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THE ORIENTI-OCCIDENTAL
TUITIONARY PIONEER
TO
LITERARY PURSUITS,

BY THE

King's and Company's Officers of all Ranks, Capacities, and Departments,

EITHER

**AS PROBATIONERS AT SCHOLASTIC ESTABLISHMENTS, DURING THE EARLY PERIODS
OF LIFE, THEIR OUTWARD VOYAGE TO THE EAST,**

OR WHILE ACTUALLY SERVING

IN BRITISH INDIA;

Containing the most essential Clauses in the recent Haileybury College Suspension Bill; a very late but extraordinary monopolistic Regulation from the India House; with Copy of a Letter, dated July 31, 1818, to the Right Hon. GEORGE CANNING, (then President of the Board of Controul for British Indian Affairs;)

PREFIXED TO

A. COMPLETE REGULAR SERIES OF FOURTEEN REPORTS,

(FROM 1818 TO 1826 INCLUSIVE),

To the Court of Directors of the East India Company, &c.

ON THE

Rigid periodical Examinations and elementary Education in Eastern Tongues of every public Functionary, previous to Nomination and consequent Departure from England; earnestly recommending also the general Introduction, and efficient Culture immediately, of

PRACTICAL ORIENTALISM, SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH USEFUL OCCIDENTAL LEARNING,

AT ALL

The Colleges, respectable Institutions, Schools, or Academies, in the United Kingdom,

Where the several Arts and Sciences, indispensable for the due Discharge of professional or official Duties, are likewise communicated on rational and improved Principles to each Scholar, from Infancy to Adolescence, according to their respective Occupations, Prospects, and other Circumstances.

INCLUDING

An accurate Alphabetical List of 1600 Students, with their several Ranks as Officers and Orientalists; Letters from the Asiatic Journal on the Education of Cadets; copious Paragraphs from the Language Institution's Reports on the Propagation of Christianity; certain Collegiate Enactments by Lord Amherst; Extracts from a King's Officer's Pamphlet on the Indian Army; and some Hints relative to the Scottish Military Academy, founded last August in Edinburgh.

LIKEWISE A BRIEF PROSPECTUS OF THE

Art of Thinking made easy and attractive to Children,

BY THE EARLY AND FAMILIAR UNION OF THEORY WITH COLLOQUIAL PRACTICE, ON COMMENSURATE PREMISES, IN SOME APPROPRIATE EXAMPLES, LISTS, &c. BESIDES A COMPREHENSIVE

Panglossal Diorama for a universal Language and Character;

Accompanied with the Hindee-Roman Orthoepigraphical Alphabet, a few Specimens of synoptical Lectures on the principal Languages current in Hindoostan, and

A PERFECTLY NEW THEORY OF LATIN VERBS.

The whole conveying much seasonable Information to opulent Families, during the partial Suspension for Three Years of the Haileybury College Bill, independent of no small portion of very valuable miscellaneous, philological, and local Knowledge, in what may still be termed the REGIO IGNOTA of oriental Education in England, to all such political Characters, Statesmen, and other Personages as are connected, directly or indirectly, with British India; as also to those benevolent Individuals who may feel any way concerned in the rapid Progress of the best Systems of Education through every Region of the Globe; but more especially among many Millions of Asiatics in our Eastern Domains, and over the vast Peninsula of Hindoostan, Thousands of whom are at present thirsting after operative, literary, scientific, and moral Cultivation from the beneficent Hands of their liberal Conquerors and Christian Rulers, as the acknowledged Guardians of the Commonwealth and general Civilization of Myriads, whom Providence has subjected to British Sway, probably for the wisest purposes, and in the most interesting Empire of the whole World.

guwvus kuhen dure jo ghureyulon se
hurgez nu lugen huth men mote oske
pur jo hoe mæj wæ jokhem ko hec nu june
woh buhador su humesæ dære yutem ko puwe

deuruz tat srenk from monsturz ov te men
tæ roks or solz me sæc for perlz en ven
but he he perlz skoræz and mwænten wæv
dezæroz foz jemz hwæc bæst bekum te brev

BY JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.

PRICE TWENTY SHILLINGS.

CONTENTS.

1st.—ADDRESS TO THE READER, containing seasonable suggestions on some matters of great importance to those concerned in knowing the truth on the probationary studies of Writers, Cadets, Medical Men, &c. &c. destined to British India.

2d.—DEDICATION, and valedictory Epistle to 1600 Oriental Students, the great majority of whom are now in Hindoostan; containing a Letter to the Right Honourable GEORGE CANNING; Report from the Language Institution; with several other vouchers, which may be advantageously consulted at present by all classes of society, who have any flattering prospects in the East, from their respective residences in the western world; including a late monopolistic regulation, concerning probationary Cadets, by the Court of Directors, which, from its unpopular, ungenerous, and exclusive spirit, serves the most serious consideration from a superior and consistent Court of Proprietors of India Stock;—with an extract from the Prospectus of the Scottish Military Academy in Edinburgh, intimately connected with the foregoing act of literary despotism against Scotland, Ireland, and their particular creeds, leaving all the English Dissenters, cities and counties out of this question completely, though they also should complain more bitterly against this intellectual infringement, than at the two scandalous monopolies of Tea and Sugar in the East and West Indies; because free food for the mind is, on the whole, much more precious than any beverage, taxed or untaxed, whatever, for the body only.

3d.—Letter, dated 31st July, 1818, to the Proprietors of East India Stock; with printed credentials from MARQUIS WELLESLEY, the Bengal Government, and other high Authorities, in MR. GILCHRIST'S behalf.

4th.—Embraces the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th semiennial Reports, up to January, 1821, in eight consecutive pages, more or less filled with honest advice, hints, plans, and expedients, which, if then adopted, would have, years ago, introduced a new era in oriental tuition, with numerous beneficial results:—but let the papers speak for me and themselves to every unprejudiced peruser of them, who is most welcome to praise or blame every one in conformity with his deserts. MR. RAVENSHAW, MR. DYCE, DR. DREYER, DR. BUTLER, MESSRS. CANDY, MR. HYNE, MR. BROWNE, and MR. WALKER are mentioned as having been great proficient, which their subsequent exertions have fully confirmed. The assertion about SIR WM. JONES and the Haileybury College, in page 8, is worth reading; also the suppressed paragraphs in pages 2 and 3.

5th.—The fifth Report, which alone exhibits a class of two hundred Students, many of whom made uncommon progress, and a few only were deficient in attendance, &c. DR. THOMP'S letter is worthy of notice, as well as one from his Son, which is among the first communications from my pupils, whose names since have in general been suppressed, for very obvious reasons. MESSRS. LE GRAND JACOB, and BURNES, of Bombay, with some others, should now be particularly distinguished, by their having afterwards verified my predictions at that Presidency. The subject of examinations, &c. strongly, respectfully, but still in vain, recommended to the Court of Directors, on fair principles, and social studies, with every chance of their immediate efficacy in the public service, for whose promotion not a cheering word ever reaches me from the Court, which is here honestly told that their Cadets are lamentably deficient in the English tongue.

6th.—Sixth Report, which triumphantly refutes an illiberal charge of fabrication of correspondence with India by me, and merely alludes to a hostile report from Haileybury, relative to my system of tuition compared with theirs. The various topics introduced will shew the neglect evinced towards me, and the experimental establishment under my superintendence, which was then extended to three years' farther probationary existence only, for very weighty economical reasons, of course naturally enough contrasted here with the late DR. DICK'S appointment, &c. SIR JAMES HOME, MR. WILKINSON, and CAPTAIN CHESNEY particularly distinguished.

7th.—Seventh Report, containing very cheering accounts from my Pupils in India, and apportioning well-merited praise to MESSRS. HENRY M'GEORGE, WILKINSON, MOORHOUSE, FISHER, YOUNG, WESTMACOTTE, HAYLOCH, &c. &c. who stand high in the list of 187 Students, and have prospered in India as deserving Officers on all occasions. Persian writing auspiciously commenced, but soon languished, for lack of countenance at the India House, where all my endeavours have invariably been viewed through jaundiced eyes, and, in a certain degree, hitherto blasted by malignant ones. The extraordinary result of civil examinations at Bombay will be found here, with a good many more items, which ought not to sink into that oblivion which would be very grateful to my foes, but the reverse to myself and friends. I have boldly assumed the office of Laureat Lecturer to the Company, in the spirit of prophecy as to the issue of my labours in this vineyard, when supported by facts, instead of the fictions essential to the practice of law, or, at least, faith alone, without which the Gospel could not exist.—A scheme for an efficient language fund proposed.

8th.—Eighth Report, very full, treats still of oriental chirography; and though MR. SAUNDERS promises much, misfortunes, then in the womb of time, prevented him from performing what was expected. Many extraordinary topics are here introduced; besides a letter from SIR CHARLES METCALF, JAMES BURNES, Esq., DR. WARD, &c. all at least worth reading, amidst the dreary gloom of a very querulous statement of grievances, that few could well have anticipated as my lot in the Company's service, until the facts here enumerated had been published to the world.

There are, moreover, some strictures on monopolies of Tea and Teaching, very *apropos* at present in respect to Haileybury, &c. &c. &c.

9th.—Ninth Report, filled with copious quotations from the voluminous correspondence of my Pupils in all quarters of Hindoostan, to which, whoever may choose to refer, will reap good fruits for their pains; and on the whole, it is to be hoped they will meet with more roses than thorns.

10th.—Tenth Report is one of the most interesting of this collection, and should not be overlooked by those readers who are *bond fide* in search of the truth, and not averse to find it in due season, lest useful intelligence may come too late, particularly on the score of pending examinations in regard to the East, on the auspicious issue of which, individual rank, fame, fortune, happiness, and health even, may chiefly depend, while in the Company's Civil or Military Service. The anecdotes here will be found equally amusing and instructive; nor can the regulations of the different British India Governments fail to excite some curiosity in every promising youth's breast. MILTON, the MESSRS. BLACKS, HALL, and HAMILTON are mentioned here in appropriate terms as philological Reformers.

11th.—Eleventh Report, similar in most instances to the preceding, and not less valuable for that species of oriental intelligence, which can no where else be found, though almost indispensable to every aspirant after employment of any sort in Hindoostan. One curious anecdote of the Bengal Artillery requires a glance *en passant*.

12th.—Twelfth Report—the last but one, though not the least in bulk or worth, from the extraordinary nature of its contents, and the detailed rudeness therein, which I once experienced at the hands of an official superior, whom I nevertheless consider my inferior almost in every thing under the sun, except selfishness and selfishness, wherein I yield the palm undisputed to him, and all his compeers of the same stamp, whether Chairmen or not. Him, as a mere man, I nevertheless freely forgive; but as a Gentleman, I cannot well forget the unworthy treatment to which he, a grant in office, exposed me, then a subaltern dwarf. My account current with the Company is a precious document, and may be read with interest by every Orientalist.

13th.—Thirteenth Report, which is said to make the Devil's, or baker's dozen complete, will be found replete with surmises, rumours, suggestions, plans, &c. each more or less deserving of credit from the Public, who may yet reap greater benefit from them than I, past the twelfth hour, have much reason to expect. The names connected with this Report, will be found 7 pages farther on, after some intermediate correspondence stated under 14th.

14th.—Fourteenth Report, in one sense of the word, but the first in another point of view, though not likely to be followed by a second; it is, nevertheless, preceded by some long-neglected correspondence, now published, lest it might not otherwise have seen the light, in order to give some portion of insight on several very dark subjects, too much neglected by those whose duty it was to bring them forward. Whoever may have leisure to wade through this mighty maze, will soon perceive it is not altogether without a plan; which comprises Walking Stewart's notions on education; my letters on that of Cadets; long but important extracts from a King's Officer's Remarks on the Indian Army; followed by my opinion of Lord Amherst's excellent conduct at the Calcutta College, and his Lordship's new regulations, interspersed with appropriate strictures on each.

15th.—General List of 1600 Students, with respective dates of attendance, relative rank as Orientalists, in their various capacities of Writers, Cadets, Assistant Surgeons, &c., a number of whom will be found in possession of responsible and lucrative places solely by their talents, which sooner or later in British India must play the part of every youth's best friends, being necessarily more current in that region as sterling coin, than in any other portion of the empire, which here must rest for stability on abilities alone.

16th.—The Orthoeigraphical Diorama, which, after an attentive but reiterated perusal by any ingenious scholar, will go far to establish itself in his good graces at least; otherwise let him by all means substitute a better, that he in future may lead the way to greater perfection in this humble walk of literature; and I shall follow his footsteps very cordially on such a path towards radical reform in the commonwealth of letters.

17th.—A tabular view of Oriental-occidental literatures, intimately interwoven for practical purposes with 16th, when adopted, *q. v.* and very useful to all eastern scholars.

18th.—Synoptical Lecture Cards, which he who runs may read, after adequate initiation *visâ voce* into this nutshell view of Oriental Philology.

19th.—The Science of Tuition on categorical, inductive, elliptical, and other commensurate principles, illustrated and explained by the union of grammatical theory with colloquial practice, in some appropriate examples, lists, &c. &c., for the above-mentioned purposes. These may be amplified to any extent with the utmost facility, merely from hearing a few explanatory lectures on this peculiar topic of rapid colloquial tuition.

20th.—A new Theory of Latin Verbs, which will throw great light on the study, construction, and etymology of most tongues.

21st.—The Art of Thinking made easy; and, when properly amplified, if fairly put to the test, will be generally adopted.

22d.—Errata, with whatever supplementary matter may yet become expedient.

N. B. In continuation of the last paragraph of the Address, I may honestly add, while the sons of opulent persons were advised to lay in a stock of serviceable books here, to last them for years in India, which might amount to ten or even fifteen pounds, every student differently situated, was never deared to go above *five* pounds on any pretence; and in various instances of pecuniary inability, even that extent was not stipulated, though from not any one medical or other pupil did I ever accept of a suppliance, while authorized to take three guineas from each of the former, by way of fee, according to the printed regulations concerning my Lectures. To cancel every idea of obligation on their parts, in return for a sacrifice of 7 or 800 pounds on one score, and 4000 on another, I feel tempted to lay the whole of my best students under the contribution of one version of the Lord's Prayer in each of the native dialects well known to them, rendered correctly into the Hamlet-Roman character, to be forwarded to No. 7, Leadenhall Street, for me, free of expense, and with the least possible delay. A very few narrow-minded individuals having severely, in private circles, animadverted on my gratuitous exertions as an imposition, justice to every part of my own conduct demands this opportune and public explanation, to which let me add, that other authors have not scrupled to charge an ample price for their publications, who never did any service to the purchasers of them *gratis*, as I have done, from the first to the very last day of my tuitionary practice. Consult the closing paragraph in the second page of the Address, that the drift of their notification may be perfectly intelligible to every garrulous humbug, who ignorantly takes me for a brother.

THE ART OF THINKING made Easy to every Capac confirmed Apathy, natural Perverseness, or previous Mal-t cable in Practice to all Languages on similar Principles, after This Process, however, forms but one Branch of BORT Synthetic, Categorical, and Inductive Tuition, which will THE POLYGLOSSAL BRITISH ATLAS, or HIS " Sterling English as a Catholic Tongue, which has been ch Roots, Prefixes, Interfixes, and Affixes, visible in most Diale tability of Letters, the Contraction or Expansion of Words, ing various other Effects that spring from one grand Cause the whole Human Race, and actually in harmonious Conc and Clime.

Consult the N. B. just below KEY INDEX on the

THE necessity and advantage of giving Eng-lish lessons more or less easy, as pupils ad-vance, without some of the leading words in them, as illustrated below, is so obvious, that I here recommend it to the serious attention of every preceptor, who may improve upon the hint in various ways for the benefit of his pupils, through every stage in English or other tongues. I shall illustrate the matter, for the benefit of those who may think the plan worth farther consideration and improve-ment, by the following easy stories, suited to the capacity of children, who, if any way clev-er, will make a great deal more out of these elliptical lessons than most people imagine.*

I.

A GARDENER's youngest¹† was walking among the fruit² of his father's³, he saw a little⁴ fly up and sit on one of the⁵ of the trees; the⁶ lifted a stone, and was going to⁷ it at the poor⁸ which had perhaps begun to⁹ in significant sounds most sweetly thus:—

" my¹ is² of moss and hair, the³ are⁴ and shelter'd there; when⁵ soon shall my young⁶ fly far from the⁷ school⁸ eye."

§ or fingers. It detracts painful and sedulous⁷, an not consider the⁸ of music well⁹ up, adds greatly to some¹⁰ of music. It may o able¹¹ in the bosom of her¹² It always gave great Louisa, when they could¹³ and surprise their¹⁴ by a¹⁵ could¹⁶ together. Louisa f¹⁷; Charles¹⁸ tolerably¹⁹ o²⁰ in a very pleasing²¹. T²² when they could devote amusement of their²³ parent

IV.

WHILE they were¹ exami mill, the miller's² passed w from the³. Louisa⁴ at the⁵ eye. Charles⁶ the same them⁷ their wishes, ⁸ they and knew that their⁹ took every¹⁰ that was within the satisfied with their¹¹. Mr had¹² their wishes, asked th¹³ could¹⁴ let her have

with propriety introduced, either by the pupil or his instructor, so find a fair field for the learner and teacher's respective talents to apacities, under examples like ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ 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 ⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² ¹⁹³ ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰¹ ²⁰² ²⁰³ ²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵ ²⁰⁶ ²⁰⁷ ²⁰⁸ ²⁰⁹ ²¹⁰ ²¹¹ ²¹² ²¹³ ²¹⁴ ²¹⁵ ²¹⁶ ²¹⁷ ²¹⁸ ²¹⁹ ²²⁰ ²²¹ ²²² ²²³ ²²⁴ ²²⁵ ²²⁶ ²²⁷ ²²⁸ ²²⁹ ²³⁰ ²³¹ ²³² ²³³ ²³⁴ 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KEY INDEX.

B.—*The Tyro* AT FIRST should not be expected to hit on the very Words inserted here, because all that can THEN be reasonably required of him is, by taking time for reflection, to avoid making nonsense of any Expressions or Sentences, as he must thus progressively, from Practice alone, acquire perfection in the management of the Elliptical Method in question. To save unnecessary expense, recourse should be had to Examples actually standing in Type at respectable Printing Offices, where the requisite Blanks, or numerical signs of them, can be adjusted simultaneously with the Index List, by a little additional trouble, and consequently at a moderate rate.

soft trees. garden, orchard.* bird. branches. boy. throw. bird, &c. sing. nest. built. eggs. laid. hatched. ones. roaming. boy's. child, &c. brother. language, notes, &c.	I. cried. stone. rascal. disturb. warbler. charmed. melody. air, look. presence. rogue. sister. story. mother, aunt, &c. good, bad. kind, cruel. linnet. dying. snow. middle, depth, &c.	knowledge. serve. entertainment. family. pleasure. study. simple. parents. little. which.	perform. ease. played. well. sung. manner. happy. hour. affectionate.
only. recreation. called. estimation. proper. young. graceful. festivals enabled. advantage. pity. danced opera.	II. naturally. knowledge. neglected. acquire. talent. suitable. should. merely. pleasant. ought. devote. time. trivial.	still. mechanism. wife. milk. cow. looked. anxious. did. expressed. because. well. parents. procuring. pleasure. reach. they. behaviour. guessed. miller's she. conveniently. little. woman. pleased. hastened. cups. bread.	invited. agreeable. the. river. children. themselves. grass. sat. trunk. been. cut. repast. humblest. pleased. confinement. perfect. After. desired. recite. lessons. forgotten. passed. father. severity. returned. house.
recreation. respect. dancing. art. exercise. enjoy. surrounded. numerous contrary. music. entertainment.	III. touched. judgment. agreeable. attention. suspend. occasions. interrupting require. arms. tediousness. work.	approached. children. slice. they. skipping. table.	V. happy. spent. Louisa. chamber parents.

ADDENDA AND ERRATA.

"To Joseph Dart, Esq., Secretary to the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

"SIR,—We, the undersigned Proprietors of India Stock, request that you will lay before the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, this Requisition, to call a General Meeting of the Honourable the Court of Proprietors, that the following Motion may be submitted to their immediate consideration.

"That, adverting to the Act of Parliament recently passed, relative to the immediate appointment of Writers to British India, this Court requests the Court of Directors to submit their intended Rules and Regulations as soon as convenient, that the same may be deliberately discussed also by the General Court of Proprietors, in order to obviate every attempt to establish any unfair monopoly in Oriental Education.

"JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST,"

And Eight other Proprietors.

The preceding requisition, and intended motion, brought forward a discussion at the India House on the 26th July, 1826, relative to Oriental tuitionary monopoly, and it was declared, not only that no intention of doing so now existed, but that the two establishments mentioned in page 6 of the Pioneer, were in future to enjoy no exclusive privileges whatever; the order to that effect, which was made last year by the Directors, having been recently rescinded. This confession will probably be hailed as the harbinger to the seasonable extinction of all monopolistic institutions, any way connected in this country with Eastern literature, and every species of learning deemed essential for each public functionary of the Company in all the numerous branches of their civil, military, and naval service in British India, which annually require a supply of one or two thousand respectable persons properly instructed, to execute efficiently the duties of their several offices on the spot, with individual credit and safety to themselves and the State. In a season or two hence, four thousand nominations may be requisite every year, independent of fifteen hundred to the King's army and navy alone, all of whom, by the abolition of literary monopolies, may be competently instructed under or near the parental roof in any part of the United Kingdom, to stand some rational ordeal for occidental or oriental classics, and those other arts and sciences, of which a previous elementary or profound knowledge shall be reckoned essential to candidates for employment and promotion in our Eastern empire. By the just and simple process of permitting juvenile competitors to imbibe beneficial intelligence wherever they can, the market for this precious article will be always duly furnished; but whether from ancient monarchical sources, or modern and national institutions, must in these enlightened days become a matter of mere moonshine, provided the commodity for sale and exportation, be able to stand the test of a fair examination prior to purchase by the Company. It is thus that the seven old Universities of the kingdom may be placed on an equitable footing of reason and common sense with the projected University of London, the East India College and Seminary, the Scottish Military Academy, and the whole of those private establishments and schools for oriental literature, that have been commenced by my counsel, within the past three years, throughout the British Isles, on those improved principles of education, which must, sooner or later, bear the palm from antiquated theories and practices of every kind. As this consummation is in progress to be achieved before the middle of the current century, nobody will then find fault with my denouncing here the existing legitimate mode of tuition as one of the greatest swindling bubbles of this age, so fertile in fraudulent joint stock companies and unprincipled schemers of all sorts and sizes, with maws capacious enough to engulf at one swallow from 100 to 100,000 pounds, before the miserable shareholders have time to exclaim—"Ah, Jack Robinson! what hast thou done with our respective fortunes? saved from the frying-pan, to fall, like Lucifer, into the fire, but, alas! never to rise again." What are termed public schools, not only filch their scholars' time, money, and toil from them for nothing equivalent, but they moreover convert juvenile pupils into slaves at their initiation, and by this notorious career, fit most of them for exit, as confirmed tyrants, on the world's great stage, to the hour of departure for that bourne whence no traveller returns. Not unlike the unfortunate Poet Laureat Savage, who dubbed himself so, and worked in that not very honourable calling for years as a volunteer, mine has never been the lion's share of either pudding or praise, in my assumed capacity of an upright Lecturer to the Court of Directors, after they had in their wisdom decided, that I was no *Professor*; which is literally telling the naked truth, contrasted with those well-paid, well-fed, and well-lodged gentry, who of course have a vested right to that title, wherever they can do little, and gain much, which it is far from my desire at present to dispute. In my new vocation of Remembrancer to the Honourable Constituent and Executive Courts, nature and art will both combine against my receiving either a mouse or a rat's portion of the spoil, from a chace which cannot well be denounced as a *shew* on either side of the house, where thorns should be occasionally intermixed with roses, to prick official consciences into the prudent recollection, that a great King among the ancients had an officer to remind him every morning that he was but a man—a task that I mean to impose on myself in behalf of our representative Potentates in Leadenhall Street. Now if the reader will compare the dates of one monopolistic regulation, noticed in page 6, with my denouncement of it in the Thirteenth Report, he will be convinced that Royal Remembrancers, even with ample salaries, cannot be better practitioners in their high behests, than I have been in mine, *pro bono publico*, without the most distant prospect of fee or reward, beyond self-respect and approbation.

When infantine shall precede puerile education, as it ought to have done ages ago, a lad fourteen years old will thus possess more real useful intelligence than youths from that period to twenty have hitherto been able to attain; because the former are commonly very tractable through the whole course of their habitual studies, while the latter, from 15 to 21, are in general quite the reverse, especially if indulged in that ease, food, and those luxuries, which aggravate instead of restraining precocious passions of every sort. A proper nutritive diet, but not of a stimulating quality, with sufficient mental occupation and gymnastic exercises combined, would rapidly produce a highly improved race of rational beings in both body and mind, whence a degree of filial affection to parents, and sincere esteem for honest and able instructors would result, which is more seldom evinced in that advanced stage of adolescence, where other objects begin to distract the heart, and set it a wandering far from the homely circle of relatives, and the benevolent admonition of preceptive friends. In fact, raw students in vice, though ripe in every scientific accomplishment worthy of juvenile acquisition, are too apt to be matured into debauchees by the shortest possible residence in most Colleges or grand legitimate Schools, after passing that portion of their teens which almost puts both parental and tuitionary authority at defiance, unless counteracted by motives of fair ambition or prospective fears, strongly operating upon the feelings of each scholar. A lad at fourteen, duly, yet gently trained from perfect childhood, as a minor gymnast, a cogitative being, a human creature, and consequently a kind-hearted honest boy, will in fact be better fitted to proceed abroad in the character of an able functionary, than many legal majors really are when some years beyond their majority, under the existing preposterous methods of tuition, whereby the fifth part of a whole life is wasted in useless acquirements, or so far thrown away upon beneficial learning, that for this purpose twelve months are sacrificed instead of the requisite six, or even three, were the science of education only brought to that perfect state, of which recent experience has clearly demonstrated the possibility and probability in a variety of instances, that scepticism personified cannot well dispute. Under the system projected here, so little apprehensive of sending youth prematurely to India would I be, that the very reverse would prove the case, and from 14 to 15 might then be considered the most auspicious period for introducing a well-educated, gymnastically trained, habitually diligent youngster to the active responsible duties of public life abroad, whence he has the option of revisiting home in a reasonable time, to renew his youth, and those friendly ties which were not long broken, but merely relaxed, and still are feelingly alive, to be strengthened again. The attention which many circumstances have compelled me to bestow on the present theme since 1796, qualifies me in particular to advise the immediate and general adoption of infantine instruction, gradually intermixed, *ad usum*, with recreative evolutions, adapted to the relative corporeal powers of every child, and conducted on the solid common sense ground of its mother tongue, properly unfolded and explained in every respect as an excellent model for speedily mastering every other in succession, whenever and wherever they may be required. Inaction to such children must become insufferable; and while there exist innumerable modes of setting intellect and body alternately in motion very advantageously for the parties concerned, idleness, the fertile parent of all evil, cannot well gain an easy admission at such institutions: they must consequently flourish in the exact ratio of energetic application either to scientific studies, athletic diversions, or salutary pastimes, whose tendency shall be to invigorate the juvenile frame and perceptive faculties, but never to effeminate or emasculate them. A youth so instructed will seldom find leisure to brood over immoralities, till reason or religion place him above their reach, when sound health, in the timely acquisition of competent wealth to support an amiable wife, shall teach him the best of all lessons, that virtue thus rewards itself.

Had the imposition of fees upon myself and medical pupils, intended by the Court of Directors, been complied with on my part, when the Lectures began, this might indeed have put a little more money in my pocket, but must greatly have detracted from that self-respect which I have ever maintained at all hazards; and as no Gentleman similarly situated in point of salary as I have been, ever took fees in the Company's employment, it was the next thing to an insult to suppose me capable of such spontaneous degradation, and the offer was spurned accordingly. The truth is, that all official fees in my sight are abominations, unworthy of a free country, where the honest labourer ought to be worthy of his adequate hire, independent of any other ignoble emoluments, however disguised under the soothing names of douceurs, bonuses, bonbons, gratuities, perquisites, presents, meal, malt, farthing-candle-ends, cheese-parings, or pickings of any sort; for to my mental swallow there is no possibility of gilding these base deleterious pills; and they certainly ought to stick, when taken, as fast in the culprit's throat, as Adam's apple visibly does in the windpipes of his less culpable posterity; a miracle which, if renewed, would immediately put the dirty practice quite out of countenance and fashion with the highest and lowest Courts in the kingdom. It is sometimes urged in defence of these civil bribes to the courteous execution of duty, that each Jack, or jackass, in office might otherwise kick even an old lion, or man-of-war's man, in the face, and with impunity leave his business undone in Chancery, at the Admiralty, or any where else. The only remedy, and the very best one on these occasions, is an independent Parliament to play the tiger, or Devil, with every public functionary and his underlings, wherever such transgressions against the commonweal are committed, taking due care, nevertheless, that official allowances shall be liberal, and duly proportioned to the actual work, long services, or responsibility of each individual. This must one day, however distant, be done; but not

until the particular disproportioned benefit of the few evidently give way to the many's good, and that Government alone shall be deemed of the superlative degree, which is positively found to be the least oppressive and cheapest, from the highest to the lowest executive organs in its constitution.

At the conclusion of these sheets, a comparative view of expence connected with sixteen hundred Oriental Students, who received elementary instruction from me in the two most essential languages of the East, during a space of eight years, cannot be esteemed altogether out of place, when fairly contrasted with the charges incurred at the East Indian Colleges and Institutions in both hemispheres, in the same period of time, and for an equal number of pupils. From the dogmatic refusal some months ago of the most essential documents relative to this statement, by the constituent and executive Courts, it must be candidly acknowledged, that the calculations below are rather in round numbers, and in a great measure hypothetical; but more from an evident lack of materials unjustly withheld, than from any desire on my part to mislead the public, either by prepossessions or prejudices on the topic now in question, between myself and those highly endowed competitors, with whom I have been running a race on the high road of oriental utility to the present issue, that the world may clearly see whether I or they have done the most good in the shortest practical time, and at the least possible expence to the Honourable Company in general, or to their individual servants in particular. Haileybury has in eight years produced 320 Writers, more or less versed in certain eastern accomplishments; and Addiscombe, say 240 cadets, of a similar stamp, in all being 560. Now for their merely oriental education, not fewer than ten *Professors, Visitors, Superintendents, Assistants, &c.* have been receiving salaries on the average of £800 per annum each, which, including house-rent, board, *perquisites*, coal, candles, contingencies for stationery, printing, gratuities for publishing, with other miscellaneous items, will prove much below, instead of being any thing above the mark; and that sum, which in one year is £8000, multiplied by 8, gives exactly £64,000; this being divided by 560, brings the cost of each pupil up to £114 at least; and if we add to this all the subsequent heavy expences for the Civilians at the establishments in British India, the total amount may be safely estimated about £90,000, to furnish 560 youths with as much useful knowledge as the Institution under me gave to 1600 servants or subjects of the Honourable Company for, at the utmost, £4000, in the course of 8 years. Assuming that ninety thousand pounds have been *bona fide* disbursed for giving on an average not more useful orientalism to 560 students, than 1600 actually received from me, in the same period of time, for only four thousand pounds, the comparison stands thus:—my pupils cost the Company only two pounds ten shillings per head—those at their legitimate establishments, the enormous sum, for orientalism alone, of one hundred and sixty pounds each: in other words, the annual expence of each pupil at one place is £17 17s. and at the other six shillings and threepence only. It must moreover be recollected that thousands on thousands have been laid out on buildings and a variety of miscellaneous charges, for the legitimate schools, for which, as far as my class was concerned, not a farthing was at any time advanced beyond the four thousand pounds for my allowances of every description during eight years. Both pictures, without any intentional false colouring by me, are thus placed in due contrast, and will yet perhaps produce some commensurate result. From my former Honourable Masters I claim nothing but justice, and an impartial hearing in due season; but as the *pleasures* of hope, so far as regard me, have hitherto been lost in the pangs of despair, it is neither my interest nor duty to anticipate great success, however much a life of meritorious toil, or my whole conduct, may ultimately be declared, by honest men and true, to deserve an equitable recompence from a magnificent Corporation, which not long since granted the noble boon of Six Thousand pounds to one civil servant for a single year's produce of his judicial emoluments, though the duties were executed by another remunerated functionary during the principal's unavoidable absence at his native home, to which a peculiar necessity was stated to have driven him prematurely, and against his own inclination at the time. Without disputing the equity of so liberal a donation from the Company's funds as that of Six Thousand pounds for twelve months' judicial services, which an ordinary deputy could and did equally well perform, will it not appear rather remarkable if my expectations, founded upon an age of incessant exertions for the welfare of British India, that hardly a man of a thousand would ever have attempted, be either blasted *in toto*, or depressed below their proper level, when compared with the ample justice noticed already, which was promptly done to Mr. Marjoribanks; by the bye, a quondam pupil of my own at the Calcutta College, and a most meritorious brother of the honourable and enlightened Director who then graced the Chair of the Honourable Court, and who I flatter myself will again preside there when my long pending account current is presented for final adjustment, by such generous and impartial paymasters, from the conscientious East India Company's inexhaustible Joint Stock of character and capital combined, wherein even I have a tolerable stake, as an individual member of a great Corporation, so munificent and equitable—occasionally in the extreme.

The experience both of ancient and modern times plainly indicates the bias of all great Bodies, by imperceptible steps, to take more than due care of the small minority's interests, while those of the great majority will be left to look each after itself, among the promiscuous herd of fools and knaves, who instinctively learn, or are quickly taught to bleat out—“What is every body's business, is nobody's;” with “The devil take the hindmost; and since God is for all, let each man look sharp after himself.” That such has recently been the theoretical and practical logic of those swarms of Joint Stock Associations, whose shareholders have been completely swindled out of their property by their own directors and subordinate officers, &c. no creature, now-a-days, in his right senses can doubt, however much he may marvel at hearing and seeing our commercial, political, professional, nay, our aristocratical grandees, calling and being called, alternately, at proprietary meetings, liar, rogue, thief, impostor, cheat, and extortioner, without finding one rich dog is ever sent to Coventry from among a pack of lurchers, whom the very whippers-in declare deserve each a halter; and if poverty should yet overtake some of those knavish curs, it is still within the cards that examples may be made of the most helpless or criminal, either by investing them with the order of Jack Ketch's garter, or transporting them, with the delightful task of creating wealth, *de novo*, on the hospitable shores of Australasia, where the loss of a good name here may, nevertheless, pave the way for finding a large fortune there, by honest industry, as merchants, farmers, or white-washed Government functionaries in Church and State.

Far be it from me to imagine that persons of the above stamp could, by any chance, belong to an East India Board, composed partly of titled, but all high-minded honourable men, who nevertheless prefer their minor vested rights of patronage, within their own immediate circle, to the general claims of the constituent Court of Proprietors, one and all of whom, though forming the great majority of the whole body, obtain but a very slender share of the joint-stock in the loaves and fishes of the home establishment, doled out to them by the twenty-four Directors at a low enough rate per star or vote of their constituents, upon many questions overwhelmed by the superabundant preponderance of two dozen of standing members within the bar, supporting each other, and who have at least one staunch adherent a-piece on the safe side of every General Court: consequently, opposition men in it, be they ever so vigilant, while matters remain as they are, and long have been, become the most unpromising of all forlorn hopes, being, in point of eventual interest, worse off than poor Lazarus, when in search of the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table: for there at least the household spaniels are said to have licked the wretch's sores, but here the profit and place-hunting hounds would set up a howl against every intruder after that offal, which they have been used, like the jackal, to reckon their own legitimate portion of the prey, when left undevoured by their creators in one sense, and creatures in another.

Were it yet practicable to give every Director a thousand or £1,500 per annum, and the Chairmen five thousand between them, by way of liberal salary for the faithful discharge of their respective functions, this joint-stock concern would gain yearly about £455,000, and thus enable every Shareholder to make much more by his dividend than can at present be done, besides doing away the absurd notion of vested patronal right in the few, to do the many of their own fraternity, and the British Indian Public at large, all the wrong in their power, with profit and impunity to boot for their misconduct. Every untried, unqualified person, nominated by influence only, is a gross injury and fraud committed against the commonweal—a crying sin, which ought to have been eradicated years ago, or rather should never have been permitted to take root in a well-regulated soil. The evil continues to put all notions of a radical cure at utter defiance, for the avowed purpose of leaving the Directors' enormous patronage, unlimited in the most important branches of the Army, within those salutary bounds which necessity has obliged them to fix, however inefficiently, on the civil, engineer, and artillery ramifications of their service. Such being the fact on this momentous score, as things now are, where would be the great harm of selling all appointments to the highest bidders, if they be declared, after a public solemn examination in open Court, capable of performing all the duties connected therewith? For my own part, I can see none; on the contrary, we have Church and State authority for the practice in a variety of instances, though the tests be less rigid than they ought, and would so far admit of some amendment in Leadenhall Street, where the projected reform would operate like a miracle, and bring annually not less than five hundred thousand pounds worth of capital grist to the Company's common store-mill, for the small sacrifice of forty or fifty thousand in directorial salaries. That this machine will work nobly and cheaply for the many, none but those few who may suffer by the change, can doubt for a moment;—it is probable enough they may predict that no *Baronets*, nor simple *Knights*, nor Honourables, nor pre-eminent characters will in future ever stoop to become stipendiary Directors. In short, it will be asserted, that the whole Board will fly off at a tangent, like a string of wild geese, with a father gander at the head, and a mother goose at the tail of the flock, to leave the Company's huge concerns hereafter without a single sentinel in the capitol, to guard them from instant destruction. I would give much to have a fair shot at these flying guardians of the British Indian States, for the whole of whom, London alone would, in one day, furnish twenty-four as wise heads and honest hearts, to superintend the wheels of government in the experienced hands of the Company's old, able, and faithful subordinates, who literally and truly perform all the drudgery, as so many *Atlases*, on whose broad shoulders alone the whole fabric after all must be supported, whether ornamented with high Corinthian capitals, or not. Let the acute, experienced clerks still claim all the talents; and two dozen of upright active men over them, will easily keep the machinery going, and at the same time supply integrity for both divisions of the joint-stock concern, renovated in the way now proposed, say for adoption some years hence.

In justice to a small number of the Directors, my Readers should know, that they sometimes countenanced my lectures, by advising their immediate protégés to attend them before departure to India, though not a man among them has had the courage or candour to say a word publicly in my behalf, perhaps, because I have all along dared to tell them and the world the truth, which is here fearlessly repeated, let the consequences to myself be even as bad as my pusillanimous opponents could wish. To an individual member of the Court it gives me, at final parting, much pleasure to acknowledge an everlasting obligation; but this is done in the spirit of a man who feels conscious of having merited a greater share of confidence and support than he received from any quarter, for services tenfold more advantageous to the Company

ly compensation he ever yet enjoyed in their employment, whatever may still fall to his lot as a partner in this grand concern, which owes him much, while he can hardly submit to be counted a debtor in their books, who superseded all his publications, in favour of literary monopolies, in a manner more becoming an intermeddling petty bookseller, than a wealthy body of magnipotent commercial sovereigns, against which he protested for a series of years in vain. I never omitted a single opportunity of rendering the most zealous assistance to students sent or recommended by any Director, directly or indirectly; and it may safely be affirmed here, that of the two or three favours which I condescended to ask in return, I had the good fortune to procure but one, which shall be always recollected most gratefully, though the mere exchange of a nomination, that fell into my family's hands, from a source where, on our parts, there was not the shadow of a claim, as the donor magnanimously stated in the deed which conferred it, and which, laying this taunt out of sight, was in some respects an exemplary triumph of a truly honourable nature in a benevolent heart, over the too-early acquired art of a political head.

No fact can well be more lamentable in its consequences on society than this—that the Powers which be, constantly steel their breasts against individual suggestions, however wholesome, whenever they appear in print; my Reports, therefore, have successively shared in some degree a similar fate: they have, nevertheless, infused part of their spirit into our Rulers in the East, and annually reach these shores again, but embodied in regulations enacted there, with the stamp of local wisdom, which the Directors might have anticipated, had not the lofty pride of their puissant functions induced them to throw cold water upon the unextinguishable ardour of a subordinate advocate in the cause of practical orientalism, lest it should one day or other sear them to the quick, or strike by incessant collision a marvellous light from the very stocks and stones of their costly College. If information repeatedly conveyed to me be correct, of which my personal conviction is complete, several of the Directors have been in the practice, when consulted, of advising the relatives of cadets to have nothing to do either with me, or my books. Those good easy people have been frequently assured, by our masters in Israel, that I was an ignorant impostor—a mere linguist, without one particle of classic lore in my whole composition, and withal a dangerous demagogue, panting, like Catiline of old, to upset the constituted authorities of Leadenhall Street, the Tabernacles, if not those also of Church and State. When inexperienced parents, guardians, &c. have asked if they might venture to purchase my works? the reply has repeatedly been—“By no means; take those sold at our shop, which will save you a shilling in the pound, perhaps more; and, at all events, your son may postpone his Oriental labours till he lands in the East Indies, where native teachers and the very best books are always procurable at half-price!” Of course every booby, from town or country, who could not know better, acted accordingly, and many ships were crammed with silly boys from school, among whom, to them, not an intelligible volume nor Hindoostanee scholar was to be found. We shall hereafter see how those raw lads, unacquainted with their mother-tongue even, will fare abroad, by following the sapient counsel of such false friends; and time may likewise demonstrate the difference between those Assistant-Surgeons who really studied Hindoostanee with me, and their unmediate successors, who have not lingual knowledge enough to get salt to their broth, butler for their bread, far less to call for either a gloye or a glyster. As bad pestles and mortars cannot well pass exportation muster for India, how comes it that *dumb* doctors are commissioned hence, who may prove infinitely worse bargains to the Company and their luckless native patients than the most unsound articles of any frangible species whatever; and many of them not being even *English* scholars, I fear they will turn out as lame Orientalists as those very Directors are, who, although they have spent their lives in British India, and brought lacs of rupees thence, maugre their entire lack of Eastern languages, are naturally quite reconciled to medical and military men being still sent out in droves to the respective Presidencies, with the least possible local information, that they may pick it up on the spot, as well as their predecessors have done before them, who managed, notwithstanding this glaring defect, to waddle through the thick and thin of active service, without sticking, like Lot's poor wife, in the very middle of their career, for reasons that, if too particularly or minutely detailed, might look somewhat invidious in this place.

The more I see of London, the firmer is my belief, that all who attend metropolitan classes for useful instruction, should be often and seriously examined on their relative and weekly progress in their several studies, on a plan, which, in the better times of the Glasgow College, was constantly observed with the most beneficial effects; and unless the newly-projected City University strictly adhere to that judicious mode, they will soon find the eternal succession of seductive allurements in the capital the most formidable obstacle to their comparatively great success—a Hydra-headed impediment indeed, which nothing can counteract so well as the remedy here proposed; and the younger the scholars are admitted, the better for every body concerned. The sole test of admission should consequently be an accurate idea of English grammar, and the elements of rational arithmetic, with those minor accomplishments in writing, geography, history, &c. obtainable at most of the infant or preparatory schools, that may be either connected or unconnected with the grand collegiate establishment, which, I fearlessly prophesy, unless prostituted, like its predecessors, to ignoble purposes, will speedily make them either hide their diminished heads with shame from defeat, or exalt them, by generous competition for victory, far above their pristine renown, in these days nearly extinct.

A very serious obstruction to the seasonable study of Hindoostanee by a certain class of Cadets in this country, is the total ignorance of it, on grammatical principles, which they at once can detect in their military superiors who have resided in the East Indies for many years, without, apparently, having suffered in fame, fortune, or rank, from being downright jargonists. How, then, are such lame military linguists either to set an example, or inculcate the early acquisition of knowledge unknown to themselves? The same remark applies to the civil service, in which ignorance of Eastern tongues must be equally conspicuous, especially among the elderly gentlemen of that department, when they attempt to speak a single sentence of Hindoostanee, &c. to their own sons or juvenile protégés, from the moment these youths acquire a colloquial smattering even of any one Oriental language, which has not yet been the case with one among twenty who have been educated at Haileybury or Addiscombe alone, whatever may hereafter happen at the former learned dormitory, during the existing suspension of its exclusively soporific faculties!

For one old civil or military functionary who could put a rational question, in the way of examination, at any of the Oriental establishments, thirty, at least, would be afraid to open their mouths, *pro or con*; consequently, so long as such heaps of stumbling blocks are alive, they will always be quoted by younger numakulls, as living proofs that local dialects are not essential commodities to carry to, or cultivate in British India. The delusion will thus be propagated from father to son, till, when least expected, this apathetic, hereditary incapacity may cost us not less than that splendid empire, by a concatenation of possible events, more easily conceived than described.

By way of one more last word to the Public, let me beseech one and all of them not to fall foul of the new Universal Character until it be well weighed in every part, and something superior be projected by those who object most to the system, that, after forty years' cogitation, has been finally preferred, and adopted by myself. Six concomitant modes already exist among ourselves; and we are, moreover, menaced by an eminent French Orientalist with his matchless method, on true Gallican principles, against which nothing of British manufacture is to prevail; and this gentleman likewise promises to expose all my Hindoostanee errors, in his forthcoming Dictionary; for which, instead of being offended by his greater acuteness in Oriental lexicography, I shall be most grateful, and mean to adopt the whole of his emendations, with suitable acknowledgments, into my future works, though I shall not so easily concede the palm to any body for a catholic character. Opposition to myself it is neither my desire nor interest entirely to deprecate; for this, in fact, will become the main stay of my literal projects, which have always thriven best when most thwarted by persons who had nothing to boast of but a cross-grained temper, to controvert every thing, merely to evince their own dexterity in making black white, or *vice versa*. If it ever yet fall to my lot to have the honorary, but efficient superintendence of a small Infant Institution, I shall engage to demonstrate the superiority of the new method for teaching more English literature of the most beneficial kind, in one season, than is commonly communicated in three years at the ordinary run of schools, or in those recently established for mere children, even on improved principles, in the space of eighteen months; otherwise my plans will not rise so high in my own eyes as they have hitherto been.

1 had. 2 who. 3 hard. 4 merchant. 5 deaf. 6 enquire. 7 road. 8 made. 9 salutation. 10 ask. 11 are. 12 say. 13 shall. 14 diet. 15 will. 16 which. 17 much. 18 question. 19 is. 20 physician. 21 course. 22 one. 23 safely. 24 prosper. 25 accomplishment. 26 length. 27 this. 28 house. 29 compliments. 30 himself. 31 says. 32 replied. 33 dying. 34 hearing. 35 god. 36 patient. 37 peevish. 38 made. 39 asked. 40 diet. 41 answered. 42 good. 43 became. 44 enraged. 45 visitor. 46 fellow. 47 faculty. 48 boiling. 49 cried. 50 joy. 51 deaf. 52 speed. 53 prescriptions.

For *hurgez*,read.....*hurgez*, in the Title-page. | For protégés,read.....in every instance, protégés.
 • their,this, in the Note of the Contents. | • or,for, 12th Report, page 10.
 • theit,their, 4th paragraph, page 2. | • désart,desert, page 20.

At the bottom of the first page of the “Art of Thinking,” after the word *expedition*, add—since nobody ever thinks of substituting him oneself, them themselves, for his oneself, their themselves. Self is a noun as much as soul, and an elf very mysteriously connected with living bodies, of which, in reality mankind never knew, and never can know any thing, beyond conjectures. To sell one's self, or soul, to the devil, are so completely synonymous, that no man can easily discriminate between them; but when anatomists purchase condemned people's bodies, they seldom trouble themselves about the souls of the sellers, thinking them, of course, too immaterial or contraband goods, for any useful purpose on earth, whatever their value may be beyond the grave.