence in many instances, as it prevents the employment of force; but the people construe it into a direct approval of the dreadful act; and a long time, "Sircar ka hookim," seemed to form a triumphant answer to all my arguments. The poor wretched woman I found seated on a mat, and surrounded by about forty or fifty females, who all seemed to be in a state of perfect indifference, and were frequently laughing to each other. I was particularly anxious to discover if any intoxicating draught had been administered to her; but of this there was no appearance, as she seemed to be in the possession of all her faculties, and gave distinct answers to all my questions. She told me that she had no family: that her mother-in-law had burned with her husband, on the same spot, about two months ago: that she was resolved to follow her footsteps; that in so doing she obeyed the commandment of God, and was certain of everlasting happiness. I endeavoured to set before her the absurdity of such conduct, and to show how much it was at variance with the character of the Divine Being; and that, in place of performing an acceptable service, she was doing the very thing which he had commanded not to be done, and assured her, that if poverty had driven her to her present resolution, if she would only abandon it I would find her adequate support. After reasoning with her a long time, I took higher ground, and plainly told her she was a self-murderer; and that, instead of finding happiness after death as the reward of her conduct, she must be visited with the punishment which a murderer deserves. She told me that she was not poor; that she had never committed any sin; that her heart was holy; that she had gone to God, and that He had ordered her to do what she was about to do. This last expression she explained by saying, that she had gone to the idol, and that it had told her to burn. It immediately struck me, that perhaps some interested individual had induced her to go to the temple, and had employed means to give her such an answer; but on this subject I could obtain no information, as her answers were vague and unsatisfactory. In the meantime the Brahmins seemed impatient of the delay which my remonstrances had occasioned, and at first attempted to answer for the woman; but upon my rejecting their interference, they gave me no further interruption. I endeavoured to set before them also the wickedness of their conduct, and told them, that all who took any part in the dreadful transaction could be regarded only as murderers. I appealed to their common sense and feeling; and one of them, whom I had often previously seen, and who pretends to a greater share of enlightened ideas than his neighbours, said, that it was a bad practice, but it was according to the commandment of the Shaster, and what could be done?  
I asked

I asked him, and those around, if they believed in the wisdom and benevolence of the Divine Being; and if so, they thought that Being could command any thing that is bad. But, upon my pressing home their admissions, and asking how, on their principles, they could believe that their Shaster came from God, when it desired them to do what their own consciences told them was sinful, the only answer they attempted to give was, 'It is the custom, and we have got the government order for so doing.'

"After I had spent more than an hour, without producing any salutary impression, it occurred to me that the presence of another European might perhaps given some weight to my arguments and entreaties. I therefore despatched one of the hammals for my friend Mr. S. while I endeavoured to detain the multitude from the execution of their purpose until his arrival. It was then mid-day, and the dazzling rays of the sun, as reflected from the beach, produced such an overpowering heat, that I was compelled to take shelter in my palankeen, which gave them an opportunity of proceeding with their ceremonies. These were nearly completed when Mr. S. arrived. Again we entreated them to consider the consequences of what they were doing; and, with all the earnestness in our power, endeavoured to dissuade the unhappy woman from her purpose. We reminded her of the many Brahmince widows who had not adopted this practice; again we proffered her support; but she said she was determined not to return home, but to adhere to her first resolution.

"We were then under the painful necessity of giving up all hope, and abandoning them to the strong delusion they had chosen. The ceremonies, which were performed on the occasion, were few, and have often been described. The widow took off her ornaments and gave them to her sister-in-law, who was the only person, in the whole company, that seemed in the least affected. She partially undressed and bathed in the sea, from which she returned singing some verses, while a Brahmin sprinkled her with a red powder, which seems to be frequently used in their religious services. She then sat down in front of the pile surrounded by five or six aged Brahmins, and, at their dictation, repeated certain prayers. She walked twice round the pile with her hands clasped, and then distributed some beetle-nut and spice to those around, who fell at her feet and did her reverence, as a being of a superior nature. She ascended and calmly laid herself down on the pile, without the smallest assistance; and nothing I have ever witnessed surprised me more than the indifference with which she went through the whole. She was a young woman of perhaps about twenty-two, in the full vigour of health and strength. There appeared no symptom of grief for her departed husband, and I should certainly have thought her in a state of stupor, but for the answers she gave to our questions and the composure with which she performed all the ceremonies. No sooner had she laid herself down on the pile, than her husband's brother heaped around the entrance an additional quantity of dried grass, calmly gathered his flowing garments around him, and set fire to the whole. Oh! I shall never forget that satanic joy which at this moment was displayed by the whole multitude, by the clapping of hands, and a shout, which sent to my inmost soul a thrill of inexpressible horror.

"The only reason why Mr. S. and I remained to witness the end was the probability, or at least the possibility of the woman, when things came to the extremity, attempting an escape, in which case we conceived that a positive interference to stop all further proceeding would be lawful. But almost on the first application of the flames, the roof fell in and rendered such an attempt utterly impossible, and seeing this we immediately left the ground.

"In addition to a desire of arousing further attention to suttees, there are two reasons which have induced me to enter into these melancholy details. The first of these is the hope of drawing forth some explicit statement of the particular circumstances under which an European may interfere to prevent such dreadful acts as I have now described. I know that the general regulation of the Company is, not to interfere with the religious practices of the natives; but, when the life of a fellow creature is at stake, I am convinced there will be some limitation to the general rule. For example, on minutely reflecting on the present case, there were two circumstances, on which I am doubtful, if an interference might not have been lawful; first, the application of the fire; and secondly, the form of the pile. In reference to the first, I have heard various statements, but the prevailing one seems to be, that if the widow herself apply not the flame, it is unlawful for any other person to do so. Now, in the present instance, I am convinced this was not the case. It is true, indeed, when I saw the poor deluded creature actually mount the pile, I really felt so agitated as not to be able minutely to observe if she took a light

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along with her. But of this I am certain, that some time elapsed, after she had mounted and laid herself down, before the fire was applied from below, and previous to this no flame could be seen in any part of the pile; but the instant it was thus applied, the whole was in a blaze.

“In reference to the form of the pile, I understand it is a regulation that space should be left for the escape of the person, should she, on the application of the fire, endeavour to do so. Now if, in the present case, the letter of the law was attended to, it was done in such a manner as to render escape quite impossible. The roof was formed of two beams, which were crossed by heavy billets of wood, and might be about two feet thick; the one end rested on the body of the pile, and the other was raised about two feet above it, and was slightly tied to two of the posts which formed the principal supports of the whole. There was thus a small space at each side, and at the entrance, which admitted of escape; but then I distinctly remember that large quantities of dried grass were placed around the posts, which instantly led the fire to the ropes, and consequently that part of the roof fell in; and being on a level with the body of the pile at the other end, all escape was impossible even before the woman could have forcibly felt the effect of the flame.

“Another circumstance which made me suspect this was designed was, that the moment the roof fell in the brother-in-law turned to a person near him and gave a significant nod of his head and a laugh, as if to say, ‘Now all is safe.’ Perhaps were it distinctly explained in what circumstances any interference is lawful, some such horrid act might be prevented; for who would not seize on the minutest circumstance if it gave any hope of saving the life of a fellow creature?

“My second reason for writing the above is, to endeavour to do away with the impression that suttees are not so frequent as we are apt to imagine; the reverse of this I am convinced is the case. There was one, as I have mentioned above, on the same spot about two months ago, within three miles of my own door, and the inhabitants of which I almost daily see, and yet it was never heard of by any European in the neighbourhood until now; and in all probability the present would never have been known had I not been passing accidentally at the time. In general it is only when attended by some peculiar circumstances that they are brought before the public, and thus hundreds of our fellow subjects may be burnt alive, under the influence of a cruel and unnatural superstition, while we are pleasing ourselves with the idea that such instances are but of rare occurrence.

“Who does not earnestly desire the adoption of some effectual measures for the universal diffusion of that heavenly system, which carries knowledge and benevolence, holiness and joy along with it, wherever its influence is felt?”

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# CEYLON GOVERNMENT.

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Return to an Address of The Honourable House of Commons,  
dated 18th May 1825:—for

COPY OF THE REGULATION OF THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT,  
Dated 10th of January 1824,

For removing all Doubts respecting the Rights of the Governor of that Island, to  
arrest and detain in Custody any Person or Persons within the same;

ALSO,

A COPY OF THE JUDGMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE  
AT COLOMBO, OF THE 12TH JANUARY 1824,

In the Case of *The King* versus *John Daniel Rossier*; together with a Copy of  
the Correspondence between the Government or Supreme Court of Ceylon  
and the Colonial Office in England, respecting the same.

Colonial Department,  
Downing Street,  
30 June 1825. }

R. J. WILMOT HORTON.

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Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
1 July 1825.

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## SCHEDULE

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- N<sup>o</sup> 1.—EXTRACT of a Despatch from Major General Sir *Jamés Campbell*, acting Lieut. Governor of the Island of *Ceylon*, to the Right honourable Earl *Bathurst*, K. G. dated King's House, Colombo, 14 January 1824:— With five Enclosures, (A to E.) - - - - - p. 3.
- Enclosure (A.)—Copy of a Regulation of the Ceylon Government, dated 10 January 1824 - - - - - p. 8.
- (B.)—Extract of a Protest of Sir *Hardinge Gifford*, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon, inserted in the Minutes of Council - - - - - p. 12.
- (C.)—Copy of a Letter from *Henry Matthews*, Esq. His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal, addressed to the acting Governor, dated 10 January 1824 - - - - - p. 17.
- (D.)—Copy of the acting Governor's Reply to the above Letter, dated 11 January 1824 - - - - - p. 20.
- (E.)—Copy of the Judgment of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Colombo, of date 12 January 1824, in the case of the King versus *John Daniel Rossier* - - - - - ib.
- N<sup>o</sup> 2.—COPY of a Despatch from Lieut.-General Sir *E. Barnes*, K. C. B, Governor of Ceylon, to Earl *Bathurst*, dated Colombo, February 12, 1824 - - - p. 23.
- N<sup>o</sup> 3.—EXTRACT of a Letter from Sir *Hardinge Gifford*, Knt. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Colombo, to Earl *Bathurst*, dated Colombo, 14 January 1824 - - - - - ib.
- N<sup>o</sup> 4.—EXTRACT of a Despatch from Earl *Bathurst* to Sir *E. Barnes*, dated Downing Street, 8 July 1824 - - - - - p. 24.
- N<sup>o</sup> 5.—EXTRACT of a Despatch from Sir *E. Barnes* to Earl *Bathurst*, dated Colombo, 10 August 1824:—With five Enclosures, (A to E.) - - - - - p. 25.
- N<sup>o</sup> 6.—ATTESTATION of *John Daniel Rossier*, before *E. Bletterman*, Esq. Justice of the Peace for Colombo, with respect to the treatment he experienced from the time of his arrest - - - - - p. 29.

P A P E R S  
RELATING TO THE  
CEYLON GOVERNMENT.

(Case of *John Daniel Rossier*.)

—N<sup>o</sup> 1.—

EXTRACT of a Despatch from Major General Sir *James Campbell*, acting Lieut.-Governor of the Island of *Ceylon*, to the Right honourable Earl *Bathurst*, K. G. dated King's House, Colombo, 14 January 1824.

· THAT considering the temporary nature of my office as Lieutenant Governor, and the almost hourly expectation I stand in of being relieved from it, I should be little desirous of entering on the discussion of important questions, or of disputing the authority of the Supreme Court, I think is so consistent with natural feeling, that I need not endeavour to impress it on your Lordship.

Without further preface I shall proceed to submit to your Lordship the causes which have led to the passing of the first Regulation of this year, of which the usual number of copies are inclosed. They are, indeed, necessarily detailed in the minute recorded by me in council on passing the regulation; but as it will be necessary I should enlarge both in respect to facts and argument in my report to your Lordship, I shall take the subject from the beginning, and proceed with it without further referring to the minute.

On the 5th instant a letter was received by post from Calcutta, dated the 11th December 1823, from the Secretary to Government in the military department, addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government here, enclosing a description roll of a gunner in the artillery of that presidency, who had absented himself without leave, supposed to have entered as a surgeon in the private trader 'Madras,' bound for Colombo and England, and conveying the request of the Governor General in council, that this person might be apprehended on the vessel arriving at any port of this island, and sent to Bengal.

The ship at this moment was actually clearing out for England, and on the letter being laid before me, I ordered the sitting magistrate of the port, and the master attendant, to be instructed to cause the person mentioned in the same to be arrested, if on board the Madras, and detained for my further orders. Mr. Templar, the magistrate, went on board himself, and satisfied himself of the very exact correspondence of the description with the person who had, as stated, entered as surgeon of the ship; the man admitting his name to be nearly as stated, calling himself John Daniel Rossier, but denying he was a soldier in the Company's service. The magistrate was also shown a letter from the part owner of the ship (who was left in Calcutta) to the supercargo, which had arrived by the same post, in which Captain Clarke stated, that he was informed the person they had taken as a surgeon was a deserter from the Company's artillery, and desired he might be given up to the government of Ceylon; he therefore brought the man on shore in the most mild and accommodating manner, and conveyed him in his own gig to the Secretary's office. The Deputy Secretary there examined him, when he denied being a soldier, or at all in the Company's service; stated he had come to England as a private medical practitioner in the ship *George the Fourth* (the very ship he was stated to have come in as a gunner of artillery), and had continued so to practise in Calcutta till he embarked in the Madras. Being asked



asked if he had any passport on leaving Calcutta, he said it was not necessary, nor was he, he admitted, registered as a person licensed to be in India; this he said was the case with many persons in Calcutta, and instanced Mr. Arnott, whose case has been lately before the public in India. On reference, however, to the Calcutta Directory, he was informed that Mr. Arnott's name, though he was not a licensed resident, appeared in the list of European residents published in that work for 1823, and that his, Rossier's, did not. He was then asked if he could, by any document or paper in his possession, show that he had been a private practitioner at Calcutta? He said 'he could not;' he said, however, he was known to a Captain Wallace, master of a small brig in the roads; that person was sent for, and asked if he knew Rossier, which he said he did; that he understood he was employed in the Company's dispensary, but could not say he knew this but by report, being casually acquainted with Rossier from meeting him at Calcutta. Rossier denied his having been employed in the Company's dispensary, though several days before, while he was living on shore as a passenger, he had given out he was in the Company's service. Under all these circumstances he was delivered over to military custody, and as he was in a bad state of health, and it seemed, from the nature of the employment the government of Fort William had given him, that he was rather of better birth than a common soldier, I directed that he should be treated with every kindness consistent with his safety; and as the best means of providing for his being well treated, I desired he should be put into a hospital, where he could have a separate apartment, and the best advice. This however, from some misconception of my orders by the head of the medical staff, which it is unnecessary here to enter into, was not done; but the man was placed in a good apartment at the police office, with instructions to the fort constable to furnish all his wants at the public expense, and he was there attended by Dr. Farrell, whom he had previously consulted while on shore after the ship's arrival, near a month previous.

The arrest and detention of this man was considered so much a matter of course by me, and so conformable to what, as a military man, I had been in every part of His Majesty's dominions in the practice of doing and seeing done, viz. taking up deserters on description rolls, and sending them to their regiments to be identified, even I believe from Dublin to London, that taking legal advice on the subject was the last thought that would have entered my head. This I mention because the Advocate Fiscal, in two letters, and verbally, harps on his not having been consulted.

On the 9th instant I learnt from Mr. Templar, the sitting magistrate, that he had been served with a writ of habeas corpus, to bring before the Supreme Court the body of John Rossier, and he therefore requested my instructions what return to make, as the prisoner was not in his charge, though living by indulgence at the police office. The Advocate Fiscal also reported officially, that he had learnt of the writ having been issued, and coming in person for instructions, he advised that Mr. Templar's return to the writ should be brief, and merely contain that no such person was in custody.

Mr. Matthews, on being shown the documents on which Rossier's arrest and detention were founded, declared they were insufficient to support the measure, and that the man would be liberated, as there was no oath to identify the man; and the magistrate's knowledge, as mentioned in the Mutiny Act, section 105, must be that of a previous acquaintance with the man, and not acquired by a description of his person. In this view of the case it was clear, that though the magistrate was ready to cure any irregularity, or want of a formal committal, that such committal would not be held valid either in this or in any similar case, and it therefore appeared to me necessary to rest the case on the authority of the Governor, to detain any person in custody he might think it necessary for the benefit of His Majesty's service, a power which has been ever exercised from the period the island has been under British rule, and never in one instance questioned that I can learn; and I therefore desired, both verbally and by written instructions, that the Advocate Fiscal would deny the authority of the Supreme Court to issue writs of habeas corpus in respect to persons so situated.

My grounds for considering the court not to be invested with any such authority were, that no such power was vested in any of the tribunals under the government of the united provinces, nor understood to be a part of the laws

laws or customs of that government: that the charter gives no such power to the Supreme Court; and that neither the common nor statute law of England is, under His Majesty's instructions for the government and administration of justice in this island, applicable to Ceylon. This power, if vested in the Supreme Court, would be virtually giving them a right of reviewing and cancelling the Governor's acts in the very line of duty which is peculiarly delegated to him by the King, the political administration of the country, and could not fail to produce a clashing of authorities, which must be always mischievous, and might terminate in most serious evils to the colony. If the court has a right to enlarge one man detained on the Governor's authority, it not only possesses the power, but must exercise it on application in favour of every other person so situated.

But I fear I am exhausting your Lordship's patience in arguing a question of which you are far better acquainted than myself with the strong and important reasons which make it necessary to vest a power of providing for the public security of a distant colony in the King's representative, on his responsibility to his Sovereign, and also to the laws of his country, in future, free from any local control of any authority on the spot.

What line of argument the Advocate Fiscal used in court, I am unaware, from the Chief Justice's minute recorded in council; but it would seem he did not go on the broad ground I wished, but confined himself to an argument founded on the incompetency of the court to issue its process of habeas corpus to any but the persons named in the 82d section of the charter of 1801, and that as Rossier was in custody of the staff officer of the garrison, a military officer, the writ could not run. I certainly never should have rested the case on this slight, and I think, inapplicable foundation; and I wonder not, if that was the only argument used, that the court overruled it. I cannot, however, but remark, that in doing so, the ground taken by the Chief Justice was the weakest he could occupy, as I believe he now thinks himself. This, as reported to me by Mr. Matthews, was, that the right of issuing writs of habeas corpus, vested in the Lord Chancellor at common law, and by the 39th section of the charter of 1801, devolved to the Supreme Court, in its equitable jurisdiction. Now the words of the charter in this respect appear very clearly to define what is conveyed to the Supreme Court, viz. the equitable jurisdiction of the Lord Chancellor in respect to property; and connecting itself with the civil jurisdiction of the court, and from the words of the Chief Justice, that the power of issuing writs of habeas corpus vested in the Chancellor at *common law*, it appears equally evident that it is in another branch of his Lordship's court that he must have exercised that power. The Chief Justice, although he now states that perhaps he erroneously rested the right of the Court on this foundation, does not endeavour to show any other grounds on which it can be supported, excepting precedent: but in this I conceive he has failed; the only instance he gives appears to have been one in which no opposition was made, the release of Ensign Douglas; and the records of government, of 1804, do not even make a mention of the subject, of the particulars of which no one seems to have any recollection, but that it is just probable that the person who had been put under the town major's charge by the Governor, was so placed only for unruly conduct, being in some degree deranged. At the same period the government had in custody of its officers several persons, on suspicion of treasonable correspondence with the Kandyans, but without evidence to bring them before any legal tribunal, which clearly shows, that the governor of that day had no doubt as to his powers of imprisonment.

On the Advocate Fiscal making this report, and that the writ was to be served on the staff officer, I was about to direct that officer to refuse obedience to it. The Advocate Fiscal said the consequence would be the issue of a writ of attachment against the staff officer, the execution of which if I were to resist, I should involve the colony in most serious evils. He suggested, that perhaps a delay might be granted till Monday 12th, to consider of the return to the writ, if an engagement were given that the prisoner should not in the interval be removed. This engagement as far as above stated I consented to; but this it appears the Advocate Fiscal has construed, and led the court to construe, as an engagement not to do any thing whatever touching the matter in an interval which had been only requested for the purpose of considering what measure would with least violence

or shock to the authority of the Supreme Court support the interests of government.

Mr. Matthews now stated a further fatal objection to the detention of Rossier, even if the formalities he considered required by the Mutiny Act had been complied with, viz. that the act only extended to deserters from the King's service, and that no similar provision existed in the statute 27 Geo. 2, and that therefore there existed no authority whatever in this colony to arrest or detain deserters from the Company's service; thus showing the necessity of a recurrence to the authority of the Governor, as if such be the state of the law, this island would become a receptacle and safe harbour for every man who chose to desert from the Company's service, with the additional advantage, that the only mode which the Governor here would have of getting rid of such unwelcome intruders, would be to provide them with a passage to England.

The excellent consequences of such a state of things requires no comment on my part.

This last report and conversation with the Advocate Fiscal took place about 3 P. M. on Friday the 9th. In the course of the evening I determined to apply that power which the court recognized as binding on their proceedings, the legislative authority of the Governor. I had held no previous conversation on this matter with any member of council, and I thought it right to mention my intention the next morning to Messrs. Rodney, Boyd and Carrington, prior to a meeting of the High Court of Appeal, which had been some days before fixed for that day. I did not mention the subject to the Chief Justice, because I am perfectly satisfied that in respect to the individual case the Chief Justice would have refused to give any opinion, on the plea that he could not prejudge the cause; and precedent has sufficiently established, that discussions on the subject of proposed laws at all affecting the Supreme Court, never led but to a disagreeable correspondence, without any approximation or agreement in opinion. But I must say that I am convinced in the present instance, notwithstanding what is stated by the Chief Justice in his minute, he did take a more prominent part against the act of government than he wished to be understood; and though I am not at all inclined to consider conversation in a private company a subject for report to the Governor, yet I cannot but justify Mr. Templar in this matter for having repeated to me, on my request, what passed on the occasion of an attack made on him in a private company, of some number, by the Chief Justice of the island, for executing the orders of the Lieutenant Governor; and the substance of what passed on the occasion, as sworn to by Mr. Templar, I beg to submit to your Lordship's consideration.

That the Registrar of the High Court of Appeal should be acquainted with the Lieutenant Governor's intentions in calling a council, your Lordship will not feel much surprize at, in recollecting that he is also the Deputy Secretary to government.

The council being assembled at the hour it was summoned for, half-past two, P. M. (which was as soon as it was contemplated the Court of Appeal would close its business), the minute introductory of the regulation intended was as usual read. This minute had been drawn up in some haste, and therefore every word in it was not weighed with scrupulous attention to its possible construction. The Chief Justice objecting with some warmth to an expression which imported that he had given an opinion of the question adverse to government, which he said he could not possibly be said to have done, I ordered all expressions which might bear such inference to be expunged, as also a passage importing that I considered the opinion of the Supreme Court as to the law of habeas corpus erroneous; which, as it was not absolutely necessary to establish a ground for the regulation, I sacrificed the expression of my sentiments to the Chief Justice's feelings. In the preamble of the regulation, after the word "heretofore," there was in the draft "by the laws of the island," this was also expunged; and after a good deal of conversation; during which the Chief Justice refused on the ground of duty to enter into the particular case of Rossier, or to say if he would consider the cause of his detention sufficient, the regulation passed, with the assent of the other members of council, all of whom have been for twenty years in the service of the island, and under the protest of Sir Hardinge Gifford, who was allowed to  
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prepare such protest at leisure, to be inserted in the minutes of the day. This protest I received on the 12th instant: I have adverted to the argument used in it in various parts of this letter; I have now therefore to notice the parts (1.) which concede to the Governor the power of providing by particular legislative acts for the detention of individuals; (2.) the acknowledgment imputed to the government of the right of the Supreme Court to issue writs of habeas corpus by the present regulations; and (3.) the insertion of the word *was* in the enacting part of the regulation.

(1.) I am not aware that by the King's instructions I am bound to exercise the powers of government in a legislative manner, unless where such mode appears to me best calculated for the public advantage; and even in the regulation of matters respecting the Supreme Court, the charter of 1810 and 1811 gives the power of settling such matters to the Governor, by regulation or otherwise. Whether, therefore, I exercise the power conceded me by the Chief Justice by regulation or otherwise, is a question open, I apprehend, to my discretion.

(2.) A desire in asserting the Governor's rights not unnecessarily to diminish the respect due to the Supreme Court, and a consideration that until the court were officially informed that a person was detained by order of the Governor, it could not be held judicially to have cognizance of the fact, and that its powers certainly extended to redress all wrongs which an individual might be suffering from the hands of another, led me to confine my enactment exactly to, and not an iota more, than what was in my opinion necessary for the protection of the public interests in my charge. I am not desirous either to innovate or to pass regulations declaratory of former laws, but on the exact occasions which His Majesty has directed, viz.: when the same may be either necessary or unavoidable, or evidently beneficial and desirable. Was an occasion to arise in which I should find it necessary to recur to my first principles, of denying the right of the court to issue any writ of habeas corpus, I should certainly not shrink from doing so; but I should at the same time lay down very precise rules for guarding the liberties of the subject from any oppression by extra-judicial imprisonment without the knowledge or authority of the Governor.

(3.) The regulation was read over very distinctly, slowly, and at least twice over, before the council adjourned. The exceptions to the preamble were disposed of as before stated: whether I should have conceded the suppression of the word "was," in the enacting part, if the Chief Justice had requested it, I will not say; but after the regulation had been passed, and acted on in the Supreme Court, before I read the Chief Justice's protest, I considered myself precluded from altering it. My opinion certainly is, that it was lawful to have made the same description of return last year as it is now. The question has never been decided against that opinion by the Supreme Court, because it was never argued, and therefore even its dignity is not hurt by the declaration. The chief Justice refers to the decision of the Supreme Court in Bengal against the powers of the Governor General to detain, even prior to sending an European to England, as he is by Act of Parliament authorized to do. Let it be remembered that this decision was by the senior Justice, against the unqualified opinion of the other Judge present; and also that Sir Hardinge Gifford has, when Advocate Fiscal, admitted, not without lamenting it, that the powers of the Governor here are much more enlarged than those of the Governors of continental India. I shall close my remarks on the Chief Justice's protest with observing, that it is almost impossible but that he must have been aware of the cause and circumstances which occasioned the arrest of Rossier. Setting aside Mr. Templar's assertions, there are other persons who could testify to the same having been clearly stated in private company, when he was in a situation where he must have heard it. The general indignation he alludes to, I can with safety allege, was confined to a very few, perhaps not six individuals, including himself and the Advocate Fiscal.

Having fulfilled my public duty, by setting the rights of the King's representative, as far as in me lay, beyond dispute, I was at liberty to dispose of the individual whose case had given rise to the discussion in the manner most consistent with my duty as a military officer, and the humanity which I may claim as not foreign to the profession. I, immediately after council, desired Rossier to be informed, that as his state of health was represented to be so bad as to make him

him unfit for present service, I should send him to England in the *Alexander*, to be delivered over to the officer commanding the East India Company's recruiting depôt at Chatham. I also desired all restraint might be taken off him while he behaved peaceably. The man expressed his gratitude for this lenity, and was suffered to be at liberty.

About one P. M. on Sunday, I received a letter, of which I enclose a copy, from Mr. Matthews. I will do full justice to that gentleman for an honest warmth of feeling, but I cannot but think him actuated by very mistaken ideas in supposing, that what argument would not induce me to relinquish, any dread of responsibility, as is apparently threatened, would force me to abandon. My answer to him I beg to send to your Lordship for perusal.

On Monday the court sat, received the return of the staff officer; and I enclose, without further comment, a copy of the Chief Justice's speech on discharging his mandate. This dispatch has been necessarily so long that I dare not further trespass on your Lordship's time. Fully satisfied that I have acted conscientiously, and to the best of my understanding, I commit myself to your Lordship's justice as to the correctness of my motives, and I need not fear His Majesty's indulgence if I should unfortunately have been under an erroneous impression of His royal will as to the Government of this Colony, which cannot however, I think, be properly administered, if there is to be any local control over the Governor's acts.

Enclosure (A.)—N<sup>o</sup> 1.

### REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT.

Present:—The Honourable the Lieut.-Governor in Council, A. D. 1824.

Regulation, No. 1.

For removing all doubts respecting the rights of the Governor of this Island to arrest and detain in custody any person or persons within the same.

1. WHEREAS doubts have arisen in respect to the powers which were ever heretofore considered to be vested in the Governors of this island, or during the absence of such Governors, in the Lieutenant Governors thereof, to arrest or cause to be arrested, and to detain or cause to be detained in custody such person or persons within this island and its dependencies, as in the opinion of such Governor or Lieutenant Governor it might appear necessary for the benefit of His Majesty's service so to arrest and detain in custody, whereby persons so arrested and detained may, under process from courts of justice, be set at large, wherefrom great and irremediable prejudice may accrue to the stability of His Majesty's government.

2. It is therefore declared and enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that it was, is, and shall be lawful to any officer, civil or military, or other person in whose custody or keeping any person or persons may be, under orders from the Governor, or in his absence, the Lieutenant Governor of this island, signified to him in writing under the hand of such Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or by the signature of the Chief or Deputy Secretary to Government by authority of the said Governor or Lieutenant Governor, to certify a copy of such order as the authority under which such person or persons is, are, or may be detained in his custody, in return to any process of any court calling on him to produce the said person or persons, to show the authority for the detention of such person or persons; and such return shall be, and is hereby declared to be, a sufficient return to such process, without the production of such person or persons; and shall be allowed as a good and sufficient return by every court within this island, and as barring every further proceeding of such court in respect to such person or persons upon such process.

Given at Colombo, in the Island of Ceylon, this tenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

By order of the Council.

(signed) *Geo. Lusignan*, Sec<sup>y</sup> to Council,

(signed) *John Rodney*, Chief Sec. to Government,

By the Lieutenant Governor's command.

EXTRACT of a Minute by the Lieutenant Governor, laid before the Council.

IT is with regret, the Lieutenant Governor is obliged to convene the council so suddenly, and to lay before them a subject of so much moment for their immediate consideration; but as the matter which has given rise to the regulation his Excellency has now to propose, is to come before the Supreme Court early on Monday next, and it being possible that the court may pass a decision adverse to those principles upon which his Excellency understands the government of this island has always been conducted, and subversive of what he apprehends to be the legal authority of the Governor, he dares not delay taking steps to prevent a measure which might be mischievous in its effects.

The Lieutenant Governor had laid before him on the 5th instant a letter from the Secretary to Government at Fort William, dated 11th ultimo, requesting him to apprehend a person stated to be on board the ship Madras, a deserter from the Bengal Artillery, whose description was sent with the letter. The Lieutenant Governor ordered the sitting magistrate of the port, and the Master Attendant, to apprehend such person if on board the Madras, and bring him on shore to await his further order. This being done, and the person answering exactly to the description and to the name, excepting in adding another Christian name; the description calling him John Rossier, and he alleging himself John Daniel Rossier, he was given over to military custody till he could be sent to Bengal. At the same time he being in an infirm state of health, the Lieutenant Governor gave orders for every attention to be paid to his comfort, instead of confining him as deserters usually are in the main guard. Yesterday the Advocate Fiscal reported that a mandate, in the nature of a writ of habeas corpus, had issued to the sitting magistrate to produce the body of this person; the magistrate of course could not do so, as he was not in his custody, and reported to the court accordingly; and the Advocate Fiscal was directed distinctly to state that the prisoner was in military custody as a deserter, under the Lieutenant Governor's authority, and to deny the right of the Supreme Court to issue any writ of habeas corpus touching persons thus situated, as no such authority was vested by charter, by the ancient laws, and certainly the English Habeas Corpus Act does not extend here. The Advocate Fiscal reported that he had argued the case for the government, but that the Chief Justice had declared the court possessed the right under the equitable jurisdiction given it by the charter, whereby the court had the powers of the Lord Chancellor in this respect, and who had at common law the power of issuing such writs before the Habeas Corpus Act was passed; accordingly the court ordered the mandate to be served on the staff officer, with permission to return it on Monday at 9 o'clock.

The injury which would arise by allowing such a decision to pass without observation, and have the force of law, would be to subject His Majesty's Governor to have his acts reviewed and set aside by the Supreme Court, which the Lieutenant Governor is certain His Majesty never had in contemplation in this distant colony; and the Lieutenant Governor feels himself obliged to declare what the law has been always considered to be, and moves that the following regulation be read and passed.

(True Copy.)

(signed) *Geo. Lusignan*, Dep. Sec.

To the Secretary to Government at Ceylon.—Military Department.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Right honourable the Governor General in council to transmit to you the enclosed descriptive roll as noted in the margin\*, with the request of His Lordship in council, that his Excellency the Governor in council will be so good as to detain and send to Bengal the person in question, on the arrival of the private ship "Madras" at any port in the Island of Ceylon.

\* Descriptive roll of a man of the regiment of artillery (John Rossier) who has absented himself without leave, supposed to have entered as a surgeon on board the private ship, Madras.

Fort William,  
12 December 1823.

I am, &c.

(True Copy.)

(signed) *Geo. Lusignan*, Dep. Sec.

*Wm. Casement*,  
Lt.-Col. Sec<sup>y</sup> to Gov<sup>r</sup>.  
Military Department.

Fort William,  
11 December 1823.

DESCRIPTIVE ROLL of a Man of the Regiment of Artillery, who has absented himself without leave, supposed to have entered as a Surgeon on board the private Ship MADRAS,

Fort William, 12th December 1823.

NAME.	Rank.	Present Age.		Height.		Complexion.	Eyes.	Colour of Hair.	Occupation.	Parish.	County.	Country.	Date and Place of Enlistment.	For what Term.	On what Ship arrived in India; and when.	REMARKS.
		Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.											
JOHN ROSSIER.	Gunner.	24.	—	5.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .	Fair.	Blue.	Brown.	Apothecary.	St. Hilliers.	Jersey.	Island of Jersey.	Great Marlborough Street, London, 12th April 1820.	12 Years.	King George IV. 4 December 1820.	<p>Was on the Town Major's list a Compounder in the Honourable Company's Dispensary, from which he absconded; stutters in his speech; pale countenance; very thin figure; takes a quantity of snuff.</p> <p>The pilot who took the Madras out states that a Dr. Rossier was on board. The Madras touches at Madras, thence proceeds to Colombo to take her cargo.</p>

(signed) *J. Vaughan*, Lt.-Col.  
Town Major.

(True Copy.)

*Geo. Lusignan*,  
Dep. Sec.

Chief Secretary's Office Colombo, January 5th, 1824.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Lieutenant Governor to inclose a letter just received from the Secretary to Government in Bengal, and to signify his Excellency's directions, that you cause the person therein alluded to, if on board the ship Madras, to be forthwith arrested, and keep him in safe custody till his Excellency's further orders respecting him.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(signed)

*Geo. Lusignan,*

Dep. Secy to Gov.

(True Copy.)

*Geo. Lusignan,* Dep. Secy.

F. J. Templar, Esq. Sitting Magistrate,

and

J. Chrisp, Esq. Master Attendant, Colombo.

11 Dec 1823.

Chief Secretary's Office, Colombo, 5th January 1824.

Sir,

In transmitting to you the inclosed copies of a letter and description rolls, received from the Secretary to Government in the Military Department at Calcutta, I have the Lieutenant Governor's directions to acquaint you, that the person therein alluded to, John Rossier, has been arrested and brought on shore from the ship Madras, and is to be detained in military custody, until an opportunity offer for sending him to Calcutta; and I am to request the necessary instructions may be given to the proper officer accordingly.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(signed)

*Geo. Lusignan,*

Dep. Secy to Gov.

(True Copy.)

*Geo. Lusignan,* Dep. Secy.

Major Campbell, Military Secretary.

Advocate Fiscal's Office Colombo, 9th January 1824.

Sir,

I HAVE this moment been informed by the Registrar, that an application has been made this morning on behalf of John Daniel Rossier, and that a writ of habeas corpus has been issued, to bring him up before the Chief Justice forthwith, with the authority by which he is detained.

I have thought it my duty to communicate this intelligence for the information of his Excellency, without a moment's delay, though I have not had the honour of being consulted on the occasion; thinking it possible his Excellency may have some directions to give me on the subject of this application.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(signed)

*Henry Matthews,*

Adv. Fiscal.

(True Copy.)

*Geo. Lusignan,* Dep. Secy.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government.

Chief Secretary's Office Colombo, January 9th, 1824.

Sir,

HAVING laid before the Lieutenant Governor your letter of this date, I have his Excellency's direction to acquaint you that John Rossier has been taken out of the ship Madras by his Excellency's authority, upon a representation from the government of Fort William that he was a deserter from the Honourable Company's



Company's Artillery, as appeared by a description of his person, accompanying the application; and the said John Rossier is now by his Excellency's authority under military custody as a deserter, until he can be sent to Bengal.

You are therefore hereby instructed most peremptorily to oppose the release of the said John Rossier, and I am at the same time to acquaint you that his Excellency denies in *toto* the right of the Supreme Court to issue mandates in the nature of writs of habeas corpus, in respect to persons detained under his authority as Lieutenant Governor, no such power being vested by charter, or acknowledged by the laws of the island; and most certain it is that the only law by which any such power could be, or is vested in any of the courts in India, the statute Charles II. is not in force in Ceylon.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(signed) *Geo. Lusignan,*

Dep. Sec. to Gov<sup>t</sup>.

(True Copy.)

(signed) *Geo. Lusignan,* Dep. Sec<sup>r</sup>.

Henry Matthews, Esq.  
His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal,  
&c. &c. &c.

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Enclosure (B.)—N<sup>o</sup> 1.

EXTRACT of the Protest of Sir *Hardinge Gifford*, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Ceylon, inserted on the Minutes of Council.

THE very sudden manner in which the regulation of this day was brought under consideration and passed, not having allowed me time to record in writing my reasons for dissenting totally from its tenor, and protesting against its enactment, I avail myself of the permission given by the Lieutenant Governor to prepare this protestation, to be entered upon the proceedings of council.

I am in the first instance obliged to express how deeply I feel the want of common courtesy and decorous confidence with which a person holding my high office has been treated upon this occasion. The whole morning of the day on which the regulation was passed had been occupied by a session of the High Court of Appeal, at which the Lieutenant Governor, and two of the three other members of council presided with me. Towards the close of the session a notice of a council to be held immediately after its adjournment was put into my hands; but though every other member of the court, and the Registrar himself, were fully acquainted with the purpose for which it was called; and though, as it afterwards appeared, that purpose had intimate relation to a proceeding pending in the Supreme Court, not an hint was suffered to drop, nor could I have the slightest guess of what was intended, until the council actually sat, and a minute to which I must now advert was read by the Secretary.

How far this studious concealment was required I do not presume to inquire, neither do I question the right to its exercise; but I must say that it appeared calculated to have an effect upon my feelings very unfavourable to calm deliberation; a calculation, which if it existed, I trust my conduct has proved to have been erroneous.

Of the minute it only becomes me now to speak as it stands recorded; and it is but justice to the Lieutenant Governor to acknowledge, that some parts of the original paper, extremely grating to my feelings, and evidently founded on misapprehension, were upon my remonstrance expunged; but enough remains to show that the mind of the Lieutenant Governor has been impressed with a persuasion, that I had delivered an extra-judicial opinion upon the subject of the proceedings to which I have alluded; and that this opinion was of a nature to require the enactment of the regulation proposed.

It is necessary to my own feelings, and to my character, even before I enter into further details, to declare that this persuasion, founded as I have reason to know upon false information communicated to the Lieutenant Governor, is without a shadow

a shadow of foundation in any act of mine; that false information may have been the result of stupidity or malice, but however it may have been produced, it is utterly destitute of any thing like truth. I know too well my duty to think of pronouncing a previous opinion on a matter pending judicially before me; those who know me best, best know the anxious caution with which I have ever abstained from doing so; and it so happens that in this very case I can bring distinctly to my recollection the having refused to give an incidental opinion in answer to a question very innocently put by a gentleman whom I much regard, relating to this very case.

It also appears to have been stated to the Lieutenant Governor, that the proceedings to which this minute refers have originated on my suggestion.

On this point too I must speak, perhaps, too much of myself; but here again I must refer to my strict observance of a rule which I have prescribed to myself, of never judicially suggesting any course of proceeding, or originating any matter as from myself \* \* \* \* \* I can most absolutely deny the having in the slightest degree interfered at all: were a contrary charge to be made, I could offer no other defence than the formal one, that they had never been brought judicially before me.

Another great and important topic, from discussing which perhaps much difficulty might arise, is the question which I cannot but feel to be unsettled—that of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over the annexed provinces of Kandi. This question I have never desired to open: I have on the contrary rather discouraged such an attempt, simply because I know that His Majesty has through his Secretary of State directed that the jurisdiction may not be extended; a direction which, perhaps, thus conveyed, no Judge in England would think legally binding, but which fortunately has never been brought into question, and most certainly never shall by any act originating with me.

I have been thus minute in order to disprove the supposition that it is or can be my wish to excite vexatious topics of discussion; but that on the contrary, it has been ever my earnest desire to avoid originating any subject of debate whatever.

The history of the case alluded to by this minute, as far as I am concerned, remains to be told.

A few days ago, in a private company where I was present, a very general expression of indignation prevailed upon the current statement of a supposed act of cruelty and oppression, exercised under the authority of the Ceylon government: it bore generally, that a British subject had been violently taken from on board a British ship in the roads by one of our magistrates, and was by him detained in custody, without any lawful authority; and one gentleman, who seemed to take an interest in the case, lamented to me that there was no remedy for him. I replied (and he might have found what I told him in any sixpenny History of England) that for any person illegally detained there was a remedy by a writ of habeas corpus, which would bring him before a court of justice, and that if the court saw that there was no legal ground for detaining him he would be discharged; here the conversation ended. The next day I had occasion to see the same gentleman on other business: he told me that the sitting magistrate had refused to go to the man to take an affidavit to found an application for the writ. My answer was, that the affidavit of any one who could swear to the fact of his detention was sufficient.

Had this matter occurred in England, it is just possible that a Judge would have referred the querist to a lawyer; but here, where the only lawyer whom a British subject would consult is an officer of the government itself, and bound up from giving advice in such a case, it was but common charity to point out the road to redress, and that charity was one which the slightest knowledge of the British constitution enabled any man to exercise.

This was what passed previous to the application judicially made; how far it can justify the charge of my originating the question, I am perfectly satisfied to leave to those who are competent to judge of my conduct; but for myself, I feel so secure of the strict propriety of my conduct, that I should consider myself as having deserted the common duties of humanity had I done otherwise.

On the next day a formal application was made to me to appoint a time for hearing a motion for a writ of habeas corpus; and Friday morning, at the Supreme Court House, was fixed for the purpose.

At the time appointed, the person in custody (of a person as I understand) appeared before me and made an affidavit that he was a British subject; that he had been arrested by the sitting magistrate, and was still under restraint; and he filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, in order that the cause of his detention might be explained.

The writ was accordingly issued: I dared not as a Judge (had I been so disposed) to refuse it to a subject of His Majesty.

His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal appeared before me while the writ was preparing, and intimating that he would on the part of government oppose the enlargement of the prisoner, I appointed one o'clock, at the chambers in the Fort, to receive the return of the writ.

At that time the magistrate attended, as did the Advocate Fiscal, and the magistrate made a return that the man was not in his custody.

As the affidavit stated that the prisoner had been arrested by him, and had of course been in his custody, the court wished to learn how the prisoner had been disposed of, and in whose custody he was then detained, in order that the writ might be directed accordingly.

This information the magistrate did not think fit to give; his answers were indirect and evasive, and all that could be learned was that he was in military custody; nor was it until the fort constable (in whose house the man actually was, as I have since learned) was examined upon oath that the fact was extorted from him, that the prisoner was in custody of Mr. Deacon, the fort adjutant.

On this the Advocate Fiscal appeared to oppose the issuing the writ to the fort adjutant, grounding himself upon the particular expressions of the 82d clause of the charter, which appears to limit the issuing such instruments to the case of such as shall be directed to civil magistrates.

Called upon so suddenly to decide upon a point which I thought perfectly settled in long usage, and recollecting as I did one remarkable case recorded of Sir Edmund Carrington and Mr. Lushington issuing such a writ to a fort adjutant to bring up an officer, Ensign Douglas, of the 19th, whom they discharged as illegally detained, I could not bring myself to believe that they had (in a contested case) exceeded their authority. I turned over the charter of 1801, and referring (perhaps erroneously) to the equitable jurisdiction of the court as given by that charter, as their authority for doing so, I directed the writ to issue.

The Advocate Fiscal, desiring time to prepare a return, the court, upon his undertaking on behalf of government that nothing should be done to alter the state of the case in the interval, the time for receiving the return was enlarged to Monday.

The next day being Saturday, and while this undertaking of the Advocate Fiscal was supposed to preclude any further step being taken in the case, this sudden council was called, and this sudden regulation passed.

Thus much has been stated to put upon record the proceedings of the court, which have amounted to no more than the exercise of a power acknowledged by the very terms of the regulation proposed, which in providing for a new and a very new mode of returning the writ, by disobeying its command to bring up the person, admits and, as far as it can, sanctions the right of the court to issue such a writ of habeas corpus.

The regulation goes on to enact, that a person committed by the Governor, &c. shall not be brought before the court in obedience to the King's writ, nor shall the cause of his detention be further explained than by producing a copy of the Governor's order.

Of what the cause of detention in the case before the court, I never, until the papers were read in council, had or could have had the slightest knowledge; and yet

yet it is upon that cause of detention that I am supposed to have pronounced a previous opinion: the folly and wickedness of the information by which I have been so slandered are nearly equal; and so utterly unfounded is the notion, that to this moment I have never discussed the matter even in my own mind, and no man living can with truth say what would be my judgment upon the point.

But I can gather from what passed in council one ground upon which the Lieutenant Governor might not unfairly suppose that my opinion would have been hostile to the detention, (I do not say that it would have been so, for it never has been discussed); when His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal has, as I learn, given his deliberate opinion upon the case, even as stated by government, that there was no legal ground for detaining the man, it might be very well supposed that the Judge who would also hear the other side of the question would probably concur in that opinion.

The minute then proceeds to justify the proposed regulation, by the danger of Eheylapola and others taking advantage of the illegality of their detention, and obtaining their release.

"If this man who now appears to have been detained six years in prison, or if his companions in adversity are persons whose particular situation or conduct renders their liberty incompatible with the public safety, the Lieutenant Governor is neither without power nor precedent to guard against such an injury. In the case of the conspirators against King William, the English legislature feeling that these men could not be prosecuted with effect nor set at large without danger, passed an act to imprison them during the pleasure of the Crown, and some of them actually continued in custody until the middle of the reign of George the Second.

But the regulation proposed by one sweeping enactment condemns every person in the island to perpetual imprisonment at the pleasure of the Governor.

His Majesty, by his instructions, has given to the Governor the power of sending off the island persons whose continuance would be dangerous to the public tranquillity; here this delegated power ends, and by this limitation I can have little doubt that the Crown intended to give no further power over the persons of his subjects: the same power is vested by statute in the Governors and Councils of the Company's presidencies, but the power of detaining persons in prison, even preparatory to such expulsion has been, by a late decision of the Supreme Court of Bengal, solemnly denied.

Constituted as this colony is it is idle to deny the power of the Lieutenant Governor to pass this or any other regulation he may please to enact; he has in this view a "*giant's strength*," and he may if so inclined "use it like a giant;" while our distance from home places his responsibility in point of time at a distance equally lamentable for any purposes of remedy; but all these considerations shall weigh against an hasty exercise of his power, and most eminently so in the tremendous case of taking away the only protection of their personal liberty from nearly a million of His Majesty's subjects; for it should be remembered that this regulation contains no exception, but every man, civil or military, from the highest to the lowest, is subjected to its operation; and that on its passing, British and Indian subjects must alike hold their liberty at the tenure of the Governor's good pleasure.

While writing this a printed copy of the regulation is brought to me upon those points which were, at my remonstrance, conceded in council. I had of course abstained from any comment in the course of this protest; and the Lieutenant Governor will recollect that one of them was the assertion (in contradiction to the declared opinions of the Chief Justice, in contradiction to the precedents which have been cited, and in contradiction to the uniform usage of the court), that the enactment now promulgated *was* (heretofore) the law of the island, this was, on my remonstrance, struck out, and accordingly it does not appear in the preamble; but it has been, I trust unintentionally, retained in the enacting clause: if it could not be supported in the preamble it is equally insupportable in the enacting clause, and I trust it is not too late to have it corrected.

In lifting up my voice against this extraordinary measure, for I cannot call it less, which reduces every man in the island virtually to the condition of a slave,

## PAPERS RELATING TO THE

in opposing, I trust respectfully, its enactment, *totes viribus, manibus pedibusque*, I feel that I but do my duty; and weak and inefficient as that voice may be, powerless as my efforts have hitherto proved, I feel that it is still further my duty to carry them to the foot of the throne, to entreat His Majesty to turn his attention to the matter, and to rescue his Island of Ceylon from the reproach of being the only part of his dominions where his subjects possess no security for their personal liberty.

(signed) *Hardinge Gifford*,  
Chief Justice.

Sir,

Rock House, Colombo; January 14th, 1824.

HAVING obtained from the registry copies of the original records in the case of Ensign Douglas, to which I had occasion to allude in my protestation against the regulation of the 10th instant, I beg leave to enclose them, and to request that they may be appended, in explanation of that paper.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Hardinge Gifford*,  
Chief Justice, S. C.

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

Colombo:—In the Supreme } George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the  
Court of Judicature in the } United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,  
Island of Ceylon. } King, Defender of the Faith.  
(L. s.)

To John Willson, Esquire, Town Major of Colombo.

Greeting,

WE command that you have the body of Charles Douglas (detained under your custody as it is said,) under safe and secure conduct, together with the day and cause of his being taken and detained, by whatsoever name he may be called in the order, if any such there be, by which he has been committed to such your custody, before the Supreme Court of Judicature in the Island of Ceylon, immediately after the receipt of this writ; to do and receive all and singular those things which our said Supreme Court shall then and there consider of him in this behalf; and have there then in this writ. Witness Sir Codrington Edmund Carrington, Knight, Chief Justice at Colombo, the seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, and of our reign the forty-fourth.

(signed) *John Rose*,  
Reg'.

I do certify that the within writ was personally served on the within named John Willson, Esquire, Town Major of Colombo.

Witness my hand, at Colombo, the 17th day of May 1804.

(signed) *F<sup>r</sup> Mylius*,  
F<sup>r</sup>.

The said Charles Douglas, mentioned in the above writ, is detained under my custody, in consequence of a verbal order for that purpose given to me as Town Major of Colombo by his Excellency the Governor, on the 12th day of this instant May.

(signed) *J. Willson*.

(True Copy.)

(signed) *V. W. Vanderstraaten*, Register.

Colombo, the 17th day of May, 1804.

Present:—The Honourable Sir Codrington Edmund Carrington, Knight, Chief Justice, and the Honourable Edmund Henry Lushington, Puisne Justice.

(471.)

In the matter of Charles Douglas, an Ensign in His Majesty's Nineteenth Regiment of Foot.

Albert Henry Giesler is sworn to an affidavit in this case.

The

The said Albert Henry Giesler delivers in a petition of the said Charles Douglas, with the said affidavit annexed.

The said affidavit and petition are read and filed.

Ordered, that a mandate in the nature of a writ of habeas corpus do issue, directed to John Willson, Esquire, Town Major of Colombo, in whose custody the said Charles Douglas now is, to produce his body forthwith before this court; it appearing by the affidavit of the said Albert Henry Giesler, that the said Charles Douglas is in his custody.

The said John Wilson produces the body of the said Charles Douglas, pursuant to the warrant to him directed for that purpose.

It is ordered that the said Charles Douglas do stand discharged.

(True Copy.)

(signed)

V. W. Vanderstraaten,

Register.

(True Copies.)

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Enclosure (C)—N<sup>o</sup> 1.

Mutual, Saturday Night, 10th Jan. 1824.

May it please Your Excellency:—

Sir,

AT the hazard of being considered as intruding my opinion, I venture to submit the following remarks to your Excellency's consideration.

I think I should be neglecting my duty, if, when the liberty and, as it is said, the life of a British subject is at stake, with all the possible consequences that may arise, I did not, as the law officer appointed by the Crown, tender to your Excellency the respectful representation of my opinion, in a written shape, on the case of John Rossier.

The facts of the case I understand to be these:—John Rossier was taken out of the ship Madras, then lying in the roads of Colombo, and detained in military custody, in the Fort of Colombo under the fort adjutant, and thereby prevented from continuing his voyage in the ship Madras, which has since sailed for England.

His apprehension and detention took place by your Excellency's command, upon a representation made by the government of Fort William, that a person of such description was a deserter from the Hon. Company's Artillery, and the command was made, as I apprehend, without any reference to legal advice or opinion.

This person so apprehended and detained applies to the Supreme Court, appointed by the King's charter, and presided over by a Chief Justice, bearing the King's commission, for a writ of habeas corpus, according to the uniform practice: besides the precedent which occurred a few months ago under your Excellency's government, it appears that there are more numerous and long established precedents than I was aware of when I conversed with your Excellency yesterday.

As soon as I obtained information of the application being made to the court, I communicated it to your Excellency, though I had not the honour of being consulted on the occasion, requesting to know if you had any directions to give me on the subject.

I received your directions through a letter from the Deputy Secretary to Government, instructing me to deny in toto the right of the Supreme court to issue writs of habeas corpus in respect to persons detained under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor, no such power being vested by charter, or acknowledged by the laws of the island, &c. &c.

Though I stated my opinion to be contrary to this view of the question, yet I proceeded as the organ of government to argue against the right of the court to issue the writ in the present instance.

The court overruled my objections, and the writ was served upon the fort adjutant on Friday, that is yesterday, and the return to it was, upon an engagement made by me on your Excellency's authority, ordered to be postponed till Monday.

In the interval between Friday and Monday, your Excellency in council passes a regulation, the effect of which, if allowed to operate upon this case, will be to prevent this person from enjoying the fruits of his application, by which but for this regulation he would obtain the benefit of the court's judgment upon the legality of his detention, according to which judgment he would either be remanded into custody or discharged, and enabled to pursue his voyage in the ship *Alexander* now in the roads bound for England.

It is currently reported that this person's life is in danger; and it is also reported, that if he die, his death will be mainly attributable to the interruption of his voyage, occasioned by his forcible detention here.

I think it right to submit to your Excellency whether it is not most important to have this point ascertained from his medical attendant, and if this be the case, if *Rossier's* life has been endangered by the detention he has already experienced, if his death will be accelerated by his further detention, I am sure I need not point out how essential it may be to your Excellency's own satisfaction, to the justification of your own conduct, and the vindication of your character, to be well assured that the course of proceeding against this person is legal and defensible.

If the man, for instance, had died before his application for the writ of *habeas corpus*, and it appeared that his death had been accelerated by his detention here, a fearful question would have arisen upon the legality of that detention.

Or suppose that the man should still die, and his death appear to be accelerated by the interruption continued to be opposed to his proceeding on his voyage, what a complexion would the case wear, if his application to have the merits of his case decided by the highest legal tribunal in the island should be defeated by the regulation of to-day,—a regulation upon which, in obedience to your Excellency's directions, I this day submitted my opinion, as being so repugnant to the principles of the English law, and so subversive of the inalienable rights which British subjects are entitled to claim wherever the King's courts of justice exist, that I could not help considering it as beyond the power of any Governor to enact, and I still think it would be unsafe for any Governor to act upon its authority. I say this, because by this regulation a Governor might confine British subjects as long as he pleased, and in what custody he pleased, without allowing the persons so confined the right of appealing to the laws for his deliverance or condemnation.

I did not, nor do I now mean to contend that a temporary regulation of similar import, founded upon an emergency, would be open to the same objection, because such temporary enactment would not be inconsistent with the principles of English law; but a permanent regulation depriving British subjects of those rights which are inalienable from them except by Act of Parliament, cannot, in my opinion, stand good in law.

But it is not my present purpose to consider this regulation, which it has pleased your Excellency to enact, and to which we are all bound to submit so long as it remains unrepealed.

My only object is still to submit, whether your Excellency thinks it right to let it operate upon the present case.

To legislate against a particular individual, particularly against such an individual, if it be true that his life depends upon the speedy decision of his case, would appear to me to be contrary to the first principles upon which all legislation ought to be founded. Might it not, nay, would it not with reason be said, that such a regulation could not be founded on public considerations, but must be dictated by feelings of enmity against the individual in question.

I do not mean to impute any such feelings, I am convinced no such feeling ever actuated your Excellency; but I think I ought to submit to your Excellency, whether

whether this would not be a legitimate inference from such a regulation, so timed, if allowed to operate upon Rossier's case.

If, as I believe, the regulation is founded on your view of the public interest, the public interest is little concerned in the issue of any individual case, and is sufficiently secured by the impossibility of any future recurrence of the same application being successful, so long as this regulation remains in force.

If the regulation must operate, let its operation at least be prospective; such an application as Rossier's was never, as far as I can learn, refused before. Does your Excellency think it right that the effect of it shall be defeated now, by an *ex-post facto* law, enacted for the very purpose of defeating it, while the enactment seems to confess that the detention cannot be justified on legal grounds, by preventing the Supreme Court of Judicature from investigating the merits of the case, and pronouncing its judgment upon it?

To me it would appear of much lighter consequence, in a public point of view, that a thousand deserters should escape, than that a precedent should be established for so dangerous a species of legislation, namely, legislating to meet the exigencies of a pending case.

If you will allow me then to offer my honest and conscientious opinion, it is, that having secured the future consequences you will still allow Rossier to reap the benefit of the appeal he has made to the laws.

Having thus given my opinion, I feel I have done my duty, and it will be for your Excellency to decide what consideration it is entitled to.

If however you should determine that the regulation shall apply to this case; if the return of the writ should be a warrant under your hand and seal, authorizing the detention, and stopping the further process of the court, I feel that some inquiry may take place with respect to my conduct in this matter, and that the court may consider this enactment, especially if it is supposed to originate in my advice or suggestion, as a departure, on my part, from the engagement made by me in court on Friday, from which there was a general understanding that things were to remain in *statu quo* till Monday.

Your Excellency will, I trust, do me the justice to remember, that amongst other objections offered by me in the hope of inducing you to pause before this regulation should be passed, I urged that the court might, and probably would consider it as a departure from the spirit of the engagement made by me on the part of government on Friday.

If I am appealed to in court to account for my conduct in this transaction, I shall feel myself bound to state, in my own justification, that there has been no departure on my part from the engagement above alluded to, and that in fact I did urge against the enactment of this regulation, that the court might, and probably would, consider it as a departure from such engagement.

I confess it would be a great satisfaction to my mind, and I should feel myself much obliged if your Excellency would cause me to be furnished with a single line to confirm the truth of this statement.

I have written these pages in great haste, the time does not admit of delay, and I have felt it impossible to sleep till I had discharged my mind on the subject.

I hope I have said nothing that can give your Excellency offence. I am sure I am unconscious of any intention to do so.

All that is done on the present occasion may become the subject of much future discussion; and I should feel dissatisfied with myself, if on such an occasion I did not endeavour, though I fear very inadequately, to lay my opinion fully before you, with the reasons upon which it is founded.

I shall hold myself in readiness all to-morrow, and till nine o'clock on Monday morning, to attend any summons, if your Excellency should signify a wish to see me again on this subject.

The hour fixed for the return is, I believe, nine o'clock on Monday morning.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) Henry Matthews,  
Advocate Fiscal.

(True Copy.)  
(signed)

Geo. Lusignan,  
Dep. Sec. Gov.



## Enclosure (D.)—N° 1.

Sir,

Colombo, January 11th, 1824.

Your letter dated last night only was put into my hands at one to day, as I was coming from church.

I shall first reply to the latter part, because, as you apprehend, you may be charged by the court to-morrow with having departed from your undertaking on Friday on the part of government, in the case of Rossier; it is right I should put you in possession of a document, to show what my understanding of the engagement by government was, viz. not to move Rossier out of the jurisdiction of the court; but in respect to the adoption of measures for supporting my authority for arresting him, I never considered it for a moment trammelled by that engagement.

I have now to acquaint you, that having by the regulation of yesterday established, as far as my powers enabled me to do, what I have always considered the rights of the Governor on this subject, I did immediately turn my attention to the individual case which gave rise to the discussion respecting these rights. Was Rossier in health he must have been sent back to Calcutta to be tried under the military jurisdiction of that presidency; as he is not in health, and a voyage to sea is considered necessary for his recovery, I shall deal with him as I would with any other person under military authority, and shall allow him to proceed to England in the ship Alexander, and on his arrival his identity can be easily ascertained, and he will be equally as here subject to military law; this I shall take upon myself, and acquaint the Bengal Government accordingly; and I have already (yesterday) so informed Rossier through the staff officer.

In giving you this information with the view of allaying your feelings, which you state to have been so much excited in respect to Rossier, I hope you will fully understand that it was not from any apprehension of dangerous responsibility that I thus act, but upon the same motives which I know to have governed me throughout, a strict and conscientious discharge of my public duty, without admitting the intervention of private feeling to bias me.

I have the honour, &c.

*James Campbell.*

The staff officer will attend the Supreme Court to-morrow, with a return to the mandate in terms of the regulation; any informality in which return you will be so good as amend.

(True Copy.)

(signed)

*Geo. Lusignan,*

Dep. Sec. Gov.

Henry Matthews, Esq. H. M. Advocate Fiscal.

## Enclosure (E.)—N° 1.

The King v. John Daniel Rossier.

Supreme Court of Judicature, Colombo,

January 12th, 1824.

Chief Justice,

AFTER hearing the regulation just read the court might be well excused in pausing before it proceeded in this case. It is obvious that we tread upon ground which "craves wary walking," and that caution is our best security; and when I have reason to know that even our social intercourse is not privileged from exposure, and that misrepresentation and mistatements of our private conversation are not received with the scorn and contempt which they deserve, it behoves me that my public conduct, criticised as it ought to be, should be most particularly guarded and circumspect; for this reason, and because I would deprive those who can descend to the meanness of tale-bearing of any necessity for drawing upon their fancy, and of every opportunity for exercising their malice, I have reduced to writing the judgment which I am about to pronounce, and that writing shall be lodged with the Registrar, who is empowered to allow copies of it to any person who shall choose to apply.

When

When on Friday last, upon the application of a British subject, stating that he had been taken out of a ship in Colombo roads, in which he was a passenger, and that he was illegally detained in custody, this court issued in the usual course a writ of habeas corpus commanding the magistrate who had arrested him to bring him before the court to explain the cause of his detention; when a proceeding so ordinary took place, the court certainly did not suppose that the exercise of a right in long established practice would have been now disputed; but as the cause of detention which might be suggested in the return would probably occasion some discussion, the return was directed to be made at the Judge's chambers in the fort, where all the parties were at hand, and to give an opportunity to His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal, who stated his wishes to communicate with government on the subject, a late hour of the day was appointed for receiving it.

At the Judge's chambers in the fort appeared the sitting magistrate, who returned that "he had not the person in his custody;" but to all the questions of the court he declined giving any information of the custody in which he really was, further than that he was, he *believed*, in military custody. How far the magistrate may feel this conduct to have been suitable to himself I cannot pretend to judge; but as he had been the very person to arrest the prisoner, and must have known what he did with him, it struck the court as not being a very open and direct course of proceeding.

The fort constable, in whose house the prisoner was alleged to be, was then examined upon oath, and it was not until after many questions that the fact was extorted from him, that the prisoner was really in the custody of the fort adjutant.

The court being about to direct the writ to the fort adjutant, His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal appeared to oppose the direction of the writ to any military person whatever, relying upon the 82d clause of the charter, which seems to restrict the issue of this writ to any other than magistrates and peace officers; this he did by arguing very ably, but I am glad to believe very *unwillingly* upon the words of the clause.

The Judge thus suddenly called upon, perfectly recollecting that the uniform practice had been to issue such writs to military persons, and bringing particularly to mind the case of Ensign Douglas, discharged from military custody by Sir Edmund Carrington and Mr. Lushington, could not believe that the court did not possess the power, and turning over the charter, he saw that the powers of a Court of Equity were given to the Supreme Court, and he knew that the Chancery had at common law a right of issuing writs of habeas corpus; this occurred to him to have been the probable ground upon which former Judges had acted, and upon this ground he decided for issuing the writ.

The Advocate Fiscal then desiring time to communicate with government, and to prepare a return, the court, upon that gentleman's undertaking on behalf of government that nothing should be done in the interval to change the state of the *case*, allowed him until Monday for the purpose.

The decision of the court in favour of the right to issue the writ was strongly fortified on looking at the precedents.

In the case of Ensign Douglas, decided May 17th, 1804, the writ and return are unfortunately *missing* from the records, but the court minutes state the proceedings; and by an affidavit filed by that gentleman himself, the case is fully detailed and elucidated. General Wemyss, the Lieutenant Governor and Commander of the Forces in this island, amongst other *extraordinary* acts, had thought fit to arrest Mr. Douglas at Taffnapatam, and to march him under a military guard to Colombo; there he was detained in custody of the fort adjutant (Wilson): he sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and was, on the return not stating sufficient legal ground for his detention, discharged.

Did this case stand alone, decided as it was by Sir Edmund Carrington, who framed the charter, and Mr. Lushington, one of the most cautious and conscientious of Judges, it might be sufficient to sustain the opinion pronounced on Friday last, that the court had a right to issue the writ to military persons; but on

looking into the records I further find the following writs of habeas corpus, directed to fort adjutants to bring up persons in military custody :

Note by the Lieut. Governor :

These men, excepting the last, were sent before the Supreme Court, to have orders made for their transportation under sentences of general courts martial.

The last man was sent, not being under detention of government, but to be tried by a court martial.

1812, October 27,	in the case of John Jones, 19th regiment.
1814, June 22	- - - James Douglas, 73d ditto.
1815, — 2	- - - Acdeen, 1st Ceylon ditto.
1816, March 28	- - - {Coope Sudien, } Malay ditto.
	{Payen & Amat, }
1817, June 5	- - - Absolom, 1st Ceylon ditto.

and on the third of November last, Pallige Whattegay.

Samuel Appoo of the armed Lascorqu Corps.

In this last case the writ was directed to the officer commanding the Malay guard room.

With such a stream of precedents the court could not but be satisfied as to the decision it had made; and indeed it will appear that the objection has been in effect abandoned by authority.

The undertaking on the part of the Advocate Fiscal still pending, in the interval between Friday and Monday it has pleased the Lieutenant Governor to enact the regulation now before us.

I cannot bring myself to believe that His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal was in anywise a party to this total change of the situation of the case; I know too well his high, and I will venture to say, warm feelings where honour is concerned, to suppose it for a moment, if there has been a *breach* of the engagement, it was not a breach committed by him.

To this regulation it is our duty to submit; it emanates from a competent legislative authority; and whatever may be our feelings upon the subject, we have no choice but to act under it, as long as it is permitted to remain in force.

By this regulation the objection to the power of the court to issue a writ of habeas corpus is abandoned; on the contrary, as far as it goes it admits and acknowledges that power, and affirms the decision of the court.

But it deprives the court of all right of inquiring into the cause of any person being so detained, whom the Governor, the Secretary, or the Deputy Secretary, by his authority may have ordered to be imprisoned. It excludes the court from even a sight of the person so imprisoned, and its operation extends to every human being in this island, or even on board a ship in its roads or harbours.

It would ill become a Judge to make observations upon the spirit of any act of the legislature. I may feel that I am myself, as well as the poorest subject in this island, liable to its operation; I may feel that this regulation places Ceylon in the situation of being the only part of His Majesty's dominions in which any thing like such an enactment prevails; but I must acknowledge the power of the Governor to make such or any other regulation whatever.

Yet human power may find a limitation when it seeks to operate upon the mind; and when this regulation undertakes to declare THAT to have been the law of this island, which the Chief Justice, representing the Supreme Court, which His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal, his *own law officer* (which the whole stream of precedents, and which the uniform usage of the Supreme Court declare *not* to have been the law) it is no irreverence even of his high authority to suppose that it may fail of convincing the understanding.

It is not that such a regulation impends over me as well as every other subject in the island; it is not the possible case of a bad governor; a tremendous use might be made of its power, that I abstain from making any observations. I trust that if personal danger only were to be encountered, I should not fail in my duty; but it is because I bow to the authority of my Sovereign, thus as, I trust, temporarily exercised by his delegate, that I say this return is supported by the regulation; that this regulation is the law of Ceylon; that we have no right to inquire why this British subject is deprived of his liberty—and that the court is reduced to the heart-breaking necessity of saying that His Majesty's writ of habeas corpus is of no effect.

(True Copy.)

Geo. Lusignan,  
Dep. Sec. Govt.

— N<sup>o</sup> 2. —

King's House Colombo, February 12th, 1824.

My Lord,

REFERRING to Sir James Campbell's dispatch, N<sup>o</sup>. 53 of the 14th ultimo, I beg leave to report to your Lordship that John Rossier, whom it was found necessary to detain, the ship Alexander, in which it had been intended by the late Lieutenant Governor he should be sent to England, not having room to accommodate him in his precarious state of health, died in hospital here this morning.

I have the honour, &c.

*E<sup>d</sup> Barnes.*

Rt. Hon. Earl Bathurst, K. G.

— N<sup>o</sup> 3. —

EXTRACT of a Letter from Sir *Hardinge Gifford*, Knt. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Colombo, to the Right honourable Earl *Bathurst*, K. G. dated Colombo; January 14th, 1824.

“ WITH no slight apprehension that this mode of addressing your Lordship may be irregular, I have only to offer in excuse the irresistible feeling upon my mind that the communication I am about to make is demanded of me by my duty to my Sovereign, and by the high office with which he has been graciously pleased to invest me.

“ It is, my Lord, to convey my earnest entreaty to your Lordship, that you would take an early opportunity of bringing under the notice of His Majesty a regulation passed by Lieutenant Governor Campbell on Saturday last, and now in operation as the law of Ceylon.

“ By that regulation your Lordship will perceive, that with respect to every person in this island, His Majesty's writ of habeas corpus issuing from His Supreme Court, is rendered powerless at the pleasure of the Governor.

“ The terror which this tremendous change in their condition has occasioned amongst His Majesty's subjects of Ceylon will probably not be reported to your Lordship; the state of the island will easily account for this; the British and European subjects here almost universally hold their means of existence at the will of the Governor; their liberty is now at his complete disposal; a murmur will therefore not be heard from them which it might be possible to trace back to its source; and the natives are too deeply imbued with reverence for authority to suppose that they have a right to think upon such matters.

“ Your Lordship will see that this is no question of disputed law; it is the enactment of a new provision to render void the operation of the law; to issue the writ of habeas corpus has, by a long course of precedents, been established as the right of the Supreme Court; by this very regulation it is acknowledged, but that of the Governor to render that writ of no effect is declared to have been *always* the law of this island; and however extraordinary it may appear to your Lordship, this has been asserted in defiance of a whole stream of precedents produced and stated; of the opinion of the Chief Justice, and even of His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal, the person appointed by our Sovereign to assist the Governor with his advice upon legal subjects.

“ I feel the more confident in the belief that His Majesty never could have intended the exercise of such a power in the Governor, when I find that the utmost authority over the King's subjects, (without the intervention of a court of justice) which has been committed to that officer, is that of sending dangerous persons out of the island; and so cautious have British feelings been of entrenching unnecessarily on personal liberty, that it has lately been decided at Calcutta, where a like authority exists, that the previous imprisonment which would seem to be unavoidably necessary to effect such a regulation, should not be extended a

moment beyond what was inevitable. It is certain that His Majesty's subjects in Ceylon have not the protection of such a statute as those of the rest of India enjoy, but they trust that they have an equal security in the paternal vigilance of their Sovereign.

"Feeling, my Lord, that this matter is too plain to require further comment to a nobleman of British feelings, and of a name illustrious in the history of British law, I shall not otherwise presume to trespass upon your time, than most anxiously to repeat my humble prayer to our Most Gracious Sovereign, that he will take this matter into His consideration, and do that which he shall deem to be justice to nearly a million of His Majesty's most peaceable and submissive subjects."

— N<sup>o</sup> 4. —

EXTRACT of a Despatch from the Right honourable Earl *Bathurst*, K. G. to Lieutenant General Sir *Edward Barnes*, K. C. B. dated Downing-Street, 8th July 1824.

"I HAVE received and laid before the King Sir James Campbell's despatch, N<sup>o</sup> 53, of the 14th January last, reporting the circumstances attending the arrest and committal of a deserter from the East India Company's army, named 'John Rossier,' who had arrived at Ceylon on board a private trader, and for whose subsequent detention Sir James Campbell had deemed it expedient (application having been made to the Supreme Court of Ceylon for a mandate, in the nature of a writ of habeas corpus, to bring up his body,) to promulgate a law, or as it is termed a 'government regulation,' enacting 'that it was, is, and shall be lawful to any officer, civil or military, or other person in whose custody or keeping any person or persons may be, under orders from the Governor, or in his absence the Lieutenant Governor of this island, signified to him in writing under the hand of such Governor or Lieutenant Governor, or by the signature of the Chief or Deputy Secretary to Government, by authority of the said Governor or Lieutenant Governor, to certify a copy of such order as the authority under which such person or persons is, are or may be detained in his custody, in return to any process of any court, calling on him to produce the said person or persons, or to show the authority for the detention of such person or persons; and such return shall be and is hereby declared to be a sufficient return by every court within this island, and as barring every other proceeding of such court in respect to such person or persons upon such process.' Under the Act Geo. IV. c. 81, intituled, 'An Act to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India Company; and to authorize soldiers and sailors in the East Indies to send and receive letters at a reduced rate of postage.' The sitting magistrate had clearly the same authority to arrest and commit a deserter from the service of the East India Company, as he has to arrest and commit a deserter from the King's forces, subject to the same restrictions as those provided for in the respective Mutiny Acts; and it was the duty of the Advocate Fiscal, as the law adviser of the Governor, to have advised the Lieutenant Governor as to the manner in which this authority should have been exercised; instead of doing this, by giving it as his opinion that there existed no authority to apprehend deserters from the army of the East India Company, he created a difficulty which did not in law exist, and he has therefore made himself in a considerable degree responsible for the measures hastily adopted by the Lieutenant Governor in consequence of this erroneous opinion delivered to him by the Fiscal.

"I am commanded by His Majesty to signify to you that he disapproves of the measures adopted by the Lieutenant Governor on this occasion; and you will lose no time in revoking the regulation N<sup>o</sup> 1, passed on the 10th January 1824, 'for removing all doubts respecting the rights of the Governor of this island to arrest and detain in custody any person or persons within the same.'"

N° 5.

EXTRACT of a Despatch from Lieut.-General Sir *Edward Barnes*, K. C. B. to Right honourable Earl *Bathurst*, K. G. dated King's House, Colombo, August 10th, 1824.

IN reference to the report by Sir James Campbell, of his proceedings in the case of gunner John Rossier of the Bengal Artillery, I think it right to put your Lordship in possession of the correspondence which has taken place since that event with the government of Fort William, as it will show the importance which that government have attached to the arrest of Rossier, as being a deserter from the Company's service, and the evidence there is of his having been a soldier regularly enlisted, and never discharged from the service he engaged in, although not actually doing duty as a gunner, being employed in the medical department from which he deserted.

Enclosure (A.)—N° 5.

To the Deputy Secretary to Government at Ceylon.—Military Department.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches under dates the 7th and 15th of January last, relative to gunner John Rossier, of the Bengal Artillery, and to express the regret of the supreme government of India, that the man should have been allowed to return to Europe under all the circumstances of the case. It does not appear even from the report of the Board of Medical Officers, that they deemed his return to the climate of England advisable, as one "subject to vicissitudes" in an infinitely greater degree than Bengal, but advised "a sea voyage of long duration."

The benefit of example is lost, as the man is unquestionably a deserter, and his assertion that he had never enlisted was obviously intended to further his escape, for such could not have been set up here; his regular attestation of enlistment being lodged in the office of the Town Major.

I am, &c.

(signed)

*William Casement*, Lieut.-Col.  
Secy to Govt Mil' Dep.

Fort William, 12th February 1824.

Enclosure (B.)—N° 5.

EXTRACT of a Despatch from Lieut.-General Sir *Edward Barnes*, K. C. B. to the Right honourable Lord *Amherst*, Governor General at Fort William, dated King's House, Colombo, 15th March 1824.

A LETTER addressed to the Deputy Secretary of this government, by the Secretary to Government in the Military Department at Fort William, under date the 12th February last, relating to the case of gunner Rossier of the East India Company's service, having been laid before me, in which a censure is passed on the acts of this government; which I do not consider it is either liable to receive through such a channel, or to merit in the case in question, I have felt it my duty to address your Lordship in council on this subject; and, although all the transactions relative to Rossier had drawn nearly to a conclusion before my arrival, and no interference became necessary on my part but to order the man on shore after he had been embarked, to alleviate his sufferings from extreme ill health, that he might end his days (which from every report made to me could be but very few) in as much peace as circumstances would admit, to take a short retrospective view of this man's case, as far as regards the intention of sending him to England.

It was represented to Major General Sir James Campbell that he was in a most dangerous state of health. It became necessary for him then to ascertain, by referring the matter to a Medical Board, what it would be most advisable to do with him; and you will be pleased to observe that Sir James Campbell was placed in an extremely delicate situation, as he had acted in the apprehension of this man entirely on his own responsibility, and contrary to the advice of the law officer of the Crown, and as it would appear abundantly evident, contrary to the opinion of the Chief Justice. He (Sir James Campbell) had, therefore, not only the responsibility as to the legality of the arrest of gunner Rössier on his shoulders (without any person being here present to identify and swear him in before a magistrate as a deserter,) but also the responsibility of dealing with the man, considering the extreme dangerous state of health which he was in, according to the dictates of humanity, without losing sight of the ends of justice.

He therefore decided upon what the Medical Board evidently most inclined to; and I must further observe, that from the nature of Rössier's case, it was not very easy for the Board to say what could best be done with a dying man; and the subsequent event of his death in a month after the Medical Board sat, but too well confirms the opinion they entertained of his dangerous state.

Your Lordship must be too well aware of the manner in which subjects of this nature are apt to be brought before the public, not to enter fully into Sir James Campbell's feelings; and I must confess and trust that your Lordship will agree with me, that after all the trouble, anxiety, and responsibility that the case in question has caused to Sir James Campbell, and is still likely to cause him, it is not a little hard that so censorious a letter should have been applied to his conduct.

It will be proper that I should not conclude without apprising your Lordship that the case of Rössier created a great sensation here, and gave rise to a dispute between the Government and the Supreme Court, the subject of which has become a matter of reference to England.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. Barnes.*

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Enclosure (C.)—N° 5.

Sir,

Fort William, 25 March 1824.

N° 504.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Deputy Secretary's letter of the 17 ultimo, with a copy of the communication to Mr. Secretary Dart in London, in which it is observed, that "Sir James Campbell would be glad to learn the result of the inquiry as to Rössier having been an enlisted soldier."

The Right hon. the Governor General in council conceiving that an official copy of that person's attestation may be acceptable to his Excellency the Governor, directs me to transmit the enclosed.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Wm. Casement, Lt. Col.*  
Secy to Gov. Mil<sup>y</sup> Dep<sup>t</sup>.

To the Chief Secretary to Gov<sup>t</sup> at Ceylon.

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Enclosure (D.)—N° 5.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S INFANTRY.

Attestation for a limited period.

I, *John Rössier*, do make oath, that I am, or have been a clerk; and to the best of my knowledge and belief was born in the parish of St. Hilliers in the county of Hants, and that I am of the age of twenty-one years; that I do not belong to the militia, or to any regiment in His Majesty's service, or to His Majesty's navy or marines; and that I will serve the United Company of Merchants  
of

of England trading to the East Indies, for the period of twelve years, provided the said United Company should for so long require my service.

Sworn before me at Great Marlborough } Recruit (signed) *John Rossier*.  
 Street this twelfth day of April, one }  
 thousand eight hundred and twenty. } Witness (signed) *Jno. Fellows*, Serjt.  
 (signed) *H. M. Dyer*.

Middlesex } I, Henry Moreton Dyer, esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the  
 to wit. } peace of the said county, do hereby certify, that John Rossier appeared to be twenty-one years of age, and that he had no rupture, and was not troubled with fits, and was no ways disabled by lameness, deafness or otherwise, but had the perfect use of his limbs and hearing, and was not an apprentice; and acknowledged that he had voluntarily enlisted himself for the bounty of two pounds eight shillings and sixpence, to serve the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and did engage to serve for the period of twelve years: and I do hereby certify, that in my presence the third and fourth articles of the second section, and first article of the sixth section of the articles of war against mutiny and desertion were read over to him, and he took the oath of fidelity mentioned in act of the fiftieth year of his late Majesty, and also the oath above set forth; and that he received the sum of one shilling on being attested; and that I have given to the said John Rossier a duplicate of which certificate signed with my name.

(signed) *H. M. Dyer*.  
 Signature of the Magistrate.

Surgeon's Certificate.

I HAVE examined the above recruit, and find him clear of all impediments in body and limbs, which might be detrimental to his serving in the Honourable East India Company's Infantry.

(signed) *Jno Murray*,  
 Surgeon of the Forces.

Notice.

\* ANY man who is enrolled in the militia, and who, upon offering to enlist into the army, denies that he belongs to the militia, is liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to be committed to prison six months, over and above any other penalty or punishment which he may thereby incur for obtaining money under false pretences.

\* See the Act of the 42d Geo. 3, c. 90, sec. 64

Declaration of the Recruit.

I, *John Rossier*, do hereby acknowledge that the above notice has been read to me; and that I was strictly questioned by Captain Murray, whether I did or did not belong to the militia; and that I answered I did not, I also hereby declare, that I did not then, and do not now, belong to the militia.

(signed) *John Rossier*. {Signature of the  
 Recruit.

Signed in my presence,

(signed) *H. M. Dyer*,  
 Justice of the Peace.

Oath of Allegiance.

I, *John Rossier*, being enlisted to serve in the Infantry of the East India Company do swear, that I will bear true allegiance to our Sovereign Lord King George; and that I will, as in duty bound, defend him in His person, crown, and dignity, against all his enemies; and I swear that I will also be true to the said United Company, and will duly obey all their orders, and the orders of their generals and officers who shall be lawfully set over me.

(signed) *John Rossier*.



Here are inserted the articles of war alluded to in the certificate of the magistrate; viz.—

3d and 4th articles, 6th section	- -	Mutiny and sedition.
1st article, 6th section	- -	Desertion.

Name - - - John Rossier.	
Date - - - 12th April.	(signed) <i>J. Vaughan</i> , L' Col. Town Major.
I hereby certify that the above named John Rossier was enlisted at London, on the 10th day of April 1820, by Serjeant <i>Jones</i> . Signature of Officer. (signed) <i>T. Murray</i> , Cap'.	(True Copy.)
Intermediately approved at London, April 13th, 1820. (signed) <i>A. M'Donald</i> , L' Col.	

Enclosure (E.)—N° 5.

EXTRACT of a Despatch from the Right honourable the Governor General and Council of India, addressed to his Excellency Lieut.-General Sir *Edward Barnes*, K. C. B. dated Fort William, April 8th, 1824.

Military Department.

Military  
Department.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 15th ultimo, and regret to find that you give to our military Secretary's letter, to the address of the Deputy Secretary of government at Ceylon, under date the 12th February last, an interpretation never intended by us.

2d. The expression of our regret that Rossier was to be permitted to proceed to England was not intended to imply more than its literal meaning; and that regret arose from what is stated in the 2d paragraph, viz. that the benefit of example would be lost.

3d. In order to your Excellency's better understanding the necessity of example in such cases, as referable to Bengal, it may be proper to acquaint you, that at this presidency many soldiers are lent to departments, as Rossier was to that of the Dispensary; and we considered that his successful escape out of the country, under circumstances of a peculiar nature which characterized his desertion, would be attended with great inconvenience.

4th. We entirely agree in opinion with your Excellency as to the vexatious manner in which such subjects are occasionally brought before the public; but with advertence to the case in question, no such thing was anticipated at the period of our Secretary's address to Ceylon. His letter is of a date nearly a month prior to that in which the difference between the Ceylon government and the Supreme Court became known here through the medium of the public newspapers; any trouble or anxiety which Sir James Campbell may have felt on that occasion was consequently entirely unknown to us; and it can be hardly necessary to say, that to have advertently authorized any thing which could add to his Excellency's anxiety could never have been in our thoughts.

5th. As a proof of this we beg to refer your Excellency to our Secretary's letter N° 504 of the 25th ult.; where you will observe, that, on it appearing in the copy of a communication made from Ceylon to Mr. Secretary Dart, at the India House, that Sir James Campbell would be glad to learn the result of the inquiry to be made in London, whether or not Rossier was an enlisted soldier, an official  
copy

copy of that person's attestation was immediately forwarded to Ceylon, although no direct address had been made to Bengal to that end, under the consideration that such might be acceptable.

“ From this explanation, we apprehend that your Excellency will be satisfied that no censure was intended on the government of Ceylon.”

— N° 6. —

*John Rossier* alias *John Daniel Rossier*, late of Calcutta, a compounder of medicines, but arrested by the Ceylon government on the application of the government of Fort William, by whom he is certified to be a gunner, and a deserter from the Bengal Artillery; who being sworn, is put the following questions, and to which he deposeseth as follows :

<i>Question.</i>	<i>Answer.</i>
Have you been treated with humanity and kindness by the staff officer who has had you in charge?	} Yes; I have.
Have you received generally that sustenance, comfort, and accommodation which your state of health required, as far as they could be procured for you?	} Yes; I have.
Have you received regular medical attendance, and such assistance in that particular, as your case might require, and from whom?	} I have received every medical attendance and assistance in that particular from Dr. Farrell.
Have you been daily visited by the staff officer who has had you in charge; and has he at these visits desired to know your wants and wishes?	} Yes; with the exception of one day; and he has been very kind to me.
Have these been supplied to you as far as they were practicable or procurable?	} What I wanted was supplied.
Have you any complaint to allege against the Ceylon government, or against any individual connected with it, as touching your treatment since your arrest?	} No.

So help me GOD;  
(signed) *John D. Rossier.*

Sworn at Colombo, this 23d day of January 1824, before me,  
(signed) *E. Bletterman,*  
Justice of the Peace for Colombo.

*N. B.* One day alluded to in the affidavit, the staff officer was confined to his house by sickness.

TREATY OF GHENT. (SLAVES.)

Copy of a LETTER from the Under Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Treasury, with its Enclosures, relating to the Claims of *American Citizens* upon *Great Britain*, under the Treaty of *Ghent* and Convention of *St. Petersburg*, for *SLAVES* and Property captured during the War.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, }  
2d May 1825.

J. C. HERRIES.

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Foreign Office, April 30th, 1825.

SIR,

I AM directed, by Mr. Secretary Canning, to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, Extracts from two Despatches, with copies of their Enclosures, received from Mr. Jackson, His Majesty's Commissioner at Washington, under the Convention signed at St. Petersburg, on the 12th July 1822, for carrying into effect the 1st Article of the Treaty of Ghent. Sept. 14th, 1824.  
Dec 15th, 1824.

These papers contain a statement of the amount, and nature of the averages agreed upon by the Board, as compensation for the Slaves for whom indemnification may be granted under the Convention: and also a copy of the Definitive List of the Claims delivered in by the American Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

J. C. Herries, Esq.

(signed) *Joseph Planta, jun.*

&c. &c. &c.

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Extract of a Despatch from Mr. Jackson to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Washington, September 14th, 1824.

“ I have the honour to transmit to you a certified Extract from the Journal of the Board, by which you will see both the amount and the nature of the averages which have been definitely fixed and agreed upon between the British and American Commissioners.”

Saturday, September 11th, 1824.

THE Board having conjointly examined the testimony which was laid before them, under the authority of the President of the United States, and such other testimony as has been produced pursuant to the Convention, going to prove the true value of Slaves at the period of the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Ghent,

## CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

Ghent, and having conferred thereon, they unanimously agreed upon, and fixed the following averages, to be allowed as compensation for each and every Slave, for whom indemnification may be due under the Convention; as follows, (that is to say)

For all slaves taken from the State of Louisiana	-	Five hundred and eighty dollars.
For all those taken from the States of Alabama,	}	Three hundred and ninety dollars.
Georgia and South Carolina		
For all those taken from the States of Virginia,	}	Two hundred and eighty dollars.
Maryland, and all other States not named as above		

A correct Extract from the Journal of the Commissioners under the St. Petersburg Convention.

(signed) *James Baker*, Secretary.

Washington, 13th September 1824.

Extract of a Despatch from Mr. Jackson to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Washington, December 15th, 1824.

“ I have now the honour to inform you of the re-assembling of the Board pursuant to adjournment, on the 8th instant, and to enclose the copy of a letter received three days afterwards from the Secretary of State, transmitting the definitive list, beginning with Maryland, and going South to Louisiana, an abstract of which I have also the honour to subjoin.”

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Adams to the British and American Commissioners, dated Washington, December 9, 1824.

“ I have the honour to transmit to you, agreeable to the Third Article of the St. Petersburg Convention, and in consequence of the information in your letter of the 13th of September last, that you had fixed upon the average value of Slaves, a definitive list of the Slaves, and other private property, for which the citizens of the United States claim indemnification, which list is made up of several distinct abstracts for the respective States and Districts where the losses are stated to have been sustained.”

FOR SLAVES AND PROPERTY CAPTURED.

3

Total Number of Claims for SLAVES and PROPERTY, as stated in the Definitive List.

			Dollars.	cents.	£.	stg.	s.	d.
Maryland, for	Slaves	717	201,750	-	45,393	15	-	-
D°	Claims for Property	67	66,630	22	14,991	16	-	-
Virginia, for	Slaves	1,722	487,059	84 $\frac{2}{3}$	109,588	9	-	-
D°	Claims for Property	87	39,935	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,985	9	6	-
South Carolina, for	Slaves	8	2,850	-	641	5	-	-
D°	Claims for Property	none	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia, for	Slaves	833	436,705	-	98,258	12	6	-
D°	Claims for Property	47	147,474	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	33,181	14	-	-
Louisiana, for	Slaves	263	236,100	-	53,122	10	-	-
D°	Claims for Property	none	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi, for	Slaves	22	11,200	-	2,520	-	-	-
D°	Claims for Property	none	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware, for	Slaves	2	no value fixed.	-	-	-	-	-
D°	Claims for Property	2	250	-	56	5	-	-
Alabama, for	Slaves	31	9,600	-	2,160	-	-	-
D°	Claims for Property	none	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine, for	Slaves	none	-	-	-	-	-	-
D°	Claims for Property	3	7,434	-	1,672	10	-	-
Town of Alexandria, and District of Columbia, for	Slaves	3	1,100	-	247	10	-	-
D°	Claims for Property	39	42,263	86	9,509	10	-	-
		3,846	1,690,352	61 $\frac{2}{3}$	380,329	6	-	-

## CLAIMS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

## TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS FOR SLAVES.

		<i>Dollars. cents.</i>	<i>£. stg. s. d.</i>
Maryland - - -	717	201,750 -	45,393 15 -
Virginia - - -	1,722	487,059 84 $\frac{2}{3}$	109,588 9 -
South Carolina - - -	8	2,850 -	641 5 -
Georgia - - -	833	436,705 -	98,258 12 6
Louisiana - - -	263	236,100 -	53,132 10 -
Mississippi - - -	22	11,200 -	2,520 - -
Delaware - - -	2	No value fixed.	- - -
Alabama - - -	31	9,600 -	2,160 - -
Maine - - -	None	-	-
Town of Alexandria and District of Columbia - }	3	1,100 -	247 10 -
	3,601	1,386,364 84 $\frac{2}{3}$	311,932 1 6

## TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS FOR PROPERTY.

		<i>Dollars. cents.</i>	<i>£. stg. s. d.</i>
Maryland - - -	67	66,630 22	14,991 16 -
Virginia - - -	87	39,935 50 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,985 9 6
South Carolina - - -	None	-	-
Georgia - - -	47	147,474 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	33,181 14 -
Louisiana - - -	None	-	-
Mississippi - - -	None	-	-
Delaware - - -	2	250 -	56 5 -
Alabama - - -	None	-	-
Maine - - -	3	7,434 -	1,672 10 -
Town of Alexandria and District of Columbia - }	39	42,263 86	9,509 10 -
	245	303,987 77	68,397 4 6

Total Number of SLAVES, valued according to the Sectional Average established by the Board.

			<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>£. stg. s. d.</i>
Maryland	717 by 280		200,760	45,171 - -
Virginia	1,722 280		482,160	108,486 - -
South Carolina	8 390		3,120	702 - -
Georgia	833 390		324,870	73,095 15 -
Louisiana	263 580		152,540	34,321 10 -
Mississippi	22 280		6,160	1,386 - -
Delaware	2 280		560	126 - -
Alabama	31 390		12,090	2,720 5 -
Town of Alexandria and District of Columbia	3 280		840	189 - -
	3,601 - -		1,183,100	266,197 10 -

**TREATY OF GHENT.**

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**CLAIMS of *American* Citizens upon Great Britain,  
under the Treaty of Ghent and Convention of  
St. Petersburg, for SLAVES and Property captured  
during the War.**

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
2 May, 1825.*

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THIS BOOK  
IS TO BE PRESERVED IN  
THE OFFICE OF  
HIS MAJESTY'S CHANCELLOR  
OF THE EXCHEQUER.

1825.