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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 særc for perlz en ven
but he ho 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 *suspense*, 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.

ADDRESS.

COURTEOUS READERS!

Whatever your rank, age, or sex may be, let me conjure you to begin the perusal of this collection by *thinking* and acting, to the utmost of your ability, for yourselves, without allowing me, or any body else, to prejudice or prepossess your minds against or for my opinions and advice. Many whom you may consult, will say privately, in dispraise of myself and system, what they dare not avow in public, for such a variety of reasons, that it is impossible I can anticipate, and refute them: allow me, nevertheless, to urge you to read, and to judge deliberately for yourselves, through each page of my Work. Unless you feel some *strong* proximate or remote interest for venturing upon such a task, it certainly is one that an indifferent person never ought to undertake; for it will become labour in vain, alike unproductive of profit or pleasure to the parties most concerned in learning the truth, on which I have sacrificed much more than would be done again, were my toils to be renewed, as a mere Orientalist, bent on creating wealth in lieu of a good name—the best part, in my eyes, of any one's fortune. Whatever my errors and transgressions may be—however far, beyond the bounds of apathetic prudence, rather irritable and irritated feelings may have occasionally carried my pen—of one thing I am convinced, that, take me all in all, you will probably encounter much worse men in your passage through life than the writer of these sheets, and seldom meet with one who, under similar circumstances, has actually been the cause of an equal portion of public weal, with less assistance from the Powers that be, through all the stages of his progress; on the contrary, he has had to combat and overcome innumerable obstacles at every step: and in the existing *dénouement* of an unprotected career, I may honestly acknowledge my fears greatly exceed my expectations, when so limited a number of mankind can be stimulated to ponder over any business whatever, that is not more immediately their own. Should a few liberal-minded men—fond parents, rational relatives, or deeply interested friends of youths destined to the East—by chance cast their eyes on the contents of the annexed Reports, with a determination to explore this *terra incognita* of British Indian education—then, but not till then, shall I be weighed in the scales of even-handed Justice; and if really found wanting, it will be high time for me, as a *practicalist*, to give up the ghost, and abandon all hopes of speedy tuitionary reforms connected with the great house in Leadenhall Street, or any of its smaller Saturnine dependencies. Of all the obstacles to disinterested counsel, and an impartial statement of facts, conscious ignorance, on the part of individuals commonly consulted, is the most insurmountable, and for this glaring undeniable reason—not one of the Company's Civil or Military Servants in twenty, above thirty years of age, at present knows enough of eastern dialects to give a candid, rational opinion upon them, whatever their juniors may nevertheless be enabled, by superior instruction, to do, on this long-neglected theme, in consequence of those modern Oriental Institutions, which have all been established within the last thirty years. If the adviser be a *practical*, as well as a *profound* orientalist, he may safely be trusted; on the contrary, should he prove to be but a miserable jargonist at best, or a mere book-worm, he will certainly in self-defence conceal the truth; for it is with this topic, as with phrenology, that they who evidently have badly shaped heads, and hearts equally out of tune with the human form divine, must rise in arms against a science, which will condemn them in daylight, unless they can contrive to knock it down by the first blow in the dark.

The triennial suspension of a law, in my private opinion, highly honoured by this temporary breach of its enactments, may yet, let us hope, become permanent, and thus afford, in due season, some glimpses of amelioration, where all will otherwise remain a dreary, dark, and cheerless waste of time, expence, talents, and toil, as fruitless in truly good works for twenty years to come, as it certainly has, with a few bright exceptions, been for an equal period that is past and gone, with very little commensurate advantage to any but the chosen few who batten on this and every such abuse of Church and State craft, for the preservation of which the many, alas! like patient asses, bear a burden, that, were they not such, would never be supported. We may here allow the annexed extracts from the Haileybury College Suspension Act, to proclaim its nature, tendency, and duration, that if people will, nevertheless, persist in the beaten tracks of legitimate fooleries, they may henceforth sin with their eyes open, and so prove themselves the blindest of all sinners on the face of the earth; against whose incurable malady by human hands, the Saints indeed may well pray fervently for some miraculous antidote from Heaven, to save the heedless sons and daughters of delusion in their utmost need, should either the old or any new *literary monopoly* continue to rear their baneful heads, without blushing over other still less revolting, but to the English nation more onerous misdeeds. The Bill in question may be very appropriately termed a seasonable and auspicious suspension of the *habeas mentem* Act, *quoad linguas Orientales utilissimas*, at the several Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, or last, not least, at the Haileybury College.

“Whereas there is not a sufficient number of persons qualified to be appointed Writers, to fill the vacancies which exist, and which are likely to occur in the Civil Establishments of the said Presidencies in the East Indies: Be it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that at any time within three years from the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the Court of Directors of the said United Company, to nominate and appoint, and to send to the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, in the capacity of a Writer, any person who shall produce such testimonials of his character and conduct, and pass such an examination as by Rules and Regulations to be framed and established, as herein after is mentioned, shall be required. And be it further enacted, that the said Court of Directors shall, and they are hereby required, with all convenient speed, by and with the consent and approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, to frame and establish proper Rules and Regulations respecting the due and necessary qualifications of Writers; and that it shall and may be lawful for the said Court of Directors, with the consent and approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, to alter and vary such Rules and Regulations from time to time, as circumstances may appear to require; and that the Rules and Regulations so altered and varied, shall be of the same force and effect as the original Rules and Regulations.”

Much will now depend on the steps to be immediately taken by the above executive Board, relative to the instruction and examination of the Writers who may proceed to India under this Act, as to their efficiency in the requisite qualifications, or in respect to the appointment of competent candidates already on the spot, if they be found, by appropriate tests, fit for the important duties expected from them in the Civil Service. While such an arrangement in India need not encroach upon the Directors' rights of nomination here, it would greatly facilitate the objects contemplated by the Bill, and save no small portion of time and expence, that must otherwise be sacrificed by all the parties most interested in the result of the projected expedient, if, in this case also, the general good be not overlooked by the individual wishes of the Court, whose *nostrums* are not invariably prescribed by a just sense of what ought to be done on such contingencies by honest and honourable men, for the paramount benefit of the whole community entrusted to their impartial and upright management. If, as it has long been* rumoured, one or two favourite establishments only are to have the exclusive right to qualify all East Indian Writers, &c. for the ensuing three years, this will be a manifold act of injustice to the United Kingdom at large, in which every creditable school, or teacher, has an undoubted claim for some small share in that Oriental tuition, which I am trying to communicate *gratis* every where, and to every body willing to embark in such an enterprise. Should

* This has been too fatally attempted to be realized in part already, as will be seen in page 6 of my Dedicatory Epistle, a little farther on.

~~ADDRESS~~

this scheme answer, then respectable and wealthy persons of all religious creeds may as readily have access to civil official situations in the East, as those of the Episcopalian persuasion, to whom, in some measure, they have long been confined, by the unfair exclusion of young conscientious Presbyterians, Catholics, &c. who are compelled to conform at Haileybury to the rites and ceremonies of the English Church alone, during their stay at that illiberally circumscribed foundation for rearing embryo satraps, domineering castis, and extravagant dandies, as if they actually were of a superior breed to their military fellow-servants abroad, though in many instances inferior to them in mental and local attainments of every sort. From a number of similar notifications, I have selected the subsequent specimen, connected with the pupils of Dr. MYERS, who is now in his third or fourth semiennial course of oriental studies and literary pursuits, which from the first have invariably been crowned with so great success, that a few seasons more are alone requisite to ensure both fame and fortune to himself and highly accomplished family, whose experience has repeatedly taught them, that with boys from six to twelve, or at farthest fourteen years of age, much can be pleasantly effected in the way of the most comprehensive philological instruction; but when older, or previously mismanaged at prior schools, the task, otherwise easy in the extreme, is apt to grow a Herculean labour indeed.

Persons, who estimate the value of a literary production more by its imposing magnitude and gaudy appearance, than from its intrinsic merits, will be prone to suspect, that the purchaser of this singular Folio has made a bad bargain in exchange for his pound sterling, until the utility, diversity, and eccentric nature of the whole contents be minutely examined and appreciated according to their respective deserts. In number alone, the articles considerably exceed twenty; and if each be not a fair and full exchange for one shilling, it must be an insignificant item indeed: but should actual experience demonstrate that one and all of them, from various circumstances in both hemispheres, are well calculated to keep and to bring hundreds of guineas, by their seasonable use, within the pockets of those individuals who will not abuse wholesome admonition, either in the East or West, it may be honestly predicted, that every copy of the collection must, in the long run, turn out to be dog cheap at a sovereign apiece, especially when it is duly recollected, that he who runs, may easily read lessons here at home, that infallibly will enable him, by this species of philosopher's stone, speedily to convert the whole of his consecutive labours abroad into pure gold, which, after all, next to a good name, will, while it lasts, prove every body's noblest, if not their best friend.

You who are, or have been my pupils, will ere long be able to estimate the comparative worth of the universal character, in the new edition of my English and Hindoostanee Dialogues, the whole of which I once intended, for the common good and advantage of the entire population of British India, to have exhibited in the above easy symbols; but the fear of attempting even so salutary an innovation, all at once, induced me to limit this reform, in the first instance, to the celebrated dramatic Romance of Sukontula, which was originally published in the Hindee-Roman orthoepigraphy by myself, at Calcutta, in 1804, and has just been incorporated with the Dialogues, as a part of that volume, to compensate for the loss of a large portion of matter, much less indispensable to beginners. That purchasers of the former Dialogical editions may not be subjected to any pecuniary inconvenience, the Fatal Ring, or Sukontula, will also appear in a small separate form, partly translated, and furnished with a new kind of Glossary, which will put a complete English version within every body's reach who understands any grammar, and can thence unite theory with practice in his accelerated career over the philological plains of Hindoostan, as a practical colloquist at his outset, and an Oriental adept when farther advanced on his way to the goal of recondite perfection, both as a fluent speaker, and a profound scholar also in book literature.

The new or Catholic symbols are moreover applied to the story of the Fox and Stork, from the Polyglot Fables, in six Oriental languages, all known, current, or cultivated in particular regions of Asia, and carefully translated under my inspection, by learned men attached to the Calcutta College, who must still be reckoned much more responsible for the fidelity of each version than I can be, at this distance of place and time, which prevent all personal reference, and greatly impair that memory, once fresh, on the reasoning adopted in defence of particular passages, that may now seem defective in the sight of good Arabian, Persian, Sanskrit, or Bungalee scholars, and other Orientalists, whose disposition to correct and forgive errors will commonly keep pace with their ability to detect them, or instruct me how to shun such faults hereafter.

The experience of many of you in India, must ere now have induced you to reflect, with unfeigned regret, on the number of days you completely lost, by non-attendance at the London Lecture Room, from frivolous pretences, then wholly unknown to your own relatives, who might thus have imagined that your progress was not commensurate with the labour they presumed you had bestowed on oriental pursuits under my superintendence, for which, in reality, none of my students were ever subjected to any pecuniary contribution, the sale of my publications alone constituting all the returns expected for my unwearied septennial toils. This expence I am sure you will admit was not only unavoidable, but made in general as moderate as possible; and in some instances it never was incurred, during the whole period of my gratuitous tuition, by those who either could not, or would not, afford to buy even the text books used in the very classes to which they for weeks together belonged, though they were well aware that I could derive no other advantage from them as my pupils.—*Vide N. B. in the Table of Contents.*

Fourth Report from Dr. B. Gilchrist, who examined the Hindoostanee and Persian Students at Dr. Myers's Establishment, Dartmouth Hill, Blackheath, June 9, 1826.

MY DEAR SIR,

Clarges Street, June 12, 1826.

Mr. Myers, having led me to expect that your present Oriental Class had made considerable proficiency, I certainly commenced my recent ordeal under more sanguine expectations than on any former occasion: and with the greatest pleasure I add, that these expectations were exceeded, by the manner in which the students answered a great variety of grammatical questions in both Hindoostanee and Persian. Their knowledge of the Naguree and Persi-Arabic characters, the correctness of their pronunciation, and their readiness in answering very *technical* Hindoostanee queries, afford a strong proof of what may be done, in a few months, by proper instruction.—Allow me also to congratulate you on the progress of your younger son, Mr. Frederick Myers, whose acquirements in both these languages now render him a valuable assistant in this department.

The merits of your present Oriental Students are so conspicuous, that it would be indevident to assign to each greater praise than the following arrangement indicates, as *all* have done so well for the short periods they have been respectively under your care. This order is Messrs. Hay, Money, Farquharson, Haines, and Edwards, who, could they remain with you a few months longer, need not fear any examination either in this country or in India.—Should this not be in their power, you have laid an ample foundation for their studies during the voyage; and they may thus become complete masters of both these tongues soon after their arrival in the East.

Wishing you all the success you so richly deserve, I remain, my dear Sir, your's, most faithfully,

TO DR. MYERS.

(Signed) JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.

* * The Oriental Department is conducted by Mr. Myers, of Trinity College, Cambridge.—The Pupils are few, and the attention of each is particularly directed to the studies most appropriate to his future profession.

DEDICATION.

THE TUITIONARY PIONEER is hereby most cordially inscribed by the Author to his best Pupils in particular, and to all his meritorious Oriental Scholars in general, as a small but sincere token of regard and esteem for the whole of those Students who have thus profited by his example or precepts, in their progress through the Oriental Lectures and Classes, towards respectable rank, or responsible situations in the various departments of public service of the British Indian Governments; to whom, in their respective capacities, he now takes the liberty of making this valedictory declaration, in the confident hope that many of them will not forget either him or it; as he trusts both are, or may in some measure be, identified with their own immediate interests, as well as their future success in life.—Gentlemen! Disciples! Followers! and Friends! Time has rapidly elapsed, and is still fast on the wing, since I first had the pleasure of cultivating your acquaintance, as a zealous, if not an able guide in your Oriental career, which has been faithfully registered in the Work here dedicated to yourselves, as the least fallible judges of its veracity and deserts, from the commencement to the close of my preceptive labours, since 1818, in the British metropolis. You will perceive that an attempt has been made to form a comprehensive list of those who attended lectures during that period; wherein, if any failure to do each of you the most impartial justice be perceptible, let me beseech you to attribute such a fault rather to my head than to my heart, which will ever cherish sentiments of benevolent affection for one and all of you, unless in those rare instances of misconduct that can more easily be forgiven than forgotten, especially where no reformation has yet taken place, for your own and your relatives' sakes. It is possible enough some errors will be detected, being nearly unavoidable in every compilation of this sort; I nevertheless am inclined to think the number is small, and their nature but trivial, at the worst view which may be taken of them: and there is great reason to believe that several penitents exist among you, who probably owe their seasonable repentance and consequent promotion, to those reasonable censures with which my progressive reports were occasionally tinged, but from motives that your dearest friends would never be ashamed to acknowledge; namely, an honest desire that each pupil of mine should do them, himself, and me, credit, by conspicuous proficiency in every laudable pursuit. Should there be a solitary ungrateful individual in the long list of names here published, let him be perfectly easy on that score; because never having anticipated much gratitude from any quarter whatever, all idea of my deeming this a disappointment would be absurd; as it has been my invariable declaration, that no return could prove half so grateful to me, from any scholar, as to witness him following my footsteps in whatever he might deem commendable, without implicitly pinning his faith to my sleeve, on any favourite theme of mine. I cannot help flattering myself that the deliberate perusal of the Reports, and other documents in this collection, will induce most of you to concede, that with small means at my command, I have produced very considerable effects on British Indian affairs, both at home and abroad; nay, a species of lingering hope still hovers around my corporeal frame, that it will hold together long enough for me to enjoy, *in propria persona*, a well-earned triumph over every foe to my improved system of practical Orientalism, when fairly contrasted in all its bearings with profound learning. Were any dearth of useful local talents in the Civil Service, under particular emergencies, ever to become too apparent for farther concealment on the spot, will not the very urgent necessity of the occasion force your several qualifications into immediate play, whatever your original destinations may have been, as servants of the King or Company? and will not those among you, who have profited most by my Philological Lectures on Eastern dialects be, *ceteris paribus*, the first called upon in critical cases to act diplomatically, magisterially, financially, or otherwise, for the commonweal of the State, in conquered regions; especially where the intellectual superiority of responsible functionaries alone, can either counsel or execute grand measures of vital importance auspiciously, which the mere creatures of Court interest and fawning sycophancy would not dare to look stedfastly in the face? While the political weather is fair, and the sky of despotic sway continues perfectly serene, every worthless insect roams abroad, to return loaded with the toilsome sweets of surrounding flowers; but let an insurrectionary storm arise in the hive itself, the working bees begin their operations by shoving the drones off the stage, and by compelling all the members of their industrious commonwealth to perform those duties efficiently, without which the community itself would cease to exist. British India will, sooner or later, be in a similar predicament, and this must be accelerated or retarded in the exact ratio of administrative and executive capacity, or imbecility, on the eventful theatre of action, *pro tempore*; a catastrophe, against whose approach and fatal consequences, no antidotes can well prove more irresistible than manly qualifications, that have, *ab initio*, stood the successive tests of rigid ordeals, and open elementary examinations, both in theory and practice. From the moment that sentiments of this complexion are cherished in the breasts of our rulers, You! my effective Pupils! have nothing to fear from any influence above or below board; because the salvation of an empire like India, as the hour of peril draws near, will infallibly urge those at the helm to employ your tried energies in their self-defence, malgre all petty considerations of cast, birth, or even petticoat interest to boot.

I proceed, with due deference, to touch a literal chord of my Orthoepigraphical Scheme, which may in the outset cause a small minority of heedless and listless Orientalists to harp upon it much longer than the recent innovation deserves; for the change is so simple from the Hindee Roman to the Universal method, that one single day's reflexion upon them comparatively, will at once reconcile every suspected difference, with the valuable advantage moreover to the latter, of greater simplicity, consistency, and brevity, than the former could ever boast, as it has always been verging absolutely in my own hands to the very *se plus ultra* point, where I shall leave the adopted reformation to take its chance, for better for worse; as, candidly speaking, I have at last done my best. Let me, however, solicit one parting favour, which is, that none of my Students, or Readers, rashly condemn me and my amendments unheard, unexamined, or unseen, lest they put the cart of execution before the horse of equity, to repent of their iniquitous decision, when, probably, too late for the benign efficacy of modern common sense over the hallowed mysteries of those ancient crafts that have hoodwinked mankind in the bonds of brutal ignorance for ages past and gone, let us hope, never to return. Nearly half a dozen of Hindee Roman Systems are current in these days; the whole of which, mine inclusive, the new Universal mode is, like Aaron's rod, capacious enough to swallow and eclipse for ever, thus concentrating in one uniform series an endless variety of projects, all crude, imperfect, and undigested, in more or less

extremes, while there is not one of them so constructed as to constitute the English a cosmopolitan language, clothed in a congenial catholic character, which the arrogant but ignorant Chinese may yet, in process of time, be induced to assume, from its comparative utility, perspicuity, and facility, when deliberately contrasted with their own.

Let me conjure those linguists and orientalisists, who may at present be feathering their nests by meritorious services, and with all convenient expedition, not to take a final flight homewards, until they furnish me with a *quantum sufficit* of additions, emendations, or corrections for all my published works, that forthcoming editions may reap and convey these colloquial benefits from the rising to the setting sun; since it ought never to be obliterated from your minds, that you have been enabled to acquire more topical intelligence on most subjects in one month, than your predecessors could obtain in twelve, only some twenty years ago: the inference is too plain, and *verbum sat*. For myself I want nothing; on the contrary, I deem it almost an offence to expect that I would stoop to receive a gift of any kind, but one, which, besides being conducive to our joint fame, is immediately convertible to the public good, such as the following:—

An accurate orthoepigraphical List of every geographical object in the immediate vicinity of any one of my Pupils, that I may thence complete a correct general nomenclature for modern maps of India, wherein no murdered names of places should in future appear, when they can possibly be avoided, lest succeeding generations should be equally puzzled to trace our movements, as we have been to follow Alexander's march, through the ridiculous Grecian corruptions of geographical appellations, &c.; few of them more distorted from the truth, than many of the monstrous misnomers every where perceptible in European maps, charts, tables, lists, &c. &c. connected with the people or languages of Hindoostan.

You have no doubt been struck, as well as myself, with the late puny attempts to distinguish the verb—as *waive* from its congenial noun *wave*—unnecessarily, since orthoepigraphically the word, written *WCV* only, would answer every such purpose, notwithstanding the intelligent WALKER's anfradversions on *waive* in his admirable Pronouncing Dictionary.

You may suspect, that having made already three distinct improvements in my Occidento-oriental Orthoepigraphy, at various distant periods, if my days be much longer extended, a fourth alteration must follow, in imitation of the celebrated WATTS, who kept ameliorating the steam-engine to the end of his life, with great private credit, and much public good. My situation, however, is somewhat different; for half a century has actually been devoted to the very reformation that I have just accomplished, without retaining either the desire or the ability to go a step farther; because I almost am convinced, that no successor can excel me in this branch of philology, unless he shall lay down a foundation, no way resembling mine, and rear on it a superstructure equally comprehensive, though altogether dissimilar, at the well-earned glory whereof, even by anticipation, I am not inclined to repine.

Methinks, still, that an adventurous imitator may try his hand on the curtailment of the whole expired *bh*, *ph*, &c. to assimilate them as universal characters, with the same class of expired monograms, which pervades the Sanskrit, Gaelic, and Irish languages, in a greater or less degree. Brevity will be the *primum mobile* to such or any other inroad upon my plan; but as I have often cogitated deeply on the *pros* and *cons* of this question, there can be no doubt of the brief remedy becoming more dangerous than the lengthened disease, particularly among Englishmen, who are too prone either to put breath into a word that positively has none, or to knock it unmercifully out where it notoriously exists; whence—heel, eel; ell, hell; helm, elm; hedge, edge; hoar, oar; hair, air, &c. may all be jumbled together by the cross purpose mode of kicking *h*, like a foot-ball, out from, or into a vocable at random, even where no difficulty is apparent to their Scottish and Irish brethren. Here comes the rub, with hundreds of examples like, *khana*, *bhat*, *ghat*, *bhaloo*, *ghora*, *phul*, *ghao*, *gudha*, *bhola*, &c. &c. when converted too frequently at first to *kana*, *bat*, *gat*, *baloo*, *gora*, *pul*, *guda*, *bola*, *gao*, by indolent expirators, who thus confuse things as opposite in their meanings, as night is from day; and though the discriminative separate letter *h* be staring them in the face, as plain as a pike-staff in each instance, it is nevertheless swallowed up, and lost entirely, in the conjoined consonant. What, then, would be the inevitable fate of poor *h*, were it expressed solely by an intrinsic modification of the other consonant, or through some extraneous sign, which might thus so far resemble the once famous invisible girl's voice, heard, but not seen—an artifice inadmissible here, where the organs of sight and hearing seem both indispensable, to compel Englishmen to expire as they ought. This national perverseness, if not incapacity, is quite glaring in while, when, whet, whig, whit, which, whale, why, so generally confounded in the metropolis, and elsewhere, with wile, wen, wet, wig, wit, witch, wale, and most words of this description; so far indeed, that the aspirate has already been irrecoverably lost in who, whole, &c. whence hoar, oar, and whore, among the Cockneys especially, may occasionally form a fine medley together, wherever the context does not clearly tell which, *pro tempore*, is to be plied. However ludicrous these aspirated and non-aspirated blunders may frequently prove in our language, they are as mere flea-bites, or bugbears, when compared with the numerous bulls and boars produced in Hindoostanee, by the use and abuse of the audible *h* alone; witness *halut*, *alut*, *bhaee*, *baee*, *bahee*, *khooonee*, *koonee*, *chhoot*, *choot*, *kooch*, *koochh*, *kooch*, as a very small specimen of thousands of common errors, obscene, beastly, equivocal, or absurd in the extreme, against the hourly commission of which the sole safeguard must be the most accurate enunciation possible from the beginning; a species of drudgery, however, that appals nearly every one but myself, from the rigid execution of this part of his tuitionary duties, who must of course form only grammatical and learned Students, unable, nevertheless, to make themselves promptly understood in the current speech peculiar to any portion of British India. The majority of yourselves are aware, that for this very reason my early attention, as your instructor, has ever been more directed to your correct pronunciation of oriental words, than to any deceptive facility of deciphering them in their appropriate symbols; a practice well calculated to gloss over downright ignorance for a while, with the semblance of that wonderful proficiency which commonly throws dust in the partial parent's eyes, and inclines him implicitly to conceive his son and teacher are a brace of clever fellows, who, after all, may turn out the veriest dunces in disguise, so far as colloquial dexterity and practical efficiency are concerned. Were my pupils constant in their attendance, for a few months even, this *captandum vulgus* expedient might answer both purposes; and, when admissible, I need not assure you, that the reading Hindoostanee or Persian, in their respective characters, has never yet been rejected; on the contrary, in all possible cases, the habit has been always inculcated at my lecture-rooms, and, I may add, with no small success, though an unfounded clamour on this theme prevails against me, which it hardly becomes me to gainsay in the present address. The appointment of Interpreters to regiments has generally been left to the Colonels commanding them, though not one of ten

among those officers yet knows enough of the military tongue to translate one Article of War intelligibly into that idiom ; the whole being, with few exceptions, literally and truly, jargonists to the present day, and consequently unfit, however willing, to make the requisite selection of competent Hindoostanee linguists and colloquists for their respective corps, on the score of ability as Orientalists. Till very lately, when strict examinations were introduced at each of the Presidencies, the natural result has been, that *senior subalterns*, best known to the Commandant, merely as *such*, have held Interpreterships ; while their juniors, infinitely better acquainted with the native dialects, have been very slowly succeeding to those inadequate incumbents for the office in question, on their gradually becoming Captains and Majors in the service ; which is, and will be for some years, in the awkward predicament of having *many* old officers, with little knowledge of Hindoostanee, and *few* young ones, of any value in other respects, who are not quite expert in the colloquial use of that language, which has still to struggle up-hill against a dead weight of jargonism, that nothing but juvenile courage and perseverance, with talent combined, can ever hope to overcome. Some of your number, my young Friends ! have so boldly broken this spell, as to make me expect to see, exclusively almost, yourselves alone, or those instructed by you, before long, in quiet possession of every honourable or lucrative post, place, and office, wherein the qualifications of local knowledge and intelligible speech are *sine quâ nōns* ; and we may then, in our turn, under wise Governments, rejoice at the solid triumph of past forlorn intellectual worth and utility, over blind patronage and partial interests alone, which have hitherto been too often bestowing the palm due to meritorious exertions, on idleness, imbecility, and demerit of every species, thus countenanced and encouraged by influence, baneful both to the sufferers from this injustice, and, ultimately, even to the gainers, by its unreasonable away. When this is unfortunately exercised by hoary veterans on the Staff at head-quarters, ignorant of rational Hindoostanee themselves, they are too apt to slight, if not to envy or discourage, its correct acquisition by beardless boys in the Army, who may be their grandchildren, as far as age is concerned, but in this respect are greatly their superiors ; and who must, if ever brought into colloquial contact with native Indian gentlemen, in the company of those ancient military jargonists, put them to the blush for a low, vulgar mode of speaking, of which a groom's assistant in the Cavalry would absolutely be ashamed.

A single glaring instance, where fatal errors may occur by hundreds, in the lapse of years, and over an immense region, is as forcible as a thousand examples of blunders equally destructive, because it may happen in the hands of military officers, in other respects tolerable linguists, but who have unfortunately neglected the Hindoostanee Numeration Table, which has some strange peculiarities of its own, that may escape people's notice all their lives, when not pointed out distinctly at the very commencement of their studies.

The sentence, *jes suyut hoe surdur upne suth serf sut sepuhe lejuwe suth se lurne ho so ser ho to ho pur gudha he hie ulbuttu*, properly understood and applied, should speak in thunders to the guilty mind of every jargonist who happens to be entrusted with the lives, limbs, characters, liberties, and properties of Hindoostanee subordinates, either in the civil, naval, or military service ; for, in good truth, such combinations, may be multiplied, *ad infinitum*, leaving *ghur*, *guh*, *ghut*, and *ghut*, &c. by scores entirely out of sight here, with a long string of consequent disasters from colloquial incapacity alone.

¶ This is no fiction, and may be put to the proof by confronting the common run of old *Sipahes Surdars* at any regular *Darbar*, with the youngest Ensigns, who have really profited by my lectures, and are thus capable of conversing with persons of all ranks there, in one or two seasons after arrival ; while their aged Commanders would either continue speechless, or be exposed to open ridicule or silent contempt, on account of their reiterated blunders and obscene mistakes, against which the mere facility of conversing in Persian cannot always preserve them ; which is one of the reasons why, thirty or forty years ago, hardly any of the Company's servants could venture to converse at the native Courts in pure Hindoostanee, while every body possessed at least a smattering of Persian, and made it of course go a great way in those dark days of incipient Orientalism.

Among the numerous native sailors who arrive here annually from India, and are collected under a Superintendent's management, on behalf of the Company, there can be little doubt, that a few might always be selected for occasional conversations with all the Hindoostanee Students in London, wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity to put whatever elementary knowledge they may have acquired in this country, to the test of experience at once ; and were that Officer, with other requisites, duly qualified in respect to the current speech of the people under his inspection, he might thus not only become a truly valuable coadjutor in the early communication of colloquial facilities to such scholars, but moreover be the means, at every *bond fide* examination of Writers, Cadets, &c., of discriminating the relative proficiency of each as a practical Orientalist. In this manner young men might reach India perfectly capable of speaking rationally to the inhabitants in general at starting, and be thereby prepared to push their various studies afterwards as linguists, translators, classical readers, critics, adepts, and polyglots, with accelerated speed, in whatever Provinces or Departments of Hindoostan, or the service, their respective lots might be successively cast ; because a due command of the Camp or Court dialect, in its grammatical form, and compound construction, from Hinduwee, Arabic, and Persian, will alone lead to the utmost perfection in the whole circle or score of tongues which pervade the Peninsula, and are concatenated together by visible links, that every true philologer will easily unfold, after becoming master of the Hindoostanee, according to the plans most successfully pursued by myself for many years, and now in their *ne plus ultra* state ; for I certainly despair of going any farther.

This ultimate attempt to secure the successful issue of an experiment with the *Roman Character*, long since made by myself, and recently enforced in the celebrated Volney's Essay on that subject, will perhaps be encouraged by adequate patronage from the Gentlemen more immediately concerned with East Indian affairs, in all their extensive departments at home and abroad, when they peruse the annexed quotation, which lately suggested the propriety of this intimation to the British Indian community in particular, and the Public at large.

" We are ready to acknowledge the benefits that would result from the adoption of a *universal* alphabet, in " facilitating intercourse, promoting civilization, and diffusing knowledge. For the really practical question at present " is, Whether *elementary Works*, for the instruction of Students in the Oriental Languages, might not advantageously be " composed in such a conventional character ? By substituting this for the various alphabets now used, some trouble " might certainly be saved to beginners, and *much expense* to the East India Company. The experienced and acknow-

"ledged success of Dr. J. B. Gilchrist, in teaching Hindoostanee by an analagous method, affords some confirmation to "the theory of M. de Volney."—EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 62.

Jargonism, with sheer ignorance of Indian statistics, has such numbers of potent abettors on both sides of the bar, in the General Court of Proprietors, that my hopes of obtaining a majority in favour of educating the rising generation, for the military and naval service, more propitiously than their predecessors have yet been in this hemisphere, as elementary Orientalists, were rather premature; since the best of grandfathers even are naturally a little jealous of their own offspring in any degree having the means of surpassing themselves made too easy, lest such youngsters might learn to think or term the venerable gentlemen, superannuated fools, from inability to play the part of sterling linguists in the East beyond the wretched Moorish jargon taught them by Hadley, Fergusson, and last, not least, by the tuneful Lebedeff's inspired self. A fair, open, and adequate trial of philological skill, before a British Indian audience, in the great house of Leadenhall Street, might insensibly lead to a few discoveries of topical incapacity among the wise heads assembled there, particularly if conversations, *vivâ voce*, were introduced, in concert with those natives of India then in the metropolis, who might be induced to take a part in the ordeal here proposed for all candidates, competitors, &c. for patronage abroad, and, when requisite, at home likewise, in those responsible situations connected with the natives of India, while under the Company's care and protection in this country, by fifties or hundreds at a time, occasionally for months together. I feel much satisfaction in referring you to this long quotation from the lately published Report by the Language Institution in aid of the Propagation of Christianity, followed by a Letter from me to the Honourable GEORGE CANNING, &c. &c.

"The discussion, of which the following presents a brief outline, is not only deserving a place in our publication, on account of the importance of the subject, the eminence of the speakers, and the intimate connexion of the question discussed, with the general objects of this work; but also from the light it throws on the kindred question so often debated, concerning the best mode of educating young men destined for the service of the East India Company. As the individuals whose opinions are given in this Report, are among the most distinguished linguists of the present day, both practical and theoretical, travelled and untravelled, we are not without hope that their arguments will make some impression on the rulers of India. There is, however, one objection to the preparatory instruction of Cadets in England, that has been stated by the honest ex-President of the Constitutional Association, which we fear their combined authority will not overcome, viz., That a cadetship, being worth a certain sum of money, (say £300) if the vested right of giving away these appointments were encumbered with the condition of requiring, in return, twenty or thirty pounds' worth of learning, the marketable value of this piece of India House patronage would be so much deteriorated. So, in order that the patronage of twenty-four Directors may be worth as much to them as to their predecessors, young men sent out to exercise command over millions of our Indian subjects, ought not to be compelled to learn their language, or give any proof of acquaintance with their opinions and character! But as with respect to Missionaries, there is no patronage in the case; those who would scruple to open their lips at the India House in favour of preparatory instruction, here advocate it with as much boldness as ability."

"The Rev. Professor LEE was of opinion that the rudiments of any foreign language could be acquired as well, and even better, in this country than any where else, even where it is currently spoken. And the reasons were, first, the difficulty of understanding a Native teacher before you know something of his language; and that something therefore would, at all events, better be acquired first from one of your own countrymen. Secondly, the difficulty of acquiring the technicalities of grammar in the Oriental tongues, in which they are so much more intricate and perplexing, especially to beginners, who very imperfectly understand these languages. He himself knew an instance of a gentleman who, with all his industry, and the aid of Native teachers in India, took twelve months to acquire the syllabication of the Sanscrit, though the same thing might, under a proper system, be acquired in England in a few weeks. Thirdly, a more rapid progress could be made here, from philology and the philosophy of language being better understood in England, where a better mode of teaching was consequently practised. And so many persons from abroad had now brought home the true pronunciation of the Oriental tongues to this country, that no difficulty need any longer be felt on that head. Here also the climate is favourable to a vigorous prosecution of study, as much as that of India is against it. Here, where copies of every useful work can soon be multiplied by the press, the diligent student has extensive libraries at command; whereas, abroad, books are thinly scattered, and difficult to reach."

"W. H. TRANT, Esq. M. P. said, if this Institution should be in need of personal assistance, he made a free tender of his services, and would with much pleasure afford them, to give instruction in the language of the East, which, from long practice during many years, had become quite as familiar to him as his own. In making this offer, he strongly felt the great importance of young men about to proceed to India being made acquainted with the languages, customs, and opinions of the people among whom they are going, that they may not, from ignorance, shock their prejudices, outrage their feelings, or commit any of those excesses or improprieties, which, with a more perfect knowledge of their character and of their speech, would be avoided. He was a great advocate for discreet conduct in Europeans resident in India, from his experience of the people, and intimate acquaintance with the nature of the Government, and the foundation on which our power rested. But discretion could never be expected from ignorance; a source of evil which such an Institution as this was eminently calculated to remove."

"The Rev. H. TOWNLEY would offer a few remarks, from personal observation, on the Native teachers or pundits in India. The Brahmans, who are had recourse to for this purpose usually, take no care whatever to teach their pupils properly. To flatter them, and render themselves agreeable by their complaisance, so as to retain their situations, and draw their salaries, is the object of these obsequious teachers. They would rather applaud their pupil in an error, than contradict or correct him; so that to make sure of them doing their duty faithfully, it is necessary to err occasionally on purpose, in order to shame them if they do not correct the mistake. The Rev. Gentleman proceeded to give some remarkable instances which had lately occurred of the advantages of studying the Eastern languages in this country. Letters had been received from Bengal, written in October last, respecting Mr. and Miss Befard, in which the other Missionaries, who are the writers, say that their knowledge of the languages had completely astonished all of them. Such was the proficiency of these two individuals, that in two months after their arrival in the country, they were able to open schools for instructing Native children. Thus they were able almost immediately to turn their talents to account, instead of wasting a long period in that climate, acquiring the proper qualifications. But if they had not been taught here previous to their departure, on their arrival in India, they would have found themselves afflicted with three great diseases—deafness, dumbness, blindness; or, what is equivalent to it, they could not have understood what they heard, they could not have deciphered what they saw, when Native books were presented to them; and they could not have spoken so as to be understood by the people they went to teach. Instead of teaching, they would have consumed their time, and wasted their health, in learning what they might have learned at home. Among other advantages of studying the Oriental languages in Europe, it inspired the minds of the students with an ardent desire to visit the countries where they are spoken, and commune with the people. Had not the Tamil language been taught in Germany, the pious labours of Swartz would have been lost to the world. Young men felt their hearts gladdened, and encouraged to go forth, by knowing that they possessed the elements of the language, and would be able to address a Native audience."

"The knowledge of Heathen languages is still as indispensably requisite as it was in the days of the Apostles. It is the want of this knowledge, and of the facilities for acquiring it, which constitutes, at the present day, one of the most formidable impediments to the propagation of the Gospel, which deters many devoted servants of Christ from entering on the engagements of a Missionary life; while the delay and difficulty in acquiring the language of the country in which he has arrived, oppress, more than any other obstacle, the heart of a Missionary, who finds himself surrounded by affecting displays of ignorance which he cannot remove, and of wretchedness which he cannot alleviate. The anguish of heart, the eagerness of solicitude, the closeness of application to the study of the language, and the effects of a tropical climate, have, in some instances, brought to an early grave, Missionaries, whose estimable qualities gave the fairest promise of eminent usefulness."

"But is it necessary, is it unavoidable, that with these difficulties, in all their appalling magnitude, the Missionary should have to struggle on his arrival in a Heathen land? May not the elements of the language be acquired before he leaves his own country, and has to contend with the debilitating influence of a vertical sun? Would not the knowledge even of the rudiments of the language enable him to pursue the study with great advantage during his long voyage, and greatly accelerate the arrival of the day, when his career of active and efficient service may commence?"

"But have we, it will be asked, the means of imparting, in this country, the requisite instruction to those who are destined to Missionary service?—Able tuition in several important languages of the East may be secured; a considerable number might be mentioned, in which competent instructors may at once be obtained."

"It may, however, be asked, can these languages be efficiently taught by Europeans? It is replied, with the confidence founded on experience, that to those who are beginning to learn an Oriental language, the tuition of an English instructor, who has attained a correct knowledge of the language, is even preferable to that of a Native, and will enable the learner to make much more rapid progress. The reason

it is not difficult to assign. The teacher of a language is but imperfectly qualified for his office, unless, in addition to his knowledge of that language, he be acquainted with a language familiar with the pupil, as to be in possession of a medium of intercourse, by which ideas and notions may be clearly conveyed. The want of such a medium has been painfully felt by Missionaries in the East, whose dependence placed on the aid of the native instructors. If, on the contrary, an Englishman who has felt and overcome the difficulty of the acquisition, engaged in the work of instructing one of his own country, he is able to point out to his pupil, in the simplest and the clearest terms, not only the meaning of words, but also the peculiar structure of the language, with its characteristic idioms.

"It is not, however, intended by these remarks, to represent the aid of Native teachers as unimportant. When the elements of a language have been acquired, their assistance may prove of the greatest value; and their services it would be highly desirable to engage, whenever suitably qualified individuals can be obtained, and pecuniary resources, equal to the undertaking, can be provided.

"The importance of acquiring the language of the Heathen has been hitherto under consideration; but, in other respects, very much may be done in preparing Missionaries appropriately for their work, before they leave their own country. Such a body of information may, by degrees, be collected, relative to the manners, customs, and opinions of the Heathen, in all parts of the world, as may prepare the Missionary, especially when communicated to him in lectures by living instructors, who have themselves witnessed what they describe, to enter on his work with a degree of intelligence which he could not otherwise have acquired, and which may both preserve him from mistakes, and greatly facilitate his progress.

"It may indeed appear, in the course of the trial to which such persons will subject themselves, of endeavouring to acquire in this country a knowledge of the language which must be indispensable to them in their future labours, that they have such a natural inaptitude to the acquisition of a new language, as to disqualify them for the course of labour to which they have turned their thoughts; but it is obviously of great advantage that this discovery should be made at a time when such persons may be saved from the error of abandoning a useful station in their own country, for one which will become an occasion of unceasing regret, both to themselves, and to those who employ them. Instances of this nature have already occurred, sufficient to put all parties on their guard.

"It has been urged, that knowledge of a language can only be acquired, to any purpose, by intercourse with the inhabitants in the country where it is spoken. It is admitted, indeed, that, without such intercourse it is not to be expected that men should acquire the power of speaking or preaching intelligibly in a foreign tongue. But is it not an immense advantage—is it not almost an indispensable preparation, that they should acquire previously some knowledge of the rudiments of the language, before they present themselves at once in the very midst of the people who speak it?"

If the present baneful monopoly of orientalism be judiciously thrown open at once to all British Occidentalists, that both branches of advantageous classical pursuits may proceed *pari passu* at every respectable academy in the United Kingdom, able and willing to teach them from infancy to adolescence, the inevitable consequence must be a speedy creation of one hundred efficient linguists in the East Indian service for every brace of mere dead language birds, of which it can yet boast, and for each dozen of miserable jargonists, by whom, till recently, it has been in this line completely disgraced during the last century, those learned owls even not excepted, who, with much magisterial gravity, too commonly neglect and despise current dialects as vulgar objects, infinitely beneath their colloquial acquisition, to say nothing of their instinctive *reformi-phobia* even in the republic of letters, where mere biblical erudition must ultimately yield the palm to something more adapted to the rising spirit of the age than dry book-learning.

To the Right Honourable GEORGE CANNING, President of the Right Honourable the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, &c. &c. &c.

"SIR, "Some of my friends have, I believe, mentioned my name to you, as a person worthy of your countenance, under circumstances, which have since been arranged, without the necessity of appealing the point then at issue to your official judgment. May I, nevertheless, encroach on your precious time with the enclosed papers, for perusal at leisure? Should my application at the India House produce the desired effect, may I flatter myself with the honour of your support and patronage? also, when you perceive, perhaps with some surprise, in my statement, that a very great majority of the Honourable Company's Officers and Functionaries in British India, never learn one word of the native languages correctly before their arrival in that country.

"The number in this predicament, however large, is equalled, if not surpassed, by those persons who are appointed on the part of the Crown, to fill many very important offices in the Church, Army, Navy, Courts of Justice, &c. throughout Hindoostan, besides numerous nominations by Bible, Missionary, National, and other Societies, or Commercial Houses, whose Agents, as Preachers, Teachers, Free Merchants, Mariners, Traders, and Adventurers, are entrusted with the management and disposal of the most interesting public concerns, and an immense private capital, actively employed in every part of the Indian Peninsula, and on the Eastern Seas.

"The individuals enumerated above, form a most respectable body of men, (which, including the King's Military Officers, probably exceeds the whole of the Company's Servants), to whom various duties of the utmost responsibility and consequence are assigned, which bring this large class of British subjects in close contact with the natives on all occasions, without the least previous knowledge of their colloquial tongue, whence very few ever acquire the Hindoostanee sufficiently to converse rationally with the inhabitants under their jurisdiction, or within the sphere of their respective operations, often to the evident detriment of the parties concerned, and sometimes with latent danger to the Government, from local violence and commotions.

"Were public Lectures established in the Metropolis, on the principles which I have ventured to suggest, they would afford an excellent opportunity to gentlemen of every description, commissioned by His Majesty's Government, to learn, at a little expence, enough of the Hindoostanee in three months before departure, and during the outward voyage, for qualifying them to converse from the first with the natives of India, among whom their progress in oriental language might afterwards be carried to any extent, which could be required in the discharge of functions connected with the commonweal of sixty millions of people, who use the Hindoostanee as their mother tongue.

"If my observations, which belong more immediately to the King's Servants in India, be deemed worthy of further notice by yourself, or any other of His Majesty's Ministers, I shall be most happy, when favoured with an audience, to explain the subject more minutely, and I trust to your entire satisfaction, at this auspicious crisis of the Honourable Company's affairs in Hindoostan.

"A mutual good understanding, seasonably cultivated between the conquerors and the conquered, through the popular speech, when duly acquired by all the British employed in the Company's dominions, will greatly promote that general conciliation and reciprocal advantage to the natives and ourselves, by which the internal tranquillity, permanent peace, durable happiness, and prosperity of an immense population, will rather be consolidated and confirmed, than disturbed or endangered by the territorial aggrandizement of British India.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST."

13, Arlington Street, July 31, 1818. (1)

Just as I was finishing this lengthened communication, a proposal was made to me by Mr. ARNOT, a gentleman lately arrived from India, where he resided some years, and devoted his few leisure hours to the study of the Hindoostanee and Persian, including some portion also of Oriental chirography, which he is desirous of disseminating as extensively as he can amongst my pupils; and measures are under expeditious arrangement to commence this branch of practical science on a comprehensive scale immediately. Mr. ARNOT's recent history and sufferings have long been familiar to the British Public; and while kept by "the Powers that be," in a state of the most painful and ruinous suspense respecting the pecuniary compensation unanimously awarded to him by the East India Company, and as, in consequence of being excluded from India his Oriental acquirements would be rendered almost entirely unavailing to him, he gladly embraces every opportunity of active and useful employment in the various capacities of Oriental Book-seller, Agent, Instructor, and friendly adviser in every thing relative to literary preparations for the East Indies; with which, in general, he is already so well acquainted, as to hope that his establishment in the west end of the Town, with its projected reading rooms, for lectures, periodical and popular publications, MSS. &c., may yet enable him to

(1) This appeal was probably treated as officious; and if ever perused at all, it met with that official silence, or neglect, which such obtrusive communications are generally supposed to merit. I need not therefore retrace at my particular lot; and while conscious of having performed my duty, as an humble individual, to the State, it is not my desire to deny the self-same satisfaction to any Minister, merely because he overlooked me amidst a thousand other objects more worthy of his regard.—At a later period, a communication of a similar sort was respectfully forwarded to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, which shared the same fate:—still it behoves me to add, that since I took that freedom with the Illustrious and Royal Duke, a very momentous alteration has been made in the King's regiments serving in British India, as they are now all furnished with Interpreters;—but where, when, or how this grand measure really originated, being still in the dark, this Deponent saith not, if it cannot be traced exclusively to the Honourable and public-spirited Governor of Bombay alone, which is probable enough, from other excellent traits of his character in matters of this description, which are justly entitled to applause.

make a comfortable livelihood, by supplying the community with much valuable information, a variety of articles belonging to Oriental literature or pursuits, on the most reasonable terms, and with a punctuality which alone can ensure his complete success, from the moment he feels vindicated in announcing that his enterprise has fairly begun in all its different walks of general utility, as a new Oriental Institution for so large a division of this huge metropolis. Being myself intent on relinquishing the task of Eastern tuition entirely to those who choose, as teachers, to learn my method gratuitously from me, I am happy, in the interim, to recommend DR. MYERS, of Blackheath; MR. MACKENZIE, at Egham; MR. ARNOT, 33, Old Bond Street; MR. NOBLE, of Edinburgh; besides several more Orientalists, now in the course of acquiring my plans, to the early attention of all who are, directly or remotely, concerned in the stability of our Eastern Empire, that they may no longer procrastinate applications to me as the voluntary superintendent of projected establishments all over the United Kingdom, from which I merely expect they will receive my instructive experience and books, so long only as nothing better can be obtained elsewhere for love or money. Any intelligent person, critically conversant with his mother tongue alone, may become an Oriental Tutor in four or five months, from my publications, and those *viva voce* instructions that will speedily be placed, under my directions, within his reach.

You will discover, in reading over the various documents of this compilation, that my hopes from lithography and expert penmen in the Italian hand, were once very sanguine in favour of an Oriental writing-school being commenced in London, on promising grounds; and although several intermediate disappointments have been encountered, I do not wholly despair of eventually accomplishing this desirable object, with the co-operation of MR. ARNOT, and a limited number of those English writing or drawing-masters in town, to whom the undertaking has been explained, as one highly interesting to that respectable class of teachers in the British Isles, and not less so to the parents, relatives, or guardians of youth intended for official service in our Eastern domains, either in the King's or Company's employment. That this project is no chimera of my own brain, there is ample proof in the actual enjoyment of a similar office by a Gentleman, now Drawing and Persian Writing Master at the East India College of Haileybury; where, I am assured, he performs both duties with infinite benefit to his scholars in those departments, and equal credit as an Oriental and Occidental chirographer.

Plan for expediting the Completion of the East India Company's Artillery and Engineer Corps in India, by accelerating their Progress through the East India Company's Military Seminary.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 17th of August, 1825, resolved, that the parents and friends of cadets for the Company's artillery and engineer corps be encouraged to place their young men, from 14 to 17 years of age, either under DR. ANDREW, of Woodford Wells, or DR. FIRMINGER, of Edmonton; with the view of forwarding them as much as possible in those branches of education which they will have to pursue at Addiscombe.

That the above two establishments form depôts from which the Company's Military Seminary be in future completed; and that, during the pressure of a want of officers, reference be always made to these depôts, before vacancies at the seminary are filled up by strangers.

That the young gentlemen remain at least six months at one of the depôts, previous to being called away for examination at Addiscombe; and that at the expiration of that period, they be taken in succession, as wanted; but, if not found qualified, they be returned to the depôt, for a further period of at least three months.

That as an encouragement to cadets to exercise due diligence, both at the depôts, and subsequently at the Company's seminary, it be held out to the cadets, that if they pass their public examination to the entire satisfaction of the military seminary committee, within eighteen months of joining the seminary, and actually proceed to India as artillery or engineer cadets, but not otherwise, they be complimented with £50 to defray their six months' preparatory education; but that if they pass within twelve months, they be complimented with £70 towards the like expenses.

That no cadet be admitted from these depôts, without a certificate from the masters thereof, of their good character, conduct, and application to study, with a declaration of their having paid up all expenses incurred by their preparatory instruction under them.

That in the event of the seminary not being completed from these two depôts, recourse be then had to the individual nominations of the Court, as at present, that those who can pass, be received; and those who cannot pass, be sent to one or other of these depôts for a period of not less than three months, to qualify themselves; but that in all cases these auxiliary cadets have priority of admission into Addiscombe, when qualified, over new or subsequent nominations; and

That it be left exclusively to the parents to select the depôt to which they will send their sons, according to their ability or inclination in matters of expence.

The coincidence of dates between this and the annexed paper, will naturally strike every Caledonian's eye, who recollects the old story about the Isthmus of Darien, and is aware, not only of his own permanent exclusion from the Bank of England's Directorship, but of the tendency of rules like the above, to shut for ever the portals of our Eastern Empire in the face of every Scottish youth not bred and educated in the immediate vicinity of London, where, it is true, a species of Hobson's choice is intended still to be left open to the Catholic, the Presbyterian, and Non-conformist, but of which, under concomitant circumstances, every honest man will declare, that "bad is the best," and he will pray for emancipation accordingly, from all such illiberal, exclusive, corporate and metropolitan thralldom.

Extract from the Rules and Propositions of the Scottish Military Academy, begun at Edinburgh in July, and established early in August, 1825.

That every branch of Military and Gymnastic Exercises shall be taught at the Academy; also, the modern languages, viz. Hindostanee, Persian, French, Italian, German, Spanish, &c.; likewise, Fortification, Surveying, Navigation, Mathematics, Military Drawing, Geography, and every other branch of education that the Committee may progressively deem useful and expedient.

This Institution will moreover afford an opportunity to Gentlemen intended for any department in the Army, the Navy, or the East India Company's Civil or Military Service, to acquire scientific and useful knowledge, at a comparatively trifling expence, which must prove highly beneficial to them in their progress through life. On these grounds, it is confidently hoped that the people of Scotland will not hesitate to give their support to the proposed Institution.

While the Citizens of Edinburgh, in concert with the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland, were busied last year in laying the foundations of this excellent national establishment in the North, they little suspected that certain Directors in the South were equally so; but these, with instinctive feelings like moles, were rather undermining the projected premises, by sapping its pecuniary fortifications, and assaulting its ground-works by a *coup du main*, too deep for detection even by the second-sighted Caledonians, whom this intimation may perhaps rouse from their protracted sleep, time enough to avert the fatal blow at the Scottish Military Institution; otherwise it also may prove another Darien, and Restrictive Bank Beacon, when too late for redress.

Among the last arrivals from Calcutta, it gives me infinite satisfaction to announce that MR. DUNCAN FORBES has called on me, to offer his services, as a very well-informed Orientalist in several dialects, which he acquired on the spot; and my exertions shall not be wanting to render this gentleman's talents advantageous to himself and the British public.

I cannot conclude until I once more invite you to peruse the Pioneer *con amore*, and to communicate useful facts to me, on any rational subject, most congenial with your own ideas; and you will invariably find me always on my guard to omit names, wherever any danger can be the consequence of their publication. Wishing every one of you health, promotion, creditable wealth, and long life, I remain, yours, very faithfully,

No. 11, CLARGES STREET,
30th June, 1826.

JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.

Dr. Gilchrist's Reports to the Directors of the East India Company.

SIR,

PERMIT me to request your attention to the enclosed Letter, which I have been induced to submit to the Honourable the Court of Directors; and allow me to hope for the honour of your countenance, when the subject comes regularly before that Court, if you shall then think my offer beneficial to the public service. In the event of my request being successful, it will afford me much pleasure to give any young friend of yours an opportunity of attending my Private Lectures, previous to his entrance at the Company's Civil or Military College; or, during the holidays, at either of these Institutions: and in the meantime, also, I shall be happy to be thus well employed, (having now several Pupils), whatever the result of my present application may be.

Two or three weeks' study with me will qualify any youth, of ordinary capacity, to acquire the true pronunciation of all the Eastern Languages, with such a taste for the Hindoostanee, or vernacular speech of India, as will greatly facilitate his future progress in every department of Oriental Literature, whenever he may prosecute his studies, at home or abroad, with the aid of native teachers—the whole of whom consider the Hindoostanee as their mother tongue, and prefer it accordingly.

The success of my proposed Plan of Lectures will, in the first instance, depend so much on the patronage of my Honourable Masters, that I must solicit the favour of your influence and good offices in my behalf, and in support of the most economical, efficient system of initiatory Oriental Education that can well be devised for the great majority of the Company's servants, before arriving at their respective destinations; and for whom no rudimentary instruction even has yet been provided, though a comparatively small number (as Writers in the Civil service, and Officers of the Engineer and Artillery Corps) have access to regular seminaries for learning one or several of the native languages, prior to their departure for British India.

I have used the freedom to annex some extracts from public documents, to prove that my assertions and hopes, however sanguine, are founded on well-attested facts, while employed as the first Lecturer or Professor at the College of Fort William; for which appointment, had I not sacrificed all my professional prospects in Bengal, I would now have been at the head of the Medical Board on that Presidency; and, with respect to pay, rank, or fortune, infinitely superior to any literary preferment and emolument I ever enjoyed, or can now expect, in this Country, from the Honourable Company's or His Majesty's Government.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.

15, ARLINGTON STREET, 31st July, 1818.

To A. B. Proprietor of East India Stock, or otherwise connected with British India.

Extracts from the public Report of Examination, in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, 21st August, 1800.

"We have great satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship, that all the Gentlemen in the first class, without exception, manifested a knowledge of the Hindoostanee language, which greatly surpassed our expectations, as to its extent, and its correctness, both with respect to Grammar and Pronunciation.

"The three Gentlemen of this class, who underwent an examination in the Persian language, appear to us entitled to particular notice, for having, while engaged in the study of the Hindoostanee language, made a very considerable progress in the Persian language.

"Mr. GILCHRIST has been assiduously employed, for several years, in forming a Grammar and Dictionary of the Hindoostanee language, the universal colloquial language throughout India, and therefore of the most general utility. From the want of a Grammar of this language, and the difficulty of its construction, it has hitherto been spoken very imperfectly by Europeans. The literary labours and talents of Mr. GILCHRIST have furnished the means of acquiring a knowledge of this language with facility and correctness.

"The great progress in the Hindoostanee language, made by the Gentlemen who have availed themselves of the benefit of his instruction, in the short period during which he has held his present charge, afford the strongest testimony of Mr. GILCHRIST's knowledge of that language, and of his zeal for the diffusion of that language.

(Signed) "G. H. BARLOW, J. H. HARRINGTON, W. KIRKPATRICK, N. B. EDMONSTONE. W. C. BLACQUIRE.

"Mr. GILCHRIST is entitled to the particular notice and approbation of his Lordship in Council, for the zeal, ability, and diligence, with which he has discharged the duty committed to him, of instructing the Junior Civil Servants, who were directed to attend him for the purpose of acquiring the Hindoostanee and the Persian languages.

(Signed)

"G. H. BARLOW,
"Chief Secretary to the Government."

From Marquis Wellesley's Letter to the Chairman of the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 5th of August, 1802.

"Mr. GILCHRIST's laudable offer of the aid of his labours for the institution of a Seminary for Oriental Learning, was not only prompt and zealous, but was accompanied by circumstances highly creditable to his liberality and public spirit, to the moderation of his views of private interest, and to his just sense and value of public fame."

From the Public Letter of the Bengal Government to the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated Fort William, 29th February, 1804.

"The Governor General in Council has the honour to recommend Mr. GILCHRIST to the particular notice and favour of your Honourable Court, as a gentleman highly distinguished for his eminent knowledge of the Hindoostanee language, and for his zeal, diligence, and success in the promotion of a most important branch of the Public Service.

"As the misfortune of ill health has compelled Mr. GILCHRIST to relinquish his situation in India, before he could have realized the just and full remuneration of his useful, valuable, and indefatigable labours, the Governor-General in Council earnestly recommends Mr. GILCHRIST to the favour and protection of your Honourable Court, as a proper object of the liberal spirit which your Honourable Court hath always manifested in promoting the study of the Oriental Languages."

Extract from Marquis Wellesley's Introductory Letter to Mr. Annington, now Lord Stanhope.

"Mr. JOHN GILCHRIST, late Professor of the Hindoostanee Language in the College of Fort William, will have the honour of delivering this letter to you. The records of this Government furnish ample proof of the importance of Mr. GILCHRIST's services: I am anxious, however, that you shall be apprized of the personal interest which I feel in Mr. GILCHRIST's honourable reception in England; and I take the liberty of recommending him to your favourable notice, as a gentleman highly distinguished for his zeal in the promotion of an important branch of the public service, and for his eminent knowledge of the Oriental languages."

Extract from Mr. H. T. Colebrooke's Communication in the Seventh Volume of the Asiatic Researches, page 223.

"On the subject of the modern dialect of Upper India, I with pleasure refer to the works of Mr. GILCHRIST, whose labours have now made it easy to acquire the knowledge of an elegant language, which is used in every part of Hindoostan and the Dukhin, which is the common vehicle of colloquial intercourse among all well-educated natives, and among the illiterate also in many provinces of India, and which is almost every where intelligible to some among the inhabitants of every village."

From Mr. Emerson's Speech at the College Disputation, Fort William, 27th July, 1815.

"The nice and intricate rules which govern the construction of the Hindoostanee language; the peculiarities which distinguish that language; the elegance, the variety, and the power of which it is susceptible, were brought to light by the long and arduous labours of DR. GILCHRIST, who had the merit of exploring, by the mere force of genius and industry, the nature and conformation of that complex and intricate dialect.—The knowledge which, prior to that

vera, the Servants of the Company in general attained, of a language so extensive in its use and application, and so intimately connected with every branch of the Administration of this Empire, naturally corresponded with the obscurity which prevailed, until dispelled by the philological labours of the Author of the Hindoostanee Grammar and Dictionary, and by the progressive operations of the College. Having no access to Grammatical Instruction, nor even to books composed in the Hindoostanee language,—for of the latter none but a few poetical works were in existence,—the Servants of the Company principally derived their acquaintance with that language from their intercourse with the natives, in the ordinary concerns of private life, and in the transaction of public affairs.

“It cannot be supposed that, by means such as these, an enlarged and accurate knowledge of the colloquial language of India could possibly be attained; and, in fact, the number who possessed the power of maintaining a conversation in that language, with any degree of elegance or propriety, or even of expressing in adequate terms the purposes of the mind, as it arises in the progress of colloquial intercourse, of argument, and of negotiation in the transaction of affairs, whether public or private, was extremely limited.

“The College has been formally recognised by an Act of the Legislature, as well as by the Honourable Court of Directors, who continue to afford to it their indispensable support; deeming their College at Hertford, so far as it embraces the study of the Eastern languages, to be calculated only to bestow an elementary preparation for the more efficient and exclusive studies of this Institution”

When a vast number of the British youth are induced, by various domestic and foreign occurrences, to seek their future fortunes exclusively in India, I cannot well render them, or their respective relatives, a greater service, than by embracing the present opportunity, to publish the whole of the annexed documents. They are now before the Honourable Court of Directors, and in general circulation among the Proprietors of India Stock, who certainly are more immediately interested in the affairs of the Honourable East India Company, but which have now become of infinite importance to almost every family in the United Kingdom, for whose adolescent sons there exists at present no such auspicious provision as the Company's service in British India.

If the juvenile candidates (or their friends) for such enviable patronage and employment, will only peruse the papers in question, they may gain something, but can lose nothing by their trouble; and the probability is great, that an energetic spirit will thus be raised in the breast of many a youthful adventurer, who shall be led to reflect, that the recently appointed Governors of Madras and Bombay both started, under less propitious auspices, in the military and civil departments, for attaining those local accomplishments, with other literary and professional qualifications, on which alone their late judicious promotion has, in great measure, depended: and it never can detract from the merits of either of these gentlemen, to assert, that a knowledge of Hindoostanee and Persian was no less conspicuous than their other talents. *Verbum sat* for every young man whose bosom is fired with the honest ambition of deserving, by meritorious conduct, the favour and countenance of those patrons, to whom he may be consigned and recommended for advancement abroad, by his well-wishers and connections at home.

The subjoined Note has been circulated as a short prelude to the annexed Letter and Report.

“Dr. BORTHWICK GILCHRIST has the honour of presenting, with his best respects, the accompanying documents to * * * for perusal at leisure, in the hope they will be found worthy of attention and subsequent countenance by every gentleman publicly or privately concerned in the progressive improvement, and permanent prosperity of British India.

“The chief motives for the Doctor's exertions are to serve his country, by promoting the welfare and happiness of his fellow-subjects abroad, with a due regard for his own success as an Oriental scholar; and to preserve or augment the free and fair sale of his literary property at home, as much, under all circumstances, as possible.

“Without interest or influence, beyond what the utility and merits of his proposals may yet create, he trusts that the Report will be favoured with a patient reading and hearing, previous to discussion by the Honourable Court of Directors.

“To one or more of the honourable members, the Doctor now resigns the papers, for consideration at a convenient season, when they will probably deserve some notice and encouragement by the executive Government of the Honourable East India Company.

“If * * * can at all contribute to the great object in view, from an idea of its growing importance for the stability of the British Empire in the East, his exertions for the speedy adoption of the projected plan will be thankfully acknowledged as a personal obligation conferred on Dr. B. Gilchrist.

“The general diffusion of colloquial proficiency in the Hindoostanee tongue, by the small sacrifices proposed for thus furnishing every respectable person destined to India with its popular language, as the universal medium for acquiring afterwards every species of local knowledge there, is a subject that can no longer prove uninteresting to those gentlemen who really are conversant with the relative state of the conquerors and conquered, in the British portion of the Eastern hemisphere.

“No. 15, Arlington Street, August 31, 1819.”

To the Honourable Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

THE Term for my regular Courses of Hindoostanee Lectures having expired with the month of May last, it becomes incumbent on me to submit to your Honourable Court the Report of our Progress before and since their commencement, that I may be favoured with requisite orders, either to continue or intermit my professional labours, as may be deemed most conducive to the public service, and the private convenience of students from the country, or the Honourable Company's other Oriental Institutions, during their respective vacations; but that no description of pupils might suffer from any intermission of the Lectures, I have continued them regularly ever since the term expired in May to twenty students, who are now attending; and I shall lecture accordingly, till furnished, through the commands of the Honourable Court, with any more efficient plan than the one I have followed, and mean to prosecute with increasing energy as long as possible.

When the accompanying Report has been deliberately perused, I trust the propriety of gratuitous Lectures will be seen and acknowledged, being the plan invariably adopted with all my pupils; from the very first of whom, had I accepted the sums proposed by the Bengal Government, the amount would have tripled the fixed salary granted to me afterwards, on representing the case fairly to MARQUIS WELLESLEY, on which occasion his Lordship was pleased to remark, as particularly quoted in one paragraph of the printed Letter which was formerly submitted to the inspection of your Honourable Court.

Time has rather confirmed than invalidated my original ideas on this subject; and the whole of my experience at home, for fifteen years' practice of my plan of instruction, has taught me that Cadets and Assistant Surgeons, generally speaking, have nothing to spare for oriental class fees, after being provided with an adequate stock of elementary Books in the Hindoostanee Language, as a necessary part of their equipment for India, which is sufficiently expensive to most parents, even without this last indispensable charge, which I feel every inclination to alleviate, instead of increasing by any personal demand of my own from that quarter. (1)

All objections to organize and permanently establish a cheap and expeditious system of colloquial instruction in pure Hindoostanee will appear light indeed, when contrasted with the solid benefits that must accrue from a practical course of one month's lectures for the Cadets, during a very short temporary residence at the metropolis, as a preliminary step for securing the subsequent appropriation of the whole voyage to social studies, easily prosecuted, while a precious period of life glides on at sea, that might otherwise be completely lost, or wasted in idleness.

I have the honour to be,

HONOURABLE SIRS,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

No. 15, ARLINGTON STREET,

August 31, 1819.

J. B. GILCHRIST.

The following original Paragraphs were withdrawn from the above by particular advice, thus rendering the Letter the meagre thing which it now appears.

(1) On discussing the nature of my appointment with a distinguished individual, who patronized the plan, before it was proposed to your Honourable Court, when I respectfully represented that the salary of two hundred pounds bore no proportion to the emoluments enjoyed by the Oriental Professors at Hertford and Croydon, I was reminded, that my Lectures would occupy the six Winter months only, leaving the complete Summer half year at my own disposal; a circumstance which the Honourable Chairman observed, placed me more on a par with those Gentlemen, who had no such uninterrupted interval from their official duties, as the six months between Terms that would be entirely at my command.

Your Honourable Court will find, that this comparative view of my situation cannot now hold good, without appearing to overlook the wishes of the Military Committee, contained in MR. ARLINGTON's letter, (2) dated the 24th of November, 1818, with which it is my duty, inclination, and interest to

(2) See the extract from it in page 4.

ly as far as possible, being a congenial step with the measures which I hope will be adopted, without exposing me to too great a sacrifice of feeling or sensation on my side, who earnestly wish to avoid displeasure on the score of unreasonable trouble or expence of any sort for my Lectures.

Additional arguments in support of the Hindoostanee, as a *sine quâ non* for every British subject proceeding to India, in responsible departments, need not here be adduced, seeing that a recent lamentable event alone cries aloud for the universal inculcation of this doctrine among the Honourable Company's Infantry and Cavalry Cadets, who, unless previously instructed in the military language of India, must be equally liable to commit fatal errors with the King's Officers, whose ignorance in that respect, according to current report, was the sole cause of the deplorable catastrophe, and subsequent military execution, to which I allude.

I feel confident that the conciliatory scheme contemplated in this Address, will obviate not only the recurrence of such distressing casualties as have lately happened, but the chance also of young men reaching India with warm tempers, while wholly unable to express their wants in words; a common defect, though one which has been the cause of trials for murders repeatedly in British India by Juries, whose verdicts were naturally given for homicide only, as the deaths from those unfortunate rencounters seemed more owing to reciprocal misconceptions of speech by the Natives and the Cadets immediately after arrival, than any intention whatever on their part to commit a capital crime.

Were a convenient room assigned me near or at the India House, I would engage to give all the Honourable Company's Cadets one complete course of Hindoostanee lectures, every month, from November to April, both inclusive, which would constitute a term of six regular courses, perfectly independent of the three concurrent series of lectures already ordered for the Assistant Surgeons, each monthly course embracing twenty preparatory discourses, best calculated for qualifying the Students to apply the subsequent four or five months on board ship with the utmost diligence and effect in the progressive cultivation of that language.

Should six monthly Courses not be deemed sufficient, they can be extended to eight, though without these two in addition, apparently recommended by the Military Committee, my labour would be as great as any other Oriental Professors, and would induce me to confide in the justice and liberality of your Honourable Court for an equal share of remuneration, provided the first fruits are found by investigation and enquiry as good as represented in my Report of the Term just elapsed.

Two or three respectable boarding-houses (3) could readily be found for the Cadets in succession, from twelve to twenty in number, every month, on the most moderate terms, and in places very convenient for the uninterrupted prosecution of their daily studies—studies so urgent in respect of consequent promotion and obvious emolument in British India, that they would leave no leisure for pernicious objects to any of the Pupils, before their embarkation.

With the aid of practicable regulations by your Honourable Court, and some improvements of my own in the lectures for the whole of the Cadets, free admission, if desirable, could also be extended, without inconvenience from numbers, to candidates for the Civil Service before their entrance at the College, to every Civil Servant, and to all the King's Officers destined to serve in British India; in short, to every deserving class of persons proceeding under the Honourable Company's sanction to reside there, who might be anxious to learn the popular language of that Country, in the manner, and on the principles of general conciliation to the plan of elementary studies, fully stated in this Letter, and the accompanying Report.

" Report of Progress in the Hindoostanee Lectures, for the Honourable Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company, by J. B. GILCHRIST.

" HONOURABLE SIRS,

" August 31, 1819.

" For a considerable period before my regular appointment, which, from particular circumstances, was unexpectedly procrastinated for some months, I had established a gratuitous class in my own house, consisting of thirteen cadets, five writers, four medical men, four King's officers, three free merchants, one clergyman, and one lawyer, most of whom attained a knowledge of Hindoostanee pronunciation and grammar, that will prove highly creditable to them, and me, if prosecuted, as I have reason to expect, from the relish they have already imbibed for these accomplishments.

" Several of those gentlemen acquired, while in town, a colloquial facility that greatly exceeded my most sanguine hopes; and I heard from on board ship, of their having formed classes for study, during the voyage, which was to be entirely consecrated to mutual improvement in the Hindoostanee tongue, and to the instruction of all the other passengers, who might express a desire to learn it grammatically on the way to India.

" So favourable an issue of this preliminary trial of the progress, the attention, and decorum on the students' part, completely evinces the great advantages of useful information, communicated on the gratuitous principle; because learners, thus instructed, pride themselves, not only on the propriety of behaviour always observed in the class, but on the inclination generally testified afterwards to disseminate truths, in their turn, as liberally as they have received them, at an initiatory system of Oriental education. This mode of procedure stimulates reflection, industry, and benevolent competition among all the juvenile scholars of every department who are destined for Hindoostan, which must have the best effects on their temper and conduct ever after.

" The conviction that social application, when once excited in this manner, will produce such consequences, still disinclines me from receiving fees from my pupils in general, and from the assistant surgeons in particular, to such a degree as to have repeatedly prevented the acceptance of large sums that have been offered by the parents of some youths, in consequence of evident proficiency from attending my lectures, where every thing is done to conciliate instead of disgusting, the students on their commencement with a strange and difficult tongue.

" When the first course began in December, on being sanctioned by your Honourable Court in the preceding month of November, 1818, the increased number of pupils obliged me to procure a separate lecture room, where I had to accommodate fourteen assistant surgeons, five cadets, three writers, and three free merchants, besides the remnant of the former ex-official class, amounting to thirty-five, whom I was constrained to form into three divisions, which engaged me every day of the week, from three to four hours at least.

" With January, 1819, the first course of two months closed, to my entire satisfaction; and I have reason to think with much advantage to all concerned, including three writers, who appropriated their holidays from College to learn, along with an accurate enunciation, the most essential rules of Hindoostanee grammar; and I understand that at the last examination, they have benefited accordingly.

" From February to March inclusive, the second course of the winter term followed in regular succession, attended by sixteen assistant surgeons, two writers, and two new cadets, independent of those students who wished to profit by a rehearsal of the same subject; but as the audience was considerably reduced, I found lecturing on alternate days, for three hours, sufficient for every purpose.

" The practice of teaching one another had now become indispensable to those assistant surgeons who could not give punctual attendance, either from the lateness of their appearance in London, or the numerous avocations of medical men, who frequently lose much of their valuable time, merely in walking between the different classes for study in this metropolis.

" To these impediments I have chiefly attributed the comparative deficiency of a few individuals, the whole seeming, though distracted by a variety of objects, more willing than able, to avail themselves of my efforts to teach them the Hindoostanee in two months (4), as may easily be done, were the attention of the learners not interrupted by other considerations of a more imperious nature from the beginning to the end of the course.

" With April and May, the third and last course proposed for the season commenced and terminated. In it the classes were composed of fourteen assistant surgeons, three cadets, and a portion of the preceding students, who had returned from the country, or continued to hear successive courses of lectures that embraced a mechanical demonstration of the Arabic roots, incorporated with the Hindoostanee and Persian. These lectures were found of the greatest service by those zealous pupils, who studied this theme with me on lecture days, and certain evenings devoted to it, at my house, during the whole term.

" Had the institution been favoured this year with seasonable regulations by your Honourable Court, the students, particularly in March, April, and May, might have been more advantageously classified; a defect that can easily admit of remedy by the timely adoption of a stated series of lectures and terms, such as exist in literary institutions, like the one I now superintend, and which have probably been contemplated by the Military Committee since the receipt of their orders on that subject through Mr. ABINGTON. (5)

" Without a fixed system of elementary tuition, little can be done by the professors of any art or science, in all the winter months combined, far less when several of the medical gentlemen were compelled to leave me in ten or twelve days, or submit to sacrifices that I did not feel disposed to enforce, at a probationary establishment, where I am solicitous, rather by solid proofs of utility, than by coercive means, to accomplish the end in my view—that of forming very efficient Hindoostanee linguists during the period from initiation here, till their arrival in India, several months inclusive, which are commonly dedicated to any thing but rational pursuits.

(3) These establishments may sometimes be found in the hands of very worthy Clergymen of religious, moral, and literary habits, who are best qualified to superintend the domestic arrangements of young people in such a City as London, though it is not proposed that their residence shall necessarily exceed more than one month previous to their departure in rotation for India; an event which might be seasonably regulated, so as to expose those concerned to no charges, risks, delays, nor disappointments, beyond what they now unavoidably encounter, before and pending their final despatch from Leadenhall Street.

(4) Alternate lecture days render the number not more than the daily lessons intended every month will comprise.

(5) Turn over for further information on this subject.

"In justice to those who have made conspicuous proficiency, by their assiduous partiality for the Hindoostanee, I have to record the names of Messrs. Trotter, Wyatt, Udny, Begbie, Davidson, and Armstrong, of the civil service.

"Assistant Surgeons Hume, Stewarts, Taylors, Brydon, Hutchinson, Glen, Wilson, Beatty, Gordon, Mackinnon, Welchman, Hickman, Gray, Tawse, Walker, and Macpherson.

"Cadets Carmichael Smyth, Clarke, Ludlow, Melvill, Ellis, Fairless, and Glasgow.

"Major Macworth, and Cornet Hamilton, of the King's service; and Messrs. Gouger, Lyall, and Bruce, free merchants.

"The list will be found to comprise a tolerable proportion of the whole number, consisting of ten highly creditable, and twenty-six respectable scholars, from ninety (6) in all, eight only of whom have reaped very little information from my labours; but as even they promised to apply, on the outward passage, to the rudimental books of the Hindoostanee, in concert with their more proficient fellow-students, I am as much averse to hold individuals up to censure, as I have been anxious to grace my Report with those pupils, who may yet advance, by the diffusion of Hindoostanee, in their progress to the honourable rank of useful and distinguished Orientalists.

"Were the annual accession of such zealous aspirants in the languages and literature of the East never to exceed the scanty produce of the present season from the institution under the auspices of your Honourable Court in London, I shall venture to predict, that in the lapse of three years, there will be an abundance of good Hindoostanee interpreters for the various corps in the Honourable Company's army, none of which, or the King's regiments in India, should move without an adequate supply of expert linguists, until every officer is induced, by interest and duty, to acquire a habit of speaking the common or military language of Hindoostan, with ease and propriety.

"This consummation, so devoutly to be wished, is within the reach of your Honourable Court, as those Hindoostanee staff appointments, partially introduced by Governor Duncan, have been made general by Marquis Hastings, and are already followed by the most salutary consequences at all the Presidencies, as prominent objects of honest ambition's aim, which can neither be accepted with safety by incompetent candidates, nor conferred with honour by their injudicious patrons, who might otherwise be induced to look more to private benefit than public good, from indiscriminate promotions, that are sometimes dictated by interest only.

"A knowledge in this country that those established offices of emolument and responsibility exist in India, as the rewards of merit alone, will instinctively encourage every cadet to greater proficiency in a few months, than many of them would achieve otherwise in a year, when they will become excellent Hindoostanee colloquists before reaching the place of their destination, and with the smallest possible loss or application of labour, time, and expence for that purpose. Similar advantages, from some congenial arrangements, would prove not less animating to the assistant surgeons, who do not yet enjoy any official prospects as linguists, in their department of the Company's service, in common with military officers.

"Were assistant surgeons, who have learned Hindoostanee properly, at once nominated on their arrival, to cavalry and other corps, where the language is more requisite than at the various Presidencies, this alone would operate powerfully on that respectable body, to say nothing of certain premiums which might be awarded to those medical men, who, in the passage to India, have not only made great progress, but also have had the most and best Hindoostanee scholars among the writers, cadets, &c. under their care as pupils, according to the decision of the Oriental Professors who might be ordered by the local Governments to examine all parties, for that express purpose.

"The comparative ages of medical men, their classical attainments, industrious habits, and other requisite qualifications, point them out as best adapted for the laudable office of persuasive instructors on board ship; and their exertions in that capacity might be advantageously stimulated by a very small sacrifice from their Honourable Masters after the ships reach their several ports.

"The mere public intimation of the Honourable Court's wish, that all the cadets might avail themselves of gratuitous access to the Hindoostanee monthly course of lectures, at or in the neighbourhood of the India House, would go far to supersede the necessity of any compulsory measures on this occasion; as the whole of the cadets, who could possibly devote so short a time in London to the initiatory pursuits proposed, would embrace that opportunity with pleasure, from the certain prospect of such Oriental studies being speedily recompensed after arrival at their respective places of destination in India.

"With the aid of practicable regulations by the Honourable Court, and some improvements of my own in the lectures for the whole of the cadets, free admission, if desirable, could also be extended, without inconvenience from numbers, to candidates for the civil service before their entrance at the college, to every civil servant, and to all the King's officers destined to serve in British India; in short, to every deserving class of persons proceeding under the Honourable Company's sanction to reside there, who might be anxious to learn the popular language of that country, in the manner, and on the principles of general conciliation to the plan of those elementary studies, so fully delineated in the accompanying Letter and this Report.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

J. B. GILCHRIST,

Hind. Prof. in London.

Extract from Mr. Arbuthnot's Letter, dated East India House, 24th November, 1818.

"The Committee direct me to point out that the greater portion of Lectures should be delivered between the commencement of October and the latter end of June; and I am desired to suggest that it might be conducive to the convenience of the medical service, if one Course could be established between the months of July and the latter end of September." (7)

To the Honourable Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

A reference to my Letter and Report, dated the 31st of August last, which I had the honour of submitting at that time to your notice, will shew that the first Term of my Lectures closed with the preceding month of May, and produced such beneficial consequences as I flatter myself inclined your Honourable Court to view the Institution in London, under my superintendence, in a favourable light at least, though I have not yet been honoured with any commands on that subject, or the suggestions which were humbly offered by me, in order to render the Hindoostanee Department in this City as efficient as possible, at the most moderate expence to the Honourable Company, and with the least inconvenience to their Military Servants proceeding to British India. Since the 1st of June there has been no intermission of my regular and successive Course of Lectures, three days in the week, which have been very assiduously attended by the following Gentlemen, during shorter and longer periods, as best suited their own convenience; and the respective results will be fully stated after the names in the subjoined List.

Civil Service.

MESSRS.

1 DYCE.....

Attendance interrupted by studies in the country, but proficiency in pronunciation and grammar very satisfactory, with considerable progress as a Hindoostanee colloquist, and great ardour for Oriental languages; has commenced the Persian character, and displays an acuteness of comprehension so very favourable to literary pursuits, that nothing but provident perseverance and discrimination are now wanting to render him an ornament to the Civil Service.

2 ELPHINSTONE.....

Anxious to learn, but though possessed of respectable abilities in other matters, unable to pay that steady unremitting attention to study, which is indispensable for the acquisition of Eastern tongues.

3 FRAZER.....

Made the best use of the short attendance in his power, at the Class, and seemed very anxious to acquire a correct pronunciation.

REMARKS APPROPRIATE TO THE SEVERAL CLASSES AND STUDENTS.

"(6) Viz. seven writers, forty-six assistant surgeons, twenty cadets, four King's officers, seven free merchants, one clergyman, one lawyer, two medical doctors, and two surgeons.

"(7) The receipt of this letter induced me to commence immediately that very plan of uninterrupted lectures, during the whole year, which have continued ever since, with few intermissions beyond one week; whence it will be found, that every holiday included, I have not been absent from my post, while in office for six years in succession, more than three months, or one fortnight per annum, though the Addiscombe and Haileybury Professors enjoyed nearly three months' vacation each revolving year, with salaries and contingent emoluments double the amount of mine.

VENSHAW

Proficiency great in every respect, including a knowledge of the Persian character, with zeal, talents, attention, and perseverance adequate for the accomplishment of every scientific object.

5 LAMB

Very desirous of learning the Hindoostanee; but after two or three days' attendance, was obliged to visit the Continent, and proposed to renew his studies with me on his return, previous to his departure for India.

6 BROWN

Both able and willing to become a proficient Orientalist, with a commendable predilection for the Hindoostanee in the Persian character, in which time only is wanting to make him a good scholar.

7 JACKSON

Similar to No. 6, with an evident relish and genius well calculated for philological lucubrations and science in general; attendance interrupted from bad health.

8 JACKSON

Went, after one day's lecture, to his relatives at a distance from town, and will probably renew his studies before the vacation expires.

9 BANNERMAN

Just commenced attendance, with a commendable solicitude to benefit during his Collegiate vacation by the Hindoostanee Lectures.

Cadets.

10 COTTON
11 MINCHIN
12 STUART
13 WESTLEY
14 GOULD
15 LAURENCE
16 MILNE
17 BROWN
18 WOOD
19 URE
20 BEDDINGFIELD
21 G. CARMICHAEL SMYTH
22 MACAN
23 MACAN
24 KINSEY
25 MANNING
26 STURT

The attendance of those Gentlemen was often so limited, interrupted, and periodically suspended by various unavoidable occurrences connected with their domestic affairs and other necessary studies, or premature departure for India, that it was not possible for them in general to make much progress in Hindoostanee, though the majority certainly imbibed a taste for that language, and acquired a practical idea of its pronunciation, which would naturally be improved by most of them on the outward voyage, from my constant injunctions in favour of social study, and on the importance of a colloquial facility in the military dialect of Hindoostan. My hopes of MESSRS. MINCHIN, WESTLEY, WOOD, CARMICHAEL SMYTH, MANNING, & STURT's ultimate success as Linguists, are great; nor shall I yet despair of any one among the rest, as the whole were supplied with the requisite elementary books, and they uniformly promised to study hard on board ship.

27 HENNEL
28 GOLDNEY
29 LEWIS
30 BIRREL
31 SHEARER
32 THWAITS
33 GRAY
34 JOHNSON
35 LUDLOW
36 PERKS
37 MONTMORENCY
38 WADE
39 LITCHFIELD
40 WIGGANS
41 POWELL

This division is entitled to my unconditional praise, in consequence of the zeal and capacity generally evinced to assist or excel each other as Hindoostanee students, while with me; and for their cheerful resolution to prosecute their social labours before arrival in India to the utmost of their power. To some of these Gentlemen (27, 28, 29, 31, and 35), I granted Certificates of comparatively great progress, on application for them, stating in those documents, however, that much would depend upon their own exertions at sea, to confirm my testimony in their favour as Hindoostanee scholars; and it is but justice also to state that MESSRS. BIRREL, GRAY, JOHNSON, PERKS, MONTMORENCY, & WADE's talents and assiduity inspire me with sanguine hopes of their ultimate proficiency in that language.

42 MACAY
43 BRODIE
44 BRODIE

The attendance of this subdivision has been more protracted and constant than the rest; they have consequently made considerable progress in the Hindoostanee, printed in the Persian character; besides, their knowledge of its pronunciation and grammatical rules is very creditable; a remark applicable also to Nos. 33, 35, and 36, though their studies were of a shorter duration, and in the case of 33 much interrupted by severe illness.

Assistant Surgeons.

45 G. B. JONES
46 J. FORTNAM
47 W. BANNISTER
48 J. F. ROYLE
49 SHUTER
50 FORSYTH
51 PATERSON
52 DREVER
53 J. KILMAN
54 J. RUMBOLD
55 WALKER
56 GRAHAM STUART
57 CHILD
58 HARRISON
59 GRAHAM
60 JACKSON
61 LINDSAY
62 J. STEWART
63 JOHNSTONE
64 MALCOM
65 DOWNEY
66 SULLY
67 HYNÉ
68 SHEARMAN
69 DAVENPORT
70 ARDEN

The great majority of these Medical Gentlemen have obtained much facility in the grammar and pronunciation of the Hindoostanee tongue, from their steady conduct and persevering diligence as students during the several Courses of Lectures which they attended, for a shorter or longer period, according to particular circumstances, that no doubt affected the attainments of each, more or less, in proportion to their various capacities and inclinations for Eastern languages. MR. WALKER having attended part of the second and first Terms, had actually become able to converse fluently on common subjects, with those natives of India whom he occasionally met in this country; and previous to embarkation, he began to read Hindoostanee in the Persian character: I am therefore confident that this Gentleman will yet do himself and me great credit in every branch of Oriental literature. MR. HYNÉ is a rare instance of the most rapid improvement in the Hindoostanee, having in one month only mastered the pronunciation, grammar, and Persian character, so as to join the most advanced Class in two or three weeks after admission, and without any previous acquaintance with the language. His ability and readiness to assist his fellow-students have been so highly useful in the way of example and precept, that many of my pupils have benefited much from his spontaneous and able instructions. Of MR. WALKER and MR. HYNÉ it may be safely asserted, that they will both prove ornaments and acquisitions to any Establishment or Society in the East, and to any Department of the Service, from their learning, abilities, acuteness, and suavity of manners. Next to those Gentlemen I am justified in classing 48, 56, 57, 59, 51, 52, and if the remainder had been long enough with me, or continued to exert themselves as they are doing at present, with two or three exceptions, all would have deserved honourable notice in this Report. Since 66 delivered his admission card, I have neither seen nor heard of him; but whether his absence proceeds from illness or more important avocations than a knowledge of Hindoostanee to a Medical Man, I am unable to determine.

The Reverend

71 COXE

Attended only two Lectures, when obliged to embark; but from his classical accomplishments, I presume this Gentleman will make a good use of his Hindoostanee books, during the passage to India.

72 PERONE

73 MORRIS

Are attached to the Church Missionary Society, and have profited so much from a few weeks' study, that having acquired the popular key to Oriental Tongues, before they can reach India, there is no doubt of their afterwards becoming speedily conversant in any other Eastern Dialect which may be found necessary in the course of those Christian duties they have undertaken faithfully to perform among the Heathen Nations of Hindoostan, who yet know little more of either our religion or language but the name.

Free Merchants.

74 HADDOW

Ranks next to MESSRS. WALKER and HYNÉ as an expert Hindoostanee scholar, and possesses a literary spirit equal to any mental enterprise.

75 HAMILTON

Has acquired the pronunciation and grammar to a creditable degree, which his own predilection and time may mature to very great proficiency as a Hindoostanee linguist.

Some of the above Gentlemen having commenced their studies under me before they were actually nominated as Cadets, &c., it is possible enough that they are not yet appointed, and probably there may be instances where ultimate disappointment of previous expectations will better account for the insertion of a few names unknown to the Honourable Court, than I can.

As the numerical arrangement has been adopted merely for the facility of marking the successive admissions individually at the Hindoostanee Lectures, and for future reference in a document like this, number alone does not indicate relative proficiency: I have therefore been more particular in the discrimination of superior merit than otherwise would have been requisite in similar statements from a better organized Institution.

I have now furnished your Honourable Court with facts and data for a regular Hindoostanee Establishment in the British Metropolis, without presuming to dictate any specific plan, for the proper arrangement of which, only the Honourable Court and their official subordinates are fully competent, from their superior judgment in matters of this description, and from a more intimate acquaintance with certain circumstances and regulations affecting the Honourable Company, that must be unknown to me as a private individual.

Some of my best pupils had the advantage of attending, during the *alternate days*, upon the seasonable and valuable instructions of MR. CARMICHAEL SMYTH, formerly a Bengal Civil Servant, but who, wishing to promote the study and dissemination of Hindoostanee, very disinterestedly devoted his leisure hours, from a respectable Public Office, to the laudable cultivation of this most important branch of Oriental literature.

Until leisure can be found for consultation on this subject, and that no time may be lost in the exercise of my voluntary labours, I am now ready to extend the sphere of their utility to the utmost, by daily Lectures in any central room in the City, which the Honourable Court may provide for me; and I shall gladly leave the business of personal remuneration, and deliberate organization of the Lectureship, to the convenience and pleasure of your Honourable Court, when longer experience shall enable you to decide on the merits of positive performances, instead of any confident promises, or sanguine hopes, expressed on my side as the Hindoostanee Professor, in this stage of the proposition. I have already had the pleasure to superintend the elementary studies in Oriental literature of one hundred and sixty-five scholars, in the short space of twelve months, whence my credit would have been infinitely greater, if numbers of young Cadets, well educated and very intelligent, had not been induced to leave England prematurely, to secure priority of rank in India: thus sacrificing all idea of public good, so far as language is concerned, to their own private promotion and advantage—a circumstance truly worthy of attention by your Honourable Court.

I have the honour to be,

HONOURABLE SIRs,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

JOHN B. GILCHRIST.

ARLINGTON STREET,
31st December, 1819.

To the Honourable Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company.

HONOURABLE SIRs,

Your valuable time is now so completely engrossed by national objects of infinitely greater importance than any thing connected with the Hindoostanee Lectures under the Honourable Court's patronage in London, that I would hesitate at this particular period to trouble you with my usual Report, were I not aware of its being a common practice with Public Boards, in similar cases, to read all such papers short. The Document which is here submitted, has become, I must confess, much longer than I could wish, owing to my earnest desire to do the subject, and those whom it most concerns, all the justice in my power at present, without any wish whatever on my part to intrude beyond that leisure which you can spare, from other avocations, or think that I or my pupils really deserve in this stage of our proceedings.

Conscious that the minute detail in all my previous communications has created objections to them, permit me still to crave some indulgence for persevering so far in a practice which is founded upon sound principles, and one that has already produced the best effects, visible enough at the very last examination, in which MESSRS. UDNY, RAVENSHAW, & DYCE held a conspicuous rank in the Civil Oriental College of the Honourable Company.

Those Gentlemen no sooner attended my Lectures, than I discovered their abilities and partiality for Oriental Literature, and I stated them in merited terms accordingly to your Honourable Court, which may yet feel inclined to believe, that the generous flame of youthful ardour was thereby fanned into action, instead of being either extinguished or repressed; for I invariably find honest praise, as a stimulus to excellence, infinitely preferable to punishment, exposure, or menace of every description.

Similar causes must produce similar results; and I flatter myself with being hereafter able to produce among my Pupils, many more examples of manly exertion, and generous ambition in literary pursuits, when the first fruits of my labours here have had time to arrive at mature perfection, under the benign influence of the Honourable Company's countenance and government in both hemispheres.

It has been observed, that the few Lectures which some of the Students had an opportunity of attending, could produce nothing in their favour worthy of notice in any official statement; to which allow me, with becoming deference, to reply.—I have known one single Discourse electrify several casual auditors into a fixed resolution to commence the Hindoostanee during the voyage to India, under the auspices of Scholars farther advanced; and the consequences have proved highly creditable, on various occasions, to all the individuals thus interested as teachers and learners on board ship, when they happened to be fellow-passengers.

I shall not again presume to enumerate some of the evils which must flow from the non-existence of any regularly organized system for the Institution under me by your Honourable Court; while I merely hint my ability and inclination, when so far favoured with the confidence and protection of my Honourable Masters, to unite the study of Persian with the Hindoostanee, should those who attend me, have time enough for the attainment of both languages, lately acknowledged by the highest local authority, the only two most indispensable for the Honourable Company's Servants upon their arrival in British India; a doctrine replete with very salutary consequences, and one which I have been preaching for many years past.

Since the commencement of this year, my Lectures have continued, without interruption, three days every week; and the number of Students, in all One Hundred and Ten, has varied occasionally from Sixty to Thirty in attendance at one Course, most of whom were as cheerful volunteers in their studies, as I have been in my instructions to Gentlemen, who, with very few exceptions indeed, have richly deserved, and greatly benefited by my professional lessons, co-operating in my laborious endeavours with increasing zeal, by social study at their respective homes, to teach and be taught the Hindoostanee Tongue.

When my last Report was made, MESSRS. DREVER, LINDSAY, JACKSON, DAVENPORT, CHILD, J. G. STUART, ARDEN, SHERMAN, GRAHAM, MALCOM, & J. STEWART, from their recent admission, could not then have been named as the distinguished proficient which they have since become, in the order here assigned, where MESSRS. DREVER & LINDSAY should be considered much farther advanced than all the rest, from their uncommon ardour as Hindoostanee Amateurs.

The subjoined Assistant Surgeons entered after the 1st of January last.

MESSRS.	MESSRS.	
1 MILNER	21 CARSTAIRS	The first twelve Gentlemen are entitled to great applause, in the order observed in this list; and the subsequent individuals, as far as 25, fall little short of their immediate precursors. Those of the next division, also, including 32, have considerable merit, when the short period of comparative attendance is contemplated: an observation which applies with great truth to the whole of the rest, with but one or two exceptions that need not here be named, because even they may yet do well. Imperious circumstances in the case of MR. HAY, made a relaxation of the general rule for two months' attendance advisable; and in the application to the Honourable Court for this favour, I evinced my sense of that Gentleman's deserts, by a declaration to that effect, founded on the conviction of his earnest desire to prosecute the Hindoostanee, on the voyage to Madras, which he is already enabled to perform successfully, by one month's assiduous attendance only. No such event being likely to occur again, it is the first, and I trust will be the last, of this kind, as far as I am concerned.
2 MICHIE	22 THOMAS	
3 JACKSON	23 RIND	
4 DUNCAN	24 STOKES	
5 NESBITT	25 YOUNG	
6 TAYLOR	26 DEMPSTER	
7 WADDELL	27 STEWART, C.	
8 MORTON	28 HAMILTON	
9 TAWSE	29 MAYO	
10 DALMAHOY	30 THOMSON	
11 ADAM	31 HAY	
12 MACLEOD	32 WATSON	
13 DAVIDSON	33 TOKE	
14 DEMPSTER	34 JACK	
15 GLASS	35 SMITH	
16 FLEMING	36 MACMORRIS	
17 COCHRANE	37 MACALMAN	
18 WHITE	38 KINSEY	
19 LOUDON	39 WHITAKER	
20 COCKERELL		

King's Officers, Cadets, and other Gentlemen destined for India, since January last.

MESSRS.	MESSRS.
1 CONNINGHAM.....	37 DARKE.....
2 STEWART	38 BOYCE.....
3 HUISE.....	39 EATON.....
4 JAMES	40 EVANS
5 LEE	41 GLOVER
6 HUME	42 RUSSELL
7 PARKINSON.....	43 BEBBIE
8 YULE	44 WILLIAMS
9 FORSTER.....	45 MACMURDO
10 DOYLE.....	46 HARDING
11 LEWIS	47 ARMSTRONG
12 WOOD	48 GREG
13 RUSSELL.....	49 CANDY.....
14 HALE	50 CANDY.....
15 LEAVISS	51 DUFF
16 ROBE	52 WATTS
17 ROBE	53 SQUIS
18 FRESHFIELD	54 HUNTER.....
19 NEWTON.....	55 STEWART
20 CRAIGIE	56 RAMSAY
21 KENNETT	57 HODGES
22 BEBBIE	58 SCOTT
23 BISHOP	59 MARGRAVE.....
24 CAMPBELL	60 WAKEMAN
25 CAMPBELL	61 RICHARDSON
26 RICHARDSON	62 STEVENSON
27 BURT	63 CAMPBELL
28 HOCKIN	64 BUXTON
29 CLARIDGE	65 LOGAN.....
30 SELBY HELE	66 LOGAN.....
31 WHITE	67 LINDSAY
32 MARSHALL	68 HOGGAN
33 PARRY.....	69 BLAIR
34 RAYMOND	70 HUTCHINSON.....
35 FLOYER	71 GUTHRIE
36 HOWDEN.....	

Including 24, the proficiency is so considerable, that to MESSRS. HUISE & PARKINSON, of this Division, I have given Certificates of very laudable progress in their studies, which might have been safely granted to the rest, had they applied for such a mark of my approbation. The section between 24 and 50 have likewise evinced the most laudable efforts, and have profited accordingly: from this to 71, it is difficult to state comparative acquirements accurately, because some have hardly had leisure, after hearing of the Institution, to reap the benefit of more than one Lecture, where they fortunately, however, met with shipmates who kindly promised to instruct them during the outward passage. Though two or three have not availed themselves of every opportunity in their power, in consequence of applications for admittance by their friends, I must do them all the justice to say, that not one Student has evinced the smallest indecorum at the public Class, since the Lectures commenced; and I feel much pleasure in adding that these are daily becoming in greater request, among the young Gentlemen appointed to the Honourable Company's Service in India, many of whom have regretted their ignorance about the Institution till too late.

In conformity with my practice while in Bengal, I have just INSCRIBED the *East Indian Guide*, published on the 25th ult., to MESSRS. DREVER, LINDSAY, MILNER, MICHIE, JACKSON, DUNCAN, LUDLOW, NESBIT, TOD, CONNINGHAM, WADDELL, STEWART, DAVENPORT, HUISE, JAMES, & MORTON, as the most durable testimonial in my power to bestow of their superior talents, assiduity, and conciliating good conduct in every respect; nor am I at all apprehensive of their future career ever invalidating my well-founded estimation of their worth. This is the third instance of a similar distinction having been conferred on my Pupils, and every day's observation confirms me in the propriety and salutary consequences of this mode of distinguishing extraordinary merit, in preference to donations of gold or silver in any shape or form; as these may create a cupidity very different from the nobler thirst of well-earned fame, that I feel most anxious to excite in juvenile minds.

While I now very respectfully deprecate your farther displeasure, and ask pardon for this apparent encroachment upon the notice and indulgence of your Honourable Court, allow me still to vindicate such intrusion, as a paramount duty which I owe, both on public and private grounds, not only to myself, but to the whole of the Gentlemen who have voluntarily or officially attended my Lectures, since their commencement two years ago, and whose number amounts to two hundred and seventy-five in all, who have had free access to my unremitting instructions during that period.

I have the honour to remain, HONOURABLE SIRs, with the utmost deference for your high stations and authority,

Your devoted humble Servant,

JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST,

Hindoostanee Professor, in London.

15, ARLINGTON STREET,
31st of May, 1820.

To the Honourable Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company.

HONOURABLE SIRs,

In my three preceding Public Reports I entered so fully and successively into the management, progress, and beneficial consequences of the Oriental Institution which has been for two years past committed to my charge, that I need no longer encroach on the patience of your Honourable Court with any former observations, either of a prospective or retrospective nature, in regard to this Establishment.

The result hitherto has greatly surpassed my own most sanguine expectations, so far as the public service is concerned; though my private interests may suffer until time, or more propitious circumstances, shall procure me a larger share of protection and favour than the most unremitting exertions on my part have yet produced.

If those hopes, which meritorious labours are naturally calculated to create, be ultimately frustrated, it will then be soon enough to complain; but in the interim, it shall be my peculiar care and duty to cultivate all the means still in my power, of doing as much good as possible to every respectable person connected with the Honourable Company in particular, or British India in general, who may feel inclined to avail himself of my professional instructions.

By way of encouragement to individuals, willing to profit by information thus freely and gratuitously given, I shall subjoin a quotation from a letter, just received from a youth, written soon after his arrival at Bombay, and who was about three months only at my Lectures; as it alone will speak volumes, without any comment or further corroborations of this nature by extracts from similar correspondence.

"Being comfortably settled at this Station, I sit down with great pleasure to address a few lines to my kind Instructor in the Hindoostanee Language.

"I can now speak it pretty fluently, though on my first arrival I was frequently puzzled for want of practice; but I am confident that, had it not been for your friendly instruction at home, I should not to this day have been able to speak one word.

"During the approaching Monsoon I intend to commence the Persian with a very good Moonshee, who, fortunately for me, does not speak a word of English.

"I have hopes of being able to pass within the year, though the examinations are very strict; there are two Interpreterships vacant in my own regiment, and I may have a chance to secure one of them."

Since the commencement of the present TERM in June last, the study of PERSIAN has formed a prominent part in each of the three COURSES, limited, however, to those Scholars who had previously made a considerable progress in the Hindoostanee Language and Persi-Arabic character.

It gives me infinite pleasure to add, that our efforts have not been in vain; on the contrary, those two indispensable Tongues have already been acquired to a flattering and consolatory extent, both in a colloquial and classical point of view, by such Pupils as have devoted altogether only ~~three~~ months to these practical pursuits, for the most useful purposes in every quarter of Hindoostan.

Independent of remarks connected with the relative rank of Students in the subsequent list, may I crave the attention of your Honourable Court to my system of social studies, which possesses every advantage inseparable from such a plan, when conducted on liberal principles.

While I mention that MR. BROWNE, MR. ROWSELL, MESSRS. CANDY, MR. RUSSELL, MR. WOOD, MR. FISHER, MR. CHIPPEY, and several other Gentlemen, were always happy to volunteer their aid to the junior Pupils, it becomes incumbent on me to state, that DR. DREVER alone, in the most generous manner, instructed from forty to fifty scholars, and that MR. LE GRAND JACOB, in the period of three months only, gave elementary lessons to nearly thirty of his fellow-students, on the pronunciation and rudiments of the Hindoostanee; whence the high station he already holds in that language among his compeers, in a great measure arises, supported by such good talents and perseverance combined, that I feel confident this diligent youth will soon proceed to Bombay, with an ample stock of practical knowledge and proficiency as a Hindoo Persian scholar—a rank which MR. BROWNE, MESSRS. CANDY, and MR. ROWSELL have actually attained during MR. JACOB's absence from my Lectures since October last, and this will now be protracted till February, from particular causes, which nevertheless have not interrupted his laudable exertions in Persian and Hindoostanee, as a Student at home.

To the whole of these Pupils who have, by their own rapid progress, and kind assistance to others, so eminently contributed to smooth the toil of initiatory tuition, I shall always feel not only grateful, but bound, by the strongest ties of mutual regard, to forward their future prospects in life to the utmost of my limited ability.

The free admissions to my various Courses of Lectures to persons destined for India, may occasionally be the cause of names appearing in my Report, with which, from intervening events, your Honourable Court may never be officially acquainted; the reputation of the few also who can attend me above one Term, is unavoidable, and which, though it may increase the grand total a very little, I cannot, in candour, pass over in silence; as myself and statements might otherwise be subjected to misrepresentations that I shall carefully avoid.

List of Gentlemen who have been at Haileybury College, or intend to enter that Institution after the current Holidays, and Winter Vacation, or at some future period.

1 DYCE.....	9 HARRISON
2 UDNY, R.....	10 HORNBY
3 MONTGOMERY	11 MONEY.....
4 LAVIE.....	12 PLOWDEN
5 FRASER.....	13 UDNY, C.....
6 PATERNOSTER	14 UDNY, A.....
7 REEVES.....	16 WILKINSON
8 GRANT	16 LAW

The whole are arranged here agreeably to their respective places as Hindoostanee Scholars only; but several having just joined the Class, it has not yet been in my power to discriminate properly. From 1 to 8, inclusive, the progress has been considerable enough to make me indulge great hopes of future proficiency; and I shall indeed be disappointed if 10, 11, 12, 13, &c. also do not prove very creditable Scholars before they leave the Class in which they are at present engaged. Mr. Dyce having commenced the Persian with becoming spirit, I shall indulge the pleasing belief that he will soon hold a respectable rank in the two most useful languages of British India, and that in the next Report he will be distinguished accordingly. Having repeatedly found the pronunciation of the Haileybury Students either completely neglected or vitiated, however profound their Oriental lore has in other respects been, it becomes me honestly to affirm, that my system of instruction is better calculated to improve learners rather before than after they have been accustomed to a scheme so defective, and that I have great reason to believe not one Pupil, from either of the Company's Oriental Seminaries at home, ever carried an intelligible tongue abroad, who was not taught by myself to speak the Hindoostanee like the Natives. This defect prevented the celebrated Sir William Jones from ever being understood in India, either as a Persian or Hindoostanee Colloquist, and is a serious evil, against which I may safely guarantee all who shall follow my advice and example in those two languages.

Medical Students in continuation, and admitted since the 1st of June last.

1 DREVER	11 PATERSON	21 SCOLAR
2 PRINGLE, A.....	12 RIACH	22 KEYS.....
3 GOLD	13 MACKINNON.....	23 SHAW.....
4 PATERSON.....	14 GODFREY	24 HARRISON
5 INGLIS	15 FRASER.....	25 FRANCIS
6 LAW, JOS.....	16 COCHRANE	26 BLOOD
7 DAVIS	17 PHILLIPSON	27 BLACK
8 BURNES	18 STUART, A.....	28 ANDERSON
9 PULLAR.....	19 WHITAKER	29 KINSEY.....
10 GLEIG	20 DENNIS.....	30 LAW

No. 1 has attended one complete Term, and part of a second, including four Courses of Lectures, which have furnished him with such a stock of Hindoostanee as I Persian, that a short residence in India is alone wanting to make Dr. DREVER a capital Orientalist. His excellent disposition, conciliating manners, and indefatigable attention to the social studies of a great many junior Students, during the space of eight months, exceed all praise. In justice to Nos. 3, 5, 6, and 7, their comparative rapid advancement is noticed here, and in the case of Mr. GOLD, is very remarkable, he not having yet attended above one month of the current Course, whereas he has already reaped a stock of practical knowledge that very few Pupils ever attain in double the time. It is highly satisfactory to state, that the majority of this Class seem so anxious to disseminate the Hindoostanee on the outward passage, as to inspire me with confidence in their persevering exertions to become, not only competent colloquists, but to enable most of their shipmates to prosecute the study of the language with vigour and effect, before their arrival in British India. Two persons of the same surname will be found in this and other catalogues, whose Christian appellations it is not always in my power to ascertain at the moment they are required; an omission, however, which I shall try to rectify in all my subsequent Reports.

Gentlemen nominated, or expecting Appointments as Cadets.

1 BROWNE	41 BOURCHAL
2 CANDY, G.	42 BLAXLAND
3 CANDY, T.....	43 POOLE
4 ROWSELL	44 BELL.....
5 J. LE GRAND.....	45 WALTER
6 WOOD	46 SOUTHEY
7 WALKER	47 THUILLIER
8 ELLIS.....	48 BEACHAM
9 FREEMAN	49 JACKMAN
10 RUSSELL	50 BOND.....
11 JAMES	51 BRIND
12 LEE	52 SIEYERS
13 GORDON	53 EDGAR
14 BURGESS	54 FERRER
15 SCOTT	55 LEWIS
16 TURNOUR	56 WHITLEY.....
17 HALE	57 COOPER.....
18 RAMSAY	58 HUDSON
19 WIGGANS.....	59 JAMES
20 BEBBIE	60 BLACK
21 CLARKSON.....	61 MAYERS
22 MORLAND.....	62 HOBSON
23 FAWCETT	63 WILLIAMS
24 GIBERNE	64 OATLEY
25 HANMER	65 THOMSON
26 GREIG	66 MILLS.....
27 MUSSELBACH.....	67 SMITH
28 FISHER	68 BROWN
29 LE HARDIE	69 BROOSHOOFT.....
30 CHIFNEY	70 ROBERTSON
31 CAMERON	71 KERRIDGE
32 GAHAN	72 WHALLEY
33 SALTWELL	73 HARVEY
34 HALL	74 ROWLAND
35 WATTS	75 HUMPHREYS
36 POWELL.....	76 GLENNIE
37 FORSTER	77 NOBLE
38 FORSTER	78 HARDIE
39 KIRLEW	79 WALKER
40 JEFFRIES.....	

From No. 1 to 6, inclusive, are distinguished by great proficiency in Hindoostanee, besides considerable progress in the Persian language and native characters, a few months' study in India will therefore put the whole on the high road to excellence in Oriental literature, as they all possess good abilities and education, with a laudable desire to merit promotion and patronage by acquiring the necessary local qualifications for a military officer. My sense of their accomplishments will be marked by dedicating the Persian Rudiments, now in the press, to them, and the best Hindoostanee Persian Scholars of the Civil Servants. Where desert is so equal, the difficulty of selecting any one more conspicuous than the rest is very great; but on the article of accurate pronunciation, or a natural facility to acquire a foreign tongue, I need not hesitate to signalise Nos. 1 and 5, while in the same breath, we must candidly admit, they both enjoyed superior opportunities, and have certainly profited from them, which their intermediate fellow-students would doubtless have done, had they been similarly situated.

No. 7 to 30 includes some very good Hindoostanee Scholars, with talents which will ultimately appear to advantage in India, especially Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10; the attendance of the last has however been considerably longer than the others of this Division. To Nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, certificates of respectable proficiency and exemplary conduct were furnished, to reward their zeal while with me, and to stimulate persevering exertions in social study on board ship.

From 31 to 40, peculiar circumstances of shorter, longer, and irregular attendance render accurate discrimination almost impracticable, but Nos. 23, 24, 28, 29, 32, 34, 36 and 37 promise so well, that I have no fear of their ultimate success, nor need I despair of any one belonging to this Class.

No. 41 to the end of the list cannot, with much propriety or justice, be arranged here according to their positive merits, in consequence of the majority entering either at the very close of my last Course, or for a very limited time at some one of the three preceding Courses of the past Term. One, two, or three weeks, by fits and starts, occasionally not more than so many days, are not well calculated to convey an adequate notion of any language, though sufficiently well adapted to communicate some relish for enough of the Hindoostanee pronunciation and rudiments, to put Students in the way of employing their leisure beneficially at sea, which from the first has been my grand object, and from various accounts on this very subject, I am convinced my labours are often crowned with very cheering results, not only for my Pupils, but their shipmates likewise, who might never otherwise have heard of me or my works till too late, as India is the worst place in the world for young men to commence their career of literary drudgery of any sort.

To anticipate excellence, I find is no bad mode of creating it among ingenious youths; from 58, 71, 75, 76, 77 and 78, therefore, my hopes are sanguine indeed, without any idea that their companions in general may not also surpass those even, who are now held up as meritorious examples for all the junior Class.

From the heavy contingent expenses of an Establishment, which fall entirely on myself, I am unable to incur the additional charge of Newspaper advertisements, more than twice in the year, which prevents the undiminished utility of my voluntary services to my juvenile countrymen from being generally known, until they are on the very eve of embarkation; the bustle and hurry of which too often incapacitate them from reaping that profit from a few Lectures, which, under other circumstances, they might command, without any sacrifice of time or money, worth mentioning, by residing in London, when the great object in question is at stake.

Some individuals have procured rather conditional than absolute testimonials of sufficient local knowledge, since the Establishment was opened for the community connected with British India at large, solely with a view to stimulate their literary toils, previous to landing at their respective Ports in the East. an indulgence which I flatter myself will, in nineteen instances out of twenty, produce so much real good, that I shall never have cause to repent of this kindness to any zealous Pupil, on his departure from England, who applied on proper grounds for such a credential.

King's Officers and Free Merchants, including Lawyers and Naval Volunteers.

1 FORBES	5 COLQUHOUN
2 DOYLE	6 CLARKSON.....
3 POWELL	7 FORBES, C.....
4 KENNEDY	8 BANKS

Nos. 1 and 2 have made very satisfactory advancement in Hindoostanee, though much interrupted in the prosecution of their studies. Of 3, 4, and 7, my opinion is so good, that longer attendance, or private application, only is wanting to their proficiency also; a consummation from which 5 and 6 are by no means excluded.

I shall close this communication with respectfully observing, that Four Hundred Students have, within the last two years, enjoyed the benefit of my Public Lectures; among whom, I firmly believe, there were not more than five who gained nothing by their attendance, however short; and, moreover, that their total failure proceeded rather from an unconquerable idleness, indisposition, distracting pursuits, or inherent stupidity, than any defect in my scheme of Oriental Tuition, which has now stood the test of thirty years' experience in both hemispheres, and is daily confirmed by the conspicuous success of the young Gentlemen, who have ever studied with me, at both of the Honourable Company's Oriental Institutions in this Country.

To conclude, your Honourable Court will be gratified to learn, that the same decorous behaviour which has all along marked my Students' attendance in the Lecture Room, remains unabated, without my having ever been obliged to say one angry word to the most thoughtless among them; and I may add with great truth, that they have invariably evinced an attachment and gratitude personally to me, which, in a recent instance, the utmost endeavours on my part to instruct them, hardly deserve.

I have the honour to be, HONOURABLE SIRS, with the most respectful deference,

Your devoted, humble, and obedient Servant,

ARLINGTON STREET,
1st January, 1821.

JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST,
Hindoostanee Professor in London.

TO THE
HONOURABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

If the four previous Public Reports, and the result of my literary labours and pursuits here, do not soon produce some visibly beneficial consequences to the best interests of the Honourable Company in their vast and extending territories in Asia, my efforts for the last three years will indeed have been vain and abortive; but as I have hitherto lived in the hope of better days, I am resolved, on this occasion at least, not to die in despair. To those who may be less sanguine than myself about the efficacy of my plan and practice as an Oriental Professor, permit me to lay before them in the present Address, a Letter and Extract concerning two of the Honourable Company's Cadets, who have made a proper and seasonable use of my instructions, though they were limited, from circumstances, to a few initiatory lessons only.

MY DEAR SIR,

My son Robert has again repeated the grateful remembrance he entertains of the kind assistance you afforded him in the Hindostan Language. From the first moment I thought of India for him, until he embarked, was not three weeks; and though the necessary preparation did not allow him to attend you above six times, yet the impression those few Lectures made, has been beneficial in a very high degree. On his arrival at Madras he spoke the Hindostan sufficiently to be entrusted with twenty Recruits on a march of seven hundred miles, to join the subsidiary Forces under the command of Brig. General Doveton, then besieging the Fort of Assigur; and before three months, he was appointed acting Brigade Major. Such a distinguished Officer as General Doveton, who only knew Robert by his conduct in the field, never would have appointed him to that active station, had he not noticed the correctness and fluency with which he spoke the native language of the soldiers. You know that an Officer in India cannot regularly hold a Staff appointment until he has been a year in the Army; and as soon as Robert had passed his time of probation, the General recommended him as his Aid-de-camp, and he was gazetted accordingly. This situation required a knowledge of Persian, at least so far as reading and writing it correctly; and the foundation of that attainment he also derived from Dr. Gilchrist. Shortly after this, Sir John Doveton having become a Major General, he was obliged to resign the command of the subsidiary Forces, and Robert of course ceased to be Aid-de-camp; but without any delay having joined his Regiment (the 10th, N. I.), at Madras, he was very soon appointed Interpreter to the First Battalion.

It gives me great pleasure to relate these circumstances, because it must satisfy you that he has mastered the Hindostan; and he is convinced it was your excellent method of instruction that enabled him to attain it so quickly. It is only three years since he left England, and had neither interest nor influence at home or abroad to aid his promotion; therefore every advancement must be attributed to his assiduity in carrying into effect the judicious plan you had previously laid down, thus affording equal praise to the Master and Pupil. But I sincerely hope this example may stimulate others to a laborious study of those necessary languages, and that a grateful acknowledgment from your other Pupils of the great value of your judicious instruction, will induce you to continue your labours to facilitate the acquirement of Eastern Languages, particularly the Hindostan, which is absolutely necessary for every individual going to that grand Country, whether he considers his own interest, the improvement of the inhabitants, or the retention by Great Britain of the most valuable ramification of her empire.

I remain, my dear Sir, your truly obliged, and faithful humble Servant, ROBERT THORP.
April 26, 1821.

P. S. You will herewith receive an Extract from my other Son Ralph's Letter, who is now in Bengal.

"Many thanks to my dear Father for his constant advice regarding my health, and to excite my attention to the Native Languages, which I do assure you I strictly attend to. I have my Native Teacher with me four hours a-day, but I have not yet begun the Persian Language; for I am satisfied of the justness of what Dr. Gilchrist often said, that the Hindoostanee was the first that ought to be mastered, as it is the common language of the Natives, and always made use of at Courts Martial. I am at present reading "Bagh-o-Buhar," which our friend Dr. Gilchrist got translated from the Persian into the Hindoostanee. I am also learning to read and write the Nagree Character, to enable me to read and answer letters from Native Officers under my command; for if we do not understand it, we must submit all letters received from them to our Native Teacher, who will perhaps neither read correctly what has been written, nor answer the letters received truly, and as directed. The Nagree is almost the only character, and the Hindoostanee the only language, in which the Native Officers or the Sipahcees correspond, and therefore well worth careful attention until we can read and write it perfectly."

I have reason to believe, that LIEUT. RALPH THORP's studies will soon be rewarded by an expected vacant Interpretership, for which he means to become a Candidate, though one of the youngest Officers in the Corps; and as these Appointments must, from their very nature, be conferred on talents alone, there is little doubt of this deserving youth's immediate success.

The bare perusal of the foregoing remarks and communications will clearly demonstrate how much good may be effected by a few judicious Lectures, where the Students are both able and willing, during the voyage, to make the best use of their time, before and immediately after their arrival in India, from a conviction, that professional and local acquisitions will ever prove their most faithful friends in British India.

Such being actually the case in many similar instances, your Honourable Court cannot wonder at the cheering progress of those Pupils who have been six or eight months with me at the study of both the Hindoostanee and Persian Tongues, and whose merits are fully detailed in their appropriate places in this Report.

The system of social study since my last statement has been carried on with such ardour and advantage, that the Students have been at the expence of hiring a convenient Lecture Room for the prosecution of their own voluntary and meritorious exertions, on those days when they have not to attend my Public Lectures; and it is a duty which I owe to Mr. ROWSELL, Mr. FISHER, and Mr. DRUMMOND, when I state that under their auspices the proficiency of the Pupils in general has been more rapid than ever, especially on the score of accurate pronunciation, the only grand obstacle to the speedy acquisition of the Hindoostanee Language.

In addition to the above Gentlemen, I have to mention that MESSRS. LE GRAND JACOB, Wm. LAW, GOLD, LIDDELL, and HUMPHRIES, have been not only unremitting in their personal application to the objects of my Class individually, but they have moreover done every thing in their power also to forward the improvement of their fellow-students, by example and precept combined, at their own apartments; besides, in the case of Messrs. LAW and LIDDELL, attending the private Class among themselves, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, as stated above.

Three years are fast elapsing since my labours commenced as an Oriental Professor under your auspices in London; and during the whole period I have enjoyed neither one vacation nor holiday, from an ardent desire to do all the good in my power, by incessant toil, to your servants who have embraced the opportunity of my voluntary instructions, both in Hindoostanee and Persian. The latter Class alone has been recently interrupted by ill health for the space of three weeks only, and was renewed the moment I had strength to prolong my Lectures, from two to three hours, as usual, on the Lecture days.

Though I have not been cheered in the prosecution of my duty with a solitary word of approbation, in reply to my official Reports, from your Honourable Court, I shall nevertheless proceed through the approaching and last Term of my probationary labours, with the same zeal, alacrity, and perseverance that have hitherto supported and carried me over more than one arduous attempt to serve my Honourable Masters, without benefiting myself in the same degree with those more fortunate competitors, who have worked neither so long nor so hard as I have done in the public service, and at that very inexhaustible mine of useful knowledge, which I was the first to explore and unfold on rational principles in India. Besides communicating a consistent Theory and its application to the practice of Oriental Tongues, I have it often in my power to direct the minds of my Pupils to the intellectual use of their vernacular speech, wherein, though filled with classic lore, they are generally deficient to a degree, which nothing but my own experience of the fact would convince me, that such ignorance of English existed in this class of society.

List of Gentlemen who have been at the Haileybury College, or intend to enter that Institution after the current Holidays and Summer Vacation, or at some future period.

1 DAMPIER	6 FLOWDEN
2 MONTGOMERY	7 CURRIE
3 LAVIE	8 UDNY, CHARLES...
4 WILKINSON	9 UDNY, ARCHIBALD
5 MONTGOMERY, HUGH	10 LAW

With respect to MR. DAMPIER, I can honestly affirm, that his pronunciation and grammatical knowledge of both Persian and Hindoostanee are already very laudable; and from the zeal he now evinces, I may venture to say he will soon become a good practical Orientalist.

The whole of these Gentlemen have made as much progress as I could possibly expect from their several periods of attendance; and on the score of accurate pronunciation, it gives me infinite pleasure to add, that No. 6, though not above eleven years old, can already pronounce the Hindoostanee in perfection. That Nos. 2, 4, 8, and 7, will yet do themselves and me ample credit I have not the smallest doubt, and shall cheerfully leave this prediction to be verified by time alone.

Medical Students in continuation, and admitted since the 1st of January last.

1 GOLD.....	29 MORTIMER
2 LAW, WILLIAM ...	30 BUCHANAN
3 LIDDELL	31 CARTE
4 MACLENNON	32 KEYS
5 BURT.....	33 BURNARD
6 MACTAVISH	34 NIVEN
7 STENHOUSE	35 OUSELEY
8 MACDONNELL	36 SCOTT
9 SHAW	37 SIMMS
10 GLASS	38 PRESTON
11 HEWETT	39 TURNBULL
12 BUTTER.....	40 HUNTER
13 ERSKINE	41 HARFUR
14 DALRYMPLE	42 COLEMAN
15 MACKINNON	43 ANDERSON
16 BROWN	44 DALY.....
17 CASWALL	45 DAVIDSON
18 DENNIS.....	46 EVANS
19 HARBISON	47 STUART, A. ...
20 PATCH	48 WHITAKER
21 JESSOP	49 STUART.....
22 CAVELL	50 GRIFFITH
23 DUNCAN	51 TROUP
24 GRAHAM, A.....	52 ALEXANDER
25 HIGGINSON	53 HOPTON
26 SIMSON	54 GRAHAME, R.
27 MACLILLAN	55 CORBETT
28 MACDOUGALL	

No. 1 continued to merit the high character given of him in the last Report, and No. 2 was not less distinguished in his laudable career as an excellent Orientalist.

From No. 1 to 20 inclusive, the progress has been very commendable, including not only the grammar and pronunciation of Hindoostanee, but in the case of Nos. 1 to 9, some knowledge also of the Oriental characters and Persian Tongue: among them, it is my duty to particularize Nos. 3 and 8, for uncommon assiduity and consequent progress, and to include Nos. 12 and 38 as students also, who will yet be distinguished for their proficiency as good Colloquists.

The students, No. 21 to 40, have all made so proper a use of their time, as to be able to prosecute their studies during the outward voyage most effectually; an observation likewise applicable to the whole Class, with two or three exceptions only.

Gentlemen nominated, or expecting Appointments as Cadets.

1 ROWSELL	64 WHITLOCK
2 JACOB LE GRAND..	65 HART
3 WHITEFORD.....	66 MILLS
4 FISHER	67 THOMSON
5 FORSTER	68 MAYERS
6 POWELL	69 DONALDSON
7 ELLIOTT	70 DEUGAN
8 MANN	71 BALMANGO ..
9 STEWART, WALTER	72 THOMAS
10 EARLE	73 HILL
11 COLQUHOUN	74 COVENTRY
12 BURNES.....	75 FORSTER
13 WILLIS	76 SMITH
14 BURGESS	77 CLAY
15 ELLIS	78 ELPHINSTONE
16 GORDON	79 LIDDELL
17 SCOTT	80 RIDGE
18 LEE	81 WOOD
19 BEGBIE	82 OTTEY
20 HARDIE	83 KIRLEW ..
21 CLARKSON	84 TODD.....
22 GIBBERNE	85 SHERIFF
23 FAWCETT	86 PRIOR
24 DRUMMOND	87 RAMSAY
25 TODD.....	88 PHILLIPS
26 BROWNE	89 GAHAN
27 GOLDNEY	90 GIBSON.....
28 GLENNIE	91 WALLER
29 ROSS	92 MIDDLECOT
30 MATHIE	93 WILSON
31 MANNING	94 CRAMER
32 SOUTHEY.....	95 BRIND
33 LE HARDIE	96 EDGAR
34 BEGBIE	97 LEWIS
35 HUMPHREYS....	98 MILNE
36 CHIFNEY	99 PARKHOUSE
37 HARVEY	100 HOBSON
38 MEE	101 OATLEY
39 KERRIDGE	102 BROWN
40 LANCASTER	103 ANDREWS
41 AMMAN.....	104 CARTHEW
42 MACAULEY	105 GLOAG.....
43 BLAXLAND	106 BAYLIS
44 DAVIS	107 WOOD
45 CLARE	108 WHALLEY
46 SMITH	109 O'HANLAN
47 DAVIES	110 GRIFFIN
48 UNWIN	111 OTTLEY
49 HALL.....	112 DONALDSON
50 WARRINGTON	113 GAITSKILL
51 HANMER	114 MACGEORGE
52 GREIG	115 MACGEORGE
53 MORLAND.....	116 LEYBERN.....
54 YOUNG, W.	117 SHAW
55 YOUNG, K.	118 WRIGHT
56 NICHOLAY, WM....	119 CLUTTON.....
57 HARVEY	120 NOTT
58 JOY	121 BROOKES.....
59 DUNCAN	122 ANDERSON
60 WALKER	123 SILLS
61 BLACK	124 NICHOLAY, F.....
62 SAYERS	125 NICHOLAY, THOS.
63 WALKER	

Myself and a large portion of my Pupils, at least one hundred, for the last six months have been under peculiar obligations to Mr. ROWSELL, for the organization and management of the private Class which he established at Buckingham Street, in the Strand; where six regular meetings were held every week, with the most perceptible benefit to all who had leisure and inclination to attend this social course of study on the alternate days of my public Lectures.

The consequences to this gentleman's self have been uncommon proficiency in understanding, speaking, and reading Hindoostanee and Persian in the Nagree and Persi-Arabic characters, after scarcely one year's diligent attention to those essentials for a Company's Officer, who is resolved to qualify himself for every transaction connected with such local acquisitions. Were desert like Mr. ROWSELL's the only thing needful to procure a Cadetship, he would not now have to lament the unexpected death of one Patron, nor the failure of another, to secure a nomination, which appointment, whenever he may be so fortunate as to receive it, alone can compensate for his past labours, or enable him in India to reap their well-earned fruits in the Honourable Company's Military Service.

It was not a very easy task to determine with rigid justice the relative places of Nos. 1 and 2 in the present statement. In point of colloquial facility and accurate pronunciation, Mr. JACOB certainly has a right to the highest place; but Mr. ROWSELL, on the contrary, possesses a greater knowledge of words, and can moreover read both Persian and Hindoostanee in the Oriental character much better than his meritorious competitor. In the course of the voyage, Mr. JACOB will certainly become an excellent Oriental Scholar as well as a practical Linguist, having furnished himself with every requisite for that purpose, and for the instruction also of his numerous fellow-students and shipmates, who have all promised to persevere, under his guidance, with their social studies till their arrival in Bombay. If this young candidate for military and literary fame do not speedily prove a valuable acquisition to that rising Presidency, I shall be greatly disappointed indeed; for no youth ever carried out a greater share of practical talent in Hindoostanee and Persian, with a more determined spirit to be immediately useful to his Honourable Masters, in whatever branch of the public service his lot may yet be cast.

From No. 3 to 20 inclusive, the merits of each are so well founded, that little remains to be observed beyond the relative rank they enjoy here. The next division to 40, have also made very fair progress during their period of attendance; a remark that, with few exceptions, may be extended to 80, whence to the end it is nearly impossible, from various causes, to exhibit their respective deserts completely; and it is probable enough that some names among such a number in one term, have been either accidentally misplaced, or entirely omitted.

King's Officers and Free Merchants, including Missionaries, Lawyers, Naval Volunteers, &c.

1 HUMPHRIES
2 WILLIAMS
3 POWELL
4 FORBES
5 CAMPBELL.....
6 CLARKSON
7 BANKS

The whole of these Gentlemen are pretty forward in their studies, especially Nos. 1 and 2, who are moreover conversant with the Oriental characters, and already possess much colloquial knowledge.

The progress and behaviour of the Students continue as usual highly satisfactory, though various instances of limited, irregular, and desultory attendance must always occur, where no immediate or powerful inducement can operate on all the Pupils, so as to secure a contrary conduct, more especially under existing circumstances, deeply affecting both them and my Establishment. Your Honourable Court are not perhaps fully aware that the present regulations relative to the early departure of Cadets from this Country, and their future rank in India, operate more as a species of premium for a total ignorance of the military language there, than as an irresistible stimulus for youths appointed to the Infantry and Cavalry, to carry with them this most essential of local requisites for every military servant of the Company. That the practice has for years been very properly reversed in the case of Artillery and Engineer Cadets is perfectly evident, though they form but a comparatively small number of the Indian Army, and have even less need of the Hindoostanee Tongue, on their first landing, than those two other Corps, for whom no place of instruction whatever exists, besides my own voluntary and gratuitous Courses of Lectures. This mode of colloquial tuition, if judiciously regulated and supported by your Honourable Court, might, previous to their embarkation hence, in the space of two months only, be the means of duly qualifying the great majority of your Cadets as Linguists, and at a very trifling expence, without much additional inconvenience to all those concerned, who can manage to start for India as efficient Linguists from the period of their arrival in that country, where a practical knowledge of Hindoostanee becomes at once indispensable for the public good, or their own private safety and advantage.

To secure continued application by the whole Infantry and Cavalry Cadets during the outward voyage to all useful acquisitions in military tactics or tongues, nothing more can be required than a fair examination at each of the Presidencies, and a subsequent adjustment of their relative rank, according to the decided proficiency or superiority of every Candidate for future promotion in a well-organized Army, on whose courage, fidelity, and abilities the permanent security and happiness of British India must chiefly depend. When nominations of every description to the Honourable Company's Service have become, from various causes, objects of encreasing request and ambition to most families in the united Empire, your Honourable Court may reasonably expect, that those who can support the expence of an education adequate and useful for local purposes, will not grudge a small additional sacrifice to fit their children for such valuable patronage, by the possession of those accomplishments and talents which alone, from the commencement of his career, can render an Infantry or Cavalry Officer of your Native Regiments respectable in the eyes of those under his command, or trustworthy in the estimation of his own superiors.

I shall close this communication, though in some degree a repetition of my last, with respectfully observing, that above Five Hundred Students have, within the past three years, enjoyed the benefit of my public and gratuitous Lectures; among whom, I firmly believe, there were not more than seven who gained nothing by their attendance, however short; and, moreover, that their total failure proceeded rather from an unconquerable idleness, indisposition, distracting pursuits, or inherent stupidity, than any defect in my scheme of Oriental Tuition, which has now stood the test of thirty years' experience in both hemispheres, and is daily confirmed by the conspicuous success of the young Gentlemen, who have ever studied with me, at both of the Honourable Company's Oriental Institutions in this Country, to say nothing of their future career and success as useful and meritorious Servants in every department of India.

In the firm belief that time will yet justify all my expectations of proving myself, by my unwearied diligence, worthy of more patronage and attention than I can yet boast of, as an old and faithful Servant of the East India Company,

I have the honour to be,

HONOURABLE SIRS,

With the most respectful deference,

Your devoted, humble, and obedient Servant,

JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST,

Hindoostanee Professor

in LONDON.

ARLINGTON STREET,

30th June 1821.

PUBLIC LETTER
AND
FIFTH REPORT
OF THE
Fifth Term
OF THE
HINDOOSTANEE LECTURES
IN LONDON,
Under the Patronage of
The Honourable East India Company,
FOR 1821.

The Honourable the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company.

HONOURABLE SIRs:

Having recently been consigned to a second triennial probation, after a life spent as an Orientalist in the Honourable Company's Service, it becomes still more incumbent upon me to state the progress of the local Establishment which has thus with discriminating liberality been committed to my charge, as a duty that I owe to the Honourable Court, myself, and the British Indian Public, who, from various causes, must ultimately feel interested in the nature and extent of my success. Under the auspices of a temporary appointment, though officially restricted to Medical Students only, no doubt upon principles of rigid economy and prudence, I have voluntarily extended the benefit of the local Institution to every respectable individual destined to India, during the three past years; and it is my intention to persevere with the same plan for the conditional period to come, in the hope that, by a rigid adherence to truth, and a zealous discharge of my functions, through both good and bad reports, I shall finally render some service to the best interests of my Honourable Masters, and the British Government.

When a person has little to expect, he naturally has less to fear, from those whom Fortune alone hath placed above him, so far as worldly power and riches are concerned, which, compared with a good name, are trash indeed, too insignificant, in the eyes of Reason or Justice, to stamp falsehood, in lieu of veracity, on the brow of any private character, who courts inquiry, and deliberately puts the severest investigation of his public conduct at complete defiance.

Not all the wealth, rank, nor titles of the universe would induce me to fabricate for publication any letter or document whatever, and I trust, Honourable Sirs, that you do not deem me capable of such a base trick; because this of itself ought to disqualify the meanest of your Officers from holding any responsible appointment, however insignificant, under such exalted employers as the Honourable East India Company.

I am ready to produce, when called upon, the original communications, which I am suspected of having written myself for a particular purpose; and while I cannot entirely disclaim the vanity of wishing to be useful in my day and generation among my countrymen, my heart is far from coveting the respect of those personages who accuse me of worse motives, while they seem to reserve all their high regard for the anonymous opponents of my honest views, as an Oriental Instructor, not less willing to perform than to profess, any respectable office or duty.

If the promised Report from the legitimate Professors at Haileybury and Addiscombe be unanswerable in what respects myself, I shall succumb with due humility to their alleged superior stations and judgments; otherwise it can never enter into my conception, that an Act of Parliament even could authorize them indirectly to brand me unjustly with ignorance, imposture, or any other defect, except the honest pride, vanity, or conceit of believing, that my name and publications are now sterling enough for currency, without the epithet of Professor, or any official badge whatever.

A reasonable desire to render the Metropolitan Oriental Seminary efficient and reputable, was the grand cause of any solicitude on my part, to mention among my well-wishers the subject at all; and I have reason to regret, that the generous benevolence of a friend has consequently exposed me, innocently enough, to animadversions, which my known principles and habits of life cannot justify; for no man alive feels more seriously than myself the truth of "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity and vexation of spirit," even though I exist in an age where sound is too often substituted for sense, and the shadow for the substance of things, whence in this country no rational being can wonder, that profound learning alone is generally preferred to practical utility. Although in the Courts of Law, truth rather aggravates than palliates what is there termed a libel, I cannot conceive how you, Honourable Sirs, will ever decide, that the greater an individual's veracity may be, and the more precious his sacrifices have been on that altar, the less is he entitled to your confidence and protection. I shall therefore continue with renovated zeal to pursue the even tenor of my way, by stating fairly, in half-yearly Reports, all occurrences at my Lecture Room, which appear calculated to make it subservient to the general weal of British India; and should no other boon await me at the close of my new conditional career, I shall at least enjoy the approbation of my own conscience, by deserving, what no one in my predicament can command, the favour and confidence of your Honourable Court, and the East India Company.

At a period when precaution, economy, and retrenchment are so laudably exerted by your Honourable Court, there can be nothing invidious or derogatory in the prolonged experimental ordeal to which my Institution has been subjected; and should it form a judicious precedent only for all novel appointments previous to their future permanency, I need not repine at the immense savings that may thence accrue to the Honourable Company, whatever regret may be felt by the constituent body at large, that such provident measures were not long since more frequently adopted, as the test of all expensive settlements, places, and posts, till their advantages were clearly ascertained by three or six years' experience of their salutary consequences, at home and abroad.

The Assistant Surgeons were in the practice of paying half-a-guinea as a Professional Examination Fee to Dr. HURTER, for many years out of their own pockets, till the Company very generously exonerated them from that small charge, by nominating at once a deserving Medical Servant of their own, with a handsome salary, as a fixed Examiner; and this office has continued unimpaired to the present day, with infinite advantage of course to all parties concerned, though liable at the time to the very same, or similar objections which have operated so powerfully against me in many respects, when the mere allowance for a Lecture Room, and contingent expences, liberally granted by the Honourable Company to every other Orientalist in their employment, was submitted for confirmation to the General Court of Proprietors.

Lest any part of this Report be misconstrued, as its precursors have been, I shall candidly restate, that a few Pupils are inserted, who were not perhaps more than once or twice at the Class; but as this gives every auditor there an opportunity of learning something in the way of pronunciation, besides a mere relish for Hindoostanee, I want to encourage attendance, even of the most limited duration, that the whole of my Students may be thus enabled to meet with shipmates and companions by social study, able and willing to instruct them while they reside in town, or proceed on board ship for India. So many instances of such auspicious meetings have already taken place, that I cannot doubt of their continuance; and I shall do every thing in my power to accommodate parties of this description, by extra assistance, seasonable introductions, and good offices, that example and precept may support each other in the acquisition of useful knowledge—daily confirmed by letters from former Scholars, which are occasionally read in the Class, to prove the utility of my theory and practice in the Hindoostanee and Persian Tongues. It is a gratifying fact, that the very publication of my periodical Reports has kindled a spirit in British India already, which has inspired hundreds of Officers on the spot with emulation grammatically to acquire the first of those languages, and an equal number of Cadets to study them rudimentally before embarkation hence for that portion of the Globe, where those local accomplishments will sooner or later become of great moment for the preservation and stability of the Honourable Company's Government, founded, as it ought to be, upon the happiness and welfare of One Hundred Million of subjects; a few thousand only of whom yet use or understand the English speech of their foreign conquerors, who, by conciliatory measures, may continue to be their equitable Rulers for ages to come.

Through the whole of the expired term of three Courses of Lectures, suspense, despondency, and despair of nominations have produced a baneful effect upon the Students in general; but, in spite of those obstacles, more has been done in the pronunciation, rudiments, colloquial advancement, and the appropriate characters of the Hindoostanee and Persian, by many of the Pupils, in a shorter space of time, than ever was achieved before, even when concomitant events were not so unfavourable as they have recently been.

In the firm conviction of soon learning that the several local Authorities of India have witnessed the advantages of my Establishment in London, on behalf of the Assistant Surgeons, Cadets, &c. who have attended it, I still flatter myself in the hope of seeing the Institution placed on a creditable footing, more commensurate with the beneficial fruits it may produce, either under my own immediate management, or the superintendence of some favoured competitor, who may reap in comfort and ease what has been sown by me in sickness and sorrow, as hath already happened to successive rivals in Eastern literature, who owe me a debt, as their predecessor and foundation-stone, which never can be cancelled. Whatever my fate may be, in the hands of your Honourable Court, at the termination of a fresh triennial trial, I shall not at present hesitate respectfully to suggest a comprehensive plan which may be carried into execution, without exposing the Honourable Company to one farthing's disbursement in any stage of the Establishment, or one of the Scholars to compulsion beyond the natural wish to take his own pennyworth of essential information, previous to final departure for India.

The demand for Indian appointments, licences, &c. must henceforth prove so urgent, that few candidates will grudge a fee of two pounds each, to constitute a Language Fund, payable by every person, not educated at Haileybury or Addiscombe, proceeding to any of the Presidencies, to some responsible Clerk at the India House, who has leisure to receive the money, and keep the accounts; on the gross amount of which, he might be remunerated by an adequate per centage. The total annual collection of the proposed fund would be ample for every purpose, at an individual sacrifice hardly worth notice; when, in return, so much indispensable knowledge could thus be communicated to those destined to sojourn in Hindoostan in a private or public capacity, under the auspices of the Honourable Company, to the great comfort of the peaceable inhabitants, and comparative satisfaction of every British Magistrate, or Court of Justice in the East, where ignorance of the languages alone exposes all Europeans, so far innocently, to do much mischief for a length of time.

The *sine qua non* of the Hindoostanee, and all living Tongues, is correct of intelligible pronunciation, which paves the way to rudimental and colloquial proficiency, both attainable by two months' study in London, and during the subsequent voyage, if commenced and conducted on rational principles; especially when the honourable ambition of juvenile minds is moreover stimulated at their outset by the certain prospect of a suitable remuneration in the Company's Service, when found capable of speaking the Hindoostanee with facility and effect.

Were the Persian any where properly taught, in conjunction with a *quantum sufficit* of Arabic, and the Hindoostanee also, with its due proportion of Sanskrit, to youths destined for India, these two Languages alone would qualify them speedily to learn whatever Asiatic dialect their duty might afterwards require; because the previous habits of industry that those early acquisitions confer, would powerfully counteract the epidemic enervation or apathy of all warm climates, without subjecting a Scholar in England to useless drudgery at Bungalow, or the current speech of various other provinces in Hindoostan, where such a polyglot linguist may never sojourn one week all the time he continues in the East.

The following marks prefixed will obviate the necessity of repetition in classing the Pupils' names successively:—
● denotes perfection, and the leader of the social system of study; ☾, as a crescent, implies a similar tendency; † two languages and characters; ‡ two languages and one character; * one language and character; † great relative proficiency, where a few days' or weeks' application has been attended with extraordinary results.

Gentlemen who have been at, or are going to the Haileybury College.

- 1 † SIR J. HUME, BART.
- 2 DYCE, A.....
- 3 ‡ LAVIE
- 4 ‡ WILKINSON
- 5 ‡ TOWNSEND
- 6 ‡ HARVEY
- 7 * FLOWDEN, R. C. ...
- 8 * CORSEAR
- 9 FLOWDEN
- 10 * CONOLLY

No. 1 having acquired his pronunciation of Hindoostanee many years ago from myself at Edinburgh, it never was forgotten, though time had much impaired his colloquial and grammatical knowledge of that language. His long absence from Madras, by loss of health at that Presidency, necessarily obliged SIR JAMES to renew his Oriental studies; and in the space of two or three months' punctual attention to my Lectures, he has completely regained his former proficiency in the Persian and Hindoostanee, to such a degree indeed, that persevering exertions, on the voyage alone, are wanting to render him a useful Oriental scholar at any station on the Madras Establishment. With the due cultivation and use of those two languages, SIR JAMES is again possessed of the means to learn any one of the provincial dialects on the Coast, in the space of a few months, after it may be deemed a *sine qua non* in the efficient discharge of his official duties to the people in that part of British India.

No. 2 left England lately, with uncommon facility in speaking, reading, and understanding the Hindoostanee, besides having a good knowledge of the Persian character. His unconquerable predilection for the Army, accidental sickness, and other untoward occurrences afterwards, disappointed all the sanguine expectations I once formed of his Oriental acquisitions at Haileybury; but from his abilities as a Hindoostanee colloquist, and a renovated desire to become a Persian scholar also, I am far from despairing of MR DYCE's future progress and success, as an active, intelligent Officer, and deserving Servant of the Honourable Company.

No. 3, though ultimately destined to Madras, had previously sacrificed much of his valuable time to acquire the Bungalow, which is totally useless there; while the Hindoostanee and Persian, so far consequently neglected, are almost now indispensable at a Presidency daily extending on all sides, and gradually eclipsing the adjacent Moosulman States, by a better system of Government, in the able hands of the Honourable Company's Servants. Before MR. LAVIE embarked, he had become tolerably proficient in those very essential acquirements, and meant to pursue them with redoubled ardour on the passage to Madras.

No. 4 has already justified my former predictions, at the top of both the Hindoostanee and Persian Classes; and I am confident he will preserve his present ascendancy, to the close of his career, by following the footsteps of his predecessor, MR. RAVENSHAW, who has hitherto gained the Oriental prizes from his various competitors, from the beginning to the end of his Collegiate probation. My hopes of Nos. 5 and 6 are not less sanguine.

Whatever others may think of my motives for exultation in cases like some of the above, I am truly gratified with the fact, that every scholar whom I have yet noticed with approbation as mine, continues to stand high among his fellow-students at Haileybury, &c.; and of the ten Gentlemen found qualified to leave the Calcutta College, after the examination in December, 1820, it is some consolation to state that four of them, MESSRS. BEGRIE, DAVIDSON, ARMSTRONG, and UDNY, were several weeks with me before they proceeded to Bengal; and I have reason to believe that they all persevered in studying the Hindoostanee on my plan, with evident advantage, during the whole voyage.

Medical Students in continuation, and admitted since the 1st of July last.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 †! PRESTON | 19 LAING |
| 2 SMYTH | 20 LISTER |
| 3 FORREST | 21 GEDDES |
| 4 JESSOP | 22 LANE |
| 5 † MACKELL | 23 CORBETT |
| 6 †! LESLIE | 24 MAURICE |
| 7 HOARE | 25 FARRIS |
| 8 STEWART | 26 YEATMAN |
| 9 * CLARK | 27 BARNETT |
| 10 COCHRANE | 28 MOTTLEY |
| 11 ROBERTSON | 29 PARK |
| 12 BOYD | 30 STUART |
| 13 PHILLIPSON | 31 FALCONAR |
| 14 BLOOD | 32 MACGREGOR |
| 15 † REEKS | 33 TROUP |
| 16 DUNNE | 34 GRAHAM |
| 17 GRAHAME, R. | 35 KINSEY |
| 18 † CAMPBELL | 36 JOHNSON |

The majority of these Gentlemen have made the most use of their limited period of attendance; and several, at the top of the list, have considerable merit as good grammatical Hindoostanee scholars, with a very accurate conception of its true pronunciation in the colloquial use of that language, which the whole have engaged to study with avidity during the voyage, and to communicate their own knowledge freely to all their shipmates, who may express any desire to profit by such voluntary instructions.

A few in this list, who were formerly in India, had the double trouble to encounter, of forgetting all they had acquired originally of the Hindoostanee on wrong principles, before they could advance far in the language, when taught on the only sound foundation, by the rules of its grammar and orthoepy, now deemed essential for every colloquist, who means to speak to the Natives of India like a Scholar or a Gentleman, as Medical and Military Officers.

I have reason to believe that several Individuals placed at the bottom of this Class, who have not yet done complete justice either to themselves or me, are determined to prosecute their colloquial studies on the passage with such persevering assiduity, as will enable them, on reaching India, to converse with the natives intelligibly in the ordinary transactions of life, between masters and domestics, or patients and their physicians.

Gentlemen nominated, or expecting Appointments, as Cadets.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 ● ROWSELL | 11 ‡ FENNELL |
| 2 ☾ FISHER, J. | 12 † VANDERZEE |
| 3 ☾ MACGEORGE, H. ... | 13 † RIDGE |
| 4 ‡ WILLIS, E. | 14 ‡ ELLIOTT |
| 5 ☾ ROSS | 15 * MANN |
| 6 ‡ FORSTER | 16 ‡ MANNING |
| 7 ‡ PRIOR, G. | 17 † FORBES |
| 8 ‡ POWELL | 18 ‡ OWEN, J. S. |
| 9 ‡ NICHOLAY, F. L. ... | 19 ‡ MOORHOUSE |
| 10 ‡ ROWSELL, H. | 20 † YOUNG, KEITH ... |

No. 1 has persevered with the ability and zeal he evinced at starting last year, and to him, ever since, many of the Students are indebted for their cheering progress at the social Class in the Strand, the expence of which has been entirely defrayed by himself and studious associates, who have all greatly benefited by his voluntary labours, as their leader. In this capacity MR. ROWSELL has gained such a stock of Oriental knowledge, that it cannot well be increased by the reiterated Courses of my Lectures of two months' duration only, whatever the result might be under better auspices than mine, and in a country best calculated for every student to learn colloquial facility and classical accomplishments at once in perfection; whence any youth of promising talents might speedily return an adept in all the most useful branches of Oriental literature, with infinite advantage to himself and the Public.

21 † WOOD, H.	63 FINLAY
22 † SKELTON, J.	64 JACKSON, E.
23 † BROWNE	65 SMITH
24 † UNWIN	66 ANDERSON
25 • GREGG	67 MACRAE
26 • DOLGAL	68 SCOBIE
27 † BROOKS	69 FISHER, G.
28 • ROBINSON	70 PICKFORD
29 † LANG	71 ST. JOHN
30 † HUMLEY	72 CLARK
31 • SAUNDERS, G.	73 KNYVETT
32 • FARQUHAR	74 HUNTER
33 • STAFFORD	75 DOVETON
34 CARMICHAEL	76 KIRLEW
35 BROWN, J.	77 DUVAL
36 • RALPH	78 HAWES
37 • MATHIE	79 MACGRATH
38 • LONG	80 ORMSBY
39 PRESCOTT	81 MADDEX
40 WAKEMAN	82 STOKES
41 BEGBIE	83 PEACOCK
42 SAVARY	84 ALEXANDER
43 PEPPERCORN	85 WORSLEY
44 WEST	86 SOUTHERY
45 ROCKY	87 HARRIS
46 • SKIPPER	88 MUDIE
47 SHERER	89 SMITH
48 • MARSH	90 SCHALCH
49 † HART, L. W.	91 BRACKEN
50 † WOODFALL	92 FISHER, W. C.
51 GEAR	93 DAWKINS
52 STONE	94 PRIOR
53 LIDDELL	95 STEWART
54 RAMSAY, D.	96 MARSHALL
55 RAMSAY	97 GOFF
56 RIDOUT	98 MITFORD
57 OTTLEY	99 FRARON
58 PESHALL	100 LIARDEL
59 MILNER	101 JOHNSTONE
60 CAMPBELL	102 FITZSIMONS
61 ROBERTS	103 LLOYD, B.
62 JAMES	

No. 2 is justly entitled to a large share of the praise due to No. 1; and No. 3 having officiated for several weeks in Mr. ROWSELL'S absence, his acquisitions also have kept pace with his generous exertions in behalf of his fellow-students; some of whom must feel indelible sentiments of gratitude and affection for the reasonable and this meritorious youth afforded in the prosecution of their Oriental studies; and none is more sensible of the obligation than **LIEUTENANT CHESNEY**, whose laudable career is noticed in another part of this Report.

No. 6 would have stood next to No. 2, had not his original ardour been damped by officious advisers occasionally insisting that local qualifications and languages were either useless or very secondary objects to people in the Military Service of the Company. The loss sustained may not perhaps be felt till too late; though I have some reason to deplore it, because Mr. F. is one of my oldest scholars, and has not made the most of his time: but has promised to recover his ground during the outward voyage, in consequence of my earnest advice on this important theme to him and every Cadet.

The signs prefixed from Nos. 1, 2, &c. to 30 inclusive, require no farther illustration, having all been previously explained; but the comparative short attendance of Nos. 12, 17, 20, 26, and 29, with their relative rank, ought, in justice to them, so far to be particularly mentioned with applause, which I am convinced their future proficiency will yet confirm in every respect, as Oriental scholars. If No. 14 could have given punctual and uninterrupted attention to successive Courses of Lectures, his station must have been much higher than it appears in the present list, as his natural talents are equal to any literary pursuits, besides an apparent facility in the acquisition of Eastern Tongues, which nevertheless requires intellectual exertion with perseverance combined.

Among the Numbers from 31 to 50, the * and ! must speak for themselves on the score of comparative qualifications; while the relative places of each will demonstrate, as far as an impartial judgment can decide, how they stand in their several stages as Hindoostanee tyros, or promising scholars, who have the same right, at a juvenile seminary for languages, to this animating appellation, in a moral point of view, that thriving plants physically enjoy in their peculiar nursery, even long before precocious blossoms or mature fruit can appear upon them, when in that initiatory stage of existence.

Below No. 55, any very correct classification is not an easy task; and as many of them have not yet had sufficient opportunities of acquiring more than a good pronunciation, with a practical notion of Hindoostanee rudiments or grammar, whatever mistatements may have unavoidably occurred, are of less moment, especially to those well-disposed learners who mean to turn the materials already within their grasp, to proper account during the passage to India, or at the next Courses of Lectures which they may attend in this Country, and thereby secure a station more commensurate still, than what they now occupy here, with their respective deserts.

King's and Company's Officers, Free Merchants, Lawyers, Missionaries, &c. included.

1 † CHESNEY, LIEUT.
2 † HUMPHRIES
3 † WOOD, G.
4 HAMILTON
5 FORBES
6 † ELMORE, LIEUT.
7 MORTON
8 MACLEAN, LIEUT.
9 SLADE

No. 1, as a Staff Artillery Officer, completely lost his health by incessant and severe duty during the campaign in Nepal, and for the last five years has been endeavouring, at immense expence, by sea voyages, a return to his native country, and the best medical advice, in vain to renovate his shattered constitution.

LIEUT. CHESNEY being compelled to reside entirely in the Metropolis for the first surgical aid procurable here, in a dangerous complaint preying upon him, has nevertheless embraced this opportunity of studying the Hindoostanee most assiduously, and in the short space of only six weeks, his progress in it, the Persian and Nagree characters, has been so flattering, that he will soon become a truly useful linguist in the two most essential languages of the East. The little which this Gentleman originally learned, through a residence of ten years in Hindoostan, was so very incorrect and ungrammatical, that he now wonders at his being at all understood by the natives, though at no loss to account for certain perplexities in the execution of his orders on several official occasions, where a proper command of intelligible language was to him of some importance. Conscious of former defects in this department of local duty, **LIEUT. CHESNEY** has determined, though a married man, to compensate for past errors, imbibed in common with his military contemporaries, by subsequent attainments in Oriental literature, for which he will have obtained an ample stock of materials before his arrival in Bengal, by persevering diligence on the voyage. It gives me infinite pleasure to observe, that this indefatigable Officer owes no small share of his recently acquired knowledge to **MR. MACGEORGE'S** social evening lessons, of two or three hours' duration; and often when confined to his couch by acute pain and bodily distress, that would have deterred most people from every exertion of this kind.

LIEUT. CHESNEY is the first of some Officers on Furlough, who might have benefited by my Lectures, whose name I could with propriety insert in my Report; and he has the singular merit and trouble of having almost immediately substituted an excellent pronunciation of the Hindoostanee for a previously acquired bad habit in that respect, besides considerable colloquial facility on sound principles, for a jargon which he now despises, as beneath the rank of an Officer, a Scholar, or a Gentleman, independent of all other advantages in British India.

No. 6, during a very limited and interrupted course of study, evinced talents, with an amiable disposition, which will yet render him a valuable soldier of Fortune, in whatever service he may ultimately embark among the Company's Allies and Auxiliaries.

No. 8 has just commenced, but with such energy and spirit, as a Hindoostanee student, that I may safely predict, of the King's Army in the East Indies, that it will at least possess one useful linguist when **LIEUT. MACLEAN** shall have reached the place of his destination in that Hemisphere; where it would indeed be well for all parties, if the number of proficient in the native military tongue, throughout the King's troops were greatly increased; and for reasons which, in the present posture of Continental politics and affairs, he who runs, may read.

Permit me to close this long Address by stating, that more than SEVEN HUNDRED individuals have availed themselves of my labours since they were commenced in London; and

I have the honour to be,

HONOURABLE SIRS!

With the most respectful deference,

Your devoted, humble, and obedient Servant,

JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.

ARLINGTON STREET,
1st January, 1822.

PUBLIC LETTER
AND
SIXTH REPORT,
ON
The Sixth Term
OF THE
HINDOOSTANEE LECTURES
IN LONDON,
Under the Patronage of
The Honourable East India Company,
FOR 1821.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company.

HONOURABLE SIRS!

Next to the cordial deference due from a faithful Servant to the Executive Body of his Honourable Masters, the East India Company, I have sufficient respect for myself to feel, that, however humble my station may seem to others, as an honest man's alone, it is high enough to confer on me the innate right of self-preservation and defence, without giving just cause of displeasure to any persons, whatever their dignity or power in society may be.

The semi-ennial Report of a probationary Institution, which must rise or fall in general opinion and usefulness with the particular credit its superintendent can fairly maintain for capacity and truth, forms so congenial a panoply, as to induce me, though disowned in the character of a legitimate functionary, still to assume this periodical commission for the letters of marque and reprisal of a forlorn privateer, even at the risk of again cruising upon forbidden ground, in search of those pirates who have too long invaded my literary funds with impunity. To the Authorities who have laid me under indelible obligations, gratitude, duty, inclination, and interest, all conspire to repress intentional offence on my part, by word or deed, independent of the official injunction recently communicated to that effect. I am quite unconscious of meriting such reproof; because in the gratuitous post of a zealous volunteer on the wide field of Oriental literature, my first aim was, is, and ever will be, the public good; the second object being, of course, adequate remuneration, when compatible with unsullied fame and self-esteem in every respect, after having sacrificed the prime of my life, the near prospect of an ample medical fortune and pension, at all hazards, in the early culture of the most essential, but then the least understood or patronized language of India. Generous minds are naturally prejudiced at the very sight of aggression, and thence are frequently prepossessed in favour of the party apparently assailed, till they seriously reflect that he, who is compelled to act a manly part above board, in order to frustrate the underhand operations of rap and mine against him, is not in fact the culpable aggressor; but they really are the original sinners, whom he is thus forced openly to expose, according to their several deserts.

My rejoinder to the elaborate manifesto of the constituted Visitor, in league with the reverend and learned Professors on the Oriental Establishments in this country, has been suspended solely for the purpose of previously consulting some Indian documents, so far connected with the pending discussion, but of which no allowable advantage could be taken till lately, in support of my system and self, though an eccentric star singly opposed to that constellation of wise men of the East! preposterously enough rising in the West, with a comet in their train, to blast my reputation as a useful Orientalist. This formidable phalanx has been exhibited in the Asiatic Journal during the last six months, drawn out in battle array of seven numbers, rank and file, with a perfect Goliath in Eastern lore at their head, literally to extinguish my orthoepigraphy, and to annihilate me legitimately at once, unless I can boldly put this overwhelming host to flight by an irresistible sling and stone only of long experience, with adamantine veracity combined, from my side of the combat, to set the matter *pro* or *con* for ever at rest; for if I do find "*veritas parva et impotens est*," let me then sink, like Lucifer, never to rise after such a hopeless defeat on that polemical stage, where hitherto I have feared the face of no human being.

To counteract the most discouraging obstacles in the rapid, extensive, and efficient dissemination of beneficial Orientalism among those who attend my limited Courses of Lectures upon Hindoostanee and Persian, the subsequent extracts may be of use; and to prove how little my propensity is, or ever has been, to deal in fictions of law, glad tidings, or any thing else, the original text shall be cheerfully submitted to every sceptic, by chapter and verse, who may wish, like Thomas, to hear, see, or feel, the reasons for faith in my Reports, without dragging names prematurely into notice, that might accidentally do the writers more harm than good.

From a Letter to their Uncle in London, by two junior Officers at Bombay.

Bombay, Sept. 27, 1821.

"All the young Officers in Bombay were, in the General Orders, to join their respective Corps without delay; but the Commander in Chief gave us leave of absence till the 30th October, for the purpose of prosecuting our study of the language, in order to pass an examination. We are at present studying assiduously with a Moonshee, and hope to be able to pass pretty well by the end of next month."

"General Orders.—Ensigns—who arrived from England in July last, having passed a regular examination in the Hindoostanee Language, the Commander in Chief notifies the same as being very creditable to them, and exemplary to the Army. They will be accordingly recommended for the vacant situations of Interpreter and Quarter Master in their respective Battalions, when they have acquired a knowledge of their regimental duties, and a habit of conversing fluently with the Natives, of which the Officer commanding the Corps, will report."

Both of these aspiring Officers have been nominated accordingly to those Staff Appointments in their Battalions; and they are prosecuting other Oriental and professional pursuits with renovated zeal, in the sanguine hopes of ultimate success. One of them writes thus:—"Dear Uncle! if my Brother Henry be coming to India, Dr. Gilchrist's Lectures will be very useful to him."

In their Letters to me, among a variety of remarks, they state the following:—

"We studied diligently on board ship by ourselves, and gave assistance to the whole of our fellow-passengers who wished it. We had seven or eight at first; they however soon dwindled away to one gentleman, who persevered to the last. Two or three used to laugh at us for studying; but since their arrival, they have seen the necessity of it, and have been very sorry they did not make a better use of their leisure time on board. Our first Moonshee was so very ignorant, that he knew less of Hindoostanee grammar than ourselves; but having hired him for the month, we made him tell us long stories, as the best practical mode left for learning the idiom, and the natives' way of expressing their sentiments in that Tongue. Our second Moonshee was truly good. He could not talk English, which forced us from the first to converse with him in the Hindoostanee only. The people in Bombay talk a wretched jargon, which we could not all at once comprehend; and when this was candidly stated to our brother Officers, they used to taunt us with our high Bunglees, but which they sapiently said could be understood on that side of India alone; though in speaking or reading with our Bombay Moonshee, he always comprehended us perfectly well. In our examination, the first thing we did, was to translate from English into Hindoostanee, in the Persian character, a long story taken from Gladwin; and the Qusum Namu, and Shurt Namu, with some of the Articles of War, and proceedings of Courts Martial afterwards, which we read off-hand from English into Hindoostanee; and, lastly, we read from the Tota Kuhanee, conversing with the Examiners, and a Moonshee whom they called in. Your young friend—expects to pass in a month or so, though he has very lately arrived from England."

The subjoined was written by a Student who was only five weeks at my Class; but he continued busily employed while at sea, and on reaching the land of promise, he gained at once the summit of his wishes.

From a promising Son to his affectionate Father.

"I dare say it will give you much pleasure to hear that I have been appointed Acting Quarter Master to my Corps. The affair is this:—After having joined about two months, our Commanding Officer asked me if I would like to stand an examination in the Hindoostanee Language up here, and try to get appointed Acting Interpreter and Quarter Master. I willingly agreed to this, and in a few days a Committee was ordered to assemble, to examine me in the Hindoostanee Language. Well, to cut the matter short, I passed with flying colours, and a report was sent down to the Commander in Chief, recommending me to be appointed Acting Interpreter and Quarter Master, until I could proceed to the Presidency."

"Congratulate me on having passed the long-dreaded second examination in the Hindoostanee Language at the Presidency, which was indispensable. It was very strict; but I did every thing they gave me. I had first a very long and difficult story, together with an oath and declaration to the Native Soldiers, to translate into Hindoostanee in the Persian character: when it was done, I was desired to read it out loud to the Committee. After that, I had to translate a number of the Articles of War off-hand into Hindoostanee. They then gave me a Court Martial for the same purpose. This was the most difficult thing I had to do, as they would not allow me to write the translation, but made me read the English first, and then the Hindoostanee. When I had finished that, they desired me to translate a story out of a book called the Tota Kuhanee, or Tales of a Parrot, which I did without making a single mistake. To conclude, I was told to enter into conversation with a Moonshee who was present, which I did for about half an hour; and he complimented me on the fluency with which I spoke. The President of the Committee then desired me to send him a specimen of my hand-writing in the native character the next day, and wished me good morning. On the fourth day after the Committee, I received a letter, informing me I had passed with great credit and applause. It was one of the happiest moments of my life."

" I have just appeared in General Orders, as appointed to the situation of Linguist and Quarter Master, and shall leave Bombay, for the purpose of joining my Corps, in a short time."

" If you should be fortunate enough to get an appointment for my brother, let him go to Dr. Gilchrist the moment he possibly can, as I attribute my present good fortune solely to the bias and liking towards the Hindoostanee Language which I imbibed from Dr. G.'s lectures and instructions. Now I have passed, I shall take the earliest opportunity of writing, to thank him for the benefit I have received from his kindness, and will mention the probability of my brother attending him."

From an excellent and favourite Pupil at Bombay to myself.

" You will rejoice to hear that my two fellow-students have passed their Hindoostanee examinations, and have both obtained the Interpretership and Quarter Mastership of their respective Corps.

" This is great encouragement to me, and I have already got a Moonshee at thirty rupees per month, and think he is a very good one.

" Having applied for leave of absence from my Battalion, I am in hopes, by studying hard at the Presidency for two months, to pass also with credit, as your other pupils have hitherto done

" Every day shews me the benefit of learning the language in England; though I was very much discouraged by some of the Indian Officers among the passengers, who frequently laughed at me, while observing, with a sneer, that the Natives would never understand my language. However, I persevered throughout the voyage, and shall patiently wait the issue of my pending fate. It would have been a great advantage if I had learned to write the character in England, as that is my chief difficulty—Accept, my dear Sir, my heartfelt thanks for the many acts of kindness shewn me, and I hope you will ever believe me truly grateful for them. I will write you the moment I know how the approaching examination terminates."

This evil spirit of jargonism unfortunately is not always confined to gentlemen jargonists, but occasionally prompts the ladies of that school also on board ship to ridicule every scholar who will not prefer attention to their charms, far above Hindoostanee or any other intellectual pursuit, which those mermaids are too apt to think mere vanity, and vexation of heart

Civil Servants, connected with the Haileybury College.

1) WILKINSON. || 2 + LUSHINGTON. || 3 * HON. M. HARRIS. || 4 ! BEAL. || 5 + DUMURQUE.

No 1 preserves his former conspicuous credit in both Hindoostanee and Persian unimpaired, with more colloquial facility, and increasing desire to stand high in the Oriental and other departments of his multifarious studies at College, where he supports his usual good character, and means to persevere in well doing to the very last.

No 2.—Delicate health has retarded his progress considerably; but his wish to acquire an accurate knowledge of Hindoostanee orthoepy and grammar has already been attended with the best consequences: and although he prosecutes his studies more on practical than theoretic principles, I have reason to believe Mr. L. will yet prove a great proficient in both Persian and Hindoostanee, as an expert colloquist, which is the safest and shortest road to become, in due time, a profound scholar, when constitution, talents, and honest ambition combine with perseverance in the laudable endeavours of well-disposed pupils, to merit and retain the favourable opinions of their instructors and friends. During the few weeks Mr. L. has been with me, he has already surpassed my most sanguine expectations, especially in Hindoostanee.

No 3.—When he joined the Class, his Oriental attainments were hardly perceptible, after two years' residence at the Haileybury College. In the space of five weeks, Mr. H. was able to pronounce the Hindoostanee admirably, and to converse intelligibly on common topics with a poor native of India, whom he took, as a servant, to Bombay at my suggestion, as an act of charitable utility towards a starving Hindoostanee. From the amiable disposition of the Honourable Mr. Harris, I feel convinced that he will now be as desirous from principle, as he is able by natural capacity, to learn both the Hindoostanee and Persian, during the outward voyage, sufficiently to pass an examination in those two essential languages with eclat, in one or two months after his arrival at the Presidency. What accidental accomplishments this excellent youth may have acquired at College, is more than I know; while my wonder certainly is excited at his total want of eastern knowledge, except the mere ability to write and read the Persian Alphabet only, instead of being a practical linguist in one dialect, which any student, of even moderate parts, may be rendered in six months, if placed under a rational system of instruction I shall stake all my sagacity in the discrimination of juvenile character, if No. 3 do not speedily prove an honour to his name, by his official, meritorious, and gentlemanlike conduct, while he sojourns in British India.

No 4.—A promising scholar, who I trust will yet do himself and instructors ample justice by diligence and attention to the whole of his studies. His former defective pronunciation has been put in a fair way towards perfection in the course of a few lessons; and the progress previously made in Hindoostanee grammar has been so much accelerated, that he may speedily distinguish himself in it and Persian likewise; provided his career be not impeded by evil communications and bad examples, among those heedless associates, who glory in having as many comrades as possible, at every seminary, to keep them in countenance on the paths of ignorance, folly, or vice.

No. 5 is intelligent, docile, and kind-hearted to such a degree, that there is no doubt of his future improvement, if not interrupted by bad health in the present laudable race, to please his friends by the extent of intellectual endowments, and the propriety of his behaviour on all occasions.

● denotes adepts; ○ proficient; ○ expert in two languages, as speakers, readers, and penmen;) equally promising; ‡ two tongues and characters; + two with one character; * one tongue and character; † hopeful progress.

Assistant Surgeons.

1 + PARK	10 ! HOWISON.	19 ! JEFFRIES.	27 SUTHERLAND.	35 BRADLEY.
2 ! BAIKIE.	11 STUART.	20 INNES.	28 BLEST.	36 MACMORRIS.
3 * RICKS.	12 ROLLAND.	21 ! WYATT.	29 TRACEY.	37 MENZIES.
4 * SMITH, G.	13 ! POWELL.	22 ! TAYLOR.	30 SINCLAIR.	38 TROUP.
5 ! MACFARLAND.	14 STUART.	23 LAUDER.	31 MACKINTOSH.	39 JOHNSON.
6 ! RONALD.	15 FALCONAR.	24 HAMILTON.	32 DUNN.	40 MULVILL.
7 ! HALKERSTONE.	16 TURNBULL.	25 PULHAM.	33 LOCKHART.	41 STEART.
8 ! TRAIL.	17 MACDONALD.	26 SULLIVAN.	34 ORMOND.	42 THOMAS.
9 ! MACGRATH.	18 REYNALDS			

The whole of Column first have done remarkably well, especially the four from the top, who did all in their power, by social study and mutual instruction, to prosecute their Oriental labours with the greatest advantage to themselves and fellow-students. No. 3, in this respect, is entitled to much praise, and has benefited accordingly by his own rapid attainments at a double Course of Lectures. Columns second and third are in full march to the goal of colloquial practice, Hindoostanee linguists, from a firm conviction of its utility to themselves and native patients. Column fourth have individually promised fair; but what their ultimate performances may be, time must tell; and the same may be observed of all the rest, though some of them may ultimately do themselves and me credit, as I do not quite despair of more than three in the foregoing list.

This term has not been so propitious in the medical crop of Orientalists as I once expected, having rather fallen short, than exceeded the literary harvests of former seasons. One reason, perhaps, is, that recently my pupils were generally farther advanced in life than before, and some of them were forced to unlearn the miserable jargon which had been acquired by previous residence in India, to make way for the rational speech of Hindoostan, and which alone is communicated by me, as the popular language of that region, inhabited by more than a hundred million of human beings. It is possible, also, that some recent debates may have deterred several of my most prudent pupils from paying much attention to a theme on which both state and learned Doctors seem to differ so widely, that the provincial Bungalowee, as well as the Moorish gibberish, or Gipsy slang of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, has been confounded with, or mistaken for, the sterling Hindoostanee; in which I glory more as a conscientious practitioner, than if I were dubbed the legitimate Professor of a thousand living or dead Tongues. One of the best and most acute servants of the Honourable Company, namely, Mr. Metcalfe, speaks of the Hindoostanee thus:—"From my own experience, and the information which I have received from others, I would venture to walk from Cape Comorin to Cashmeer, or from Ava to the mouths of the Indus, confi-

"dent that I should everywhere find people that could speak the Hindoostanee. It is the language which is generally useful; and it is more extensively general, I believe, than any other language in the world. In the various countries where I have travelled, or in which I have been employed, inhabited by numerous different nations and tribes, I have found the general use of the language in which you instructed me. I think the world is particularly indebted to you, and ought to be thankful for your zealous and honourable exertions, in promoting the circulation of this most useful and important branch of Oriental literature."—After this generous testimony from an upright and honourable man, who has faithfully served the Company in the highest offices of the State, in all parts of India, can or will any one blindly put his faith to the sleeves of personages, who never ventured beyond the limits of Bungaloo, or the walls of Calcutta, in matters of literature and current languages?—They unfortunately know just enough of the subject to make the pristine darkness of British India still more visible amidst the modern light that I have helped to shed among all the junior Servants of the Honourable Company—so strong indeed, that no dozen of adverse speeches ever can eclipse it, or the Hindoostanee, were they even to drop from the mellifluous lips of an eastern Solomon, in every species of currency, except that elegant Tongue.

Gentlemen nominated, or expecting Appointments, as Cadets.

1 ● ROWSELL.	25 ! ARMSTRONG.	49 GORDON.	73 † CARR.	97 STEWART, ALEX.
2 ○ FISHER.	26 * STAFFORD.	50 KIRLEW.	74 ! WAKEFIELD.	98 ! HOLLAND, F. W.
3 ○ MACGEORGE.	27 ! GOSLING.	51 * DOD.	75 ! JACKSON.	99 DALZIEL.
4 ○ ROWSELL, II	28 † BROOKS.	52 † KENNETT.	76 FISHER.	100 MILLER.
5 ○ YOUNG.	29 * MARSH.	53 ! BOULTON.	77 SMYTH.	101 WILSON.
6 ○ HOLLAND.	30 * GREIG.	54 SMITH.	78 ! CONSTABLE.	102 DAVISON.
7 ○ ROSE.	31 * MANESTY.	55 MACDONALD.	79 ! CHESNEY.	103 SMITH.
8 ○ RALPH.	32 * RAMSAY.	56 LLOYD.	80 ! MENTIE.	104 REYNOLDS.
9 ○ OWEN.	33 * FLINT.	57 MALLISON.	81 ! LUMPSDAINE.	105 LEGARD.
10 ○ MOORHOUSE.	34 ROBINSON.	58 BARTON.	82 ! CLAPHILL.	106 BROWN.
11 ○ WESTMACOTTE.	35 ! FENNING.	59 NELSON.	83 ! HALPIN.	107 GILMORE.
12 † FENYELL.	36 ! LIDDELL.	60 ! LOWTH.	84 ! FEARON.	108 ARMSTRONG.
13 ○ GUILLOD.	37 ! LYELL.	61 HUNTER.	85 TAYLOR.	109 HANDSCOMBE.
14 ○ WHITE.	38 ! EYRE.	62 GREEN.	86 STAPLETON.	110 FISHER, W.
15 ○ SMITH, RALPH.	39 * SKIPPER.	63 BAMFIELD.	87 COPPINGER.	111 ANDERSON.
16 † BROWNE.	40 WINTER.	64 ! MUNT.	88 KEY.	112 BEAVER.
17 ! HARRIS.	41 ! BIGGE.	65 * BURROWS.	89 CROFTON.	113 ! LEE.
18 † BROWN, JAMES.	42 ! BURNETT.	66 * WILLIS, A.	90 EVEREST.	114 ! MITCHELL.
19 ! WOOLHOUSE.	43 SMITH.	67 ! CONSEDINE.	91 STERLING.	115 ! BARNEZEE.
20 * SCRIVENOR.	44 MUDIE.	68 GLEN.	92 WILKINSON.	116 JACOB.
21 * LONG.	45 ! MASTERS.	69 ! LEARNONTH.	93 HISLOP.	117 ROSE.
22 † SKELTON.	46 ANDERSON.	70 ! BLANCHARD.	94 ! LAMOTTE.	118 CRAIGIE.
23 ! MITCHELL.	47 ! HALLITT.	71 WILLIS, J.	95 ! BENNETT.	119 PRIOR.
24 ! STEPHEN.	48 ! WOODFALL.	72 COX.	96 ! MARRIOTT.	120 SUGDEN.

No. 1 so far now transcends all praise, that silence will express it better than I can. All his fellow-students feel their debt of gratitude so warmly, especially No. 6, that I find they mean to testify it by an appropriate donation of Richardson's excellent *Persia-Arabic Dictionary*, elegantly bound in two volumes. Wealth, honours, and rank, are objects of which I have outlived the ambition, though sometimes I cannot help coveting the power of doing good, by rewarding a young man like Mr. Rowsell, as he richly deserves. Fortunately for mankind, benevolence and inability are not always coupled in the same person: it is therefore possible my indefatigable Pupil and voluntary Assistant may yet find some magnanimous friend to conspicuous merit, both able and willing to take him by the hand, after all the sacrifices Mr. Rowsell has made as an Oriental Scholar, for the last two years, while qualifying himself as a Candidate for an Indian Cadetship, besides almost the whole of his compeers.

No. 2 has departed for India with an abundant stock of knowledge in the Hindoostanee and Persian, which he latterly augmented much by communicating it freely to others, and by transcribing for me a large collection of Persian verbs. In short, Mr. Fisher has every prospect of reaching Bengal, in the character of a practical linguist and classical scholar, having gone in a ship full of learned men, and capital Orientalists, all eager to continue their literary pursuits for reciprocal improvement and advantage to the end of the voyage.

No. 3 has this Term exceeded all his former literary exploits and generous exertions in behalf of several junior Students, whose proficiency is mainly owing to Mr. MacGeorge. In the case of a highly distinguished public Functionary, who lately availed himself of Mr. M.'s kind offer to communicate the Hindoostanee Language, previous to that Gentleman's departure for Bengal, I experienced particular gratification by perusing what follows from the grave pupil to his youthful language-master:—"You have laid the foundation of what I hope will hereafter prove a good Hindoostanee education; and I shall always be happy to bear testimony to the diligence and ability of my young instructor. I beg my compliments to Dr. Gilchrist, with many thanks to him for his obliging communications to me, and particularly for his sending you to teach me."

Mr. M.'s diligence and assiduity are progressive with my demands on his unwearied exertions; and he is now actually engaged in exchanging a knowledge of English with the Nuwwab Mirza Meer Shah Khan, for his Hindoostanee and Persian Tongues, which that Indian Nobleman will soon convey to my deserving pupil, in the daily conversations they enjoy on their reciprocal studies.

No. 4—When equally industrious, he will not fall short of his brother's extraordinary attainments as a Hindoostanee and Persian scholar, being, in fact, on the high road already to the post of honour, which can be permanently gained and retained by unwearied diligence alone.

No. 6, in five or six months, stands so high, that the management of a rudimental Persian Class has just been assigned to him, with perfect confidence in his capacity, and desire to render the junior Students of this description the most essential assistance. Mr. Holland is chiefly indebted to Mr. Rowsell for his rapid progress; he appears a young man of the best disposition, and possesses, moreover, zeal and intellect commensurate with any literary enterprise, or other accomplishments requisite for an East Indian Cadet.

No. 10 has made conspicuous advancement since last Report, owing in great measure to his liberal communications in social study, and the unremitting attentions he paid to those fellow-students whom he has instructed. To him the Honourable Mr. Harris owes no small share of the Hindoostanee knowledge which he carried on board ship for Bombay, after only a few weeks' application, with me and Mr. Moorhouse, to that indispensable Tongue.

Nos. 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, & 15, have all been truly exemplary as scholars in every point of view; and they have each profited accordingly, by mutual instruction, and reciprocal good offices, in their respective Classes during the public and private Lectures, throughout the whole Term, just elapsed, in which they have moreover instructed many junior Students.

The marks prefixed to the successive Numbers in Columns 1, 2, 3, & 4, will thus discriminate the relative merits of them all, so far as I have been able to judge; none of whom are deficient in orthoepy or grammatical principles, whatever their other failings may be; but which I shall not particularize in this general statement of desert. For those few, whose inattention, habitual absence, desultory attendance, and restless habits, have been long notorious, I still cherish too much lenity to expose their names here; but should they not mend their manners completely in future, necessity will compel me to speak out, that a large majority of worthy young men may not be exposed to censure, or interruption, by the misconduct of two or three Students at most.

The last column comprises individuals who could not, or would not, by a precipitate embarkation, positive want of leisure, or casual indisposition, reap those advantages from my exertions that I always sincerely wish to confer; as I would much rather dispose of only twenty shillings' worth of my books, to produce good fruits for the purchasers to enjoy and digest, than so many pounds' worth when attended with no beneficial effects: for I certainly grudge the loss of my time and toil upon idlers and blockheads, as feelingly as any person can regret the heavy cost thus thrown away on Publications that can be of no use to those triflers for whom they were bought, who vainly imagine, that the more money expended on Oriental works by their relatives, their proficiency will increase as Students, without farther trouble; but the reverse is oftener the case. The three last numbers with ! prefixed, were present at only four or five Lectures.

King's and Company's Officers, Free Merchants, Lawyers, Missionaries, &c, included.

1 O HUMPHRIES.	5 ‡ HAMILTON.	9 ! WROTTESLEY, LT.	13 ! FERGUSON.	17 ! CAMPBELL, DR.
2 O SHEERBURNE, LT.	6 ! WADDINGTON, LT.	10 ! SHELTON, CAPT.	14 ARMSTRONG.	18 FINCH.
3 D HAVELOCK, LT.	7 ! HUMPHREYS.	11 ! FORBES.	15 PICTET, LIEUT.	19 MEAD.
4 D BELL.	8 ! FRANKLIN, LIEUT.	12 ! MONEY.	16 ! BAILLIE.	20 ELLIS, CAPT.

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CLARGES STREET,
1st July, 1822.

PUBLIC LETTER
AND
SEVENTH REPORT,
OF THE
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OF THE
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IN LONDON,
Under the Patronage of
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For 1822.

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That such a plan will succeed, no reasonable man can entertain the smallest doubt; and this single step would save the Honourable Company some hundreds yearly, besides keeping a similar sum in the pockets of those Haileybury probationaries, who are now glad to give a fee of twelve sovereigns each per annum to their Hindoostanee writing-master, for his extraordinary aid, every Term, which in the aggregate is seldom less than his regular salary. What solid pretensions a quondam Bunglees pipe-trimmer to one of the Professors, can have to any science beyond the simple knowledge of preparing his master's tobacco expertly *à la mode de l'Inde*, is above my comprehension; though I will venture to affirm, that his whole stock in trade of Hindoostanee grammar was stolen from myself. This legitimate Professor of fine writing now raises, by the new pitch-pipe, to the tune, I am told, at least of £150 every half year; and consequently makes by it, and the pen together, something about £800 per annum, while the whole cost of my illegitimate establishment is not half that amount; though it annually furnishes British India with triple the number of practical Orientalists, to those who proceed from the Honourable Company's Civil and Military Colleges, as I shall demonstrate, whenever the Students at those Colleges are publicly examined in contrast with mine, by any species of trial which is neither a farce nor humbug.

In those celebrated nurseries for Eastern lore, no small portion of precious time, prizes, and praise, is appropriated to manuscript excellence alone, which might be most beneficially devoted to still more valuable attainments, that could not, from their very nature, so well conceal idleness or ignorance at periodical examinations, under the imposing forms of a beautiful hand; which at best is but a sorry substitute for the total lack of literary industry, and one or two good living Tongues. With the talents of Mr. SAUNDERS properly countenanced and employed, I would undertake, through his lithographic press, in the space of one twelvemonth, to release the Honourable Company from all future anxiety or charge on the score of Eastern chirography, by simply announcing, "that some proficiency in this Art shall be a *sine quâ non* for admission to Haileybury and Addiscombe," after January, 1824. Such an intimation, properly promulgated, would instantly stimulate a gentleman like Mr. S., who asks nothing till his labours shall prove successful, to provide means for disseminating his uncommon skill all over the United Kingdom, besides establishing a universal chirographic academy immediately under his own superintendence in London, where, during the holidays even, hundreds of boys intended for India, can be easily instructed; and in this way lithography also may yet be very advantageously applied to every department of Oriental literature.

To account for my exposure of the pipe-trimmer in his professional zenith, it may be right to state that he threw the first stone, by joining a fiend who wormed himself into my confidence, under the guise of a friend, in his abortive endeavours to found a mercenary seminary on the ruins of my gratuitous establishment, during a long vacation that he was enjoying in London, where he wanted to fleece the aspirants to Eastern chirography *offo dignitate* of a round sum for every lesson; while I was working like a slave, with no other remuneration in view, for extra official toil, than the pleasure of riding my own hobby forwards, inspired with the benevolent aim of disseminating practical Orientalism, without intermission, among the juvenile competitors for Indian patronage, who flock to the metropolis during the winter season for that particular object alone.

From an Oriental establishment, where the current speech of all Hindoostan, the military and marine language, familiar in many of the adjacent regions and islands, was for several years totally neglected, in consequence of my having been compelled to leave it in disgust, much practical intelligence could not well have been annually exported to the East; and had not repeated complaints from that quarter reached England, respecting the successive importations of inefficient junior Servants, for the ordinary offices under the local Governments, the evil might have remained without an adequate remedy to the present day, still ominously pregnant with a few more subordinate dialects to be prematurely learned in this country.

The grand marplot at first of a proper system for the communication of useful knowledge, and a periodical supply of expert linguists in the vernacular idiom, by the Occidental College, happened unluckily to be a prodigious adept in Sanskrit book-learning, and a laborious editor of Farsi-arabic lexicography, with little, if any, colloquial practice in grammatical Hindoostanee, whatever his powers may be in his favourite provincial Bunglees, which, even partially considered, is not less circumscribed in circulation with respect to the Company's existing empire, than the Hindoostanee is there unbounded. Being the vulgar dialect in a comparatively small portion of those vast domains, the standard Bunglees certainly is well entitled, at the proper time and place, to commensurate cultivation; though both Hindoostanee and Persian are still its familiar concomitants in their respective walks of business and social life, over the whole extent of that province; but no such concurrence exists, on the part of the idiom in question, beyond the immediate limits of its own vernacular currency. This remark applies to the whole tribe of indigenous modes of speech, with which the two most indispensable peninsular languages are co-existent in most parts of Hindoostan.

Let any reflecting person duly weigh the foregoing premises, and he must perceive why, how, when, and by whom the Oriental department of Haileybury was so far perverted from its more solid basis of evident utility, through prejudice on the one hand, and prepossession on the other, to become a species of *inquisitionary* hot-bed for recondite sacerdotal lore, that would naturally degenerate, in process of time, into a lay monastery, whence either juvenile monks, or *petit maître* monkies, would proceed to British India, in lieu of able men, well grounded in the literature of their own country, while sufficiently conversant with the two most requisite languages of Hindoostan, namely the Hindoostanee and Persian.

If blind predilections had not entirely usurped the place of consistency in the formation of a rational plan for advantageous Orientalism, one brace of Scriptural Tongues, Arabic and Sanskrit, though, colloquially speaking, dead ones in the Great Moghul's overgrown empire, to which the Honourable Company have succeeded, ought separately to have been honoured with the gold medals; whereas these were restricted to Sanskrit and Persian, for reasons so obvious after this exposé, that he who runs, may read, why the paramount language of Hindoostan was so long disregarded, and is now put merely on a footing with Bunglees and other partial dialects, no more comparable with it, than the Welch, Irish, or Gaelic are, for the ordinary purposes of civil society in the United Kingdom, to sterling English, with which alone, as an oral and written medium, justice, law, and gospel, are at last generally administered in the three kingdoms, to the auspicious exclusion of both Latin and French.

This matter will certainly be for ever set to rest by the annexed quotation from my last *suppressed* Report, coming as it does from a practical Orientalist, who, I believe, never tried to be on the list of very profound Eastern polyglots, though one of the ablest public characters now in British India, and who has consequently filled, with efficacy and honour, some of the most important and confidential places under the Supreme Government.

King's and Company's Officers, Free Merchants, Lawyers, Missionaries, &c, included.

1 O HUMPHRIES.	5 ‡ HAMILTON.	9 ! WROTTESLEY, LT.	13 ! FERGUSON.	17 ! CAMPBELL, DR.
2 O SHEERBURNE, LT.	6 ! WADDINGTON, LT.	10 ! SHELTON, CAPT.	14 ARMSTRONG.	18 FINCH.
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1st July, 1822.

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AND
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To account for my exposure of the pipe-trimmer in his professional zenith, it may be right to state that he threw the first stone, by joining a fiend who wormed himself into my confidence, under the guise of a friend, in his abortive endeavours to found a mercenary seminary on the ruins of my gratuitous establishment, during a long vacation that he was enjoying in London, where he wanted to fleece the aspirants to Eastern chirography out of the dignity of a round sum for every lesson; while I was working like a slave, with no other remuneration in view, for extra official toil, than the pleasure of riding my own hobby forwards, inspired with the benevolent aim of disseminating practical Orientalism, without intermission, among the juvenile competitors for Indian patronage, who flock to the metropolis during the winter season for that particular object alone.

From an Oriental establishment, where the current speech of all Hindoostan, the military and marine language, familiar in many of the adjacent regions and islands, was for several years totally neglected, in consequence of my having been compelled to leave it in disgust, much practical intelligence could not well have been annually exported to the East; and had not repeated complaints from that quarter reached England, respecting the successive importations of inefficient junior Servants, for the ordinary offices under the local Governments, the evil might have remained without an adequate remedy to the present day, still ominously pregnant with a few more subordinate dialects to be prematurely learned in this country.

The grand marplot at first of a proper system for the communication of useful knowledge, and a periodical supply of expert linguists in the vernacular idiom, by the Occidental College, happened unluckily to be a prodigious adept in Sanskrit book-learning, and a laborious editor of Persi-arabic lexicography, with little, if any, colloquial practice in grammatical Hindoostanee, whatever his powers may be in his favourite provincial Bungle, which, even partially considered, is not less circumscribed in circulation with respect to the Company's existing empire, than the Hindoostanee is there unbounded. Being the vulgar dialect in a comparatively small portion of those vast domains, the standard Bungle certainly is well entitled, at the proper time and place, to commensurate cultivation; though both Hindoostanee and Persian are still its familiar concomitants in their respective walks of business and social life, over the whole extent of that province; but no such concurrence exists, on the part of the idiom in question, beyond the immediate limits of its own vernacular currency. This remark applies to the whole tribe of indigenous modes of speech, with which the two most indispensable peninsular languages are co-existent in most parts of Hindoostan.

Let any reflecting person duly weigh the foregoing premises, and he must perceive why, how, when, and by whom the Oriental department of Haileybury was so far perverted from its more solid basis of evident utility, through prejudice on the one hand, and prepossession on the other, to become a species of *inquisitionary* hot-bed for recondite sacerdotal lore, that would naturally degenerate, in process of time, into a lay monastery, whence either juvenile monks, or *petit maître* monkies, would proceed to British India, in lieu of able men, well grounded in the literature of their own country, while sufficiently conversant with the two most requisite languages of Hindoostan, namely the Hindoostanee and Persian.

If blind predilections had not entirely usurped the place of consistency in the formation of a rational plan for advantageous Orientalism, one brace of Scriptural Tongues, Arabic and Sanskrit, though, colloquially speaking, dead ones in the Great Moghul's overgrown empire, to which the Honourable Company have succeeded, ought separately to have been honoured with the gold medals; whereas these were restricted to Sanskrit and Persian, for reasons so obvious after this exposé, that he who runs, may read, why the paramount language of Hindoostan was so long disregarded, and is now put merely on a footing with Bungle and other partial dialects, no more comparable with it, than the Welch, Irish, or Gaelic are, for the ordinary purposes of civil society in the United Kingdom, to sterling English, with which alone, as an oral and written medium, justice, law, and gospel, are at last generally administered in the three kingdoms, to the auspicious exclusion of both Latin and French.

This matter will certainly be for ever set to rest by the annexed quotation from my last suppressed Report, coming as it does from a practical Orientalist, who, I believe, never tried to be on the list of very profound Eastern polyglots, though one of the ablest public characters now in British India, and who has consequently filled, with efficacy and honour, some of the most important and confidential places under the Supreme Government.

SIR CHARLES METCALFE speaks of the Hindoostanee thus:—"From my own experience, and the information which I have received from others, I would venture to walk from Cape Comorin to Cashmeer, or from Ava to the mouths of the Indus, confident that I should everywhere find people that could speak the Hindoostanee. It is the language which is generally useful; and it is more extensively general, I believe, than any other language in the world. In the various countries where I have travelled, or in which I have been employed, inhabited by numerous different nations and tribes, I have found the general use of the language in which you instructed me. I think the world is particularly indebted to you, and ought to be thankful for your zealous and honourable exertions, in promoting the circulation of this most useful and important branch of Oriental literature."—After this generous testimony from an upright and honourable man, who has faithfully served the Crown in the highest offices of the State, in all parts of India, can or will any one blindly pin his faith to the sleeves of personages, who never ventured beyond the limits of Bungalow, or the walls of Calcutta, in matters of literature and current languages?—They unfortunately know just enough of the subject to make the pristine darkness of British India still more visible amidst the modern light that I have helped to shed among the junior Servants of the Honourable Company—so strong indeed, that no dozen of adverse speeches ever can eclipse it, or the Hindoostanee, which they even to drop from the mellifluous lips of an Eastern Solomon, in every species of currency, except that elegant Tongue."

The last Report which I submitted most respectfully to your Honourable Court, having been peremptorily excluded from the British Indian Press in this Country, unless it had appeared there in a garbled form, is one reason, among others, for my continued silence under the hyped critical lash of certain Professors, who lately assailed me on the plausible plea of self-defence, in that very Publication, which was shut in my face. Soon after so unfair a rebuff, I instinctively applied for admission to the spare columns of a liberal print, which were cheerfully opened for the reception of my rejected Report; but, alas! Truth was, on due consideration, deemed an unwelcome guest to that respectable Paper likewise, till a moment she exhibited a single paragraphic glimpse of her uncourtly face. For the veto which followed a promise to put my veracity to the test in a speedy publication, I stand indebted to some honourable friend of mine, who probably never took any delight in the contemplation of such libellous charms, and has ever since conscientiously caused them to be concealed under bushels of political economy and worldly wisdom, which generally leave honesty alone, in these hard times, to take due care of itself.

Opposition, so far from abating my ardour in a good cause, produces a contrary effect, by supplying fresh fuel to that very fire, which otherwise would have been extinguished by the cooling hands of Time, or the soothing voice of Reason and Justice,—to a man who is neither asleep, nor dead to the vindication of his hard-earned fame, which he intends to preserve, at all hazards, unsullied, whenever a free press dare circulate his strictures upon the shining lights of Haileybury, and leisure enough from higher flights at present, shall enable him to stoop to the exposure of a few dark specks in those orbs, that will be visible even when at their perihelion altitude, with the grand centre of the whole system, which was created originally on a foundation, false, if not so rotten or malevolent, that it never can stand the test of an open, fair, free, and full discussion, by an impartial Committee, who cannot, from interested motives, shut their ears and eyes any longer against stubborn facts, but which all secret conclaves will at least whitewash, were they even spotted as the leopard's skin, or darker than the Ethiopian's features, in every body's sight, save their own."

Should a fair and free enquiry yet be granted respecting the Oriental departments at Haileybury, my testimony on oath may be of some service to elicit several particulars, along with the true causes for my leaving that Institution, after a few weeks' trial at its commencement. The reasons for the persecution and injustice to which I have ever since been exposed, by the interminable hostility of those honourable Gentlemen, whom my conduct then offended, will thence appear, and how they actually punished me, as the imaginary tool of MARQUIS WELLESLEY's supposed intentions to ruin their College at home, in revenge for the partial destruction of that Most Noble Lord's favourite Oriental University at Fort William. The very circumstance of my producing high testimonials of MARQUIS WELLESLEY's estimation of my services, so far from procuring me common justice, positively exposed me for some years to the iniquitous confiscation of my lawful pay, which, with much intercession, was ultimately restored, rather as a boon to importunate indigence, than as a legal demand, that no honest man would ever have resisted with a good grace for a single day, though an imperial Corporation has actually deprived me of some thousand pounds, still due to me on every principle of gratitude, honour, and equity, which can bind a generous master to an upright, useful, and indefatigable servant, who, at an early period of servitude, risked his life, fortune, and prospects in an untrodden path, which is now almost the only high road to official promotion in British India.

Were I here to ask, who among my medical contemporaries, now forty thousand pounders in fortune, and five hundred in pension, ever conferred half the benefits on British India that I, in comparative poverty, have done, the answer would not be just so easy, as it is still to injure and insult me with impunity; a result, immediately connected with the general system of politics, which pervades the minutest ramifications of Government, from the root upwards, to all its municipal branches; and one which was once unblushingly defended, from the mere notoriety of its existence. This being as evident as the meridian sun, is a glaring evil, and chronic disease, very apt to excite inflammable feelings of irritation and disgust, which without getting vent, may well blow any body up, who has been goaded, like me, to despair of a remedy, till it be too late.

After serving the Honourable Company faithfully for twenty-two years abroad, independent of unremitting endeavours to communicate valuable information to hundreds of their Servants during an equal portion of my existence at home, the ungracious, probationary and triennial led by of an appointment last year, conferred upon me, with all the insolence of office, and the spurs which patient merit from the unworthy takes, and events that have completely cancelled every idea of gratitude from my mind—on the contrary, I mean to demonstrate, that the real obligation exists on the side of my Honourable Masters, before the period of my official tenure shall expire, by increasing efforts to promote the general welfare of their extensive empire in Asia, through the medium of intelligent functionaries in every branch of their Governments, who sooner or later will bear witness, by their local qualifications, that my unwearied toils have not been fruitless there, however unproductive to me here of adequate remuneration, or kind treatment. The very appearance of being afraid to trust me, the foundation-stone of the whole Oriental Institutions, assumes the questionable shape of intending to throw me aside after three years, as a sucked orange whose juice it was imagined some of my own Pupils would in that period be able to extract for sale at any price to those, who could even unfeelingly supplant a tried instructor, by a new broom, in sight of his ungrateful disciples. If such a grovelling sentiment ever existed, which there is great cause to suspect, the following quotation from the 28th Story of the Goolistan will prove so apropos, that in my own defence and vindication I cannot persuade myself to omit it in the present Report:

Ya wufa khoud nu bood dur alum,—Ya mugur kus dur een zumanu nu kurd:
Kus niyamokht ilmi teer uz mun,—Ki mura aqibut nishanu nu kurd.

which may be thus paraphrased for my purpose here, as a prophetic warning to every ass's colt which contemplates a sly kick at the old lion's head:

If Honesty on earth e'er shew'd her heavenly face,—Now hell-bred Policy usurps that virtue's place:
One tongue I never taught to any sordid elf,—Who did not meanly strive, through the cursed love of pelf,—With the same tool, to turn the tables on myself.

With the precaution even of keeping an attendance register in the Lecture Room, I find it nearly impossible to prevent great irregularity among the absentees, from other avocations, occasional illness, and fits of indisposition, which would be to most people discouraging in the extreme; but as this fault lies either with the Students selves, or their relatives, I am not to blame when any of them, after six months' nominal application to the Hindoostanee, make very inadequate progress therein; because, were the fact known, hardly one sixth portion only of that period has been devoted to my Lectures, and to study their text books, with the avidity that self-interest alone might be contrived to dictate "by the powers that be," could they magnanimously grant "*vis est et ab hoste doceri pro bono publica*."

By a reference to the above journal, every one interested in the welfare of individual Pupils may learn the truth, and act accordingly; for I possess no other means of securing punctuality in this respect than rigid example, combined with conciliatory precepts, during a space of fifteen years, wherein not a single holiday has been yet enjoyed by myself, which could easily be avoided; while the legitimate Indian jugglers have kept more than twelve months sacred to themselves, in the above period, from the profane drudgery of unremitting tuition among their scholars.

Old saws, like ancient usages, have frequently nothing venerable about them, save the rust of age; and the notorious adage, that "all work with no play, makes Tom a dull boy," is one among the rest which may be confuted by reversing it thus—"all play, with no work, will make him literally a finical Jack in office, if not a stubborn Jack-ass." "All comparisons are extremely odious," is another proverb that becomes perfect just, when we add "to those only who must be conscious they richly deserve to suffer from every contrast, which by candid reflections shews them in their true colours, whether as saints or sinners."

There are few impositions in society so glaringly absurd as the eternal recurrence of holiday vacations, which in their consequences, first and last, rob the Public of nearly six months every year, and keep most learners employed uselessly, like Sisyphus, in rolling the stone of knowledge so far up the hill each season, only that it may tumble down again; thus to convert the requisite period of three years' tuition into six; at least, for any body's advantage but the Student's, or the parties deeply interested in his rapid proficiency. This fraud should be scouted and exposed as one of the many holy cheats, whence thoughtless persons are liable to be fleeced or flayed alive, with their eyes open to the magicians, who in a way wheedle them out of their money, precious time, and valuable health, amidst scenes of eating, drinking, and Bacchanalian revels, gross enough to metamorphose a rational being of a boy into a brute beast. Christmas is the dunce's Saturnalia, and the doctor's seed-time for a plentiful crop of diseases in due season; nay, it is even prone to become the devil's harvest of crimes, which as naturally follow prolonged scenes of intemperate living as the sparks fly upwards; all probable results which alone should induce us to curtail this periodical fit of national madness within the shortest practicable space; or to fill it up with a variety of interesting accomplishments, infinitely preferable to most of our sanctified pastimes or unhallowed feasts.

So far am I from being inimical to wholesome and animating recreation, that I conceive this should be cheerfully granted every day, in convenient intervals of study, which would speedily render the preposterous mode of sacrificing whole days, weeks, months, or quarters injurious to mental relaxation, not less indefensible than the still fashionable amusement at one legitimate seminary, of encouraging juvenile robbery, or extortion on the King's highway, to raise a round sum of money for a laudable purpose, which, on that very account, ought solely and spontaneously to flow from Royal bounty, and this barbarous outrage would cease as a matter of course.

No small number of my Pupils have been yearly misled from their wonted exercises by the mammas and misses of their respective families, in spite of all my remonstrances, to the great detriment of colloquial proficiency and grammatical expertise in the two most required Tongues of British India, at the very crisis of their departure for that country, when a few days' protracted exertions would have proved highly beneficial, in regard to the further prosecution of Oriental pursuits during the whole voyage. Nothing can counteract the prevailing indifference to carry a certain rudimental acquaintance with Hindoostanee on board ship, by a great majority of the Cadets, till their local rank shall be regular

from their relative advancement in the military and popular language of Hindoostan, to be determined by a rigid examination on the spot; and the servants, Engineers, and Artillery Officers being already subjected to a similar ordeal, neither the Cavalry nor Infantry candidates for could, with a good grace, complain of such a regulation; the worthless, stupid, or lazy fellows among those youths excepted, who really are the very worst goods which the Company annually export, and ought to be made contraband with all possible speed.

As usual, a few gentlemen have merely shewn their faces at one or two Lectures, where, on finding the daily examinations neither a joke nor a jelly, they have not ventured to return, having no longer the fond hope of my being some bottle-conjurer, who could transfer local knowledge, through a magic wand, to heads crammed with more custard, blanch mange, syllabubs, and mere trifles than the *pus* or *dure mater* can well contain, in lieu of those active brains which my lessons may stimulate to improvement, when not rendered, by previous repletion and unseasonable indulgence, too passive or apathetic for my purpose, and those processes of instruction peculiarly my own.

Civil Servants and Candidates, connected with the Haileybury College.

1 ○ WILKINSON.
2 ○ MORRIS.

3 ▸ COLVIV.
4 ‡ DUMERGUE.

5 ! BEAL.
6 ! EDISON.

7 ! RAVENSCROFT.
8 ! RAVENSCROFT, W.

No. 1 pursues the even tenor of his way, steady, like the compass-needle, to the pole of perfection in all his Oriental exercises, with a propriety of manner that must endear him to every body; and No. 2 seems to walk exactly at the same rate in his classical duties also: there consequently can be no apprehension about their both proceeding to India with flying colours.

No. 3 has accomplished more in two months than many youths have performed in two years at that College, where in due time I am certain he will gain each prize whereon his heart may be set, by abilities which do not often fall to the lot of an Scholar, who can moreover be punctual and assiduous in the execution of his literary tasks, from an innate desire to excel in classical attainments.

The rock of Native vivacity is the only one on which he may yet split, by carrying more sail than ballast over that probationary whirlpool, wherein some promising youths, like little wanton boys that swim on bladders in a summer's sea of glory, full fraught with animal spirits and buoyant hope, have foundered and sunk in the dark abyss, never to rise again. A kind word to an ingenuous mind in season, may entirely obviate those very accidents which, when they do occur, are found often to be irremediable; I am therefore persuaded, that the present friendly hint will neither be despised nor forgotten; as it is much safer to prevent disorders by conciliatory admonition, than to suppress them with the actual cautery, which unhappily leaves a mark, like Cain's brand, on the forehead, that is indelible for ever.

From No. 4 to 8 the attendance, during the cold winter mornings and holiday festivities, was for the most part so limited, irregular, and desultory, that we may naturally conclude their application at home was of the same nature; I cannot, for these reasons, boast of having done more for those gentlemen beyond confirming a proper pronunciation, and attempting to communicate a relish for colloquial progress and facility, both in Persian and Hindoostanee, and I gladly subjoin, that my efforts appeared to have produced their proper effect.

It may once more be expedient to repeat, that instead of cramming strplings, as so many strings of Christmas wild-geese, with more Occidental and Oriental Tongues than they can possibly stomach or digest, none of them, if furnished with only a brace of the most current, could ever afterwards be at the smallest loss on the spot, to soar so high, or dive so deep, in the regions or ocean of Eastern erudition, as their several departments in the British Indian service could progressively demand, either on the score of multifarious provincial dialects, or in consequence of any future necessity for learning the more sacred and mysterious languages of Jews, Turks, or Hindoos, while they sojourn in Hindoostan.

The very idea of teaching ten different varieties of speech, within a limited space, occupied with various other literary avocations, is preposterous to those who can, through the medium of any one popular idiom, furnish a practical clue to all the rest for my own part, I alone expect, if life and health be given me, to render our own inestimable English the surest basis for speedily acquiring all the subsequent classical learning of Greece and Rome, which would be, in fact, merely putting the horse before the cart, in its right place; and this seasonable operation, common sense will teach mankind in general to perform, *ceteris paribus*, long before the nineteenth century expires, with the exposure of numerous existing absurdities, not more revolting to reason than the horrid executions of innocent wretches for witchcraft, that were common enough only one or two ages ago.

Assistant Surgeons.

1 ○ WARD, M.D.
2 ○ RICKS.
3 ▸ WYATT.
4 ▸ ARCHER, M.D.
5 ▸ THOMSON.
6 ▸ COLQUHOUN, M.D.
7 ▸ CLARK.
8 ▸ SHAW.

9 ! HALKERSTON.
10 STUART.
11 STUART.
12 ! DUNNE.
13 ! WALKER.
14 ! FORBES.
15 ▸ ROBSON.

16 ▸ THORNTON, M.D.
17 ! RICHARDSON.
18 ! BAINBRIDGE.
19 DUN.
20 ! DUCAT.
21 ! GIBB.
22 BELL.

23 ! MAC ISAAC.
24 ! VERTUE.
25 HARRIS.
26 PAXTON.
27 ! HOPKINS, M.D.
28 ! LAURIE, M.D.
29 POWER.

30 MAYSMOR.
31 DOBRIDGE.
32 ! MORGAN.
33 ! KAYE.
34 LOVE.
35 THOMAS.
36 ! ABEL, M.D.

37 TROUP.
38 POWELL.
39 MULVILL.
40 STEART.
41 MENZIE.
42 STEWART.
43 BEATTY.

In the short space of little more than two months, DR. WARD acquired the Hindoostanee and Persian Tongues, characters, rudiments, and pronunciation so correctly, that he will become an expert colloquist during the outward voyage, and a respectable Orientalist in one or two years after he reaches Madras, where, I may safely predict, he will be soon recognised as one of the best educated and most intelligent practitioners among those who have lately been nominated to that valuable Presidency.

Besides his ordinary studies in two languages, DR. WARD commenced the instruction of several medical students in DR. RAMSAY'S excellent Indian Materia Medica, in the Hindoostanee dialect and Naguree writing, which he completely understood before embarkation from England, and wrote me what follows on this professional theme, as one important object of attention to every Assistant Surgeon in the service.

MY DEAR SIR,

London, December 31, 1822.

"As nominal leader of the Class for the Indian Materia Medica, by DR. RAMSAY, it is my duty to report to you the progress which we have made in reading, translating, and expounding it. All who could command patience enough to surmount the only difficulty in the character in which it is written, have admired the elegance of the style, the purity of diction, its simplicity, and the fund of most useful information contained in it. To the medical men it recalled subjects which had passed from their minds; subjects of minor appearance only, but of the greatest importance in the practice of their profession. To the non-medical it has proved a source of pleasing and useful instruction, and has given a relish for the study of medicine, which may at some future time, when no physician is near to lend a helping hand, save their own or the lives of their fellow-creatures from destruction. Not a shadow of doubt remains upon my mind, that it will prove a most valuable addition to the library of every practitioner proceeding to India, not only as a medical work, but as a sample of excellent Hindoostanee composition. The only objection against it is the character; and this, in the eyes of a man of perseverance, is but a trifling objection. But when we consider that few can command that perseverance in deciphering a strange character, we should regret that it was not written in a more intelligible one, viz. the Roman, according to the principles of your works.

I remain your's, &c.

THOMAS WARD.

Were a few such professional men as Drs. WARD, ABEL, RICKS, WYATT, ARCHER, THOMSON, and COLQUHOUN found in every fresh batch of British Indian Surgeons, there would soon be no lack of talents in the medical corps alone to supply adequate instruments for every intellectual purpose, or statistical research, on that prolific theatre of innumerable natural productions, best calculated for the improvement of every Science and Art most conducive to the comfort and welfare of mankind.

On the other hand, it may yet be publicly regretted or felt, at the severe cost of their patients, that each season supplies India with not a few practitioners, who, so far from learning the Hindoostanee grammar and pronunciation as they ought to do, like whole troops of young Cadets, they hardly know the common rudiments of their own excellent vernacular speech, though imbued, perhaps, with a smattering of one or two dead tongues, but so badly pronounced that no continental Latinist could possibly understand them.

A multiplicity of unavoidable avocations, the frequent recurrence of indisposition, the malevolent jeers of old Indian Doctors at home, who never would nor could learn to speak the current dialect of Hindoostan like gentlemen abroad, all conspire to make the heedless portion of my medical Students neglect punctuality of attendance till it be too late: knowing, moreover, that, however defectively they may pass an examination before me, I must grant the certificate from the simple fact of having repeatedly brought their bodies, creeping, like snails, unwillingly to school, to the Lecture Room, while their minds were left behind, intent upon any subjects but those of my philological labours.

To refuse the requisite voucher under such circumstances, is nearly impossible, except by a breast callous to the inevitable ruin which must often follow, when the *res angusta domi* forces many an Assistant Surgeon prematurely to work his way in that capacity to India, or run the risk too often of starvation in the metropolis, while running the appointed career of a two months' course only, without which, he may kill, instead of curing his Indian patients; and in the hour of battle, how can a dumb operator sooth or persuade the wounded apaahee, during the performance of a dangerous operation, to submit manfully, when losing a limb for the preservation of life.

I have been accused of madness, or folly, in totally rejecting the sanctioned three-guinea fees from young men, whom a laudable *esprit de corps* prompts me rather to favour, than to fleece in every practicable manner; because opportunities are daily afforded me, which prove that the gross expenditure for outfit, passage money, pecuniary demands of different offices, not burdened with any pride or humanity about perquisites, independent of the unavoidable charge for Oriental Works, have all become already too heavy for most purses, daily growing lighter by the mere pressure of the times, without superadding authoritatively a dead weight of mine to individual burdens.

For the direct purpose of lightening one of those loads in my establishment, I am now concocting a scheme, which, when successful, must reduce the size, number, and price of the text books, at least one half, and the indispensable period of application in a similar ratio, with little or no detriment to the Scholars, most of whom, jargonists from the East excepted, would, by diligence, and punctual appearance in the public, private, and social Classes for one single month, carry thence a sufficient stock of rudimental proficiency on board ship, to render them practical linguists during the voyage, provided their relative rank should be ultimately adjusted by the grand local qualification of their patients' language.

When an intelligible medium of communication does not really exist between a sick Hindoostanee, and a strange leech, however skilful in the healing art, the poor complaining man may well be called *beem-ar*, having thus to be fear-ful of an ignorant doctor, a dangerous disease, and the devil, which must generally be played with his constitution, by a cunning empiric, boasting the possession of every faculty, perhaps, but the glorious power of speech, not less requisite for the faithful performance of a godlike office in the medical department of the service, than all the diplomas in the world; which I found to be the case, after a month's residence in India, and acted accordingly.

So much pains have been taken by designing knaves, and pudding-headed fools, to persevere in decrying the necessity for the British youth to learn any Eastern dialects in England, among thoughtless persons, who have no genuine information on this theme, is the chief reason for my dwelling so earnestly upon it here, in the full conviction, that a free stage and fair play are alone wanted to award me the victory at no distant day. These concessions are the only boons I shall ever crave from the British Indian community, as a man, not simply of letters, or words, but of deeds also, which will speak for me, years after my decease, when the obscure names of impotent sneerers at my well-founded pretensions to *useful Orientalism*, shall have sunk into their pristine insignificance, unless they happen to be handed down to posterity, as the despicable pirates of my writings, or the supercilious contemners of useful worth, which sheer ignorance, and lack of local intelligence, made them unable to appreciate and reward, till it was too late: as to the alleged forgery of letters by me, I throw it with becoming scorn down the throats of my antagonists, whoever they may be.

Grandeers of this stamp do well to vindicate their unmerited usage of me, by quoting the scandalous neglect of SAMUEL JOHNSON by the British Government, till he prostituted his pen in the decline of life, and then secured that reward, which should have been previously conceded to his extraordinary talents, as an English scholar, lexicographer, and moralist, who, in the grand hive of British working bees, had a much better right to an ample share of the common stock, than those impotent hornets and drones, that infest all Courts, ever can have, to the superabundance of honey, with which they are too often gorged for being as useless as they are both clamorous and insatiable.

Two blacks seldom make a white, and the recent rejection of PROFESSOR LUMSDEN'S petition, craving an adequate pension for his valuable exertions in Orientalism, on the unjustifiable plea, that mine had been greatly curtailed, was adding insult to injury; for, after all, the two cases were by no means parallel, though we have both suffered severely in the same cause, and feel, I have reason to believe, equally dissatisfied with our unmerited lots,

Gentlemen nominated, or expecting Appointments, as Cadets.

1 ● MACGEORGE.	14 D WAKEFIELD.	27 D MOORE.	40 ! KENNEDY.	53 BREW.	65 ! TROWER.
2 ○ ROWSELL.	15 D ANDERSON.	28 ! LEARMONTH.	41 ! GRISSEL.	54 WRIGHT.	66 ! STEPHEN.
3 ○ YOUNG.	16 D CLATHILLS.	29 D STEIN.	42 ! HUGGINS.	55 ! BRIDGE.	67 ! HARRINGTON.
4 ○ MOORHOUSE.	17 D ATKINSON.	30 WILLIS.	43 ! COLE.	56 ! BELLASIS.	68 ! SHARPE.
5 ○ HOLLAND.	18 D LOWTH.	31 D YOUNG, B.	44 ! MALET.	57 ! KNYVETT.	69 ! MAJOR.
6 ○ WESTMACOTT.	19 D BLACKBURN.	32 * SCRIVENOR.	45 ! WILFORD.	58 DAVIDSON.	70 ! TURNER.
7 ○ OWEN.	20 ! HARRIS.	33 * MARSH.	46 ! BIDDLE.	59 ! SYDNEY.	71 ! MEADE.
8 ○ DRAKE.	21 ‡ BROWN.	34 * MANESTY.	47 * FLINT.	60 BROWNE.	72 ! HUNTER.
9 ○ FENNELL.	22 ! BOULTON.	35 * DOD.	48 WATTS.	61 HARDING.	73 OGILVIE.
10 ○ WHITE.	23 ! LLOYD.	36 ! CAMPBELL.	49 TEED.	62 ! BELL.	74 STEVEN.
11 ○ SMITH.	24 D REINAGLE.	37 ! HAYNE.	50 HAIGHTON.	63 ! MOORHOUSE.	75 FARNWORTH.
12 ○ BROWNE.	25 ! MALLISON.	38 * HOPPE.	51 ! PICKTHAL.	64 ! COLE.	76 MILES.
13 ○ CANDY.	26 D CLAY.	39 ! SAVAGE.	52 ! HOPKINS.		

The following gentlemen, viz. ROWSELL, Senior; SHERBURNE, BELL, ROSS, RALPH, SKELTON, MARRIOTT, FISHER, and FLEXNEY, severally attended my Lectures, more or less, during the last Term; but having recently relinquished either all hopes or desire of prosecuting their future fortunes in British India, I have not deemed the insertion of such names in the present competitionary list necessary, for reasons so completely satisfactory to my own feelings, that I shall have no hesitation in assigning them publicly, when desired by the parties most concerned, should any of them be dissatisfied with this arrangement.

From Mr. ROWSELL'S protracted attendance on my Lectures, and the liberal, efficient aid he hath always granted to the social Classes, in a variety of judicious ways, for which they have repeatedly evinced their gratitude and high sense of the obligation, he of course stands pre-eminent as the most accomplished Scholar among his junior competitors, and may yet greatly distinguish himself for truly useful talents in Oriental literature, during the clerical career, which he is about to commence, let me hope with a success he so richly deserves; but, I trust, that this, in one department at least, is not, like too many speculations of my quondam pupils, to be solely at my expence. While some very honourable personages cannot always afford to keep a conscience even, I am forced to confess, that the duty which is owing to myself and family still disqualifies me from supplying equivocal adventurers any longer gratuitously with cudgels to break my own head, by piratical encroachments on my publications, and thereby reaping the fruits of that Eastern vineyard which was first watered with the blood of my heart, if not with the sweat of my brow, and has, nevertheless, been hitherto perseveringly cultivated, not only by the expenditure of many thousand pounds, but by the annual loss of my £500 pension, which last alone has made my purse minus six thousand pounds, and consequently myself less able to be generous: in fact, my circumscribed means yet prevent me, in various private instances, from being altogether so just as I could wish, to those who have very peculiar claims on my bounty.

In the event of my candid suggestions being ever heard attentively, there may be found a tolerable list of disciples in Hindoostanee and Persian well inclined to pursue my plan, and it is very probable Mr. ROWSELL may so far form one of that industrious band.

The rapid progress which Mr. SHERBURNE made, in the short space of two months, last Term, is the best proof of his capacity and diligence, as an acute Orientalist; there can therefore be little doubt of his soon shining in that Church, which he is preparing to enter, like an Eastern star of the first magnitude, full of inspiration from the Fountain Heads of divine light, breaking through the Hebrew, Arabic, Greek, and other sacred Tongues, which all combine for the most accurate display of revelation, in its original vehicles, to the mind of every classical scholar, so well stored as Mr. SHERBURNE'S. It certainly is a matter of considerable regret to me, that MESSRS. ROSS, RALPH, and SKELTON have been balked in their hopes of proceeding to India, after having qualified themselves, by various sacrifices, to hold situations there: it is nevertheless no small consolation to my feelings, that they, along with MESSRS. FISHER, FLEXNEY, &c have at least acquired a taste for mental exertions, connected with their own language and future pursuits, which might not otherwise have occurred from their previous education only.

Column 1st contains the whole of those Students, who have peculiarly distinguished themselves since last Report, in the highest department of their Eastern lucubrations, in which merit is so equally divided, that it becomes truly difficult to discriminate its various shades and gradations more accurately than the relative rank and signs prefixed to each name will at one glance evince, especially from 2 to 6 inclusive, and from 7 to 13 likewise. Of the first division I can hardly tell what name ought to have been at the top; nor in the second, is it more easy to say, which should be last.

All animated with the same zeal to learn and teach the two most essential languages and characters of British India, their exertions in a variety of modes have been crowned with much success among those junior Pupils, who felt inclined to profit by the lessons of their seniors, in the

private Classes, which I continue to encourage, from the daily experience of their salutary effects upon both the instructors and instructed, in every Oriental acquisitions.

To specify each kind act of assistance, even to myself, which many of my promising Pupils have lately rendered me, in the auspicious prosecution of several arduous literary tasks, would require that very prolixity which must be avoided in these instances, though at the risk of being deemed too insensible of those reasonable favours conferred by individuals, with heads and hearts able and willing on every occasion to do their best for the credit of my Lectures, and the rapid proficiency of all those who attend them, and can duly appreciate the great utility of mutual instruction, with social study, on the largest possible scale, before and after embarkation for the East.

While Mr. ROWSELL, Senior, conducted the intermediate daily Hindoostanee Lectures, last Term, with his usual ability and diligence, Mr. HOLLAND was similarly occupied on the Persian rudiments, with very beneficial consequences; and since the departure of the above gentlemen, I have been fortunate enough to persuade MESSRS. MACGEORGE and MOORHOUSE respectively, to supply their predecessors' places in both departments; which duties they seem resolved to execute, with ardour and talents commensurate with the same undertaking that had been so successfully conducted by their immediate precursors in these branches of elementary instruction.

Few of the higher Students neglect to take their due share of Pupils, as these join the tyronian Class; and in proportion to the number so taught, the progress of these juvenile preceptors is confirmed and accelerated to a degree, which can be estimated by experience alone, even among the junior aspirants after Eastern fame as dialogists only.

The great comparative proficiency of Mr. MACGEORGE has been in some measure owing to his voluntary aid during the last Terms, to two very high legal functionaries, through this youth's lessons, proceeding to Calcutta and Bombay with a very correct pronunciation of the Hindoostanee Tongue, and such a knowledge of its grammar as will lay a sure foundation, not only for immediate colloquial facility, but for the attainment hereafter of Oriental literature, to any extent that the satisfactory performance of their official duties, or their ambition as classical polyglots, may yet require.

It would indeed conduce greatly to the general prosperity of the Honourable Company's boundless domains in Hindoostan, were all official personages, public characters, and functionaries of every description to carry there, at least one intelligible Tongue, like Sir HENRY BLOSSETT and Mr. NORTON, with which a number of my Scholars can readily supply them, solely from the gratification of being so far useful to any candidate for his share in the universal dissemination of Hindoostanee, that popular language through whose medium alone, when judiciously taught, all the concurrent Tongues of the Asiatic Peninsula may be readily acquired.

King's and Company's Officers, Free Merchants, Lawyers, Missionaries, &c. included.

1 O HAVELOCK, LIEUT.	4 D BAILLIE.	7 ! CRAWFORD.	10 ! COOPER.
2 O HAMILTON.	5 ! SMYTH.	8 ! MITCHEL.	11 ! WARE.
3 D FOSTER, LIEUT.	6 D ASHBURNER.	9 ! CROW.	12 ! LAIDLAY.

No. 1, by his previous classical attainments, and correct knowledge of English, got the start of nearly all his contemporaries in a few months, especially while translating his mother tongue most idiomatically into Hindoostanee, which I consider so arduous an undertaking, that few of my Students are encouraged to attempt such versions before their arrival in India, lest their partial failure might dishearten them too much, at the very commencement of their lucubrations, and because no leisure can well be found for me to examine the whole carefully, in order to render them invariably accurate; for, without the immediate aid of a native teacher, these rather precocious attempts may frequently do more harm than good.

The only safe substitute in this way, however, is persevering trials with my easiest and most common dialogical sentences and short stories, covering the Hindoostanee from sight, till the translation be executed as well as possible, and afterwards compared with what is in the different books.

LIEUT. HAVELOCK cannot be long in British India before his merits, as an officer, a gentleman, and an accomplished scholar, will attract the notice of his superiors, and receive their appropriate reward in the King's Indian army, where so very few military men ever learn the popular and camp language, or that local information which is the natural result of this acquirement. A reference to the prefixed marks will sufficiently explain my sanguine expectations of the several Students, most of whom have just entered this Class; but justice demands particular mention of numbers 3 and 4, for their capacity and determination to excel in every object of their very laudable researches.

Each of my Pupils, in their various lines of life, and appropriate lists, can have his general rank readily ascertained by their respective prefixes, O, &c. whence it will by comparison appear, that the complete catalogue, including MESSRS. ROWSELL, Senior, SHERBURNE, &c. comprises two adepts, nine proficient, twelve practical linguists, twenty-four very promising scholars, and three-score of probationers, few of whom will, I flatter myself, deceive the expectations now entertained of their eventual perfection, as intelligible colloquists at least, even by the period of their arrival in India; thus giving one hundred instances, from one hundred and forty, of hopeful disciples in the true Hindoostanee faith, and without altogether despairing of more than ten, among the forty young flock, as irreclaimably black or stray sheep.

Patience and silence have been constantly recommended to every body suffering under persecution, nor can I plead the want of such discreet counsel from both friends and foes, though not sufficiently cold-blooded myself to follow their advice, after clearly perceiving how hopeless the notion of any redress of grievances hath at last become in my case, now so desperate, that my chief consolation arises from having courage enough to look my oppressors in the face, before the term of my temporary engagement can fairly expire; for that wretch must be a coward indeed, who would not dash the eye of defiance at the teeth of a despot, about to cut off unjustly one indignant head.

In a Court of Proprietors it is possible that ten gentlemen may be found to hear my complaints, and award me justice in spite of their own private expectations from the superior executive body, who have nevertheless merely to will the doom of any unprotected plaintiff, like me, and it must of course be sealed by their overwhelming majorities, to whom what is private suffering, or destruction, compared with their own calls on the vast patronage of those personages, who have thousands of lucrative nominations at their awful nod in the eastern and western hemispheres.

More than one season hath elapsed since my succinct narrative was widely circulated among the numerous members of the Honourable Company, in the fallacious belief that one transient spark of magnanimity might have thereby been elicited from so magnificent a body by a plain, unvarnished tale, though unsupported by the potent spell of proprietary influence, and the periodical command of elective votes; but being completely disappointed, I shall recapitulate the main points in this address.

1st.—My having hazarded every thing to publish at once a perfect system of Hindoostanee Philology in India, that occupied ten years of severe study, and as many thousand pounds of hard cash, whence many hundreds of the Company's Servants have reaped the greatest advantages, my auspicious commencement of Oriental tuition having been in truth the origin of every subsequent attempt of that kind.

2d.—My prospects at the Calcutta College were made so alluring, in point of pay, and promised pension, by MARQUIS WELLESLEY, as to induce me cheerfully to forego every chance of emolument, with the certainty of £500 pension, whatever my fortune in other respects might be in the medical line, in exchange for even a higher object as one of the original Professors at that Establishment, after serving a few years in this capacity, from the completion of which, although a dangerous illness, brought on by intense study alone, prevented me, I had served long enough to entitle me, on my return to England, to a pension of at least £500.

3d.—Mine is a solitary instance of any individual suffering a heavy pecuniary loss by the transfer of his services from one line to another, merely by the accidental existence of suspicious misconceptions, or ill humour, between a Governor General and the executive Government at home for the time being, to which it is evident I fell an innocent victim, and have remained so during the last twenty years.

4th.—Since my present establishment in London began, it is true that a sum of three hundred pounds has been substituted in lieu of the £300 pension, which ought *bona fide* to have been conceded to me in 1804, instead of the injurious usage I experienced, for reasons already stated, and which I shall fully explain, if called to do so, in the presence of those individuals whom I accuse of injustice to me on that and other occasions.

5th.—By way of recompense for unceasing exertions in the annual instruction of 200 Pupils, my allowances over and above my dearly earned pension in India, of £300, are neither more nor less than £200 a year, besides £150 for Lecture Rooms and incidental charges, that I had to defray entirely out of my own pocket the two first years of my public Lectures, independent of enormous house-rent incurred by constant residence in London.

6th.—To my great detriment, a monopoly in the sale of Hindoostanee books has long been levelled against me, through one of the public offices at the India House, where hundreds of persons purchase my competitors' publications instead of mine, from the fear of giving offence, by refusing them, to the head of that department; and all this miserable interference with the profits of the Trade, is founded on the flimsy pretence of saving the booksellers' commission, to the purchasers of *ten pounds' worth* of volumes, that, having been printed by advances from the Company, ought not to have cost more than *seven* sovereigns at most.

There is something so sublime in a monopoly of Tea, which lays the British Public under a contribution of several millions yearly, that the hardship of the tax is lost sight of by being high above ordinary comprehension; while a pitiful dabbling in the retail traffic of book-vending, ought surely to have been far beneath the dignity of so illustrious a Corporation as the Honourable East India Company, especially as it must prove very detrimental to all honest Tradesmen in that branch of business, to say nothing of the glaring injustice committed against my stock in hand, for the printing of which not a farthing was ever granted by your Honourable Court; nay, you have always set your faces against giving me a helping hand through the labours of the press, that have made hundreds of your subordinates capital Hindoostanee scholars. At best, this bookselling economy is so paltry and unworthy in every respect, that it could have originated only with some old pundit in petticoats, who, like a vixen within a hen-house, is determined to suck every sound egg herself; or as the dog in the manger, to bark each noble steed away from the corn and hay that the cur's own well-filled stomach will neither admit nor digest.

I have lately observed a disposition, in certain of my constituted superiors, to cut my acquaintance, and to forget all knowledge of my person; but let me tell their Worshipps, this is a very needless precaution, as I am the last man on earth to force himself on the notice of any functionary whatever, to whom, were he high as Olympus, or proud as Lucifer, unless I am met half way in the common civilities of life, much less attention would be paid by me, than to a viper hard at my heels, or a harmless worm crawling accidentally beneath my feet.

The rage of my disciples for bibliography overcomes every other consideration, and certain speculators among them no sooner acquire my Oriental alphabet, than they deem their talents equal, nay, superior to mine in the formation of rudimentary works, which are to be prematurely thrust upon the Public, in competition with mine, that have already cost me a lifetime to produce, and a fortune to publish them for the general good.

One or two of those Eastern *gens*, to conceal the *ingratitude* or *rapacity* of the vile spirit which moves them thus to return evil for good, have had cunning enough to deviate from my established Hindoostanee orthoepigraphy, in order to set up, on false principles, some claim to eccentricity, if not originality of sentiment, in one branch of their ill-disguised plagiarism; which dirty trick, instead of facilitating the rapid acquisition of that colloquial Tongue, has perplexed and retarded it considerably, besides forcing learners to pay ten pounds at least more for the little they do thence acquire, than for double the quantum attainable from only five pounds' worth of my text books, and in one fourth of the time bestowed on the study of spurious compilations, whose bulk and price, to ignorant and superficial observers, are equally imposing.

Such a flagrant invasion of my literary property has not only been sanctioned successively by the Haileybury constellation of Jack-a-lanterns, but they have vainly attempted to give currency even to a very gross and erroneous innovation upon the rules of Hindoostanee grammar, shamefully violated in one of its most extraordinary anomalies, and perversely still taught at the Honourable Company's Occidental Colleges, merely from spite to me, and the growing sale of my publications. Under the auspices of an old woman have these injuries been inflicted on me, to whom she has really proved a visitation, as well as to those two Institutions, with a vengeance, in all their Oriental concerns, as shall be demonstrated before this venerable matron and I depart from the world's great stage to our long homes, though the pending discussion should force me to summon the ghost of the poor die-sinker from his grave, the faithful execution of whose dying injunctions, to do his memory that ample justice, withheld by his task-mistress, has been the latent cause, in my humble opinion, of no small share of all my pecuniary losses and other sufferings since my return twenty years ago from India, where I divulged the facts as they were fully stated to me by Mr. SHEPHERD's own lips, on his death-bed.

Nobody detests a mercenary, monopolizing disposition so completely as myself; and if any individual can prove that he has undergone but a tenth portion of the hardships, hazard, and cost, to found a rational School for useful Orientalism, to which I have been subjected in India and England, his right to publish while teaching, both in law and equity, shall be cheerfully acknowledged; nay, if the Honourable Company, by the arbitration of any three unbiassed Orientalists, will immediately condescend to award me common justice, after patiently hearing the whole of my *tenable* complaints, I shall gladly withdraw far from the scene of strife for ever, particularly should my mere presence on the spot be *even suspected* of the smallest baneful influence with regard to the extensive cultivation of Eastern lore, by men, women, children, or monks, so employed in the western hemisphere.

That a few *liberal wisacres* conceive I am amply recompensed by the annual sales of my publications alone, which cost me both a long life and no mean fortune to establish, is one of those prejudices, against which merit has often to struggle, unprotected and unheard, when misrepresented by staring folly or deliberate fraud.

Let me ask such sages, if an Archbishop, with a salary of £30,000, were to make £10,000 more per annum, by publishing popular sermons of his own composing, would it be just to curtail his income to £20,000, solely upon so absurd a plea for retrenchment?—I think not; and no honest man would attempt to diminish the great northern Bard's *official income*, merely because his literary labours may produce triple the amount of legitimate pay, pension, or perquisites which he draws from any post, sinecure, or place under Government.

Were the Oriental Colleges at each British Indian Presidency more immediately devoted to communicate a *quantum sufficit* of Arabic and Sanskrit, with all such local dialects as the imported Students could ever require before or after their debut in any capacity there, much needless trouble and lost time in England would thus be saved; as no good Hindoostanee and Persian Linguist from Europe could ever want above six months' hard application to each on the spot in Asia, thus to master successively the whole circle of Eastern Tongues that ever can be needed during a space of three or four years in active employment, over some department or other.

Under this view of the subject, those important lucrative and provincial situations, where English Pundits, Muoluwes, and Eastern Polyglots are esteemed essential to the efficient discharge of duty, ought certainly, when vacant, to become objects of open competition, and awarded of course to the best candidates in point of Orientalism, and appropriate talents for the supposed vacancy.

A regulation of this nature, rigidly observed, would create infinitely more available qualifications at every Settlement, in a year or two, without costing the Company a single farthing, than the many thousands of pounds that have been plausibly enough lavished on mercenary rewards, gold medals, extra allowances, &c. since 1800, with consequences very inadequate to the enormous charges incurred by injudicious premiums, and cash advances, better fitted for feeding youthful extravagance, or unseasonable cupidity, than to check either of these baneful propensities.

While on this interesting theme, I would suggest a very cheap substitute hereafter, in preference to any local inquisitorial establishment whatever, by the nomination of one Oriental teacher only, at each of the six largest Cities or Universities in the United Kingdom, with a retaining fee of fifty pounds per annum from the Company, leaving him to increase the number of Pupils *ad libitum*, to the whole of whom might be communicated simultaneously, at one or more academies in the same place, a *quantum sufficit* of Occidental and Oriental qualifications for an efficient examination in London, entirely above-board, and divested of all under-hand mockery or favouritism in behalf of candidates nominated by the Directors for certain employments in Europe or Asia, among which, in process of time, the Chinese even might be included, to accommodate the highly favoured adventurers to that lucrative region, with its appropriate attainments in commerce and philology.

So far as Hindoostanee and Persian may be concerned, I would engage, in the course of 1823, to procure six or more unexceptionable instructors, well versed in my long-tried methods of Oriental tuition, whose progress I would moreover periodically superintend, in rotation, at each Seminary, *gratuitously*, besides faithfully executing, as occasion might require, the responsible duties of Examiner at the India House, *in open Court*, where I would fearlessly face both friends and foes, during the conscientious discharge of a most salutary office for the common weal of British India, for no other earthly reward than an honourable and fair adjustment of my unanswerable demands, for valuable services and servitude long since disinterestedly performed to the mightiest Corporate Body in existence, which, if ever animated towards me with a commensurate soul, will honestly say—"Well done, good and faithful servant! enter thou into the solid joys of our favourable estimation, and your own equitable inheritance, which, had our eyes been originally opened to the truth, would never have been refused so long."

Nothing is communicated as a Science or Art at Haileybury, that cannot be imported by diligent youths of any given age, in high perfection, to London, from seminaries of established reputation, scattered over all quarters of the empire, where they might be qualified almost beneath their parents' roofs, afterwards to undergo a fair trial at the India House, in each indispensable line of prescribed accomplishments.

Those candidates found duly instructed for public service in British India, would directly proceed to their respective places of destination, where they might continue in the local Colleges there, till declared, after a strict investigation, competent to fill particular stations, by their several capacities, for active employment in congenial departments of the State, without having been obliged to learn here one useless tongue.

All *rejected* candidates should have at their first examination the option of repeated ordeals, after an interval of six months, till their age exceed the ordinary bounds, or that their ability to pass became quite hopeless, from evident incapacity to reach the proficiency, which alone could entitle them to hold any appointment in the Service.

What more is wanted under so simple a system, which from its very nature involves no expence worth notice, than timely intimation of the Company's wishes to engage no servants in future, who shall not previously possess a specified extent of classical, legal, theological, mathematical, political, historical, Oriental, and miscellaneous knowledge, to be ascertained by impartial examiners in each Science, selected semi-annually in rotation, from the most respectable teachers in the metropolis, something in the manner and on the principles of special juries, or in any more rational plan that may be devised.

Only one weighty objection may be urged against the apparent want of *uniformity*, which will really seem lighter than a feather, when properly weighed in the scales of justice and reason, because accurate intelligence on any scientific subject terminates exactly in the central point of a Cyclopædia, whether the *radii* of circumferential ignorance commence from the north, south, east, or west, and whether their respective colours shall prove black, red, yellow, or green: the result must be concordant whenever such a coincidence becomes desirable, or an object of the smallest importance to society.

If religious conformity be the only *summum bonum* of collegiate education, then indeed an inquisitorial monastery is the best possible contrivance for effecting this *desideratum*, and several others, which sooner or later will taint juvenile minds with prejudices, not only against the rational liberties and rights of mankind in general, but will insensibly imbue those youths educated in cloisters, with a spirit hostile more particularly to the welfare of Old England, the darling cradle of genuine freedom.

The Kirk of Scotland is, in its republican form of government, and other serious matters, at a much greater distance from the English Church, than this really is from its equally intolerant predecessor of Rome; nevertheless, all the Scottish probationers at the Haileybury Seminary must apostatize *pro tempore* from their ecclesiastical mother, for the loaves and fishes thus rendered procurable by them, through a very different creed or medium of worship only, unless they were originally Episcopalian Dissenters and *jacobitical* worshippers of *deopotum* in their native land.

When worldly lucre and prospects are thus brought, at the early dawn of intellect, to eradicate our first associations of morality with religion in Caledonia, by the potent hand of self-interest, would not the effect be similar on this side the Tweed, were any reigning Catholic seated on the throne of these realms, by a multipotent faction, or an omnipotent holy alliance, to cause the reversion of the English to their first *alma mater*, in consequence of the lures she would naturally then hold up to youthful cupidity and ambition?—A bribe, however disguised, which stimulates parents or children to barter their national habits and notions of Christian duties for any earthly considerations, is equally corrupt with offers which, *mutatis mutandis*, would incessantly be made to the Protestants of Great Britain, as they might gradually become reconciled, by fear or hope, to the doctrines of St. Peter, which, for many centuries, were a part and parcel of the common law in this land, long anterior to the birth of Luther or Calvin.

When the Calvinist has been instigated, by such Institutions as Haileybury, to take one ample stride towards the Lutheran prayer-book, the next step from this to old Father Infallible is comparatively so easy, that both parties will be too apt to unite on the same journey to temporal

nte, and that goal of purgatory also, which, if not now the most orthodox, is undoubtedly the least unreasonable article of religion for the redemption of rational beings.

From a multiplicity of Indian letters, recently arrived, many pertinent observations could be transferred to these sheets, were they not already swelled beyond all former bounds, by way of last speech, confession, and dying manifesto of a Licentiate in Eastern philology, who may never again be permitted to open his mouth, or wield his pen as a semi-ennial Reporter to your Honourable Court.

Be this as it may, while one press shall be procurable in England to second my zeal in the universal promulgation of beneficent statements and useful information relative to India, I can appeal quarterly to the English Public in some periodical Review which may soon be commenced for that and other laudable purposes, to which an unfettered Magazine will be peculiarly subservient in the glorious cause of humanity, justice, and truth, grappling in close combat with despotic monopolies of every kind, for the unlimited prosperity of the British Empire, in all its boundless dependencies—dependencies which require almost superhuman wisdom and virtue to preserve them much longer in harmonious union with each other.

To a few of the most sensible Commanders of Indian Ships, the idea of furnishing their studious passengers with an appropriate school-room has been so successfully imparted, that the practice is likely to become universal, especially as the generous intentions of your Honourable Court, two years ago, to order some steps of this nature for the East India Midshipmen's naval education, to be taken, must by this time have been carried into execution, and the plan of course has commenced with corresponding results.

The ardour of several Hindoostanee students on the passage was such, that, having nothing better, they first converted a boat, which was slung astern, to their daily study; and when driven from it, they repaired to the mizen-top, whence a vertical sun sent them below to a cabin, which a kind shipmate devoted so many hours every day to them entirely; and there the party prosecuted their Oriental tasks, undisturbed to the end of the voyage.

A very acute Officer of Artillery, that left me last season, with pure Hindoostanee enough to teach the whole of his shipmates who chose to avail themselves of his services, writes feelingly on the circumstance of some Pupils not having perseverance to continue the pursuit as they ought to have done. He adds—"On arriving at Madras, one of the young gentlemen went to SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, the Commander in Chief, with an introduction, when SIR ALEXANDER told him at once the high importance of Hindoostanee in the following words:—'I say to you, as I tell every young man that comes to me—make yourself master of the Hindoostanee; nothing can be done for you without it.' " The remainder of this communication must, from want of room, be suppressed for the present, though not less encouraging to Hindoostanee proficient, than what has now been quoted, to animate others to unremitting endeavours in spite of all obstacles.

Before the termination of this circumstantial Report, I have one more seasonable intimation to subjoin to the rest, the contents of which require from me no farther comments.

Letter from James Burnes, Esq. late Provost of Montrose.

Montrose, October 15, 1822.

" SIR,

" I cannot deny myself the pleasure of communicating to you, that Alexander, the youngest of my two sons, who had the happiness to study Hindoostanee under you, has already passed an examination at Bombay, and been found qualified to act as interpreter. The examination was a severe and strict one, but his examiners were pleased to say, at the conclusion, that he had passed it in a manner highly creditable to himself. In his own letter to me, of the 27th May last, he says—'I have succeeded in being found able to act as an interpreter, after five months' close application under a Moonshiee. On my arrival in the colony, I could scarcely speak a word of Hindoostanee; but the groundwork was laid, and the pronunciation taught, by my benefactor, DR. GILCHRIST, whose kindness I can never forget. I am now studying Persian from his works, which are equally valuable in the acquisition of that language, as of the Hindoostanee. His grammar is a treasure, and deserves to be printed in letters of gold.'

" The young soldier (for at the time of his examination he had not completed his 17th year, and had only been six months in India) is thus put in a fair way of providing for himself; and I gladly embrace this opportunity to acknowledge, with gratitude, how much your valuable instructions and kind attentions have contributed to his success.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your faithful and obliged humble Servant,

J. B. GILCHRIST, Esq. LL. D. &c.

JAMES BURNES.

By a careful examination of my attendance register, it appears that *one thousand* and upwards of Oriental Students have received the benefit of my Lectures *gratis* in the space of the last four years; and if they be neither openly interdicted, nor privately discouraged in consequence of my publishing nothing but the truth, the probability is great, that *another thousand* will be added to the former, previous to the expiration of the *biennial term* still to run; because the peculiar benefits and existence of my *popular establishment* are only now beginning to be universally known to, and appreciated by, the British Indian world, in the extensive way that experience is daily teaching every body the countenance which my mode deserves.

Though no deep Latin scholar myself, the accompanying printed essay may instantly shew how very little has yet been performed by the whole body of legitimate Professors in that Classic Tongue, since its first introduction to this island many centuries ago, respecting the rational theory and conjugation of verbs, which, with the aid of some Oriental practice, and my own share of Occidental common sense, I have virtually reduced to *one*, though not less than *four* conjugations constantly stare me in the face from every collegiate bulwark and brazen battlement of ancient Universities in the United Kingdom, reckless even of their fulminations *ex cathedra* against me, while in the consolatory act of serving the rising generation of British youth, either in their Latin or English grammars.

The *English* language, clothed with the Roman character, is on the whole so *perfect, simple, and expressive*, that, in my opinion, no competitor yet known can match it, for *general utility* on every subject connected with human affairs or speech, in all the Arts, Sciences, and multifarious departments of life.

Were our own *noble mother tongue* only furnished with a *commensurate* literal economy, and consequent orthoepigraphy, which could be very easily accomplished, it would be infinitely preferable to any similar means of communicating knowledge of good and evil with which we are yet acquainted. This being the case, *sterling English* ought to become the sole current medium for the universal cultivation and diffusion of truth, virtue, justice, reason, intellect, happiness, and peace among mankind, including that religion alone, which is clearly founded upon, or best inculcates, those grand objects of beneficent existence here, accompanied with the cheering hopes of permanent felicity hereafter.

I myself even have devised and begun a Roman system of cosmopolitan English literature that will bid fair, by the mere facility of its acquisition, and its practical fitness for all the purposes of thought, conversation, or graphic intelligence in this world, entirely to supersede the use of every other, as the indispensable precursor of a *rational millennium* on earth, whose actual consummation through time in no respect militates against either revelation, or the accumulating common sense of the present age, which already far surpasses, in real worth, all the boasted lore and polished understanding of antiquity.

From the completion of such a scheme, the world's dread laugh, or the sneers of ignorance and erudition combined, shall operate no farther on the evening light of my mind, than the very same lowering clouds did upon its morning dawn, when I boldly promised to my compeers, amidst surrounding darkness, in British India, a complete plan of Hindoostanee Philology; and, thanks to Almighty Providence, my days have been prolonged to perform the task with public eclat and inward satisfaction. Seated on this strong rock of auspicious innovation for the general weal of my countrymen, I never can despair on the efficacy of a congenial enterprise in behalf of every fellow-creature, whatever his birth-place or religion may be.

It may be satisfactory to announce, that my Lecture Room doors are at all times open for the free entrance of Hindoostanee and Persian adepts, or Orientalists of every description, including Asiatic Ambassadors, Envoys, Consuls, &c.; that my process of instruction, with the actual progress of those who are thus taught, may be daily put to the most rigid test of ocular and auricular demonstration, by which, if we fail to uphold the credit hitherto assumed, I shall deserve death, with the epithet "Impostor" branded upon my forehead, and must submit thereto without a murmur or a single word more in self-defence.

Procrastination, that insidious thief of time, it has ever been my desire to avoid; but on the present Report I have found it for many reasons inevitable; and although this document be dated the 1st of January, it was impossible to finish it properly before the 31st of the same month, which will account for certain names therein that could not otherwise have been included. Several days have, in fact, been totally lost by the wise standing orders of "a constitution, as by law established to be the boast of Englishmen, and the envy of surrounding nations," which, under penalty of rejection, oblige me to pray to fellow-mortals in *manuscript only*, and to your Honourable Court; though I have an undoubted right to address my daily petitions to the highest of all Tribunals, where the Almighty's self presides, always in humble, but very convenient print.

With all the veneration, deference, and respect that I can feel for constituted authority, which has hitherto visited me with iniquity in lieu of justice, I remain,

HONOURABLE SIRS!

Your devoted, humble Servant,

JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.

CLARGES STREET,

January 1, 1823.

PUBLIC LETTER
AND
EIGHTH REPORT,
ON
The Eighth Term
OF THE
HINDOOSTANEE LECTURES
I N L O N D O N,
Under the Patronage of
The Honourable East India Company,
FOR 1822.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company.

HONOURABLE SIRS !

Were my conduct, in the discharge of a public or private duty, regulated, like calculating people's in general, by the servile principles of worldly wisdom, some hesitation might be evinced by me, in submitting the present discouraging Report to the perusal of your Honourable Court; where, it is possible enough, that a partial or temporary failure, on the part of my Establishment, may be attributed to any causes but the real ones, during the unproductive Term of Lectures just elapsed. In consequence of events, needless to recapitulate here, our labours in oriental chirography have been rather retrograde than progressive; but, as the celebrated artist, Mr. Saunders, whom I mentioned with éclat on a former occasion, had a few pupils, with the prospect of more towards the close of the season, it is probable, from their success, we may be able to produce some promising specimens of hand-writing in the Persi-arabic and Naguree also, before the current year expires; especially as by that period, it is expectable such local accomplishments will be duly appreciated by every individual destined for British India, who may have an opportunity of reading the Documents contained in this address attentively.

A concatenation of untoward occurrences has produced a baneful influence on that proficiency likewise, which might otherwise have been realized in the Persian tongue; all extra application to it having been nearly paralyzed since the month of March, by the unexpected absence of those students most capable of conducting their own schoolfellows in that department, through their social classes, with adequate effect.

I regret being compelled by truth to add, that in Hindoostanee even, we have been nearly stationary through the three last Courses of Lectures, with a few cheering exceptions only; to whom justice shall nevertheless be done in the appropriate divisions of this Report; and I trust, Honourable Sirs! that at the same time you will permit me to exonerate my Institution from any actual share of the blame; while I moreover attempt, on rational grounds, to palliate, rather than to exculpate entirely, the long-continued apathy of the great majority among the pupils, who have lately attended the Hindoostanee and Persian Lectures in the most desultory manner, for the various spaces of eighteen, twelve, and six months, from particular motives, or unexpected disappointments, for which I possess no remedy whatever, as they are quite beyond the bounds of my individual foresight and controul.

These circumstances alone constitute a species of dead weight, now operating, like a night-mare, upon a system originally limited, by your Honourable Court, to a course of two months only, and at all times reluctantly extended beyond the half-yearly Term, so far as I am concerned in this practical scheme for creating efficient rudimental Orientalists, through the two most useful languages of the Asiatic Peninsula, acquired colloquially, by close application to them, for one complete twelve months, consisting of six at home, four on the voyage, and two after arrival at any one of the Eastern Presidencies; or, when most convenient, the two months in London, and six in British India, may be preferred.

From the recent unusual stagnation of military patronage in the Honourable Company's service, in this country, numbers of my oldest students have latterly abandoned their oriental pursuits, in absolute despair; while not a few are still hanging listlessly on, in the distant hope of ultimately succeeding; but several of them have been so distracted by such a painful state of suspense, as to occasion much more harm than good to the whole Establishment; whence, being mere stumbling blocks in our road to rapid proficiency, their absence, by seasonable nominations to India, would indeed prove a blessing to them and all concerned.

Let the result to me be what it may, an honest sense of duty to my Honourable Masters obliges me to declare, that, in general, the Medical Students, from the commencement of 1823, have done nothing worthy of praise, as Hindoostanee scholars; on the contrary, it would appear that hitherto their inauspicious exemption from every subsequent trial of skill in the language of their unfortunate native patients, has induced a degree of negligence, perfectly disgraceful to the humane and honourable professions of medicine and surgery among millions of fellow-creatures, whose language every rational man would think a *sine quâ non* for all British Indian practitioners, who meant to cure, instead of killing, those Hindoostanees, whom wounds and sickness might prematurely consign to their care.

Should the enlightened local Governments in the East be yet induced, for the public welfare, to subject their Medical Servants to a rigid examination of their colloquial knowledge, in common with other military novitiates; let it be recollected, in justice to me, that every Assistant Surgeon can demand a certificate under my hand, not of his capacity as a linguist, but merely of his personal attendance during one (two months) Course of Lectures, which he may thus leave, and know as little about their effects and utility, as he did the first day of his appearance, in spite of any official steps I can take, or friendly admonition in my power, to the contrary, if so inclined.

Besides the pending want of numerous periodical Cadetships, to stimulate the exertions of juvenile candidates to lay in a stock of indispensable acquirements, for filling those vacancies beneficially to themselves and employers, another reason has been assigned, to account for the little comparative merit evinced in the past Term, contrasted with former ones of Hindoostanee and Persian Lectures, which is what follows.

Communications certainly have reached England, since 1822, which insinuate, that even Interpreterships, as well as other responsible offices, were too often conferred upon persons with no better claims than sheer interest for filling them; and this intelligence, whether true or false, I am convinced has already damped the ardour of some oriental tyros at my Establishment; encouraging, with the same breath, the rooted aversion to learn what is useful, in those idlers, who every where abound, as the pests or drones of civil society, to counteract the manly poet's celebrated effusion in behalf of diligence—

"All is the gift of industry, whate'er exalts, embellishes, or renders life delightful."

Rumours of this disheartening nature assume something of a tangible shape in the subjoined Public Orders, particularly when their publication at Calcutta seems connected with the proceedings of various Courts Martial that have been held in Bengal and elsewhere; but whose decisions, probably from some one's official incapacity or other, did not meet with complete approbation at Head Quarters. Such seasonable and judicious regulations will speak oracularly to every aspiring youth, now in, or aiming at, the Company's service; and must produce, in one single year, a greater number of Hindoostanee colloquists, than ever the many thousands of pounds did, which have been annually spent for this purpose, in medals, premiums, &c. since 1800, when that plan began its expensive career. If the new Bengal mode of rewarding efficient Servants only, and discouraging all useless incumbents, be speedily adopted throughout India, with an extension to every Staff appointment of importance or utility, the British sway in those regions may remain for ever unimpaired, amidst a hundred million of conquered subjects but who never can be long retained in contented submission, should they be ruled by mere sinecurists, or imbecile functionaries, in the various subordinate offices of any description, under the supreme but equitable domination of the British Indian Government.

Civil Servants and Candidates connected with the Haileybury College.

1 O WILKINSON. 2 O HARRINGTON. 3 O CLERK. 4 O COLVIN. 5 I BEAL. 6 J GUBBINS.

Of the students connected with Haileybury, my expectations of future excellence are too well founded to admit of much despondence. No. 1 can hardly ascend higher, by my instructions, than he has already; and, if he employ the period of his voyage to Bombay properly, if examinations there will at once be passed with the utmost credit. No. 2 merits every thing I can assert in his favour at present; and there can be no doubt of his promotion at College keeping pace with the good opinion entertained by me, of his abilities, progress, and conduct in all respects, as an oriental student. No. 3 will be no less distinguished as a scholar, and a gentleman, of the most amiable manners, wit whose behaviour I never once had cause to find the least fault, and his improvement in Hindoostanee has been to me very satisfactory. His No. 4 been able to devote the last Course entirely to the Hindoostanee and Persian, his natural turn for them would have rendered him, by that time, remarkably proficient in both; and I feel a strong conviction that he will eventually leave Haileybury with much more than an ordinary quantum of the requisite accomplishments for the Civil Service in India. No. 6 starts with an admirable foundation in occidental and oriental tongues, acquired so well under the vigilant superintendence of paternal care and erudition, that he bids fair to bear the bell from the majority of his contemporaries,—among a few of whom he will, nevertheless, have to run a race of noble competition, which must eventually do even one of his fellow-students the most essential service.

Assistant Surgeons.

1 J SHAW.	8 I OLIPHANT.	9 FINNERTY.	13 GRANT, J. W.	17 MORGAN.	21 BELL.
2 J WILSON.	6 I STEWART, T.	10 STEWART, D.	14 THOMSON.	18 DOBRIDGE.	22 ROWLAND.
3 J VERTUE.	7 I MENZIES.	11 GRANT, J. P.	15 GREIG.	19 TAYLOR.	23 I ANGUS.
4 I JOHNSTON.	8 MALCOMSON.	12 FRITH.	16 BRIGHT.	20 GIBB.	24 BEATTY.

Except Nos. 1 and 2 of this list, very little can fairly be advanced in the way of their commendation as successful scholars, though certainly not extend this censure to those having the 1 before their names.—On the whole, however, such an impatience to proceed with so minute a portion of oral capacity, and rudimental principles, in the Hindoostanee language, I never witnessed since the 1st of my Institution; this has almost tempted me to believe that of late some individuals have been permitted to embark for India even the sanction of a certificate from me, which, as limited originally by the orders of your Honourable Court, has been more a substantial check in my hands, on the local ignorance of medical men in the Hindoostanee, whenever they could plead poverty in excuse for non-attendance, and consequent inefficiency in that language, previous to their final departure from my Lectures; this kind, the salutary menace of a severe examination in India was constantly held over their heads, to deter them from similar incapacity during the outward passage; and such precaution on my part constantly produced very solemn promises, performed, when it was at last understood to be an empty threat, no trials having ever yet taken place of Assistants to their progress in Hindoostanee, previous to obtaining responsible and lucrative appointments in that line of the deficiency therefore be found, on future investigation, to exist in this respect, the fault cannot fairly be attributed to which lays no claim to the performance of miracles upon subjects not predisposed to literary pursuits.

No. 1. persevered through many obstacles, to learn more profitable Hindoostanee and Persian than almost any one of the thousand students who have attended my Establishment from its commencement here, which he had an opportunity to do, for two years, without intermission; and in that time, besides conducting the private lectures and social studies of his compeers very advantageously, he likewise communicated a large share of his knowledge to the late Sir R. H. Blosset, Chief Justice in Bengal; and to the present Judge Advocate at Bombay, while in this country, where their progress with Mr. Macgeorge was highly gratifying to all of us.

The Rev. Dr. Heber and his Lady having both expressed a desire to reap some benefit from my Lectures, they cheerfully attended during some weeks, and were assiduously aided at home by Mr. Macgeorge, who has had the good fortune to accompany them to India, since Dr. Heber's expected promotion of Lord Bishop to the vacant see of Calcutta, where I flatter myself his Lordship will carry a valuable stock of Hindoostanee knowledge, as the most expedient foundation-stone for every subsequent oriental acquisition in British India.

Such conspicuous examples of steady attention to the most current speech of that vast empire will speedily produce a commensurate effect on its general cultivation, among the entire body of the King's and Company's Servants, in that richest portion of the whole globe; which may also be rendered by far the most happy, through the humane, liberal, and equitable management of those multifarious affairs, whereon the common weal of a hundred million of people mainly depend.

Some individuals, high in this class, ought perhaps to have been altogether omitted, from the very irregular manner of prosecuting their studies, for several months past; a fact which has not enabled me to learn whether they have relinquished every prospect of going to India, or still indulge in some faint expectation of obtaining the object of their wishes at last.

The merits of Nos. 3 and 4 qualify them in a great measure to supply the loss experienced from the departure of No. 1: a remark applicable to No. 5 also, did circumstances permit his residence in London long enough for that generous purpose; and had he not been absent most part of the Term, he would of course have been much nearer the top than his present post.

Amidst the visible darkness of the by-gone six months, No. 10 has proved a shining light indeed, by the unparalleled velocity of his ascent, in a few weeks, towards the *summit* of competition; to which even he has every claim, if we were to advert to his comparative deserts alone, having actually acquired, by talents joined with indefatigable zeal, more in the short period of two months, than many tolerably attentive students have done in twelve.

Instruction to a youth of this stamp becomes a pleasure, instead of a toil; and I may venture to predict, that four months more with me will make him a practical Hindoostanee and Persian colloquist, before he lands on the eastern shores, where he need not be afraid of encountering any reasonable ordeal in those tongues. By reference to the list and its usual prefixed marks, the several gradations of merit must be perfectly apparent; still Nos. 11, 12, 15, 16, and 25 must not be wholly overlooked, without bestowing, en passant, on them, a heartfelt tribute of applause.

Our constant examinations, conducted almost exclusively in the Hindoostanee, have of late given a zest and energy to colloquial facility in that dialect, which has delighted the willing pupils with their daily exercises, and renovated their exertions; but it has, at the same time, driven most of the triflers and dunces into complete banishment from these reiterated trials of skill, in which, unless they daily mend their manners, and sharpen their wits on the touchstone of serious cogitation, they must be left in the lurch by the majority of their thinking fellow-students, who soon find that the expansion of mind alone creates a more ample store of beneficial fruits in a living tongue, than can well be produced by any process, from an overloaded memory, in the prosecution of either dead languages, or useful sciences, through the mere classical routine of the most legitimate institutions.

King's and Company's Officers, Free Merchants, Lawyers, Missionaries, &c. included.

1 O HAMILTON.	4 ! FORBES, C.	7 WALTER.	10 ! BLOOD.	13 GREIG.
2 D LAIDLAY.	5 ! FORBES, HON. J.	8 ! ROSS.	11 WADDINGTON.	14 PALMER.
3 D HOBSON.	6 * FALCONER.	9 DENT.	12 MASSIE.	15 PARR.

Observations on the relative progress of the gentlemen in this last division would be quite superfluous; and if I have not here one very good opportunity to extol highly the individuals who compose it, for extraordinary exertions, I must do them the justice to say, that they have, in general, been more willing than able, through various avocations, to benefit by my Lectures; and that they have all invariably conducted themselves with the utmost propriety in the class, which is more than I can safely allege in every other quarter.

The subjoined XVII. Documents and Extracts must speak for me and themselves;—my chief aim has ever been to serve my Country, by performing such deeds of benevolence and evident utility, as have yet fallen within the narrow sphere of my station in life; and I shall honestly confess, that the consciousness of still doing so, makes me alike indifferent to the frowns or favours of the great, since feelings, of which no man can deprive me, sufficiently demonstrate to myself, in what degree a certain share of disinterested virtue will ever prove its own and best reward, independent of all other considerations, now and hereafter. The ability to confer acceptable favours, without the hope of my return for them, is a luxury which no mercenary spirit can well comprehend, until taught by time, as I have been, how worthless all unbluntary objects really are, when contrasted with an honest fame, as a *useful member* of society.

I. "Our voyage was uncommonly long, and I should have found it extremely tedious, had not the study of the languages, and the care of two pupils agreeably employed my time. We had a lady jargonist passenger for Bengal, who was proud to shew her knowledge of the Hindoostanee, as she was vain enough to call it, before us, who were supposed to be entirely ignorant of that tongue. I was of course too polite to convince her ladyship how little she really knew of the matter, though we were assured by her, that any body could pick it up from the natives in a very short period. This assertion had the effect of limiting the number of oriental students to myself and two scholars already mentioned. On discovering my pretensions to a slight acquaintance with the Hindoostanee, the good lady hinted, that I would not be understood; but conviction was not the consequence of this surmise, and my faith in you remained unshaken. At Johanna, where we touched en passant, I recognised several words in familiar use at your class; and the letter *uen* was pronounced by the people on that island, with the peculiar guttural sound, which you used to explain at the lecture room, which they, as an Arabian colony, have carefully preserved.

"The vulgar at Madras speak Malabar, but I always find some who understand the Hindoostanee, and invariably use it among my servants, or those Sipahcees whom I have yet seen, and I am delighted to find that already we comprehend each other tolerably well. Sir Thomas Munro made many enquiries concerning the plan and progress of your Institution. He strongly advised me to pursue my oriental studies, as the surest mode of becoming useful in the service; and I have real satisfaction in adding, when the *Dobhashiyas* came on board ship at Madras, not only myself, but my two pupils perfectly understood, and were quite intelligible to them, in the *Hindoostanee tongue*. The College here, in this respect, is so very insignificant, that all my friends advised me at once to join my corps, hire an intelligent moonshee, and with him study that most useful dialect, in preference to any attempt at a seminary, where neither it nor the Persian is in such high estimation as the Sanskrit and two other learned provincial languages, which are derived from that profound abyss of Hindu literature."

II. "I went on board ship with a resolution to make the most of your valuable works, and the information received in London from your oral instructions, during the voyage, when I had leisure to reflect with surprise upon the unaccountable apathy sometimes evinced by myself and others to your perspicuous lectures, on the easy and elegant Hindoostanee language; and my regret kept pace with the progress made by instructing some of my shipmates in the acquisition of that most useful tongue.

"Many of the Cadets at first testified a strong desire to prosecute their oriental studies; but an unfortunate misunderstanding between myself and one of your best pupils, split us at once into two classes; but, what is much worse, the division that succeeded from me, very soon quenched their intended pursuits.

"The patient perseverance of my pupils alone was able to counteract the various inconveniences and obstacles that exist in most ships beneficial studies of any sort, where the passengers cannot procure cabins at a reasonable rate, which was the case with all of us youngsters, who were therefore glad to convert the stern-boat, mizen-top, and other places of the vessel in succession, to a school-room; but we were at last fortunate enough to procure admission to a cabin, and there our lucubrations were regularly pursued, until we reached Madras. One gentleman, who never had the benefit of your personal assistance, displayed uncommon energy to compensate, by attending our social instruction, so far for his great loss; and his progress, on the whole, was commensurate with the zeal he had all along demonstrated as a Hindoostanee scholar.

"I now look back with more pleasure on that portion of my time spent at sea, which was solely devoted to mutual information, than any other object; for I soon perceived that, in the absence of active and profitable exertions, the mind is too prone to prey upon itself, casting a gloom over future prospects, and that good-humoured hilarity of temper, which is so essential to happiness in the limited society of a ship. My four associates are no doubt equally gratified with this retrospection on our *Horæ Hindoostanice* as myself; and I always bless virtuous stars, in having met with young men so willing and able to receive and communicate beneficial knowledge, along with local improvements.

Being now stationed at a place where the language is spoken in great purity, (very different indeed from the mere Calcutta jargon,) to bear witness to the extreme correctness of your pronunciation and grammatical principles: my own is not, I trust, vitiated with native servants, none of mine speaking English; and it is my intention to preserve this purity of speech, as I shall be the numerous disciples you will speedily have in this country, although the language is hardly ever spoken accurately by being chiefly acquired from low illiterate domestics, and valued only as a medium of common intercourse with such a voyage up the country was partly enlivened by the company of six Cadets, who made several desultory attempts under my auspices; but truth compels me to add, that one only persevered to the end of our journey. I have imbibed a relish from you for Orientalism in general, and its most indispensable portion in particular, you may be on that favourite theme, provided the previous impression made on my heart shall remain unimpaired by a bad example of my superiors in the service. They, with few exceptions, are confirmed jargonists, and pupils must manfully contend, until the old Moorish leaven be wholly superseded by the successive

and then, no doubt, a competent proficiency in that popular

V. "We commenced our oriental pursuits as soon as the sea sickness left us, and we were kindly accommodated with part of the cadet for our daily studies, conducted on the principles and plan which you have long and successfully adopted. The class being under my management, it became indispensable for me to prepare each day's lessons previous, by solitary exertions, which soon gave me a degree of knowledge in the Hindoostanee that was truly delightful.

"Gratitude towards you animated my efforts to communicate freely to others all the instructions you so generously bestowed upon me, and I assure you, that the event in my own progress has more than realized the hopes you often expressed of the result on all occasions of this sort, as well as my anticipations, which from the first were sanguine indeed, and ultimately neither of us has been in the least degree disappointed. I can honestly assert, that those young men who gave their minds and time to the object of my daily exercises with the Hindoostanee, made, during the voyage, a very cheering advancement as Hindoostanee colloquists.

"Eight or nine shipmates came at different periods, but four only persevered to the end, the others having been drawn aside, by different periods, by cards, a love of ease, or a disrelish to every species of mental application: among these, it grieves me to add, were two from whom, at the commencement, better things were expected.

"We had proceeded a considerable way in your three most essential class books, before our arrival at Madras; and, in this manner, a complete acquaintance with the grammar, including a tolerable stock of the most requisite words, was actually acquired, which enabled us all to translate Hindoostanee into English, and by a little more perseverance we shall shortly manage to reverse this practice.

"Your reiterated reasons to the whole of your pupils for studying the English grammar always in conjunction with the Hindoostanee induced me to do so with the greatest advantage in both pursuits; and I already am sensible of much benefit from this simple expedient which you should continue to enforce, as I can also recommend it from positive experience. Besides the gentlemen, I had two ladies under my tuition; and although, from various impediments, their proficiency was not very extensive, yet so far, it was on such solid grounds, that time alone is wanting to render them also no discredit to your system of facility and utility combined.

"I understand that, at Madras, no Cadet has any thing to expect, if not conversant with the Hindoostanee, which may almost be termed now the only legitimate key to Indian promotion, being, at that Presidency, even the universal military dialect, and the common medium of communication with servants, &c., in the interior provinces, including the whole of the Hyderabad territories."

VI. "To justify your partiality for us, we pursued our studies vigorously during the voyage, offering also our assistance to those of our shipmates who chose to avail themselves of it; and for this purpose, a Hindoostanee class was immediately formed. This, during the short period, was attended by five or six Cadets; but the relaxing heat of the weather quickly diminished the number to two only, and it remained constant to the termination of the voyage.

"Some months after reaching Bombay, we both passed our examinations with great credit, and immediately on this terrible ordeal being over, I set off to join my own corps, where, having learned the regimental duties sufficiently, within the half year, I was appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master, though only the youngest Lieutenant of the regiment. Though my inclination led me to prosecute Persian in preference to the Marhatta, on finding the latter more essential, I have begun it; and after encountering some obstacles, proficiency will enable me, before long, to pass as a linguist in that provincial tongue also: ultimately, however, I shall resume the Persian which, and every useful dialect in Hindoostan, can readily be acquired through the medium of its popular language alone. Though I have reason to believe my fellow-student as zealous in his oriental pursuits as I am, and intend to be, he must speak for himself in his own letter which has either been already dispatched, or will soon be sent to you, as a proof that his gratitude and esteem keep pace with my own; rest assured we shall ever be glad to hear from you, and that your oriental Lectures will at last meet with that countenance from Honourable Masters and the British Public, which they so richly deserve. Your January Report for 1822 was kindly forwarded by Uncle, and the great increase of your students of late has afforded us both the highest pleasure. I preserve a regular correspondence with several of our class-fellows, now in all parts of India; and their united testimony, from actual trial, is constantly in favour of the Hindoostanee, as the predominant peninsular tongue."

VII. "One of the most beneficial circumstances attending my debut as a Merchant and Agent here, has been a tolerable knowledge of the Hindoostanee, for which I am solely indebted to your grammatical examples, and constant precepts for every student to make the most of his passage to India, by learning the one, and following the other, during the whole voyage.

"I actually had the pleasure to find, on reaching Calcutta, that I could understand the Moosulman portion of the natives, and generally understood, even by the Hindoos, though I had some more difficulty in comprehending them in particular; but my residence in India of seven months has made me almost an adept at colloquial intercourse with the inhabitants at large. A number of your medical pupils used to laugh at my courtly style of Hindoostanee, on board ship; but they were afterwards fain to give me the honour of interpreting for some of them, when unable to use their own tongues intelligibly at the Presidency, which turned the joke completely in my favour. Your welcome epistle has just reached me, and I cordially hail the increasing success of your labours:—long may the Institution prove as a public benefit, whence I was enabled to converse with the natives the very day I reached the Indian shore; no trifling advantage, it would have required at least one year's residence to have been able to speak to them, even in a barbarous jargon, whereas I commenced *in situ* with the idiom of a gentleman.

"The inscription of one of your publications to me, along with a few of your most eminent scholars, is an honour, which, although hardly merit it, I cannot help feeling with the highest pleasure; because, were there no other motives to stimulate my future career, alone must induce me to proceed in the cultivation of the most beneficial part of oriental literature.

"I have begun the Bungalow, and am able already to read it when written legibly; being more commonly here used by the country people than the Hindoostanee, it is my intention to learn it well, though, for all ordinary purposes, the last is quite sufficient; and we to advise a mercantile adventurer to Bengal, how to act, my counsel would be simply this,—Learn at least the Hindoostanee in England, and if you can add the Bungalow to it, so much the better; if not, I can from experience affirm, that an adept in the former will acquire the latter on the spot, in the space of four or five months.—Had my silk concerns not obliged me to deal with the lowest classes in the province, I certainly would not have troubled myself with its limited dialect."

VIII. "I am daily receiving additional proofs of your superior mode of instruction, and having hired a Moonshee, may safely add, more real knowledge of useful Orientalism is to be acquired from your Lectures in one month, than can be learned during years from native teachers here, all of whom, nevertheless, do you the justice to say, that the students from your Institution speak the Hindoostanee with a degree of taste, purity, and correct pronunciation, which none from the other Seminaries ever possess, without having also attended your class, previous to their departure from India. The people in the South of India, who speak the Hindoostanee, all comprehend quite well, though the idiom differs somewhat from the sterling language you taught me, and in which I cannot yet pretend to proficiency. Every officer here is under the absolute necessity of knowing something of this paramount tongue, and the Staff of a battalion are generally better linguists than I could have previously imagined; and for medical men it is equally indispensable, as they seldom discharge their duties safely, unless qualified by the due command of their patients' vernacular idiom of the Hindoostanee. I never have any influence with the School Book Society lately established here, it will be my pride and pleasure to introduce among them excellent philological principles, which ought to be universally diffused for the common benefit of mankind.

"Many of your students fall in my way at the different stations in this Presidency, and they all desire to convey, through me, a high sense they will always entertain of obligations to you, as their early guide to the eastern languages, in which Messrs. ——— of the Civil Service, have long since been pre-eminent scholars, but still cherish a grateful recollection of your having successfully laid the foundation for all their subsequent attainments in local literature."

IX. "I employ all my time with the study of the languages at present, which I not only like, from the hope it may cause me to get into good situations, but from the pleasure of the study itself, and an assurance that it may prove, in many respects, most useful. I have the greatest advantage from having been with Dr. G., and would strongly recommend John's going there, every idle day he has,—if every two or three weeks he may spend at London, during the Addiscombe holidays."

X. "I had intended, before my departure from England, to have called at your house, to thank you for your kind attentions to your Lecture Room; but I was so much hurried at the time, that it was then out of my power. Permit me now, by means of letter, to return you my thanks for the kind attention and instruction I received from you, which in a great measure have been the means of my passing my examination in this country, in a much shorter time than I could otherwise have done."

XI. "Having had a very pleasant cabin to myself, this enabled me to pay almost unremitting attention to the study of Hindoostanee, in which I flatter myself I am now a tolerably expert scholar. It is very useful on this coast, being spoken by almost all the middle higher classes of people, and even by many of the lower; but, except in the mouths of actual Moosulmans, or well-educated Hindoos, it is a horrible dialect, bidding defiance to all rules, and to all grammar. Still I should have been entirely at a loss how to get on at all, had I been indebted to your kind instructions for regaining, not only what I had lost, but a very great deal more than I ever knew. It is, I doubt, the most useful general language in the Madras territories, and no one who understands it well, can ever be at a loss in the due conduct of public business."

XII. "I am happy to inform you that ——— has passed his examination, so as to qualify him for the first Interpretership in his regiment, to which he says he is entitled: ——— and ——— both passed on the same day. Surely this is very creditable to young lads, and must be satisfactory to their friends; to me it is the greatest comfort, and I feel that I should be wanting in every thing, did I not attribute the success of my son entirely to your kind exertions to bring him forward, and to teach him the value of the languages."

"He writes thus:—I do not know of any one who will be more glad to learn of my passing, than my kind friend Dr. G.; to whom I am indebted for it; for although I have had two Moonshees, still the principal thing was effected prior to commencing under the teachers; and after all, my time with them was short, but very expensive, both as to a monthly payment, as well as a complete passing, which is 100 rupees. I am now qualified, and stand first for any vacancy that may arise in the corps, being the only one in the regiment who has stood an examination."

Edward Paget: it will speak volumes, as to the absolute necessity of young men coming out, studying *that indispensable language, with their heart.*"

"Head Quarters, Calcutta, February 17, 1823.

XV. "His Excellency the Commander in Chief, considering it of primary importance and advantage to the service, that the situation of Interpreter and Quarter Master to native Corps of the line, should be held by Officers fully competent to the performance of the duties; also with a view of encouraging a more general study of the native Language, is pleased to enact the following Rules, for the attainment of these desirable objects:—

"Officers applying, under the sanction and approbation of the Commanding Officers of their Corps, for the situation of Interpreter, will be required to pass an examination in the Hindoostanee Language, before a Committee of competent Officers, to be assembled, by order of the Commander in Chief, at the Head-Quarter Station of the Division.

"The Committee will forward to the Adjutant General of the army, a detailed report of the examination, with a Certificate specifying the nature of the Officer's proficiency; and will state their opinion of his competency to conduct the duties of an Interpreter to a General Court Martial.

"The favourable Certificate and opinion of the Committee will be sufficient authority, in the first instance, to render an Officer eligible to hold the situation; but before he can be finally confirmed in it, he will be required to undergo, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, a further examination, by the Public Examiners of the College of Fort William, and to obtain from them a favourable Certificate and opinion of his qualifications: and for this purpose he will (on the occasion of his arrival within the limits of the Presidency Division, either in the course of relief, or otherwise,) be directed to repair to the Presidency.

"But Officers within the limits of the Presidency Division, at the time of their application for the situation of Interpreter, will not be required to pass any preliminary examination.

"The foregoing Rules will be applicable to all Officers recommended to officiate as Interpreters; and Officers now actually holding situation of Interpreters, will be required to pass the examination above prescribed, *twelve months* after the promulgation of this Order to their Corps.

"The Governor General in Council having been pleased, at the recommendation of the Commander in Chief, and on the ground stated in the foregoing Government Order, to grant the *Allowance for a Horse* to the Interpreters and Quarter Masters of Corps in all stations, it is accordingly to be understood, that *this Class of Officers* are to be exempted from Battalion Duties generally, and to serve as mounted Officers, except in cases of emergency."

XVI. "The day your letter arrived, proved a fortunate one to me, having, two hours previous, passed an examination in the Hindoostanee language, qualifying me for the situation of Interpreter. You will scarcely believe me, when I tell you, for the last two months, I studied fourteen hours daily; and what is most fortunate of all, is, that the first vacancy, as Quarter Master and Interpreter, must fall to my lot. No other Officer in my Regiment having passed an examination, which will increase my pay 150 rupees per month. Please God! this time, I shall pass in another language, called the Mahratta, and then my labours will be completed. Do not accuse me of filling a sheet of foolscap with this news, for, by Heavens! I am half mad with joy, & being a good introduction, both in the civil and military department.

"I wrote Dr. G. on the subject; no doubt he will be pleased with the success of his pupils, by the spring Fleet, in this Presidency."

XVII. "The kindness and attention I invariably met with from you, while studying Hindoostanee in London, together with the friendly manner you desire, in your letter, to be remembered to all your pupils, have induced me, an old and sincerely attached one, to write a few lines by way of informing you that I am still in the land of the living. I arrived in Madras on the 4th of May, 1822, and was soon after ordered to join the — Battalion, — Regiment, at this station. My route lying in an opposite direction to that of the other Cadets, I was obliged to proceed to my destination *solus*. Had any of those pseudo wise men of the East, who affect to laugh at the advantages to be derived from Lectures, accompanied me on my march, they would have been satisfactorily convinced (if they had the candour to acknowledge it) of the *SOLUTE NECESSITY* of attaining some previous knowledge of the Hindoostanee. By being able to state my wants to the Kotwals of the various villages through which we passed, I was enabled to travel with a degree of comfort and expedition, unknown to any *Griffin* similarly situated, when ignorant of this universal and most useful tongue. I need not say how delighted I was to find a pupil of yours among my brother Officers, particularly one who has done so much credit to your instructions, uniting in every way the gentleman and the scholar.

"I think the letter, of which you justly complain, must be a forgery; and in wishing it so, every true friend of the Madras army must agree; as it is one whose members have ever been equally conspicuous, both for their social and military excellencies. Your reportations your system having been abused by certain Professors;—envy, envy, my dear Sir, is the hidden cause of these unmanly attacks. To see anonymous scribblers I would recommend a perusal of the Spectator's character of defamatory pamphleteers—they would find their own too well defined in the following words:—'Every honest man sets as high a value upon a good name, as upon life itself; and I cannot think, that those who privily assault the one, would destroy the other, might they do it with the same security and impunity.' Though I made no great figure in England as a profound Orientalist, yet I am not so very deficient, that I cannot judge between the system pursued by other instructors, and at your Lectures; but even granting that I am unworthy of hazarding an opinion, to use an applicable, though vulgar saying—'the proof of the pudding, is the eating it.' How does it happen that all those who obtain any thing like practical proficiency, are very nearly, if not entirely, your pupils?

"My father, I suppose, will be desirous of my brother's attending your Lectures; if the youth does, I think he will be contented, by this hasty communication, of their very great utility."

The preceding extracted vouchers of various letters to myself and to the relatives of my pupils in England, from India, are so far as on record *pro bono publico*, in this Report to your Honourable Court; which will not, I trust, take offence at a faithful servant's revealing exertions, in defiance of all obstacles, on behalf of British India, whose heart, at least, is felt to be sound, whatever may be thought, incompetent judges, of his head. When such numbers of your functionaries must now be competent Orientalists *ex officio*, all over India, additional expence need be incurred by the periodical and efficient examinations of every individual, upon joining the army in the engineer, artillery, cavalry, infantry, and medical departments of that service. Fair trials of comparative skill in the popular tongue, when duly promulgated in General Orders, would soon excite universal emulation to excellence, among the whole body of Assistant Surgeons and Cadets, in each branch of the army; to all of whom a practical facility in Hindoostanee, locally speaking, is not less essential than any other professional accomplishment, for the adequate discharge of their several duties in British India.

I have the honour to remain,

HONOURABLE SIRS!

No. 11, CLARGES STREET,

June 30, 1823.

Your devoted, humble Servant,

JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company.

HONOURABLE SIRS!

Until a month or two ago, when a considerable number of British Indian appointments commenced their auspicious career, the whole of the obstacles stated in my preceding Reports, were in full force against a very rapid proficiency among the Students who attend me, for rudimental orientalisms of the most useful kind, to all persons whose views are directed towards the Honourable Company's valuable and boundless possessions in Asia; especially on their *début* in that pre-eminent service, or in any other public and private capacity.

Lately the existing stimulus to active exertions has been productive of visible effects in the comparatively accelerated progress of individual and general proficiency, which I hail with corresponding satisfaction, as the prelude to those substantial fruits that ceaseless labour must always produce in every walk of laudable pursuits; and these will assuredly continue to be reaped in both hemispheres, long after every other monument of my works shall have crumbled with myself into their original dust.

In the civil, medical, military, and miscellaneous divisions of the oriental Students with me, there is at present a cheering advancement; which would always be the case, were the fostering hands of power in high places generously directed to support such indications by practical means, well calculated to secure, on permanent grounds, so desirable a result. I ventured, with becoming deference, to recapitulate in former communications some of those expedients, in the hope that the day would yet arrive, when regular trials of merit, with open doors for all interested in the issue, might be put in practice periodically, as the wisdom of the executive bodies in England and India should severally be pleased to direct. By recent orders from the local Governments abroad, it is manifest that my humble aspirations for the common weal of British India have in various instances already been fulfilled, with a discriminative liberality in what regards the popular language of the East, which reflects on them the greatest honour, as a memorable index to early diligence, and at the same time a beacon against the precocious apathy and mental retrogression of any juvenile functionary in the relaxing climate of Hindoostan.

Among a variety of regulations to this effect, within the last few years, I shall here subjoin another, in addition to those of my June Report, that nothing may be withheld by me, which can help to fan the growing flame of colloquial emulation in each corps of the Service, and in all the living dialects connected with military operations throughout the Peninsula.

Fort William, February 14, 1823.

The Commander-in-Chief, deeming it expedient that Interpreters and Quarter Masters should be exempt from Battalion duties, except in cases of emergency, and with a view to the more general encouragement of the study of the native languages, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the allowance of a horse, heretofore confined to corps marching or in the field, to all Officers holding the appointment of Interpreter and Quarter Master to Cavalry and Infantry Corps of the Line, from the 1st proximo, as mounted Officers in every situation.

Cavalry nominations are generally deemed next in estimation, if not superior, to the Engineers and Artillery; but, like many other good things in the gift of injudicious patronage, those most honourable Commissions are often granted merely as boons, better fitted for the different candidates, than these are, by requisite endowments, capable of filling them efficiently, in the double capacities of Gentlemen and equestrian Officers. What the Roman equites were relatively in days of yore to the Infantry, the native troopers of Hindoostan are now almost in a similar predicament with the ordinary foot soldiers of the Indian armies; being, in fact, nearly all Moosulmans of respectable families, speaking the camp idiom in such perfection, that their very grooms commonly acquire it from those congenial masters, in every troop, with no small share of grammatical propriety.

When a Cornet first enters a high-bred and lofty-minded squadron of this nature, with a low, vulgar Hindoostanee tongue, infinitely worse, comparatively speaking, than the English jargon current in St. Giles's, or a congregation of Cockney Jews, what ideas must the native Officers and private men under his command immediately form of his parentage or education, and consequent ability to play the part of a dignified Commander hereafter, in certain dashing cases of emergency, to which Cavalry are much more exposed than Battalions of Infantry, frequently composed, at some of the Presidencies, from the very dregs of Indian society, and despised accordingly by the proud (*toork swaroe*) cavaliers of each establishment.

They individually will not stoop to the drudgery of cleaning their own horses, and are actually allowed a (*sa-ees*) groom for that express purpose, who, as before hinted, can at least use the military tongue correctly, and will, naturally enough, as a body of warlike jockeys, laugh in their sleeves at an English superior, quite unable to converse with them half so well as the poor creature (*g,husi,yara*), who, from sheer ignorance, is miscalled by jargonists subalterns a *grasscut*, because he performs this operation, in common perhaps with a few other menial offices, for both trooper and groom.

Ignorance of local languages alone, whatever a Cornet's other tactical acquisitions may be, must at once degrade him in the opinion of the very persons who might otherwise be induced to consider him like themselves, a man of some rank and family at home, with military qualifications of every kind, for securing respectful submission from the whole of the native subordinates under his command; a sentiment of European superiority which, if once lost, may never be regained; and in Hindoostan, as our individual and national character is the only strong hold of salvation there, no reasonable measures here should be henceforth overlooked, for rendering it impregnable to the occasional shocks of overwhelming misfortunes, during calamitous and critical times.

An overweening spirit of dictation has no hand in these submissive remarks, which are chiefly inspired by a fond desire to benefit my country and Honourable Masters in all possible ways; having been long convinced that the man who, by seasonable suggestions, can prevent evil, is a more valuable member of society than he who barely remedies the mischief after it has really occurred: permit me, therefore, most earnestly to point out your Cavalry Cadets as the first objects of rigid examination in public, previous to the receipt of their Commission, not only in respect to the popular speech of India, but in regard to such other accomplishments as your Honourable Court shall consider indispensable for that highly important branch of the Company's Asiatic army.

This step can hardly be viewed as the smallest innovation on the ordinary economy of your military affairs; for while it actually exists, though imperfectly, in two other departments, something similar at least might be established, to prevent the Native Cavalry from being in future officered by persons unqualified to execute, with becoming dignity and skill, so momentous a trust in the active right hand of every belligerent detachment, as even a Cornet may at times be called on to perform, and probably not long after his arrival in the East.

Though this mode of reasoning applies *a fortiori* to the Cavalry, no intelligent man can deny the propriety of its extension to the Infantry likewise; because there also the native Officers, including a great many privates, have probably seen better days, and are moreover the descendants of people formerly in good circumstances, whose style of speech, and moral conduct, whether Moosulmans or Hindoos, are still preserved, these in truth now being their only inheritance, which confers on them a feeling of honour rather incompatible with that obedience nevertheless due to an English Ensign, however plebeian his wretched Hindoostanee gibberish, ordinary conversation, and manners in their company may seem to be.

The preventive remedy obviously exists by diligent application in England, during the voyage, and for a few months after reaching any one of the Presidencies; nor would the whole period of elementary probation extend beyond one year, provided care were taken to excite and foster conspicuous merit from the first, leaving incurable depravity, idleness, or stupidity, to take their chance, if by hook or crook any such black sheep or ciphers were ever admitted within the circle of effective members of the Army, which, guarded by a proper initiatory ordeal, could rarely happen.

The numerous sacrifices of individual patronage, by the Honourable Company's executive bodies in Europe and Asia, on the altar of the common-weal of the British Empire, constitute a monumental memento of their disinterested zeal, by far more permanent and precious than any costly statues of Parian marble, or the purest gold; one striking example of which allow me, with the utmost deference, to state in this place. Orders have been promulgated that, after a certain date, no military Officer whatever shall enjoy a Staff post, until he has resided not less than two years in India; evidently with the intention of preventing hereafter raw, inexperienced youths from holding various offices, on the equivocal tenure of affinity to, and favour from, their own respective relations, who may have such sinecures or responsible places, by their exalted rank in the army, almost officially at their sole disposal.

In general, a rule so fair and honourable can hardly admit of one exception; still that one both conscience and duty stimulate me to defend on tenable grounds, already sanctioned by positive practice in the Native Battalions, and founded upon the irrefragable theory, that self-interest, of one species or other, is the *primam mobile* even of the greatest souls towards human excellence, in all the employments of life.

Unless your juvenile Servants of every class carry hence to India a *quantum sufficit* of the vulgar tongue on sound principles, with a habit of application to similar studies, few of them can afterwards become either practical linguists, or profound oriental scholars; and if ever they advance far in the paths of local literature, with false notions of Hindoostanee grammar or enunciation, they will persist as jargonists in the same career to the end of the chapter; because no man, especially if a literary character, likes to retrace even his wrong steps in search of the right road to dialogical speech, when he has unfortunately missed it from the outset of his philological journey, and has moreover encompassed his prejudices by the bulwarks of erudition.

Many of my Pupils have *bonâ fide* passed a strict examination for Hindoostanee Interpreterships within a few months after landing; several were moreover appointed to those posts; and consequently the whole of the Students in succession have been ever since daily encouraged by me to persevering efforts in Hindoostanee and Persian, which, thank God, have already been crowned with such commensurate results, that I shall stake all my credit on the heads of my ten best Scholars, when they reach their destinations annually, opposed to the same number of competitors above six years' residence there, who have acquired those accomplishments colloquially, through any other channel but myself or my immediate disciples.

The very expectation of obtaining, in six months, a lucrative object, has ever since operated powerfully at my Lectures, to command attention from youths, in a voluptuous City where the allurements to gambling, indolence, and every vice require the most efficacious counteraction, especially at an Institution whose durable continuance depends entirely upon its conspicuous utility, and the public opinion of British India, where I must ultimately stand or fall, according to my tried deserts in the consummation of an arduous task, which I have voluntarily imposed upon myself, for reasons that my own heart approves.

When a candidate for promotion and employment learns, in six months, a useful dialect or two, which others have not done in as many years, the inference is plain, that he will commonly advance, *pari passu*, in the military profession also, by calling forth intellectual energies in due season, which must ripen with his strength, and reach maturity along with the full-grown man, wherever an intrepid presence and culture of mind are in more estimation than mere physical prowess, or animal courage, both of which the bull and the cock possess equally with every rational being, whether his profession be the arts of peace or war: the cold-blooded murderer of his unsuspecting friend may be a daring gamester, but can he be a good man?

If it can be demonstrated that six months, judiciously applied, may create practical talents, on which two years and hundreds of pounds are frequently wasted, may I presume to hope, that the recent ordinance on this head may yet be so modified, as to hold out the pleasing prospect to rare juvenile merit of enjoying its own reward, the moment the existence of high desert has been established before a competent local Court, whether even one complete year has expired, or not.

There is no doubt that real tactical proficiency must depend on the years devoted to it by long residence in a country, where great local knowledge in most matters can alone be acquired, in addition to those sciences with which a Cadet starts from his native land toward the Indian shores; for there perfection in the art of war may of course be reached in process of time, as the annals of the Company's troops will amply demonstrate to every reader's satisfaction, while perusing many of their gallant exploits, whence Hindoostan hath been, during two centuries, by heroic deeds not unfairly won.

A stumbling-block of no slight importance nevertheless remains to be removed, before we can consolidate, by a conciliatory policy, the whole territories that successive conquerors have gained; and the most prominent feature of such a system will naturally be the fluent colloquial use of the subjugated nation's popular speech, particularly while, by the instrumentality of many thousands from among themselves, in the form of a mercenary force, we are enabled to preserve our superiority, through a given disproportionate number of intelligent English Officers, posted with every Corps in the Anglo-Indian armies.

Let me, without meaning the smallest offence, seriously ask, if the Officers above six years' standing in your Service, however profound orientalisks in other respects they may be, really can speak the military idiom of Hindoostan with tolerable propriety and ease, or not, when honestly contrasted with their juniors' colloquial progress, who have received gratuitous instructions from myself, for the last object alone?

The answer, on my own responsibility, is decidedly in the negative, though I am far from denying their general claims as very distinguished tacticians, or intrepid soldiers, notwithstanding they have often been obliged to fight for years against the enervating heat and other concomitant seductions of the tropics and torrid zone, in the most luxurious country under the sun, where martial exercises are nevertheless prosecuted with more adequate ardour than any sedentary pursuits commonly can be, these being seldom animated by the cheering calls to fame, glory, and fortune, which are heard solely on the field of battle, and in the camp, amidst the blood-stirring sound of the trumpet or drum, and the joyful clangour of triumphant arms.

No language in the world is more simple than the Hindoostanee in some respects, and none, on the contrary, more difficult on the score of accurate enunciation alone, which is the one thing most needful in a living tongue, current among a hundred millions of souls at least, all gradually yielding to the comparatively light yoke of the Honourable Company's sovereign power in the East, whose subordinate functionaries, if total strangers to the vernacular speech of the people at large, or incompetent colloquists, may do much harm, but too little good either to their employers or selves.

Let me again submissively conjure your Honourable Court to weigh well the innumerable benefits that could be morally and intellectually conferred upon the whole of your Servants, by judicious arrangements for unremitting study during four precious months at sea, involving neither expenditure nor difficulties of any sort, and which I would cheerfully detail *pro bono publico*, if there yet existed any hope that my disinterested advice might eventually be favoured far enough to give it for once a fair trial, under such auspices as can hardly fail to entitle the scheme to universal support.

Having been still disappointed in my wishes to render lithography peculiarly subservient to oriental chirography, and to a greater extent than such an art in its very infancy could otherwise reach, a farther allusion to this topic will be waved, until either complete success, or total failure, shall be the result of my invincible perseverance to attain the one object, without fearing, meanwhile, the other deprecated termination of my labour; for—never venture, never win, has been my ruling maxim through life, and the very accumulation of obstacles which intervene during the pursuit, will always animate me with more ardour in the chase of practical utility, wherever it comes within my ken or grasp; because he alone who thus determines, ought to hit the mark, and bear the bell at last, which I have more than once already done.

A very simple, almost self-evident, reform of oriental typography, from the occidental style of printing, for curtailing all the characteristic superfluous intricacies of the former, ranks among several pending speculations of mine in that walk of literature, which might compress every graphic department of eastern lore within the compass of a nutshell, in lieu of the many huge volumes, long deemed necessary for obtaining only a minute share of eastern accomplishments, some filled with sheer husks and chaff, that no rational stomach can easily digest.

There may be a few ancient wise owls yet in existence, who instinctively shrink from the universal diffusion of those sciences and lucrative crafts which they appear exclusively to possess; but bugbears of that grovelling genus I look down upon, as only so many palmerworms crawling on the tree of knowledge, whom an honest man would much rather condemn than imitate in their little dirty monopolizing tricks for concealing improvements from the British Indian Public at large, though under a private bushel of their own fabrication, constructed perhaps originally at the Honourable Company's sole expence.

Time is gradually developing the truth of tuitionary doctrines promulgated in my publications many years ago, which, besides having lived to confirm by my own experience in both sections of the globe under your patronage, are daily verified by the professions and performances of many individuals all over Europe and America, among whom MR. HAMILTON is not last nor least of the aspiring throng, who bravely trust to their talents alone, instead of superciliously dozing amidst academic bowers, whose darkness is often far more conspicuous than the feeble light of any physical phenomena or intellectual luminaries that may occasionally, for a short period, and from a camera obscura, glimmer within such splendid mauveoleums for extinguishing the mind of man.

Though his plan differs widely from mine in the most essential points both of theory and practice, still our joint aim is the same; namely—to impart a maximum of philological information, through a minimum of time, toil, and tax of every kind. The author of the Hamiltonian system, whatever its deserts may be, by his conduct seems a noble and manly character, boldly courting investigation, as the sole touchstone of higher pretensions than the generality of competitors in that line have yet ventured to declare, in the face too of a community so competent to decide as the British metropolitans, whom he has addressed through some well-written advertisements in most of the Journals, whence I have selected only one, and the two subjoined paragraphs.

“HAMILTONIAN SYSTEM.—A French Class of Gentlemen, beginners, which took its first Lesson on Tuesday last, will close on Tuesday. A perfect knowledge of 10,000 words, and a correct pronunciation, are guaranteed to every pupil, in one session of Ten Lessons given three times a week. Those who know something of the language, may be placed in classes suited to their degree of proficiency, without extra expence. The learned are invited to compare the certainty which this mode of teaching affords the pupil with the wretched inefficiency of scholastic systems—How long will any portion of the Public remain incredulous as to the effects of a system supported by the testimony of nearly 100 witnesses? How long will mankind continue to sacrifice their own fortune, the improvement, health, and happiness of their children during 10 years, for that degree of instruction which may be attained with delight in one or two? How long will they continue to pay men for ordering their children to learn, instead of teaching them? How long are pretended Grammar Rules, Syntax and Prosody, to be studied as important sciences, to the exclusion of all practical and useful knowledge? How long are cruel and ignorant Task Masters to be revered as Teachers? How long will society, influenced by men whose interest is to deceive, look on every attempt to expose the mischievous practices of Schools as quackery, and the accomplishment in a few months' delightful study of what they have never accomplished in years, as delusion or imposture? Hamilton is unable to answer these questions; but he entreats the most rigorous scrutiny into the truth or falsehood of his assertions. Those who accept his invitation, if they do not choose to benefit themselves, may at least co-operate in a reform more important to the interest of the human family, than the reform of the Church in the days of Henry the Eighth.”

“Scholastic slavery is an evil more fatal to the interests of the human family than the small-pox has ever been; it is more cruel in its nature, and more mischievous in its effects, than that of the Blacks, and calls louder for redress. But the father whose sleep is interrupted by the groans of a West Indian slave, is insensible to the ten years' degradation and torture of his child: while meetings are called for the emancipation of the former, MR. HAMILTON invites to his Lectures the friends of the hitherto friendless white boy.”

Mr. H. somewhere else has, with becoming firmness, added—“If I have imposed on the Public, the House of Correction should be my lot; if on myself, send me to Bedlam at once.”

Another gentleman (MR. BLACK), emulous of surpassing the whole of his industrious contemporaries on those etymological grounds, in the wide field of education, which MR. HAMILTON is reported, somewhat empirically, to despise, has been just giving a course of Lectures on the French language; and in them he roundly declares, in expressions quite consonant with my old and confirmed sentiments on this weighty theme—

“There are very few persons who have studied either the ancient or modern languages according to the system generally followed, but must be convinced of the necessity of some better method of instruction, than one which obliges youth to spend six or seven years of the most valuable period of their

ives for improvement, in gaining but a very imperfect knowledge of one or two languages; when, during the same time, they might have acquired an intimate acquaintance with the chief beauties and the most estimable works in the various languages of Europe, instead of merely a barren acquisition of terms of grammar and unconnected phrases;—indeed, it may be asserted that, instead of enlarging the mind, and teaching youth to exercise their reasoning present system imprisons the understanding, and may be entitled the *murderer of Science and Intellect*.”

brother of the above gentleman, R. HARRISON BLACK, LL.D. and author of several excellent elementary works on education, in his present prospectus of a *Latin Course of Study for young Ladies*, with equal confidence likewise asserts, that he thereby imparts to his female pupils a better grammatical and more scientific knowledge of the Latin language, in a *few months*, than is acquired by *several years'* laborious study, according to the usual modes of instruction!!

In a letter just received from Mr. H. HALL, a pupil of the celebrated COUNT DAUM, it is stated that he teaches, by his philosophical system, the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, in *three months each*. The superior knowledge of grammar, command of words, and scientific information acquired by his method, have already elicited the highest encomiums from men of rank and talents; in particular, from the late lamented LORD ERSKINE, who evinced an undeniable testimony of approbation by placing a son of his own under MR. HALL's tuition, after his Lordship had fully investigated this new plan of education. One of his present scholars has thoroughly learned the Greek grammar, has critically translated the whole four Gospels, can strictly parse and give the derivation of every word therein; besides translating the first and nearly the second book of Homer—all in twenty-six lessons, of two hours each, the first of which was devoted entirely to the Greek character. The gentleman in question is an eminent solicitor, whose evenings alone can be spared for study, and he will, if required, make affidavit of the above facts.

To the preceding grave assertions I can conscientiously add my own, to corroborate the possibility of communicating as much philological acumen in one twelve months by our improved schemes, as can well be imparted in the old beaten way during eight or ten years.

Whenever both systems are brought into fair experimental contrast with each other, the modern course will universally supplant the ancient routine, and at only an eighth part of the sacrifices to which parents, children, and teachers are still very unnecessarily exposed, merely because that venerable beldam Antiquity, whom our ancestors have adored for centuries past, continues to bewitch and retain their posterity spell-bound in her preposterous embraces to the present day.

Should you, Honourable Sirs, feel bold enough to break the first lance with the old lady, and sally forth, like twenty-four chivalrous Knights, all in a row, from an enchanted eastern castle, I shall become your devoted squire in the tournament, and engage henceforth to supply all the youth intended for your service, with a much greater portion of useful occidental and oriental lore in six months, than most of them have ever yet acquired during two years at your well-endowed establishments. Far from me be the ambition of rearing another Institution upon their ruins in this metropolis, mine being simply the immediate dissemination of the improved art of teaching so widely, that every individual candidate for Indian nominations, in future shall severally find the means of qualifying themselves, either directly under the parental roof, or at no great distance from it, with the prospect of meriting such promotion, after passing a public trial in London for that express purpose.

Lest a few fool-hardy legitimate noodles be still found to decry, as shallow quacks and unlicensed pretenders to scholastic erudition, Messrs. HAMILTON, BLACK, HALL, and other such men, who dare preach the true gospel of literature in these lugubrious days of retrogressive common-sense learning; in self-defence, on the liberal side of the question, nobody inspired with a rational soul, can object to my calling on the godlike MILTON's assistance in this controversy.

In his admirable Treatise on Education, this heaven-born genius remarks, amidst a number of judicious animadversions, two centuries ago, that a vain linguist, with all the strange tongues of Babel on his back, without a due portion of beneficial acquirements, “were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man, as any yeoman or tradesman, competently wise in his mother dialect only. Hence appear the many mistakes which have made learning generally so unpleasant and unsuccessful; first, we do amiss to spend *seven or eight years* merely in scraping together so much miserable Latin and Greek as might be learned otherwise easily and delightfully in *one year*. Our time is lost partly in too oft idle vacancies given both to Schools and Universities,—partly in forcing the empty wits of children to compose themes, verses, and orations, which are the acts of ripest judgment, and the final work of a head filled, by long reading and observation, with elegant maxims and copious invention.

“The usual method of teaching arts I deem to be an old error of Universities, not yet well recovered from the scholastic grossness of barbarous ages, that instead of beginning with arts most easy, they present their young unmatriculated novices, at first coming, with the most intellectual abstractions of logic and metaphysics.

“These are the errors, and these are the fruits, of mispending our prime youth at the Schools and Universities as we do, either in learning mere words, or such things chiefly as were better unlearned.”

Were the sublime bard at present alive, he would certainly contemplate the humble literary charge which has been committed to my care by your Honourable Court, with peculiar complacency, had it no other charm in his mental eye, but the singular fact of Christmas and Good Friday being the only holidays (the Sabbaths excepted,) from the first day of each year to the last, we observe; with which even we could beneficially dispense in Scotland, without offending either Kirk or State, where the substantial fruits of moral piety are always preferred to formal feasts, or sanctimonious grimaces. Thrice a week my Lectures continue from ten till three on the Hindoostanee and Persian; the alternate days are allotted to my best Pupils in rotation, before they embark for India; and each has thus the opportunity of supplying my place in the chair, to the utmost of his abilities, as an instructive performer among his fellow-students, all more or less engaged by classes socially in their several turns, with astonishing mutual improvement and colloquial proficiency, which last, in my sight, is the *one thing* most needful, *ab origine*, to every stranger in a foreign land; let walking lexicons and adepts in dead tongues, though finely gilt, and richly bound with calf-skin covers, preach or pray what they please to the contrary.

However snail-paced may have been the collegiate advancement of literary instruction, since MILTON delivered his deliberate strictures on the vitious modes followed at those venerable dormitories for pedantic bookworms in his days, a similar procrastination in private academies can no longer be tolerated against the encroaching conviction of the whole human race, not yet brutalized by absolute power, either in the old or new world, whatever the omnipotent Alexander, the great Goth from the North, at the head of the hollow alliance, may be able to effect, by insidiously strangling the rising faculties of intellect, not only among his own despicable slaves, but among all the free States on the surface of the earth, where he and the entire pack of Ferdinand's royal bloodhounds wish to domineer over free men, after having, by fostering general ignorance, degraded them to the lowly rank of brute beasts; from which abject state of vassalage, may Heaven defend old and new England for ever, as the guardian angels of liberty, the common birthright of both!

This very season nearly 400 Cadets are departing for British India, the great majority of whom have probably never heard of me or my Institution, because my purse cannot keep pace with advertisement disbursements, and the Press is of course shut against my Reports, either from the fear of giving your Honourable Court that offence which has ever been farthest from my thoughts, or that the affairs of the East are quite unworthy of national regard on the grand scale which I have assigned them. It is moreover possible that truth, however wholesome, might be prosecuted, by the Bridge Street Gang, headed by two incarnate devils on one stick, as a libel on the Sovereigns of Hindoostan, who are most deeply interested in hearing its warning voice, especially when vitally connected with the general prosperity and permanent duration of the British Indian Empire, which may yet become a blessing to all parties concerned, and a curse to their foes alone.

But to return to the Cadets of 1823-4: some hundreds of them neither know nor care about the languages of the very men whom they are soon perhaps to lead to battle, or to manage adroitly during a protracted period of profound peace; occasionally at an immense distance with their Companies from all other European sources of local intelligence or counsel, except what their own unfurnished heads may accidentally contain, when put in requisition by sudden emergencies, potent enough to confound the best-organized brains.

About the middle of the Term, while all my scholars, with few exceptions, were listless and disheartened by despair, a small circle of them acquired the diabolical habit of gambling, from which they were completely scared by my earnest admonitions, enforced greatly through the recent catastrophe among the frequenters of hazard tables, and by my assuring them that the Company would as soon think of turning a Smithfield mad bull loose into a crockery warehouse, or a powder monkey, with a lighted match in his paw, into a magazine, as they would of nominating any notorious gamester to certain splendid appointments under their subordinate Governments, where large sums of money are received and disbursed.

Nobody can well imagine the opposition really existing against my system of oriental instruction, from general ignorance, classical arrogance, and private malignity, all in secret or avowed hostility with every man who acts as I do independently, on the world's great stage, in any one of its prominent parts.

Two years have elapsed since a lady jargonist, who was a passenger on the same ship with several expert scholars of mine, tried every expedient to jargonize them during the passage; but though then all in vain, as may be discovered in my Eighth Report, the syren is nevertheless playing her old pranks again.

An irreparable calamity has forced this good soul, sooner than expected, back to her native shore; yet *mirabile dictu* her tongue is said to wag as nimbly as before in defence of the low *lingua franca*, vulgarly called Moors, which this officious female continues to extol to the skies, wherever she goes, even though surrounded by a group of youths, in those very academies which prepare them for their subsequent oriental destinations and pursuits.

Did I suffer alone from this and such delusive misrepresentations, submissive taciturnity, especially when contrasted with a weak and empty vessel, would prove most becoming in me; but the cause of your juvenile functionaries and useful truth being at stake, I shall therefore whisper a few words in the ear of this clattering belle, after first trying to charm her talkative clapper into silence by the Latin adage—*magna est veritas, et prevalebit*.

My fair anonymous detractor and I are hitherto quite unknown personally to each other : still the hand of friendship is here extended, and if she will meet me any day at my Public Lecture Room, or in the Dépôt for the Company's native seamen, provided we can gain admission there, it is probable we shall part perfectly reconciled on the score of the Hindoostanee language taught by me, when judiciously weighed in the scales of candour and conviction, along with its barbarous slang, acquired only from illiterate link-boys, cooks, scullions, chairmen, and sweepers, which no native above the lowest class would condescend to use, except in sheer derision or scorn ; and yet this is the very medley adopted by the bulk of the Company's servants above six years standing in India, and by all who are ignorant of my system.

Whenever a regular mode of speech becomes most prevalent any where, experience demonstrates that, if spoken with idiomatical propriety, it easily is comprehended by the mass of people who reside in a given province ; though the *partial dialect* there must often puzzle the politer metropolitan, unless he be supplied with my universal spell for unravelling every difficulty on these emergencies, in whatever province or district he may casually dwell.

Through one course of the Term it gave me particular gratification to communicate the Hindoostanee to the Chief Justice of Bengal, SIR CHRISTOPHER FULLER, and his promising son, whose name appears in the appropriate list (page 6) among others who have attended me above six months, without gaining more proficiency in that period than he actually did in as many weeks, by talents assiduously directed to the chief objects in view ; the correct enunciation and grammatical principles of the Hindee tongue, which most youths may fully accomplish in that time, when put on the high road at once to dialogical exertions, combining thereby the most essential rules with the habit of speaking on familiar and interesting topics, connected with the British Indians' earliest transactions in that attractive clime.

When the heads of both the Gospel and Law, at the supreme Government of Hindoostan, have spared neither pains nor expence to become masters of the language predominant through the Peninsula, before reaching the seat of their dignified offices, they may safely be hailed as shining lights, in different spheres, to the whole community ; and as LORD AMHERST was reported to have commenced his oriental lucubrations also, during the outward voyage, the Honourable Company will soon have the good fortune to possess a perfect constellation of local knowledge, on the very pinnacles of their sovereignty in Asia, for enforcing in this conciliatory manner certain useful precepts, by the highest examples of colloquial practice, in the Church, State, and every Court of Justice within our growing empire in that quarter of the world.

To secure the most efficient aid on board ship for the prosecution of the Hindoostanee, Persian, and Bungalowee dialects by himself and son, SIR CHRISTOPHER FULLER warmly forwarded the desire of MR. MOORHOUSE, to proceed on the same vessel with them, and obtained compliance from your Honourable Court with my distinguished pupil's earnest request ; an indulgence from which I flatter myself much advantage will yet be reaped, not only by those more immediately concerned, but by many others who may still be engaged in the Company's incomparable service, wherein sterling worth will sooner or later meet with some superior mind to take its owner kindly by the hand, in a region too where the aristocracy of talent in self-defence must not cease to exist.

MR. FULLER was lucky enough to procure a copy of my Polyglot Fables, long since out of print, which will qualify him and his benevolent father, under the guidance of their youthful instructor, to mature a stock of rudimental elements in Hindoostanee, Persian, Bungalowee, Hinduwhee, Sanskrit, and Arabic, by boldly dashing at the whole versions of each story in succession, glancing of course progressively over their more appropriate grammars, which fortunately were all procurable in the ship, whence I expect to hear the very best accounts in regular course.

Three legal characters, of the first rank, having within the two past seasons embarked for India, with the previous acquirement of the vernacular speech of the country, it was highly probable that, without any exception afterwards, this qualification would be attained by every Judge destined to preside on the bench of each Presidency ; and for effecting this laudable purpose, I recently heard of one Justice on the wing, having first consulted another, who had actually returned home, after holding this lucrative appointment during several years, on the necessity or utility of learning any oriental tongue. The advice communicated was literally this—"Not being able, my friend, to acquire the whole, let them all alone ; for none, in my opinion, deserves a preference over the rest, if we even knew which was the very best." This *dictum* may be sound doctrine in law, but in reason it is the very reverse, except where the sage counsellor's self, having never attached so strange a lingual cue to his own wig in the East, like the tailless fox, might detest the very idea of such a becoming bob being fitted with no trouble to a brother lawyer's head in the West.

Whatever was the real state of the case between these two legitimate dignitaries, is best known to themselves ; but my reasonable offer of voluntary instruction, by a common respectable friend, who duly appreciated my services in this way, was treated with neglect, if not contempt ; now to obviate a similar return for proffered assistance in future, pray indulge me with your leave to state hypothetically, *exempli gratia*, what follows.

Were a German, French, or Russian Judge, in process of time, by some wonderful revolution in sublunary affairs, deputed from the Continent by the Holy Alliance, to act the part of an able Magistrate in these Islands, could he justly refuse to add the English language alone to his other technical qualifications, on the absurd, untenable plea that the Scottish, Welch, Irish, Norse, Gaelic, and Manks, with a multitude of provincial dialects, were all more or less current in the United Kingdom ? I say the pretence would be altogether preposterous, because the mere command of the paramount speech must prove the patent key to every one of its concurrent idioms and tongues, which might thus be severally acquired in rotation, should they ever become indispensable requisites at any local bench or bar in the British Isles ; and Hindoostanee being as much the general spoken language of India, as English is promiscuously used among the admirers of pudding, cakes, leeks, and potatoes, the inference is so plain, that he who runs, may perceive the solid grounds whereon my argument here depends, for the discomfiture, I trust, of all unreasonable opponents, and the coincidence of every rational friend or partisan.

An extract from O'REILLY'S valuable Irish Dictionary, published in 1821, will not be found at all impertinent, with regard to the point in question, and may tend to attract that notice which is every where due to the languages of those nations who must succumb for ages to an alien yoke, and who ought to be treated with the conciliating tenderness which even a stepmother owes to the orphan family that happens, by the demise of their natural parents, to depend entirely on her affection alone for much of their future welfare on this side of the grave. Mr. O. feelingly remarks as follows :—

"Independently of the claims which the Irish language has upon the general scholar for consideration, and upon the descendants of the aborigines for protection, it merits the attention of the divine, the lawyer, the physician, and of all those who have to converse with the people whose living and only language it is.

"It is the only medium through which instruction can be conveyed to at least four-fifths of the people of Ireland. The divine, therefore, who neglects this language, should consider how far he is competent to discharge the duty he owes to those souls committed to his care. The great utility of this language to the lawyer is proved frequently in the year. In every county, at every sessions, trials occur in which prisoners or witnesses can be heard only through the medium of an interpreter, probably but ill qualified for such an office, and who, by the mistake of a single word in the evidence, may cause the acquittal of a murderer, or the murder of an innocent man. The consideration of a possibility of such an occurrence has caused SIR W. C. SMITH, BART., one of the Barons of the Exchequer, to study the Irish language, in which he has made great progress, and set a praiseworthy example to other gentlemen of the Bar. To the physician several cases must have occurred, where his scientific skill was baffled by his ignorance of the language, in which only his patient could clearly point out the nature of his complaint. And every person who has dealings in the country of any sort, has daily proofs of the inconvenience arising from a want of the language of the people with whom he has to converse.

"It was not the work of a few individuals, of one nation, or one century, that established the grammar rules of the Greek and Latin languages upon a permanent basis ; it has been the work of ages, and to which the learned of various nations have contributed. If such was the case with dead languages, perfection is not to be expected from a few essays on the Irish, which is a living language, and therefore subject to mutation."

Admitting the whole of the indefatigable author's reasoning to be well founded, as applicable to six millions of a subjugated, oppressed people, with how much greater force must not a similar appeal in behalf of one hundred millions be made to your Honourable Court, as almost the paramount lords over their laws, liberties, lives, and properties, which, without exception, are often completely at the mercy of every local government, whose subordinate functionaries may not always prove expert vernacular linguists, any more than the English are in Ireland.

Here is ample food for deep reflection ; but, alas ! such superabundance of mental viands has not all the attractions of a well-garnished turtle entertainment, and will be loathed accordingly as a nauseous dish by Epicurean palates, who can ruminate placidly enough over a prolix recipe from DR. KITCHENER on the culinary art, however disgusted they may rise from this seasonable mess of my cooking, for the general benefit of every man, woman, and child, who may be now or hereafter connected with the rise, permanency, or fall of our anomalous empire in Asia.

Age, in spite of prudence, will be garrulous, and is too prone to tell a long story, should it even be consigned to the passing breeze ; but as my intentions are evidently salutary, you are too generous to find fault with an old servant, who, nearly unaided, did bring, and is fast conducting, a living tongue, by one bold stroke at starting, to that *ne plus ultra*, which all his foes are at liberty to refute if they can, and by whatever manœuvres they please.

In good truth, Honourable Sirs, this and former Reports will furnish the materials for the only legacy I am able to bequeath at my decease, to those Masters whose salt I have eaten for many years, and who I am convinced will never have just cause to deem me a *numuk karam*, or ingrate ; a character more abhorrent to my heart than tyranny in its most odious shape, the bare idea of which impels me to toil early and late, that I may deserve your countenance, though the ordinary means are still wanting to secure it by that proprietary influence, one particle of which, or any other, I do not possess, thanks, nevertheless, to my own personal exertions ; for the ethereal spark through which my body lives, was never so buoyant with expectation, as at present, since its birth.

Civil Servants, and Candidates connected with the Haileybury College.

1 ⊕ WILKINSON.	3 D CAMPBELL.	5 ! TALBOT.	7 ? BURTON.
2 ⊕ HARRINGTON.	4 ! LAW.	6 *! LOUGHMAN.	8 ? RAVENSCROFT.
9 ; TAYLOR.			

No. 1, by attending four terms in succession, during one course of each, amounting in all to four months, has gone as far in Hindoostanee and Persian as the nature of my short periodical Lectures can well embrace, which alone will place him at Bombay on an excellent footing, compared with most of his senior fellow-Civilians who have been several years there. From first to last, his behaviour has been truly exemplary; and on taking leave of me lately, he promised faithfully to disseminate both tongues to all his shipmates or countrymen who might ever stand in need of this aid by sea or land, of which, before his name, *ecce signum*.

No. 2 has been unremitting in his own improvement since last Report; and his advancement has been rapid indeed, by the liberal help given to numbers of his junior contemporaries, of which they have severally expressed the most grateful acknowledgments in their recent letters to me, as their literary confessor, to whom they all render a faithful account periodically of their different acquirements: like No. 1, the symbol befits him well.

No. 3 brought a tolerable quantum of Persian, but hardly any Hindoostanee, and a very defective pronunciation, to my class from College, where he has just returned with his stock of practical knowledge in each visibly increased, by a few weeks' attendance on me, to whom, as a well-behaved gentleman and assiduous student, he appeared to act the whole time, during which having waxed so much, I need not fear his future wane.

No. 4 so greatly altered for the better, that I cannot help indulging rather sanguine hopes of ulterior progress, since he now seems to relish *useful* orientalisms as the most appropriate *vade mecum* for India; a star on his breast might, nevertheless, seem premature.

No. 5 came from College after two years' study, with neither Persian nor Hindoostanee enough to call for bread or water *intelligibly* to any native servant, and with an evident disgust to those indispensable qualifications. One month's instructions, nevertheless, from me, not only reconciled him to the requisite labour, but cheered him a good length on his new career of application, by learning something essential every day. If his performances, when the voyage is over, have only kept pace with his assurances at parting, *nil desperandum*, as one of my more proficient pupils sailed in the same ship to Bombay.

No. 6, a youth of great promise, and the most engaging disposition, who will play his part well through every scene of life, unless my presentiments in this instance prove more fallible than usual. The star therefore assigned him, may lead to the goal of perfection ultimately; while the garter! of admiration will, meantime, hint at unutterable things, should he ever belie my predictions, as some pupils have done, and set to rise no more.

No. 7. A delicate frame, animated with a spirit as restless as quicksilver, is not the most favourable symptom of this youth's standing so high hereafter as his natural talents and playful vivacity might otherwise indicate, were they duly regulated by a skilful hand at home. I will not, however, prematurely despair, if he should venture back to a Lecture Room, where idleness is never encouraged; but shall rest satisfied with a simple quere at his name.

No. 8, more able and willing than formerly: let us therefore presume, under a note of interrogation, that he will advance of course previous to debarkation in the East; students with ? have come and gone in such a questionable shape, that I am forced thus to speak to them.

No. 9. Hope told a flattering tale on this gentleman's *début*; yet the *dénouement* did not confirm it, more from lack of assiduity than parts; the reversed ! may therefore prove only *pro tempore*.

Assistant Surgeons.

1 D WILSON, JASPER.	8 ! MENZIES.	15 ! TAYLOR.	22 ! CUMMING.	29 SPENCER.
2 D VERTUE.	9 ! STEVENSON.	16 ! MAGEE.	23 ! MACGAVESTON.	30 EDGAR.
3 ! GIBB.	10 ! DAVIS.	17 * MUNRO.	24 ! OWEN.	31 SULLY.
4 ! LOVE.	11 * BIRCH.	18 ! RANKINE.	25 ! TAPLIN.	32 THOMPSON.
5 ! GREIG.	12 ! ARNOT.	19 ! CAMPBELL.	26 ! ANGUS.	33 DOWBRIDGE.
6 * BEETSON.	13 * WILSON, B.	20 ! MONTGOMERY.	27 ! FALSGRAVE.	34 ! MACLAUGHLAN.
7 * PEARSE.	14 FRITH.	21 ! LINDSELL.	28 ! BUCHAN.	35 GRAHAM.
36 CRAIGIE. 37 ROWLAND.				

The collocation of No. 1 to 7 fully establishes their relative high rank above the rest; but from 8 to 13, individual merit should not, *ceteris paribus*, be less conspicuous from their prefixed distinctive signs of improvement, which are more numerous than in June 1823, though fewer than the December List of 1822 exhibited, and not, unfortunately, so extraordinary in degree; none of the whole being fully qualified to instruct their own compeers, as during that Season was the case with DR. WARD, &c.—From 13 to 28 all seem intent on rendering themselves masters of Hindoostanee; thence to 37 are merely tyros, whose appearance at lectures has been too desultory and short for me to form a correct estimate of the result. Of the three last, time may yet tell of each what is not at present in my power accurately to state; I must, notwithstanding this particular remark, use the freedom *differentially* to subjoin a hint or two on public grounds.

Those medical and military men, with hardly one exception, who have spent years officially in Hindoostan previous to attendance on me, are infinitely worse to manage and teach than persons who can boast of no such futile pretensions; because the former are necessitated to *unlearn* the entire Gipsy cant originally acquired from the lowest menials at the three Indian Presidencies, before they can begin even on equal terms with the latter description of pupils. This irksome discovery commonly induces every Indian Officer who may have ventured his nose within my tuitionary precincts here, to retreat instinctively by degrees, or instantly wheel to the right about, as if he immediately smelt a rat beyond his exhausted energies to catch, among a crowd of novices who have acquired grammatically as much colloquial facility as Hindoostanee dialogists in a single course, as he ever attained during a protracted residence on the spot, where this tongue is infinitely the most current, among the many other eastern dialects of subordinate and partial circulation.

Each word uttered by the martinet cock is known to be so radically wrong, that the youngest bird of passage in the flock can hardly be restrained from twittering outright in the remigrated swallow's face, who rarely has courage enough to try the only safe mode of avoiding this disgrace, namely, by learning from them a new leaf *con amori*, to substitute in the old jargonie page's place, in lieu of taking flight at the first brush.

Doctors similarly situated, have often been, and still are apt to fly for refuge from the dreaded acquirement of pure Hindoostanee, to the horns of the matrimonial altar, as Benedicts more willing and capable of solving this last dilemma, than of encountering the terrible alternative of running a two months' probationary gauntlet at my lectures, when for these it is supposed they can seasonably substitute only one honeymoon, without either shame or remorse.

Some refugees of this stamp sagely allege, that having bungled for a good while through local practice, without properly understanding the oral complaints of their unfortunate patients, they consequently should enjoy a sort of tacit prerogative for continuing this pantomime mode to the end of the chapter, in spite of all past or future accidents in such *soi-disant* dexterous hands, because they forsooth chuse to conceive that speaking heads may safely be dispensed with on both sides, when a native in other respects is cured or killed, *secundum artem*.

Others affirm, that the black Doctors all gabble English sufficient for the white pillgrims' purpose, forgetting how much a sick native may be thus exposed to maltreatment, misrepresentation, and extortion, by the sable leech and interested interpreter, without the chance of the least redress from a fair practitioner, but one foully ignorant of the poor fellow's plaintive tongue, who perchance may be some rajpoot hero (runjet ang, h) mortally wounded, while fighting like a lion under the Company's victorious banners, little dreaming that his death-bed surgeon would be an unfeeling mute.

A third set are so confident of their own intuitive faculties, to discriminate and cure diseases, independent of colloquial agency, that they actually pretend to prefer dumb subjects and speechless infants to try their prescriptive talents upon, lest they might be misled from some profound reverie by a patient's detailed account of his own sufferings, or the concomitant symptoms of his malady in his mother tongue.

Bottle conjurers and presuming empirics may answer the expectations of infatuated beings in some places; but I fancy the Company's medical department stands in no need of such delusive pretenders to divination in the healing art, as have just been described.

It has been justly said in your hearing, to the infinite credit of a highly respected member of society, that 'tis his nature's plague to pry into abuses, wherever they exist; and, with equal propriety, people may affirm, that from my boyish days there has been about me a pestiferous propensity to speak the naked truth among my official superiors, perhaps with more candour than discretion; and though I have ever since fared according to my unpalatable deserts, thus inveterate itch, so loathsome in the eyes of courtly circles, guided solely by worldly wisdom, will yield, I begin to suspect, to no ointment short of death's extreme unction.

Let those who dispute my facts, confront me and my scholars like men above board, who leave holes, corners, and obscure haunts to bats, mice, and rats, conscious of being able to bell the cat in colloquial prowess against the whole posse of institutional champions at a public trial, and in the presence of English nuwallas and natives from every quarter of Hindoostan, high or low, rich or poor, lettered or unlettered;—for this purpose, all are the same to me or my followers. Should we fail in such a contest, let me fall with a vengeance; but if victory be our lot, pray raise me aloft from the lowly background of your literary

premises, where my operations have at least been, these five years past, no bad foil to two more precious Institutions than I can boast of, but which might otherwise have sunk into a deplorable state of apathy, in general estimation, on the article of utility only, too far indeed below their value in prime cost, had not the whole fabric been kept alive and afloat by such seasonable and uninterrupted competition.

When my scholars are finally arranged, as I conceive they ought to stand on the list, after previous trials, it is then openly submitted to the Class; and any one who conceives himself misplaced, may challenge those above him to the proof of a new ordeal, whence dubious rights are redeemable, that would have probably been for ever lost without this dernier resort; and a single step to an ingenuous lad, is thus rendered more estimable than sordid crowns and sovereigns in the imposing shape of gold and silver medals, or ready cash, which are apt to be as prolific of low cupidity for filthy lucre, as of permanent emulation in literary exploits.

Gentlemen nominated, or expecting Appointments as Cadets.

1 ● DRAKE.	16 ○ STEVENS.	31 * SKELTON.	46 ! MITCHELL, W.	61 ! WYNDHAM.
2 ⊕ BLACKBURN.	17 ○ BUDDEN.	32 *! TURNER.	47 *! ASTON.	62 ! ELSEY.
3 ⊕ YOUNG.	18 ○ SYDNEY.	33 *! WHITE.	48 ? WELBANK.	63 ! BOTT.
4 ♀ COTES.	19 ♀ PHILLIPS.	34 ♀ LANG.	49 !? CADE.	64 ! DROUGHT.
5 ○ BROWN.	20 ♀ HARRIS.	35 !? FORBES, F.	50 !? ROWLANDSON.	65 *! CARTWRIGHT.
6 ○ FENNEL.	21 ○ BIDDLE.	36 !? HOPKINS.	51 ! CAMPBELL.	66 ! ASHTON.
7 ○ OWEN.	22 ○ CLAYHILLS.	37 !? WOOD, I. G.	52 ! LLOYD.	67 ? OLDFIELD.
8 ○ SAVAGE.	23 ♀ LONG.	38 !? WOOD, T. C.	53 * BATES.	68 ! HUMPHRAYS.
9 ○ MOORHOUSE.	24 * HUGGINS.	39 * RIPPON.	54 ! LEICESTER.	69 ! GARDINER.
10 ○ ATKINSON.	25 ♀ WADE.	40 *! VARDON.	55 !? CARPENTER.	70 ! HOPPER.
11 ○ STEIN.	26 *! CHINNERY.	41 *! MITCHELL, B.	56 ! LYON.	71 GAITSKELL.
12 ○ RICHARDSON.	27 ♀ ? WRIGHT.	42 * TYLEE.	57 ! JOHNSON.	72 APPERLEY.
13 ○ HAMILTON.	28 ? LEARMONTH.	43 ♀ TURNBULL.	58 ! LONDON.	73 ? HAWKSHAW.
14 ○ HOPPE.	29 !? GRISSELL.	44 *! MITCHELL, EDW.	59 ! HOFFMAN.	74 HARRELL.
15 ♀ LOWTH.	30 *! DECK.	45 ! MITCHELL, J.	60 ? HATFIELD.	75 ! FULTON.
				76 ! SHOWERS.

To Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17, 21, and 23 my obligations are heavy and numerous on my own account in particular, and that of the Hindoostanee and Persian Classes in general, for the daily and unremitting pains bestowed throughout the entire semi-ennial Term upon their fellow-students, who took advantage of intermediate Lectures or other lessons, given spontaneously, as my representatives, by the foregoing meritorious twelve gentlemen; whose discriminating marks of distinguished qualifications sufficiently declare the relative worth of each, confirmed indelibly from the mere contingency of learning and teaching simultaneously a couple of oriental tongues, without some acquaintance with the paramount ones of which at home, no youth will be capable of holding a military office abroad, whenever, as hath occurred in America already, the commonweal of the nation is strong enough to eclipse every inferior interest and consideration: till then my voice shall be raised on all suitable opportunities, for some enactment thus to support the durable subjugation of British India on a surer basis, composed of adequate official ability, in the strictest union with humanity, reason, and justice presiding with conscious dignity at the head of such a colossal column, or stupendous *empire in imperio*, that no age ever saw its like before, and never will again.

No. 4, having been absent great part of the Term, has evinced that assiduity which alone could render his station tenable amidst a multiplicity of formidable competitors, whom he will probably beat hollow in the long run on the race-course of oriental literature, as an eccentric comet from the rest, impelled by a natural turn for universal philology, however defective he may still appear in clear, manly, energetic enunciation, as a colloquist only.

No. 15, when he entered my Lecture Room, was advantageously reminded that his descent from a celebrated scholar and divine, imposed a more responsible duty on his shoulders than on any of his fellows; but he latterly neglected to do me and himself justice, and ranks lower accordingly. Nos. 21, 22, 25, 26, 30, 32, 33, 43, 44, 45, 47, 52, and 56, came fully up to the sanguine expectations formed of them from the first; but their claims to praise are self-evident by the several stars, &c. which they bear, as emblems of positive proficiency: the total want of these cheap honours always denotes negative qualities, either from the individuals being new comers, or some other less excusable defect.

No. 65 is rather low in this list, from being obliged to leave me after a fortnight's attendance only; but I have since been informed that his progress in study is truly astonishing; for, I must confess, my fears were rather strong, lest a light head should have triumphed over an affectionate breast, till he was convinced by me of certain hereditary qualities, which the grandson of a mathematical, mechanical, classic, and poetical genius is bound, in honour of the family name, to possess, besides cultivating all the arts and sciences which fall in his way, as a military scholar, proud of those relatives who must do great credit by their conspicuous virtues and abilities to old England, the cradle of genuine Freedom, till this illustrious title be wholly lost by her degenerate sons.

King's and Company's Officers, Free Merchants, Lawyers, Missionaries, &c., included.

1 ● MOORHOUSE.	4 ♀ MATHEWS.	7 ♀ FORBES, HON. I.	10 ! DOWLER.	13 LEWIS.
2 ⊕ LAIDLAY.	5 ♀ FULLER.	8 ♀ TWYNAM.	11 SHEA.	14 FITZGERALD, LT.
3 ○ HOBSON.	6 ♀ FORBES, C.	9 *! HULL.	12 GREIG.	15 WALTER.

No. 1 has been fully described in page 4, connected with SIR CHRISTOPHER FULLER's name; and I flatter myself that both parties will reap solid advantages from my introduction of MR. MOORHOUSE, as a youth well qualified to supply my place, in many respects; he having, in fact, advanced as near the top of the eastern tree of knowledge as I could raise him, during reiterated and limited lectures, indicated here by a full moon.

No. 2, acute, steady, and keenly bent on becoming not only a ready colloquist in the living tongues of the East, but an adept in all its dead and learned languages: his prefix is the Earth, and the next a large circle of knowledge contrasted with the smaller O.

No. 3, a quondam pupil, driven by bad health from Bombay, after being one year an Officer at that Settlement:—he is nearly a solitary instance of a military functionary so circumstanced, who has patiently persevered to re-acquire the Hindoostanee properly: and it is a pleasure to add, that his toil and pains have not been abortive, having originally started under my guidance.

No. 4. From a residence for some time in Persia, his proficiency in the vernacular tongue is apparent; and to this he is fast adding a competent stock of Hindoostanee, greatly accelerated by the former acquirement, as the two go hand in hand.

No. 5. In five weeks he gained as large a share of the Peninsular language as any of the Haileybury or Addiscombe Students ever manage to pick up, independent of my aid, in two years there, if not a great deal more colloquial dexterity, to which, by the bye, not one that ever I met with from those costly seminaries, had the smallest pretensions, though a more portable or more beneficial acquisition cannot well be carried thence to any side of India. MR. FULLER will shortly realize all my fond predictions of him, as his liberal-minded Father means to spare neither expence nor exertions at the supreme seat of government, to qualify his aspiring son in all the Belles Lettres of the East, that he may become a complete Orientalist.

Nos. 6 and 7 advance satisfactorily amidst a variety of avocations that would distract many youths from prosecuting a strange tongue, which I find No. 6 can already introduce advantageously, while conversing with natives of Hindoostan, whom he now and then meets in England or on the Continent.—The rest are successively designated; but all of them may make up their lee-way on the voyage.

The annexed Correspondence and Extracts will yet form a beneficial collection of facts to justify my pretensions, should they be called in question before, or after my exit from the stage; but when the curtain drops, to close this eventful scene, it will be a matter of moonshine to me who shall next play his part, either in cutting me up, or putting me down, for the general welfare of Orientalists, who should then judge and act honestly for the public and themselves, as I have done, without pinning my faith implicitly to the sleeve of my predecessors or contemporaries.

I. "Our voyage as yet has not been so pleasant nor so profitable as I expected. The passengers of the fore part of the ship are held at bay by those of the after part;—those of the after part are divided among themselves;—the young men in the fore part are constantly quarrelling;—noses have been pulled on

**Sterling English preferable to the French or any other Language, for universal
Acquisition and Currency among reasonable Beings.**

THE BRITISH PUBLIC in general, and the Patrons of Useful Knowledge in particular, are respectfully informed, that a POPULAR PLAN for a NATIONAL PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY has long been contemplated by a few Friends of Rational Tution, founded upon a NEW VIEW of LITERAL ECONOMY, reducible to practice, from the early culture and unlimited dissemination of Albion's vernacular Tongue, to be illustrated through appropriate quotations from classical works and forensic speeches, which display the genuine principles of Old England's boasted Constitution, prior to the Norman usurpation of those ancient rights and liberties that have at last severally become, *Vix et preterea nihil!* The deposit of one sovereign or more, with their names and address, from each of the well-wishers or intended members of the proposed Institution, in MESSRS. RAWSON and Co.'s Bank, No. 1, Pall-mall East, will form a fund for the preliminary expences of printing advertisements, and some initiatory documents, until a meeting can be called to examine the subscription account, previous to the selection of those functionaries who may be deemed most essential for the success of various objects of acknowledged utility, which the Society will naturally embrace, including Lectures on the immediate improvement and extensive cultivation of our native speech, as the only intuitive key for a perfect acquaintance in future with every living or dead language, when properly communicated to any schoolboy, however young. A rapid, comprehensive, cheap, but efficient system of juvenile education will, of course, be the grand aim of this Literary Association, in concert with a number of legitimate enterprises that cannot here be specified, nor until a regular prospectus of the whole be prepared, for public approbation, and private support, by the members of the Philological Society, after being assembled for that express purpose. The undersigned will rest contented with the humble merit of thus attempting merely to lay the first stone of a beneficial edifice, which he will cheerfully consign, at any stage of the undertaking, to persons of greater tact, talents, and influence in these matters than he can boast, whenever they shall volunteer their services in his stead, for a consummation in the annals of British literature, devoutly to be wished by those who really love their country, or perceive the peculiar advantages of mutual instruction and social study, now pervading the four grand divisions of the globe. Should this precautionary appeal prove entirely abortive, all idea of the projected superstructure must consequently be postponed to a more auspicious period; as the present originator of this scheme has very little leisure, and much less spare cash, to sacrifice for the good of the rising generation, in the United Kingdom, or the Commonwealth of the Republic of Letters among all nations, where civil and religious freedom must ultimately triumph over despotism combined with ignorance, against the visible advancement of human intellect, towards the *ne plus ultra* in the art of government, and all other scientific pursuits best calculated to ameliorate the condition of mankind. If the object in view succeed, every contributor of one or more sovereigns will have credit accordingly, in his subsequent annual contributions, as a Fellow of the Society; and letters connected with this advertisement, post paid, will always be duly acknowledged, till the business be relinquished as impracticable, or officially placed in better hands than belong to the subscriber.

JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.

11, Clarges-street, London, Jan. 31, 1824.

N.B. GILCHRIST'S POLYGLOSSAL BRITISH ATLAS, or NEW COMPREHENSIVE VIEW of LITERAL ECONOMY, in English, through Italian, or Script type, as a Universal Language and Character, is preparing for the Press, and will be published as soon as a fount of appropriate symbols can be cast by an eminent artist engaged for that purpose. While the Author will be at the whole expence and risk of this national undertaking, he feels anxious in the interim to have as many subscribers' names as possible, who, on receipt of the work, may have to pay from two crowns to one sovereign at most; but should it not be deemed worth such a sacrifice, when complete, no payment whatever will be required. As the first will be a very limited impression, those who wish to secure a copy, will have the goodness immediately to apprise Mr M'DOWALL, Printer, Leadenhall Street, of their intentions; if by post, their letters must be paid. Adequate success will probably induce the Projector of the BRITISH ATLAS to give a gratuitous Course of Lectures, during the winter, for facilitating his fearless attempt to universalize the *vulgar* language of the world, now evidently seen, and generally acknowledged, to exist in the Roman character and English tongue. The main object of the Lectures will be an immediate diffusion of rational liberty, commerce, morality, and religion, from the river to the ends of the Earth, by communicating more philological information henceforth in two years, on plain vernacular grounds, than has hitherto been accomplished in ten, upon exotic principles, however classical or profound.

the poop;—the words duel and satisfaction have often been heard on the quarter-deck;—the arrival at the Cape has been held out as a threat, and there are few who have not some enemies;—Scandal, as usual, has employed her venomous darts, and raised discord where harmony should prevail. From the close converse ship-board, the characters of all have become as apparent as noon-day; every one's foible has been discovered, and the weak are played upon, while the strong amuse themselves at their expense. The bulk of the passengers are of the common race of mortals, who are likely to pass through the world in the common jog-trot manner; who think themselves born merely to enjoy their own existence; who grow up, eat, drink, sleep, grow old, and die, without once having their attention roused to the examination of any thing around them, or without endeavouring to benefit their fellow-creatures: thus is much to say of numerous passengers, but among them remember—there are many ladies.

"Some of the ancient philosophers upheld that long voyages were unprofitable. I verily believe the truth of the remark. Such a noise perpetually rings in one's ears: in good weather, on sitting down to study, one is perpetually interrupted by intruding blockheads;—in bad weather, nothing can be done. [1] The study of a language is exceedingly well adapted for a sea life. The memory here is most required, and the study is one which is not so much affected by interruption. Before our arrival at —, the storms and tempests completely precluded all ideas of forming a class. I took the earliest opportunity of constituting a class for the Hindoostanee. Two of the young men of our party had studied under —, and attempted by every possible means to prevent the others from following your plan. It was in vain I shewed them that — was merely a plagiarist from your's; that his language was the language which you had reduced to strict rules;—they had the impudence at last to attack the Author, when they could find nothing to allege against his works. This led to a rupture with one of them, and since that moment I have had no communication with him. The General, and most of the superiors of the ship, took every opportunity of pointing out the value of your works, and the advantages to be derived from the study of the language. I at length had the pleasure of seeing my class attended by nine of my companions, of whom — had previously attended your Lectures. —, I am sorry to say, has not, from the moment of embarkation, opened one of his books in the language; the study of —, as usual, continues to be his hobby-horse. I never saw so great a change on any young man as upon him; he is wild, roving, gay, perpetually laughing and playing tricks, swears like a trooper, is more filthy and careless about his person than a chimney-sweep, passionate and vindictive in his disposition, impudent, and witty—without, he forms a most disagreeable companion. I have often attempted to give him advice, and in lieu of it, have constantly received but insult and abuse. — kindly gave us his cabin to study in, being the largest in the fore part of the ship, and has constantly attended the lectures. Though I cannot give a favourable report of the progress of my pupils, yet I think I have inspired into one or two a stimulus to improvement:—not one of them has talent or genius, nor even the common principles of literature. It is no wonder, then, that they should feel difficulty in acquiring a new language, especially as they want, as you are pleased to term it, the best of all talents, that of perseverance;—thus not one of them has: if they can get on the poop to fish for sharks, to catch birds, &c., the books are thrown aside. They are perpetually finding excuses of some kind or other:—in the hot weather, under the line, they found it too hot; when the bad weather prevented the shutters being opened, it was then too close, and so on. I was induced, by the advice of —, to write out an abstract of the grammatical rules, in the plainest language possible, as they expressed a difficulty of understanding many parts of your Grammar: this I intended should be copied, but even this many of them have neglected. For the last fortnight there has been no meeting, and during our stay at —, an intermission of our studies must take place; it shall not, however, exceed ten days; and after that they have promised to begin with renewed vigour. Your own pupils have not progressed, as Yankee expresses it. — and — began Persian, but pretend that it is too difficult. — has done better than I expected; he is very angry at being placed so low in your list, without the time of attendance having been stated. [2] By the bye, you will pardon me the suggestion—it would be a good plan to place after each name in your Report, the average time that he has attended your class; the deserving would be more evident, as a fool, who has attended a year, may be placed near the clever fellow who has merely attended a fortnight. Now I must treat you with a little egotism:—I know you will forgive me for using the particle I so often. I have been applying myself, 1st. to the Tamool Grammar; but the want of a dictionary and a work in that language, I have found a great drawback to my progress.—2d, the Hindoostanee; I have gone through part of the *Tota Kihanee* and *Nuuri be Nuseer*. I have conversed much with those who speak the language on board, several of whom (some native female servants) speak it exactly according to your system: from these I have learned many new phrases and useful words. The other day I told some of the Bungalow servants several of your stories, with which they were highly pleased; they seemed to have heard some of them before. I have now acquired the accent and inflection of the language. One of my shipmates, by fifteen years' residence in India, speaks the Persian with great fluency; and I have often had slight conversations with him in that language, and find it the same flowing and simple tongue which is taught in your class.—All your former Pupils beg to be kindly remembered to you. They constantly express their gratitude for your indefatigable exertions on their behalf.—If I have acquired any celebrity on board, it is from having attended your Lectures.—I shall write you again when we reach B—; in the meantime, believe me your highly obliged pupil and affectionate friend."

II. "MY DEAR SIR,

"LONDON, December 30, 1822.

"On the eve of my departure for a distant land, in which the result of my studies will speedily be brought to a decisive test, I sit down, in compliance with your valuable academical rule, to present you with as fair an estimate as I am capable of forming, of the progress I have made towards acquiring an available knowledge of the Hindoostanee and Persian languages.

"In the attempts which I have at various periods made to render myself master of two dead and four living tongues, I must fairly avow that I have met with no obstacle to me so discouraging as the Protean forms and treacherous ambiguities of the Persi-Arabic character. Had the necessity of arriving at the senses of my author, through the medium of mechanical difficulties, which at first appeared to me nearly insurmountable, been wholly superseded, I am convinced that I should already have become familiarly acquainted with a stock of phrases and idioms, which will now require many weeks of labour to place within my reach. This difficulty has however at length disappeared; the faces of these curvilinear Orientals are no longer strangers to me; their cunning disguises no longer deceive; and after the successful struggle which has levelled this obstruction, I naturally feel emboldened to attempt fresh enterprises (3).

"Of the rules of the grammar of both languages I believe myself to have acquired such a knowledge, that their application to the valuable purpose of translating from English, or clothing ideas as they spring up in the mind in Hindoostanee or Persian forms, will no longer be a work of difficulty.

"The want of idiomatic knowledge, which I yet deeply feel, I trust to practice and intercourse with the natives to afford me (4).

"Having in the whole course of my studies (pursued amidst distractions of a private nature, from which I have in vain endeavoured to escape) invariably kept in view the superior importance of colloquial power, when compared with mere book knowledge, I am above all pleased to find, that within a few weeks my ear has become infinitely more apt at catching the sometimes not very harmonious sounds of the great derivative tongue of the Peninsula, than I had ever flattered myself that any degree of tutoring on this side of the line could have made it.

"To come more closely to the pinching point of actual proficiency, I may thus state the amount of my acquirements. There are few men so well able as yourself to judge of what results this, in alliance with diligence, may be fairly considered the foundation.

"I comprehend, and can apply, the grammatical rules of both languages: can decipher the Persi-Arabic character, slowly indeed at first sight, but with the advantage of previous inspection and consideration, rapidly enough for the moderate pace of ordinary readers: I have read through the whole of the body of Persian stories, entitled the "*tostee namu*"; and a considerable portion of the Hindoostanee version, called "*tota kuhanee*:" I do not think that I should find much difficulty in any authors of the same stamp and pitch: I can give a grammatical, and tolerably idiomatical, version of English sentences upon paper, in either tongue (5): I distinctly comprehend a connected discourse addressed to me in Hindoostanee, provided it be spoken slowly, and with a guiding accent; and shorter remarks in Persian under similar conditions: I think also that I could frame correct and intelligible, though certainly not very fluent, replies; and I have reason to hope that I should pronounce them in a manner, if not critically correct, at least free from glaring aberrations.

[1] Idle persons, who have no other occupations than eating, drinking, sleeping, lounging, and peradventure dancing, have no idea of others being more rationally employed; they are very prone, therefore, to convert a short visit into a long visitation, reckless of the time thus lost to the visitor, who is probably all the while washing the lout at the devil for keeping an industrious being in purgatory beyond ten minutes. The only civil antidote against this crying evil, is to hand a newspaper, novel, or book to the visitant, with an apology, that pressing business is the sole cause for using such freedom with a friend.

[2] The remedy is much easier prescribed than applied; but latterly a preventive cure has been adopted, and is mentioned in the sixth page. When a youth finds fault, at the distance of some thousand miles, with his grade on my List, nothing can better illustrate the worth of so simple a device, which can elevate assiduity, or thus degrade inattention and sloth so conveniently.

[3] The writer of Numbers II. and III. attended me, probably from three to six months in all, at irregular intervals. His is no bad specimen of our literary confessions, which seldom surpass the actual progress of each scholar, for this valid reason, that he knows at the periodical public examination, before all his companions, his veracity will be put to the test, which frequently leads them rather to underrate their own qualifications in orientalism, than to overrate such talents. In consequence of my pupils beginning with a tolerable stock of *sine qua non* vocables, they seldom imbibed an insuperable disgust to the oriental symbols, which they learn gradually, in concert with an accurate pronunciation, through my Roman orthoepigraphical system, which cannot justly be asserted by those who reverse this plan, from pride, prudence, or pedantry.

[4] A facility of accomplishing this rapidly, is communicated through literal versions and reversions, constantly recommended and illustrated to every tyro in both Hindoostanee and Persian.

[5] Translations from English to any foreign tongue should never be begun too soon, lest the very multiplicity of unavoidable mistakes at first should deter the learner from strenuous efforts in that way, when farther advanced in his elementary pursuits.

"When I recollect that about two years since I landed at Calais, and soon after crossed the Alps, with knowledge infinitely more circumscribed, and less firmly grounded, of both French and Italian, than that which I shall soon possess of the parallel languages of the aboriginal natives and conquerors of the land, on my arrival at the anchorage in the Hoogly, I will venture to state that I am not entirely without self-congratulation as regards the past—certainly full of hope in the future.

"A more difficult task now remains, that of endeavouring, in this hurried moment, to express in terms in any way commensurate with the occasion, my deep sense of obligation towards you, for the liberal, effective, and disinterested assistance you have given to a stranger, in the line of his professional pursuits.

"From your writings, conversation, and public declarations, I have learned that there is but one return that you will either seek or receive at the hands of those whom you have thus essentially benefited:—it consists in their imparting to others the knowledge which they have been permitted to acquire, with as liberal a hand as it was originally imparted to them. This duty I pledge myself, in the degree of my ability, and to the extent of my opportunities, to perform.

"When I next address you, I hope to have, in this kind, tidings to send grateful to a mind devoted to the diffusion of mental power: I trust that I shall then possess time and leisure to present a more detailed picture of all I may have learned, or taught, or thought, or written, or spoken of and in the oriental tongues; and doubt not that I shall then, as now, remain,

"DEAR SIR, most gratefully, faithfully, and respectfully yours,

"May 8, 1823.

III. "MY DEAR SIR,

"Three days before my embarkation I addressed to you a parting dispatch, in which I pledged myself to communicate to others, as freely as it had been communicated to me, such portion of oriental knowledge as I had been enabled to acquire, through your zealous and disinterested instrumentality. With the great dew of jugur-nat before me, dimly seen through the mists that hang over the low sandy coast from which it rises, no unapt emblem of the imperfect glimpse which has yet been vouchsafed to me of the languages of the great Peninsula, I write to state to you how far it has been permitted to me to advance in the work.

"I do not wish to exaggerate, but must not dissimulate, the difficulties I have lately had to encounter. As a soldier, I am not much enamoured of enlarging on privations or bodily difficulties, yet have I all my days been a most unhappy sailor; and when I tell you, that for the first fortnight I was assailed, without the slightest intermission, by the local malady, which whilst it directly wars upon the body, assuredly does not spare the mind; that its attacks admitted very short intervals of self-possession throughout the first month; and then again, after a short and most treacherous truce, were repeated, from first to last, whenever it could find a brisk gale for an ally; you will see that I did not move from my former line with any peculiar advantages. Add to this, the general considerations of scarcity of room, want of privacy, the vicissitudes of climate, and abundance of maritime and military uproar and vulgar wonderment, and I need not multiply words to enable you to form your estimate.

"With the assistance of ——— destined for the Civil Service at ———, I was speedily enabled to concentrate my forces. Established within the protecting bulk-heads of his private cabin, I opened the campaign. Leaving you, then, to arrive, by the force of imagination, at the amount of discouragement, I proceed at once to the results.

"1st. ———, my first and most promising neophyte, had spent two years at ———. There I do not imagine that he exhibited any deficiency either in talent or application; but then it had been his task to revolve round a perfect cyclopædia of sciences, instead of confining himself to the cultivation of one or two useful tongues. His pronunciation was somewhat defective, and he was apt to be staggered by grammatical difficulties; but from his own home he had luckily brought a stock of modesty, good sense, and steadiness of purpose above his years. He applied himself diligently to learn your system. Our voyage is now, by the blessing of God, nearly at an end, and he professes himself conscious of the most cheering improvement in pronunciation and grammar. From a system of translations, which I also established at an advanced period of the voyage, he imagines that he has acquired a facility in applying both Hindoostanee and Persian to the probable purposes of his employments, which may hereafter prove valuable.

"2d. The knowledge which ———, a Cadet in the Infantry Service, possessed of the Persian character, ought rather to have made him my master than my scholar; he was anxious, however, to unlearn several glaring defects in his pronunciation, and to remedy his imperfect conception of many grammatical points. I have every hope that the annals of the College at ——— will not belie the favourable report I have to make of his progress on board the ———. He had originally studied under a gentleman in Devonshire, who seems, like some other great orientalist, to have forgotten that *Ilafs* and *Fardouse*, divine though they be, would probably in their own generation, much more in ours, have made an indifferent handle of a foreign dialect in a pulpit of hungry sipahees, little conversant with any besides their vernacular Hindoostanee.

"———, who had attended your Lectures some months before his departure, has been the severest sufferer from sea-sickness that it has ever occurred to me to observe. I trust that dry land, though under a tropical sun, will restore him to the free exercise of his very respectable abilities.

"4th. ———, a Free Merchant, had been introduced to you too late to enable him to do more than take a rapid, but I trust available, view of your rules of pronunciation. I do now most conscientiously believe, that he is so perfect in both grammar and pronunciation, that with a Moonshee of tolerable intelligence, he will make a most rapid progress, and that he finds himself in a condition to defy the fraudulency of an ignorant one.

"5th. ———, of ———, embarked without even the remotest intention of attempting to acquire more knowledge of the languages of the East, than sufficed to frame the celebrated vituperative sentence [6]—"kiswaste, rascal, toom, never put tail [tel] upon Moses [mozon]!"—They are now in possession of your system, grammar, and pronunciation. The second is rather a promising pupil; the last belongs to the amiable but unhappy class, who would if they could. The first belongs to a set of men, whom thoughtless persons are wont to charge with hypocrisy, or baneful enthusiasm. He is the friend, admirer, and ally of such men as WILBERFORCE and GAMBIER at home, or HARRINGTON in the East. For my own part, I love from my heart enthusiasm of all kinds in the abstract, and cannot love it less because it is exerted in the cause of that holy religion, all the important doctrines of which I do as firmly believe, (not to hint at indubitable proofs), as that Alexander did once pass the N. W. portion of that land, to the mouth of one of whose mighty streams I am at this moment steering.

"This, my dear Sir, I have done: would to God, for your sake, for my own, and that of others, that I had been permitted to do more! But even this will not be without its value in my mind, should you be pleased to look on it as a proof of the deep feelings of gratitude and respect with which your kind exertions to enlighten me, on subjects connected with my direct utility to mankind, have inspired me.

"Most faithfully yours."

"I regret that no space remains to give you some particulars, which might not be wholly uninteresting, respecting the first attempts of myself and friends to converse with a native. From interested motives, he had concealed the fact of Hindoostan being his birthplace, until within a month of our arrival at this Bay. All my experiments have succeeded beyond my most sanguine hopes. I have had the old fight to fight over again, the heretic having declared war against me, and accused me of professing to teach, as I had learned, a language far too fine for mortal ears in Hindoostan. Luckily I have had other tests to appeal to, besides those of literal experience. To-day our pilot came on board; in the face of all my foes, I made up to his sable attendant, and soon shewed that I was not too fine for him, nor he too low for me: nerve and perseverance have thus carried the day.

"Arrived at Calcutta, I believe that it will be my object to get established at the College, whence it will be the source of great pride and pleasure to me again to address you."

IV. "I have not heard lately from ———, but saw with much pleasure, in the General Order the other day, his being appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master in place of ———, who goes home on leave. This will make a pleasant addition to his Lieutenant's pay, on which he may early live, and even save a little of it; but with the above addition he will no doubt have the means of visiting his native land after completing ten years' service, which, from what I have heard him say, I think he will do. You heard of the accident which happened to hasten the death of an old woman, by riding against her with his horse. I was with him at the time, and he was very sorry indeed about it. She died the morning after the accident, which was caused more by old age, and the fall she got from the man's back, whom we got to carry her to the hospital, than any thing else [7].

"——— mentioned in her letter that it is not likely ——— will go to ———: it is almost as well that he do not; for, unless a young man is sensible of the many advantages which education and a knowledge of the Eastern Languages bestow in this country, and is led to study hard to acquire them, ——— is a bad place for him; as there the Students may learn or not, as they like, and a great number of them acquire few qualifications, but many bad habits. Should you have a Cavalry Cadetship in your choice, that is in my opinion the best; and as ——— Regiments compose the whole Cavalry of ———, it will most likely be a growing branch of the Service, and this especially, should the Russians think of trying to conquer us."

[6] Nothing could come more pertinent for my purpose, than this jargonie order from the mouths of equestrian English Officers, whom I would have taught to say, when speaking passionately—*ube! too kyoon humare mozon pur tel kubhee nuheen lugata i*—meaning—*Sirrah! why dost thou never put oil on our boots?*—a speech at which no *toorksuwar*, *sa-ees*, nor *ghusiyara* could reasonably utter, while they might indulge a horse-laugh or contemptuous smile at Messrs. Moses & Co.

[7] The natives often hear so imperfectly, from having their ears covered in bad weather, that every rider should learn to bawl out as loud as possible the words "*khubur dar! khubur dar!*"—take care!—take care! which alone may save old and young men, or children, including old wives also.

V. "I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing to you the high sense I entertain of your kindness and friendly, nay, parental attention to my Nephew —, who is most highly honoured and flattered by your eulogy in your Report to the India Board. You may believe that I shall never to remember, with the deepest gratitude, the manifold obligations he is under to you; and it would afford me the utmost gratification to testify, *wise than by words, how much I am indebted to you.*

"He would, indeed, be a monster of ingratitude, the most base of all crimes, could he for a moment forget what he owes to your generous instruction; and I can assure you that at all times, and in every society, he has spoken of your talents and ability, and of your generosity and kindness, in language of the highest admiration, esteem, and gratitude. His constant theme is, "that Dr. G's method is so plain, simple, and perspicuous, so freed from the trammels of unnecessary division, so destitute of all that is unnecessary or puzzling, which appear to have been heretofore requisites in the construction of Grammar, that the meanest capacity, with a little perseverance, must clearly attain it in a short time. I have always been more and more pleased and delighted with his instructions: his imagination is unbounded!"—He purposes pursuing your admirable plan of having a Class on board, composed of those who may feel inclined to form it. Wishing you every success in your benevolent views for the advancement of knowledge, and that your high merits may be at last appreciated by those who have hitherto evinced so much supineness," &c. &c.

VI. "Will you cause my kind regards to be given to Dr. Gilchrist, and let him know that I have received his letter with the enclosures, and that as soon as I have ascertained the points in question, I will write to him. Assure him that — and myself, in common with all his Pupils with whom I have yet met, will ever continue to remember his kindness."

VII. "Your Letter, my dear Sir, required no apology; it is like all I have seen of you, kind and generous. I wish it had been earlier, so that I could have done exactly as you point out; as it is, I will do the best in my power, and hope I shall ever be alive to the obligations I am under to you for your kind assistance to me and my Son. He desires his best regards, in which Lady Fuller also joins, and

"I remain, my dear Sir, yours faithfully, C. FULLER."

VIII. "I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing you, but knowing your good wishes towards any of your Students, I do not hesitate in so doing. The attempt I have made to write in the Hindoostanee character, I have entirely learned from your five small books. I have had a Moonshiee for four months. — gave me a little instruction on the voyage out; otherwise I have learned it all by my own exertions. India is a fine place. I am not at all anxious to get home again, but to see my friends and relations. I have met a great number of your old Students out here.

IX. [8] "People are effectually debarred from study after arrival in India: the influence of new scenes and new manners; the torpor induced by the climate; and the emancipation from the controul and exhortations of parents or friends, afford impediments to study which we cannot reasonably expect the majority to surmount. It is not the duty or the interest of the Honourable Court either to diminish the motives to correct conduct, or to increase the temptations to deviation from it. The necessity, however, of teaching at home appears to have been combated. There are, doubtless, both advantages and evils attending the study in England, of the languages of India; but, on a survey of the whole, the advantages will preponderate. A young man applies for a Writer or a Cadetship; he is (or should be) told, that to obtain it, the indispensable preliminary is a proficiency in the Hindoostanee language, as the most current in the quarter to which he is going. What follows? He repairs immediately to the person that can teach it: he is fresh from school, and therefore possesses unimpaired, if he ever acquired, the habits of diligence and attention: he is withheld from application only by the ordinary seductions: he is under the inspection, and has the benefit of the encouragement of parents or relatives: his mental powers are in the highest perfection: and he is sensible, or may be made so, of the importance of each day, of the gain or loss, pecuniary and honorary, that depend wholly on himself. He applies himself sedulously, and his advance is proportionate. Favoured by such powerful aids and excitements, he has surmounted the first and the greatest difficulties, and may be trusted to employ his leisure on the voyage, and subsequently with his Regiment, in furthering his knowledge. Another obtains a Cadetship, and proceeds on board: he finds himself with rapture his own absolute master; his time at his own disposal; his pursuits of his own selection: he is surrounded by companions just unshackled like himself, jocund and thoughtless: each approaching day is beheld as a holiday, *hur roz, roz i eed; hur shub, shub i burat*[9]. Such a one arrives in India, and is dispatched forthwith to join a Regiment, perhaps many hundred miles in the interior[10]. What now are the allurements to study? and what are the excitements to dissipation and play?—In learning languages on the spot where they are spoken, there are two undeniable advantages—the presence of able teachers, and the theatre for exercising and perfecting knowledge as soon as it is attained; but these helps are helps only to those in whom the determination to study previously exists. Let every one therefore master at least the rudiments of Hindoostanee and Persian before he quits England.

"I know not the footing on which you stand with the Directors: I am ignorant of the measures which they must necessarily have adopted to recompense your exertions—exertions of which, if we contemplate the motive that prompted and continues them, and the arduous nature, the extent, and duration, we shall find few parallels in the annals of Britain. I know, however, that the wisdom of the Company is in daily increase; that by the late extension of their dominions in India, and by the Peace, and consequent diminution of offices in Europe, they have arrested the national attention, and drawn to themselves the chief patronage of the realm; and that it is their duty and interest to require from all whom they send hither, either for the maintenance of their empire by arms, or for its civilization by the communication of our Religion and our Arts, an intimate knowledge of the two most prominent languages, and of the manners of its varied population."

X. "You take so much pleasure in the good prospects of your pupils, that I know I shall gratify you by giving you the perusal of a Letter I have this moment received from my —, Cadet of Infantry on Board the — in the Downs.[11] But is it not a little presumptuous in the boy, after 28 days' study only in Duke Street, to undertake the charge of an elementary class of Hindoostanee? — indeed may assist him when he is at a loss; and if he is able to go on with it, the improvement to himself from teaching will be prodigious. I beg you will accept my best thanks for your attention to this young man and his brother, both of whom seem likely, by their talents and diligence, to do honour to their master as oriental scholars.

XI. DEAR SIR,

"London, January 5, 1824.

"I am happy to inform you that the Hindoostanee language begins to appear to me very easy indeed, and the study has become more a pleasure than a toil. In studying Greek or Latin, I have always felt inclined to stop short; but the method you have pointed out for the acquiring a correct knowledge of this language, is so simple, that no intense application is necessary.

"I do now understand the verbs and nouns with their inflections, &c., so as that, with study and practice, I think I shall soon be able to know the different tenses, cases, &c. at first sight. You have often pointed out to us the necessity of studying the dialogues on grammatical principles; this I have begun to do; but as yet so many difficulties and questions arise, that I do get on but slowly: I have no doubt, however, that it will soon get more simple to me. I am determined to persevere in doing so during the passage. I am going on also with translating the Stories in the Story Teller, and have got to the 40th Story in this agreeable recreation.

"I have begun the Persian character with —, (to whose kind attention and willingness at all times to communicate knowledge to me, I am deeply indebted), and am beginning to understand it so as to know most of the letters in print; in short, Sir, I do not know where I have ever received so much useful instruction in so short a time. I feel convinced that if I follow the method you have mentioned often, of forming ourselves during the passage to India into a social class for study, it will be the key to the most lucrative appointments in India. Allow me to thank you for the unwearied attention you have paid to my improvement during the time I have been with you; and I hope that what I have got from your exertions, will not be lost by my idleness and inactivity."

[8] The writer of IX. is a Captain of Sipahs, and the solitary instance I know of any body having become a perfect Hindoostanee, Persian, and Marhatta linguist, through the medium of my books and advice alone, we having never seen each other in our lives. He early took a fancy to my philological works; and in spite of a thousand obstacles, and a hundred dissuasive opinions to the contrary, he mastered them all, till he reached the *se pius ultra* of profitable orientalisms. A lucrative and responsible office has been the reward of his animated labours; and were he ever driven by bad health prematurely homewards, his worth might yet be properly estimated, because he unites deep penetration and unwearied perseverance, with common sense and brilliant parts, as a scholar, an officer, a gentleman, and last, not least, as an honest man, and faithful servant of the Company.

[9] Each day a feast revolving came,—And every night appear'd the same.

[10] "Eleven young men, not having been a month in the country, were sent hither, and six of them in the midst of the Monsoon. You may judge the distresses they suffered, and the impositions, &c. Not a soul on this side speaks English."

[11] No—the youth merely possesses well-grounded confidence in his ability to teach any person the whole of his own elementary knowledge, founded on a rock of right reason, and therefore indelibly fixed in every taught or teaching pupil—who has duly attended to my Lectures.

XII. "MY DEAR SIR " You expressed a wish to have a list of some of the impolitic appointments made by ———. I send you a memorandum of a few made within the last fifteen months of his administration. You will observe I have only mentioned a few of those with which your individual exertions and studies are distantly connected; not distantly, however, for should the system be adhered to, your students will thin apace, or, if they do attend, it will be with diminished zeal.

" Were I to mention all those appointed to situations of trust and emolument, through pure relationship to ——— and the intrigues of ———, or having performed dirty services for ———, this sheet would swell to a quire."

XIII. " We have received letters from both my Brothers, containing the warmest expressions of regard to you. ——— has made considerable progress in the Hindoostanee language, and ———, who is now at ———, hopes by the next ships you will receive a letter from him, in the Hindoostanee language and Persian character."

Insinuations may be well or ill founded; still their very existence is fatal to those exertions on the part of my students, whom I have been stimulating by all means in my power, since the commencement of my operations in this seductive City, where hourly temptations to profligacy of manners, and laxity of serious application to any pursuits but pleasure, are every where occurring, against whose baneful influence the most potent preservatives become requisite; and what so irresistible as the certain prospect of a splendid appointment in India, not too long after passing a rigid ordeal either here or there to secure it.

Just as the preceding pages had been printed, the subjoined Public Orders reached me most opportunely; I have therefore inserted them as a very appropriate portion of my Report, to which this accident has given a prophetic aspect, though nothing but a rational conjecture at best.

" Head Quarters, Calcutta, May 27, 1823.

" The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify to the subaltern Officers of the Army, the scale of qualifications expected in the candidates for the office of Interpreter in Native Corps, and the tests by which such qualifications are to be ascertained, viz.

" 1. A well-grounded knowledge of the general principles of grammar.

" 2. The ability to read and write with facility the modified Persian character of the Oordoo, and the Devi Nagree of the K, hurree Bolee.

" 3. A colloquial knowledge of the Oordoo and Hindoo, ee, sufficient to enable him to explain with facility, and at the moment, any orders in those dialects, or to transpose reports, letters, &c. from them into English.

" The tests by which these qualifications are to be tried—are,

" 1. By well-selected questions, not of the niceties, but of the general leading principles of grammar.

" 2. By *viva voce* conversation with the examiners.

" 3. By written translations into Hindoostanee, in both characters, of selected orders, or rules and regulations.

" 4. By reading and translating the Bagho-Buhar in Hindoostanee; the Prem Sagur in K, hurree Bolee; and the Goolistan or Unwar-i Sohuelee in Persian.

" It will be the duty of Committees of Examination to ascertain the attainments of candidates by the foregoing rules; and their reports are to specify the proficiency of the party examined, under each of those heads.

" The Commander-in-Chief desires it to be further understood, that previous examination in the College of Fort William, if successful, will be considered as sufficient proof of qualification; but that the examinations which took place of Officers quitting the Barrasut Institutions, will not exempt candidates from the operation of the foregoing orders."

" Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, August 8, 1823.

" The Commander-in-Chief has great satisfaction in recording the report made by the Board of Officers assembled at the Presidency, for the examination of LIEUTENANT J. P. WOODWARD, of the 9th Regiment, in his knowledge of the Hindoostanee language, which declares " his general proficiency in that language, sufficient to enable him to execute any duties that might be assigned to him as a Regimental Staff Officer."

" His Excellency has also received from COLONEL BOLES, commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, a very satisfactory report made by a Board of Officers assembled at Secunderabad, for the examination of LIEUTENANT J. D. STOKES, of the 4th Regiment, of the extensive acquirements which he has made in the Hindoostanee language, and which reflects the highest credit on that Officer."

Prolixity, like a big book, is a great evil; but there are even greater crying sins than either, whence the public service may be hereafter exposed to mischief, that my Tenth Report is well calculated to obviate by its minute, circumstantial, and veracious details, however tiresome the perusal of these may be to the individual members of your Honourable Court, when pressed with a variety of other momentous matters, with which mine compared, may be treated as a salamandrine rattlesnake, making much ado about nothing, in the volcanic belly of an enormous mountain.

Every dog has its day; *witches*, or aged females, in the olden time, had their's also, and were hanged merely from possessing wit enough to excel all the ignorant neighbourhood, who used to feast upon the drownings and roastings of those miserable creatures, only two or three centuries ago;—those horrid scenes have passed, as so many fleeting shadows, entirely away, before the magic wand of saving Knowledge and keen-eyed Science. Institutionary wizards are likewise fast on the wing, not being *wise* enough now to throw the dust of ancient prejudices any longer in people's eyes, that the new system of tuition may not be clearly seen, heard, and scanned by intellectual parents, on their own and their offspring's behalf for ages to come.

Let the legislative signal only be given, and I shall engage to procure the means, before the current year expires, of electrifying thousands of youths, intended for British India, with enough of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Orientalism, and similar acquisitions, in every grand and provincial Metropolis of the United Kingdom, all in the space of four subsequent semi-ennial Terms only, at a very trifling expence to them in any way; and if not actually in their own families, the general instruction here contemplated, cannot well be established very remote from every respectable mansion in Great Britain or Ireland.

Suppose the experiment were at once put to the proof on a small scale, I could stake my head on the prosperous issue; for I have this moment a quadrumvrate in view, who could and would execute the arduous task *ab initio*, in the very heart of London or its vicinity, without putting the Company to one shilling's expence; and, moreover, with the due fear of a rational examination of the scholars periodically before their face, previous to the receipt of any nomination whatever for the several candidates, provided the trial shall be *fairly* and *openly* managed by liberal-minded persons and practical men, in lieu of the black-letter moths and dead-tongue maggots, who have too long wriggled their bodies into this most important occupation, in order to conceal the delusive farce from all eyes but their own, which, like grimalkin's optics, see best in the dark.

Lecture Rooms might be opened in every Province, for the general circulation of adequate occidental and oriental instruction, combined with a celerity and ease almost inconceivable, till put to the test, which, if propitious, must instantly supersede the existing monopoly of education, as a cruel forestallation, infinitely more odious and destructive of social happiness than the regration of corn, beer, bread, sugar, and tea, by the existence whereof, however unfair, still the domestic peace of the private hearth, or the future prospects of a heedless son never can be irretrievably blasted, as they frequently are by degrading expulsion from those very monkish establishments, where the majority of drones in society and literature have unfortunately been deposited, and ultimately hatched in voracious swarms, to the great annoyance of mankind, by heart-rending scenes among relatives, which may be conceived, but not described.

The generous tact of conducting tuition on the soundest principles, is not less yet in its infancy than the power of steam, gas, mechanics, or indeed the whole circle of arts, each in speedy progression to excellence. You, Honourable Sirs, have therefore at this time a glorious opportunity to give such an impetus to the new machinery of this literal economy, as will inevitably produce at every birth human giants in classical accomplishments, instead of the many scholastic dwarfs, to which mystery and craft have hitherto exposed all the pleasant walks among the verdant fields of literature, to burrow there as grubs, that, locust-like, have left little else behind them than a dreary waste of mispent breath, wealth, and health, whence nought in reality can ever be reaped by the bulk of pedantic learners, vanity excepted, and with it, when too late for repentance, much vexation of heart.

I am contemplating a series of gratuitous Lectures, for qualifying in one single quarter some hundreds of teachers, at private academies, all over the British Isles, that they may every where act as rudimental instructors in the correct pronunciation and essential rules of Hindoostanee and Persian, embracing also a considerable share of colloquial proficiency in both tongues, with which alone, if the whole of your servants hereafter reach their respective destinations in the Peninsula, you may safely trust to their ability, zeal, and diligence, in successively adding every other dialect on the spot, as these may be found useful.

Remuneration to me is out of the question, until you are convinced, by the undeniable testimony of ocular demonstration, that all my performances, in the long run, keep pace with my promises:—then indeed, should you think proper to reward me, so far well; otherwise there is a something stirring within me which can readily reward itself, independent of all inferior considerations:—Honest pride, well-earned fame, and benevolent ambition, may be my gods; but I can say, with a clear conscience, that neither blushing honours, nor mammon, are divinities of mine, however attractive they may prove to the majority of my coevals, by whom, if injustice, a mercenary soul, poverty of spirit, or a cringing disposition, shall ever be detected in my frame, I will then hide its diminished head within the veil of private obscurity; and although this earthly tabernacle were even to exceed the huge dimensions of any omnipotent Corporation, I would publicly confess that I was, after all, but a poor body mounted on borrowed stilts.

I have the honour to remain,

HONOURABLE SIRS!

Your devoted, humble Servant,

JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.

No. 14, CLARGES STREET,
January 1st, 1824.

Since the Report was delivered, the subsequent orders have been pointed out as essential to the Medical Department the Company's Service: they have consequently been inserted here as an official Supplement to this Report.

Fort William, March 29, 1823.

" 1. The Government having, with reference to General Orders, June 21, 1822, sanctioned and adopted the recommendation of the Medical Board, as to the propriety of a previous examination in the Native Languages of the Medical Officer selected for the situation of Superintendent of the School for Native Doctors, it is hereby directed that, previous to confirmation in that office, the person so selected, shall undergo a regular examination in the Persian and Hindoostanee Languages by the Officers of the College of Fort William.

" 2. No candidate shall be considered entitled to confirmation, unless he shall produce a certificate, signed by the examining Officers of the College, of his 'possessing a competent knowledge of the colloquial and written languages of the Country, especially the Hindoostanee and Persian, and that he is capable of reading the native treatises on medicine, and discoursing with the pupils on ordinary subjects of native science, in intelligible, if not in accurate terms.'

" 3. Should the candidate require examination in the Sanscrit, Arabic, or other useful Oriental languages, it is to be granted by the Public Officers of that College, and noted accordingly in their report, and in their certificate of qualification, or otherwise.

" 4. The examinations above prescribed will take place on the application of the Medical Board to the Secretary of the College Council."

PUBLIC LETTER
AND
TENTH REPORT,
ON
The Tenth Term
OF THE
HINDOOSTANEE LECTURES
IN LONDON,
Under the Patronage of
The Honourable East India Company,
FOR 1823.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company.

HONOURABLE SIRS!

It becomes my duty now, as an honest man, and old faithful servant of the Honourable East India Company, to state candidly how the attentive experience of six years has completely convinced me at last, that several Members of your Honourable Court were as far right as I was formerly wrong, respecting the permanent establishment of any Oriental Institution in the *British Metropolis*; where, from a variety of unavoidable obstacles, it is nearly impossible to manage the education of boys, destined for your service in Hindoostan, above the age of fourteen, without on the whole doing them much more harm in all their moral habits, than real good in the rudimental pursuits of eastern literature. Under these feelings I am certainly bound in honour to confess, that my having taken offence at experimental measures pursued some time ago by your Honourable Court, was not only too premature, but likewise very indiscreet. The necessity of preferring general advantage to my particular benefit by the Company's executive body, having lately become so evident to myself in this instance, is a powerful motive to induce me here to transgress largely on your leisure and patience, in the hope of being able still to prove both ability and inclination to serve my Honourable Masters, with a benevolent zeal for the commonweal of British India, which neither time, untoward circumstances, nor senescence itself are ever likely to suppress.

Before proceeding farther, it may be convenient first to introduce one of my recent advertisements, and afterwards to solicit an indulgent perusal of the present comprehensive Report, under all its tuitionary departments, and authentic communications from various sources, which mean well; for whatever others shall think of me or the quotations from my correspondents on this occasion, there can be no doubt, in the long run, of the beneficent result of such official documents for future reference existing in print.

"An extensive, gratuitous, easy, and rational Plan for the immediate Promulgation of useful Oriental and Occidental Literature, at every Juvenile Seminary, School, College, or Institution, in the British Isles."

"In the liberal science of education, for literary pursuits, a modern era has fairly begun, which must quickly eclipse the ancient lucrative art of instruction, by curtailing its duration from twelve to two years at most; whereby an adequate portion of youth may be seasonably devoted to scientific improvements, and the early culture of more beneficial knowledge, for the various professions or vocations in life, than mere classical learning can produce. The inductive method, long successfully practised by the Advertiser with Eastern philology, on orthoepigraphical, euphonic, elliptical, etymological, and interrogative grounds, (which applies equally to English, including every variety of human speech under the sun), will be gratuitously communicated to individuals of unexceptionable, moral characters, whatever their country, colour, creed, or calling may be, provided five pounds be expended by them for the necessary text-books; when free attendance may be commenced at the Hindoostanee and Persian Lecture Room during the space of one year. Gentlemen purchasing ten pounds worth of such publications in this Country, will have access to the Class each successive season, and may thus possess full leisure, with an ample stock of materials for prosecuting their researches, either as colloquists or adepts, in the two most essential languages of Hindoostan, before they reach that fertile region of Asia. This intimation merits the serious notice of all respectable teachers in the vicinity of capital Cities, a benevolent scheme being now on foot for disseminating cheaply, rapidly, and efficiently among them, 'The New View of Literal Economy,' on the least expensive terms possible, and with the greatest practical convenience, for those who shall be ultimately concerned in the projected universal diffusion of living tongues over the United Kingdom, either at infantine or more adult schools for Eastern or Western dialects.

"To develop the nature and scope of the design so far, it may be proper to state here, that the Son and Assistant of DR. MYERS, Dartmouth Hill, Blackheath, has already acquired, in the space of one month, at an average per day of only three hours' public or private application, a competent idea of correct pronunciation, and rudimental Hindoostanee, to instruct those pupils at their classical and scientific academy, who are destined for British India, in this *sine quâ non* department of colloquial proficiency, without which no functionary nor sojourner there can ever feel comfortable in any official or domestic employment. In the course of six months, if MR. MYERS can attend that time, his talents and assiduity must enable him to become a better Hindoostanee and Persian linguist, than any students generally are at the legitimate seminaries in the space of two years, though the Oriental branches are supported by an immense annual charge at home and abroad for that particular purpose. Such an enormous expence of toil, time, and tuitionary taxation never could prove necessary, were elementary instruction conducted on intellectual principles only, and in Preparatory Schools, where no risk of imbibing extravagant habits need be apprehended, nor the consequent hazard of lasting disgrace from collegiate expulsions, often for trespasses, venial at least in adolescence, and commonly corrected by maturer age alone.

"A boy, when six years old, may venture on Hindoostanee and Persian auspiciously, in concert with the usual routine of other languages, including, of course, his mother tongue, as the best key to the rest; and, if taught under conciliatory management, he might master the whole in two or three years at farthest, instead of creeping like a snail, unwillingly from infancy, through youth to manhood, with a slender portion of durable acquirements buckled on his back by sheer memorial drudgery. This mode too soon leaves not a vestige behind, but the natural disgust, ever after inseparable from so abortive a process with children's capacities for profiting by mental instruction, during the earliest periods of their lives, which are best calculated, through judicious means, to receive and retain whatever may be then taught intellectually. Some of DR. G.'s former Class Books, and other publications, being now quite out of print, which cannot speedily be republished, a fair price will be given for second-hand copies in the interim, for such as may be required during the continuance of the Lectures, to those who immediately apply at No. 7, Leadenhall Street; whence all post-paid letters, on the subjects of the present notification, will be punctually acknowledged, and due attention paid them, by

"JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST."

"No. 11, Clarges Street, 21st June, 1824."

(1) "DR. MYERS also prepares youth for both Haileybury and Addiscombe, and qualifies them for appointments in either the Civil, Military, or Medical Departments of the Honourable India Company's Service. By the support of the Honourable Court of Directors or their friends DR. M. would be highly favoured, while an incalculable advantage would accrue to those committed to his care, by their being grounded, from the early age of 8 or 10, in the principles of the Hindoostanee and Persian Tongues, combined with a thorough acquaintance with all sciences of practical utility; thus eminently fitting them for the faithful discharge of the important situations they may afterwards fill, either at home or abroad."

Since my *qualified* commendation in the Tenth Report of MR. HAMILTON's popular system, it has been repeatedly subjected to the palpable obscuration of some dark hypercritical clouds that have lowered rather heavily upon his alleged superficial skill, and arrogant self-sufficiency, as a daring innovator on scholastic tuition; but without engaging any farther in such a controversy, that Gentleman has at least the sole merit of a thundering voice from his own wilderness of words, preparing the way for the joyful tidings of that philological salvation, which numerous competitors are likewise proclaiming from all quarters in the nation's ears; and their schemes being founded upon both theoretic and practical principles, success has become, chiefly in consequence of the noise made by MR. HAMILTON's professional advertisements, almost inevitable.

The sceptics on the projected abbreviation of educative sacrifices, we may refer alone to the extraordinary success of MR. HALL, who, in seven days communicated to a young man, who knew nothing of any language but his own, so competent a notion of Latin, that he could translate, construe, and explain, the whole first book of Virgil's *Æneid* without a dictionary, and actually submitted to a rigid examination by twenty different Gentlemen for nearly two hours, at the same time acquitting himself in such a manner as not only satisfied, but astonished them, at his wonderful proficiency in the parsing, scanning, and derivation, of the verses selected at random by the examiners. At a lecture before 150 respectable scholars in Willis's Public Rooms, a few months ago, MR. HALL stated the above as a fact, which many present could testify; and adduced another, not less remarkable, of an elderly Lady, who lately at her third lesson commenced the theory of the Latin verb, and in the short space of two hours was thoroughly acquainted with the four conjugations, active and passive, and could then give the tenses and persons of a great many verbs, on which she was fairly tried. The ingenious Lecturer, among various plausible remarks of a similar tendency, finished by declaring, that a lad, previously acquainted with the grammar of his mother tongue, can with perfect ease and certainty learn to read and clearly comprehend Virgil, Horace, and Cicero, besides mastering the Greek Grammar, most of the New Testament, and Xenophon, if not Homer also, and the whole in twelve months. He was heard, on the nature and tendency of the proposed method, from first to last with strong marks of approbation, and the concluding sentence was followed with reiterated peals of the warmest applause.

(1) The accompanying brief notification from those gentlemen will best speak for them and itself, nor can there be the smallest doubt of numerous establishments like theirs being quickly induced to follow so promising an example of improvement in scholastic economy and pursuit, on the enlightened plans of those acute innovators only, who take rational theory and successful practice exclusively for their guides. A reference to the enclosed enunciation of plan and terms of management, must satisfy the British Indian community, that their children cannot well be committed to better hands, than to those of the erudite DR. MYERS and his intelligent, well-disposed Son.

MR. BLACK, one of the two literary brothers mentioned in a former Report, is prosecuting his Paedophilian System of Education auspiciously with unabated vigour at Brighton, and a few days ago delivered a Lecture there to a numerous and respectable audience of Ladies and Gentlemen, previous to the establishment of regular classes for imparting the French Language with a facility, celerity, and efficacy totally unknown to those who still very absurdly persist in the irrational plan of communicating grammar, syntax, and prosody entirely by rote, instead of exciting the intellectual prowess even of the youngest scholars to perform feats in literature *apparently* far beyond their years and *fancied* incapacity to acquire the greatest proficiency in living tongues in the shortest possible period, whenever the new method is adopted by preceptors, parents, guardians, or relatives who have the good sense to decide fearlessly on its merits.

From the College at Haileybury only one Student has appeared during the Term, viz. MR. EDMONSTONE; and it gives me unfeigned satisfaction to testify, that his knowledge of Persian and oriental Orthoepey is highly creditable to the Institution; whence he immediately proceeds to Bengal with an acquired, if not hereditary, prowess, as an eastern scholar and penman of the highest character. His zeal to become a proficient Hindoostanee colloquist likewise, with my aid during his short stay here, must be crowned by success previous to arrival in Calcutta, as neither inclination nor abilities are wanting to render this young gentleman very speedily not less expert in the spoken language of the Peninsula, than he is already in the written and Court tongue. A single candidate also (MR. LOUGHNAN) for the Civil College, continued only one course with me since last Report, from a laudable ambition first to secure his probationary election there for occidental acquisitions, by uninterrupted study, with which, attendance at my oriental Class might have been incompatible; his capacity, assiduity, and natural disposition, however, will not fail to make his merit conspicuous, wherever he may reside as a student; and it is to be hoped his time devoted to the culture of Hindoostanee, has by no means been thrown away.

Assistant Surgeons.

The subsequent Orders have been pointed out as essential to the Medical Department of the Company's Service: they have consequently been inserted here, as a powerful motive to induce young Practitioners, destined for British India, who may be ambitious of future fame and fortune, to sow the seeds of merited success while they can do so at home, in order to reap the fruits of their juvenile labours in due time, and in the regular course of promotion in the Service abroad.

"1. The Government having, with reference to General Orders, June 21, 1822, sanctioned and adopted the recommendation of the Medical Board, as to the propriety of a previous examination in the Native Languages of the Medical Officer selected for the situation of Superintendent of the School for Native Doctors, it is hereby directed that, previous to confirmation in that office, the person so selected, shall undergo a regular examination in the Persian and Hindoostanee Languages by the Officers of the College of Fort William.

"2. No candidate shall be considered entitled to confirmation, unless he shall produce a certificate, signed by the examining Officers of the College, of his 'possessing a competent knowledge of the colloquial and written languages of the Country, especially the Hindoostanee and Persian; and that he is capable of reading the native treatises on medicine, and discoursing with the pupils on ordinary subjects of native science, in intelligible, if not in accurate terms.'

"3. Should the candidate require examination in the Sanscrit, Arabic, or other useful Oriental languages, it is to be granted by the Public Officers of that College, and noted accordingly in their report, and in their certificate of qualification, or otherwise.

"4. The examinations above prescribed will take place on the application of the Medical Board to the Secretary of the College Council."

1 O STEWART.	8 ! GIBSON.	15 ! WARRAND.	22 ! BOUSFIELD.	29 ! OWEN, R. B.
2 O BROWNE.	9 ! CRAIGIE.	16 ! TAPLIN.	23 ! JONES.	30 ? ROWLAND.
3 J TAYLOR.	10 ! MONTEFIORE.	17 ! FALSEGRAVE.	24 ? PENNY.	31 ! ANGUS.
4 J TAYLOR, H.	11 ! EDGAR.	18 ; THOMSON.	25 ? WALKER.	32 ! OWEN, W.
5 J STRAKER.	12 ! EDWARDS.	19 ; MILLER.	26 ; SULLY.	33 ? GRAHAM.
6 J MORTON.	13 ; MUNRO.	20 ? BUCHAN.	27 ? LOUGHTON.	34 ? DOWBRIDGE.
7 ! STEVENSON.	14 ! SCHINNEMAN.	21 ; SPENCER.	28 , TROUP.	35 ! OWEN, C. F.

The comparative progress, from No. 1 to 6 inclusive, with that of their fellow-students, has been truly laudable, and *relatively* their merits are here sufficiently apparent; but I must not omit, that No. 1 has added to his other oriental endowments, the generous qualification of having greatly assisted many of my most promising scholars in their *studies*, whence his own, with the proficiency of all the rest, *have been* much accelerated. In short, MR. STEWART's exemplary conduct, in every capacity, has endeared him to me and to the whole Class at the Lecture Rooms, during the last and only course of his attendance, in which he has acquired much more knowledge than others often do through a complete Term, *with myself*, —, or *elsewhere*, in two years' application to eastern characters and tongues. If the respectable and lucrative office of Medical Superintendent of the Native Colleges continue to be awarded to real merit only, at the several Presidencies, few candidates can have a better chance to succeed, in process of time, to one of them than No. 1; and all the young men who keep these professional objects steadily in view, may yet find their seasonable exertions here have not been applied on barren fields in Hindoostan, so long as the local Governments there wisely encourage the durable growth of useful talents by rigid examinations, before a candidate shall enjoy the fair emoluments of any responsible and indispensable appointment in that Country.

No. 2 has the rare credit of first unlearning all the miserable jargon of India, which he had by chance picked up during a residence of twenty years in that region as a Military Surgeon in the King's army; and, in the second place, of acquiring afterwards from me and No. 1, in the limited period of a few weeks only, a very considerable portion of the Hindoostanee language, on such correct principles of grammar and pronunciation, that by the time he and his interesting son, mentioned in page 3, shall have reached the Asiatic shores, they will both prove excellent colloquists, and ultimately perhaps good Orientalists, if they proceed *pari passu* in this career as they have already done, to my infinite delight and satisfaction.

Nos. 5 and 6 learned the rudiments of Hindoostanee from the REV. MR. NEVISON, of Edinburgh, who has done them and No. 14 real justice, especially on the score of *accurate pronunciation*, which is the only grand desideratum for living dialects in general, and the sole obstacle to the *beneficial* use of the Hindoostanee in particular, immediately after landing among the persons who speak it more or less in almost every province of British India, including all the territories adjacent to our vast possessions in that hemisphere, yearly extending on every side from inevitable causes, whose expansive course no human prudence can well arrest in its boundless effects, when the retrogression and progression of imperial power are both alike hazardous in the extreme. MR. NEVISON thus bids fair to render essential service, as a teacher, to every intended regular servant of the Honourable Company, who may happen, in boyhood or youth, to be within reach of the Scottish metropolis, at School or College. He has hitherto enjoyed merely the advantage of short interviews with some of my pupils, purposely introduced *en passant*, besides perusing my printed works, and some letters that I wrote him expressly on the present theme: he therefore feels convinced of being able, in the Hindoostanee and Persian departments, to accomplish a great deal more, were it ever in his power to receive a small number of lessons, *vivâ voce*, from myself; an event probable enough, if cordially countenanced by your Honourable Court.

MR. NOBLE is another oriental scholar, and competitor with the former in the same City, where they would soon have employment enough for each, were your Honourable Board inclined to consider the honest dictates of my heart in this instance, for the public good, with the same liberal spirit which inspires their detail in this Report; and though it must be confessed the present suggestions may not be altogether *disinterested* on my side, I am confident they will not betray either a mercenary, monopolizing, narrow, or malevolent disposition, which, in *literary pursuits at least*, every generous man will naturally detest and avoid, as he ought.

The simple and reversed notes of admiration will best speak for themselves in the separate lists; nor can the interrogative points be much less significant, though some of them might have been made more so, had the celestial sign of Cancer in several cases superseded (;) and (?), according to individual desert. A group of names at the end certainly appears in a very questionable shape, because some, while attending my Lectures for years, terms, and courses in the most desultory manner, have gone, and are on the wing for the East, perfectly ignorant of the first principles in both occidental and oriental philology; and whatever their medical and surgical skill may be, one cannot easily deem it very superlative, when linked with a positive ignorance of English grammar, besides an evident disgust at all intellectual efforts in every shape and form, even long before their arrival in a climate notoriously hostile, from the outset to the close of their career, to the requisite energies of the human mind. From the farthest verge of the United Kingdom, Medical and Military Students come to London, who, for a month or two seem so imm and prim, that honey would hardly melt in their mouths; but a single quarter brushes them up to be brisker than bees, only however in the flowery avenues of nocturnal dissipation and diurnal pleasures. Balls, dances, routs, revelry, feasts, feasts,

galas, promenades, spectacles, plays, cock-fightings, rat-killings, boxing-matches, races, or reviews, with an endless string of seductive, demoralizing, ding, and enervating amusements, are certainly metropolitan pastimes, which speedily convert such swarms of industrious insects into mere thoughtless flies, or incorrigible drones, in those very literary pursuits or professional acquirements that ought to be *esse quæ sibi* passports for any responsible situations under all subjugative Governments, where stability and prosperity must emanate from the sterling qualifications of their subordinate officers.

That the military examinations in the East have produced commensurate exertions on the spot, and in this Country also, there is no doubt; but until similar expedients are extended, somewhere or other, to the Assistant Surgeons also, adequate results from two months' attendance on me, and four during the outward voyage, must be hopeless; and their partial non-existence to this day should necessarily shield me from all reproach, if I have not been quite able to perform, what I once expected, under auspicious regulations, better calculated to produce practical linguists in Hindoostanee and Persian, than the innumerable obstacles that have since occurred to me, from various temporalities and localities, over which, an isolated being as I am can have no sort of controul.

This forlorn state has, I firmly believe, induced often some of the Students to procrastinate their punctual appearance at the Lecture Room, from time to time, nay for seasons, in the flattering expectation, that either the Institution, such as it is, would die a premature death, or its vigilant superintendent pay the great debt of nature opportunely to relieve them from the horrid task of submitting to be crammed (according to the polite phraseology of such fools) during sixty days, with grammatical information, and outlandish tongues; *monstra horrenda!* indeed, to every blockhead, literally unacquainted with his own admirable native language, through which a species of *diorama* has for months past been preparing by me for polyglossal purposes, to be published soon.

Now and then a craven of this silly breed pops his ominous beak slyly into the Class, on the alternate days, when I am known to be absent, merely to see whether we are still in existence; and after finding us all alive, in spite of his baneful eyes, the creature has again recourse to its usual fits of procrastination, against which these animadversions are the only specifics in my power to apply; and similar doses having recently succeeded in curing some mental indispositions of this sort, the present may, perhaps, prove equally efficacious, and my patients will yet become thankful for such salutary prescriptions, when they perceive my sole aim is, the preservation of my own character, and their ultimate welfare through life.

It is barely possible that one or two cases of severe illness may have operated as the cause of protracted absence, of which, having received no official intimation, I continue still ignorant; yet this circumstance I do know, *viz.* the Medical Pupils either actually are, or pretend to be, wholly engrossed by professional avocations, or the necessary arrangements for instant flight from London on the first procurable ship, with or without any colloquial expertness in Hindoostanee alone, or even elementary insight enough to profit during the voyage, by social study among their fellow-passengers.

Gentlemen nominated, or expecting Appointments as Cadets.

1 ● DRAKE.	13 ○ LEARMONTH.	25 ! WEMYSS.	37 ! DROUGHT.	49 ? SUTHERLAY
2 ⊕ RICHARDSON.	14 ○ MITCHELL, W. S.	26) FLINT.	38 ! TIERNEY.	50 ? PAXTON.
3 ⊕ MOORHOUSE.	15) BROWNE, G.	27 !* ELLIS.	39 ! FITZGERALD.	51 ? MOUNCEY
4 ⊕ BUDDEN.	16 ! MITCHELL, B.	28 ! LOFTIE.	40 ! SCOTT.	52 ! ROOKE.
5 ⊕ ATKINSON.	17 ! JENKINS.	29 * BOTT.	41 ? CAMPBELL, W. F.	53 ! ROOKE.
6 ⊕ HARRINGTON.	18 ! JAMES.	30 * ASHTON.	42 ? CAMPBELL, C.	54 ! GRANT.
7 ⊕ CLAYHILLS.	19 ! SHOWERA.	31 ! BEADNELL.	43 ! DOHERTY.	55 ? M'KINSTRY.
8 ⊕ WYNDHAM.	20 ! MICHELL, W.	32 ! BRETT.	44 ! SHEPHEARD.	56 ! MITFORD.
9 ⊕ SYDNEY.	21 !* ELWALL.	33 ! HIGGINSON.	45 ! GAITSKELL.	57 LAWFORD.
10 ⊕ HOPPE.	22 !* THORNBURY.	34 ! DELROSTE.	46 ! HOPPER.	58 HOUSTON.
11 ⊕ TWYNAM.	23 !* HART.	35 ! MACKAY.	47 ! MELLISH.	59 RUSSELL.
12 ○ MITCHELL, J. M.	24 ! WYATT.	36 ! GRIFFITH.	48 ! FITZGERALD.	60 CHESTERFIELD.

61 BROWNLOW.

The first dozen on the list bear discriminative tokens of great proficiency, in regular succession. Nos. 1 and 2 have made considerable progress even in Persian, and most in this division are following them with commendable zeal in these two languages. All, except Nos. 5, 9, and 10, have cheerfully communicated their oriental acquirements to many of their literary companions, with the happiest consequences; and nothing but the total want of convenient opportunities has hitherto prevented any of them from embracing the same obvious means of learning and teaching the eastern dialects and characters simultaneously, with a celerity and efficiency always visible, wherever mutual instruction or social study prevails to a certain extent among juvenile associates. This practice I have invariably encouraged, and carried it so far, that the majority of my best scholars can, and do fill the Chair, with palpable benefit in my absence, both to themselves and *pupils*, who, in their periodical letters, pending the half-yearly examinations to me, candidly confess how much they feel indebted, not only for the three alternate lessons received from the senior students in this way every week, but for the extra private assistance they frequently obtain, besides the public instructions just enumerated.

From Nos. 1 to 12 have generally advanced beyond all praise. No. 15, though a mere boy, has in fact made himself so far master of the rudiments and orthoepy of Hindoostanee in four or five weeks only, that my predictions under No. 2, of the Medical List, will certainly be verified, in this instance at least, if I be not greatly deceived by a prepossessing countenance, which indicates intellectual capacity to an extraordinary degree, united to a docility of temper also, that in quest of useful science must be invincible. When I see so young a pupil do more in one-third of the time than many of his seniors hitherto effected, it would almost be criminal in me not to expatiate upon the uncommon deserts of No. 15, as I have now done in this place, after a well-contrasted trial of skill among his contemporaries, all panting after, and challenging each other for the highest place.

Every successive Course and Term, numbers flock to me, in the conviction of finding a cheap nostrum for idleness, ignorance, and stupidity personified, to become all at once Hindoostanee dialogists; but as they perceive their error, each lazy fellow drops off daily, with nothing to shew in India for the expence of the Text Books alone, except perhaps a tolerable notion of Oriental prolation, if their faculties be not too obtuse, or their minds too much distracted with a multiplicity of allurements or avocations, to admit of one serious thought being bestowed upon even this essential theme. A few, towards the bottom, may have been in this unpromising predicament, as well as the equivocal gentry so (?) marked; but others are just entered as students, of whom nothing can yet be asserted with propriety, whatever their merits may prove in the next Report.

Memorandum for the Information of Gentlemen Cadets.

"Gentlemen Cadets, on the vessel reaching the New Anchorage, Kedgerree, or the River, are to proceed by the first favourable opportunity that may occur, direct to Fort William, without waiting for any Officer to receive them from the ship on which they may arrive.

"As several instances have occurred of Cadets who, arriving late in the evening at Calcutta, have experienced considerable difficulty in procuring lodging for the night, arising from their being unaware, that provision is made for their reception at the Cadet Institution in Fort William; it is hereby strongly recommended, that whatever hour they may reach Calcutta, they should immediately proceed to the Fort, either to the office of the Town Major, or that of the Superintendent of Gentlemen Cadets, (CAPTAIN C. CHESNEY), where they will receive every accommodation the circumstances of the moment will admit, so as to preclude the necessity of their incurring the expence and inconvenience of resorting to a tavern for a night's lodging."

Fort William, January, 1824.

"J. VAUGHAN, Lieut.-Col. Town and Fort Major."

Superintendent of Cadets.

"To obviate, as far as practicable, the extreme inconvenience to which Cadets are liable on their first arrival in India, from incurring exorbitant expences at taverns, to which they generally refer, before any arrangement can be made for their occupying quarters in Fort William, an Officer has been appointed under the immediate orders of the Town Major, to receive charge of all Cadets arriving from England, and retain command of them until they proceed, under orders from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to join a regiment.

"It is the special duty of this Officer to supply Cadets with Servants; to see that they are settled in quarters; and generally to protect them from the extortion and impositions of Native Agents.

"On the arrival of a vessel from England, this Officer will immediately be apprized of it, and of the number of Cadets on board, if any, in order that suitable arrangements may be made for their reception.

"The Superintending Officer dines daily with the Cadets, and breakfasts with them at least twice a week, for the purpose of keeping up that perfect regularity so essential to Mess Institutions; and in order to enable him to assist the Gentlemen Cadets in procuring servants, and such articles as may be necessary for their immediate comfort, the Presidency Pay Master is authorized to advance two hundred rupees on account of each Cadet, on the receipt of the Superintending Officer, accompanied by a certificate of arrival from the Town Major,—this advance to be separately accounted for to each individual, and any balance remaining to be finally made over on his quitting the Mess, the total advance being ultimately deducted in monthly instalments of fifty rupees by the Pay Master of the Division, within whose circle the Corps to which Cadets are attached, may be respectively situated.

"The above arrangement being made with the sole view of assisting Cadets on their first arrival in India, it will be entirely optional with them to avail themselves of it; and it is hereby intimated, that those who may have friends in Calcutta, are not required to join the Mess in Fort William."

King's and Company's Officers, &c.

1 $\oplus$ LEWIS.	4 $\triangleright$ FORBES, C.	7 ! SLADE	10 ? PEARSON.
2 $\circ$ MYERS.	5 $\triangleright$ FORBES, HON. J.	8 ! MACFARLANE.	11 ? PEARSON.
3 $\circ$ KENNETT.	6 * OTTEY.	9 ! USHER.	12 ? INNES.

No. 1 has been unremitting in his studies since former Report, in which he stood nearly the last, but has here very fairly gained the highest post, chiefly from his cordial exertions to teach a very large portion of the youngest scholars, immediately upon commencing at the Class. Had the name of No. 1 properly belonged to the Cadets' division, LIEUT. LEWIS would have been one of the first eight there, from his various qualifications as a linguist, and also from his acquaintance with the Persi-arabic character. Before he reaches his destination at Madras, I have good reasons to believe that every material will be then at his command for eventually becoming an expert interpreter, and a distinguished orientalist. MR. STEWART (page 2) and LIEUT. LEWIS have prosecuted their lucubrations nearly on the same plan, and they are now on the high road to preferment, from their respective ability to execute all official duties depending upon colloquial proficiency, or a predilection for the languages and literature of Hindoostan.

No. 2 has been duly noticed in page 1, and may yet prove an able instructor in every department of eastern erudition, among a multitude of others whom I wish to qualify in this walk of learning, before I absolutely quit the stage of oriental tuition. The signs prefixed to the remaining students of this Class sufficiently denote my opinion of their several qualifications, which now require only time and local opportunity to render them truly useful in British India.

The annexed are letters, epistolary extracts, or communications, either directly to myself, or to the relatives of my former Pupils, numbered in the order of their receipt; the authenticity of which I imagine no impartial individual, well acquainted with my notions of moral rectitude, will even affect to dispute; and though he may deem the whole collection, and every semi-ennial exertion of mine, completely supererogatory, my own conscience whispers, through daily occurrences, the very reverse.

I. "I arrived here on the 8th, in order to appear before a Committee, to be examined in the Mahratta language. It was ordered to assemble on the 15th, but as there were fourteen of us to be examined, and I one of the juniors, I was not examined till the 18th. We have been all successful in passing. There were twelve in Hindoostanee, among whom was ———: one young man in Mahratta, who has not studied Hindoostanee. I was the only one who passed for the second language, that is, passed for Mahratta, after doing so for Hindoostanee. Captain ——— was President: we had other four Members. The President told me before I left the room, that I had acquitted myself very handsomely indeed.

"I shall begin to study Persian in a few months, when I get the books out that I requested my Uncle to send, as I cannot get them here."

II. "Give my best regards to Dr. Güchrist, and tell him I began to form a Hindoostanee and Persian Class before we put back to ———; but the weather was so bad, that it was impossible to go on, and I thought it best to defer commencing till after our departure from Madras, as we shall be interrupted there again for a week, which, to young beginners, would be no good thing, as they would lose it all again, and it would be only double trouble, without any profit. I almost wish I was among you now, as such a long passage as we have had, is enough to tire any one. We sailed from ——— again the 7th of May, and beat about pretty well until the 14th, when a dead calm came on, and lasted two days, and then a fine breeze came on, which carried us on at the rate of 7 or 8 knots an hour; this lasted till the Monday following, when another calm came on. We have four old black women in our ship, three of whom, in my opinion, speak the language pretty well: I often take an opportunity of speaking, being certain it will improve myself, and they always understand me very well indeed, which is the best proof of Dr. G.'s plan being right. We have an Addiscombe and two Haileybury students on board, and they can neither of them speak two words properly to the dark dames; indeed, they seldom attempt it.

"——— and ——— are on board: the former has been very ill for a week, but intends studying the language, seeing the necessity, from my conversations with the old black women being already so easily comprehended on both sides."

III. "The Commandant of Artillery embraced the first favourable opportunity of getting an Interpreter appointed to that important corps, on account of numerous native corps martial, at which the Adjutant on duty imperfectly translated. There not being more than one officer in the regiment who had ever given the subject even the smallest attention, ——— was selected to fill the new appointment; but his superior rank alone prevented this creditable promotion being carried into effect.

"After the public promulgation, in General Orders, of an Artillery Interpretership's existence, six weeks elapsed before any candidate applied to execute the duties required in such an office; and when this at last took place, there being no other competition, one officer was nominated, rather on the slender plea that he would forthwith strive to qualify himself, than that he actually knew any thing of the Hindoostanee tongue. His immediate success was the result of necessity alone, without another particle of official merit, or private interest having operated in his behalf.

"Applications might have been more numerous, had not the qualifications for the post, described in General Orders, been too strict or extensive, and the allowance for the Artillery Interpreterships much less than for the Native Corps.

"The Commander in Chief has published an order, requiring every Interpreter to be examined by a competent Committee, within twelve months from the date of the order, and such as are then found unqualified, will be ejected from their appointments; and all officers applying for Interpreterships will be examined, and the most proficient in a corps will obtain it, without reference to interest or connections. The qualifications are, a grammatical and colloquial knowledge of the Oordoo or Hindoostanee, and a facility in reading the Persian and Nagree.

"You see, my dear Sir, that your Shagirdans will ere long meet with a due degree of encouragement; and if we are blessed with such heads to our army as ———, a new tone will prevail in that class of appointments. Our late excellent, noble, and honoured Chief did very much, both in the Army and Civil Service, to promote the cultivation of the two indispensable languages of the East, Hindoostanee and Persian; and ——— has put a seal to it.

"You will be glad to hear that five of our young Officers come to me thrice a week for instruction. I find, by conversing with many on the subject, that they make scarcely any real progress in it at ———: they say ——— is an excellent scholar in Hindoostanee, but is not the person to impart it to others; he never commends or encourages! and is so harsh and unconciliatory as to render the language an object of dislike. I could give illustrations of this, but it is sufficient at present to mention the fact. I have looked in the Asiatic Journals for your half-yearly Reports, but in vain: I cannot account for this omission, but hope the cause is satisfactory, (2)

IV. "SIR,

"———, September 20, 1823.

"When I left London for this place, I was most unfortunately prevented from taking my leave of you, whose pupil I had been for a short time previous to my sailing; and very sorry indeed I was that I should be unable to pay my respects to you, and thank you for the kindness and assistance I received at your hands during my attendance in your Classes, and especially for the valuable introduction you gave me

(2) Respecting Officers who have all been two years in the Military College here, and are supposed to be well grounded in Hindoostanee, the contents of this letter are quite incredible, unless we learn that the mechanical knack of deciphering crabbed characters, or writing them very elegantly, continues to be perversely preferred to the previous communication of a *copia verborum*, along with the free use of an intelligible Hindoostanee tongue, which is a portable weapon in possible emergencies, often more precious than a pistol, musket, small sword, or even a great gun, and one that each Engineer and Artillery Cadet may fairly be presumed to possess, after a proper drilling of at least four terms at Addiscombe, were he not greatly impeded by mismanagement or incapacity, of some sort, that should not be permitted longer to exist.

to ———, whose acquaintance has proved both utile et dulcis in a high degree. He was a fellow-passenger, and under his guidance, and by his efforts and perseverance, an association was formed for the purpose of studying the languages of India in concert. We mustered eight in all, and met every morning at five hours; our friend ——— presided as pundit. ———, (another pupil of your's, to whose acquirements and kindness we were much indebted, during the occasional illness of our leader,) also attended; a pupil of ———, and another from the College, both of whom were induced to continue their pursuits through the medium of your books, with which they were much pleased; they both declared that of one or two intricate points they never had a clear idea till they had gone through these volumes; besides these converts, three Officers in the regiment to which ——— belonged, who were entirely ignorant of the language, but attained a tolerable proficiency before we landed, and myself, who had little advantage over these gentlemen, never having gone through so much as a pronoun or verb when in London. By a constant exercise in dialogue, we were all able, when we reached ———, to converse with tolerable readiness, and with much more correctness than many settlers of long standing. In short, our little floating college was so much gratified with ———'s qualities, not only as professor and linguist, but as a scholar and a gentleman, that it was resolved at our separation to make him an appropriate acknowledgement of the great obligations we were under to him. I had the honour of being selected by my fellow taliboolims to carry their resolution into effect, and was much gratified that the choice I made met ———'s approbation.

"I transmit you the correspondence that ensued on the subject, knowing how ardent an admirer ——— finds in you, who could hardly be insensible of the high character and splendid talents of the gentleman alluded to.

"I had the pleasure of seeing him a few days ago in good health, and busily employed with his Moonshee.

"My avocations here preclude the possibility of my devoting much attention to Hindoostanee; but the foundation I laid with ———'s help, enables me to keep up my stock of words and phrases by an occasional intercourse with your inestimable volumes."

Copy of a Letter to ———; with a Copy of Gilchrist's English and Hindoostanee Dictionary and Grammar.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"Upon the dissolution of our Hindoostanee College on board the ———, its fellows entrusted me with a commission to procure some book in the language, and to forward it to you as a token of their regard, and as a trifling acknowledgement of the obligations conferred on said College by you, our Professor, in very kindly undertaking the direction of our efforts, by which means that success was secured, which, without such valuable aid, must have been exceedingly doubtful. I regret very much that one better qualified than myself was not deputed to arrange this affair, but am happy of the opportunity afforded me to express (which I cannot sufficiently do) my own individual sense of the obligations I and my friends, (whose names I hardly think it necessary to remind you of,) are under to you, for the unremitting, able, and disinterested manner in which your assistance was tendered. I am about to write our mutual friend, Dr. GILCHRIST, and shall have much pleasure in acquainting him of this instance of your zeal for the anti-jargonist cause."

"MY DEAR ———,

June 30, 1823.

"I have received your very kind letter, together with the handsome memorial of the sentiments of my disbanded army of pundits: it is not easy for me to say how much I have been gratified by this mark of their friendship. To be in any way useful to my fellow-men, has, I regret to say, amongst other recommendations, all the charm of novelty to me; but in thus receiving the expression of good-will, with which I have been honoured by a body of English gentlemen, who had the wisdom to hold in no derogation to their liberal education and pursuits, to join with me in acquiring the language of a conquered land and race, I reap the consolation of reflecting that, whatever may be my fate in the strange and distant region in which we have arrived, the last long labour of my inglorious life, that of traversing fifteen thousand miles of ocean, has not been wholly without its fruit. Assuredly, had the choice been in my own hands, a vessel, even of the magnificent dimensions of that in which we voyaged, would not have been the scene I should have selected for imparting to others the small stock of knowledge I had previously laid up. Struggling against a malady, from which there was no hope of escape but in the termination of our pilgrimage, I yet did my best for our common advantage; your own perseverance and unanimity amply supplied the rest.

"I beg that you will, as opportunities occur, communicate what I have here imperfectly stated, to each of my friends individually; and I trust that you and they will give me full credit for sincerity, when I assure you that, in projecting an act of kindness towards me, it was scarcely possible that your choice could have fallen on a present more acceptable than my friend Gilchrist's scarce and valuable Dictionary; an aid to my studies which I have long desired, and which, associated with the recollection of our combined labours, will form an addition to the library of a soldier in the East, to which I shall continue to attach a high value, so long as it shall be permitted to me to live to possess it."

V. "It is, I assure you, with a great deal of pleasure I now sit down for the purpose of addressing a few lines to you, which you may easily conjecture is to offer you my best thanks for the kind instruction I received from you in the Hindoostanee language, which you were so good as to communicate to me for the space of four months; that and the kind attention you paid me during my long stay in London, have not failed, I assure you, to leave in me that sentiment of gratitude towards you, which no length of time will ever remove. I may in truth say I now pluck the fruits of your kind instruction, for which I shall ever consider myself greatly indebted to you; and the more so, because I feel persuaded that years multiplied upon years in this country, would not enable me, by the assistance of a Moonshee alone, to acquire such a correct knowledge of the language, without a previous knowledge of its first principles, which the very best of them appear not to comprehend; or if they do, they must be too lazy, or more probably quite unable, to teach it to others; indeed the many Officers I have seen, after keeping a Moonshee by them twelve and sixteen months, too well convince me that my assertion is true. I was very much pleased on my first arrival to see the quickness with which the natives understood what I said; indeed I had a pretty good proof in the boat on coming ashore, when the rascals, after we had got about half way, endeavoured to get some money out of us, although we had paid them at first, by laying down their oars. But, however, I soon silenced them, and they clapped to their oars in pretty good haste with sulam Sahib the whole way, imagining I suppose that I was no griffin; still, however, to be candid with you, I must say that I did not so quickly understand many of the natives on my first arrival; but, however, after I got accustomed to their tone of voice, which appears odd at first to a stranger, and the quick manner of speaking many of them have, this difficulty was soon overcome, and I can now converse with them upon any common subject,—indeed without some little knowledge of the language, I should be quite uncomfortable; in fact, every one who once reflects, must be aware, that in a country like this, surrounded not, as England, by many learned and wise men, conversant perhaps with many languages, but by a poor deluded set of mortals, most of whom in truth scarcely know their own language; therefore, a person coming to this country, to remain in it perhaps all his life, must oftentimes be placed in a very awkward predicament, and sometimes in a very dangerous one; at the same time he never can do his duty with such satisfaction to himself as he otherwise would do. I cannot say I have prosecuted my studies to any great extent since; indeed sickness and pecuniary circumstances have prevented me gaining any further knowledge of the language than mere common conversation, which I have hitherto kept up; but as soon as I am able to save a few rupees to keep a Moonshee, that is the only obstacle, which difficult as it certainly is for a poor Ensign, whose pay monthly is not enough to support the common necessities of life, may nevertheless be effected; by abstaining from some of these, I shall thus be able to surmount the difficulty, when I intend to study Hindoostanee together with the Persian tongue; but at present I am confounded with the effects of an accident, which I was so unfortunate as to meet with about ten weeks ago.

"You have no doubt heard from poor ———, at ———, as I know he wrote you a few lines some time ago; you have no doubt heard from him the ill health he has experienced apparently ever since his arrival in India. He is a very nice young fellow; I have kept up a correspondence with him ever since my arrival in India, and wish with all my heart he was here posted to my corps. I endeavoured to get removed to a native corps; but I could not get it done, unless I were to go in as last, which I am not inclined to do, as I like the Officers of this corps very much; but I should prosecute my studies to much more advantage, and more likely to gain a Staff Appointment, which I am happy to say, justice, although late, now shares a little in, as the Commander-in-Chief is determined to give nothing of the kind away to any one without a knowledge of the language, although in this way interest bears the greatest portion, as the person who knows but a smattering of the language, with only a little interest combined, will take the precedence of him who knows perhaps well all the languages spoken in India; yet like myself hath not interest nor the means whereby to secure such.

"I hope you will not consider my long silence as ingratitude on my part, as that is a crime so base, that no man will ever acknowledge himself guilty of. Before I conclude, I must observe to you, there were many expressions of corrupt English which Sepoys are more apt to introduce than any others, which greatly puzzled me on my first arrival, taking it as I did for Hindoostanee: such, for instance, 'company ka report fergate,' as they would say for the 'report of the Company at present;' this however was soon overcome, and I am now never puzzled in that way. I suppose you remember ———, who was at your Class some little time, a little fellow like myself; he is posted to the ——— at this place, as ——— Ensign; I believe he is now keeping a Moonshee. I see but little of ———, therefore I cannot say much about him; but I fancy he does not condescend to keep a Moonshee, or to trouble himself at all about learning the language, and attempts almost to say he was never at your Class."

VI. " My dear Friend,

" —————, October 17th, 1823.

" If you knew the many difficulties I have had to surmount^o from the period of my embarkation to my landing in ———, from the envy and malice of the young Cadets on board, and from their saying how ridiculous it was studying the Hindoostanee at all, and particularly following your System, you would indeed wonder: however, I have always to the best of my power defended you, and said every thing I could to prove to them the absurdity of their arguments, and the utility of your plan; and one day particularly, I remember being extremely (if I may use the term) eloquent upon the subject, which not only surprised myself, but all around me, and I absolutely succeeded so well as to convert two or three, who very shortly after commenced studying with us, and made great progress.

" You will doubtless be much surprised, and I am sure very sorry, when I inform you of the death of poor ———, who died three weeks after his arrival, of a fever, universally beloved by all who knew him; and what is most satisfactory to myself is, that he was noted for the ease and fluency with which he spoke the Hindoostanee. You may guess the sorrow and regret that were felt, for there were several of us intimately acquainted with him, who felt it acutely — especially ——— and myself likewise were very much grieved; for, laying all interested motives aside, I had the greatest respect, indeed I may almost say love for him, from his extreme attention and kindness to me; still however, we must not repine, for the will of the Lord is just.

" ——— sends his kind compliments to yourself and Mrs. Gilchrist, and intends writing very shortly: he regularly has three or four young Officers, who come to him constantly for instruction in the Hindoostanee and Persian, and most kindly contrives to give up to them two or three hours every day. Mr. ——— resides in the Fort, whom I have seen but once; and from what was related to me by a gentleman, who came out in the same ship with him, appears to have been very diligent, and has subsequently made great progress. I have likewise seen ———, whom I dare say you remember; he also lives here with ———. With respect to my own proficiency in the Hindoostanee and Persian, I have the pleasure to inform you, it is more than I could have imagined, which I attribute entirely to the very kind instructions I received from you, while in London; for which, my dear Sir, you may rest assured, as the only recompence I can make, that I shall ever continue to bestow on others that knowledge which you so generously bestowed upon me. I well know, my dear Sir, that you will never lose any opportunity of writing to me, and you may depend upon receiving letters often from me, which if I did not send, I should be one of the greatest wretches on earth, after the many marks of favour and kindness which I have always received from you.

Permit me to finish this tedious scrawl, by observing that 19 out of 20 perfectly understand what I say to them, which to my mind is a most convincing proof that your System, and only yours, is the correct one; I make this observation, because I am convinced it will give you pleasure."

" —————, December 1, 1823.

VII. " My dear Friend,

" You will I am sure rejoice to hear that I have passed my examination in Hindoostanee: no reward is now granted by our Honourable Masters for so doing, but I believe it will secure me the first vacant appointment in the Corps. If it does not, I have still this consolation, that I have done my best; besides I am convinced no Officer of a Native Corps, without a knowledge of the language, can discharge his duty with satisfaction to himself, or benefit to the service. I propose shortly passing in Persian. ——— you will be glad to hear is well, and doing well, I cannot get him to stand an examination at present; but I do not despair of succeeding with him in the end, always holding in mind the old proverb, ' Nil arduum mortalibus.'"

VIII. " I am getting on famously in my studies of the Languages, (thanks to Dr. Gilchrist's important instructions); and as every appointment is now given away to the greatest proficients, I have a fair chance of obtaining one."

IX. " I am happy to say that our Hindoostanee studies go on briskly. All hands have fallen off since the warm weather began, except Messrs. ———, ———, and myself. I am certain of being able to pass soon after my arrival. Captain ———'s cabin and ours are now as one, the windows being left open to admit a current of air, so that he keeps us close at our studies."

" —————, February 11, 1824.

X. " My dear Dr. Gilchrist,

" We have had the happiness of seeing ——— frequently. Our conversation has been much of yourself; indeed you have been our chief and frequent topic. He, like me, thinks of you with unabated affection, and warm interest. He has written you very fully and satisfactorily, and leaves me in fact little to say of him, excepting that he speaks the language with a facility and accuracy which would delight and gratify you: indeed he furnishes a living and incontrovertible proof of (what I experimentally can amply vaunt) the excellence of your admirable system and mode of instruction. He tells me he can read the Persi-Arabic character with nearly as great rapidity and facility as his mother tongue, English; and I will venture to affirm, very few young men leave School or College so thoroughly grounded in the principles of the English, as he is in those of the Hindoostanee Language.

" The institution of a Cadet Mess is one of the acts which distinguished the benevolent and admirable Government of the venerated and noble Marquis of Hastings. The small printed paper enclosed will shew you the design of Government, and it is delightful to endeavour to fulfil their considerate intentions. There are quarters provided for them, and a good Mess, and all their outfit is provided under the best inspection and superintendence; which controuls and regulates the prices of every thing they want, and sees them provided with Servants and Boats on their going up the Country.

" ——— has only had 3 or 4 Cadets here at a time; but now intends giving such as are disposed, instruction in Hindoostanee, and thus imperfectly build upon the good foundation they will bring from you. ——— will have much pleasure in this voluntary work; for it will be of such manifest value to the young Officers, where they will have hourly painful proof that, as relates to their comfort, and usefulness, the Hindoostanee Language is a sine qua non.

" The kind interest you feel in the welfare of your pupils, leads you to receive with gladness any thing touching their well-being: I therefore beg to tell you that every Cadet of Infantry is promoted to Ensign; every Cadet of Artillery, to Second Lieutenant; and every Cadet of Cavalry, to Cornet, from the date of their reporting themselves at the Town Major's Office of the Presidency they are appointed to. This takes effect as above, even if their respective branches of the Army should be without a vacancy; and their Pay as such commences also from the same date.

" At present there are about 10 vacancies in the Artillery, and about 50 or 60 in the Infantry; the Cavalry is, I believe, more than complete."

XI. " I have now marched over a considerable space of Southern India: from Madras I proceeded, via Bangalore, to Dharwar, a place of some celebrity in the Western Mahratta Country: thence I went to Ryacottah (Rajkottha, a Hill Fort, 1100 feet high) near Bangalore: from Ryacottah I marched to the sandy plains of Quilwa, via Dindigal, Madura, Palamcottah, the famous City of Travancore, and round by Cape Comorin; and throughout the whole I have never found myself in the least want of an Interpreter. Our friend ——— did duty with my Corps as long as it remained at ———. On its march thence he was ordered to the ——— at ———, where he still remains. About a fortnight ago he passed in Hindoostanee with great eclat. ——— has issued strong orders regarding the languages, informing all Adjutants and Quarter Masters, that in January, 1824, they will be called upon to undergo an examination, and intimating his intentions henceforth to bestow no appointments upon Officers ignorant of Hindoostanee: nevertheless, the executive has filled up a dozen Adjutantcies and Quarter Masterships with men who are totally unacquainted with it. In fact, people already begin to consider ——— General Orders to be, what would vulgarly be called 'all blarney,' though all Commandants of Corps are ordered to send in quarterly reports of the progress their Officers have made in the languages, yet this is all ———:—for instance, in ———'s Battalion he might, without incurring the imputation of self-conceit, fairly assert that he is the best linguist; yet, should the Interpretership become vacant to-morrow, an Officer who knows not one single word of any but his vernacular tongue, would get it, because he happens to be of a certain clan. Interest carries the day, and ever will do so. I, notwithstanding all these discouragements, care not, and still prosecute my studies, though, from the enormous expence of a decent Moonshee, (20 Pagodas a month was asked by a man I wrote to at Madras, and who, prior to the Order regarding the languages, was well content to attend me for 10), I am compelled to depend solely upon my own exertions. I have also attained a moderate knowledge of Malabar, the acquisition of which I rendered much easier than it would otherwise have been, by adapting your principles to the Grammar and Orthoepeigraphy. The Government formerly bestowed a pecuniary reward upon all who passed in Hindoostanee or Persian, which, although it could be little inducement to a liberal spirited fellow, yet served to reimburse him for the expence incurred by paying Moonshees, and purchasing books. By one of those acts of inconsistency so numerous in this Country, this donation has been struck off in regard to military men, and yet continued to the Civilians, whose sole business it is, and who are supposed to have had a long period of previous

uction in orientals. I know not whether the talked-of examinations will take place or not; few stations possess a sufficient number of Officers qualified to be the examiners. In a station for six Battalions I do not believe there is more than one Officer who can boast of any thing but a mere colloquial knowledge, and there is not one before whom I would chuse to pass. Each day brings to my view in still stronger colours the sterling obligation you have conferred on me by the instruction you so kindly afforded me in England. To your friendly exertions is it to be attributed that I am enabled to perform my duty with satisfaction to myself. From you have I received, what the experience of each hour teaches me more justly to appreciate the value of, an intelligible tongue, which, from my first arrival in India, has precluded the disagreeable, though not uncommon, necessity of applying to a domestic as a medium of communication with my men. I have found it of peculiar advantage to me when traversing the Country by myself, when in fact the want of it would often have deprived me of wherewithal to 'allay the hungry edge of appetite.' The letter supposed to have been written by ——— to you, is a forgery, doubtless emanating from the witless scone of some pitiful jargonist, labouring under vicious influence; for drunk he must have been who wrote such stupid trash. Some of your friends have endeavoured, but vainly, to trace it to its author. I am very much obliged to you for your *Theory of Latin Verbs*; my opinion upon which I must fain defer to a future epistle, or I shall come under the head of scribblers lashed by an old gentleman, who gave me, and many others, some little trouble at school—I mean Juvenal, who, I think, in his *Seventh Satire*, says—

'——— Tenet insanabile mullos
'Scribendi cacoethes.'

"Mr. ———, formerly a pupil of your's, and now one of our Assistant Surgeons, desired me to present his very kindest regards to you.

XII. "I have had no Moonshes, nor do I intend to have one, for it is all a farce. I have seen and spoken with many, and find them, without one exception, totally ignorant of the common rules of grammar. Their universal reply to questions on this head is merely "quidu ke moowafiq hue," without any other explanation, which comprises the whole of their grammatical skill: I may therefore safely affirm, that my ability in this matter to instruct the learned natives, already far surpasses theirs to teach me.

"I must not forget to mention a circumstance that will give you infinite delight, viz. my own surprise at finding nine out of ten among the junior Servants speaking Hindoostanee extremely well, till I was assured that your plan of teaching it through the Roman characters is daily gaining ground; for learners now begin to see the real advantage of immediately acquiring the most accurate pronunciation, combined with much colloquial expertise, without the previous disgusting trouble of combating a difficult character, which may subsequently be conquered during more deliberate and profound study and research amidst eastern lore.

XIII. "I am afraid, by the tenor of your letter, that you think me flagging and falling into that dangerous lethargy so prevalent to our countrymen in India. Let me assure you it is not the case; that I am now studying as hard as ever in pursuit of Persian lore. Certainly, I may by my letters have led you to suppose that I wanted a spur to my inclination. But I hope you will consider the impression of mind I wrote under. I had just been studying very hard, succeeded, and got complimented for so doing, in General Orders. Some few months after, on the strength of the established rule, that he that is senior passed, is first entitled to an Interpretership, with the example of ——— before me, who had never done a day's duty with a corps, whereas I had done six months and upwards, on the supposition that my having passed in two months and a half's study would act in my favour: for all these reasons I of course imagined that I should not be disappointed; but I was so. Consequently I took a kind of disgust at studying. When I wrote to you, I had not then recovered from these sensations; not only that, but really the difficulty of procuring a Moonshes for any moderate sum was such, that persons much more inclined to study, would have forsaken their endeavours in search of one, were they placed in my circumstances. I am now, thank God, though without a Moonshes, yet in a proper frame of mind for studying, and am accordingly doing so with heart and good-will. I have kept a Moonshes about four months, and he left this place for Lucknow whilst I was on a month's leave to ———, whither I went to see young ———, an intimate friend of mine, and who is far advanced in Persian: he is indefatigable, and I am convinced will sooner or later turn out an ornament to the Hon. Company's Service. He is fortunately possessed of an elegant Moonshes, a native of Persia, with the advantage of books of all descriptions, which he obtains from the Adawut there; besides which, he has a snug little appointment of 42 rupees per month as Interpreter to the ——— Battalion, which he gets owing to his corps being stationed there. I was glad to see, however, that I was not, although he has been studying for a year, particularly behind hand with him, though he of course, having had so many more opportunities of learning the language, possesses a greater knowledge than myself. We mean to proceed both together to ——— next December or January, and there undergo an examination in Persian; I hope, though I am not confident, that by that time I shall be qualified to pass. So much for the glaze of my future prospects. Now let me tell you what I at present pursue for my course of study. About ten o'clock I sit down and read several pages of the Uryar Danish, with no other help than that of your kind present, the Hindes Moral Preceptor, the vocabulary of which is the most extensive and comprehensive I have ever seen; indeed, it almost supplies the place of a Dictionary, though, of course, a large Richardson's Dictionary, particularly on account of its English and Persian part, would be more useful to me; yet I get on with that alope. After reading, I generally translate a fable or two in the "Persian Moonshes," or Polyglot Fables, and correct it by the Persian there inserted by you. I write down, in the course of my reading, any words, phrases, or sentences I am not acquainted with, and learn them by heart in the evening. I also accustom myself, now and then, to translate a story of the Uryar Danish into English, by way of exercising myself with the language and phrases of the author. Such is a general account of my studies, which I hope you will approve of; indeed, to have your sanction and satisfaction expressed to me, is worth more than a whole sheet of empty compliments in General Orders. I hope that next time I hear from you, you will not say that I am in any danger of falling into the "khwabi sahban i kuhf." I am certainly unfortunate, first, in being so long stationed at ———, which is the most unhealthy spot in the territory; and, secondly, in being so badly off with regard to Moonshes, and the "sine qua non" wherewith to buy books, and keep up my studies; but "nil desperandum!" I must look forward to better times.

"I have made a long detail of this unpleasant subject; but it will show you it was not from an idea of my being too young an officer, that I did not obtain the appointment when it was vacant in my Regiment, but for want of interest; which leads me to the recollection of thanking you for your very kind endeavours for my advancement and welfare; and though as yet unaccompanied with any success, will, I hope, before long, bear fruit; indeed, my dear Preceptor, I can never forget your kindness and affectionate remembrance of me; while there is breath in my body, they will never be obliterated from my memory."

Were the contents of this Report perused with deliberate attention by your Honourable Court, and with a sincere view to the amelioration of those portions of the initiatory departments in the service that are still capable of considerable improvement, there can exist no doubt of the whole being at once candidly discussed and examined, although the writer cannot, either among yourselves or the Proprietors, boast of being able to gain one single friend or supporter to his novel schemes, which he thinks have indisputable utility, facility, and perfect practicability to recommend them to every ingenious mind, open to the conviction of forty years' experience, daily confirmed by the incontrovertible evidence of the present times. Suspicious hints, laughter, sneers, significant shrugs, and abuse are cheap weapons, and handy means, at the command of every knave, coward, or fool who chuses to calumniate better members of society than himself, by branding them with degrading epithets, like visionaries, innovators, superficialists, lunatics, &c. but without daring to enter the lists of fair argument in open discussion, from the well-founded apprehension of ignoble defeat, whenever inveterate prejudices and recent facts come in contact.

We take it for granted that classical studies in foreign dialects may continue *desiderata* for years to come, at all the literary institutions of the British empire, though they are no longer, on a great scale, living tongues; still if they can actually be communicated by the modern system of tuition in one-sixth of the space occupied by the ancient mode of proceeding, why not give the new project an adequate chance of success with the old usage?—than which as nothing can easily be worse, a judicious experiment, during a season or two, may produce infinite advantage to students in general, with little or no possible loss.

Your Honourable Court have now the opportunity of putting the truth of my assertion to the test immediately, by so far holding out due encouragement for the introduction of elemental Orientalism at every European seminary of occidental learning, that both pursuits may advance *pari passu* together, with an auspicious celerity not hitherto evinced in either by itself.

Proper candidates, on the score of local speech, for the Civil, Engineer, and Artillery Branches of the British Indian Service, have long since, with discriminative foresight, been furnished at no small annual expence to the parties most interested in the actual possession of such indispensable knowledge; but the same providential care is not thus yet liberally extended to the remaining portions of the Company's functionaries, though, on the whole, infinitely more numerous, and for the permanent happiness or preservation of a huge conquered empire, equally essential in every point of view comparatively with the rest.

When the infantry, cavalry, naval, legal, medical, clerical, and other miscellaneous establishments, under the different Indian Presidencies, are seriously contemplated in detail, the result must be, that not more than one of six servants of the Honourable Company can reach their destination with the least idea of the inhabitants' language with whom they must come into close contact the moment they land, and continue so both upon public and private grounds, where ignorant people in that respect must long tread with fear and trembling, on many accounts which need not here be enumerated.

Of those who have been two years hammering at Hindoostanee in the acknowledged seminaries of eastern lore in this Country, hardly one in twenty has the smallest notion of using it colloquially for twelve months afterwards, if they can even accomplish this at that protracted period.

The precautionary order existing against occidental ignorance being ever admitted within the walls of the Civil and Military Colleges in England, might be most beneficially enforced in regard to oriental incapacity also, as one preliminary qualification at least for responsible nominations of every kind in our eastern empire. This injunction alone would prevent the service being hereafter inundated with annual shoals of raw adventurers, who frequently, so far from knowing a single strange dialect, are remarkably deficient not only in their mother tongue, but in all useful acquisitions, or those industrious habits for any species of mental exertion, that can render them afterwards efficient in the discharge of their respective duties as public functionaries.

One season alone, from the regular promulgation of the proposed ordinance, would clearly demonstrate its efficacy to the entire satisfaction of the Honourable Company, free from all extra expence and inconveniences whatever; since I would not ask for the smallest additional recompence until the experiment should be found to answer completely, and that after an open *viva voce* examination conducted by myself, under the superintendence of your best Oriental Servants procurable in London. It would of course prove a sufficient check to deception, partiality, and every thing unfair on my side, if I could so far disgrace my honest well-earned fame of long standing, by any derogatory actions unworthy of that good name, which has ever been dearer to me than worldly wealth or honours. Instead of toiling fruitlessly at my tuitionary vocation in the metropolis, with many heedless distracted pupils, I would forthwith direct all my intellectual and physical energies to the universal diffusion of Hindoostanee and Persian through the chief Cities, Academies, and Colleges of the British empire, by communicating gratuitous Orientalism to the whole body of respectable teachers who could attend my Classes either in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, during stated periodical visits to each kingdom for that express purpose. The whole contingent charges for travelling shall be at my special risk and cost, independent of all commensurate reimbursement from my Honourable Masters, unless I can in due season give them clear ocular proof that words and deeds with me are responsive to each other; then, and then only, shall I look for a moderate compensation, in the belief of being able eventually to merit both *consolatory* applause and substantial justice at the hands of your Honourable Court, who may still command my zealous services with tenfold effect, merely by applying them differently, while spirits, health, and strength remain adequate to this new task, voluntarily imposed upon myself by benevolent considerations, as disinterested as they can well be consistently with common prudence and self-preservation.

I have the honour to remain,

HONOURABLE SIRS!

No. 11, CLARGES STREET,
June 30, 1824.

Your devoted, humble Servant,

JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.

PUBLIC LETTER

AND

ELEVENTH REPORT,

OR

The Eleventh Term

OF THE

HINDOOSTANEE LECTURES

IN LONDON.

Under the Patronage of

The Honourable East India Company,

FOR 1824.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company.

HONOURABLE SIR!

Could I stoop so low as to prefer my own temporary interests to permanent principles, this is the case at which a selfish spirit might be moved by various considerations to conciliate your Honourable Court, through the delusive medium of a time-Report; but my maxim having always been, "*mihī amici sūt Socrates et Plato, amīciore Bacon et Newton, sed semper sit amicusma Veritas*;" I shall, without farther ceremony, commence my periodical statement of facts, which, though seemingly bitter, may yet bring forth the sweetest fruits.

The Term just expired has been even worse than the last for rapid and efficient progress; but this was in a great degree owing to the early intrusion, among my juvenile flock, of a single black sheep, which actually smote a number of them with the rot of idleness, an itch for mischief, and a restless cacothese for any and every thing, (generous emulation or visible improvement excepted,) connected with those baneful epidemics whose sole antidotes are public examinations.

Against this moral contagion, neither all my oldest nor best scholars had courage enough on every occasion to contend, as they certainly ought to have done; there nevertheless were a chosen few who did so, and they have obtained those badges of distinction that have generally been allotted by me either to conspicuous or equivocal worth, namely, ⊕ ○ ○ ○ ♀ * ! ?, feeble substitutes indeed for a rigid test of adequate capacity in a wayward Cadet.

So far from the whole of the senior Students having prograded much, a comparative glance at the Eleventh Report will instantly betray a crabby propensity equally discreditable to them, as it has been discouraging to myself, during the last six months, which, if properly employed, might have been turned to a highly creditable account, as the six weeks at the close of the term alone produced more advancement, by contingent motives, than the whole preceding twenty.

An insuperable reluctance to damp the ardour of youth too much, or to brand it prematurely with indelible disgrace, has prevailed on me to prefer the abstraction of some spokes from the circles of individual knowledge, to prefixing ⊕ as the appropriate emblem of retrogression. To a similar feeling of compassion our late unwelcome guest is indebted for the present omission of the more baneful sign, ♀ *Scorpio*, before his name, particularly from being still young enough to repent and sin no more, lest, in the course of his military service, a worse thing should befall him; a calamity, however, which I pray earnestly may never happen to those striplings, who have the good sense in maturer years, to turn over a new leaf of Christian morality and industry before it prove too late.

Had not the blasting influence of this contagious example been timely arrested in its progress by the voluntary efforts of LIEUT. LEWIS, who is particularized at No. 1, page 3, there is no saying what the denouement might have been; for all my public exhortations could hardly muster another single scholar, able, willing, and steady enough to continue the system of mutual study and social instruction on a large scale, with the smallest prospect of advantage; on the contrary, but for his spirited exertions, anarchy would have been the order of the day, and the present Term must have set in utter darkness.

Fortunately for the whole establishment, about the beginning of November, some interesting communications concerning the dawn of a new era in studying and patronizing the native languages at the British Indian Settlements reached England; and at that period, also, the provident Regulations of your Honourable Court, quoted in page 4, were extensively circulated, to the no small terror and commensurate edification of my heedless pupils. They were then rapidly receiving appointments, of which many of them since last June had abandoned every prospect, to the ruthless despondency generated by the lapse of several unproductive courses, terms, and even years; while hardly one cheering ray of hope had beamed from your Honourable Court on numbers of those whose relatives had introduced them, through proper channels, as fit candidates for your protection and patronage, altogether independent of their qualifications as orientalists, which, under the exsting system of government, cannot yet be viewed as claims worth your notice.

In the wide range of my tuitionary experience, it has commonly appeared to me, that one foolish boy is well contented with forming a single pair of green geese only with some equally luckless elf; while a knavish lad, on the contrary, never rests till he has converted the whole flight into a covey of black birds, not less dark in their acquired hues from him, than himself. This result is almost inevitable in every extensive nursery for scholastic lore, even when students are not permanently associated night and day under the same roof; and this alone is a potent argument against very crowded boarding-schools of all sorts, contrasted either with the parental domicile, or private establishments of a similar nature and character, which should be able to put the most rigid scrutiny at defiance, on the score of considerate treatment and adequate management, in every branch of instruction.

Convinced by long and daily experience that the generality of public institutions, compared with private establishments, not only degenerate into mischievous prostitutions, but soon become both inefficient and expensive seminaries; let me most submissively offer one word of disinterested advice to my Honourable Masters, who, if rumour tell the truth, are on the eve of founding another hospital of incurables for the whole of their future Cavalry and Infantry Cadets, at a very heavy cost; which may be entirely avoided by the simple device so frequently recommended by myself. This counsel I would, from the purest motives of devotion to the lasting welfare of the Honourable Company's Asiatic Empire, especially at this moment, by every means in my circumscribed power, still endeavour to inculcate, though I were offered a post at the head or tail of the projected Academy, of £1500 per annum, for my own services, in such an asylum for drones of all sizes and sorts, where the humdrum buzz of a pedantic dormitory is enough to set vigilance itself to sleep.

From the day that your Honourable Court shall magnanimously proclaim the determination, in future, to nominate no youth whatever as a Cavalry or Infantry Cadet, until duly qualified in every thing requisite for those departments, which may easily be specified, to pass a fair examination at the India House, hundreds of your own immediate protégées will appear sufficiently instructed every Season, from all parts of the United Kingdom, without putting the Company to any additional charge worth notice, or exposing the candidates to constant contamination, in large cities, too numerous communities, or on rich foundations, where the evil spirit of apathy and sinecurism is apt to brood over and paralyze the unsophisticated genius and native industry of all its new inmates. Patronage, on fair grounds, is doubly valuable to the youth so patronized; because, besides forcing him to earn by mental toil a snug living at first, it almost compels him, during adolescence, to sow the seeds there of manly accomplishments, whence an ample crop of advantages may be reaped during life, which otherwise never could have been matured in a fallow soil, encumbered with the rankest weeds of indolence and vice, to be eradicated by fair open trials alone.

Two or three Seasons have glided by me nearly in submissive silence to not less than five anathemas fulminated, *ex cathedra*, by your constituted Professors, at my general system of oriental instruction; but most pointedly levelled against its orthoeptigraphical organization, that originated with myself, in opposition to all preceding examples and authority, (however high or profound any of them once may have been), after the maturest reflection in my own mind on that theme, which in all its stages of progressive improvement to the present hour, I have been endeavouring to render perfect.

The truth is, for thirty-five years past, and especially since the more recent period stated above, I have been aiming at much loftier game than the shoal of flying-fish, then and now in my eye, as I clearly perceived the whole were headed by an old wife, whom no man of conscious talents would stoop to conquer, amidst the hot water that a Sibyl of her standing might eternally conjure up to annoy him, during a contest where victory even would be akin to defeat, if not disgrace. Well-grounded confidence and arrogance are so dissimilar, that I need not hesitate to assert how much the man, who, by the dint of ten years' constant exertion, and the risk of £10,000, made the Hindoostanee Philology at once complete, has a right to attempt any feasible literary feat, which his contemporaries generally may deem even impossible, with a strong conviction of ultimate success; especially when it is known that the first essay to which I here allude, has stood the test of forty years at least, and is now confessedly, if not universally, followed by most people as quite correct.

You have along with this Report, Honourable Sirs, the *ne plus ultra* produce of at least two score years' incessant cogitation, which has terminated in a scheme of a universal language and character, founded upon Albion's mother-tongue, and principles so sound, that not a whale, shark, nor mermaid, of the Eastern Ocean of mysterious learning, will venture to swallow, digest, or upset, let them all spout in concert ever so high, or dive together in the abyss of black-letter reading, ever so deep, without exposing themselves and abettors to a few well-aimed harpoons from my hands, which may pierce them to the heart.

Seated on the cloud-capp'd pinnacle of practical knowledge, whose basis is the adamantine rocks of utility and common sense, I can now very complacently survey from that towering height the compacted lowly fry of scuttle-fish and torpedos with ineffable pity or contempt, though they have long infested the very spot for my diving-bell with electric shocks of pedantry and pride, where, mangre all their vile arts, I have found the bright pearl of scientific truth at last.

The experiments successively made by myself on lithography, as one of the convenient handmaids of useful science, have hitherto proved so dilatory and abortive, that I must conclude this art, like most others, is yet in the leading strings of promising infancy; but the very disappointments which have been encountered by me, during my grammacatural investigations, constitute those stimuli that naturally urge an indefatigable spirit to venture every thing on the certainty of eventual success; and mine being more adapted to float on the stream of hope than to sink in any whirlpool of despair, I am still determined to hold the even tenor of my way to practical perfection in this and every branch of manual attainments, best calculated to promote the amelioration of society.

Unwilling to be considered a quack myself, or the associate of literary impostors, I recently urged my ingenious friend MR. HALL, who has been particularly mentioned in my two last Reports, to account in some shape or other for his unexpected silence, which has accordingly been done to my perfect satisfaction, thus:—

"MY DEAR SIR,

December 28, 1824.

"In reply to your's of the 27th, I have been so long and closely occupied in completing the first Book of my course for the convenience of intended classes, as to have made me wholly relinquish pupils, that this work may appear before the Public very soon. As you take so generous an interest in every thing which tends to facilitate juvenile instruction, the following authenticated fact will, I am sure, gratify you highly.

"A Gentleman of high respectability was desirous of proving, for the satisfaction of himself and some others, the efficacy of my mode of communicating classical knowledge, and for this purpose selected a few young ladies, between the ages of 16 and 20, to whom he devoted about an hour every morning for 3 months, which lately expired, and their acquirements have been as follows:—A critical knowledge of the first Book of Virgil's *Æneid*; the whole of Horace's *Art of Poetry*; ditto of Tacitus's *Agricola*; and ditto of Cicero's *Oration against Catiline*. They can translate the whole of the above Books in grammatical order; strictly parse every word; and with surprising facility scan the poetry. You will be, perhaps, surprised to understand, that within the 3 months they made liberal translations in writing of all the above Works, without referring to a Dictionary, English translation, or Latin ordo; assertions which can, when required, be most satisfactorily proved. Believe me to remain,

"My dear Sir, your's most faithfully,
(Signed) "H. HALL."

MR. BLACK, another of our philological reformers, formerly noticed along with MR. HALL, is at present giving solid proofs of his performances with the French language at the London Mechanics' Institution, by gratuitous lectures and lessons to all the members of that excellent body, who find it their interest, pride, or pleasure to acquire so general a tongue; and the probability is, that the majority of his pupils will make a very quick progress towards colloquial proficiency, in one quarter, through the medium of his Paidophilean system alone, as it is developed in a small work, namely, the Text Book of his Twelve Lectures on that popular theme. During the second quarter's attendance, though only once a week, my enterprising friend expects to enable most of his scholars to understand a variety of ingenious French books in the original, on a number of Arts and Sciences, from which, not having been translated into English, a large deserving class of our fellow-men are as completely excluded, as if no such knowledge were in existence, either across the Channel, or on the face of the earth. Students of this description, incited as they will naturally be through self-interest, and social emulation, to exert all their mental energies, are already placed in the fair way, to learn *gratis* more of France and her valuable dialect, in the course of a single twelvemonth, than is commonly taught in Schools, at a heavy expence, during three or four years. The cheering result of recent tuitionary improvements upon institutionary monopolies of education, will not prove less potent nor inevitable than the extraordinary consequences of steam-vessels, guns, cannon, and carriages, which must soon be visible on the arts of peace or war, by sea and land. Old wives, who have hitherto dozed all their lives over navigation laws, or monkish craft, may be speedily disturbed in their dreams by strong fits of the vapours, when they shall clearly perceive societies of contemporary young men vapouring with a vengeance about their own modern discoveries and intellectual superiority over mere classical witches and wisecracks in every thing worth learning. Dotards of course will persevere in believing that the whole of the existing fuss about rearing Infant Schools, and the rapid instruction of Mechanics, &c., will terminate in smoke:—so it may; but they forget the share which this very irresistible steam in the bowels of the earth has always had in turning its hugest layers upside down, or *vice versa*; and it will one day be seen that well-cultivated common sense must produce a mental gas-light that is, and ought to be, equally magnipotent above ground.

There is only one safety valve left for still preserving the impending ebullition of human intellect among the laborious classes of mankind within due bounds, and it is simply this: a determination to make the early harvest of literature, sciences, and arts as easily and familiarly reaped by the infants of the rich as it already has been made for those of the poor; which must of course preserve the equilibrium that would otherwise be lost by the children of rank and fortune; for these contingencies alone cannot withstand auspiciously the omnipotence of that mental cultivation which at present is pervading the hamlets of peasants, with infinitely more efficacy than has hitherto been evinced in the palaces of Peers. It does not require the gift of prophecy to predict, that unless the gentry take time by the forelock in this impending struggle between moral and physical strength, the chance is great that the relative position of society will be completely reversed, by the ascent of thousands in one scale of fortune from the dust, and the simultaneous descent of hundreds on the same premises, exclaiming, "Lord, have mercy upon us, who could till now have conceived so extraordinary a change possible?" This, after all, if met with becoming fortitude, prudence, and good faith by persons of consequence and wealth, may settle into a dead calm, which will then be hailed as the prelude to universal peace and good-will to every nation on the surface of the globe, who by that time will be too knowing to disturb each other's repose, merely to gratify one ambitious class of rulers, which has been hitherto fostered by ignorance at the cost of their infatuated subjects, whose purses and blood have been so unsparingly drained, that the imposition must in the long run die a natural death, now about to be accelerated by numerous uncontrollable contingencies.

From Haileybury, MESSRS. MONTGOMERY, COLVIN, JACKSON, RAVENSHAW, MANSEL, and OGILVIE, commenced attendance during their own holidays at my Lectures, and there can be no doubt, had they continued this pursuit only for a few weeks, their progress would have been considerable, in Hindoostanee at least. The two first had not forgotten much, if any of their former acquisitions with me, in pronunciation, rudimental knowledge, and colloquial proficiency; but their short stay interrupted their studies almost at their very commencement; and the rest, JACKSON and RAVENSHAW excepted, have hardly yet ventured to shew their faces a second time, though every desire was evinced by me to render all the aid in my power to them also. During a festive period of fashionable dissipation, like Christmas, if no time can well be spared from the feasting and gambols of the season, to the most attractive mental accomplishments, by old University sparrows, what then, amidst a constant round of temptations, can we expect from mere Collegiate or academic tom-tits?

Assistant Surgeons.

1 ○ * Stewart, D.	7 》 Lawrence.	13 ! Taplin.	19 ! Munro.	25 ! Doig.	31 Goss.
2 ○ * Browne, v. No. 8	8 》 Straker.	14 ! Owen, W. G.	20 ! Paleygrave.	26 ! Walker.	32 Spencer.
3 》 * Cameron.	9 》 Morton.	15 ! Bousfield.	21 ! Macraire.	27 ! Jamieson.	33 Maxwell.
4 》 * Don.	10 》 Chalmers.	16 ! Angus.	22 ! Loughton.	28 Owen, C.	34 Jones.
5 》 Lee.	11 》 Edwards.	17 ! Shimmelman.	23 ! Townsend.	29 Rowland.	35 Gilder.
6 》 Taylor.	12 》 Gibson.	18 ! Cavill.	24 ! Foley.	30 Warrand.	36 Macgrath.
		37 Brown.	38 Foulerton.		

The * denotes some extra accomplishment, either as the sign of communicating their own acquirements generously to fellow-students, expertness in reading and writing the oriental character, colloquial facility, or acquaintance with both Hindoostanee and Persian; which last, more than a dozen of the whole pupils have recently begun to study with such becoming zeal and perseverance, that I flatter myself their apparent assiduity will not by any mishap be lost.

When a number only appears, this indicates either very recent entrance, or no cheering progress since; and I am forced, however reluctantly, to admit, that many have been with me for weeks together, who have reaped no commensurate advantage, owing to inattention, absence from lectures, or want of intellect to learn any thing connected with serious thought; an evil to be remedied by no other expedient than strict public examinations, before or after appointment to the service, at home or abroad. A certificate from me is hardly worth granting, since every idler and dunce, as the law stands at present, can demand it after two months' attendance, whether he knows one rational sentence in Hindoostanee, or not; consequently this is often made a secondary object to professional studies, which must be attended until the candidate gives proof of the beneficial result; otherwise he has no examiner's document to entitle him to be ranked as an Assistant-Surgeon, and the aspirant labours accordingly; while from me his hopes are very small, and his fears not too great.

Not a few, every course, extort a voucher from my hands at its expiration, under a solemn promise of continuing their attendance several weeks longer; yet I must own, that not one in ten ever conceives it incumbent on him to perform this engagement, though, beyond some idea of accurate pronunciation, they remain so ignorant, that they cannot decline a noun, conjugate a verb, or make a translation of the simplest English order into Hindoostanee, all of which a boy of common understanding duly directed, will master in a single week or fortnight at most, if compelled by the dread of impending rejection for incapacity.

The local Authorities in the East having taken their medical servants lately to task on this head, another season or two under equally efficient regulations in the West, cannot fail to work wonders in that branch of their Army where adult age, education, and habit are so much better calculated to procure distinction in every mental achievement, than the juvenility of most wild Cadets. Having from the beginning of my oriental instructions to the Company's medical students, without fee or reward from them individually, done my duty as an honest man, I leave the future management of the Institution submissively to your Honourable Court, by candidly declaring how impossible it is to communicate durable knowledge rapidly to youths in London, unless aided by more cogent motives, on the part of their patrons, than the mere good faith or ardour any orientalists can elicit; because official patronage and control alone can do the establishment, while it lasts, ample justice in London, or any where else: the truth is, without proper excitement, the whole system becomes a farce.

Gentlemen nominated, or expecting Appointments as Cadets.

1 ○ * Richardson.	16 ○ Partridge.	31 ! Browne, T. B.	47 ! Henderson.	62 Brady.	77 Burgoyne.
2 ○ Budden.	17 ○ * Flint.	32 ! Brown.	48 ! Jarvis.	63 Darby.	78 Lawford.
3 ○ Atkinson.	18 》 Rooke.	33 ! Dawson.	49 ! Balfour.	64 Boyd.	79 Marsh.
4 ○ * Wyndham.	19 》 Thornbury.	34 ! Kellett.	50 ! Ommamney.	65 Ewart.	80 Moultrie.
5 ○ * Twynham.	20 》 Bennett.	35 ! Orange.	51 ! Turner, T.	66 Mears.	81 Begbie.
6 ○ * Moorhouse.	21 》 Patrickson.	36 ! Gordon.	52 ! MacKenzie.	67 Montague.	82 Conolly.
7 ○ Clayhills.	22 》 Platt.	37 ! Gordon, H.	53 ! Macmurdo.	68 Streetfield.	83 Master.
8 ○ * Browne, G. v. 2.	23 》 Taylor.	38 ! Medley.	54 ! Seaton.	69 Beck.	84 Rice.
9 ○ 》 Broadfoot.	24 ! Elwall.	39 ! Scott.	55 ! Jervis.	70 Humphries.	85 Mann.
10 ○ Turner.	25 ! James.	40 ! Loftie.	56 ! Lockhart.	71 Elliott.	86 Heath.
11 ○ Hart.	26 ! Michel, B.	41 ! Wemyss.	57 ! Lockhart.	72 Guiren.	87 Brydall.
12 ○ Grant.	27 》 Jones.	42 ! Woods.	58 ! Moore.	73 Gill.	88 Saunders.
13 ○ * Ellis, v. 9, p. 3.	28 》 Skinner.	43 ! Nutting.	59 ! Lee.	74 Dixon.	89 Evans.
14 ○ * Walker.	29 ! Fast.	44 ! Calland.	60 ! Dawes.	75 Welch.	90 Smith.
15 ○ Mitchel, W. S.	30 ! Cotterell.	45 ! Herbert.	61 ! Nichol.	76 Miford.	91 Raitt.
		46 ! Ogilby.			

Had all those in the two first columns paid equal attention to my precepts, which were for months bestowed on the bad examples of vicious or thoughtless Class companions, many of them would have been expert Hindoostanee and Persian scholars; but, alas! vice appears too frequently more than the virtue of manly emulation, best calculated to merit patronage, especially where nothing but interest alone can as yet command it.

No. 8, from present appearances, will reach Madras as an expert Hindoostanee colloquist, besides being a tolerable Persian linguist and reader of the Persi-Arabic character; his pronunciation and grammatical skill are admirable; so much so, that few natives will be able to surpass him in either, after a short residence among them, and the attention he will give the subject on board ship along with his exemplary parent, No. 2, and other fellow-students.

No. 9 transcends all praise; for in the short space of seven weeks he has acquired a stock of useful eastern literature, larger than the best orientalists from Haileybury and Addiscombe generally pick up in two years. Like the celestial luminary prefixed to his name, this youth certainly has made the surrounding gloom of stationary and retrogressive signs still more visible by an eccentric velocity of flight to the ninth mansion of comparative progress; equivalent, in my eye, to being virtually at the very zenith of classical competition already, where some may well blush at his honours so nobly won.

Mr. Broadfoot, with three months' acquirements from me, may safely challenge a trial of comparative proficiency in Hindoostanee and Persian, with any and all the Haileybury or Addiscombe students of two years standing; and in practical knowledge, I would stake my credit that he will beat both Colleges hollow, in presence of an Examination Board, however learned or numerous, especially if conducted under the public inspection of a proprietary Court.

From 60, downwards, relative desert is not easily determined; some hardly shewed their face a second time, on finding that my examinations were in good earnest; others, at the foot of the list, may shortly distinguish themselves as promising scholars, particularly if they happen to be the shipmates of their well-disposed comrades, both able and willing, like LIEUT. LEWIS, to promote study, in lieu of profligacy, during the outward voyage.

Mr. Drake, who was at the head of the Cadets in last Report, went, after two years' suspense at my class, in a state of despair to the West Indies, whence I learn he is returning, to receive a well-earned Cadetship, for which, as a linguist, and a very good bargain in every respect for the Company, among so many bad ones, he stands pre-eminently qualified.

King's and Company's Officers, Lawyers, Missionaries, Free Merchants, Literary and other Characters connected directly or indirectly with British India.

1 ⊕ Lewis.	4 ○ * Myers.	7 ○ * Stewart, J. C.	10 ∩ Keighly.	13 ! Macdonald.	16 ! Armstrong.
2 ○ Ralph.	5 ○ * Pratt.	8 ∩ Thomas.	11 ∩ Morrison.	14 ! Burchell.	17 Crofton.
3 ○ Laidlay.	6 ○ Mitchell, J. M.	9 ∩ Jamieson.	12 ! Thelwal.	15 ! Hawse.	18 Whittington.

No. 1 has proved the main stay of the season which has just terminated, by devoting his whole time to self-improvement, conjoined with the speedy advancement of those fellow-students who were prudent enough to avail themselves of his aid in reading, writing, and learning the Hindoostanee with him, instead of others who were not sufficiently steady for this difficult task, after having been misled by a scamp, whose manners and appearance had really nothing of the magnet in their composition to attract any thing or body, beyond the worthless scum and cork-headed beings which floated on the surface of knowledge around him; some of whom even have since evinced tokens of repentance by renovated application and self-amendment.

LIEUT. LEWIS was a pupil of mine before he went to India, whence he returned with an adequate idea as to the necessity of knowing perfectly the two indispensable languages of that country, viz. Hindoostanee and Persian; the last he has hardly been able to master from the want of leisure, by his constant attendance on the social studies and mutual instruction classes, which have for months past, without intermission, devolved on his shoulders entirely. Practice in my mode of tuition has rendered this young officer so expert, that the Madras Government would find him a real treasure if appointed superintendent of the native teachers at some central place on that establishment, to which military candidates for responsible posts might be permitted to proceed on leave of absence, during the one or two months' preparatory application to any local tongue, for which they meant afterwards to pass an examination, to become duly qualified as efficient functionaries: a favour of the above nature might operate powerfully often when compulsion will fail.

Under a well-organized plan, with as little as possible of an expensive institution about it, numbers of discreet subalterns would acquire more, after due initiation by LIEUT. LEWIS, of the Hindoostanee, Persian, &c. in six months, from their regularly trained Moonshes, than they could otherwise do in three years, and at comparatively no trouble or mental torture; which, in the old way, is quite inevitable, let the scholar be ever so clever, or the instructor not less willing and adroit in managing the communication of any peninsular dialect to his pupils.

This hint is not the offspring of self-conceit, but, on the contrary, it originates from a firm belief in its efficacy to promote the general good of the service to which LIEUT. L. belongs, by facilitating and accelerating a universal acquaintance with the military language at least, among the whole army, from the oldest General to the youngest Ensign, at one and all of the Asiatic Presidencies, where Hindoostanee, however much corrupted, truly is the only camp or naval tongue, whatever may have originally been the individual sipahees' vernacular speech, to which, after all, the Hindoostanee alone is the shortest road.

No. 2 some years ago laboured, seemingly, in vain as an orientalist, whose acquirements were then highly creditable; but not possessing commensurate influence to secure a Cadetship, he has been, after a long state of painful suspense, so fortunate as to procure a commission in one of the King's Regiments stationed at Bombay, where his former diligence, as a Hindoostanee and Persian student, will ultimately meet with ample recompense; for he has lost nothing yet of his qualifications as a useful linguist, and now bids fair to become an adept in eastern literature, if lucky enough to obtain an interpreter-ship, a post that he is able to hold already with private éclat, and public benefit to his own corps, with which his presence may ere long be considered a God-send.

No. 4 will soon be, and is by this time to many so well known, that a few more months only are wanted to render his worthy father's establishment for occidental and oriental classics, one of the best imaginable that juvenile learners can well attend, whose parents may wish to fit them, almost during infancy, to accept, upon the honourable plea of local accomplishments, thereafter, any office of responsibility, rank, and emolument which may come within their reach, when looking towards British India, in the civil, military, medical, naval, legal, &c. departments connected with that vast empire, first won by valour, since consolidated by talents, and which they only can durably retain under the domination of the Honourable Company, if regularly imported and cherished as they will richly deserve, annually into their territorial possessions by judicious employers, who can treat their servants like gentlemen.

Nos. 5 and 7 have each uncommon merit, and will yet, if I be not greatly mistaken, distinguish themselves as very proficient, and consequently favourite disciples of mine in various branches of practical philology in both hemispheres.

No. 9 has been repeatedly before the public as DR. JAMIESON, a celebrated writer, whose Academy, Heston House, near Hounslow, is something in the style of DR. MYERS's rather more expensive institution at Blackheath. DR. J. is progressing so fast in Hindoostanee, that he will soon overtake his social instructor, MR. ELLIS, No. 13, among the Cadets, who recently sojourned a week or two with the Doctor, and ought to have communicated a relish for practical orientalism there, which will not speedily be effaced. His brother, LIEUT. ELLIS, likewise a quondam pupil of mine, some months ago, was most honourably mentioned for his courage, presence of mind, and dashing conduct, during the Burmese warfare; and there can be no doubt, that the youth now at my class will prove, when tried, not less brave, unless again unaccountably diverted by frivolous pursuits from the laudable course he has lately adopted.

As a natural consequence of an Advertisement by DR. MYERS (to be seen on the 4th Advertisement Page of the Asiatic Journal for the present month), on the 11th ultimo, accompanied by my volunteer assistant, LIEUT. LEWIS, of the Madras Army, I proceeded to examine the oriental class of Students recently established at Blackheath, under the judicious management of DR. MYERS's eldest Son, who, in the space of six months, amidst a variety of other avocations, has actually become so creditable a Hindoostanee and Persian rudimentalist, that within the year I may fearlessly venture to say, he will prove an able instructor in those essential tongues, a proficient colloquist in this practical department of eastern languages, and eventually an adept in all the classical learning of British India, provided he be seasonably honoured with adequate patronage by those who are most deeply interested in the welfare of that empire—namely, your Honourable Court in particular, the Board of Control, and the Proprietors at large.

The following Gentlemen, 1. MR. SHOWERS, 2. MR. FLINT, 3. HON. H. HOWARD, 4. MR. WORSLEY, 5. MR. CARR, 6. MR. F. MYERS, were severally examined from 11 to 3 o'clock; and copies of the annexed letter were afterwards delivered for distribution among them. The four first gave, in general, on various points, complete evidence of their comparatively great progress; and the two last, who are merely beginners, evinced a spirit of industry and emulation, which promises, in due season, to produce excellent results.

“DEAR SIR,

“Dartmouth Hill, Blackheath, Dec. 11, 1824.

“Having this day carefully examined your oriental class on their pronunciation and rudimental knowledge of the Hindoostanee characters and language, we honestly congratulate you, them, and your intelligent Son, on the proficiency already evinced by those Gentlemen, from a few months of his able instructions. If their future progress merely keep pace with the past, every youth in this department must possess the means of rapidly becoming not only an expert Hindoostanee and Persian colloquist, but ultimately a very distinguished scholar in eastern literature.

“We remain, sincerely your's,

(Signed)

“JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.—N. G. T. LEWIS.”

To DR. MYERS.

All the youths here mentioned have been actively engaged in several other studies; and this leads me again to press upon the attention of your Honourable Court, that to very few instructors indeed can you commit the care and education of your relatives and protégées with more confidence than to DR. MYERS, whether they are designed for your own immediate service, or the Church, the Bar, and the Medical profession, in any country. From MR. MYERS's performances already, we can fairly judge what he may yet accomplish; and should he be adequately encouraged to direct his talents and

studies seriously towards Eastern literature, he may speedily become an able scholar in Hindoostanee, Persian, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Hebrew, and thus render the utmost service, not only to your Honourable Company in particular, but to every juvenile Student, who may honestly aspire to gain honours, rank, fame, or fortune, at home or abroad, by those meritorious acquisitions which will naturally flow from DR. MYERS and his Son's judicious management of all their pupils, whatever their future destinations in life may be. That the Twelfth Report, as a general permanent notice, may prove useful in every sense of the word, most of the recent Orders and Regulations that affect Cadets, &c. have been collected, together with some intimations of my own, in these sheets, and which relate chiefly to eastern dialects, daily growing more interesting to Old England, the political alma mater of a boundless colonial empire.

As few vessels proceed to the East Indies at present, without one or two proficient Orientalists on board, the subsequent information will be no doubt perused with sufficient interest, especially as it is generally believed that a Hindoostanee and Persian Interpreter will be in future appointed to each of the King's Regiments in British India, if not already done, since no valid reason can be assigned for this expedient having been neglected so long.

The following is a List of the *Hindoostanee* and *Persian Books*, which those Students who have attended the Lectures, and are conversant with the Text Set of Publications, should procure, previous to embarkation for India, with the view of learning to read and comprehend both Languages readily, in the Persi-arabic and Naguree characters, during the outward voyage; especially, when the whole of this ultimate expence, or any part of it, is not an object of too much importance, to the parties concerned, in this Country. Here a rudimental knowledge of Persian is so blended with colloquial proficiency in the Hindoostanee, that their united acquisition is almost inseparable, and should be prosecuted accordingly, now that both Languages have become indispensable to every candidate for speedy promotion, or a productive post in British India. They are, in fact, the best practical keys to every provincial dialect in the Peninsula, which may thus be all acquired successively, in the course of twelve months' judicious application to those living tongues, in the order of their local necessity in various quarters of India, where they are severally most useful, however limited, compared with Hindoostanee, their particular currency may otherwise be.

TOTA KUHANE—GOOLI BUKAWULEE—NUSRI BE NUZEER—BAGH O BUHAR—HOPKINS'S VOCABULARY—TOOTEE NAMU, PERSIAN DITTO, IN ENGLISH—ENGLISH AND HINDOOSTANEE GRAMMAR AND Dictionary, which last is all reversed, and bound up as such with the Persian Rudiments as a large Vocabulary, though by compression a very small book, forming a pair of volumes with the former, both comprehensive and cheap.

The foregoing Works alone are well calculated as a small select library, hardly procurable for the same prices abroad, not only to supply materials for literary pursuits during several years' study, but also to make every studious Scholar, on board ship, who knows the Text Books sufficiently, a practical Linguist in the Persian and Hindoostanee Tongues, even before his arrival in India; where, by immediately passing his examination with eclat, he may, in due season, succeed to two or three lucrative Appointments, as they fall vacant, either in his own Corps, or on the establishment to which he belongs; and among these, a *Persian Interpretship* is the most honourable object to which juvenile ambition may reasonably aspire, in the course of two years, being in fact, the first grand step from regimental to general Staff posts or places of great responsibility and emolument; besides the ultimate chance of diplomatic employment for very conspicuous talents, even of military men, in this branch of the Public Service.

The best preparative for a faithful compliance with the following official stipulations about eastern tongues, is to carry a quantum sufficit of rudimental knowledge of them from home; otherwise the native teachers abroad will prove very inadequate, if not blind and perverse guides to the true pronunciation, grammatical proficiency, or idiomatical practice, of raw English youths, in the vernacular languages of Hindoostan, for many months after their arrival in British India; nay, if the foregoing advice be totally neglected, and giddy lads hurry away to India for the sake of mere rank, some tedious year will be required to fit them for holding a single advantageous appointment by familiar acquaintance with the paramount speech of the Peninsula.

ORDERS OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, MARCH 7, 1823.

The Cadet (upon his being examined and approved) will be ranked according to his actual departure from England, so that the sooner he proceeds to India, the higher he rank will be above those who may be appointed in the course of the same Season as himself. On his arrival at the Presidency to which he is appointed, he will enter into pay as Cadet, at Four Shillings and Two Pence per day, and be promoted to a Commission in the Company's Army according to his seniority in the List of Rank above alluded to, provided he shall not have forfeited his claim to such promotion by any disobedience of the Court's orders, or misconduct during his passage out.

It is further expected, that the Cadet will, upon his arrival in India, conform strictly to all the Rules and Regulations of the Institutions established at the Presidency to which he is appointed for the instruction of the Cadets, and that he will endeavour to qualify himself for his future situation, by professional acquirements, and by the attainment of a knowledge of the languages of the Country; in failure of which, he will render himself liable to be dismissed the Service, and ordered back to England at his own expence.

CALCUTTA.—GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS. Head Quarters, Calcutta, February 17, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, considering it of primary importance and advantage to the Service that the situation of Interpreter and Quarter Master of Native Corps of the Line, should be held by Officers fully competent to the performance of the duties, and also with a view of encouraging a more general study of the native language, is pleased to enact, the following Rules, for the attainment of these desirable objects:—

Officers applying, under the sanction and approbation of the Commanding Officer of their Corps, for the situation of Interpreter, shall be required to pass an examination in the Hindoostanee language before a Committee of competent Officers, to be assembled by order of the Commander in Chief, at the head-quarter station of the Division.

The Committee will forward to the Adjutant General of the Army, a detailed report of the examination, with a certificate specifying the nature of the Officer's proficiency, and will state their opinion of his competency to conduct the duties of an Interpreter to a general court martial.

The favourable certificate and opinion of the Committee will be sufficient authority, in the first instance, to render an Officer eligible to hold the situation; but before he can be finally confirmed in it, he will be required to undergo, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, a further examination by the public Examiners of the College of Fort William, and to obtain from them a favourable certificate and opinion of his qualifications. And for this purpose he will (on the occasion of his arrival within the limits of the Presidency Division, either in the course of relief, or otherwise) be directed to repair to the Presidency.

But the Officers within the limits of the Presidency Division, at the time of their application for the situation of Interpreter, will not be required to pass any preliminary examination.

The foregoing Rules will be applicable to all Officers recommended to officiate as Interpreters; and Officers now actually holding the situation of Interpreters, will be required to pass the examination above prescribed, twelve months after the promulgation of this order to their Corps.

BOMBAY.—GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

January 3, 1824.

The attention of Government having been drawn to the necessity which exists for Medical Officers holding certain appointments being conversant in one or more native languages, in like manner as is required of the Officers in the civil and military branches of the service; the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that henceforth the Medical Officer will be allowed to take charge of the office of Vaccinator in any of the provinces under this Government, or be appointed to the medical duties of either of the political residencies of Baroda, Sattarah, or Bhoj, until he has passed an examination in Hindoostanee, or Mahratia, or Guzeratee.—On the occurrence of vacancies, examinations will be held for candidates, and the choice of Government will be made from among those who pass with credit, provided they possess the other requisites.—After the first complete change the appointments will be made, as at present, on the ground of general merit, but the examination will be indispensable; and in the event of no Medical Officer passing, one will be appointed to the temporary charge of a Vaccinatorship, or the medical duties of a residency, liable to removal as soon as any other, properly qualified, shall have passed the examination.

In addition to all the foregoing admirable orders, did one more exist, viz that no office whatever, even the command of a Company, shall be confided to a military man who has not passed a fair examination for Hindoostanee at least, in six months' time, the whole junior portion of the army would be converted to perfect linguists, those intellectual invalids excepted, from whom few laudable deeds ever can be expected, though under the impulse of the two most irresistible motives—self-preservation and private interest.

* * The total loss or miscarriage of various Letters from India for me of late, will best account for the Extracts below being so few.

I.—“I have the pleasure of acquainting you I received a letter last month from my Son, who was some time under your tuition preparatory to his going out to India as a Cadet, and who proceeded to Bengal in April last; and as I thought it might afford you some gratification to know your kind instructions has not been thrown away on him, have taken the liberty of sending you the following extract from his letter:—‘I am endeavouring to make the most of time while on board, in prosecuting the study of the Hindoostanee as much as possible. We form a regular class, six of us, and attend the same as when studying at the Lecture Room.’ Whether the young men who accompanied him as Cadets, Messrs. ———, ———, ———, ———, ———, ———, all attended your Lectures, I know not; but thought I would forward you a list of their names, as it might be a satisfaction to know they were desirous of improving the knowledge they had obtained with you. With many thanks for your kind attention to my Son at your Lectures, I am, &c.”

II.—“Knowing how truly anxious you always are to hear from your pupils, I write a few lines to tell you that the ——— arrived safe here a few days ago, after a voyage of nearly eleven weeks. Two of the Cadets, passengers, you must remember having seen at your Lecture Room in London, who are in the same cabin with me. These two, with two others and myself, have been studying Hindoostanee in my cabin for three hours every day, for the last six or seven weeks, and have made considerable progress, particularly your two pupils, and another Cadet. They turn English exercises into Hindoostanee very well.

(1) The great majority of the Indian officers, who carry out no idea of the Hindoostanee hence, are rather prone to relax in their attempts at learning, during a residence of the prescribed two years, before they are eligible for any appointment, than to muster spurs enough for such an arduous acquirement, among a people so spathetic as the Hindoostanees are, whose best teachers to an indolent scholar are hardly worth their salt; for whenever he nods over his lesson, the Moonshee will have complaisance enough to fall fast asleep. However excellent in some points of view the Regulation, “that nobody can hold any extra post before being two years in the service,” may appear to superficial observers, it has the baneful effect of repressing the importation of such local knowledge at once from the mother-country; almost the only mode left for ever becoming expert Hindoostanee scholars.

(2) Every tyro brings with him daily to lectures a written, short select list of indispensable English words, with their Hindoostanee representatives; such as *rotas, bra panee, water, shurab, wine, milk, hun, butter, doodh, milk, k, hana, to eat; peena, to drink; malana, to mix; daina, to pour; lugana, to spread; pur, on; men, in; katna, to cut* &c. in regular succession, according to their usefulness, until his *copia verborum* be ample enough for the domestic purposes of any person the moment he reaches the shores of Brit India; where he may occasionally be compelled, from the fear of starvation, to speak, in spite of his teeth, which, when sharpened by hunger, are the most tractable instruments of speech under the guidance of an intelligible tongue, imaginable. Conformably to such a short catalogue of words, without whose aid, one can neither live, nor move, nor have a being in the Hindoostanee society, questions are put in this language only, which are frequently both understood and solved with an accuracy and speed by the youngest scholars, that operate almost like magic upon their own intellectual energies and vocal organs, much sooner than they ever conceived at all possible; whence their rapid progress in colloquial proficiency, the only salutary forerunner of every subsequent acquisition, whether superficial or profound, in living tongues.

and begin quickly to pick up the idiom; they construe the stories very well, and read the Persian Character very fluently, considering the time they have been learning it. I feel myself highly honoured by their putting themselves under my tuition, which makes me look very sharp to answer their questions, and has me on an infinite deal of good. I have adopted your excellent plan of the list, (2) and always ask them in Hindoostanee; it is wonderful how soon they understand me. I continue to write the Persian Character from the 'tooteh namu,' and begin to find myself quite at home in it. We are all determined to continue studying till we reach Calcutta; and I have no doubt, we shall find it is not labour in vain. With my best wishes for yourself and Mrs. G., believe me, &c."

III. "MY DEAR FRIEND,

"February 21, 1824.

"We all left the Fort about six weeks ago to my infinite delight, being one of the most disagreeable places I have as yet seen in India, and have taken up our residence here, but only for a short time. It is a most charming and truly delightful spot, situated on the banks of the river.

"—— said the other day, he had held some conversation with Lord AMHERST respecting me, and he seemed to be very favourably disposed; but regretted my not having my Cadetship, as nothing could be done for me until I received it. I cannot describe the pleasure I shall feel when I am so fortunate as to hear from you, for never shall I forget the very great kindness and attention you have always treated me with; and that you may never have reason to regret what you have done for me, will ever be my most constant prayer. You don't know with what pleasure I have called to mind the many, many evenings we have spent together, and how truly grateful I am for the pains you used to take with me, which I have the pleasure to tell you, has not been thrown away; for I have now completely mastered the Hindoostanee, and can speak Persian tolerably well. I have generally made a practice of studying about three hours every day, and have almost read all the books you gave me. I have had no Moonshah, nor do I intend to have one, for it's all a farce (3); I have seen and spoken with many, and found them to be all, without one exception, totally ignorant of the common rules of grammar. If you ask them, why is this or that? they tell you, it's Qande ke mowafiq, and that's all they know about it; and I flatter myself I am much better able to teach them, than they me. My own health I am truly happy to say is extremely good, which I attribute to my having led a sober and steady life, and not drinking wine; but I am much thinner than I was when in England, and have not one half of my usual strength; this however, as I hear, is the general complaint in India, therefore must not mind it.

"You cannot imagine how I long to have some independency, however small; and I trust in God I soon shall, as most likely my appointment would have left London in December, or the beginning of January; consequently, will be here about April or May. I am sure you will be sorry to hear of poor little ——'s death, off the Cape; poor fellow! he was one day standing on the poop, and was by a heavy gale thrown overboard. I heard this from ——, who attended your Lectures. When I wrote to ——, I told him exactly how I was situated, and what importance it was that my appointment should be sent out as soon as possible, for without it I could do nothing.—For God's sake, my dear Sir, don't neglect writing; for that indeed would be a calamity quite insupportable, and you may rely upon constantly hearing from me. I have not as yet written to ——, having understood he had left Bombay; but upon further enquiry I find he has not, therefore shall write him in the kindest manner, with a letter of introduction to ——. When you write, don't neglect to mention every thing you think would give me pleasure, and all about the Lectures and yourself.

"I must not forget to mention a circumstance which I am sure will give you pleasure, that generally speaking, nine out of ten speak the Hindoostanee extremely well, which at first rather surprised me; and that your plan of teaching through the medium of the Roman character is daily gaining ground: for they now begin to see the great advantage of acquiring a correct pronunciation and much colloquial proficiency in a short space of time, without the trouble of previously wading through an arduous and difficult character. ——, I am sorry to say, have not made the progress I had expected, owing to the multiplicity of concerns which they have to attend to. I have the pleasure to inform you, that our good and valued friend —— has got a comfortable situation in the Fort. I generally see him twice or thrice every week; he is one of the best men I ever knew.

"I must now, my dear Sir, say farewell, wishing you may enjoy from the very bottom of my heart, perfect health and happiness, and that you may never forget one who can never forget you, must ever be the most sincere wish of your most affectionate friend, and truly grateful pupil.

IV. "MY DEAR DOCTOR,

"July 1, 1824.

"I dare say long ere now you have popped me down in your black book as one of the most ungrateful worthless fellows in existence. Don't be angry with me, I pray you; I plead guilty of procrastination, that 'thief of time;' but not of forgetfulness, or ingratitude. You know the buffeting about which a young man has to undergo on first landing in India, and you know that it is a considerable time before one is so comfortably settled, so as to be able to look about him. This is no excuse, however—a few moments may be always stolen, even from sleeping and eating hours, to address a friend; I don't mean it as one—in faith, I have none to offer, and throw myself on your mercy alone. I can assure you, that I have often taken up my pen with a full determination to fulfil the promise I made to you before my departure from England; but, hang it! ever and anon, my evil genius stepped in, and threw some obstacle in my way.—First it whispered to me, 'wait till you have delivered the letters the Doctor was so kind as to give you, and till you are snugly settled in some quiet corner or other;' another time it would say, 'why be in such a hurry, before you have got something to communicate?' I call it my evil genius, for it has perhaps already drawn down upon me your displeasure, and has deprived me at least of one twelvemonth of your valuable correspondence. I think, if I remember right, your paraphrase of a celebrated proverb is—*der kur kurna, kubhee nu kurne se biktur hue*: under which impression, I now proceed to lay before you, the 'bearings of my life herewith,' sans peur mais non pas sans reproche, i. e. for not having done it sooner. One thing I beg of you, however, and that is, if I have not your free pardon already, pray throw this letter into the flames at once; for I am not vain enough to fancy that it will reconcile you; nay, much do I fear that such a senseless scrawl will only tend to make things worse. At it however! nil desperandum! You are aware long ago, from the public papers, of the accidents dire and dreadful which befel us in our perilous voyage out. —— by no means treated the younger part of his cargo well; 'tis true he had a hard task to perform, to please so many; but he shewed an unfeeling carelessness for our comfort, which set us all against him. He is a very —— man, though I dare say he has a good enough heart of his own. With regard to our studies after leaving the Cape, my pupils went all to the devil from that time (4). Cards and dice took place of conjugating kurna or marna, and nothing but jooa was the order of the day. Some of them went so far as to play for the very shirts on their backs; though I repeated all your arguments to them, though supported by the influence of ——, which was certainly very slight, and though backed by ——, and the seniors of the ship—*col cenno et colla mano*—it was of no avail—play they would, and study they would not; and as 'yae man may tak a horse to the water, but twenty 'll no mak him drink,' we gave it up as a hopeless case. I left them repeating to myself these lines of the Goohestan:—

'gurchi danees ki nu shoonusund bigo—hurchi mee danees us nuseehut o pund—sood bashud ki kheeru sur beenee—bu do pae oostadu unduri bund—dust bur dust mee sunud ki duregh!—nu shooneedum hudees i danishmund.—*hik. O. bati V.*

"I don't mean to apply the last term to myself, however, yet it was apropos.—I have since had my revenge. They've all expressed to me the loss they feel in not knowing the language, with the exception of one sheep among so many goats, whom I have had the pleasure of hearing, 'moonulmanee bat kurna,' better than some fellows who had been four terms at Haileybury. Young —— is a very 'Vaurien'—a ne'er do weel, of whom I have no hopes. On my landing I found your little Friend —— on his way to Calcutta, your old pupils Dr. ——, ——, ——, &c., who treated me with great kindness, particularly the first, to whom I shall ever feel indebted. He was passing his ordeal at the Garrison Hospital, whither I was also stationed. The Governor was on a tour through Mysore, and did not return till November; after which I took the earliest opportunity of waiting upon him at breakfast, and delivering your letters. He received me very kindly, spoke with me for nearly ten minutes, and enquired very particularly about you and the class. He seemed agreeably surprised to find that so many Cadets attended your 'valuable instructions.' Dr. —— is getting on admirably. I found him a man of excellent sound judgment and pleasing intelligence; he is at the head of the Savans of Madras, and rules the roast in every thing connected with the Mathematical Sciences; he is even said to dance agreeably to Euclid. The Literary Society of this Presidency, of which he is one of the Directors, is rising fast in reputation, and they are about to publish the first volume of their transactions. I have an eye to be elected, at some future period, a member of it; but this will take time, 'Rome netaut pas baine dans un jour,' and I have too much 'mauvaise honte' to push myself rapidly forward, even if I had the talents which might ensure success. Major —— is some way far up in the Mahratta Country, and I have kept your letter always by me, in hopes that I might have been sent near him; but as I find there is too little chance of that, I dispatched it to him the other day, craving the pleasure of his correspondence, and have not yet received any answer. —— and I were sent to take charge of one battalion of European Artillery; the proper Medical Officers were all sick, and we had sufficient employment for nearly two months:—though —— seems an idle, ignorant, conceited coxcomb, he has a few good qualities of the heart, which make me like him. I could never prevail upon him to study the language, and he thought he had gained a fine advantage over me by the Tamool, not Hindoostanee, being the current language of the place. This is so far true; but almost all the Sepoys, and people who are at all connected with Europeans, understand the latter language, though they speak a very corrupted dialect of it. While in the neighbourhood of the Presidency, my few letters of introduction procured me an

(3) Until a person has made the experiment, it is quite inconceivable the loss of time, temper, and breath that ensues between the teacher and teaches, unless the latter have been beneficially provided against this encounter, before he begins to argue upon the simplest rules of grammar, which ought never to be attempted until a certain colloquial facility has been gained by the pupil, who may then turn the tables easily on his worse instructed and very drowsy-headed masters.

(4) *Ka voo dice omme;* and whenever there exist no better pastimes or rational studies on board ship than dice or cards afford, the period spent at sea lays the foundation for many future evils, not less detrimental to such youths than to the interests of their credulous employers, who may prematurely place temptation before juvenile gamblers, to whom character appears ever after, *voo et pretrea nihit*, when thus precociously smitten with the incurable *accru fimes curi*, that leads numbers to perdition, if not to an untimely end.

entrance into some of the fashionable circles. I liked the society of the good folks very much, though there is much more ceremony than I have since met with up the Country, and more perhaps than is absolutely necessary: this is owing in great part to the number of unmarried ladies, and to that scandal which is sure to prevail in small communities. A young man is afraid to converse half an hour with an agreeable girl, lest she should be marked as his intended. In January, I was sent to ———, under the Superintending Surgeon; here I unexpectedly found a most excellent friend in Colonel ———, son of the gentleman with whom I served my apprenticeship. I lived with him during my stay at ———, which was a little more than two months. Freed from all professional duties, I took the opportunity of employing a Persian and Hindoostanee Moonshee, with whom I learned the art of writing the character. I followed Captain Roebuck's plan, in getting him to compose short letters on familiar subjects, which I was to answer next day: thus I found of the greatest advantage, as it gave me a stock of the words most common in use in that part of the Country, several of which are what are called Mahratta, and seem to have Sungskrit origin. During my studies with him, I went through the Tota kuhancee, the Tootee namu, the Nuuri benuseer, and the Goolistan; besides these, I took in hand the Tamool, which I am attempting to reduce to the same form as you have done the Hindoostanee; with what success I know not. I have already got on a considerable way in my analysis, and think that I shall be able to complete the plan.—Many of the words are evidently merely disguised Hindoostanee:—ex. gr. bunkirudoo, to make—as evidently the bunana—kirudoo is merely the termination of the infinitive like na. The more I go on, the more I have occasion to admire your system, and I am almost inclined to paraphrase Cicero's expression:—*Homines ad deos nulla in re propius accedunt, quam linguam difficlem simplicando.* As minor amusements, I have occasionally looked at the Hebrew and Arabic; their resemblance is striking. What think you of this maxim? The more simple, the less artificial, and more concise any language is, there is greater reason to suppose it the more ancient? This is the principle I believe you go on, in asserting that the Hindoos are more ancient than the Sanskrit; it may be also applied to the Hebrew and Arabic, the latter of which shews still more art than the Sanskrit; I have looked also into the grammar of the last-mentioned lingo, with some advantage. I fancy you smiling at all three occupations, and repeating the proverb about too many irons in the fire; I am only uniting, however, the dulce cum utili.

“At ———, ——— commanded, being the head-quarters of this Division of the Army; he was very attentive to me, and wished to have taken me with him to ———, in the neighbourhood, as his Medical Attendant; but was prevented by my being required at ———. Thither I proceeded to act as Garrison Surgeon of that place. I was relieved after six weeks, and sent down here as Surgeon of ———, of which this is head-quarters. The station is very pleasant, the country around highly beautiful, and the Officers pleasant intelligent fellows. I feel myself very comfortable. There is little doing professionally, which gives me more time for study. As to the emoluments, they are sufficient to supply all my wants. As to my future prospects, there is one rule in the Service, that no Staff Appointment can be held till the person has been at least two years with a Corps. There is some time to wait yet, therefore, before my friends can do any thing for me; in the mean time I shall endeavour to deserve well of them, and if they are inclined to serve me at the end of my ordeals, why it will be so much the better for me. My interest has changed already since I arrived. ——— promised to do every thing in his power for me; but he has since gone as ——— to ———. Dr. ———, who shewed me considerable attention, has also gone home; and I am afraid we shall have a new Governor before my time is out; but I am determined to be pleased with whatever condition, ‘*Seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit.*’

“The news here are of little import.—You have heard of the expedition against the Burmese, and the fall of Rangoon; there have arrived no further accounts lately from that quarter. Young ——— and ——— have both gone. Dr. ——— has a Cavalry Corps and full Batta, which makes him very comfortable.—Excuse this long stupid epistle; I am sure it must have tired you over and over again before you have reached so far;—were it not that it is merely a messenger for one from you, I would tear it in pieces. Tell me all about the Universal Alphabet. Might I request you to send me a copy of the Report of the Institution, if there be one. Believe me, my dear Sir, with unfeigned respect, Your most grateful Friend and Pupil.”

V.—“I was sufficiently domesticated with Sir William Jones in Calcutta, to have frequent opportunities of intimately admiring his manifold and wonderful talents; but I think in the faculty of acquiring languages, he is exceeded by my young friend, ———, the bearer of this letter, whose progress in the Persian and Arabic, (languages I can best judge of) has, during one hour once a week, and that subject to frequent and long interruptions, been such, that he can now read off hand any apologue of the Goolistan, Boostan, and other classical works. Indeed I had, six months ago, from the first day of his attending me, so high an opinion of his capacity, that the subject of Haileybury College being then under discussion at the India House, I wrote to its agitator, and offered by this time to pit him against all their pupils, with the professors at their heads; but ——— had by that time been diverted from Leadenhall to St. Stephen's pulpit, by the Minister throwing out the bait of appointing him Chairman of the Committee of Emigrating Artisans, &c. Mr. ——— has just finished his term with an eminent Surgeon here, and is going to attend Medical Lectures at the Hospitals in London, preparatory to his proceeding as an Assistant Surgeon to India. You can scarcely mention a European language, ancient or modern, that he has not made himself familiar with; and being ambitious of adding to his Oriental studies the vernacular dialect of Hindoostan, I cannot confer upon him a greater favour than that of introducing him to you. and let me add, that he will give you little or no trouble, and is likely to do the London Oriental Academy great credit, and stand at the top of your next Annual Report.” (5)

VI.—“I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing you; but knowing your good wishes towards any of your students, I do not hesitate in so doing. The attempt I have made to write in the Hindoostanee character, I have entirely learned from your five small books. I have had a Moonshee for four months. ——— gave me a little instruction on the voyage out, otherwise I have learned it all by my own exertions. If you will favour me with a few lines, you will greatly oblige me. India is a fine place; I am not at all anxious to get home again, but to see my friends and relations. I have met a great number of your old students out here.”

VII.—“Have you heard of the Resolution of the Court of Directors, that in future no Student at Addiscombe is to get a Commission, unless he knows the native languages? The examination of the 16th was a wretched display of Hindoostanee. The Court were quite ashamed of it. Yours, &c (6)

VIII.—“Most of the young men who come out, are provided with your books in England, and there are few, who have not had the benefit of your system, and instructions from yourself; that feel inclined to prosecute the study (7) —On this account I much fear there would be no inducement for you to send more of your works for sale to this place: if you nevertheless do so, depend upon my zealous exertions, as an old and grateful pupil, for the useful instructions received at your valuable lectures.”

IX.—“Of the progress of the Native Medical Institution, the enclosed will probably give you a better idea than any thing I can say. I have had many formidable difficulties to contend with; I have gone through more than ordinary mental exertion, and I believe that confidence is at last inspired in the minds of Government, of complete success in all the objects of the new Institution, since they have promised me every possible aid in the execution of my duties, and have conceded to all my wants. Yours, most sincerely.”

‘ TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL BOARD, MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

“Your letter of the 20th ultimo, with its several accompaniments, having been laid before Government, I am directed to acquaint you in reply, that His Lordship in Council coinciding in opinion with your Board, on the great public utility likely to be derived from the arrangements proposed by the Superintendent of the School for Native Doctors, is pleased to sanction the publication by the aid of the Lithographic Press, of a Vocabulary, &c. of the various parts of the human body, and of medical and technical terms, written in the Roman, Persian, and Nagree characters, for the use of the Medical Department in general, according to the specimens submitted, which are herewith returned. A few copies of the Vocabulary are requested to be furnished to this Department, for transmission to the Honourable the Court of Directors. The Governor General in Council, with a view of affording ——— every possible aid in the discharge of his duties, further authorizes him to entertain a Pundit on his establishment, and to have occasional access to the College Library: a communication on the latter point will be made to the General Department.

Council Chamber, April 1, 1824.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Lieutenant Colonel, Secretary to Government, Military Department.

(5) The youth mentioned in this letter has not yet commenced his oriental course with me; and, after all, it is probable he may prefer some other service to the Company's; but in justice to him and my intelligent correspondent, I here state as follows. When any of the students from our legitimate oriental institutions are introduced for instruction at my Lectures, I generally ask some short easy question in Persian or Hindoostanee, which usually makes them stare at me so significantly, that their colloquial ignorance is thus sufficiently expressed without saying one word. To my amateur friend's pupil I observed off hand—“Zubani farsee goosfun meetuwanee bu khoobee?” His reply was, “Nu sahib! sirf unduke meedanum, lekun nu meegoyum urubee meedanee? bisyar kum.” This is, in fact, much more than I ever yet heard from the best of our Collegiate youngsters, and confirms at once the assertions of Mr. ———'s gratuitous instructor, well known as an excellent occidental and oriental classical scholar:—for another proof v. page 5, No. 9.

(6) Such a resolution, 18 years ago, would by this time have supplied India with 800 capital Hindoostanee linguists, instead of downright jargonists, who have gone there ever since, a few praiseworthy instances excepted. The Professors on these occasions cannot justly be blamed; because without the very powerful stimulus of self-preservation and interest constantly staring striplings in the face, not one of twenty ever will do himself, relatives, or tutors common justice in any science, while he clearly perceives that a Cavalry or Infantry Cadetship at the worst will be obtained for him by influential friends. The consequence has been, that every idler or blockhead at Addiscombe, with too little diligence or capacity to merit an Engineer or Artillery nomination, has been turned over to the horse and foot regiments, as the offal from the other more scientific lines of the service. Nothing can break the high spirit of any military body so completely, as making it the common snare and receptacle for rejected incapacity, vice, or folly. Better late, than never to improve, should be the rule in all Governments; and Addiscombe will, no doubt, in future confirm its truth by cutting, gradually, a more cheering figure at the Hindoostanee trials there, if these be no longer confined to holes and corners, better adapted for bats and owls than impartial examinations.

(7) This completely confirms the assertions in Notes (1), (3), and in the different paragraphs in several pages of this Report; and so far from industrious habits ever originating in the East, they are for the most part scouted by example and precept combined, among the senior Subalterns, who seldom admire either industry or talents in their junior Officers, and instinctively are too much disposed to discourage their existence accordingly.

" December 25, 1824.

X.—" My m. (8) in his letter dated May 21st, ten days after his arrival at Bombay, says, ' I have engaged an intelligent Moonshee, with whom I hold all my communications in Hindoostanee. I am happy to say I understand him very fairly, and am able to make myself understood; and he expresses himself satisfied that I shall very soon be able to pass an examination. This I owe entirely to what I have learned in my short attendance on Dr. Glichrist, and from his books. Pray take an opportunity of expressing to him my gratitude for the great obligations I am under to him.' Mr. ——— expresses himself to me as highly gratified with the information he is acquiring, and the progress he feels himself to be making in Hindoostanee. You have excited so strong an interest in him on the subject, that he proposes prosecuting his studies in the Oriental languages, far beyond any original view he had in commencing them."

" April 19, 1824.

XI.—" I have a thousand times resolved, since my arrival in Hindoostan, to write you an account of such progress as, in defiance of the severity of climate, and the feebleness of native assistance (9), I have been enabled to make in the languages in which you take so deep an interest. I am at this instant sitting against the emporium of the Birmen Empire, in the detestable post of ——— to the Army, which meditates a descent on their coasts. As I am now dispatching a packet to my friends in England, I seize the last opportunity I may possess for months, to send you a piece of information which I would myself have willingly received in England, and which may prove valuable to some of your students: it relates to the tests which compose the examinations at the College of Fort William. I have not, my dear Sir, forgotten my deep obligations to you as my disinterested guide to acquisitions which have proved so truly valuable to me in this country; I have only to hope that hereafter I may be blessed with ampler power to prove, and greater leisure to express, my high and unalterable sense of them."

" I. To pass an examination for the post of Quarter-Master and Interpreter to a Regiment of Native Infantry or Cavalry, it is required by a recent order, that the probationer should, in addition to proving his knowledge of the grammar of the Hindoostanee,

" 1. Read and translate the Bagho Buhar in the Oordoo. 2. Read and translate the Prem Sagur in the Kshuree Bolee, written in the Naguree character. 3. Execute written translations from selected Orders and Regulations, from English into Hindoostanee, in both characters. 4. Read and translate the Goolistan, or Unwar-e-Sookhlee, in Persian."

" II. A Civil Officer gets off somewhat cheaper; he must,

" 1. Read and translate the Bagho Buhar and Kshuree Ufros in the Oordoo. 2. Read and translate the Goolistan and Unwar-e-Sookhlee in Persian. 3. Translate, without aid of dictionary, certain passages (previously prepared) from English into Hindoostanee and Persian, in the Perso-Arabic character only. 4. Translate, without previous preparation, certain selected passages in Hindoostanee and Persian."

" It may, perhaps, give a spur to the industry of those who are going out as Cadets to India, to learn that Interpreters are to be attached to the King's Regiments in India; and that the Commander-in-Chief takes a very great interest in every thing that relates to the acquirement of the Hindoostanee and Persian."

XII. " We arrived here on the 15th April, after a passage of rather more than five months from England, the long tediousness of which was greatly diminished by the harmony and amicable disposition that were manifested during the progress of our voyage to a country, where oriental splendour and magnificence arrest the eye of every beholder; and the hospitality of which, in my opinion, is seldom equalled, and never surpassed. But let me not, in bestowing praise on this country, forget to mention the kindness received from that worthy and kind-hearted man, our Captain; his, indeed, is a sailor's heart; and from the offer I shall now mention, I leave you to judge of his worthiness; it was this: ' If sickness should attack you ere Fortune should become your friend, and for the preservation of your health, your native air should be deemed indispensable, and I here, on your application to me, you will always find a free passage in my ship.' This was not a courteous offer, but one that came from the heart of a blunt, yet honest sailor, for whom, if you would use your influence in procuring passengers, you would add an additional favour to those many already received."

" I shall now give you an account of the progress of our pupils, whom I am happy to say are in perfect health, and desire to be kindly remembered to you. Lady P. ——— received a severe shock whilst on a visit at Barrackpore to Lord Amherst, (at which time I also had an invitation to accompany them, where I experienced real attention from Lord A., who frequently mentioned your name); it was the intelligence of the death of her mother; upon receiving which, she immediately left that station for the Fort, where they at present reside, until they meet with a house that will suit them; I also am residing there with them, and have been treated with great kindness. On board the vessel Sir C. and Son studied dully, and I am happy to say are perfectly able to make themselves understood wherever they go, without the aid of any interpreter; and the only objection which is made by the lower class to their language is, that they speak the pure Hindoostanee, while the natives speak the jargon."

" Sir C. wrote a letter in Hindoostanee to the Bishop, acquainting him with his arrival, which his Son transcribed into the Persian character; upon receiving which, the Bishop was not a little astonished: it was sent without being corrected; and the only faults in it were two, which were in the gender of the noun. He also frequently converses with the natives, I mean those who style themselves Rajas, one of whom told him he could swear to their being pupils of your's, from their speaking the language so grammatically. He wishes much to get his Son into the College, which I think he will succeed in, having spoken to Colonel Taylor about it. The latter person I have been spending a week with; I had letters to him. He was glad to hear I had been attending your Lectures, and added, it would be of the greatest advantage to me. Sir C. has written through the medium of Mr. ———, the intimate friend of Sir Thomas Metcalf, Resident at the Nizam's Court, for an appointment for me in the Nizam's Cavalry, which I am in great hopes will be obtained; and then I think it will be in my power to remit to my friends that sum they so generously became security for on my account, which kindness I shall never forget, independent of the many others received from them and you; and whatever may be my fortune in the world, I shall always look upon you as being to me the kindest patron man ever possessed: in the first place, for having dispersed a dark cloud that threatened to become stationary, and procuring for me that happy station I am now placed in, under the hospitable roof of such a man as Sir Christopher Puler, who has been a second father to me; and in the next, by illumining my mind, which was dull before the acintillations of your generous heart flashed on it at every stroke of the anvil:—these and all favours bestowed on me will never be forgotten; and should it be my fortune to be placed in any situation wherein I could be of service to any friends of your's, I should never turn a deaf ear to their requests, nor would my heart be callous to their appeal: on the contrary, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to have it in my power to promote the interest of any one belonging to Dr. Glichrist, independent of the happiness I should experience by being able so to do. Once more accept my thanks, and with compliments to Mrs. G., believe me to remain

Your's, greatly obliged and sincerely,

XIII. " Such compounds as impenetrable, incorrigible, incursion, &c. you must have found extremely untractable; yet how admirably you have succeeded in finding or framing words to correspond with them. guo mook ha- bagh, bugla- bjugut, asteen ka samp, &c. seem to me to express with wonderful exactness the import intended to be conveyed by them. Your introductory summary of grammatical principles, in the English and Hindoostanee Dictionary, and your illustration of them, transcend all praise; and I am not now, as I used to think myself, feebly supported in this opinion. However the learned Professors at the Company's Colleges in England, or the good easy people at home, may judge of your literary labours, your publications, and exertions in person, there are now multitudes in India who can both appreciate and acknowledge them. Pray favour me with a full account of your measures, and the result of them, to obtain Volney's Medal. If I rightly understand the oriento-occidental system of orthoepigraphy to signify a system of writing in roman characters the words of oriental tongues, so that they shall by all Europeans be correctly pronounced, then do I not hesitate an instant in awarding the medal to you. Sir William Jones was a clever man, but he stumbled upon a most absurd scheme of spelling; and the numerous gentry of the present day that follow each his own whimsies, write words in such a way, that no two persons will pronounce them alike. In short, there are some long Sanskrit words, which written according to your method, can be easily enunciated at the first glance; or if transcribed by the followers of the more sublime and profound Jonesian school, if there exist a man on earth that will then read them aright, I engage to eat him! The superiority of your scheme is most evident in words composed of letters to which our alphabet has no corresponding ones, in srishti, dhriturashtu, dhwankshupoosht, &c. These are questionless cacophonic words, but for that the original must answer. The beauty of your mode lies in there being no letter that is not sounded, in each letter having immutably one sound, and that sound the fittest for the purpose, and in being the representative of some letter or sound in the original; so that your words contain no letter more or less, and can be turned from either garb into the other with uncommon facility. Your's, &c." (10).

XIV.—" Pray communicate to Dr. G. that ——— told me the other day he meant to provide for me, and wished me to write a Treatise on the Persian language, giving Rules, also, upon the formation of the Arabic Plurals and Roots, as he wished me to do something to entitle me to a claim on Lord Amherst. This I have done, and he is so much pleased as to intend having it published on our arrival; and he hopes to get me appointed Aide-de-Camp, or Interpreter to some General Officer."

(8) He left Halseybury, after being two years there, without learning an intelligible sentence of any one oriental tongue; a few weeks with me furnished the materials for beneficial exertions during the voyage to Bombay, and he has of course succeeded so far already.

(9) Those who procrastinate their rudimental progress and oriental lucubrations from England to Hindoostan, will then perceive, to their lasting sorrow, how the evil day has overtaken them, when too late, in one of the miseries of life, &c. learning a strange vernacular dialect, frequently in the leading strings of an animal with a tremendous beard and whiskers, who knows little more about it than a jack-ass, that nevertheless can bray loudly in some recondite language, to proclaim his deep erudition as well as supercilious contempt for every vulgar tongue; a piece of pedantry which is not confined to the east alone: witness the long insane neglect of our mother tongue, little cultivated, in legitimate institutions, even at the present day, to their eternal shame.

(10) Had this too partial eulogium been reserved for my universal scheme of Roman orthoepigraphy, now on its way to my prepossessed correspondent, it certainly might justify what is here said in my favour, as it then would not prove either unmerited or premature.

XV.—^d We muster not fewer than fourteen Hindoostanee students on board, who have already commenced their studies from ten in the morning till one o'clock, and, though under many obstacles, with becoming diligence. State this to Dr. G. when you see him; and also that the Diorama has reached me in good condition, and will be duly prized during the voyage. — is at Portsmouth, where he distinguishes himself, not, I am told, exactly in the way that you would wish him to do."

XVI.—" I enclose you the only letter I have of my son's in which Sir C. Puller's death is mentioned. In every communication we have had from him since his arrival in India, he has expressed himself in the most grateful terms of your kindness, and the benefit the knowledge of the language is likely to prove to him, and which he owes exclusively to your kind instructions."

Chowringhee, May 28th, 1824.

XVII.—" My dearest sister, I have to announce the very melancholy and distressing intelligence of the death of poor Sir Christopher Puller, who died on the night of the 25th inst. of the Bengal fever, leaving an affectionate wife and son to deplore their unhappy loss. What will become of poor — I know not, for to remain here would be the height of madness, not having one single friend able or willing to serve him effectually. Lady Puller, I believe, as soon as Sir Christopher's affairs are settled, purposes returning to England with her son, in the *Paget*, the ship in which the deceased's family came out, and — will most probably accompany her. Sir C. Puller, fortunately, some time before his death, insured his life for about £6000., and this is, as I hear, a large part of what they have to look forward to. About three weeks ago he wrote to a Mr. —, in order to obtain a Commission for — in the Nizam's service, but has not had, as yet, any answer. If this application succeeds, and I most sincerely hope it may, all, with respect to him, will be well; if not, there can be no alternative but to return. I myself have, only within these six or seven days, recovered from a dreadful attack of the *Cholera Morbus*, in which my life was for some time despaired of, but thanks to God, of his mercy and goodness, I am now completely reinstated in health, but of course still exceedingly weak." (11)

To have lost nearly in one short year, two such distinguished pupils and worthy members of society as SIR H. BLOSSETT and SIR C. PULLER, is a calamity which I have great cause to deplore. This unexpected misfortune involved in its effects the prospects, not only of two highly esteemed and distinguished protégées of my own; but all my sanguine hopes from the example of two Chief Judges speaking pure Hindoostanee, after a few months' application according to my method, which they both approved in theory, and confirmed by their practice, were prematurely extinguished, before time had been given for similar endowments becoming fashionable in the British Indian metropolis, where, in the senior circles of social life a very miserable jargon must still predominate.

DR. GILCHRIST'S PUPILS TO LIEUTENANT W. G. T. LEWIS, MADRAS N. I.

" SIR,

" The time having arrived, when many of those who have had the benefit of your assistance, in their oriental studies, are about to proceed to their several destinations, we are unwilling to neglect the opportunity that yet remains of bearing our cordial testimony to the disinterested assiduity, with which you have accompanied and promoted our exertions in acquiring the Hindoostanee and Persian languages.

" We are aware that we have derived every possible advantage, no less from the method than example of our indefatigable and able Professor, Dr. Gilchrist, whose merits are established upon a far higher authority than our humble evidence can afford, and for whose zealous exertions in communicating to us a knowledge of these languages, we must all feel indelible obligations; but besides what we have acquired from his public lectures, he has always been anxious to impress on our minds, that much also may be learned by social study and mutual assistance. This has been fully proved to us, while prosecuting these studies under your superintendence; and deeply impressed with this feeling, we beg your acceptance of the accompanying Silver Cup, the inscription on which will shew the motives which suggested its presentation, without farther comment.

" We all join in earnest wishes for your welfare, and that the zeal which you have shewn in not only acquiring, but in communicating a knowledge of the oriental tongues, may hereafter prove both beneficial to yourself, and to the interests of the public service to which we belong.

" We shall ever remain your obliged and sincere friends,

" D. Stewart, R. Lee, A. Chalmers, J. Don, J. Cavill, R. Maxwell, J. Macbraire, J. Ellis, J. Cameron, T. Taplin, R. Loughton, G. Broadfoot, J. Angus, D. Browne."

Description of the Cup.—" A handsome Greek or Etruscan goblet, ornamentally encircled, and richly embossed, with grape-bearing vine-wreaths, and fluted *fleurs-de-lis*, &c. with the subjoined inscription in front:—

" Presented to Lieut. William Lewis, of the Madras N. I., by the Medical Gentlemen attending Dr. Gilchrist's Lectures, as a testimony of their gratitude for his friendly and unwearied exertions in furthering their studies in the Hindoostanee and Persian languages.—London, Nov. 1824.

" Hindoostanee and Persian Lecture Room, London, Nov. 3, 1824."

" GENTLEMEN,

Kenington, Nov. 4, 1824.

" In accepting from you the very handsome mark of your satisfaction with my conduct as an Oriental Scholar, I cannot do it without the most lively gratitude, and feel great pleasure in acknowledging, that much of the proficiency I have acquired, may be attributed to the benefit derived from communicating my stock of knowledge to Students so enlightened and respectable; and that alone would have amply repaid me. With respect to social study, I hope I do not arrogate too much to myself in saying I am proud of having been able to enforce so successfully the advice of our kind instructor, Dr. Gilchrist. But I cannot close this letter without assuring you I shall always endeavour to deserve the flattering opinion you have been pleased to form of my humble efforts; and shall ever recollect the very many happy hours passed in your society. I most sincerely wish you a long continuance of health and happiness; and that you may speedily attain the rank in your profession, to which your medical talents, knowledge of the languages, and zeal for the service, entitle you.

" I remain, Gentlemen, your obliged friend,"

W. G. T. LEWIS.

" To the Medical Gentlemen attending Dr. Gilchrist's Lectures."

" DEAR SIR,

" Having taken my passage for Madras on the *Neptune*, Captain Cumberlege, which sails in all April, I lose no time in communicating this intelligence, that, if possible, we may form a large oriental class on board of a vessel, where every facility and accommodation will be afforded in the prosecution of our studies during the voyage. As you seem fully convinced of the beneficial results of my exertions since September last, in the capacity of your voluntary assistant on shore, may I flatter myself that at sea, as the sole leader of a floating academy, I might prove equally useful to the students who shall be my shipmates, and not less in that situation your coadjutor, for the important work of disseminating the Hindoostanee and Persian on sound principles, among all the Company's servants and subjects whom chance may throw within my reach.

Hindoostanee and Persian Lecture Room, January 15, 1825.

Your's, &c.

W. G. T. LEWIS, Lieut. Madras N. I.

Pending the memorable discussion of the "to be, or not to be," of my probationary appointment, which terminated in the triennial nomination just expired, your Honourable Court professed a strong desire to establish Schools on board the Company's mercantile navy, for the intellectual culture of all young midshipmen in that respectable line, which I, good easy man! fondly hailed as the dawn of better days, wherein at least practical orientalism also would be encouraged and cultivated, *con amore*, among the whole of both the military and maritime Cadets during their outward voyage. Little did I dream, then, that even Honourable Professors are not always the most honest performers of sacred obligations in the world; and it is, for aught yet known to the contrary, but too probable that all those fine promises about religious, moral, and scientific instruction at sea, will evaporate in thin air, like the baseless fabric of a vision, leaving no other trace behind besides this one reminiscent echo by land from these querulous sheets. With the local qualifications, eastern books, and indefatigable industry that Lieutenant Lewis will possess and practise for the welfare of his shipmates in the *Neptune*, while the passage lasts, they will be fortunate indeed, as their lucubrations may thus continue under his judicious superintendence, without intermission, for those very four or five months which would otherwise be wasted in sheer apathy, nugatory pastimes, or some things still worse; let me, therefore, earnestly recommend that vessel as a floating academy for your immediate relatives, dependents, and protégées, particularly they who carry nothing really useful in eastern tongues from Haileybury or Addiscombe, to mere green-horns on their debut in British India, whatever their other attainments for responsible employment in that region may subsequently be.

Should my sincere counsel be followed in this instance, I engage at all hazards that every one of Lieut. Lewis's attentive pupils will acquire more colloquial proficiency from him alone in four months, than ever can be communicated by your legitimate Professors in as many collegiate terms, unless they have the probity and common sense requisite for turning over a new leaf in their oriental lectures; and who will deny that this should be done with all convenient expedition?

The halcyon era of ancient Gogs, Magogs, mystigogues, and pedagogues is fast on the decline, and will soon carry away in its stultic train the magical efficacy of classical profundity and hieroglyphical researches, to fall, like Lucifer, never to rise again among those intelligent Britons and Anglo-Americans, who recollect that the great Washington knew no other than his own vulgar English tongue, whereby he nevertheless taught us a lesson we shall not easily forget.

(11) On events of this disastrous complexion I feel inclined to repeat a favourite stanza of my own:—*Mistaken man is apt to think—That Fate doth worth engrow;—Because when Vice or Folly sink—Few feel—none mourn their loss.*

There is a story current among British Indians, to this effect: that on some occasion, a faithful old and useful servant of the Company conceived himself repeatedly ill-treated by the Court of Directors at that time, for whom, as individuals, he nevertheless felt the highest esteem; and being not only the boon companion of, but intimate with, the majority of that Honourable Body, he contrived to read them all an appropriate moral lesson at hospitable board, by a general invitation to a sumptuous dinner with him. Having regaled his illustrious guests on the most delicious viands, ere during the repast well washed down with copious and frequent libations of the choicest wines of every kind; and the cloth being in due time removed, when the whole jovial circle's hearts were in high glee with their exhilarating cheer, he ventured to ask them to declare honestly how they relished the several bottles before them. The unanimous reply was,—“Every one is so exquisite, that it will be nearly impossible to discriminate which of them should bear the bell from the rest.” On this, a preconcerted signal being made, an overflowing bowl of the omnium beverage was introduced, and a glass-full given to each, that he might also candidly give his opinion of its contents. This mixture, however composed, they simultaneously exclaimed, is execrable:—“Well,” rejoined the facetious host, “what you have now so severely condemned, is neither more nor less than a compound of the identical wines which were individually by yourselves extolled to the very skies. The fact,” he continued, “so completely illustrates our relative situation, that any further comment or elucidation by me would prove superfluous.”—In short, they say, that the fair claims of this ingenious plaintiff were immediately afterwards conceded, as an act of common justice, which never should have been procrastinated for a single day; but *rust ya durgah kumeen aikayut bu gurduni rawest*. Your Honourable Court, I am certain, will at least be generous enough to hold me guiltless for merely repeating an instructive parable, which my private circumstances in life never yet enabled me to put in practice; and whatever my own estimation of such convivial familiarities may be in theory, let me bluntly confess, that there seems a racy good humour running through the whole anecdote, more than enough to redeem from premature oblivion, even by this Report, an apologue so completely devoid of all offence to any liberal breast, notwithstanding its visible applicability, wherever the cap actually fits any one of the grand Corporations which prosper in the United Empire, at the evident expence of every body else, all as striking emblems of monopolizing repletion on one hand, as they are of atrophy with marasmus on the other.

From the commencement of my lectures on the Hindoostanee and Persian, six years ago, about 1300 students have attended them for shorter or longer periods, as opportunity and circumstances permitted; most of them from two months to one or two years, while several certainly did not appear above a day, a week, or a fortnight at best: the bulk of these, however, had often the good fortune to find among their shipmates many of my scholars, equally inclined, and capable of communicating the pronunciation and rudiments of at least the Hindoostanee tongue.

During the period just stated, there was not in all more than one month on my part allotted to indisposition, or lost in holidays and vacations of any description; while at your very legitimate Institutions, in the same space, above one year and a half were thus occupied; and the total expence in those favoured mansions for orientalism alone could not have well been less than twenty thousand pounds for a very minute portion of practical expertness in any one eastern language taught to (had the whole even acquired that much, which was rarely the case) about 600 civil and military students, while double this number of the Company's servants and subjects were made by me valuable linguists and tolerable colloquists, prior to setting foot on Indian ground; all at the small charge of hardly sixteen hundred pounds; for to this day, honest pride has kept me from taking one shilling of the six hundred pounds from guinea fees that I was empowered by your Honourable Court to levy from 200 medical students, the total number since who have actually been with me.

Men, who never cherished the self-respect which has always been the inmate of my breast, affect to wonder at a fastidiousness altogether unaccountable, till they learn, that myself, the first oriental instructor employed any where by the Company, would naturally enough be the last to accept individual fees from his scholars, so long as no others in that responsible situation were thus degraded, and who might have, in such a predicament, so far kept me, their predecessor, in countenance, seeing it is notorious, I refused at the establishment of an oriental academy in Calcutta, a much higher allowance from MARQUIS WELLESLEY, composed of perquisites from students, than a small income in the form of a regular salary—an act of disinterested manly feeling, that the enlightened mind of so noble a Governor-General applauded in his public dispatches to your Honourable Court, some members of which have nevertheless since viewed my delicacy in a very different light, relative to my humble depreciated appointment under your patronage in this country.

No man's heart is so open to the impulse of becoming gratitude as mine for any service rendered to myself or friends, however shut it must always be against debasing acknowledgments for merited favours, particularly when these have been almost cancelled by subsequent supercilious or unworthy treatment from the very persons who first took me by the hand, as I foolishly conceived upon generous grounds, and perfectly creditable to both parties.

By ceaseless daily labour, the expenditure of much midnight oil, and many a sleepless hour since 1818, I have now redeemed the fortune previously sunk in those very oriental publications which were so long proscribed at the India House, and its literary dependencies, that my residence alone on the spot could save this perishable stock from perdition, or enable me to realize that remuneration hitherto denied me by my Honourable Masters, for useful and permanent sacrifices which few of their servants have so perseveringly made as myself, with little or no protection from any quarter, save the public countenance which my own head and indefatigable arms have realized, pending a literary monopoly and exclusion that might have crushed a recreant functionary to death.

I have good reason to presume this will prove my farewell Report; for the cash proceeds of numerous publications, aided by a recent very favourable change in my Banking adventures, places me in easy circumstances, whence I can not only support a moderate establishment decently, but even lend a helping hand to those dependent relatives whom I never entirely forsook, during the lowest ebb of my pecuniary affairs. Anxious to render this document unusually interesting, it of course will contain more plaintive matter than I could wish; but it is possible my twelve Reports may yet be reckoned and preserved like so many lectures or sermons to personages in power and place, so exalted as to remove them often far above hearing the truth from those below them, who do not possess, as I do, confidence sufficient for looking any human creature steadily in the face, so long as the conscious possession of integrity and beneficial talents inspire me with the conviction of never having been estimated, employed, nor rewarded according to my deserts, within the precincts of Leadenhall Street's magnificent House, who, even with all my imputed faults, as a British Indian, has undoubtedly done some good in his day and generation.

There, it has become a matter of moonshine to me, who shall absolutely rule the oriental roast, till a few more revolving years elapse; because I know full well that epoch must arrive, wherein justice will be assigned to the dead, though so pertinaciously withheld from the living, writer of this address.

Believe me, Honourable Sirs! who, having just and heavy claims on your equitable bounty, still means to *beg nothing from you*, that the whole cumbersome, expensive, and inefficient machinery of literary establishments of your own may be safely discontinued, and cheaply supplanted by individual Schools, which must, with this view, every where rear their industrious heads, as soon as you can afford to deal fairly with all your public functionaries, by promoting them on *well-tryed pleas* of requisite qualification for each vacant office alone, instead of the imbeciles, reprobates, and counterfeits, that influence will hourly palm on your patronage for current British Indian coin, or those sterling talents that must tell best in the days of calamity or danger, however early or late they may approach to disturb our supremacy in the East. On the score of orientalism, you have been hitherto completely hood-winked and deceived by interested men, whose common sense is by far too small to perceive, that one ounce of real practical knowledge, at first, in the East, is more precious than a hundred weight of mysterious tongues, which in 19 cases of 20, continue dead indeed to every useful purpose; while, on the contrary, every living local language is an evident treasure found easily on the high road to the most classical and profound, the moment these last can become important on the spot to any one of your servants. The daily march with Hindoostanee, Persian, &c. through certain lucrative, though inferior, appointments, either civil or military, up to those at the top of the tree, will infallibly produce Sanskrit, Arabic, Chinese, and Hebrew adepts *en passant*, long before they can become *sine qua non* in any department; and were none but *bonâ fide* vernacular colloquists among the Company's civil servants, promoted successively from registers, collectors, judges, commissioners, diplomatists, &c. to members of council, or governors, I would hazard my existence, that a crop of reconduite learning might be sown and reaped, which would surpass in a few years every thing heard of or seen in ancient and modern times. Let such another experiment be conscientiously begun with interpreterships, adjutancies, commissariatships, contractorships, sidecampships—in short, with ships of all dimensions up to a generalship, no prophet is wanted to predict that, at the expiration of twenty years, every military officer worth his salt will have the gift of Indian tongues, ancient and modern, dead or living, classical or vulgar, in complete perfection, provided he has really found above three or four popular dialects, brought into play during his military career, from the bottom to the top of the Indian army; which has always more to do with spoken dialects of different provinces, than with the sacred writings or speech of either Hindoo or Moosulman Divinities. To languages, of course, other official requisites, every where procurable, must be added.

SIR THOMAS MONRO raised himself from the rank of Cadet to the very highest step in the Madras Government by sheer industry, talent, and integrity; and to this moment is he so fully convinced that no other avenue should be open to promotion in British India, it is asserted, from good authority, there are several of his own relatives on the Madras Establishment, to whom he will give no post whatever, without proofs of their fitness for those situations that may fall vacant. Such is the veracity of the report, so honourable to the head of the Madras Presidency, that a near relation now with me, is working double tides, to make up his lee-way in Hindoostanee, lest he should get into disgrace, by colloquial inability alone to discharge the duties conscientiously of any department which sooner or later must fall to his lot, though otherwise qualified to fill them.

Ten days have hardly elapsed since a silly youth heard to his lecture, but felt not commensurate fortitude to face a second; because, forsooth, I had taken great pains on that occasion to enforce the necessity of the most accurate pronunciation *ad initio* in a popular dialect, which possesses more consonous words apparently to an English ear, where the significations are as opposite as light and darkness, than any other tongue in existence: while the natives in such instances are never at fault, and generally wonder why or how an Englishman's organs of speech or hearing can be so very defective.

If ever the tyro in question gets beyond the rank of a sorry jargonist, unless rigidly examined in Hindoostanee before being entrusted even with a subaltern's command, it will be a miracle indeed; and it grieves me to add, that each revolving season produces an abundant harvest of similar non-effectives

or the British Indian army. What is worse still, the majority of those ninnies are commonly cornets in embryo, who should be the choicest of all the youths consigned annually to the East, for local accomplishments in military tactics and tongues ; because the very private troopers are commonly gentlemen in manners, conversation, and courage, by descent, birth, or education, when contrasted with the ordinary run of the infantry, its rajpoots alone excepted. Why the above misappointments constantly occur, can be no secret to persons who get a glimpse sometimes behind the curtain ; whence unpolished chips of influential old blocks are conjured into spruce cavaliers at once, with no other visible qualification than the eastern stars that shine from the parental heads, or the cap and feathers nodding over their own, but which seldom lead the majority of equestrian dandies to useful knowledge of any kind in either hemisphere. This ever will be the case so long as no public test of high professional capacity is required from the numerous raw jockies periodically attached to the most gallant indispensable corps in the whole native army ; a host of candidates, in truth, whose greatest claim is lofty patronage ; and the natural concomitants of such interest are insubordination, idleness, ignorance, and pride, whence they are cast from two scientific branches of the army, into those where riding well, and marching gracefully, are reckoned their only very essential accomplishments.

I cannot bring my mind to bid your Honourable Court an eternal adieu, without putting the grace of performing at least one just or generous action to me within your reach ; and though I have neither brother, relative, nor friend among you, still let me expect common justice, as a man who feels that even something more is due than such circumscribed homage to his laborious and productive services during little less than half a century.

Honour and equity ought to form the bright insignia of all executive bodies, which no miserable spirit of affected economy, far less of grovelling revenge or mulish obstinacy, should ever be permitted to tarnish, by dealing parsimoniously or harshly with him, whose greatest fault has been an adherence to truth, through good and bad reports, as the one thing, however unwelcome, that is most needful for the positive welfare and stability of your empire in the East.

Many will perhaps smile at my quaint mode of discriminating oriental desert, which, though not unerring, commonly answers my purpose extremely well ; and it was recently put to the proof on No. 49, page 2, with astonishing success. At first his advancement was so conspicuous, that I was of course prefixed to his name ; but soon afterwards retrogression being not less apparent, the j was substituted, and immediate intimation given of the change to the youth's relative, one of my best friends, who mentioned the fact with a *seasonable admonition*, and the consequence has been that No. 49 stands by 29 degrees higher than ever in my books and esteem, whence his career in colloquial proficiency will be all that I could desire. However much your other dependents may sometimes intrude on the attention of your Honourable Court, generally or individually, with official business, I can fearlessly say, such a charge cannot attach to me ; for the truth is, an audience of ten minutes never has yet been conceded for verbal intercourse between us, though, accidentally, while the Gentleman was changing his shoes for boots, I must candidly admit that five minutes were reluctantly spared, to hear one or two observations of mine so imperfectly, that it would have been wiser in me to have held my tongue. Humanity instinctively teaches me to *forgive* what manhood will never permit me to forget, were I to live to the age of Methusalem ; be not then, Honourable Sirs, offended at my feeling hurt by the supercilious reception to which unmerited misfortune has for years exposed me, as a subordinate functionary, when informed that, on one occasion, while I, with becoming deference, solicited only *three minutes'* attention from the Chairman *pro tempore*, he rudely repulsed me, by saying he would not grant me even *one* at the time ; nor ever since has that Honourable Gentleman put it in my power, either to hear me, or apologize for the greatest incivility I ever experienced from any fellow-creature. This insult would stick in my stomach till doomsday, did I not so far at least discharge it in this Report, as a warning to superiors, *ex officio*, that their official inferiors cannot always be trampled upon in silence, or with impunity ; and that, moreover, they are often worthy of very different treatment than I, an old servant, have met with from my Honourable Masters through their executive Court, the majority of whom never could be the best qualified in the world to estimate my services, independent of the prejudices which have been imbibed and perpetuated to my detriment as a useful author, a practical *orientalist*, or an honest reporter. In the last capacity I have even been branded in open Court, where I could not vindicate my character in person, as a liar, or fabricator of letters, to answer some insidious purpose : this invidious charge, self-respect now tells me is beneath my notice ; for no man acquainted with my public or private character, at home or abroad, has a foot to stand upon with a vile surmise, which originated in the grossest ignorance of my fair open conduct in every transaction of my life even from my boyish days. Should any person still venture to tax me with epistolary forgeries, I here indignantly throw the accusation in his teeth ; because the *suspicious* commonly ought to be *suspected* of doing the very things which they gratuitously attribute to *more upright minds* than their own. An impotent attempt was simultaneously made to degrade me in public estimation, by turning the momentary claim, put in on my behalf *inadvertently*, for dubbing me a Professor into ridicule, as if my reputation in the least depended on a silly title, which could not render my tuitionary performances either better or worse from its assumption, though the denial was meant to place me more effectually below certain legitimates in the scale of rank and allowances, who never had my original claims to such disproportionate elevation, and emoluments connected therewith. From that hour the epithet has been totally discarded from my nomenclature, as one quite superfluous to a name which alone can be supported on the stream of time by its intrinsic buoyancy, without the adventitious aid of honorary bladders from any Corporation under the canopy of heaven, often bestowed upon objects who really want the *vie vite* to float *swimmingly* by their own meritorious utility, having heads too muddy to conceive a grand design, and hearts much too faint to carry it into execution.

It escaped me to notice in the proper place, that no season, in point of weather, for punctual attendance, could have been more discouraging than the Term just elapsed, which seldom gave us one fair lecture-day, especially for many students who had to come a long way through rain, wind, deep roads and dirty streets, enough to cool the courage of the most hardy *orientalist*. To the above, and other inauspicious contingencies formerly stated, may be attributed a general failure in social studies at home, compared with former years ; a heavy loss, for which all the joint endeavours in the Lecture Room's classes never could fully compensate, though powerfully assisted by Lieut. Lewis, during the by-gone months of October, November, and December, 1824.

Six long years of mental turmoil have been patiently endured, in the faint expectation that some magnanimous British Indian or other would eventually be found, with sufficient inclination, ability, and leisure, to draw out a fair balance sheet of just claims for me against the Honourable Company ; but finding at last that my expectations have all been groundless, I shall, without farther ceremony, thus execute the painful task myself in *proprâ personâ*.

From a conscientious assembly of downright Jews, I conceive they would unanimously award me, by way of a just remuneration for extraordinary sufferings and services, at least six thousand pounds ; while, from an imperial Corporation of upright English merchants, every body might naturally conclude that their proverbial generosity would raise the bountiful recompence so high as ten thousand pounds, which, candidly considered, would indisputably prove as honourable to the illustrious donors, as it would be acceptable to any deserving donee, as I in this matter unquestionably am. The same want of courtesy that marked the commencement of your Honourable Court's treatment of me, has pervaded the whole, and stamps the end of it with similar neglect, by omitting to remind me early in November last, that my allowances were to cease from the 21st of that month, while new students were daily sent from the India House to attend my Lecture Room, which naturally put me off my guard, and brought on an expenditure, which seasonable intimation would have prevented. So little attention has ever been bestowed on me, or the details of my six years' charge, that I have just been officially informed—"to secure the benefit of your instructions to the students now attending you to the end of the course in which they are engaged, the present Term will not expire till the 30th of June ;" when my allowances, though immediately suspended, will be paid up to that period. Had the nature of my appointment been at all understood, your Honourable Court would have known that the 31st of December terminated the two months' course which alone the Surgeons are obliged to attend, and that three new courses must elapse between the 1st of January and 30th of June, 1825, now fixed as the last day of the Institution, whose continuance beyond that period it is neither my interest nor inclination to prolong ; but in the interim I shall be at my post, to discharge its duties with fidelity and zeal, as formerly. I may here repeat what was urged in my last Report, that the local impediments to oriental proficiency in London can be counteracted by nothing short of impartial texts of adequate attainments before qualified examiners, previous to official nominations, the non-existence of which has completely marred all my efforts from the first.

I had scarcely printed the two leading paragraphs in page 2, when the subjoined papers were put into my hands ; they merit being consigned to the archives of the India House, as proofs that my notions of education are not so singular as your Honourable Court might otherwise imagine, merely from perusing periodically my private thoughts on the subject, in the statements that have been semi-annually laid before it.

"One of the most remarkable moral phenomena in the history of society, is undoubtedly the rapid extension of education and knowledge in this country among the people at the present day. The vast increase not merely of publications of various kinds sent forth from the Press, and especially of periodical publications and newspapers—incalculably exceeding the increase of population, within a few years—proves how that the habit as well as the faculty of reading has gained upon what may be called the multitude. A new impulse has recently been given to the popular intellect, by the establishment of schools of Science and the useful Arts. It is unnecessary to point out to any person who has at all attended to what is going on in the world, the rapid progress of these Institutions, and the progress, especially of scientific education, among the working artisans in the large towns of England and Scotland. But the working people are not merely acquiring knowledge—they are communicating it, and to those in a condition above them. Look at the cheap publications, conveying knowledge of science and the useful arts, published in London ; and look at the merit and character of their contents. They not only have the merit of ingenuity, and of useful and curious information, but are distinguished by a grace of style, and a propriety of tone, which shame and rebuke works and authors of much higher pretension. In fact, the common people are rapidly usurping that knowledge which used to be the prerogative of those who are regarded as *not* of the common people. We find the working artisans appropriating the theory and practice of arithmetic, geometry, mechanics, physics, and chemistry ;—and what remains after this but poetry, speculation, and the mere luxuries of literature ? Upon this aspect of society we shall offer but one remark. Social superiority is not maintainable without a certain superiority of knowledge and intellect. It is therefore clearly incumbent upon the upper classes, or those who are above manual labour, to look about them, or they will be pushed from their pre-eminence. The alarm has already been taken in France. A Committee of the Deputies, in the last summer, advised the suppression of Schools of Arts supported by the Government, from an avowed apprehension of the mischiefs of education among the working people."

PROSPECTUS OF AN INTENDED SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF EDUCATION.

"It is very difficult to explain, why among the various institutions which have been established for the promotion of every science, and indeed of every pursuit which its followers choose to dignify with the name of science, education should alone have been forgotten, or have received attention a view towards its application as a matter of charity to the children of the working classes.

"The improvements, however, which have been made, both in the theory and practice of education, even by this qualified and collateral attention to the subject, shew that much good may be expected to result from the labours of a body, organized for the sole purpose of advancing the science, whilst they leave to others the task of carrying the improvements into operation.

"The modes of education, until within a very few years of the present time, were substantially the same as they had been for centuries; and although the system formerly in use for the instruction of the labouring classes, has undergone a complete revolution throughout the greater part of Europe, yet that pursued with the children of the middle and higher orders is only at the outset of the thorough change, to which, from the progress of information, it must undoubtedly submit.

"The change, however, has begun more decidedly perhaps on the Continent than in this country; yet there are schools in England, where plans of education widely different from those in common use, have been introduced, and where every expectation that could be reasonably formed, has been most amply realized.

"It is easy to perceive that if public teachers, whose minds are awakened to the necessity of alteration in the old system of government and instruction, could have the means of knowing the result of the various experiments in both these great departments of education, which are in the course of trial in this and other countries, real improvements would spread with rapidity, (at least as compared with their present progress,) while the pupils would be in a great measure secured from the effects of rash innovation.

"The particular means by which these ends will best be forwarded it would be premature to discuss, until the institution is formed; the immediate object of this Prospectus is merely to procure the names of gentlemen willing to attend a meeting, for the purpose of organizing a society upon the principles now offered to their consideration.

"Signatures will be received by MR. KNIGHT, Bookseller, Pall Mall, East; and when a sufficient number is obtained, a meeting will be called, of which timely notice will be given."

XVIII. was this instant put into my hands, and being of some value, I feel unwilling to omit the information, though a little misplaced here.

"I passed the Hindoostanee examination about four months after my arrival in the country; the only part I considered difficult in it, was translating the proceedings of a Court Martial off hand; but, thanks to your instructions, I got over it. I have lately begun to study the Mahratta, which to a person acquainted with Hindoostanee is very easy. I am at a loss for Mahratta books, and can get none but Carey's, which are hardly any thing but Sanskrit, and in which the Doctor seems to have displayed more learning than judgment."

Could the lucrative impulse of some Joint Stock Company easily come in beneficial contact with the grand object of early, cheap, accelerated, general, and efficient tuition, which has so long engrossed my attention, millions of money, years of unproductive drudgery, and whole seasons of parental anxiety would readily be saved, and teachers, worthy of the name, could be handsomely remunerated for their profitable labours, as the pupils of each successively ascended from sure philological grounds, either partial or universal, to the higher regions of the Arts and Sciences; because both the elementary theory and practice of their respective endowments, in every branch of education, would be completed in one-third of the periods usually devoted to those scholastic, literary, or scientific pursuits, which, under existing circumstances, too often engross the whole prime of life. Infancy has never yet had fair play in the acquisition of knowledge and industrious habits; a second nature, that alone could render adolescence not only tractable, but extremely prolific, either in works of genius and domestic utility, new inventions, or in virtuous deeds. I am well aware thus is a consummation not devoutly to be wished by those politicians who are inclined to retain the bulk of mankind within the midnight gloom of ignorance, from the baseless hope that a brutalized people will prove longer more obedient and submissive to absolute power, than those on whom the sun of righteousness and truth can daily rise, with the healing balm of common sense on his wings; but, contrasting in Reason's eye the relative state of Scotland and Ireland for a century past, every rational being, not blinded by sinister views, must perceive, that of the two evils, the judicious cultivation of human intellect is the least to be feared by any wise and just Government on earth.

With an Imperial but Mercantile Corporation like the Honourable Company, it becomes me at last to send in a statement somewhat resembling my Account Current and Balance Sheet in due form, as follows, before we fairly close our books.

Dr. Honourable Company in Account Current with John Borthwick Gilchrist.

Cr.

To the longest and best portion of a very active life, spent in their service in both hemispheres on a most useful but difficult department, which before my time had been almost entirely neglected, though thousands of pounds have since been annually expended upon it, both in England and India.

To the sacrifice of my professional pension of £500 per annum, and the probable chance of realizing by length of service a fortune besides from £30,000 to £50,000, as many of my contemporaries have actually done, by the performance on my part of an arduous task, which not one of a hundred of my fellow-servants would have dared to attempt, far less to accomplish, in the manner and with the risk of health, money, and certain official prospects as I have done; however indispensable for the safety or common-weal of British India such an enterprise might have been.

To the responsibility for £10,000 expence, positively incurred during fifteen years, in the completion of various works, whence alone I became qualified for the well-known experiment successfully made by MARQUIS WELLESLEY, on my management of the very first oriental establishment ever attempted by the Honourable Company's Government, and which on that plea alone was constituted the foundation-stone of every subsequent institution, which, in the long run in both countries, has cost at least from £500,000 to one million of money.

To the exposure of me to displeasure and hostility from MARQUIS WELLESLEY, had not his mind been too noble to visit my obnoxious head with pains or penalties, in consequence of the Honourable Court of Directors' declared preference of the institution under me, with some slight improvement, to the magnificent University founded by His Lordship, and which was soon afterwards circumscribed within much narrower bounds.

To the injurious effects for twenty years afterwards of a strong suspicion, according to the declaration of the late MR. CHARLES GRANT to myself, then existing in the Honourable Court, that MARQUIS WELLESLEY had forgotten his own dignified character and my fair fame, so far as to employ me in the vile capacity of a mean tool, to subvert and injure if possible the rival establishment to His Lordship's own College, then at Hertford.

On this surmise, however unfounded, I was assured the Court viewed me with jealous eyes, and would shew little favour to a person suspected of being a hostile spy from India; whence, if so monstrous an idea could ever have been entertained, I was the very last man any one would have ventured to degrade as the instrument for so nefarious a purpose; and I then laughed it to scorn accordingly, and still spurn the imputation, being mean in the extreme, for adoption even by the most unprincipled politician.

To

By a pension of £300 per annum, for many years denied me, and ultimately granted prospectively by way of compensation for the medical pension due me, though this even was for years disputed and withheld, until its glaring injustice procured a modified settlement, which never would have been procrastinated for a single day by honest or honourable individuals; on the contrary, a society of generous masters would have raised it to £500 at least, after taking every thing I had then (and still have) to urge in my own favour into consideration, unless their minds have been, or continue to be, constantly poisoned by some officious earwigs or other to my cost, against the united testimony of all India.

By various subscriptions from the Bengal Government, sometimes to a considerable amount, for which, however, a commensurate number of books were regularly taken from me, and of course, sooner or later, found their way to the market by private circulation, against my profit from the current sales in my Booksellers' hands: I therefore made next to nothing, in the long run, by that temporary advance of cash to assist me.

By handsome allowances from MARQUIS WELLESLEY, and which for a time would have been much greater, had I accepted His Lordship's offer of fees from my students and their native teachers. With the savings from my Hindoostanee Professorship, all old literary debts were speedily cancelled; and had not severe illness, from excessive mental fatigue at the Calcutta College, driven me prematurely home, I must in a few more years have realized a competency, instead of the limited sum at my command after reaching England in 1804. The following season I volunteered my gratuitous services at the Hertford College, whence I was in two or three months driven, by unavoidable disgust with clerical arrogance and circumvention; when, after laying out some hundred pounds on house-hire, and other contingencies on the spot, I was subjected to a heavy loss by the deduction of half the charge, and which has never been rectified, because, amidst other spoliations, this comparative trifle was beneath my notice.

By the annual allowance of £350 only, which does not enable me to pay house-rent alone, an item that need not cost my legitimate oriental competitors a single farthing, they having suitable apartments, or an equivalent in money, tea, sugar, &c. besides salaries each from £400 to £600 or £700, while mine has been parsimoniously restricted to £350, as a liberal boon! Every labourer in the oriental vineyard is worthy of his hire; so am I, though no such thing has been yet contemplated in my solitary case; and had not the proceeds of expensive, if not hazardous oriental works, aided by a pension of £300, previously and dearly earned, formed an income commensurate

To incessant efforts, three times a week, for six years, with the intermission of one month only on account of holidays, indisposition, or recreation of any sort, during the whole period, being at the rate of hardly five days altogether annual vacation, in order efficaciously to communicate Hindoostanee and Persian, more or less, according to circumstances, uninterruptedly, to 1300 pupils, all intimately connected with British India, as public functionaries or private subjects of that huge empire.

To some reasonable recompence for a species of monopoly at the India House, which operated for years against the use and sale of my Philological Works, that have nevertheless stood the test of ample experience, and braved the coward sneers of those illiberal opponents whose significant innuendoes, shrugs, and grins too frequently speak unutterable things, especially behind the back of an author, whom they shrink from meeting as erect rivals face to face, pen to pen, or any thing else, in daylight, with fair play,—a jewel which seldom falls to my lot.

To the non-fulfilment, by the Honourable Company, of MARQUIS WELLESLEY's stipulation of a pension of £700, held out to the Professors at the Calcutta College originally, on the faith and strength whereof I was reconciled *pro tempore* to wave all my medical expectations, and take my then promising chance for good as a member of that very College which actually sprung from my private means and preceding exertions for ten years at least, with no commensurate aid from the local Government to so important a desideratum as a complete system of Hindoostanee Philology was, is, and long will be, to one hundred millions of Asiatics.

commensurate with my annual disbursements in London, the produce of ceaseless literary toils under the very noses of my Honourable Masters, must have been, ere now, a second insupportable load of debt, in the twilight of a laborious existence.

From the first enormous burden of the same sort, nothing but the accidental arrival of MARQUIS WELLESLEY in Bengal, and the subsequent encouragement of orientalism there, could have saved me from the jaws of a jail, then yawning to swallow me alive, for that very large lexicographic expenditure, whence the whole of the existing eastern institutions may be most legitimately traced up to the identical man who has been treated, since 1804, more like a worthless pauper, than an enterprising practitioner in the most useful literature of British India. There, my superiors were Gentlemen, far above the parsimonious baseness of trying to lower a subordinate with the insolence of office, even when patient merit appeared inclined to succumb, as I have in this country occasionally done.

By occasional aid to defray printing expences, (which my legitimate competitors, since they began to publish, have all been in the habit of receiving in advance from the Company's treasury to a considerable amount), for a variety of works published by me in London, notwithstanding repeated claims to that effect, NOT ONE FARTHING; though those identical publications will furnish almost infallible means to thousands of persons in the Company's immense domains, before they leave home, to acquire the native languages on the easiest terms, in respect to expence or toil of any sort, and for many years to come.

In the event of the foregoing account appearing at all obscure to your Honourable Court, I may safely engage to convince any number of unprejudiced auditors and umpires that it will stand the test of deliberate investigation both now and hereafter; otherwise I shall have exposed my own good name to jeopardy, for the sake of that, with which compared, the round balance stated in my favour below seems mere trash, and scarcely worth a second thought by any honest man, who, like me, scorns to be the slave of avarice, or of any tyrant upon earth.

Should this opportunity of redressing my complaints, like all preceding occasions, be evaded, because a sense of justice is my only pleader, the pecuniary loss thus thrown upon me can imply no ignominy, whatever it may reflect from *mens sibi conscia recta* on those who never would know, nor could ever appreciate its genuine worth. Had I served self-interest, while in your employment for many years abroad, as faithfully as I have done my Honourable Masters there and at home also, the *res angusta domi* never could have forced me, as a petitioner, to darken the door of your Honourable Court; and while at last circumstances oblige me to turn my back upon it for ever, let me respectfully, but independently, add—*alterum nunc procul snavens portum, hic spes et fortuna valete!*—not, however, to grow weary of well doing, but to enjoy a reasonable competency very fairly earned, with resignation and content, whatever the result of this ultimatum or claim may be, for a debt of ten thousand pounds, due to me in honour and equity by the Honourable Company, who are surely too wealthy ever to think of compounding, below par, with any fair-dealing creditor, lest a stain should sully their reputation, which all the holy water of the Ganges would never obliterate, were the banners of Old England to wave triumphantly over its banks till the last trumpet shall sound the dawn of retribution, and the still more awful day of judgment.

I have the honour to remain,

HONOURABLE SIRS!

Your devoted, humble Servant,

JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.

P. S.—February 1.—The subsequent document has this moment caught my eye in the Asiatic Journal; and being well calculated pro bono publico, I with great pleasure have transferred the whole to this Report.

BOMBAY.—GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.—INTERPRETERS TO REGIMENTS.

Bombay Castle, May 13, 1824.—The serious and responsible duty of correctly interpreting the proceedings of native courts martial, having led the Hon. the Court of Directors to sanction the united appointment of interpreter and quarter-master to each native battalion, as announced in the General Order by Government, dated the 31st May, 1819, and the frequent demands that are made by the European corps for the attendance of the interpreters from native battalions, on occasions of regimental courts martial, or other inquiries in which the natives are concerned, forcibly pointing out the necessity of a similar appointment with the European corps, independent of affording the means of communicating with the natives when on the line of march or detached duties, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to sanction the appointments of interpreters in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to His Majesty's and the Hon. Company's European cavalry and infantry serving on this establishment, distinct from the office of quarter-master, on the following scale, viz.

Hindoostanee, Rs. 60—Contingencies, 10—Total 70.—Additional.—Mahratta, 30.—Total, when united in the same person, 100.

The same scale is applicable to officers attached as interpreters to the extra battalions which have no quarter-master on the establishment.

In such corps throughout the army, where the same officers may not be qualified to hold the two appointments, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to sanction a second, or Mahratta interpreter, on the following scale, and to declare that the officer holding such appointment shall succeed (provided he be also qualified in Hindoostanee and Mahratta) interpreter with the quarter-master attached, where the offices may be united, on the first vacancy.

Mahratta, Rs. 30—Contingencies, 10—Total, 40.

PUBLIC LETTER

AND

TWELFTH REPORT,

ON

The Twelfth Term

OF THE

HINDOOSTANEE LECTURES

IN LONDON,

Under the Patronage of

The Honourable East India Company,

FOR 1824.

THE THIRTEENTH PUBLIC LETTER, ON THE HINDOOSTANEE LECTURES,
To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the Honourable East India Company.

HONOURABLE SIRS!

In resigning the charge of my probationary duties, which were recently protracted six months beyond the period originally intended, after an experiment of nearly seven years' duration, I have the heartfelt satisfaction of knowing that neither the time nor comparatively small expence has been sacrificed in vain; on the contrary, it may be safely affirmed, that the beneficial results have been considerable, though not half so great as might have happened, from a variety of causes, needless under existing circumstances to enumerate minutely in this place, as I now despair of ever witnessing the adoption of those improvements myself by your Honourable Court, which, in my humble opinion, are nevertheless intimately connected with the present prosperity and future salvation of British India.

The enclosed List (1) will exhibit a fair statement of progress during the Term just expired. A few have done remarkably well; some have considerable merit; others are tolerably proficient; but the majority stand so equivocally in my own estimation, that I hardly know what to term them beyond mere orthoepists and rudimentalists, who are so far on the way to do better, if encouraged to proceed in so useful a career, as they have only begun. In praise of Messrs. DRAKE, BROADFOOT, MYERS, ASH, ANDREW, PARTRIDGE, HART, BENNETT, JERVIS, SMITH, HARRIET, M'BRAIRE, CAMERON, MALCOLM, and CHRISTIZ, it would be as difficult to say enough, as it must be to offer one word in favour of the thirty, whose conduct has been rather dubious in more respects than merely in close application to their several studies, which have generally been neglected, for the pursuit of more attractive, but truly distracting objects that abound in every corner of the Metropolis, with so many seductive charms, which even those marked good and promising have not always had fortitude enough to resist, when their worse associates were at the pains, and even the expence, of misleading them from mental exertions, in a variety of ways that may be as prudently conceived as described. In short, it seems evident to my mind that, without constant *bonâ fide* examinations, conciliatory precepts, convincing examples, and an irresistible impetus from Patrons in high authority, extraordinary advancement cannot be achieved in London, or any luxurious City, by the majority of adolescent students, who, generally speaking, in such situations are not less averse to the development of their intellectual energies, than savages are to manual toil, all over the world.

The most efficient step for eradicating the existing evil, would be to commence tuition as early in life as possible; to create reflecting habits, by inculcating a due knowledge of the English tongue on rational principles, of which it pains me to know, that the British youth are commonly as ignorant as the Hottentots are of bodily purity, or sordid beings of generous, noble sentiments, in nations, too far advanced in civilization, and its consequent train of vices, connected with intemperance, venality, and *selfism*. If all other ideas of previous trial before nomination be impracticable, on the score of *vested patronage* for Cadets, one single strict test in English grammar and composition, fairly applied, would alone work miracles; for the boy who proves an *idler* or *blockhead* in that indispensable qualification, is wholly unfit for any active service, beyond sweeping the streets, or becoming a slave driver; and the sooner he commences those humble occupations in life, the more his labours will conduce to the welfare of society at large; unless his relatives can afford to let him play the *drome* from the cradle to his coffin, or something still worse for his own character and respectability, as a youth, a man, or an aged actor on the world's great stage.

About twenty of the Assistant Surgeons with me are not yet entitled to their certificates, either from sheer aversion to learn the language of their future patients, or from an absurd notion, constantly hammered into their noddles by persons equally foolish, that no such acquirement can ever be wanted; because in former days not one medical man in a hundred could utter a sentence in Hindoostanee equal to a common *native shaver*, far less in the style becoming a *sapient English doctor*. The class, during my absence in Scotland, will be kept open by my best Pupils, to accommodate the above gentlemen, who will thus be enabled to deserve the necessary documents, by learning the rudiments of Hindoostanee at least; and those papers will be seasonably delivered, but properly authenticated by myself.

The accompanying papers will shew that in every part of the United Kingdom *occidental* and *oriental* tuition may be most advantageously conjoined, and taught *rudimentally*, with the best effects, to the junior classes of all respectable schools; and were your Honourable Court, either collectively or individually, to countenance the experiments actually begun, in the vicinity of London, within the period of two years from the present date, a large supply of *practical orientalist*s would always be forthcoming, without any anxiety or charge to the Company on that article, for their Indian army, to which hundreds are consigned annually for Commissions, with hardly one *sterling requisite* for properly executing so arduous and responsible a task, among hundreds of thousands of strange military and civil subordinates in a foreign land, where English to the *people* and *soldiers* at large is still equally unintelligible as Greek would be to the sojourners of Wapping, as Latin is in the Parish of St. Giles, or among the poorer classes of the inhabitants in those very districts of London, where a person even with a *French tongue alone* could not feel very comfortable, especially when speaking it, or spoken to in English by the crowds passing along the streets. The number of new Students this Term has been about sixty; while those who have attended more or less punctually, amount to fifty-two; thus forming one grand total, since the Institution under me began, of 1423 Students at the Oriental Lecture Room, the great majority of whom belonged to the Honourable Company's Service, or emigrated to settle in their territories.

For the benefit of my own constitution, which for the last seven years has been exposed to incessant wear and tear, without a single month of holidays, were all put together during that long period, it has been lately my intention to visit perhaps most of the Cities in the United Kingdom, on the score both of private business and recreation, for six or eight weeks to come: I mean, *en passant*, to disseminate *gratuitously* the true philological faith on *profitable orientalism* among those reputable Professors, tuitionary practitioners, &c. wherever they may be found equally desirous and capable of following my instructions, *pro bona publico*, including their own more immediate advantages, as intelligent teachers, and *mine also* in the less ostensible situation of *literary purveyor* for the whole, in the rudimental principles of Hindoostanee and Persian, blended in one very easy scheme, which has triumphantly stood a hostile enough ordeal, on every side, of two score years. While *compelled*, by a concatenation of events, to retire from a service to which, *directly* and *indirectly*, my best talents have been *conscientiously* devoted since 1782, I shall do so with the sentiments of an *honest man*, who would rather be sinned against, than wilfully sin against the interests and feelings of the humblest being on earth:—let me, therefore, assure your Honourable Court, that I here bid an eternal adieu to every inimical thought, word, or deed, which may have occasionally given offence to the bitterest of my enemies in the (2) East India House; it being my ardent wish to close the short evening of advanced life in peace with all mankind, whether they deal with me, or not, as they would naturally expect, *cætera parvius*, me to deal with them, were our relative position in the world reversed. The objects nearest and dearest to my heart are the happiness and prosperity of all nations, when compatible with the safety of the British Empire, in every division of the globe over which “*a present mon esprit me dit, vive la republique des lettres utiles et rationales, malgré qu'en les soutenant, je perisse moi même.*”

I have the honour to remain,

HONOURABLE SIRS,

Your very obedient Servant,

No. 11, CLARGES STREET,
30th June, 1825.

(Signed)

JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.

(1) The list here mentioned is too long to print now, being almost out of date, and only one instance, a MR. MACDOUGAL, who has, of the number not mentioned above, since distinguished himself as a promising scholar; a capacity wherein he may thus do his shipmates much good on board the *Bedford* Indiaman, just on the eve of departure for Bengal.

(2) After in this way holding out the olive-branch to my former opponents and oppressors in the Court of Directors, I little expected to have been thus recalled, *volens*, to act on the defensive in support of a consistent character, which I prize more than life itself:—in doing this, however, it is far from my wish to prove offensive to those Gentlemen even beyond the bounds of resolute self-preservation, to which, as the first law of nature, I must submit, whatever may be the consequences of such a necessity to them or myself. The following letter will best speak for itself, especially after a short explanation, which, as the case yet stands, becomes indispensable.

“ MISREPRESENTATIONS IN THE DEBATE AT THE INDIA HOUSE.

“ TO THE EDITORS OF THE LONDON PAPERS.—GENTLEMEN—Next to self-respect, I have long estimated public opinion, influenced as it must be in a free country by the daily Press, for or against any individual whose conduct, and recorded opinions, may happen to be announced in the columns of those Journals which are generally read by every body in the Metropolis, and by thousands in all parts of the British Empire. In a recent debate at the India House, copied into your respective Papers, and which I had an opportunity of perusing at Brussels, about two weeks ago, my name was introduced as having stultified myself in my last Manuscript Report to the Court of Directors, by a species of *felo de se*, which it becomes my duty now to contradict; and I fondly hope you will all have the goodness to permit both the bane and antidote to appear in your popular prints, as an act of justice to a man who wishes to merit esteem in the eyes of his fellow-citizens, and prizes a consistent good character above every other enjoyment or prospect in life.

“ Till the Report be published in due time and place, pray insert the following quotation from it by way of test, how far I am right, or those who have misconceived me, are wrong on this occasion; because no other sentence in the whole can be misrepresented, either by hook or crook, to my disadvantage, as a practical Orientalist:—“ It seems evident to my mind, that without constant *bonâ fide* examinations, conciliatory precepts, convincing examples, and

an irresistible impetus from Patrons in high authority, extraordinary advancement cannot be achieved in London, or any luxurious City, by the majority of grown-up Students, who, generally speaking, in such situations, are not less averse to the development of their intellectual energies, than savages are to manual toil, all over the world; and the most efficient step for eradicating the existing evil, would be to commence tuition as early in life as possible, to create reflecting habits, by inculcating a due knowledge of the English tongue on rational principles; of which it pains me to know, that the British youth are commonly as ignorant as the Hottentots are of bodily purity, or as social beings are of generous, noble sentiments, in nations, too far advanced in civilization, and its consequent train of vices, connected with intemperance, venality, and selfishness."

Since none of you, Gentlemen, can have any fair motive to circulate assertions injurious to me through the medium of the Press, let me beseech you to give similar currency to facts, which, in such cases, is certainly *better late than never*, lest they should be deemed incredible, from my remaining much longer silent upon them. Want of leisure alone has forced me to send this letter to one Office only, in the belief that no such offence will be taken on that account, as can prevent this appeal to your candour and generosity having the desired effect.

I remain, GENTLEMEN, your very obedient Servant,

No. 11, Clarges Street, 17th Oct. 1825.

JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.

So far, I must acknowledge, there has been a misconception on my part; for it seems my honourable Friend in the Court did not allude to the 12th or 13th Report, but to the 11th, whence his quotation was taken; and let me here honestly confess, that on the whole it is tolerably correct, but the *quo animo* will be perfectly evident, not from my sentiments so seasonably brought forwards, but from those which pervade the whole of my Reports, that have still more sedulously, on this and all other occasions, been completely suppressed. They are mostly in print, and will for some time be procurable at 33, Old Bond Street, 430, Strand, and 95, Leadenhall Street, on very moderate terms indeed. That Satan could, can, and will make very appropriate, but isolated, quotations from Scripture, to answer his own diabolical purposes, nobody denies; nay, it must eventually be granted, that in the self-same spirit and manner some paragraphs of my Reports and Lectures may be disingenuously torn from their respective texts, as so many irrefragable proofs of my having, agreeably to Parliamentary phraseology, *stood prostrate* in my own light, and that I actually *had turned my back* on myself.

The whole tenor of the now famous 11th Report, as well as of the rest, from the first to the thirteenth inclusive, clearly demonstrates that ultimately no alternative was left me for doing much good as a practical instructor, *except* through the medium of numerous respectable private academies for both occidental and oriental tongues, in every conspicuous place for them throughout the United Kingdom, without excluding either London, or its vicinity, from such a comprehensive scheme, long since commenced, and at present in rapid progress towards completion, chiefly at my own suggestion, with no small sacrifice of toil, time, and pecuniary expence, to accomplish it. During such a process I very naturally told the truth, that an expensive metropolitan establishment by the Company would do more harm than good, unless, as I have invariably declared, a rigid examination shall precede every responsible appointment to British India, but of which I have at last no hopes whatever, while the existing system of patronage, and consequent misrule, shall continue to drown the small still voice of Reason in bursts of contemptuous laughter on one hand, or misplaced and abject applause on the other. With proper encouragement, the experiment under me could not have failed; and I never asserted, *unconditionally*, that it had completely done so, though this, among other assertions, was put into my mouth by those who have probably very cogent motives for making me appear to speak nonsense, or something, at least, as much on a level with their own capacities as possible. Great inconvenience was stated to have been felt by medical men being compelled to *qualify* themselves in the language of their future patients, before they could procure a certificate from me; but the plain unvarnished tale of this affair stands thus:—When I requested that the above document should not be claimable till requisite *qualification*, by trial, should be previously ascertained, the Chairman, *pro tempore*, told me very unceremoniously, that I must either content myself with the condition of mere attendance alone for two months, or have no other certificate at all. Of two evils, mine being Hobson's choice, I of course succumbed to the least; and the result has been, that several Assistant-Surgeons demanded their certificates after having completed the two months, by single days, within an extended period of one, two, or three years before their final departure for India. Those individuals, from such desultory study, never did nor could learn one single Hindoostanee sentence properly. I had no authority to dispute their claim; and the small portion which, for the good of the service, I, at extraordinary times, did venture to assume, was partly undermined from high quarters, which, in the interim, shall be nameless. In one instance or two, to support my responsible credit, a caveat of ignorance in Hindoostanee was actually inserted, but all in vain; though, if the document was ever examined, this *official veto* must have been seen.

To my incessant exertions at the Lecture Room, to the distribution of my semiennial Reports among my pupils and their friends, at a heavy charge to me for printing, and to the various efficient measures of the whole local Governments abroad, may be fairly attributed the great progress of some hundred scholars during my probationary Term of seven years in London, who are now the very best linguists in the service, in spite of the numerous obstacles and discouragements thrown in our way by the executive body at home;—they alone, therefore, are responsible, in the sight of God and man, for those partial failures, of which I continued periodically to complain, and was often sneered at and traduced for my pains. Thanks to Providence, to my own *pertinacious industry*, and to the benevolent few among persons connected with British India, who at any time behaved to me like gentlemen of enlarged minds or independent sentiments, I am, though at the twelfth hour, able to represent myself in the Court of Proprietors; where, if any individual in future shall presume to misrepresent or ridicule me, in my presence, he may depend upon a *quid pro quo*; for while a Caledonian by birth, I am not necessarily a *Maccyophant*, and never yet could learn the art of *boozing*, at the expence of self-respect, in any Court during my life. Now this certainly is a lesson which cannot possess many charms for one who has of late been ready, at a moment's warning, to bid existence, with all its vexations and vanities, a long farewell; and is, moreover, too old to commence stooping, on this side of the grave, either to Gog or Magog, whatever he may yet be compelled to perform, on the other, from whose bourn no traveller returns.

Within the last month two rumours have been afloat—one that the Court of Directors mean to establish a species of monopoly in the elementary tuition of all their Servants, by circumscribing it solely within the narrow bounds of two select seminaries near London, where rudimental Orientalism is also to be cultivated. If this be true, after my unremitting endeavours, for years past, to diffuse this blessing over the whole empire, at considerable cost to the parties concerned, I shall resist its execution by every lawful means within my reach; and let me hope, in this laudable enterprise, that those gentlemen who are most able to manage it auspiciously, will take the lead from me, who should not at present aspire higher than to follow, as an humble volunteer, in their train. The second surmise is, the immediate appointment of 1200 Cadets, and 150 Writers, who are to depart with due expedition, whether they know any thing as Orientalists or not; a measure against which, if prompted by local danger, it would not be prudent, perhaps, to say much, whatever may be thought, at a season more propitious for discussion than at this period of general alarm in the East. Should this likewise be founded in fact, I here offer my gratuitous services to give Hindoostanee lectures in person, of two hours' continuance, six days a week, for one fortnight, to any, or all the Writers and Cadets who may be ordered to attend them, before embarkation, in whatever place at the India House which could contain 1000 persons at once. There, every Proprietor and Eastern scholar, however profound in dead or classic tongues, may have an opportunity of witnessing my mode of instruction, which, in two weeks only, will render those who attend me punctually, from 11 till 1 o'clock daily, not only good orthoepists, but rudimentalists proficient enough in Hindoostanee, to prosecute their career as useful colloquists, very satisfactorily on board ship, unless they be really so idle, dull, or ignorant of their mother tongue, as to be incapable of profiting, under any circumstances, by rapid but efficient instruction. I would, in the pending emergency, earnestly suggest that all my Pupils here, who already know something, on sound principles, of the Hindoostanee, might be distributed among the different ships; where each could easily instruct one hundred learners during the outward voyage, especially if the relative rank of the whole were to be regulated on landing, by their individual progress, to be previously ascertained by impartial examinations—a stimulus to the majority of such youths almost irresistible. On the favourable issue of these suggestions, if cordially received, I am ready to stake my credit as an Oriental practicalist, together with my good name as a faithful and devoted servant to the best interests of British India for the last forty years, at sacrifices which few men but myself would, or could have made.

It has been asserted, that Government want to claim 600 of the expected military nominations for the like number of King's Officers, still on half pay; but thus, people say, has been very judiciously declined, unless they were to come in as Cadets only, lest so many supercessions might disgust the Company's Army, already too much mortified by various preferences occasionally given to their competitors in arms, which frequently excite discord in the field, where harmony alone should prevail, particularly while opposed to a powerful foe.

Between the merits of 600 military young Officers, and as many raw youths for the existing warfare in the East, there can be no hesitation in the choice; and if the former could be appointed without injustice to their seniors in the Company's service, the sooner the better: and I would engage to qualify the whole, as far as a due cultivation of Hindoostanee is concerned, by a course of sixteen lectures only, provided that the subsequent period of *several months* at sea shall be devoted to this indispensable military tongue, under the superintendence of any of my well-taught pupils, of whom they may happen to be the shipmates for some or other of the Peninsular Establishments; where, upon their arrival, most of them might be examined, and passed as tolerable colloquists, on the high road soon afterwards to become very good Oriental scholars.

To those who may be left without such aid, to learn the Eastern dialects through a mere chance medley intercourse with the natives of Hindoostan, I may fearlessly observe, that they are like young bears, whose sorrows are all to come; and unless their Honourable Masters shall retain their wonted good luck, through thick and thin, in this species of Indian bears' play, they also may stick in the mud of their own creation, and obtain a *chancery suit a posteriori*, in that state, whence nothing can effectually preserve them but a long habit of reasoning *a priori*, rather like men than monkeys, who chatter much, but probably think very little indeed upon the consequences of those sounds, which can have no sense in them beyond self-exposure, and destruction by their foes.

People in Scotland, who are supposed to possess what is there called the *second sight*, may be prone enough to conceive, that a bad beginning is the natural prelude of a good termination, while wiser heads would rather conjecture the very reverse; and I have no hesitation in asserting, that all enterprises which are judiciously conducted at the commencement, in the middle, and at their close, have the best, if not the only, chance for ultimate success, without having recourse to the pitiful consolation of *all is well that ends well*; a sentence which can drop, while wanted, like virgin honey, from every traveller's tongue, in spite of his teeth, when good Fortune stoops to surprise him with her caresses, even in the very acme of his folly.

Though my Reports have latterly omitted extracts from my own students' letters on orientalism, which formerly used to be inserted, while the necessity for so doing seemed in my mind to exist, a variety of motives has at last impelled me to close these sheets with a few more communications of a similar nature, before they entirely cease on my part, as a voluntary or laureat Lecturer to the Honourable Court of Directors and British Indian Public, who have it thus fully in their power to appreciate my past services, and their probable consequences, which must in a few years become so visible in the East, that many existing sceptics will yet see, and believe in, the real worth of all my philological works, notwithstanding the deep-rooted prejudices which have hitherto operated in a thousand ways against me and my radical doctrines, on both oriental and occidental tongues. Time is the sole antidote against the efficacy of shrugs and sneers in the absence of the object exposed to injury by this mean dumb-show mode of attack, which neither eloquence nor logic can repel, because the whole comes from a masked battery of puillanymous signs, fired off behind his back.—

"I now also acknowledge the receipt of your Diorama. Of this I can conscientiously say, that it merits all your eulogiums on it; it is truly a *ne plus ultra*—an absolutely perfect orthoepigraphic system for a universal character and language. I have shewn it about here; but here, alas! few have ability enough to understand it, and few are sufficiently interested in literary subjects to appreciate it. I trust that at Paris there are yet some clear heads and warm hearts. Your Diorama has realized what since the days of BISHOP WILKINS has been coolly classed among impossibilities. Perfect however though this scheme is, there is yet much to apprehend from the dulness and lukewarmness, or from the priggishness and bigotedness of mankind. Innovation in any degree is terrible: radical innovation appals and overwhelms. "*At magna est veritas*;" and if peace be permitted for a few years to Europe, "*prevalebit*." There are men learned enough, and idle enough at least, to attack your system; and of the multiform motives which actuate the human breast, some will arouse men to defend it: thus it will be canvassed; men will be induced to investigate it closely—to magnify or invent defects and deformities, or to exhibit its vast and just comprehensiveness and applicability. Yourself must stand ready to turn the balance—to illustrate and apply the arguments of commendation, and to expose the futility or fallacies of the objections. We may recollect too that the English language has attained a copiousness, a settledness, and an elegance, and withal a diffusion and a prevalence, far exceeding the degree in which it possessed these fitnesses in the days of WILKINS;—and further might we take comfort from the expansion of mind now observable—from the preparedness of men in this day of wonders to touch and turn about a new thing—to contemplate a monster!"

"I had not time to give the Diorama that attention which it deserves; but I studied it enough to enable me to say, that the terms in which you have spoken of it, are quite just; but it will be an arduous task to persuade the world to adopt your scheme. I was indeed very sorry to see your Twelfth Report styled your "*last*," and to be informed that you made the resolution of vacating the Professor's chair. This will be a sad blow to the welfare of the Indian army; for when I look back to the time when I entered the service, and consider that at that period, but one in two Regiments had Linguists, and then look around me at the present day, and see every Regiment with its Interpreter, and three or four officers who have passed the necessary examination, and are waiting for the appointment, I say to myself, "*What has DR. GILCHRIST wrought!*"—You alone ought we to thank for this improvement. Most of the officers who have passed during the period I have mentioned, are your own pupils; and of those who have not attended your Lectures, many of them have been roused to exertion, and animated by the success of those who have. Your pupils in general do you great credit here; but I am afraid many who appeared, while attending your Lectures, to have a desire of acquiring the Hindoostanee purely and idiomatically, have grown lazy after leaving it, and have, in reaching this country, sunk into mere jargonists: this will enable me to account, in some degree, for the circumstance which you mention in your note, that your consignments to Bombay have in the whole proved unproductive. The lazy fellows of whom I have been speaking, soon find themselves in want of a little ready money, and the best way they can think of is by selling your books; for the native pedlars value them highly, and ask for "*Gilchrist sahib kee kitab*;" and in this way those who do want your books, and would otherwise buy them from the shops, can get them at a much cheaper rate than the shopkeepers sell them at."

"September 6, 1825.

"I saw Lieut. ——— lately, from whom I was delighted to hear that you were quite well when he left England. I trust that you will do me the justice to believe, that I shall always be happy to hear similar accounts of one for whom I have so much respect and esteem, and to whose kind and paternal instructions I feel myself so generally indebted. What we could do in the way of a class on boardship, we did, and Mr. ——— was kind enough to attend every day for that purpose in the cuddy. I was for the most of the passage sea-sick, and was not able to pay so much attention to my studies as I could have wished. Of late I have had a Moonshree, whom I think very clever; and what most pleases me is, his pronunciation is exactly the same as that I learned from you; and also, that he says, what I as well as others always thought, *viz.* that you know the language better than any native. I can now write and read the Persian character tolerably, which you will see from the specimen below. "I remain, ever obliged and very truly your's."

do zun bur fife munazut mee kurdund wu guwah nu dashtund, hur do peshi qazee ruftund wu insaf khwastund.
do zun bur tefle munuzuyut me kurdund wu guwah nu dustund hur do pese quze
ruftund wu ensuf kwastund

The above Persian sentence was written by my juvenile correspondent, a mere boy, in a fine legible Persi-Arabic hand—of which no native would be ashamed, and this meritorious lad has every reason to be proud, as it was much superior to any type I could here introduce.

"Thanks to your instructions, I think I have made a very tolerable proficiency in the colloquial part of Hindoostanee, and mastered the grammar both of that and Persian. I can read and write the Persian and Nagree characters; the former fluently—the latter with more difficulty, as more lately acquired. Your Dialogues I have pretty well gone through, as well as the best part of your Persian rudiments. The Tota Kuhanee I have very nearly finished; and the Tootee Namu I have done with, as you know. In the Nagree I have read a considerable portion of your Story Teller, 2d part; besides practising myself in translating from English into Hindoostanee, and occasionally Persian.

"What I feel I want most now, is practice among the Natives, having mastered the rudiments of the language, so far as to make that practice of the greatest service to me in gaining fluency and readiness in speech.

"Trusting that I shall do honour to the exertions you have bestowed upon me. I remain, &c."

"As it is your request that I should write down the progress I have made in the Hindoostanee and Persian languages, since I have attended your lectures, it is with the greatest pleasure I can safely state that, within the last six weeks of my attendance, I have nearly recovered all that I formerly knew of both these languages—the pronunciation, the grammar, and the characters; and I think all that I now want is a *copia verborum*, which, if I attend regularly, I cannot fail to obtain. During the days of your non-attendance I shall be most happy to attend in any way you may wish; and with the greatest feeling of gratitude, I remain, &c."

"Ten weeks ago I joined the class without having read more of your works than the title-pages of the text books, and pleased with the prospect of perhaps being able by the end of the year to decline the nouns, and conjugate the verbs with tolerable accuracy, but without the slightest idea of being at all able to analyze the language without the labour of many years; but when I found myself master in a few days of what I had hardly expected in twice as many weeks, and saw the language traced to its sources with a fulness as perspicuous as admirable, my hopes enlarged with the prospect of realizing them, and I now limited to a year or two what I had before reckoned the labour of a life, and expected by the end of the year to translate with tolerable ease both the Hindoostanee and Persian. In the Persian character, though by no means able to read with ease, I have made such progress, that I hope soon to acquire it completely. In the Hindoostanee I am very deficient in my stock of words; but of the general principles of the language I think I have a tolerable idea, which, I trust, will soon improve to proficiency; but in this, as in other things, you must be the best judge.

"Allow me, before concluding, to mention the deep sense I entertain of the unvaried politeness and kind instructions of LIEUT. LEWIS, to whom, next to yourself and your invaluable works, I am indebted for whatever I have acquired.

"I have not yet learned from you to despise impossibilities, so far as to attempt expressing the gratitude and respect with which I am, &c."

"February 6, 1826.

"I regret much that any delay should have occurred in complying with your request, that of writing this Letter; but I am persuaded that your liberality will induce you to excuse this backwardness on my part, when you recollect the circumstances that I had the honour of mentioning to you in the lecture-room. Those unforeseen events have not placed me on an *equal start* with Gentlemen of the same standing, in regard to time, as myself; and I have been truly mortified to see those who do not possess the advantages I do—a knowledge, however mediocre, of other languages—pass by me. This, however, was occasioned entirely by things, over which I had no controul; notwithstanding, I come to confession tremblingly, annoyed that I have not done you that justice which you have a right to expect, from the perspicuous, zealous, and impressive manner in which you deliver your lectures.—Having thus premised, I throw myself on your clemency, and will proceed to state, as far as possible, my progress in the principles and economy of the Hindoostanee language."

After a convincing recapitulation of his theoretical and practical knowledge of Hindoostanee, too prolix for insertion here, he thus concludes:—"I will, if you please, decline going further, as I am afraid that I cannot do so with safety, and moreover that your patience is already exhausted. With considerations of the highest respect and esteem, believe me to be, &c."

The letter subjoined to these preliminary strictures respecting it, reached me three or four years ago, and was duly acknowledged on the 24th of March, 1823, per CAPT. CLIFTON, of the Atlas; but the excellent writer's silence ever since has inclined me to conceive either that my answer never reached him, or that he had become disgusted with a theme, which to him produced nought beyond barren praise; and till now I really never enjoyed *laissez* enough, with commensurate opportunity, to do the subject, or the gallant officer, as far as lies in my power, ample justice, through the medium of this or any other publication. On casting my eyes towards his respectable name on the Madras Military List for 1826, I perceived, with no small regret, its total destitution of every thing beyond mere rank from length of service, being still no where posted or placed lucratively as a meritorious individual, while many of his juniors in the same army have blushing honours and overflowing profits thrust upon them, for reasons that need not here be assigned to those who will take the trouble to peruse this experienced Officer's own manly, though justly querulous, epistle.

The general dread of utility, facility, and simplicity, which so feelingly deprecates as the fatal epidemic egg of British India, was originally laid, and carefully hatched, at an immense expence, in one of our most legitimate oriental dormitories in England, by some old mother goose and her congenial flock, whose learned goslings, to the number of perhaps half a score, in the space of twenty years, have nestled in the east as *rare* *aves* and *griffins*, so sublime or profound, that every thing in the shape of practical common sense has long been scouted, and will continue to be by them depreciated as comparatively useless, until the reign of a few English *pundits* or Arabic *pedants*, scattered over the whole Peninsula, shall terminate, by a beneficial succession of many colloquial proficient in all the living eastern tongues, when they are rendered each acquirable successively by a few months' subsequent study on the spot, instead of an equal number of years, which have hitherto been devoted to them in both hemispheres, provided that rudimental Hindoostanee be previously imbibed here, as the grand *desideratum* or standard *index* to all the rest. It augurs well for LORD AMHERST's literary sagacity, to find his Lordship's attention is at present steadily directed to encourage the general acquirement of *living provincial dialects* by every civil and military functionary, along with a knowledge of Hindoostanee, Persian, and the more profound classical tongues of the East, which may there be attained through the current speech much more conveniently than Greek, Latin, &c. are learned at home through an English medium only.

"A remark in one of your latest publications has induced me to send you a Telooogo and Tamul alphabet, accommodated in the best manner I am able to the Roman character and English language; and I am in hopes they will afford some confirmation of the justice and propriety of the theory you have so successfully supported, and of the utility of applying the Roman alphabet to all languages, and thereby making it universal.

"The Telooogo alphabet differs so little from the one you have applied to the Hindoostanee, that it cannot require explanation; although orthoepey has not been neglected, yet the principal object has been to write the language with as few letters as possible. (1)

"There are many who imagine it impossible to write or read a language, except in the character used by the natives who speak it; but the number of derivatives in every language is a proof of the fallacy of such an idea.

"That system of stenography which dispenses with the vowels, clearly proves that very few letters are necessary to convey language to the minds of those who are capable of receiving it; and if twenty-six symbols, universally known, are adequate to express all the various oriental sounds, nothing but prejudice can incline people to persevere in the use of a variety of alphabets, in which there are few or no works printed, and which are, in many respects, more defective than our own, and are actually inadequate to express the English language.

"The Telooogo is commonly used by the Bramins and better class of Hindoos, and is the language in which commercial, revenue, and judicial concerns are transacted in a great part of the Company's territories. It is difficult, and the difficulty of its acquisition is increased by a very complicated alphabet and irregular orthography. It was some time ago, in order to obviate these difficulties, I submitted the accompanying Telooogo alphabet and the Fables to the Board of Superintendence of the College of Fort St. George, mentioning, that I conceived a few elementary works, printed in the Roman character, would be very useful to European students in the commencement, and that if a few orders and proclamations were occasionally circulated in the same character, it might ultimately induce the natives to dispense with their own, and adopt one more generally in use; and there was greater reason to suppose so, as most of the natives in the employ of the Honourable Company are acquainted with it. (2)

"The Fables, which correspond with the alphabet, I offered to finish, if they thought them worth printing, as an appendix to MR. MORRIS's work. The College, in the rejection of the proposal, have attributed effects not at all likely to arise from such a cause; for, after all, European students must learn every alphabet by means of their own, and most people in study would call these Telooogo letters * * * L m. n.; but how such a plan was liable to divide the attention of the students from the acquisition of the character at present in use, or mislead the natives in their ideas of the English language, I am totally at a loss to divine: I am therefore inclined to attribute the rejection of my proposition to another cause. (3)

"There are several Gentlemen in the Civil Service who are acquainted with the Telooogo, but the majority are obliged to rely upon interpreters, who are interested in deceiving them; for if the other native languages could be acquired as easily as the Hindoostanee, many of these interpreters, who are chiefly crafty Bramins and Hindoos, would lose not only their situations, but a number of valuable bribes also, which they receive by preventing complaints from being investigated.

"I have reason to suppose the subject I proposed never underwent a discussion: to many of the Members of the College it might not have appeared worthy of it; others I know were incapable of understanding it, from want of knowledge of the language; and the greater part of them being men of talent and ability, have situations which do not admit of sufficient leisure to enquire into the subject: it is therefore most probable it was transferred to the native translator, the ordinary judge in cases of difficulty, who seeing the mischief that would befall his brethren in the exposition of truth and justice, decided against the proposition.

"On this subject I need not make any remarks to you; but there is one thing which it is necessary to inform you of, that the College of Fort St. George seem determined to oppose your system of the acquisition of languages, with a prejudice for which I am at a loss to account, and a determination to make that difficult which might be rendered simple and easy. (4)

"In a conversation I had with one of the Members of the College, I mentioned that I perceived DR. GILCHRIST was contesting with COMPTON VOLNEY for the application of the Roman alphabet to the Asiatic languages, and that it was my intention to send these alphabets to him, and that I conceived he would support the subject and agitate it with the Court of Directors. His reply was, that as DR. GILCHRIST was not acquainted with the Telooogo or Tamul, the subject would be again referred to the College of Fort St. George;—affording thus useful information, that knowledge is limited to that spot, and beyond its boundaries no one can go.

"With regard to the rejection of some dialogues, of which you see mention made in MR. —'s subjoined letter, I must inform you, I never offered any to the College. I have in my possession a copy of MR. DUFFIE's Nature Displayed, and Syntax made Easy, (which is, after all, only one of the methods recommended in your Moral Preceptor of learning a language), and I had made some progress in the outlines of a work of the same nature, more for my own improvement than any thing else; and I made an offer to the College of conducting this elementary work, provided the College would supply me with an intelligent native to assist me; but the Members either could not, or would not, understand the proposition, and declined my services, on the plea that there was a work of the kind in the press. This I deny; and the work which is conducted by MR. MORRIS, which I think very creditable to that gentleman, to which I subscribe, and of which I send you a few Fables, bears no resemblance to that I undertook to superintend, which was to consist of the Parts of Speech, arranged in a column on the left hand side, and reduced to an example in a short phrase in English Telooogo, and a pronunciation in the Roman character. I certainly think I overrated my own abilities when I undertook such a task; but I considered that I should have a daily opportunity of improving myself, and with such a guide it was not likely I should have committed any great errors. That part which corresponded with the dialogue phrases, which required less arrangement than the Parts of Speech, was arranged as you will perceive, and I did shew these to one of the Members of the College, but I never offered them to be printed in their present state; but it seems the Members of the College are determined not to encourage any military man. As to the dialogues, of which I do not think any great things, I have reason to suppose they were never looked at, or the great dissimilarity between even them and MR. M.'s work must have appeared, as he never attempted to introduce the Roman character. One inconsistency in the orthography will not escape your notice; the language is written in syllables, and yet the words are not separated; but this is no fault of mine; and as there is no subject on which native grammarians differ so much, it might be dispensed with, without any detriment to the language, which could then be written in separate words, the same as any other. If written in the one manner, it is more easily understood than in the other, which is merely an abbreviation.

"The College, in the rejection of my services, have probably done me a favour, as I am not qualified for a sedentary life, or particularly partial to literary labours, although I have occasionally found time to study; but there is reason to suppose, they imagined a Grenadier Officer could know very little of these matters; and a strong proof of my want of merit must appear in my having only ninety-five pagodas a month, and never having held a Staff situation; and it may be presumed, that if I had possessed any acquisitions, they must have been found out and rewarded in the space of twenty-one years; but the real fact is, I have no interest whatever, and I am rather destitute of that modest assurance which so frequently leads to preferment; but in cases of difficulty or danger; my bashfulness has never been complained of, and although as a military man I have received thanks, I have never yet been rewarded with any situation of emolument, because I never had the folly to suppose any one would interest himself for a stranger, to the prejudice of his own friends and relations, and therefore never asked any favour. If I have any vanity, which I do not deny, I am certain I can never be accused of having shewn it; for I am convinced that many of my acquaintances would give me credit for being a soldier, but there are few who would give me credit for a knowledge of any other language than my own. It is therefore not wonderful so unobtrusive a person should meet with no reward; but for the present I console myself with this reflection—

hur ki dur karha koonud jihde—aqibut bu mooradi khod bu rusud.

hur ke dur karhu koonud jehde—yugebut bu morude kod bu rusud

"I have to regret having taken up your time so long; and I should not have obtruded myself upon your notice without a letter of introduction, if it had not been for the death of my much-lamented and esteemed friend, CAPT. JOHN COVENTRY, of which you must have been before apprized, and of which I send you some further particulars." Your's, &c.

"I am directed to inform you, that whatever merits the proposed plan may be entitled to, its adoption is not considered desirable, either for the European or native students attached to the College; the former of whom would in all probability be thereby greatly diverted from an undivided attention to the ready acquirement of the only character in use, whilst the native teachers, from whom a knowledge of the English language is required, would at the same time be greatly misled in their study of the English language."

"The dialogues in Telooogo and English would doubtless be very useful to students at the commencement of their studies; but in returning them to you, with several other papers, I am directed to express the Board's best acknowledgments for the trouble you have taken in submitting them to their consideration."

(1) This notion, I flatter myself, will be relinquished, when the acute writer has understood my universal project well; for too few letters are probably as bad as too many; but both extremes should be avoided if possible, except in short hand.

(2) The scheme so closely resembles the Hindoe Roman, that I cannot avoid approving of it, and moreover feel convinced my intelligent correspondent will readily concede that the universal mode should supersede both. * * * Having no Telooogo types, they cannot appear above.

(3) Half of the vulgar fascination at high schools would be lost, were my Lord Mushroom's or Sir Timothy Toadstool's sons to read or comprehend Greek printed in common Roman letters, that every plebeian can decipher. This is the secret charm which gives so much importance to the whole tribe of outlandish symbols, that, after all, individually and collectively, mean nothing more nor less, as sounds, than any one member of our own alphabet, such as a in awl, or b in bodkin, though those two very simple letters are nevertheless denoted by some hundred various symbols, as alphabetical characters, more or less

horrific, preposterous, mysterious, and fantastical, in different quarters of the world, the whole purposes whereof my *u* and *b* alone would answer on every rational occasion, like *u**b*, the Persian word for water, although in several Irish alphabets, this very combination be actually indicated by the figure of a standing gallows, adorned with the fatal rope, for *u*, a cross for *b*, with a scourge, lamp-post, sand-glass, currycomb, hackling-card, or harrow, for *C*;

each, undoubtedly, rather an ominous emblem for poor Pat, who has thus to run the gauntlet from the starting post *u*, of his abece, to the goal *i*, through various instruments of torture, like thumb-screws, stocks, triangles, yokes, frying-pans, gridirons, chains, axes, &c. &c. enough to frighten any poor mortal or savage out of his wits, at such infernal literature. No wonder, then, that the laborious populace of Ireland continue more illiterate than either the English or Scottish peasantry, not yet quite so well accustomed to summary and wholesale executions as their brethren of the Emerald Isle.

(4) When the history of the Haileybury establishment, and my *debut* there, is submitted in due season to the Public, the transfer of prejudice from one nursery of orientalism on sulks to the other, will become perfectly apparent, as I mean yet to hold the thing up by way of a beacon, with a light so effulgent, that its innate darkness shall no longer afterwards be concealed under a bushel of preposterous erudition, whose superabundant chaff, when blown away by the potent breath of veracious candour, may probably show a few grains of wheat, but by far more costly to the Company on the whole, than pearls or diamonds of the largest size and purest water could ever have been on the shores of India; without proving half so lucrative or saleable as those precious stones and jewels would have been in judicious mercantile hands, seriously bent on unting profit with utility in all their concerns.

"By-the-bye, I must not forget to mention Carr. — at Dihlee, who seems very likely to be a rival of your's in the Hindoostanee department: you may probably have heard of him. He came into the country at the age of seven years, began Persian at eight, and, having a sort of shuoq for languages, has made a very great progress in the Hindoostanee, Bungalow, and Persian. He certainly speaks Hindoostanee with the greatest fluency, and I believe with propriety; — I must confess I never heard a man, except yourself, that speaks it like him. I had much conversation with him, and nothing, he says, would give him so much pleasure as to see you, as he says he never met a man in the country who could speak even a *little* Hindoostanee.

"He told me, in a sort of secret, that he intended publishing a new translation of the Articles of War, but wished for your consent and approval, and would long ago have written you on that head, had he had the pleasure of your acquaintance. At Lucknow I was happy to find a man of ———'s great experience agree in every respect with what you have advanced on the score of public functionaries expecting proper attention from their native visitors. I heard him say, you deserved the greatest praise for supporting it, as he has long observed the insidious and insulting encroachment of the natives in that and many other respects. There is one other circumstance which I cannot forbear mentioning, as it completely agrees with what you have said respecting the word hutna. In the attack of the ravines at this Fort, on the 11th of October, when a party of Sipahs had advanced too close to the Fort, an officer who led them, and who has been at least thirty years in the service, cried out '*had ap*,' when every Sipah turned his back, and ran off, and in the greatest confusion; and it was with some difficulty they were rallied."

"Both H. and M. sag with uncommon diligence, and most unremittingly, for they practically feel, (what you always tell your pupils will be their future experience), the value of, and necessity for acquiring this language. You are not always fully credited when you tell young men in England, that without Hindoostanee they can neither hold intercourse with soldiers nor servants: Sipahs you know might as well be addressed in one of the dead languages as in English, the mere words of command on parade excepted; the explanation which insures the accurate fulfilment, must be in their own language, or it is worse than useless. With regard to servants, a good one, possessing a smattering of English, will conceal the knowledge, so that an European officer is positively entirely dependant on *Hindoostanee*, both for usefulness in their vocation and comfort in all others where natives are concerned. M. arrived with a considerable knowledge gained from you, so that my object has been to keep it alive, as well as to promote advancement in it."

"I am more and more convinced of the importance and utility of the Hindoostanee. I have lost hours since I have been here (Poona), in thinking of what language I should pay most attention to, to qualify me for any situation, even in this part of the country. I have lately made up my mind, and am now satisfied that an extensive knowledge of Hindoostanee is the great essential—I mean a knowledge of all the Dialects, and (here particularly) among the rest, of that which approaches nearest to the Hinduwee. It is astonishing what a number of Marhatta words are in your Dictionary and Appendix; I call them Marhatta, although they are of course from the same stock as in the Rekhtu, that is, the pure Hinduwee. A man who can speak the dialect of Hindoostanee, in question, with any fluency, will never be at a loss in transacting business with all classes of people in this part of India; but indeed the persons with whom we have occasion to converse, are generally *awful* in other dialects. I have not yet seen a Marhatta, above the rank of a cultivator, who could not speak Hindoostanee—some, of course, better, some worse, but most of them tolerably, and a number very well. I have just finished a careful perusal of your large Grammar from beginning to end."

"I do not know whether I ought to apologize for not having written to you before, according to my promise in Town; but I think, when you hear my reasons, you will excuse what otherwise might have appeared a breach of faith, as well as a neglect of the great kindness and attention I have always received from you, and for which, believe me, I shall always feel sincerely grateful. I feel convinced that the only way I can repay you for it in the least, is by a diligent application to those most useful languages, the foundations of which I flatter myself you have deeply laid in my mind, and that I shall soon be able to shew I have profited by your valuable instructions. I am sorry to say I can give you no good account of my proceedings on board ship. I certainly began a class of about 7 or 8 at first;—the rough weather we had on setting out, drove them all away, with fixed determinations to begin again;—as soon, however, as it was over, they certainly did renew their studies, and I conceived I should go on favourably, till a Play being proposed, every one was acting mad, and what with painting scenes, and making preparations, they daily dwindled away, till my class was no longer one.—I am ashamed to own I caught the general infection, and, like the rest, thought little more about study and the Hindoostanee. Since, however, I have been in Calcutta, I have seen that, if I wish to get on, I must give my mind and whole attention to the languages—little can be done without them: I have therefore made a determination, as I am on my way to ———, and have plenty of time on my hands, to give that attention to the languages which they require. I have unfortunately just lost my Moonshree, but hope to get another at ———, about five days' journey, and at ———, the famous Hindoo College, I expect to get all the advantage the learned natives can give. Would to God I could only get six or eight months more of your inestimable Lectures! for I assure you, by paying proper attention to them, I should reap more benefit in that time than in as many years here, whatever old Bengalees, &c. may say to the contrary. I return to Calcutta about this time twelvemonth, when I hope to be able to pass the examination required of Interpreters; the office itself you cannot hold till you have been two years in the country. (1) I am afraid, however, I shall not be so fortunate as to obtain it then, as the officer who at present holds it in my regiment, is very low down in the Lieutenants. On this account I have written home to ———, if possible to get a Writership, which, if obtained, would oblige me to return to England, to keep four Terms at Haileybury College; you might then depend on my being a constant attendant at the Class. I have written our young friend a letter, wherein I have set forth the advantages arising from diligent attention to your Lectures, which I hope he will not overlook.

"M. has promised to send me out your Reports; but for fear he should forget it, perhaps you will be so kind as to do the same, directed to the care of PALMER & Co. here, for I assure you nothing will give me greater pleasure than to hear of the success of your labours. I have also intimated that I should like my Brother to attend you for at least twelve months; I know there is no occasion for my soliciting your kindness for him. As I proceed farther up the country, I find the Hindoostanee language daily increasing to a higher state of purity, and I am continually getting fresh corroborations of the correctness of every thing you teach;—the innumerable idioms and phrases I so often heard you mention in London, I constantly find made use of here, to my no small gratification, as you may suppose. The only thing at which I have found myself at a loss, and which I trust you will not be offended in my advising you to introduce, more particularly into your Class, as tending greatly to increase the advantages of your students, is the Naguree character; it is easily acquired, but much more easily forgot, and is one of the tests required at the examination of the Interpreters. Enclosed I have sent you the tests required for the office, which, by-the-bye, I believe you have seen before, and also the report of the examination passed by ———, who offered himself, and was a successful candidate for it. This I think will convince those who have hitherto considered the examination as a humbug, that it is not such, and will also, I hope, have the effect of inducing others to pay more attention to the languages, if they wish ever to obtain this valuable appointment; and let me tell them, it is no trifling addition to a poor Sub's pay, and not a thing at all to be despised by any one. Many of your old students, besides becoming deep gamblers at billiards, &c. have already commenced the *hooggis*; and these indulgences are fast growing upon them, to what will be one day, I am convinced, and according to what you have often said, their great annoyance. I feel almost certain, however, I shall never trouble myself with one, luxurious as it is, leaving the expence and hazard attendant on it, &c. out of the question.

"I shall write to you the moment after the examination is over, the result of which I know you will be glad to hear.—I only hope it will be a favourable one—at any rate I will do my best to succeed; and it has been done before, therefore it is evident it can be done again. I was extremely sorry to hear you had been so unwell; I hope by this time you have quite recovered, as the loss of your valuable instructions must be felt by every one connected with India. Let me hear how your other improvements for the attainment of knowledge, so much in my opinion to be desired, are getting on."

"I have seldom experienced greater pleasure than I did the other day, at receiving the few lines you, my instructor and friend, have addressed to me, under the 20th of July last.

"To regain aught I may have lost in your estimation by idleness, and to prove to you, that though years have since rolled over my head, and always found me in unremitting public employments, I shall here most cordially confess that the days I spent under your instruction, at Calcutta, are still fresh in my memory. Nay, so little has the intervening time impaired their impressions, that could I this moment have the happiness of taking you by the hand, after our mutual salutations were over, I am certain my first enquiries would have Hindoostanee for their object.

"Great and manifold have I found, in the course of my public life, the advantages I secured to myself by studying the Hindoostanee grammatically. It is truly not only the key to most of the Indian languages, if studied on the spot simply for the purpose of acquiring new Tongues, but a correct knowledge of it is also sure to unlock to the careful observer, in his intercourse with natives of all ranks, stores of information on their manners, habits, and customs, such as no other existing medium of an interchange of ideas affords the general means of attaining.

(1) I have been credibly informed, by a very intelligent Officer and Orientalist, just returned from India, that the probation of *two years*, stated above, is commonly dispensed with, when an expert linguist is concerned, however young; especially if *tactically* qualified as an Officer, by previous training in the army, or education at school; a dispensation which, while impartially conceded on pure principles like these, demonstrates clearly, that certain regulations may be at times more honoured in their breach, than by their unbending observance.

"The dialect of Guzzerat partakes very much of the character of Hindoostanee in the formation of its neuter, transitive, and causal verbs, their conjugations, and in other respects. A particle similar to the Hindoostanee *ne*, viz. *e*, or when occurring between two vowels, ending one word, and beginning the next, for the sake of sound, the very *ne* itself having taken the consonant *n*, is found in Guzzuratee (Goojratee) with precisely the same powers as the Hindoostanee *ne*:—only in some obscure instances I have observed, that an active verb, in a past tense, with a feminine or plural nominative, and a feminine or plural object, retained its *singular or neuter* form, although the latter *had not* the sign of the accusative case expressed or affixed."

Bombay, 25th April, 1821. Address to me, care of Remington, Crawford, & Co, Bombay.

"We had a tolerable passage of four months, during which — and myself paid a good deal of attention to the Hindoostanee, and, in particular, made ourselves masters of the Persian character, that the jargonists, &c. might not throw that in our teeth. On my arrival I found more difficulty than I had expected, in understanding, and making myself understood, among the low natives here. This I have since found to arise from the great mixture of Portuguese, Maratta, and Goojratee languages in the Bombay dialect, which, to strangers, is nearly unintelligible. I found no College as yet established in Bombay; nor, if there had been, could I have been allowed to remain to study, so great is the want of medical men in the army, &c. In the third week after my arrival I was ordered up to Poona, to join a European corps; there I found but little leisure for study, but nevertheless I had a Moonshee to read with me as often as possible. After about two months and a half I was sent down the Ghats, to the middle of the rains, in charge of a European detachment with a large train. After our return to Poona, I was directed to take charge of the garrison, and I liked my new station very much, the climate being delightful, field sports in great perfection, and the pay and allowances very handsome. During my stay at — I studied very regularly, and think I made some progress in acquiring vocables, and more facility in speaking, and in reading the character. As to grammar, thanks, my dear Doctor, to your unwearied zeal and most friendly assistance, I find myself more in a situation to teach the Moonshees than to learn from them; in fact, I cannot conceive how any man can acquire a grammatical knowledge of the language from their tuition alone; for few, very few of them have any correct or clear ideas on the subject. In this I only mean the Bombay Moonshees, of course: what their acquirements may be on the Bengal side, I have no opportunity of knowing, but I understand they are considerably superior to ours. The Hindoostanee is becoming every day of more consequence to young men in this Presidency. Our excellent and accomplished Governor holds it as a "*non qua non*" for Staff employ, and Interpreters are allowed to every native corps. A Board of Examiners has also been established within the last eight months, through whose ordeal, every Civilian under three years' standing is obliged to pass; and in future, no Civilian will be allowed to hold any situation, or draw more than Writers' allowances, until he has undergone his examination. The Hertford youths find it a very different thing from their examination in England; many of them are hanging back, putting off the evil day; very few have passed, and there are not wanting examples of "*rejecting and remanding*." This will tend to shew the Honourable Court (as well as the Governor-General, on the deficiency in Hindoostanee) that there is something radically wrong in their system of tuition, over and above its "*muen ne, by me*." Apropos of that, every scholar I have mentioned this amusing discovery to, astonished at its absurdity, will hardly credit the fact; and one can with difficulty make a Moonshee comprehend what its author would wish to inculcate on this extraordinary expletive *ne*."

At Sea, 4th Sept. 1822.

"As we expect a tedious passage, I will prepare a few lines, to be sent to you when an opportunity may offer. They are partly to inform you what I think you will be glad to hear—that a young lady in the ship has, with a little assistance from me, gone through your *East Indian Guide*, so as to understand it completely; and has, at the same time, made herself acquainted with the Persian and Naguree alphabets, as exhibited in the *Hindee Roman Ultimatum*. It is impossible for any one to study the *Guide*, as Miss — has done, without becoming conversant with the grammatical principles of the Hindoostanee language in an eminent degree. It certainly, as expressed in the title-page, contains *multum in parvo*. Yet I must candidly acknowledge, that I don't think the *form* of this Work so useful for beginners, as some of your former grammatical Works were—I mean the *original Stranger's Guide*, and the *Anti-Jargonist*—and especially the Grammar prefixed to your English and Hindoostanee Dictionary, which, to my regret, is not in the ship."

"I could not but feel highly gratified by the mention made of my Work (on the British Indian Materia Medica, &c.) in your last Report; and I intended calling on you to thank you for it. If there be any merit in the Hindoostanee at all, that merit is yours; for you first drew my attention towards the language, and laid a foundation, upon which it is my shame that I have not built more effectually. If the Work itself shall prove useful to any, such may also thank you; for had I not had some knowledge of the language, I should never have attempted to prepare it. I must say, however, that the Work is not what I could have wished it to be, but I saw that something was necessary for the instruction of the Company's Native Doctors, and I hoped that, if a beginning were once made, others might improve upon it."

London, 31st December, 1822.

"DEAR SIR,

"Agreeably to your request, and considering it a duty which your kindness and attention imperiously demand, I have at last resolved to address you, on the subject of my progress in the studies which you so ably superintended. Much might be said by those who swell out epistles by mere words, on the disagreeable state in which a young man is placed, when speaking and writing on such a subject; and the various little passions which it sometimes calls into play. But considering you as the father of the flock, and a genuine friend to all under your care, I feel less hesitation in stating what I believe to be true, and avowing that which I do know; trusting, at the same time, that on examination I may prove neither a bragging egotist, nor a modest hypocrite. Your early notice of me gave a stimulus to my exertions. I was determined to surmount every obstacle, and at least endeavour to deserve your attention. The consequence was, that in a short time I had no difficulty with the pronunciation, and that I became acquainted with the leading principles of the Hindoostanee Grammar. Some of the more minute parts, either to be acquired by practice, or easily forgot, I may be still now and then puzzled with; but in general, I will venture to assert, that I am able now to construe any part of Hindoostanee composition in any one of your Works, as far as I have yet gone. The Naguree and Persian characters are now perfectly familiar to me; of course I cannot read them so fluently, *ad aperturam libri*, as I may do my own language. As private studies, I have made known to myself the Persian Amud-namu; and now, with the assistance of your most excellent Vocabulary, can unravel the silken cords of that beautiful language. I have translated with — several of the Stories in the Tootee Namu, and with — nearly half of the Tota Kuhanee. The principal difficulty I now find is in the want of words. These, however, are to be acquired by much reading and practice. Besides, from your valuable instruction, I have derived great advantage from the exercises in Hindoostanee composition, kindly encouraged by — and likewise from the private tuition of those beginning the language. Of the former, I may merely mention, that I gained the first prize competed for. In speaking of the latter, I am sorry I cannot boast much of the progress of most of my pupils. —, —, and —, evidently wanted talent. To speak in the language of phrenology, they wanted the organ of language, and many more, perhaps. In justice to —, I must say, that, considering the short time he remained with you, he made the greatest progress; and I have no doubt, as he was a young man of excellent information and general talent, that ere he set foot on the shores of India, he will have become a tolerable Orientalist. Messrs. — and — have talents, and have made progress accordingly. Mr. — promises well. These are the Gentlemen whom you did me the honour of entrusting to my care; and I have the pleasure of thinking that no pains were spared on them on my part.

"With regard to the Oriental writing, I have not applied myself greatly to it; but the principles of it are so easy, that I think the difficulty, if any, will be soon surmounted. Afraid that I have already wearied you with the dulness and length of this epistle, I have merely room to say, that I will ever remain

"Your grateful and most obedient Pupil,"

January 16th, 1823.

"It would be wasting time to say more about my arrival here, than that it was a safe one, and that I found all my friends in good health. Every moment that I can free myself from the fashionable society, and all its attending idle habits, in which I at present find myself, is employed in performing the promise I made to you before my departure from London. I have now completed nearly the three-fourths of the Roguntuk Sar, with Botanical, and other illustrations; and I doubt not that I will be able to dispatch it to you on or before Monday next. The pleasure of gratifying your wish, and the knowledge that it will be of great utility to my successors under your care, are sufficient inducements to my exertions. While engaged upon it, my mind feels peculiar delight even in hoping that my labours will be acceptable to you. I am proud of having an opportunity of shewing my gratitude to you by every means in my power; though, at the same time, I am well aware that nothing that I can do, will ever sufficiently repay your kindness and attention to me.

"My — desires me to say, how deeply he appreciates your good offices towards me, and that he will rejoice in having an opportunity of shewing it otherwise than by words."

January 20, 1823.

"You will perceive that I have completed my promise to you, in translating into the Roman character Dr. RAMSAY's work. I hope it will prove correct, though I am afraid that, from my haste, I may have allowed some error to creep in; it will be well, therefore, to look it over carefully, and compare it with the original. The additions I have made to it are in general included in parentheses. I hope they will meet your approval; they give the book a more scientific appearance, and perhaps will render it a little more generally useful and interesting. Some words I was not able to decipher, and therefore I have left blank, to be filled up on perusal; they are few, and would have been less in number, had I had your books by me to refer to; but unfortunately I had packed

them up with my baggage, which I had sent on board ship. You will find that I have written it on detached sheets, which will be more convenient for the Printer. I have now more fully convinced myself that it will be a most useful work for the Medical, and even the Non-medical, part of your Class. One fault seems to run through it, viz. too great simplicity of style, and a confined vocabulary; the same phrases are too often repeated, while the effect and the work might have been improved by having, as in the Tota Kuhnnee, and some other of your works, made some even slight variation in them: I suppose, however, the generality, who are lazy ones, will by no means find fault with this defect. I have omitted the finishing point, namely, the classes of medicines, as I thought it inconsistent, and not wholly useful; but if you think the addition of it proper, it may be done with very little labour.

"One of the best Italian scholars in England, a *Lazur*, ———, of the Royal Navy, is at present residing with my ———, with whom I have had several conversations on the subject of that language. He asserts that there is no sound in the Italian corresponding with your third sound of *u*, the broad *u*, but generally they pronounce it as the middle *u*. I am still going on with the languages of the East, as I brought with me the Tota Kuhnnee and your Dictionary. The Tamool I have not as yet attacked, but intend to do so the moment I am freed from the horrors of sea-sickness."

"I trust that by this time you will have dispatched your essay to the French Institute, and that you found every thing go on as well as you expected."

"Some six or ten months hence, when studying in India, I expect to hear of the revolution which has taken place in the Republic of Letters, and the commotion excited among philologists by your labours and discoveries. Nothing will give me greater pleasure than hearing that your plans have entirely succeeded, in dispelling the dark gloom which envelopes this most useful part of human learning."

"I am well aware of the advantages which will accrue to myself from the possession of at least two of your last papers; nor will the gratification of sending them I hope give you any additional trouble. I have searched for the origin of the Conjugations, but cannot find them. However, in this research I have met with a good deal of useful information. In the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Article, Language, Grammar, and Letters, you will find some useful hints, which will confirm your present ideas on these subjects. The theory that man cannot think without language, that animals can communicate to each other their sensations by means of language, &c. &c. is there hunted at."

"Some enemy to us both having unsuccessfully attempted to injure me in your good opinion, let me here submit to your candid inspection part of a letter to my worthy ———, which runs thus:—'I like the Hindoostanee well. The grammar is easy; the pronunciation has some difficulty in it, but the Doctor says I shall soon overcome it. Every medical Gentleman is obliged to be two months with the Doctor, who cannot give them a certificate till that time has elapsed. His lectures are admirable, not only with regard to their particular intention, but to general philology, literature, and conduct. Dr. G. seems to be a Gentleman of most amiable manners. He is more like a father than a master. The utmost urbanity accompanies all his actions. He is full of anecdotes connected with the language, India, &c. and seems to be, by his own confession, rather a practical than a profound oriental and classical scholar. His style is often of the most eccentric nature. It is far beyond my power to eulogize him as he ought to be eulogized; and silence therefore will be the best praise.'"

"Your Synopsis of the Latin Verbs I have studied with the greatest delight. It seems already most perfect, and a complete substitute for those most harrowing and distressing rules which Ruddiman has laid down in his larger grammar. Since my stay here, I have occasionally renewed my acquaintance with the Spanish and Italian languages, which had in a considerable degree escaped my recollection, amidst the hurry of graduating, &c. &c. The new views of language which I have acquired under your very able instruction, both in public and in private; the doctrine of euphonic and radicals, which is so beautifully laid down in your work, and illustrated in your lectures, render the study of these, and other languages, an easy task, in which, not memory is concerned, but judgment and thought. The Spanish and Italian, the former especially, are but the Latin clothed in another garb. The same radicals exist in most of the words, varied by here and there a corresponding or euphonic letter. Thinking that it might be useful to you, and serve to confirm your views on this subject, I have in the next page sent you paradigms of the Spanish, Italian, and Tamool verbs, all derived from their roots, and subject nearly to the same rules as you have laid down in your Synopsis. In the Spanish most of the difficulties of the irregulars depend upon the orthography, which varies often so much from the orthoepy, that the same letters are preserved; *ex. gr.* as in *rego*, *regere*, we have in Spanish the *c*, *x*, and *g* varying before certain vowels. *c* becomes *th* before *e* and *i*, and so on. Whenever great irregularity occurs, I find it easily explained by the verb having two roots, or imperatives. In the Italian, wherever the Latin verbs are irregular, in that language also they are irregular. Thus *alludere* has in the perf. *allusi*, p. part. *alluso*. *Radere* has *rasi* and *raso*, &c. The same observations as were made in the Spanish, are here also applicable. In Tamool, there is considerable difficulty in what the grammarians call the *iduenue*, or sign of the tense, which varies considerably, according to the nature of the root, or *paghoo*. This difficulty is seemingly great at present, but I have no doubt that I will be able to reduce them to euphonic rules, on severe application and study. The personal signs are the same in every tense. I have given an example of a Tamool verb active entire, and leave you to draw your own conclusions. The passives are compound. The only question I have to ask you, with regard to the Synopsis, is, whether it be adapted to the comprehension of young heads? With regard to the Report, nothing can be more excellent. One must regret that you have had so much reason for complaint. As far as I can judge, you have been impartial in ranking the different pupils. With regard to myself, I doubt whether I merit all your encomium; but I shall endeavour to deserve it. I shall attempt to get the Report printed in the India newspapers; and will also endeavour to establish your Latin system in the eastern climes."

"In the following paradigms I have followed your plan; by referring, therefore, to the figures in your Synopsis, you will easily perceive their meaning. In hopes of hearing from you again before sailing,

"I remain your affectionate Friend, and grateful Pupil."

PARADIGM OF THE SPANISH AND ITALIAN VERBS.

ACTIVE.

		SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
		I.	II.	III.	I.	II.	III.
Three Conjugations in each Language. Spanish Roots... <i>ama</i> Italian Do... <i>ama</i> Produce. <i>amare</i> <i>amare</i> <i>amare</i>	Spanish ... 1	-o	-s	-a	-mos	-is	-n
	Italian ... 1	-o	-i	-a (or) e	-amo	-ete	-ono
	Ditto..... 2	-ba	-bas	-ba	-bamos	-bais	-ban
	Ditto..... 3	-va	-vi	-va	-vamo	-vate	-vano
	Ditto..... 4	-ste	-ste	-o	-mos	-steis	-ron
	Ditto..... 5	-i (or) etti	-sti	-o, e, tti (or) i	-mmo	-este	-rono (or) ttero
	Ditto..... 6	Compound tense.			Compound tense.		
	Ditto..... 7	-re	-ras	-ra	-remos	-reis	-ran
	Ditto..... 8	-ero	-erai	-era	-eremo	-erete	-eranno
	Ditto..... 9	-e (or) -a	-es (or) as	-e (or) a	-emos (or) amos	-eis (or) ais	-en (or) -an
	Ditto..... 10	-i (or) -a	-i (or) a	-i (or) a	-iamo	-iate	-ino (or) ano
	Ditto..... 11	-eras (or) -ese	-eras (or) -eses	-era (or) ese	-eramos (or) -esemos	-erais (or) -eseis	-eran (or) esen
	Ditto..... 12	-erei	-eresti	-erebbe	-eremmo	-ereste	-erebbero
	Ditto..... 13	-ere*	-eres	-ere	-eremos	-ereis	-eren
	Ditto..... 14	-ssi	-ssi	-ese	-ssimo	-ste	-sseto
	Ditto..... 15	Compound.			Compound.		
	Ditto..... 16			-e (or) a	-mos	-d	-n
	Ditto..... 17			-i (or) a	-iamo	-te	-ino (or) ano
	Ditto..... 18	-r					
	Ditto..... 19	-re					
	Ditto..... 20	-ente		-do	-ta	-ti	-te
	Ditto..... 21			-to			
	Ditto..... 22	-endo					
	Ditto..... 23	-ndo					

* Perf. Compound.

* * The French, with a little labour, is reducible in the same way; but French Grammars are always at hand.

graphic and other useful appendages might combine the centre with all the circumferential bounds of the British Indian empire, on principles of perfect security hereafter from the native Powers, and their treacherous connivance at predatory incursions among the peaceable inhabitants, without incurring even one half of the heavy charges of so many superior establishments and their subordinates, as the existing system requires; besides the necessary sacrifice of a *uniform consistency* in many essential points, in the management and detail of civil and military affairs at our different Governments, more calculated to promote delay, confusion, and discontent, than a very harmonious co-operation or dispatch on *critical occasions*, when *union* and promptitude in action must command success against all opposition from adverse states. As the Cavalry and Infantry Cadets have not yet the same facilities for learning the Hindoostanee which those of the Artillery and Engineer Corps already enjoy at the Company's Military College, there is a fair opportunity of trying the effects of *simple examination* on the former classes of expectants, by making not only the *relative rank*, but the local and *special destination* of each depend upon the *addition* of Hindoostanee to other martial qualifications, wherever acquired; the comparative degrees of which can easily be ascertained before embarkation from England, and after arrival in India, but previous, of course, to any *final appointment* at their several establishments. A regulation to this effect would almost ensure a *competent supply and succession* of able and expert officers for our armies in the East, in a very short space of time, at little additional charge, and with the greatest public and private advantage.

"Should any or all the hints in this desultory reply to your letter appear in the least subservient to the *laudable objects* which you have at heart, in behalf of the *Madras army*, or yourself as only one of its meritorious members, make whatever use you can of *my name*; and if it still possess weight enough to serve so good a cause, I shall neither have lived nor laboured in vain as an orientalist, and also as

"MY DEAR SIR, your sincere Friend,

"J. B. GILCHRIST."

To LIEUT. ROBERT YOUNG,
Of the Madras Army.

The following List appertains to the 13th Report; and though late in its appearance, it is still better here than never, being, with that on the next page, a portion of the 1600 students, who have within the last seven years attended my Lectures, and are now all arranged alphabetically, with appropriate designations and ranks, as my former scholars, in one compact Index of the whole: this being, in fact, a seasonable precursor to the approaching termination of my tuitionary labours, as a practical Orientalist, who will rejoice in witnessing many able successors in every province of the United Kingdom, for the general weal of British India in particular, and the English Empire at large.

Haileybury Students.		No.	PROGRESS.	No.	PROGRESS.
MONTGOMERY.....	1	MAXWELL.....	33	BRYANT.....	21
LUSHINGTON	2	FURNELL.....	34	ASH.....	22
JACKSON.....	3	JACOB.....	35	BALFOUR.....	23
WOODCOCK.....	4	LEESE.....	36	BROOKES.....	24
SCOTT.....	5	RICHMOND.....	37	POPE.....	25
		COCKNEY.....	38	MACDOUGAL.....	26
		ROWLAND.....	39	SALMON.....	27
		POOLE.....	40	ONMANEY.....	28
				ELLIS.....	29
				LAKE.....	30
				TURNER.....	31
				MANN.....	32
				ROSE.....	33
				GOMPERTZ.....	34
				SCOTT, G.....	35
				BROADHURST.....	36
				RICHARDSON.....	37
				PHILPOT.....	38
				BUDD.....	39
				WOODHOUSE.....	40
				EVANS.....	41
				CRAWFORD.....	42
				HOLMES.....	43
				PARRY.....	44
				MAYBRY.....	45
				HEATH.....	46
				FINLAISON.....	47
				MARTIN.....	48
				GRIFFITH.....	49
				GIBBING.....	50
				PYKE.....	51
				WILSON.....	52
				MONTAGUE.....	53
				STREATFIELD.....	54
				ARMSTRONG.....	55
				HARRISON.....	56
				COLLET.....	57
				OWEN.....	58
				BECK.....	59
				ONSLow.....	60
				Total.....	112

11, CLARGES STREET,
30th June, 1825.

(Signed)

JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.

The *FOURTEENTH* and *LAST* REPORT, to those Persons whom its Contents may, directly or indirectly, concern, is respectfully submitted, as a Farewell Greeting, from the Author of the present Work.

UNDER the patronage of the British Indian Public alone, and without the smallest countenance or support from the Court of Directors, I myself, as a private individual, stimulated by an insuperable desire to be useful in the literary world, have managed to continue from the 30th of June, 1825, to the present time, June, 1826, the Hindoostanee and Persian Classes, with considerable advantages to those students who punctually attended, more especially in the Hindoostanee department of their Oriental pursuits. Though absent more than four months of the above period, the intermediate proficiency of many scholars was found, on repeated and recent examinations, to be highly gratifying; because this admirably proves the beneficial results which will always be the consequence of well-regulated social studies, and mutual instruction, to every one engaged in them, either as *teacher* or *teachee*. Situated as the Oriental department has for some months been, and may perhaps remain much longer, all idea of intermediate classification by me, as civil, military, or medical men, has been omitted as unnecessary, until some organized system be adopted by superior authority to mine, and confided to individuals whose interest with the Powers that be, will prove ponderous as lead against any merit or services that I can boast, could my independent mind stoop even to conquer any rival for such an appointment, however willing I might nevertheless be to perform most conscientiously the important office of Oriental Examiner *gratis* on any peculiar occasion.

During the last twelve months, including six of 1825, and from January to June, 1826, my personal experience of accelerated progress has been completely confirmed upon all those youths who, from concomitant circumstances, really expected that probationary tests would be required in this country, previous to their nominations for service in British India; but the reverse having been unfortunately decided by the Constituent and Executive Courts in Leadenhall Street, my most strenuous exertions are still exposed to extraordinary depression by that night-mare influence which too often thus presides over the day-dreams of such counsellors as are not always qualified to decide on subjects that many of them cannot easily understand, either from principle or interest. To counteract so formidable a dead weight on practical Orientalism at home, and to demonstrate the efficacy of my plan for Lectures by their visible fruits, when matured, as they will be, abroad, various improvements have been just introduced in the elementary Class Books, to put opposition from the highest quarters even at defiance. I mean therefore to commence, by proxies, if found practicable, a more settled system for attendance on them in future, than has yet been established in the metropolis. This must be the grand focus whence the rudimental and colloquial culture of the Eastern languages yet may illumine the whole

United Kingdom, as a prelude to those public examinations, connected with the India House, which sooner or later are inevitable; unless it be contemplated, that our Asiatic empire and its preposterous monopolies shall expire in each other's arms, some few years hence, without one generous effort to retain the former under a more tolerable sway than the present, and to abandon the latter entirely as every equivocal advantage at best. While the daily meetings of the students shall continue as formerly, from ten till one, under their own management, for initiatory lessons in the rudiments and pronunciation of Hindoostanee and Persian, a regular Public Lecture may readily be given every Tuesday and Thursday, between the hours of eleven and one precisely, from a small comprehensive Syllabus, with which each scholar may be seasonably provided at a very moderate expence, to enable him, by a few weeks' study, to prosecute those languages to any extent, alone, or in social concert, at little additional cost or trouble afterwards, by land and water in either hemisphere. A second class in the higher branches of practical Orientalism, will occupy as much of the remaining time of the Tuesdays and Thursdays, past one o'clock, as can well be devoted, on the same days, to Hindoostanee and Persian compositions in prose and verse: it will thus be in some one's power to qualify any number of the King's and Company's public functionaries, of every description, at least as respectable colloquists, before they reach their respective destinations in the East, and with whom may be associated conveniently in the same pursuits, all reputable individuals, whenever they may be attracted by private business or pleasure, to sojourn in that quarter of the globe.

To accommodate not only the above students, however numerous, but those creditable persons also who may now intend to introduce elementary Orientalism at various establishments, any where in the British dominions, no charge, except the unavoidable price of text books, will be made for instruction; and even these may be bought as a *commune bonum* by three or four people, who will all be nevertheless most welcome to attend, while the business continues in my own hands, on the faith of their single joint stock alone, which need not exceed six or eight pounds at most; and this assortment may serve their purpose for several years, should they wish to prosecute the subject so long.

1 MYERS, SEN.	30 SCOTT	59 EAST	88 BEADON	117 RIGBY	146 MAGRA
2 BROADFOOT	31 ANGUS	60 BARRINGTON	89 POOLE	118 GRANT	147 TAYLER
3 PARTRIDGE	32 STEELE	61 BROADSTREET	90 BISHOP	119 LEYBURN	148 LOVELL
4 ASH	33 CARNEGIE	62 FINCH	91 HOLMES	120 STEWART	149 MORRICE
5 HART	34 CRAWFORD	63 RICHMOND	92 LINDSAY	121 JAMES	150 COOKSON
6 STEIN	35 RUSSELL	64 DRUMMOND	93 WRIGHT	122 F. SMITH	151 GRIGG
7 TWYMAN	36 BLACK	65 BOGIE	94 LEAVIS	123 CHAPMAN	152 LEESE
8 MYERS, JUN.	37 PEARSON	66 JACOB	95 STODDART	124 HUGHES	153 WILKINSON
9 BENNETT	38 KINLOCK	67 WOOD, T.	96 BRETT	125 TRITTON	154 COOK
10 JERNIS	39 NISSET	68 BROADHURST	97 ROWLAND	126 RICHARDS	155 ROTHERY
11 HARRIETT	40 MAC DONALD	69 PENNYFATHER	98 TURNBULL	127 WARLOW	156 KENWORTHY
12 MITCHELL, W.	41 BRYANT	70 MADDEN	99 FOULARTON	128 BELLASSIS	157 CANTY
13 DUNCAN	42 WOODBURN	71 WOODHOUSE	100 FLANNIFRED	129 DAVIDSON	158 GRAY
14 SMITH	43 MACLEAN	72 FINLAYSON	101 BALDEN	130 WILSON, THO.	159 GARRET
15 FIDDLER	44 PATCH	73 DAWSON	102 MARTIN	131 WILSON HENRY	160 ANDERSON
16 FARRAN	45 BURNET	74 BUDD	103 BROWN	132 BEAUMONT	161 FENDER
17 THOMAS	46 MAXWELL	75 BIRLEY	104 RALEIGH, JUN.	133 HART, TIM.	162 DAVIDSON
18 PATRICKSON	47 BOWER	76 GRANT	105 QUINN	134 MAYHEW	163 HARDING
19 MAC DOUGAL	48 SALMON	77 MANN	106 FULLJAMES	135 FULLERTON	164 LUKE
20 BALFOUR	49 BRANDER	78 COLLETT	107 ROGERS	136 GORDON	165 LOWTH
21 HENDERSON	50 KING	79 WM. HILL	108 SINCLAIR	137 BUDD	166 TAYLOR
22 STOCK	51 GUTHRIE	80 GOMPERTZ	109 ROBERTSON	138 TIEBS	167 FARRAN, JOS.
23 HILL	52 YOUNG	81 TRACEY	110 IRONSIDE	139 ROE	168 FURNIL
24 MACGREGOR	53 CASEMENT	82 WARBALL	111 GOODE	140 MANT	169 POOLE.
25 LUSHINGTON	54 HUME	83 HEATH	112 RAINEY	141 SCRIVEN	170 C. WHITEHEAD
26 NEWTON	55 BROOKES	84 LOUGHTON	113 RAWLINSON	142 GORDON, J.	171 SOUTHOUSE
27 WHITE	56 RALEIGH, SEN.	85 TWEDDELL	114 ANDREWS	143 WOOD	172 WILDER
28 TALBOT	57 GIBS	86 RICHARDSON	115 TILSON	144 SHEPPARD	173 FASSELL
29 J. MITCHELL	58 ELLIS	87 WYNNE	116 FRENCH	145 GORE	174 WINDSOR

In addition to the observations in the preceding page, it is incumbent on me here to remark, that, generally speaking, the mere number will indicate relative proficiency tolerably well; but it is very probable a few students are placed higher or lower than their actual deserts, from nameless oversights and contingencies almost unavoidable, even where the most rigid impartiality was intended from the first. One circumstance is still so remarkable, that it merits being recorded in these sheets. Since the medical students have been released from attendance on my lectures by the Court of Directors, few of them indeed have appeared as volunteers, though no such complete indifference has yet been manifested by the Cadets. The honourable exceptions to that heedlessness which deserves to be stigmatized as I have just done, are Nos. 13, 24, 26, 34, 37, 39, 40, 42, 45, 46, 49, 56, 62, 120, 152, who I confidently hope will, sooner or later, reap the fruits of their spontaneous industry, as intelligible and intelligent functionaries.

Among the names at the top of the preceding list, those of MYERS, BROADFOOT, PARTRIDGE, and ASH deservedly stand pre-eminent, both for the extent and the rapidity of their Eastern acquirements, independent of the zeal they have severally evinced, in kindly instructing their fellow-students on all occasions; and had not No. 7, in despair of being speedily appointed a Cadet, retired for six or eight months to the country, his merits would have been equally conspicuous. This remark in some measure applies to Nos. 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 22; also, some of whom were obstructed by sickness, and other untoward events in their exemplary career of improvement:—it is nevertheless but common justice to state here the evident and accelerated proficiency of Nos. 8, 11, 16, 19, 23, 25, 26, 31, 33, 35, 38, 43, 47, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, from greater talents, application, ardour, and more frequent opportunities for the enjoyment of social instructions than many of the rest possessed. From 58 to 90, some considerable knowledge of the rudiments and pronunciation will be found; but below No. 90, and downwards, the relative rank of the pupils cannot be easily ascertained, in consequence of their short or interrupted attendance at the Lecture Rooms, where idlers were ashamed to come frequently on Tuesdays and Thursdays, lest they might be examined by myself in person; whereas it has not always been practicable to contrast, on such occasions, the relative progress of different scholars, of whom not a few were under the necessity of leaving me at twelve or one o'clock, perhaps in the middle of a fair trial of skill, on an interesting discussion upon Oriental grammar.

Nothing can counteract these crying evils of the existing system in London, but a rigid order that no one shall be nominated to any office whatever, nor receive a licence even to reside in British India, till he has actually passed as a person duly qualified, by adequate acquaintance with the Hindoostanee, to act the part of a public functionary, or private sojourner in the East, with safety to the natives, credit to the government, and self-advantage. This desideratum may be easily effected by most people, during six months' application, before reaching India, either at home or on board ship, provided they previously receive sound elementary principles, directly or indirectly from me, with a few lessons on the article of true pronunciation alone; which a mere residence in Hindoostan for years, or vernacular tuition there, has seldom, if ever, yet produced. There may be rare instances of such adepts; and it would give me infinite pleasure to prove their accomplishments by a little *vivâ voce* intercourse with colloquists of that sort, through the medium of my own favourite Eastern tongue, the grand popular and military speech of all Hindoostan. Certain judicial, but not over-judicious knights-errant, with a due proportion of heedless cavaliers and sober citizens, have vainly endeavoured to demonstrate, that good linguists are more dexterously manufactured abroad, than at home, through the instrumentality of mere signs, and common sipahees, who may be able to smatter a little English; to whose degrading care, nevertheless, thoughtless Cadets are to be consigned on first reaching their respective Presidencies, according to the sapient advice of wisemen from the East and West, who are not, in my opinion, very infallible judges, either of the theory or practice in modern tuition, which can teach a mere lad to speak two languages in as many months as some old boy took years to do much less with Latin and Greek, according to his own confession. Against this species of meretricious, if not humiliating education, I, for one, do solemnly protest, being the very worst that could be suggested; because, among the poorer classes of natives, who at best only murder both our language and their own, the greatest knaves are generally to be found, from whom the British youth had better preserve a respectable distance, as pupils and officers, for various reasons, needless to mention in this place. Well-educated Moonshes, who belong to a more cultivated order of society, with manners of course much above even *soorkusars*, cannot be safely trusted as teachers, either of Hindoostanee or Persian, unless when under the constant guidance and controul of an experienced European Orientalist; without whose superintending aid, in fifteen instances out of twenty, all their efforts to instruct Cadets, &c. generally prove in the meantime vexatious in the extreme, and ultimately labour in vain; laying the other local impediments of heat, lassitude, mental apathy, intemperance, and some overwhelming bad examples out of the question entirely, which are not quite so common or habitual in the supposed hot-beds of vice in any City of the United Kingdom, including London, Edinburgh, Dublin, or even Oxford and Cambridge.

Whenever the British Indian community shall be blessed with a pure upright executive in England, they will then take as great care to supply the several Governments in Asia with officers and servants, tried previous to dispatch, as I presume they evince at present in the purchase of no other guns, muskets, and similar implements of war, but such as have been actually proved, before embarkation, to stand fire in both hemispheres; although the proof process will probably be repeated on landing in India, to obviate almost the possibility, however, of any circumscribed mishap from its results. While so much precaution is practised on the score of all-animating machinery for war, that none but the very best can be sent hence on account of foreign service, how does it happen that the living minds which must eventually regulate the whole, may still be of the most disproportionate caliber imaginable, mere honey-combed blunderbusses, equally destructive to friends and foes. The answer is perfectly plain—namely, that all the chips of old blocks must not be handled too roughly, lest the whole stock might be rejected by an independent scrutineer, as useless lumber, or expensive live cattle at best; which, in the long run, would do more harm than good to any thing that could ever be entrusted to them, during either peace or war, in a conquered region where the aristocracy of talent alone can ultimately prevail over the irresistible preponderance of numbers, now daily adding intellectual impetus to their physical force. To counteract, or even retard the inevitable results of existing circumstances, no antidote can be so powerful as the *bonâ fide* examinations and tests proposed for all those qualifications which every subordinate should carry to India with him, under the penalty and risk of immediate rejection, if found below that par mark of excellence, requisite for the Company's service in all its ramifications; and for the general well-being of our empire in the East, where so many millions speak Hindoostanee, more or less corrupted and disguised, in the great variety of its provincial and cognate dialects, that exist in all quarters of the Peninsula and the adjacent regions. It cannot be too often repeated, that whatever may have been a Sipahee's mother tongue, from the moment he enters any army in Hindoostan, he must, in his own defence, learn the camp language, just as we find the Scottish, Welch, Irish, and Gaelic soldiers are forced to acquire English in the British service.

Little beyond one year, after it has been officially promulgated that examination must in future precede every East Indian appointment, can well elapse, before hundreds of candidates, able and willing to stand that ordeal, will be procurable from every part of the realm, at no trouble or expence, except that each Director must look out for a duly qualified protégé, which would be no great hardship, when it is recollected that all concerned in these transactions would eventually benefit much by the proposed reform, though it might occasionally liberate the Company from the useless burthens of numerous bad bargains annually exported by blind patronage; because these would be rejected as contraband goods at once, and the raw materials would be inevitably so far improved by subsequent dressings, as to become sterling stuff for tear and wear wherever they might be afterwards called into action by the local Governments. Suppose an experiment were fairly made with two English boys, of equal capacities, who are destined to make their fortunes in France, by a residence there of many years, in any respectable profession; and that one of them shall have been initiated at home in the accurate pronunciation and rudiments of the French tongue, by a well-educated native of Paris, who at the same time has communicated colloquial facility of speech by talking from the first with the pupil, as much as possible, in his own French language: let the other youth land at Calais, till then totally ignorant of French, and what would be the consequence?—he must be almost useless in that country for many months, while his competitor might safely commence his subordinate operations in a short period indeed; among a people, too, where, if an error were inadvertently committed, it would never be half so fatal, as when a raw military officer has to command Hindoostanee troops in the day of battle, with whose language he continues quite unacquainted for weeks and months after reaching India, unless he has previously been familiarized with both the theory and practice, before leaving home for that part of the world. The possibility of such an accident occurred personally to myself, after a very short residence near Surat, where I was compelled to assume the command of an escort attacked by a body of Pindaree horse, whom we repulsed, and thus saved a valuable convoy of grain, &c. for the Bengal army. At the Language Institution for Missionaries, recently formed in London, under the most respectable patronage, the above mode of reasoning seems to regulate all their proceedings, and the greatest care is consequently taken to make those Divines who are destined to preach the Gospel in foreign lands, well versed colloquially in the command of those several dialects best known on the grand theatre of their intended operations, prior to their departure from the British shores. At a numerous meeting of the Members and Friends of that highly useful Society, held some weeks ago, one gentleman delivered an admirable speech on the interesting topic of all the probationary Missionaries about to go abroad, learning at home how to speak strange tongues. From that discourse, if ever published, as it certainly deserves to be, a leaf or two might be most advantageously transferred to the Right Honourable and Honourable Council Boards in London and Westminster, who preside over the destinies of the British Indian Empire at this momentous epoch of that hair-strung existence, to which nothing but a constant succession of tried talents in all the civil and military ramifications of its government can give adequate permanency, should the state-vessel even prove strong enough *pro tempore* to weather the pending storm. While the laudable zeal for the efficient discharge of duties connected with the salvation of heathen souls has been so seasonably evinced, as stated above, how can we reconcile the prevalent apathy about similar precautions respecting the bodily health and temporal preservation of many millions of Asiatic subjects, consigned to the management and prescriptions of political, military, and medical practitioners, very superficially conversant with the languages, laws, manners, customs, and constitutions of their patients, through all the gradations of social life in British India.

Extracted from the late celebrated modern Peripatetic's Discourses, well known by the more familiar name of the WALKING STEWART, from his having thus visited the Old and New World.

DISCOURSE III.

My next and third Discourse will treat of the most important subject of education; to exhibit a new mode by which man may be taught the use of his understanding, as an instrument, to be used with skill—and not a sack, to be stuffed with the rubbish of vain and useless knowledge; a mode of instruction by which the development of human energy may be excited towards the distinguishing quality of man from brute perfectibility; and the human species no longer be reared, like cattle, to vegetate, to propagate, and rot in the stalls or schools of custom, prejudice, and lettered knowledge, unaccompanied with a single idea of sagacity or wisdom, truth and manhood. By following the common laws of the fossil, animal, and vegetable world, he may develop his germ into corporeal and mental energy, instead of resembling the crooked plant, by bending back his branches to grow downwards, and rot in the earth in the blight of ignorance and misery.

ON EDUCATION.—Of all the prodigies of human imbecility and error, nothing strikes the reflective mind with more astonishment than the neglected state of education, the source of all human perfectibility. Brutes, under the government of simple and unerring instinct, rear their young offspring to a state of capacity of subsistence, and then abandon them, because instinct has reached the full extent of its development. Perfectibility, the peculiar character which distinguishes the human from the brute species, has no limit to its development; mankind throughout all the periods of history have been alternately in a retrograde and progressive state of meliorated life—while the brute species have been perpetually fixed and stationary; the bees and beavers of the ancient world differ in nothing from the present bees and beavers of the modern world, and no change, either individual or social, has ever taken place among them. Notwithstanding this invaluable quality of perfectibility, mankind seem insensible of its influence, and live in subjection to the laws of brute instinct, which forms an absolute impediment to its development. The accidental institutions of policy have variegated human action and human condition, but the instinct of ignorant self-love has made man as stationary as the hog in his sty. Sparta, among the Greeks, has made the only effort to burst the shell of instinct, and hatch the human embryo to perfectibility, by absorbing domestic relations and kindred affections in the great family of the State: this effect, however, terminated in producing a dangerous and selfish tribe of soldiers, without at all advancing human perfectibility. In the present state of civilization, every effort is made, and rewards offered, to improve our cabbages, our cattle, and our arts; while no attempt whatever is made, or reward offered, for the improvement of the human race. We continue to follow the blind laws of instinct, to rear our young offspring, like the brutes, to the capacity of subsistence, without the least view of perfectibility, or the dignity of human nature. The various violations of the laws of instinct relative to marriage and to parentage among mankind, which never take place in the sexual and kindred connection of brutes, is a clear demonstration of the exclusive quality of perfectibility in the human species.

This distinguishing characteristic must have its development in the advancement of intellectual power, generating the quality of sympathy, which expands the relation of self through all the grades of parent, friend, neighbour, species, and genus, to the great body of nature.

Education.—This word has its etymology from the Latin word *educere*, which signifies to lead forth, that is, to evolve or develop the capacity of things into their energies. In its application to the moral science, it has been confounded with the word *elevate*, which imports simply to rear or bring up to adult age; and such has been the universal course of education which has prevailed through all ages and nations. The Turks rear or bring up their offspring to be Turks; the Chinese to make theirs Chinese; French, English, and Dutch, rear their offspring to local manhood: but the purpose of this Essay is to propose a system of education for the development of the human characteristic, perfectibility, into universal manhood.

If we approach the garden of human cultivation, called a school, we shall discover that its tendency is to degenerate, and not develop human capacity. The body of the child is bent double eight hours out of the twelve repeating noun, pronoun, and participle, which does not excite a single idea in the mind; and if the branches of a plant were to be bent backward into the earth, the laws of nature could not be more violated, and as little fruit could be expected from this mode of cultivation to the plant, as of happiness from this preposterous mode of education to man. Religious mystery is also made the soil of intellectual cultivation, and is as contrary to the laws of development, as giving stones instead of earth to the plant. Mystery, from its nature of unintelligibility, demands implicit assent or faith, which opposes the operations of reason in comparing, examining, doubting, and balancing probabilities, and is therefore as heterogeneous to mental cultivation as stone to vegetation.

Religious mystery, which is used as a discipline in society, (whether useful or not to this purpose, I shall not take upon me to decide), I cannot hesitate to pronounce highly injurious in youthful education; because fear is not wanting, and mystery or unintelligibility can never become the medium of developing intellectual power.

The baby age being terminated at the period of five years, infancy then begins, and a new system of development or education takes place. There should be established in every Parish preparatory schools for infancy, puerility, and adolescence, of both sexes, under the direction of sagacious tutors. Infants should be grouped or associated according to their ages, and instructed in the discipline of the understanding and the will by means of sports, plays, &c. conducted in the open air during fair weather, and under a shed or open barrack in foul weather. The plays and sports should be adjusted to the ages in their simple or complex rules; the discipline of the will must be exercised in the punctual obedience of rules, and the sagacity of the understanding will be promoted by a skilful execution of those rules to the end of the play. The quality of sagacity in the human mind is nothing more than the capacity of selecting and conducting means to their ends: the present system of education affords it no exercise whatever; for as infancy is chiefly instructed in the knowledge of language, the weak state of intellect can have no conception of the means and end of such a system, and its occupation is nothing but a busy and vain activity in articulating air, and impressing it on the memory.

This important and most instructive truth is clearly illustrated in the domestic life of the American back-settlers; their houses being remote from schools, their children are occupied in fishing, tending cattle, cutting wood, or some kind of employment, in which they observe both the end and the means of accomplishment. Such mode of life, contrasted with that of children brought up at town schools, where memory is employed in the mere imitation of modes and manners, or repeating sounds of words and rules of language, which present no intelligible means or ends, while the body is confined in the foul air of a school-room, renders the children of settlers more strong and sagacious at the age of ten than town children at the age of fifteen. I shall here offer a most valuable counsel to my auditory, which is, to send their children to be educated by settlers, till some proper establishment shall be formed for my improved system of education, by which means families in towns would receive a great relief in the burthen of domestic expences, and their children would acquire health, cheerfulness, virtue, and sagacity, till the age of puberty, when one year's instruction at a town academy would be sufficient to qualify them for apprenticeship and other professions of life. The present system of education has no tendency whatever to develop or call forth intellectual

ly, in which a child, from the age of five to that of fourteen, is placed on a school-bench, to repeat, like a parrot, noun, pronoun, verb, participle, impressed upon the memory in the mere order of modes, but wholly unintelligible to the infant mind, as means and ends of a purpose or system. In this mode of universal school instruction, the mind has no exercise but in the faculty of memory; while those of conception, contemplation, judgment, and reason, to examine, compare, and decide upon means and ends, are wholly unemployed; and if it was not for the intercourse of play with each other, and casual employment by their parents in some useful services at home, where they are taught the exercise of sagacity in combining means with ends, in the common purposes of thought and action, the present regimen of school education would render them incurable idiots, and is the real cause of the present state of universal and disgraceful human imbecility, exemplified in personal, moral, and political discord over all the world.

The first and most indispensable rule of education is, never to offer any matter of instruction to the infant mind, but that in which both the end and the means of the thing proposed are intelligible, and accommodated to the infant capacity. For example:—when children in the infantine stage, from five to ten years of age, are taught, in the injurious confinement of the school, to repeat noun, pronoun, verb, participle, they see no purpose, understand no combination of means and end, and do nothing but repeat the mere impressions of memory, without exercising any of the faculties of reason.

When they are instructed in the play-field, the school-room of nature, in lessons of sports and plays accommodated to their ages, they observe easily the end proposed, and combine the means of accomplishment, which calls into exercise the proper and feeble efforts of judgment and reason, and generates habitudes of thought and ratiocination to produce sagacity and wisdom, which discover ends, and apply means throughout all the purposes of human existence. The scale of intellectual power is graduated by the capacity of mind to multiply its perceptions in all subjects; this capacity receives no increase of strength from the introduction of science, which excites only the faculty of memory to treasure up the perceptions of other men's minds, and not create any of our own. In plays, sports, and all actions in which the infant mind has an intelligible end to accomplish, it must invent itself the means which calls all the thoughts and faculties into effort, and generates a disposition to thoughtfulness, the source of mental energy or capacity to multiply perceptions, which is denominated sagacity or wisdom.

A modern school-room, in its present discipline, presents such a striking example of human imbecility, as exhibits the great buffoon of animal nature. Children of all ages are here fixed to benches, bawling out *a—b, ab—b, a, ba*—for four hours together, in a mephitic air, with squalid faces and debilitated limbs; and when the hour of twelve liberates these pestilential prisoners, they exhibit such marks of bestial imbecility in fighting, bickering, lying, and assaulting each other, that savages would blush for them; and when they arrive at the age of manhood, they are ripe for faction, despotism, and superstition.

To prevent this buffoonery of prejudice, (by imbuing the human mind with sagacity), the discipline of education should offer health and exercise, to develop the powers of the body in sports and plays in the open air; and in the conduct of these, the infant mind would be instructed in intelligible means and ends to improve sagacity. Book lessons, exhibiting no intelligible end or purpose, give exercise to memory alone—while simple games expose the combination of means and ends to exercise judgment.

A group of children playing at hunt the slipper, or bait the bear, would observe the end of their occupation, and apply the means to accomplish it through rules and laws, which would dispose the will to subordination, and the mind to reason, becoming the dignity of a free citizen—and not the slavish, ignorant propensity imbued by the capricious and unreasoned despotism of a pedagogue. The age of infancy past, and puerility begun at the age of ten, it would be proper to form a more complicate system of plays and sports, in which reading and writing might be taught, not with books, but wooden letters placed at certain goals, whose game should be that of discovering letters, and placing them together to signify words useful and intelligible to children. They might be taught to write upon the sand, and this conducted by some game which the tutor should be able to invent. Above all, they should be instructed in the mechanic arts, as making baskets, straw hats, &c.; this exercise would prepare them for useful trades, and instead of being useless blockheads for seven years, to waste and spoil materials, they would become skilful journeymen in one year, besides being sober, honest, skilful, and obedient servants. I have tried experiments upon the sagacity of children during the vacation of what is called holidays; and in less than a month, by means of a few simple games at cards, I have imbued the mind with more powers of sagacity than had been developed by ten years' schooling.

The age of puerility passed, at fourteen that of adolescence commences, which should be tutored at the academy; here the system of education should extend itself to studies of profession, as law and physic; and such a proportion of knowledge should be given to the mind as may be necessary for the formation of a man or citizen. The economy of academic instruction should be suited to the increased energy of adolescence; the plays and sports should be more complicate and ingenious; the athletic exercises should be more vigorous, to develop the strength of the body; and the discipline of the mind and will should commence their explanation and exercise.

Here lectures on the sciences should be given in a practical, competent, and familiar manner; the mathematics should be taught in the mensuration of the height of a tree, or the distance of objects, which would explain immediately the means and ends of system, instead of fatiguing and perplexing the adolescent mind with unintelligible theorems, applied to no end or practice, in the jargon of assymptotes, parabolis sections, and infinities. Geography might be explained with an orange to all the purposes of manly knowledge. Chemistry might be explained with a few simple experiments, to give the manufacturer and farmer all the useful competency of its knowledge to improve the arts and manure the soil. History might be explained, not as an empty table of chronology and fable, but as a volume of moral experience, to teach the study of man, where such events alone should be noticed as formed links in the great chain of cause and effect of human policy. Lectures on politics might limit themselves to the ample page of American or British history, without going back to the remote ages of antiquity, when the circumstances and characters of nations bear no relation or similitude to the modern state of man.

Language should be taught, not in the vain and pompous rules of rhetoric, but in the elocution of truth and candour, to give the same competent form to thought, as thought is capable of giving to things; by such instruction all the pride and vapidity of logical quibble would be destroyed, and men searching after the same object of truth, would light each other, as those neighbours do who are looking after something lost in the night, and all become enquirers.

The education of the academy should avoid that proficiency of universal science which has prevailed in all the academies of Europe, to the destruction of sagacity and wisdom. Men of learning and classical education in Europe are rendered almost idiots by a proficiency in all sciences. The astronomer would be ashamed to be ignorant of any parts of chemistry; the chemist of astronomy; the physician must be acquainted intimately with both, and they must reciprocally study physic. The historian would be ashamed to be unacquainted with any science, and scientific men would be ashamed to ask the historian at what time Alexander crossed the Hellespont. Thus every scientific man pursues a universal proficiency in all sciences, and his memory is so stuffed with the record of other men's ideas, that he has no room to receive, or by exercise to form an idea of his own, which accounts for the defective state of human sagacity and wisdom. The age of adolescence being terminated, and spent at the academy, those individuals who are intended for the professions of law, physic, surgery, and science, will remove to the University, where these sciences should be taught with proficiency. The economy of instruction at the University must follow the example of the preparatory schools, and attend to the development of bodily and mental energy in sports, plays, and athletic exercise, suited in complexity and strength to advancing age. Conversations of inventive genius should be held in every kind of science, excepting the moral science, or study of man and nature, which must be deferred to adult age. When man, having discovered the laws of intellectual power, shall dare to arraign his instincts at the bar of reason, he will discover that erudition has no application whatever to youth, and that it relates only to the adult man. The steer does not receive the yoke, nor the colt the bit, till his adult force is consummate, lest his powers should be debilitated by precocious efforts of juvenility; and I see no reason why an opposite system should take place in the education of man, but a necessitated compliance with the unhappy condition of human society, which has dictated this Lecture as a compromise with custom and prejudice, far removed from the criterion of nature. The necessities of subsistence oblige man to be a doctor of science at the age of sixteen, and to be harnessed, like a juvenile steer, to the vehicle of law, physic, and science. He draws only with his memory, and not his judgment, over which the pedagogue has no power; for if he had a course of complete education in the precocious exercise of judgment, it would make him an incurable idiot.

The female education should follow the same plan with that of the male, only conducted by matrons in separate schools, and in different occupations of spinning, weaving, and sewing; but the development of the bodily and mental powers must differ in nothing but less athletic modes of exercise. Parents procreate children from the pure impulse of sensual pleasure; but if they would regard them as objects of future friendship, and comfort, and happiness, they must not treat them as dolls of dalliance, but as embryos of manhood. They must educate them in the development of bodily and mental energy, that they may perpetuate a healthy and happy race of human beings, to perpetuate the species in a state of well-being and perfectibility.

There is no part of human conduct that argues so strongly the imbecility of human intellect as the errors of education. Children confined to the house, or school of letters, all development of their mental and bodily powers is absolutely suppressed. Bodily infirmity, at adult age, makes them the victims of medical quackery; and the imbecility of their understandings, bloated with memory, and void of sagacity, makes them the dupes of lawyers, priests, and demagogues, and social life in the aggregation of such miseducated idiots, becomes a scene of alternate anarchy, folly, superstition, and despotism.

Education, applied to man, corresponds to the laws of vegetable life in its development of the seed, the plant, the tree, the blossom, and the fruit.

The subordinate and primary stages of baby infancy, puerility, adolescence, and manhood, correspond in their order to eruption, germination, pullulation, plant, and tree. The vegetation of the tree corresponds to the organism of society, its blossoms to colonization, and its fruit to sects of perfectible manhood.

This improved system of education, formed to develop human energy, according to the laws of nature, is most indispensable to the salvation of the human species at the present awful crisis of social life, when knowledge, in the easy, constant, and universal intercourse

of nations by means of the printing press, makes it impossible for personal or assumed power to maintain henceforth order in society, without a very general consent and strong aid from a great proportion of its population. To effect this important purpose, the establishment of social order, with the aid of numbers, the present system of school education, is totally inadequate to produce the necessary quality of civic knowledge among the people; because it treats the human understanding as a sack of memory, to be filled with the useless rubbish of pompous science, instead of being exercised as an instrument of reason and sagacity, to discover the delicate means and complicate ends of the moral science, or study of man and nature, the indispensable knowledge of every Republican. The guardians of civil life, schooled in the knowledge of letters, and the stupefying exercise of memory, have betrayed a total incapacity to govern the multitude, and man is imperiously called to the management of his estate in almost an infantine minority of his reason; and thus a revolution of sentiment, rather than of power, has been produced, that, without the discoveries of these Lectures, would have brought the human species into an irretrievable state of barbarism. The great purpose of education, understood as the development of human capacity into its energies, is to form good habits and aptitudes, upon which all happiness depends. The views of ambition, debauchery, and avarice, are all acquired habits repugnant to happiness. Their impulses become imperious wants, which must be appeased, rather than pleasures to be gratified. Whenever fortitude shall enable the ambitious to try an experiment of moderation, he will find an increase of independence, peace, and joy, in the change of habitude. The drunkard will find more cheerfulness in temperance than excess, and the miser will find more joy in liberality than sordidness. Such habits, generated by a natural system of education, will wage perpetual war with the errors of political institutions, and force them into the regular order of human development, as the sap forces the plant to shoot its stem upward, and assume the mechanism of fructification.

Should a society of rational beings form an enterprise to multiply the pleasures and happiness of human nature by a deviation from the established laws and customs, while they maintained the strictest allegiance to rational services, such an essay of perfectibility to blossom and fructify, would be blighted by the penal laws of every nation. Hence we discover that political organism of every kind is hostile to human perfectibility, and seems constituted rather to keep the human species in its infant state of reason, than to aid its progress. In the crowded state of European population, the establishment of a sect to multiply the pleasures, freedom, reason, and happiness of man might give a violent shock by its powerful influence on the general order of society, if conducted with public authority; but this consideration would not apply to private and secret establishments, like those of ancient Christianity, which were tolerated by every Government till they broke forth into publicity. A late attempt in England to establish a sect of perfectibility in one of the South Sea Islands, exhibited the first and most stupendous effort of human energy. Fifty individuals, male and female, had associated with an intention to make every effort of institutional experiment that could discover moral truth; or the improvable relations of man and nature, to accomplish the highest possible state of well-being. They were sensible that, however science or theory might direct speculation, nothing but experience could ascertain the practical condition of human felicity; that the desires and passions being the effect of education and custom, they could be regulated only by social institutions; and that no revelation of homilies, ethics, or creeds, could have any effect upon the human character, formed by education, and conducted by example, laws, custom, and prejudice.

What perfectible institutions these exalted human beings had proposed, we are not informed; because the establishment by some unforeseen event was unhappily frustrated, and with it the first essay of human perfectibility postponed to some more auspicious period. If the old tree of civic life in England was capable of producing this first bud of human perfectibility, what may we not expect from the stupendous tree of American confederacy in Republican Liberty, whose constitution carries in its essence the germ of human perfectibility? In this country every new township that is established, grows up in solitude and retirement. Whatever new moral institutions might be established in opposition to existing laws of the confederacy, if they produced wise, happy, vigorous, and virtuous citizens, to enjoy life, and defend that confederacy of States on whom their own security depended, not a voice would be heard to criminate; but a universal shout of applause would hail the dawn of perfectible life. The education or development of social organism has been carried to its highest state of energy in America. Property, which is the universal pursuit of man in the present undisciplined state of reason, has been diffused and equalized to the great mass of the community. Property, thus generalized and diffused, has formed civil power into a pyramid, the strongest mode of fabric, and placed the base on the great number of population, which no shock of partial interest, or opinion can affect.

In this firm state of social organism no jealousy of power, no suspicion of treachery, no fears of innovation can alarm. The unity of interest, the simplicity of policy, and the power of the people, constitute a pledge of protective security and guardianship, which qualifies the confederacy of the United States to be the great tree of civic life, from whose trunk scions of perfectible sects may be taken and planted under the protective shade of its authority.

In England territorial and commercial property, diffused to a vast extent among the population, requires the establishment of mixed government, which generates a state of civil liberty, constitutional government, and civic life; the liberty of the press diffuses enlightened philosophic sentiments. These instigate to enterprise and action, and social education commences in the establishment of colonies, or emigration of sects. These emigrations have carried social and individual education, the first to its acme in the stupendous confederacy of the free States in America, and the last to its germ, or commencement in the theories of new social institutions to generalize the natural relations of man, and make them supersede all those of instinct, law, and custom.

In America, territorial property having assumed an extensive diffusion to the whole of its population, an optimacy of elective government has been established, as equivalent to its protection, and carrying civic life to its acme. The absolute liberty of the press will soon summon, in a voice of thunder, and with the evidence of the meridian sun, mankind to advance towards the perfectibility of their nature.

Vice, luxury, and ignorance, though raging in the old country with a more rapid progress than in this country, yet there is a great mass of the population who may be said to live, and not merely to exist, for the purpose of bartering toil with the poisons and vanities of luxury. These individuals, supported by a competent revenue, which they have no desire, and no occupation to increase, employ their dignified leisure to study, travel, converse, and think. Their minds progressing daily in sagacity and sympathy, sentiment is maturing into action; and I have no doubt, but in a very short time, if the social order of England is not destroyed by revolution or conquest, that emigrations of perfectible manhood will take place to some of the South Sea Islands; and I should regard the departure of such an important enterprise as the most momentous event that ever illumined the dark annals of human history, and the only dignified era to date human existence.

Luther, by discovering the superstitious errors of Popery, opened a road to the emancipation of reason from the thralldom of all superstition. The Whigs of England, who exploded the divine rights of Kings, have opened the road of progress to improvable civic life. In the same manner I have dared to arraign the presumptive wisdom of those ages that had adopted and established such ridiculous errors in politics and religion, and to doubt whether their domestic institutions are not the result of the same instructive imitation and credulity.

If we appeal to the experience of history, we shall observe the astonishing effects of domestic institutions made by various religious sects upon false principles of superstition: what may we not hope when such efforts of perfectibility shall be made on the principles of reason?

We see what is done by the mechanism of unintelligent elements, as wind, wood, and water. These are brought to saw a board, or weave a piece of cloth; and shall the intelligent agency of man be despaired of in the mechanism of his own powers, to produce well-being or happiness, when the discipline of his reason shall be acquired through the discovery of the laws of intellectual power, as exhibited in these Lectures.

I shall conclude this Discourse on Education, with recommending to the notice of my auditory the peculiar character which distinguishes my philosophy of reason and nature from all the wild theories of modern and ancient speculators. I appeal my theories to the test of individual, and not national reform. One single child educated under my system, would do no great injury to society, if the experiment should be unsuccessful. In the same manner, a small sect of individuals making new experiments of social institutions, accommodated to their moral temperament and physical condition of improving thought and sympathy, their failures would introduce no disorder in the body of society.

My new mode of education, uniting theory and practice, offers the only means to reduce the moral world from contingency to system, by developing the energy of man through the instruction of sagacity, instead of science, to accommodate the means of actual good to the ends of perfectible good in the moral science.

The technical powers of intellect advanced by science, produce but little excellence between nations and individuals, which, like the waves of the ocean, overwhelm each other by the preponderance of physical force in competition. The essential power of intellect produced by the education of sagacity, would exalt human excellence in the highest degree of reason over instinct; and nations, possessing the discipline of mind, in sagacity would govern those of mere technical or scientific intellect, as man governs the brute.

This system of education is most auspiciously calculated to meet the circumstances of the American people. The school, the academy, the University, with their Greek and Latin, cannot make citizens, or men of a wide, diffused, industrious population, whose subsistence absorbs all their leisure. A sensible parent, instructed by the simple laws of intellectual power, diffused by Lectures at the meeting-house, must become the sagacious pedagogue of his family in the woods, to teach them in frequent conversation the skilful use of the understanding in sagacity, to detect the complicate and fleeting means and ends of the moral science in the study of man and nature, and not the pompous trifles of literature, which stuff the memory, and destroy the judgment, making the pupil a mere babbler of words, and mimic of other men's thoughts, with no capacity to think for himself. Conversation, I know from experience, to be the most powerful and easy means of developing intellectual energy. A man may employ a whole life of study; and after impressing all the libraries in the world upon his memory, he may increase the activity or technical powers of mind, and at the same time diminish the essential powers of sagacity and wisdom. I do not know a single book in existence, except my own works, written for the special purpose of teaching wisdom, instead of science, whose reading would not diminish, rather than augment, the essential powers distinguished from the technical powers of the understanding.

I will venture a bold and uncommon sentiment, unconscious of the least hyperbole, that a man of sense, in possession of the essential instead of the technical powers of intellect, would be able, in a few months' conversation, to form his pupil into the all-accomplished man, without the least reference to books, authorities, or reminiscent science. His mind would develop ideas that no libraries could suggest, and his conversation would explain and apply them to ends and means of human life and human perfectibility, far beyond the capacity of schools and pedagogues.

I will sum up the whole of my system of education in two impressive and important maxims. Educate youth to health and strength, disposing them by example, rather than precept, to cheerfulness, benevolence, and sagacity, in the pleasurable emotions of sport and play. Teach the adult man only to think; that is, to use skilfully his understanding in the discipline of the thoughts and faculties, that he may become an American citizen, the guardian, protector, and accomplisher of the first experiment and last asylum of human liberty, happiness, and perfectibility, in the sublime constitution of an organized confederacy of nations, that has made the moral emulate the harmony of the physical world in the solar system, by bringing greater and lesser nations to revolve on one common centre of unity, and thus to form an indestructible base to the edifice of social energy, which, conducted by temperate reform, after the model of the spiral diagram, may revolve on the practical centre of actual good, and advance at the same time to the vortex of perfectible good in the narrowing circles of acts and colonies.

This diagram forms the long-sought criterion of moral truth, not in empty precept, to love your neighbour as yourself, but by wise policy to make him an indispensable part of self as self is of nature.

EDUCATION OF CADETS.—Dr. Gilchrist, in Reply to a Madras retired Officer, at Colchester.

SIR,

I have perused, in the *Asiatic Journal*, your letter dated Feb. 15th, with the attention which its contents and your signature demand from British Indians in general, and myself in particular, at this period, when it is probable the subject of educating the East-Indian cadets will be resumed by the Court of Proprietors as soon as they shall have an opportunity of understanding the nature of this prolific theme, by free and open discussions upon it, perhaps in a higher quarter, previous to the dissolution of Parliament, and after the arrival of some long-expected intelligence from Bengal, intimately connected with such topics.

You roundly accuse Mr. Hume of false and exaggerated statements, from sheer ignorance of, as you assert, the present state of our Indian army's discipline and economy, in consequence of his long residence in England, where, it seems, he can learn nothing authentic from the eastern hemisphere; though few men, I believe, have more or better access to genuine information in that quarter, whence he must daily see and hear from many respectable individuals, who can have as little interest in deceiving him, as he can feel in misleading the public, by those extraordinary assertions of which you boldly accuse the very man, whom, in the same breath, you justly term the staunch friend of the military in British India, while you nevertheless observe, he has left the cause of truth to shift for itself in your categorical hands.

The very pamphlet that you denounce, as a firebrand thrown by a King's officer to blow up all the Staff posts in the Company's army, which they do not already possess, was given by me to Mr. Hume for perusal—not as the foe, but, on the contrary, as the honest well-wisher of both parties, who certainly ought to have been candidly heard upon this and every occasion, before such a sentence of condemnation could reasonably be passed, as your queries would imply, were they answered, as you suppose they must be, on one side of the question entirely. Whatever my prepossessions may be in favour of the Company's officers, the natural bias of all who love justice must incline them and me to the *audi alteram partem*; and the presentiment is strong on my mind, that you have neither perused the obnoxious publication to which you allude, nor have yet been able to form a rational and impartial idea of its contents; otherwise the air of candour displayed, at the outset of your career, towards Mr. Hume, would at least have disposed you to treat the King's officers' claims with that good breeding and gentleman-like forbearance, which one brother soldier has a right to receive from another; and which, in my humble opinion, the author, whom you so harshly accuse, has evinced towards the Indian army, through every page of his work. The querulous style, to give it the mildest epithet possible, of your—"What have we to do with King's officers? Men who are employed a few years in this country, and a few years in that; who do not properly belong to India; who command English soldiers, and keep almost none but English-speaking servants; whose court-martials are all conducted in English; who need no acquaintance with Hindoostanee, but for the rare duty of mounting a gate-guard, composed of sepoy's alone; whose advocate wishes to stir up a feeling against the Company's officers to rob them of their right to fill all Staff appointments—a right which you hope will never be disturbed, because those alone can deserve them; who are exiled from their native country and relatives for life." These may all be facts in your estimation; but in mine, to use the language of the celebrated Cullen, it is possible they may yet be proved *false facts*, without impugning either your veracity or the doctor's logic; because your laudable zeal and *l'esprit de corps* may have inspired you with the utmost faith in the whole of your own gratuitous assertions, for the public good, no doubt, of the gallant army, to which you are of course attached by private or rather individual motives of friendship and self-interest; leaving the commonweal of the British empire at large to the chapter of accidents, and eventually to the guidance of those cooler heads which govern the state, and are not likely to be turned from their political purposes, by such menaces as the following remarks appear to suggest. You proceed thus:—

"I trust the day is very distant, which shall see such a dangerous experiment tried as the filling of Staff appointments with King's officers, which would fill the native army with discontent, and be an act of injustice to our body, as it would promote men for whom the natives in general can feel no attachment, and whose apathy is perfectly reciprocal. In short, no military men but the identified *Kompanee officers* will ever be trusted or obeyed with alacrity by the natives of India."

This may all be true enough, in your opinion, as matter of notoriety, prophecy, or belief: but what says the King's officer, in his recently published lucubrations upon similar topics? Pray read them attentively, and refute them with both the *fortiter in re* and *suaviter in modo*; which when done, you may depend upon my hailing you as the *magnus Apollo* of the great cause you have so generously, if not prematurely, espoused. My long absence from Hindoostan may have partially obliterated many former existing convictions; but this alone cannot shut my breast against others, which I may still form upon the solemn assurances of living witnesses of, and actors in, the affairs which they conscientiously narrate, under the certain responsibility of being detected and exposed if they venture to circulate untruths, that must become highly detrimental, till they shall be completely disproved by yourself, and those Company's officers who may think seriously, and act vigorously, as you appear inclined to do. In the pamphlet it is broadly stated, that many of the King's officers pass ten, fifteen, and twenty years of their lives in the Asiatic peninsula, with their regiments, but under circumstances of hardships and privations as severe as those to which their fellow-soldiers in the Company's service are exposed; consequently these last are not the only monopolists of local evils, nor has the King's army even any exclusive charter to secure an adequate share of the good things to be obtained during their contingent absence from that home, to which hundreds of them cannot well return sooner than many of their competitors for fame, glory, and fortune in a foreign land, where both have common grievances to suffer—often unheard, unseen—and consequently unpitied, and unredressed, by their respective supreme Governments. While it may be sound policy among the native and other powers to set all our European officers by the ears abroad, they surely ought to have a *quantum sufficit* of good sense and prudence, always to cultivate peace and harmony among themselves, by mutual deeds of candour, concession, and conciliation, for the comfort, prosperity, and welfare of the whole body, on principles, which, for years past, have animated the United Service Clubs at home, for the general weal, by discarding those petty jealousies, prejudices, and animosities that formerly existed between military, naval, civil, and other officers, to the great detriment of the British empire. You affirm, that the King's officers have little, if any thing, to do with a knowledge of the Hindoostanee; and that, on the contrary, the Company's military functionaries are very seldom defective in the above language. The King's officer asserts almost the reverse, but in a way so unassuming and plausible, as to induce me to hesitate, before I implicitly trust you, or distrust him, in a department with which, it is possible, I may be as well informed as most people who may yet wield their pens or tongues in such discussions. That the local Governments have not anticipated nor stolen a leaf from your creed, is quite clear, from their late nominations of Company's interpreters to many, if not to all the King's regiments in the eastern world; but I presume only until they can be self-furnished with this indispensable Staff-appendage to every corps in both services, as the European, the artillery, the cavalry regiments, &c., have not long since successively been supplied with competent linguists, though years after the infantry enjoyed so truly useful a post among them. This step, to the best of my recollection, originated at Bombay, under the late Governor Duncan, and has since been wisely followed by each Presidency; but whether at the official suggestion of the Court of Directors, or, what is more probable, solely by the ruling powers in British India, I will not yet venture to say; the benefit has been actually conferred, and it matters not much to the public from what quarter this *vincit quæ* *ævo* of Staff posts assumed "a local habitation and a name." In justice to myself, let me, *en passant*, state, that I indirectly proposed the establishment of such an office to Governor-General Warren Hastings *forty-six years ago!* and his reply was so laconic, that it merits record here, in contrast with Marquis Hastings's whole conduct, whenever this question came before him. From so remote a date, I hardly can distinctly recollect whether the deceased Dr. Francis Balfour, or Governor Duncan, was the medium of communication; but this I know for certain, that Mr. Hastings's successor, the late Sir John Macpherson, to whom my Dictionary was inscribed, would have followed up the proposition, had he not been apprehensive of giving offence to the Court of Directors at that time, by the expence, however moderate, of an interpreter-general, with one assistant, for all courts-martial, the whole important duties of whose office Sir John's predecessor, Mr. Hastings, of much higher renown as an orientalist, had previously declared must still be executed by Portuguese drummers, as their extra services on these occasions would cost nothing to the Company!^{*}

* One would imagine, from this humiliating declaration, that the Judge Advocate General and his deputy were, in those days, very lame orientlists; they cannot well be so now.

Had you favoured the readers of the *Asiatic Journal* with the date of your march and subsequent junction with two hundred and thirty Madras cadets, it might have been in my power to throw some more light upon an event, which incontestably demonstrates the positive necessity of enabling a few, at least, among such a number of youths, to speak more than one word of Hindoostanee, not only before leaving England, but prior to their arrival at any of the Asiatic Presidencies, by teaching them its rudiments and accurate pronunciation, as a previous indispensable qualification for so responsible a place among native soldiers, who speak no dialect whatever, except their own provincial one, or at most the military camp and court language of India. If you doubt my inclination or ability to communicate enough to answer all ordinary purposes of colloquial Hindoostanee, on the soundest principles, in this country, either in person or by some of my disciples, who teach it in different parts of the United Kingdom, in the short space of a few months, do have the kindness to call at my public lecture rooms, 480 in the Strand, that you may have an opportunity of convincing your own mind, as well as mine, that we cannot both be quite right, though we may ultimately agree upon neither being so far wrong as the other may till then imagine. If I be in error, pray have mercy upon me, by opening my eyes to the delusion under which they labour; but let me entreat you also not to shut your's any longer than the necessity for so doing shall exist. Those who think with you, conceive there is no cogent motive for acquiring Hindoostanee, as a preliminary branch of education, nor any need for the proof of such acquisition, because both processes can best be effected in Asia. Let us apply this mode of reasoning to implements of war, and see how it will operate? Suppose bad guns, muskets, &c. were sent out without proof-marks, because that could be ascertained on the spot, when landed, at an enormous cost, to be there condemned or returned as useless articles, which never would have been dispatched, had the requisite ordeal been seasonably observed with each. A bad weapon of defence and offence may, by explosion or fracture, produce very disastrous consequences to those who are using them, or within their reach—say a dozen of human beings; but when an officer proves, after landing, a very expensive blockhead to the Company, they may learn, by the subsequent loss of many lives entrusted to his command, that a destructive blunderbuss has thus been palmed upon them, instead of a well-tried fusil with a calibre fit for any service. Some few years ago it was a general complaint, more especially at Madras, that interpreterships, like every thing else, were then bestowed on candidates more for the sake of their country or name than any skill in eastern tongues; and so far from the officers of that establishment, whom I have met with, having much to boast of in that respect, they have for the most part been sorry Hindoostanees indeed; so much so, that several of them who have attempted to renew their studies under me in England, were at first scared from the class, by finding the majority of my junior pupils were, *bond fide*, their superiors in speaking and understanding the camp-dialect, though they never had been out of their native land.

Your account of the origin of interpreterships differs very materially from mine; and I suspect that the order for the examination of adjutants for Hindoostanee, at any of the Presidencies, is of a very recent date, compared with the other appointments, as a plan, which began at Bombay, was soon imitated by Marquis Hastings, and, I think, in process of longer time, reached Madras, where it certainly was amply encouraged by annexing the additional office of paymaster to the two others of interpreter and quarter-master at Bengal and Bombay; to say nothing of those ephemeral rewards, in cash or medals, that, to my certain knowledge, often did more mischief than service to those concerned; but on this extraordinary head I shall waive my cogent arguments at present.

Mr. Hume, in the hurry of speech, has inadvertently given you a slight handle against him, by a misconception and misconstruction of his words, which, I confess, might imply what you allege; though it is evident that he meant that interpreters became indispensable between the natives and European officers whenever there was any long and important discussion, such as must occur at every court-martial, where it seemed strange to Mr. Hume, that all the native corps officers indiscriminately were not yet able to manage them more efficiently than formerly was done, when not one out of twenty such officers could translate a single article of war intelligibly to the men of his own regiment or company. That this was the case while I remained in the army, I am perfectly convinced; but no such deficiency ought in these days to be found, after what has been done by the Governments in India to promote the grammatical culture and colloquial dissemination of Hindoostanee during the last six or eight years, either spontaneously, or by orders from home to that effect, which I fear were long procrastinated, and when issued hence, proved both tardy and lukewarm at best.

To resume the thread of my theme, at a convenient place, I shall take it up on the subject of large *pecuniary premiums* and valuable medallic rewards to young officers, whose acquaintance with all or any of the native dialects of India, by adequate examinations in those languages, entitled them to receive such *mercenary prizes*, after, perhaps, a few months' close and hard study in the theory, with little real practice in the colloquial use, of the two most essential languages of the Indian Peninsula—namely, the Hindoostanee and Persian. To excite in adolescent minds the mere *sacra fames auri*, by bringing them into precocious and close contact with the precious metals, is much better calculated to render them either spendthrifts or misers, than to fan the generous ardour of our youthful warriors in the pursuit of honest fame, official promotion, or military glory, amidst many seductive temptations, in a country like Hindoostan, to heedless extravagance on the one hand, or to an early passion for the accelerated accumulation of filthy lucre on the other.

It has been repeatedly stated to me, by persons from the spot, that while some thousand rupees were *periodically* adjudged to successful candidates at Madras, for tried proficiency in eastern lore, several instances have occurred where officers of considerable talents for the rapid acquisition of any current speech, were in the habit of fagging a month or two at Hindoostanee, &c. which they afterwards neglected entirely, their temporary efforts being made for the sole and avowed purpose of touching the cash, in order to liquidate old debts, and learn, perhaps, while flushed with their victory, to contract new ones, for dogs, horses, *hooggus*, or such other fashionable indulgences, as English sailors are supposed to enjoy when their purses overflow, till these jolly Tars feel induced to carry more sail in the silly chase to empty them speedily, than permanent ballast for prudently retaining their ephemeral gains against the claims of more distant losses and crosses through life, to which the wayward sons of both flood and field are always exposed. Had the distinguished juvenile individuals, to whom my informants alluded, been seasonably gratified with Staff appointments, too often bestowed upon worthless competitors, their official utility and progress in the daily execution of duties connected with local qualifications, must have continued *pari passu*, without those evil consequences which are commonly the result of suddenly created wealth by inexperienced adventurers, even when the sight of it generates a species of ignoble cupidity, to which some persons are naturally enough prone at the very dawn of manhood. To award three thousand rupees, with a golden token to boot, on particular occasions, where the *public treasury* pays the piper, is no great stretch of true patriotism in any ruler, and will of course be preferred by all those who sacrifice rational principles to interest or influence in the distribution of standing posts and places among their meritorious competitors alone; because this last effort, now-a-days, implies almost a dereliction and sacrifice of private patronage to public weal, which is by no means a very common virtue, wherever blind *peffism* or selfishness happens to guide the helm of any Government, whether at home or abroad.

I am inclined to believe, that when the Court of Directors very seasonably abolished the improvident largesses under discussion here, they were actuated more by statesmenlike views of human policy, than by those sordid notions of paltry economy, with which they have been recently accused for their very prudent retrenchment of a baneful expenditure, which, at best, never could excite those durable exertions that must be the result of always crowning merit's brows with the prolific laurels of lucrative posts, or responsible and honourable offices, either in the military or civil departments of British India. There "*sint Mecenate non deerunt Marones*;" in other words, where discriminative patronage exists to raise worth upon solid grounds, there talents of every kind will abound in all the branches of the public service; and I shall candidly declare, few places are better adapted for the ultimate success of persevering industry with conspicuous deserts, than the Asiatic Peninsula; and the one thing yet most required to secure this laudable monopoly on the Company's part, is simply for them to prove all their new functionaries, in certain qualifications, as carefully as they do the whole of their implements of war previous to dispatch from England, for reasons so obvious, that he who runs, may read them on every bale or cargo of live stock which annually reaches India, without invoice or sterling stamp of local value for such a promising market for the very best articles, though the worst, from the non-existence of previous tests, too often usurp their place, as smuggled goods. Gentlemen who have served in the army, militia, or volunteers, before their nomination as cadets, are allowed precedence of rank over their shipmates of the same season, on the fair plea of superior knowledge in military tactics of every sort: then why not grant a similar advantage to every youth who can pass the requisite ordeal in his professional acquirements as an officer, or in his classical attainments as a practical scholar in both occidental and oriental literature; more especially in the rudiments and pronunciation of the latter, acquirable while still a boy at school in his native land, where competent establishments would spring up like so many mushrooms, if the Company's executive could merely hail their growth with the prospect of periodical trials of skill in science and art, which already pervade most of the European States with beneficial effects, and have long been silently preparing the American nation to rival even ourselves, on the mighty deep? From one highly respectable teacher of occidental pursuits, in consequence of my advice and assistance to commence tuition in the eastern tongues two years ago, in the vicinity of London, I have just received a letter, whence I shall extract what follows, as the inevitable issue of existing circumstances, relative to sending all candidates to India, who can barely muster legitimate influence sufficient to demand a cadetship, whatever their capacity or moral habits may be for that important station:—"After all the pains which I took with our six young orientalists, their relatives only signify that the Hindoostanee was best learned in the country, and the boys' time might be more profitably employed in acquiring some branches of knowledge that could not be learned in Asia. Even the Proprietors of India Stock, and Directors, seem averse to boys learning Hindoostanee in England—to what purpose then should I, a mere novice, exert myself in this private establishment, about British Indian qualifications, which even the masters in Israel find so impracticable?"—This may be called the first-fruits of some late debates at the India House, which will prove, in the long run, bitter enough to those parents and their sons who happen to feed upon them; for the fatal error will not be discovered, until it be some years too late to rectify it. Instead of the idle and dissipated mode of passing the outward voyage in many of the East India vessels, as it now exists, amidst scenes of gambling and such pastimes, if not still worse conduct, the great majority of the young men destined for the several Presidencies in the East would, undoubtedly, devote much of their leisure to useful studies, provided that habits of serious application had been preinduced by inevitable examinations, to fit them for official employments in British India. Though nobody can deny that Hindoostan is ultimately the best country for becoming perfect in speaking the native languages, it is perhaps the worst, in the outset,

for the efficient acquisition of their elementary principles, or for imbibing the least reliab for them as grammatical accomplishments; while this can easily be managed in Great Britain or Ireland, at a very moderate expenditure of money or precious time, from the age of twelve to sixteen. Any boy who is carefully taught rudimental French by an able Parisian on this side of the Channel, long before he reaches the other, will have many advantages, when in France, over a lad who never enjoyed those opportunities of then learning to prosecute his studies, and to talk French like a gentleman *ab initio*, though this qualification is by no means such a matter of life or death consequences to the individual or the public, as it must, in a variety of instances, be in Hindoostan; especially in those perilous times, which are constantly recurring in all extensive domains kept in subjection by the power of the sword almost alone; for the British sway there must, in all human probability, be thus upheld to the end of the chapter of those unforeseen accidents, that will regulate our dominion and permanence in India, on the capacity of its conquerors for any given period from the present day. Had schools on board ship been established when first proposed to, and in some measure promised by, the Directors, a good while ago, every cadet ere now might, at sea in them, have received oriental and occidental instruction combined for some months at least, which, added to what I have been giving them, would have made hundreds of those youths able to converse fluently in Hindoostanee immediately on their arrival; if any thing in the shape of a proper test of abilities had also been simultaneously instituted for the infantry and cavalry, on grounds, in this respect, already preoccupied by the Civil Engineers and Artillery departments, it is to be hoped, with effects commensurate with the charges incurred to a considerable amount solely for this article. Be this as it may, I confidently assert, that qualifying examinations might be obtained in London, at neither risk nor expence to the Company, and without any danger of supposed contamination in the metropolis, where every candidate from all parts of the United Kingdom might, in a season or two hence, assemble, both able and willing to take his chance of approval or rejection, just as the competitors for those branches of the service now mentioned are actually constrained to do, under existing circumstances.

What would be thought of a number of Scottish subalterns, deficient both in English grammar and pronunciation, on entering the British army, were they to associate with non-commissioned officers or privates in their own regiments, to learn from them, as natives of England, the language in perfection? Would it even be tolerated on any plea or pretence whatever? How then can a Company's officer of high rank boast of his English subordinates being in the daily practice of receiving lessons from common *spahies* in their respective companies? Can that gallant cavalier forget that "too much familiarity generally breeds contempt," is a most natural inference in every region under the sun, whence Hindoostan is as little exempt as any of the rest? So far would I be from consigning raw lads, just on their importation from Europe, to the philological care of private Hindoostanee soldiers or serjeants, that one might well hesitate about trusting them with the *ordinary class* of Moonshes, whose total ignorance of Hindoostanee grammar keeps tolerable pace with their depravity of manners in different ways, which need not be exposed in this place. That numbers can be procured, at this late hour of British influence in the East, with capacities and characters adapted to their responsible duties, I need not deny, while I affirm, that their juvenile pupils will be fortunate indeed, should they fall into such able hands at first; because 'tis six chances to one that the reverse will take place, unless the scholar shall have carried with him from home a *quantum sufficit* of practical orientalism, on the *soundest principles*, to enable him at once to judge and act for himself, as the majority of my disciples have hitherto done, with evident success in the choice of Indian instructors.

A cadet, badly prepared for instant action in regions constantly involved in belligerent operations, resembles an incompetent tool or instrument expressly manufactured for a given purpose, to which, when applied in that dangerous state, he is liable to become infinitely more destructive than the worst warlike machine that ever crossed the ocean, proved or unproved, in the King's or Company's artillery. Why then should his relatives be liable to have him returned, agreeably to the regulations enacted last year only, at their cost, as a useless and rejected piece of furniture, from those very shores to which, in strict justice to all parties, he never ought to have been dispatched, without being stamped as sterling coin, fit to pass muster in India, before the receipt of any nomination whatever? Vested rights, all will confess, are delicate things to handle too roughly, until their abuse shall appear, by longer sufferance, to menace the State with either speedy or distant evils of the most alarming nature; but the misfortune of the ruling powers has been constantly this, that experience never has taught them true wisdom till the season of self-preservation was past, and gone beyond their grasp, though individuals have often repented in good time, to save themselves from impending fate.

The preceding digression I trust you, Sir, will pardon, from its intimate connexion with the pending question, on which it has been affirmed by yourself, "European serjeants who do not know the alphabet, and use one word for another, should not be ranked before a body of officers who have acquired the language grammatically, and in the Persian character, which is the way it is taught in India, and the way it ought to be taught every where." In days of yore, believe me, the serjeants and serjeant-majors in general were much better Hindoostanee linguists than their officers, who, to my certain knowledge, were frequently constrained to employ those very subordinates as interpreters between themselves and the native soldiers; but I here allude to Bengal, thirty years ago, when only two practical Hindoostanee scholars could be found, by a Government advertisement, to fill lucrative situations at the Calcutta College from any of the three Presidencies; and one of those very colloquists, after a delay of some months, was in fact a pupil of my own, whom I had hastily instructed for the vacant office. *Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis*, yet I fear not quite so much as you repeatedly state; for while nobody doubts the present existence of some capital orientalists at Madras, or that a portion of them are actually in this country, I mean shortly to prove, from very authentic documents, how little had been accomplished by the mass of the Company's officers any where, till within the last four years, which have furnished their army with many able interpreters, directly or indirectly, from my lecture rooms; where, be it known to you and my readers, they do not learn the Persian or Nagaree characters until they have acquired a competent stock of indispensable vocables in the Roman letters, on solid orthoepigraphical premises. Pray answer me candidly the following queries:—Were the Germans to substitute, universally, the Roman easy symbols for their own complicated forms (which they are at last partially doing), would not that expressive tongue become easier and more extended among the nations of Europe? Do we not always acquire foreign alphabets, even Greek, Hebrew, &c. at first, through the medium of the English *abec* alone? Why then startle at the extension of this first principle, for a time at least, to the Hindoostanee or the other eastern tongues, especially when the experience of half a century has demonstrated that accurate colloquial interpreters start with the surest means of becoming also the most faithful translators, in their progress towards perfection, through the necessary books, which may be perused on the spot, as profit, pleasure, or duty may successively dictate to each individual during his residence in the East? It would be presumption in me to dispute your abilities, either as an interpreter or presiding military judge, unless I could enjoy a little *tête à tête* with you in grammatical Hindoostanee, for my own improvement and conviction in more points than one: I nevertheless would not envy the honour of being the head of a Court, which was composed of three native officers, to try one miserable prisoner, for whose punishment two additional drummers were sent from head-quarters. Four judges, with four executioners, opposed to any single wretch, were enow to frown or lash him out of existence; and in my humble opinion, it would have been mercy, had he been shot dead at once, without the benefit of doctor or divine. This is one of those anecdotes in which, had it ever been my misfortune to figure, as you have done, I would have kept my thumb carefully upon it till doomsday; but they say doctors differ: so do we, and *de gustibus non disputandum*; for our parliamentary majorities continue on your side, and it behoves me to knock under to such omnipotence, so clearly and recently expressed against my illegitimate ideas of humanity. The merited praise which you lavish on the local Governments is quite conspicuous in the appointment of a skillful leech to watch over the life of his criminal countryman; yet, let me ask, was it, under the concomitants you very coolly describe, worth preserving?

Till I perused your long epistle, I was ignorant enough to believe that all our *Sibundee* corps were under the orders of some English functionary or other, whether civil or military, and that he must either be an adequate linguist himself, or have an interpreter to communicate the proceedings of their courts-martial; where I cannot help supposing that the English Commandant presides in person, and shall be thankful for authentic information on this score, from those who can best decide upon it. If the last paragraph of your late communication be perfectly correct, how are we to account for several exchanges of *incompetent* interpreters with adjutants, who have so long been exempt from those trials, as orientalists, to which the interpreters have been, on the contrary, exposed for several years; and when they absolutely failed in the discharge of that duty, could, notwithstanding this failure, accept of an adjutancy, which requires, in my view of the matter, as thorough a knowledge of colloquial Hindoostanee as the interpreter does.

I have trespassed already too far on your patience, and that of the readers of the *Asiatic Journal*, to introduce extracts here from the King's officer's pamphlet; they are, however, so valuable to all parties concerned, that I mean, with your and the editor's permission, to reserve them, with a few remarks, for some subsequent occasion. In the interim, I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

No. 11, Clarges Street,
April 18, 1826.

JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.

P. S.—Intended for, but not published in the *Asiatic Journal*.

As my thoughts on the subjects of your epistle, the education of cadets, and the cultivation of the oriental tongues, have been pretty fully stated in two preceding letters (here condensed in one), addressed to yourself, I shall not intrude farther with them on your indulgence in these sheets; because every one, who may still feel much interested about themes of this nature, will have this opportunity of finding a very circumstantial detailed account of those matters, in this *TUTORIAL PIONEER*, when it issues from the press, whence it is on the eve of publication, for the universal benefit both of British Indians, and of all persons directly or indirectly connected with the dissemination or culture of practical orientalism, in either hemisphere, at this particular period, for the *future judicious management* of an important department of eastern literature, economical policy, and probationary studies. I shall confine the present communication almost entirely to extracts from the King's officer's pertinent lucubrations, that bear upon the points in question between you, him, and me; whence it will be in your power to invalidate his as well as my arguments, facts, &c. whenever you please: for whatever the world may think to the contrary, I can assure you, that no man is more open to conviction than myself; and let me confess my belief in the King's officer being equally so, accompanied with a hope of our ultimately finding you no way inferior to either of us, in the development of useful truths for the common

welfare of the military service in the East, independent of all those unjust, local, or invidious distinctions among its component parts, which, for innumerable reasons, ought no longer to exist.

"Every invidious distinction in the appropriation of rewards and benefits should be removed. Professional honours are the objects of the soldier's loftiest ambition: but, if he be debarred of them by local restrictions, the prime motive to exertion is taken away; and his zeal is cooled, when he finds that neither labour nor talent will procure him those benefits and distinctions to which he has fair pretension, but which he sees exclusively appropriated to one description of his brethren. The prevention of crimes, as far as the frailties of human nature will admit, should be the primary object of every wise Government. Commanding Officers are enjoined to encourage, by every means, all sorts of useful occupations and manly exercises among their men, and with the same care to repress every species of idleness, dissipation, and immorality. The subject matter of the following sheets, aiming more immediately at the improvement of the situation of His Majesty's officers and soldiers, but not the less connected with the best interests of all branches of the military service in India, is earnestly submitted, with sentiments of the highest deference and respect, to all the superior executive powers at home and abroad. The desultory remarks contained in the following pages—a few of the fruits of eighteen years' practical observation and experience in India—were thrown together for publication in the early part of last year, but were subsequently laid aside, owing to the ill health of the writer, coupled with other circumstances, which it is now unnecessary to explain. It may also be added that, besides further encouragement from friends, by whom the manuscript was in the interim perused, the writer has had the pleasure of witnessing two cheering acknowledgments of the justness and sound policy of his suggestions, in the partial anticipation of one great feature of his proposed system of improvement by the Government of Bombay, and the adoption of an approximation towards another by the Government of Bengal, of which due notice will be taken in the proper place. It remains to be stated, that the writer is perfectly sensible that many subjects connected with the improvement of the European part of the army in India, have been left altogether untouched, though not overlooked by him, he being well aware of many; but he deemed it best to confine his remarks within the narrowest limits possible, by noticing only a few of the most prominent desiderata and defects; exhibiting so far, he trusts, a faithful picture of

"All that he saw, and part of which he was."

"When we consider how many strenuous efforts have of late years been made by the East India Authorities at home, as well as by the local Governments abroad, to improve the organization of their own army in almost every department, and with what unremitting solicitude the interests of the officers of that service have been consulted and advanced; it may naturally excite some surprise to find that so little of a corresponding feeling has been extended by the East India Company towards the portion of His Majesty's forces employed in their territories, that the attainment of any great progressive improvement in the state of the European-soldier has seldom been a subject of deliberation; and that the possibility of the officers of His Majesty's service, possessing claims to a more liberal share of consideration, than is at present extended towards them in India, has been equally overlooked. With regard to the neglect of the claims of the King's officers, and the marked silence observed respecting them, one is less at a loss for motives for such a line of conduct, when we consider the natural jealousy existing between the two services, and it is recollected how much delicacy has generally been attached to the agitation of any discussion that might be likely to call in question privileges long regarded as the exclusive property of the Company's branch of the India Military Service. While I was yet contemplating the matter in all its bearings, aided by the recollection of the many serious disadvantages to which I had myself seen King's officers exposed during eighteen years' service in the East, and was only beginning to regard the arguments against a fair and candid discussion of the merits of the question as untenable, all my scruples on account of the imagined delicacy of such a proceeding were speedily set at rest, by my attention being called to several unhesitating endeavours, made through the medium of the Press, to induce the East India Authorities, not only to circumscribe still more the few petty advantages or indulgences left within the reach of the King's officers in India, but, if possible, to do away altogether the very few instances of Staff appointments permitted to be held by them. I trust, at any rate, that the liberal men of both services will do me the justice to believe, that in thus stepping forward, I have been actuated by no unworthy personal feelings or interest, but by motives having for their sole aim the good of our common service, and country; and that having done so, it is my anxious wish to be guided in every statement or opinion which I have occasion to advance, by a spirit of undeviating fairness and impartiality to both parties. That the duties of a Staff officer in India require in general a considerable knowledge of the language, manners, and customs of the natives of the country, and a due acquaintance with the regulations of the Indian army, I freely admit; but I cannot perceive any very insurmountable obstacle to the attainment of all these qualifications by most King's officers, after their arrival in India, even although some of the seniors of a regiment may have passed the earlier and greater part of their lives in the European service, and may, perhaps, at their period of life, be not altogether very apt in the study of new languages: neither can I see any thing so very abstruse in the regulations of the Honourable Company's army, as to preclude their being thoroughly understood and followed, even by those whose intellectual energies may have from their youth been directed to the study of the regulations of their own service. But allowing even these difficulties to be insurmountable by the old officers near the head of the list in a King's regiment, has the respectable advocate for the Indian army altogether forgot, that on a regiment's first arrival in India, a still larger portion consists either of men, who with the advantage of having studied their profession under some of the great masters of the art of war in Europe, have yet all the energies of mind and body in full vigour; or of those who are yet only in the outset of their military career, and in the flower of youth; but both of whom are now, in all probability, destined to witness Indian service alone, and even to grow grey in an Indian clime; and who therefore possess equally long, and scarcely less ample opportunities, than the Company's officers, for qualifying themselves for a successful discharge of any Staff duties, were due encouragement given them to look forward to such situations? This obvious truth, however, does not appear to have struck the advocate for the exclusion of King's officers. Out of 1363 officers of all ranks then present with the Company's army, no less than 635, or considerably more than one-third, were employed on the General and Regimental Staff; while in the King's service, the number of officers present with the seven regiments on that establishment was 227, and the number holding General and Regimental Staff appointments, including five officers either belonging to corps not in India, or on half pay, was 19, or nearly 1/10th of the whole: a proportion not much in favour of my opponent's arguments. The King's officer, far from in general going out to India from choice, does so in simple obedience of orders; and in so doing, is unfortunately not often unconscious that it will be detrimental to his prospects in the service; at the same time that he becomes sensible, that *however long* he may serve in India, or however much he may *suffer* from its ungenial climate, no counterbalancing benefit will ever be derived from it. The great number of exchanges which take place in a regiment on the eve of its departure for India, is a sufficient proof of the disinclination with which officers proceed thither; and these would be still more numerous, but for the appalling alternative presented to an old Captain, or an old Subaltern, of either remaining in his corps, and taking his chance, or of exchanging into another, and recommending as the *junior* of his rank. The King's officer is frequently destined to remain as long in the country as the prescribed term of service of the Company's officer, and is subjected to the effects of the same hostile and debilitating climate, and to share in the same services and dangers; nay, when any thing particularly arduous is to be accomplished, has that duty especially allotted to his corps;—yet is he not only almost entirely excluded from a participation in the honourable rewards of merit open to the other branch of the service; but he is subjected to disadvantages with regard to allowances, which, excepting in the Artillery and European regiments, are to the Company's officer entirely unknown;—and to complete the contrast, he is perhaps in the end *suddenly* ordered off to England with his corps, with as little reference to his choice or his advantage as when he first quitted it; and that, too, frequently when long residence, or endearing ties and connexions, have not only reconciled him to the climate and country of India, but in all probability, rendered both more congenial to his altered constitution and acquired habits, than his long-left native land. The King's officer, after, in all likelihood, a most reluctant embarkation for India, arrives in the land of his exile, perhaps yet in the flower of youth, perhaps of riper years, only to find himself a stranger in a strange land; for the first thing which he is made aware of, after his arrival, if stationed in Fort William, is, that though his wants be as many, his means are nearly one-third less than those of his brother Ensign in the Company's service, who was the companion of his voyage to this land of promise! And why? Because *he* is entitled to the comfort of imprisonment in a noisy barrack-room in garrison, instead of being able to choose a comfortable dwelling at a moderate rent, at one of the inland stations. He perhaps resolves to amuse the heavy vacant hours with some useful study, and naturally turns to that of the language of the country in which he is serving; but he soon finds even the expence of a *Moonshee*, or private teacher, beyond his finances, and his ardour in the outset of so commendable a determination, is ere long damped for ever, by learning that, however much a King's officer may labour to acquire a critical knowledge of the languages of India, it will never forward his views in the service in any respect; and subsequent experience but too much confirms the truth of this disheartening information. Need it then be matter of wonder, if a *King's Officer*, feeling himself as it were a neglected stationary object in the midst of the busy bustling scene of honourable competition round him, should in general feel little stimulus to exertion beyond the current duties of his own insulated corps, and be therefore found to acquire but a very limited knowledge of the language, or any other qualifications necessary for Indian service; and that even the most fatal errors and injuries to that service should sometimes be the consequence? But, notwithstanding all these discouraging circumstances, I can, from my own positive knowledge, assert, without fear of contradiction, that the King's officers, generally speaking, are far from being so little versed in the language, manners, and customs of the natives of India, or the Regulations of the Indian service, as might be expected, or as many would wish to be believed. And I may hereafter take occasion to revert to this assertion, when I come to consider how far a little more liberal encouragement would not only dissipate at once the cloud of seeming ignorance and incapacity by which this branch of the Indian army appears so mysteriously enveloped, but serve, at the same time, to promote the best interests of the Government under which it serves; and that, too, without encroaching, in any unreasonable degree, upon the privileges and advantages which *ought* to be enjoyed by their brother officers of the Company's army. Would it not be cruelly unjust if an officer of His Majesty's service, who had only served one or two years in India, was entitled, by the strength of his family connexions, to obtain the richest of these (Staff) appointments, to the prejudice of meritorious officers of the Indian army, who had spent the best portion of their lives in that country? In truth (he observes elsewhere) the service of His Majesty's officers in India is *too short* to entitle them to claim these advantages. With respect to the first of these observations, I need only tender my hearty acquiescence in the opinion, that a greater act of injustice to either branch of the service could not well take place than that dreaded; but I must

add, that I neither see any necessity for supposing the very worst that could happen, nor am I aware of any insurmountable obstacle to the framing of such a code of wholesome rules regarding the requisite qualifications for Indian service, as would very materially check, if not altogether preclude the possibility of the occurrence of such an evil. With regard to the supposed ephemeral period of service to which His Majesty's officers are liable in India, let the following general, but obviously imperfect, tabular list of the services of regiments that have from time to time been ordered to India, speak for them. The most cursory glance at the Table, with all its imperfections, will, I think, demonstrate pretty clearly, that the services of the King's regiments in India, averaging about 20 years, is not quite so ephemeral as the writer so often quoted would lead his readers to believe; and that, during the period of such sojournment, at least one half of their officers *would* have been induced to qualify themselves for the discharge of any common Staff duties in the Indian army, will, I conceive, be as readily admitted; particularly when it is recollected, that no inconsiderable proportion of the regiments enumerated were raised expressly for service in India! This is not altogether a barren honour in India; many a Sipahce Captain being to be found in the command of a battalion, or a post, and thereby subjected to the severe hardship of receiving an extra sum of about four hundred and forty rupees *per annum*, in the form of extra batta, guide, and stationary allowances! Nay, even Lieutenants have been placed in similar disagreeable commands, and subjected to nearly the same great inconvenience. Let the Indian officer declare whether this is often, I might almost say ever, the case in a King's regiment; and then state on which side lie the *substantial* advantages, or in what other instances the King's officer is so "infinitely better paid than his friend in the Company's service." In entering upon what may by many be considered a delicate, if not a dangerous enterprise, I could wish to impress upon the minds of all my readers, but particularly of those who may belong to the Company's service, that in so doing, I am altogether unconscious of any illiberal or sinister motives, having spent too long and happy a portion of my life in an intimate association with the members of that service, and had too many opportunities of appreciating their well-earned high character, whether as a great military body, or a liberal and enlightened society, and still feeling my heart's warmest emotions too closely linked with many *talented* and amiable individuals among them, to permit me to harbour for an instant the unworthy thought of undervaluing the merits of their service, for the sordid purpose of advancing the views of my own. On the contrary, as I already have been, so would I again be the willing advocate of the Indian army, were I sensible of any unfair infringement of their rights or privileges, or of any undue preponderance of influence on the part of my own service. But, far from feeling this to be the case in the present instance, I trust every impartial and liberal-minded man will admit that His Majesty's service in India, contrasted with that of the East India Company, has long been in a discouraging state of depression, and further acknowledge that the exemplary forbearance observed by His Majesty's officers, under such circumstances, deserved a far different return, than that writers should gratuitously step forward from among the Company's army, not only to blazon forth this degrading state, but to endeavour to add, if possible, to the rigour of the prescriptive system in force against the King's officer. As such, notwithstanding, has been the case, need it be matter of wonder that some individual of that body should at last be goaded on to appear in their defence? Surely not. Fortunately, however, for the cause of which I am the humble advocate, the very weapons which I employ have, in general, been placed ready to my hand, by the very writers alluded to; and among these is the assumption that an unfitness for the discharge of the Staff duties of the Indian army, of which the King's troops form so leading an arm, is *at all* thought to exist among the officers of His Majesty's service. That this unfitness *does* in some degree exist, I also am ready to admit—but to what other cause is it to be ascribed, but to the marked discouragement shewn, on the part of the Indian Government, towards this branch of the army, engendering a corresponding feeling of apathy and indifference on their part, which must naturally tend to the neglect of the very qualifications in which they are described to be deficient, and which, it would appear, according to some writers, has more than once led to consequences highly injurious to the interests of the State. If such be the pernicious effects produced by *any* particular line of policy, although even in a partial degree, it surely must be wise to endeavour to counteract them, by either lessening or removing altogether the baleful cause; and if so, no means can be more effectual than by the Indian Government, in the first instance, holding out some strong inducement to the King's officer, at the commencement of his Indian career, to qualify himself, at all hazards, for every emergency of the service in which he is to pass so many years of his life; and by afterwards affording the older officer some encouraging grounds for reflecting that, whatever pains or expence he may have incurred in acquiring a knowledge of the language and disposition of our Eastern subjects, or otherwise improving his individual talents, so as to be useful to the Government, may eventually be repaid to him with interest and honour. It is, however, with the younger branches of the service in particular, that this salutary spur to action is so especially necessary. Let the proper bias be given to their minds and talents in the outset, and there will be little fear of a corresponding beneficial result during the progress of their career. The first great step, then, towards encouraging the young King's officer, and at the same time giving additional efficiency to all European regiments on service in India, would be the appointment of a "*Regimental Interpreter or Linguist*" to each Corps. Such a proposal may perhaps at first startle, if not excite a smile in some; but I am persuaded that a moment's reflection will convince every reasonable man, that such an appointment is not only desirable, but far more necessary in an European corps in India than in any other. For my own part, indeed, so thoroughly impressed have I been with the great direct advantages to be derived from such an office, that ever since the institution of Interpreters to Native battalions by Lord Hastings in 1814, until that nobleman's departure, I had been induced to consider its adoption as a measure only postponed, not overlooked by the enlightened mind which planned that great improvement. Since this was written, the author has had the pleasure of witnessing a happy confirmation of the soundness of his opinions regarding the adoption of this useful measure, in the circumstance of the appointment of Interpreters to European Corps having been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay, though not to the extent here contemplated.—See the Asiatic Journal for February 1826. If it be asked how an interpreter of the Hindoostanee language can be considered *more* necessary in an European than in a Native Corps, I answer, because in a Sipahce battalion it may naturally be inferred, that every officer would, if not from previous education, from constant intercourse with natives only, coupled with a conscientious endeavour to discharge his duty, so speedily acquire a thorough knowledge of the language of his men, as would render the appointment of special battalion interpreters altogether unnecessary. Not so, of course, in corps exclusively European; and hence the greater necessity for having some properly qualified and *responsible* person always at hand, to undertake that duty on the many occasions in which the aid of an interpreter is required. I lay an additional stress upon the word *responsible*; because there is a very wide distinction between a person qualified for, and willing to undertake, the gratuitous discharge of a duty, and one especially *responsible* for the proper execution of that duty. As far as the former requisites go, it affords me some satisfaction to recollect, that in all the King's regiments of any standing in the country, with which I had any intercourse, several officers were always to be found who were both willing and able (in spite of all discouragements) to undertake the office of interpreter when required; and I have known some of these acquit themselves in a way that would have done no discredit to the interpreter of a Native battalion, and who were even occasionally found very useful members of General Courts Martial, at which regular interpreters were to little purpose in official attendance. By those who are aware of the glaring abuse of patronage which sometimes takes place, or at least used to take place, in the appointment of battalion interpreters in Bengal, this will readily be understood; but for the sake of those who are ignorant of this lamentable fact, it may be mentioned, that I have more than once been present on occasions, when interpreters, of several years standing, on being put to the proof, were found as utterly unfit for the duty, as if they had not been six months in the country. The author of the "*Considerations on the State of British India*," in quoting a pamphlet by that intelligent officer, Lieutenant McNAUGHTEN, on the state of the Bengal army, remarks, that "that officer has publicly stated, that not a tenth part of the interpreters are properly qualified for their situations; but that he conceives that this is certainly an exaggeration, though it may be doubted if more than one third are." Perhaps the medium between the two extremes, or about one in six, will come near the reality; and even that is a melancholy deficiency, in an office of such consequences. It is but justice to add, that I have also witnessed instances conspicuously the reverse. Nor must I omit to state, that until the institution of regular battalion interpreters, I have also occasionally known even King's officers employed as interpreters at General Courts Martial, and Courts of Enquiry, and receive the liberal *per diem* allowance then granted for such duty. Nay, I have heard of one or two King's Officers, who had the temerity to sit as Judge Advocates at Native General Courts Martial, and, who in spite of all obstacles, were considered by those concerned, to have got through the duty pretty respectably. The instances, however, in which this departure from the general custom was permitted, were

"Like angels' visits, few and far between."

"The instances in which the services of a linguist are peculiarly requisite in an European regiment, may be shewn under three heads; namely—common duties, whether in cantonments, or in the field; those to which he is more liable during the route of a regiment from one station to another; and those connected with particular detached services. The duties belonging to the first class, will, I doubt not, be admitted to be sufficiently multifarious, viz. to interpret at all Courts Martial and Courts of Enquiry at which Native witnesses appear, or in which the Natives are concerned, as in cases of desertion, theft, personal outrages, &c.; to translate all papers in the Native language; to interpret verbal complaints, or other communications made to the commanding officer; at present the commanding officer not being entitled to call in the assistance of any particular officer, is, in general, obliged to content himself with the aid of one of his *servants*, who may have picked up a little broken English. The evil consequences may be easily guessed: bribery and intrigue, obstructing or perverting the course of justice in every way which the cunning and avarice of those generally unprincipled creatures can devise. The Cotwal, or Native Superintendent of the bazar, is also sometimes made use of as interpreter, but is equally objectionable, if not more so, and to assist bazar committees in cases referred to them from natives. The circumstance of the regimental bazar remaining under "the sole controul of a commanding officer," as directed by the Regulations, leaving room for suspicion of a *swart* being privately derived from it, some commanding officers, spurning such an idea, have been known to vest the entire management of their bazar in a special committee of officers, who inspected the public establishment, enquired into, and regulated the bazar nerrick, or price current, examined the weights and measures, heard complaints, &c. and afterwards made their report on the whole. Among the extra duties of linguist during the march of a regiment, are, ascertaining the proper route, and seeing that fit guides are provided, who should of course be under his orders, and interpreting between the commanding officer and the Zemindars, or others, at visits of ceremony, or in matters connected with the supply of the camp

bazar, or complaints of trespasses on private property by soldiers, or camp followers, &c. The linguist also appears to be the proper person (if duly qualified) to keep a route book, when such a record is ordered. When a corps marches through any seldom frequented, or new country, the commanding officer is allowed to appoint an officer to keep a route book, with the aid of a perambulator and compass, or by time and compass, if the former cannot be obtained, for which he receives 100 rupees *per mensem* while so employed. With regard to the duties incident to actual service, it will be sufficient to observe, in addition to the routine already detailed, that should the commanding officer of the regiment be sent in command of any detached body of troops, and no particular officer be appointed to the charge of the *Intelligence Department*, that important and too often neglected confidential office would naturally fall to the regimental interpreter; and, to do proper justice to that part of his duty alone, he should not only possess a thorough knowledge of the language of India through a varied chain of dialects, but a considerable knowledge of human nature in general, added to an intimate acquaintance with the manners and customs, character and disposition, of the natives of India in particular, combined with a familiar acquaintance with the geography and statistics of the quarter which may happen to be the scene of warfare. Such is the important range which may be assigned to the duties of the linguist of a European regiment; and such, it may be said, ought to be those of the interpreters of Native battalions. But in the latter corps, the interpreter's services cannot be either so often, or so imperatively necessary, as in an insulated European regiment, constantly receiving new men, and frequently commanded by officers who, from arriving in the country at an advanced period of life, can seldom be expected to acquire, for some years at least, a sufficient knowledge of the language, to be able to dispense with an interpreter. In a Sipahsee battalion, on the contrary, the commanding officer, far from requiring the aid of such an officer, ought, from long constant habit and practice alone, setting aside either previous education, or conscientious principle, to be above all others so thoroughly versed in the language of the Native soldier, as to render the appointment of a special interpreter a measure altogether unnecessary. Nor should the important and useful office of interpreter be confined, in European corps, to the commissioned officers alone. On the contrary, it would be much to the interest of Government to extend its benefits, by creating a subordinate branch of that duty, to be filled from the ranks: and this could not, perhaps, be more readily accomplished, than by appointing at least three sub-interpreters, with the rank of serjeant, to each European corps, to be under the general controul and direction of the regimental interpreter, and to be, in cantonments, assigned an orderly tour with the commanding officer; but in the field, one to be at the disposal of the adjutant, one to be allotted to the department of the quarter-master, and the third to remain attached to the commanding officer, to aid the regimental interpreter. The benefits which would accrue from such a measure may not, perhaps, be at first apparent; but I am persuaded all doubts on that head will vanish, when it is recollected how many serjeant majors, and quarter-master serjeants, have been furnished to the Company's service by His Majesty's regiments in India; and how often a total ignorance of the native language has been found to disqualify these persons for the proper discharge of the duties of instructors of the drill of a Sipahsee squad, however well-qualified and deserving they might be in every other respect. Besides which, the introduction of such an office would not only tend to create among the well-behaved soldiers an active emulation in acquiring the native language, and otherwise qualifying themselves for these regimental appointments; but they would afford to the deserving a certain medium of attracting further notice, and ultimately arriving at various desirable subordinate situations in the departments of the ordnance, commissariat, barracks, garrison, staff, &c. &c. I may here, also, take the liberty of observing that the interpretership ought to be kept entirely distinct from the quarter-master-ship, which, in an European regiment, has at all times duties sufficiently multifarious and important belonging to it; and I would, at the same time, endeavour to shut the door against the practice of appointing commissioned officers to act as quarter-masters, at present too frequently the case in India, and thus reserve the attainment of this respectable situation as a stimulus to the unremitting exertion of rival talent and good conduct among the non-commissioned of a regiment. To this I am aware there are some objections, particularly when the vacancy happens to be only of a temporary nature; but I consider them of far less consequence than the lasting general injury thereby done to the service. To ensure the office of regimental linguist being filled by deserving and talented individuals alone, I would propose that the candidates should, in the first instance, be recommended by commanding officers, who must ever be the best judges of the capacities of their officers; and that they should then be subjected to a rigorous examination by a committee of competent judges, composed either of Professors of the College of Fort William, or of officers of rank, who are known to be well versed in the language, or who have at a former period filled the office of interpreter. When found properly qualified, let the final approval and nomination rest with the Commander-in-Chief; and in event of there being more than one duly qualified candidate in the same corps, let it be at the option of the Commander-in-Chief, to appoint one of them to the temporary charge of any considerable detachment, to the first new corps which afterwards arrives in the country, or to any regiment in which so little proper spirit shall be found, as to be unable to furnish a well-qualified successor on a vacancy occurring. With regard to the sub-interpreters, the recommendation might come, in the first instance, from the regimental linguist, after due examination and certification of their qualifications for the duty; and the nomination should then rest with the commanding officer; but the sub-interpreters should not afterwards be liable to removal, except on conviction of misconduct by a *Court Martial*. The officer holding the appointment of regimental linguist, should of course be a subaltern; and he should have to vacate the situation on promotion to the regimental rank of Captain; but of such consequence do I consider it to encourage men of abilities to qualify themselves for this appointment, that I would allow an officer's views to extend somewhat beyond the range of regimental duties, by instituting a higher interpreter's office, to be denominated *Interpreter-in-Chief*, or *Interpreter General*, to be held by at least two officers of the rank of Captain, selected from among those who had filled the regimental office, or who had been proved qualified for it; and these officers I would propose to be at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and the General Officer at the head of the advanced portion of the army, termed the Army in the Field. I should be extremely sorry to witness the revival of such useless Staff officers as the *extra* Brigade Majors, formerly attached to the King's Major Generals on the Staff, so very properly abolished about ten or twelve years ago; and I should be no less averse to such injudicious, unjust, and even unnatural appointments, as the nomination of King's officers to the command of native light infantry battalions, such as took place in Bengal in 1808, to the utter surprise and disgust of the whole army. But it is not for the office of regimental linguist alone that I would consider a knowledge of the language of the country an indispensable qualification. On the contrary, I would make this, more or less, an inseparable recommendation to every branch of the Staff, which I have proposed to throw open to His Majesty's officers; but particularly in such departments as those of the Quarter-Master General, the Surveyor General, and the Judge Advocate General, in none of which can an officer discharge his duty properly, without being conversant with the current language of the country. If such a regulation be necessary with regard to the King's officers, it may be inferred, that the adoption of the same rule must be equally advisable in the Company's army. It would, perhaps, have been stepping too far out of my way to have included the medical department within the regular sphere of my remarks; but I cannot refrain from remarking here, that to none is a knowledge of the current language more essentially necessary than to the medical officers of the Indian army; and that, therefore, all Assistant Surgeons should have to pass through a regular course of study, at the College of Fort William, for at least twelve months after their arrival, and be subjected to an examination by the College Council, previous to being appointed to regiments by the Governor General in Council. How far it has hitherto been followed, I leave others to declare; but of this I am aware, that until lately, even in the appointment of the interpreters of the Native corps, the abuse of patronage was often such as to excite no little wonder and disgust; many of these *linguists*, when exposed in situations where their real qualifications could be estimated, betraying not only a gross ignorance of the Hindoostanee language, but a deplorable want of the general intellectual acumen requisite for the proper discharge of such a duty. And it is to be hoped, that ere long the Native battalion adjutancies will become equally effective, by the candidate being, in the first instance, recommended by commanding officers respectively, as the most likely persons to be aware of the abilities of their officers, and naturally interested in, and responsible for, the propriety of their selection, and being subsequently approved of by competent judges, before final appointment by the Commander-in-Chief, instead of the matter being so often left to the blind guidance of the strongest interest at head-quarters, to the frequent great neglect of unpatronized merit, and still greater detriment to the Indian service. It has indeed been asserted by some, that "in the Company's service no man has, in the general course of things, any right to complain of abuse of patronage, no prospect being held out to the cadet that merit will be rewarded; and he being well aware that the generality of appointments are to be obtained by interest alone." But I am of a different opinion: and although, in the course of my Indian service, I have witnessed many instances of the *seeming* truth of this position, I am happy to be able to add, that I consider them, after all, as exceptions to a better general rule; and that, notwithstanding the abuses complained of, I believe there is no service in the world in which intrinsic individual talent is more likely to enter the lists successfully against the mere child of interest, than that of the Honourable East India Company. That it may long continue so, is also my warm wish; for however much I may be attached to my own service, I am so little insensible to the just merits, and proper claims and interests of another, that, even as a King's officer, I would not be backward in deprecating any attempt to grasp at more than a fair participation in the Staff of the Indian army. But in the present instance, I trust I advocate a more liberal cause; it being impossible to forget, that His Majesty's regiments actually form the leading arm of the Indian army, and that many are the long years which their officers generally remain in that distant service. Such an arrangement, therefore, as I have proposed, far from deserving to be looked upon as a boon to be conceded, ought, impartially considered, to be regarded rather as a fair and just right, such as would naturally fall to their lot on service in any quarter of the world. But these are not all the drawbacks attending a corps being stationed within a certain distance of the Presidency. The distinction between *Sicca* and *Sonaut* rupees has already been mentioned, and is, I believe, too generally known to require further explanation here; but it is, perhaps, not equally well known out of India, that by some peculiar arrangement, *ad initio*, the civil service has ever been paid in the former, and the army in the latter coin. Let us begin, for instance, with the policy of adopting some less objectionable system in the payment of the army than the present defective one. Much more might be urged in favour of such a step; but enough having already been stated to prove that it is not unworthy of the attention of a liberal Government, I shall rest content with following up what has been advanced, by proposing the abolition of the unnecessary and invidious distinction so long existing in the mode of paying the civil and military branches of the same service, by the simple process of calling in the *Sonaut* rupee altogether, and issuing the allowances of both civil and military in coin of the same value, viz. the *Sicca* rupee. It may not, therefore, be too much to hope, that some expedient will ere long be devised for abolishing altogether the

complex and inconvenient nomenclature of Siccas, Sonauts, Arcots, Current, and other denominations of rupees, in use in Bengal alone, and thereby at once doing away the evil complained of, and establishing a greater general simplification of accounts. Indeed, one might reasonably be inclined to expect, that one of the first benefits likely to result from the introduction of the very extensive mint establishment lately sent out to India, would be the adoption of one standard rupee, and the consequent equalization of the value of the circulating coin, throughout the whole of the Indo-British territories. The officers of the Indian army have devoted themselves to this branch of the national service from their youth, and endeavoured to qualify themselves for a successful exercise of its duties, by obtaining a thorough knowledge of the native character, and of that language which forms the key to it. Until the officers of His Majesty's army have passed through a similar course of study and experience, their claims to these appointments must be considered as prodigiously inferior, however distinguished for their services in the field. They are only excluded from the Staff appointments connected with the general administration of the army; the civil occupations combined with it, such as paymasterships, barrack-masterships, the commissariat department, and the command of native corps, for all which important trusts, their ignorance of the language, and regulations of the service, in a measure disqualify them. Shortly before the dreadful affair at Vellore, in 1806, a Sepoy came to COLONEL FANCOURT, commanding the fort, and was in the act of acquainting him with what was about to take place, when the Colonel, who was a King's officer, and did not understand the language, referred him to a native officer who was at hand, and who understood a little English. This man (who was in the plot) assured the Colonel that the Sepoy was mad, and was talking nonsense; and he was consequently driven away. What followed clearly shews, that had COLONEL FANCOURT understood the language, it is more than probable the dreadful massacre of so many valuable officers, and the loss of so much blood as was spilt on the occasion, might have been prevented. Even another rather ludicrous instance may be quoted, although not perhaps exactly relating to an officer of a King's regiment, but still of one unacquainted with the language of the men he commanded. An officer was informed by a native that the bazar of the camp was on fire; but not understanding what the man said to him, he very coolly replied, "buhot acha," (very well), and consequently did not take the measures he otherwise might have done. It is lamentable how little attention is paid to the Court's orders, and even to the repeated orders of the local Government on this head; they have been totally disregarded or evaded. It will scarcely be credited by non-military readers, that young men, adventurers, neither in the King's nor Company's service, unacquainted with the country, and ignorant of the language, have greater pay the first year than a Company's subaltern of fifteen years standing. Some of these lucky fellows have far greater pay (without experience or military knowledge) than the oldest Captain in the Company's army; and officers commanding battalions at native Courts, under the orders of the British Resident in the service of the native Princes, have positively greater allowances than the oldest Lieutenant-Colonel in the Company's service; and this they attain, in many cases, after a sojourn of three or four years. This is truly disheartening; it is more—it is a deep and lasting injury to the Company's officers, dangerous to the interests of the State, and a positive obstacle to the Company's military operations, as well as a direct infringement of the Company's most positive orders. Many of these persons are half-pay officers of the King's service, who evade the order by selling out; in other instances they succeed through interest. Had these persons any particular claims, or were they possessed of superior talents, the cases would be less obnoxious. The remaining portion of such officers consist of mere adventurers, coming no one knows whence, only they possess interest. Whilst a Company's officer is wearing away his best days, zealously doing his duty, and possessing superior talents and education, in steps a stranger, an alien to the service in every respect, and obtains four times the amount of his pay. King's officers frequently spend the greatest portion of their lives in India; and in all probability, increasing their advantages would not shorten their stay. But what a fatal blow it is to the improvement of an officer in his profession, never to be permitted to fill those offices which, before he can command an army, he ought to be acquainted with! The Company's service is, in my opinion, the best in the world; from self-interest I may sincerely hope it will long remain so; but even self-interest shall be no obstacle to the exertion of my humble talents, where I think them likely to benefit my countrymen in distress. In times like these, where so many King's officers on half-pay, and with large families, have scarcely the means of living, in lieu of more cadets to fill up vacancies in the Company's corps, I would suggest, with deference, that a regulation might be adopted in favour of the requisite number of half-pay officers from His Majesty's service. The interests of the two services would thus become more united, and all, or at least one material cause of that jealousy which occasionally breaks forth, would be eradicated. *Divide et impera*, was the favourite motto of a gallant King's officer, in which I fully agree; and in equal justice to the Company's, see no reason why each establishment should invariably have a King's, and never a Company's officer, appointed a Commander-in-Chief."

After the P. S. in page 15, read—*Intended as a third Letter for a Madras Officer, which could not well be published in the Asiatic Journal—Str 1 As my thoughts, &c. of which the subjoined is the terminating portion.*

The whole of the foregoing quotations have been selected nearly in succession from the King's Officer's Remarks, including the Appendix, on the Indian army, lately published, and now on sale by the Messrs. UNDERWOODS, Fleet Street. As there still, however, remain a great many more observations and tabular views, of no small moment to our European and native army in the Asiatic Peninsula, I may confidently recommend this valuable pamphlet to the timely consideration, not only of the higher powers connected with so complicated a machine, but of every man who feels for the real honour, comfort, safety, and reciprocal harmony of its ingredients for their own particular good, all clearly subservient to the permanent salvation of that vast region in the hands of the British nation; naturally the most able, if not always politically the most willing to do subjugated millions ample justice. My love of veracity is so ardent, that whenever the *animus scribendi, docendi, vel loquendi* shall again inspire you, my *cacoethes respondendi* cannot easily be allayed by the length, whatever may ensue from the strength, of your arguments on the opposite side of any question; because while I shall ever respect your talents as a brother essayist, I must uniformly worship truth as my mother; and with this declaration believe me to be, SIR, your very obedient Servant,

JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.

Whatever the faults or oversights may be, which are attributed to LORD AMHERST's government in its belligerent or political capacities, it would be unjust to accuse his Lordship of any thing like an illiberal spirit on the dissemination of useful knowledge, which seems to meet with more substantial encouragement, under his auspices, in every direction, than the best of preceding Governors General have hitherto condescended to bestow on the extensive education and intellectual improvement of our native Asiatic subjects, in every region of Hindoostan. This noble species of charity is one of those panoplies well calculated to cover a multitude of sins, especially when they may probably be traced to a higher, more irresponsible source, whence orders may have emanated to secure, by *hook or crook*, certain commanding positions along the eastern coasts, towards the Chinese shores, in good time, to prevent some of the Holy Alliance Potentates from pitching their tents in that direction, for our future annoyance, or to keep a still more formidable rival in the American Republic at the most respectable distance possible, from our Asiatic transactions, either by sea or land. If success should eventually crown this provident, though not very honest policy, the intermediate steps will speedily be forgotten; and LORD AMHERST, though the mere instrument of more profound statesmen, may yet rank as an aggrandizer of the British Indian territories, no way inferior to the whole of his illustrious precursors on the long beaten road to public conquests, with private fortune, fame, and military glory in their dazzling train. On the contrary, should the existing contest terminate in disaster, defeat, and bankruptcy, the ostensible actor on the sanguinary lugubrious scene will fall, like Lucifer, never to rise again, not even to tell when, why, by whom, or how he fell into the error of such warlike ways. My voice is still for peace and all pacific themes; it is, therefore, with real delight I now introduce some passages from an admirable oration of LORD AMHERST, at a recent periodical examination of the Oriental Students, at the Civil College in Calcutta, lest the true situation of matters at that excellent establishment may not be so well known in this country, as they certainly deserve to be, particularly by those callow broods of young men, on the eve of a flight to the East, altogether unfledged, even as rudimental colloquists, in any one of the many native dialects spoken in various subdivisions of the Peninsula. The interspersal of some notes upon the extracts by myself, will render them more intelligible and advantageous to the readers of this collection, whom it can neither be my interest as a scholar, nor my duty as an honest man, wilfully to mislead on this extraordinary occasion; because detection and exposure must almost immediately follow my thus throwing down a gauntlet, which numbers will take up with avidity, if they feel adequate prowess for such a linguistic tournament with one, whose back may be, in many people's opinion, at the wall, but he will always, in spite of them, boldly face his foes.—

"An alteration in the Studies of the College has been introduced within the last year, by the enactment of a new statute, requiring of every Student, as a qualification for the public service, a knowledge either of the Hindoe or of the Bengalee language, in addition to the Persian. (1)

"Experience had shewn that the Students generally attended to Hindoostanee Lectures in preference to Bengalee, because the simultaneous acquisition of the former, and of Persian, was much less difficult than of Bengalee and Persian. (2)

(1) I presume by *Hindoe* here, the word *Hindooee* was intended, with the view of denoting every dialect more immediately connected with the Hindoos, because *Hindee* and *Hindooostanee*, when applied as terms to language, are identical, and embrace the Moosulman inhabitants' vernacular speech as a commune *duum*, differing so far from *Hindooee*, that this last belongs exclusively to one nation only, with little or no Persi-Arabic words in its composition. Nothing can be more just than the new regulation, which has always been an important object with myself, and was strongly inculcated in my Polyglot Fables, published in 1803, but unfortunately at this time quite out of print.

(2) The great reasons were, are, and ever will be, till counteracted by cogent enactments, that the Hindoostanee, well understood, will carry a man any where and every where in the Peninsula, often even through the eastern islands, such as Ceylon, &c. as a *lingua franca*, however much it may be topically corrupted. An adept in Hindoostanee can acquire the Bengalee, and all the provincial modes of speech in British India successively, as they shall be required, by a few months' application only to each in its turn, for the purpose of colloquial intercourse, which once attained, book learning will follow very speedily in its train. On the contrary, should bad health drive a Bengalee scholar from his locality, all his labour with it is lost the moment his back is turned on that comparatively damp, low, unhealthy region, on a journey up the country, to pitch his tent there perhaps for good; candour, nevertheless, obliges me

"The study of Bengalee and of the Hindee dialects was in consequence greatly neglected, and the exhortations delivered from this Chair at successive Anniversaries, having failed to induce a more general cultivation of them, the acquisition either of Hindee or of Bengalee, in addition to Persian, has been made by the statute before referred to, an indispensable part of the course of study now observed in the College. In the general term, Hindee, are included those vernacular dialects which, with some local variations and modifications, are used by the bulk of the Hindoo population throughout the provinces of Behar and Benares, and in the ceded and conquered provinces.

"Every information which I have received from those best qualified to speak on the subject, prompts me to urge in the strongest manner an attention to these, which I may properly call the languages of the Country. (3)

"In former times, when English Gentlemen, comparatively few in number, were required to communicate chiefly with Natives of rank or influence, by whom the details of the civil administration were conducted, a knowledge of Persian, the language of official documents, and of Hindoostanee, the medium of verbal communication among the higher orders, might enable the possessor adequately to discharge the functions that ordinarily belonged to the Civil Servants of the Company.

"But that state of things has long since ceased to exist. You are now constantly called upon to administer justice to the humblest, to ascertain the rights and interests and institutions of the rudest classes. These, indeed, are they who, being most exposed to oppression, will chiefly demand your care. Their happiness will be the proudest glory of your Country; the surest foundation of empire in India. We profess to fence the cottage of the peasant, by a barrier no less firm than that which guards the possessions of the highest and most opulent classes. And could the lowliness of the individuals reconcile the mind to a neglect of their humble, yet much-prized rights; could you overlook the obligation recognised by every heart, of seeking with more than ordinary care, to cherish and support those who most require protection, yet the number and importance of the class (they constitute, in fact, the yeomanry of the country), would sufficiently inculcate the duty of attending to their claims. (4)

"But if you cannot speak their language, (Persian and Oordoo are nearly as foreign to them as English), the best laws of the Government will be a mockery—your most generous resolves will end in disappointment. The real rudeness and ignorance of the people will be exaggerated; their complaints will seem to be unreasonable, because they cannot explain to you their reasons. You will appear to them capricious, if not tyrannical, even when actuated by the purest motives; because you cannot state your purposes, and because you cannot discover the real influence of your acts. In one word, you will be strangers to the people, and they to you; and the inconvenience may be aggravated into the most intolerable mischief through the designs of those who may seek their profit in the estrangement. (5)

"I would, therefore, in the strongest manner, inculcate on those who are destined for the Western Provinces, to make themselves masters of Hindee: a knowledge of Bengalee is not less necessary to the due discharge of the duties confided to those who are employed in Bengal.

"To persons so grounded, the elegancies of polite conversation will not probably be of difficult attainment. It is certainly very desirable that you should be able to converse with a Native gentleman in language which he would not himself be ashamed to use. But to understand, and to be understood by the bulk of the community, is a positive duty, which you cannot neglect without dishonour to yourselves, without unfaithfulness to Government, without discredit to your own country, and injustice to this. (6)

"The attention to the feelings and prejudices of the Natives appears to have gained, as it deserves, their fullest confidence. And their policy being the simple one of candour and conciliation, can scarcely fail to secure the safe and certain attainment of their salutary ends." (7)

to add, that should the whole of our contemplated eastern conquests be consolidated, Bungalow will probably have a wider field for utility, and will be cultivated accordingly. At all events the knowledge of Bungalow should be deemed indispensable for every public functionary, wherever it is generally spoken by the inhabitants, on the same principle that all clergymen officiating among their Welch, Irish, or Gaelic flocks, should be compelled to learn their native *baa*, whatever it may be, otherwise the poor beasts are fleeced, if not flayed alive, most unjustly, by ravenous wolves in the guise of honest shepherds, or in that of their faithful dogs.

(3) So far as the Moosulman population goes, the Hindoostanee takes the lead, under a variety of modifications, among the country languages; because every Hindoo, almost, who is a military man, a Persian scholar, a Court or camp follower, and millions of them are such, will naturally speak Hindoostanee in the army, at sea, &c. after a short apprenticeship, either in the service of the *Marhatta* and other native Powers, or in that of the Company, just as the whole of our soldiers in a year or two must learn English, whatever their mother tongue may have been previous to enlisting in the British army. From the wording of the previous paragraph, one is led to imagine that the inculcation to learn the Persian along with the Bungalow or Hindee, excludes the Hindoostanee *in toto*, which ought never to be done, even in the province of Bengal alone, where it undoubtedly circulates extensively in all the provincial capitals and Justiciary Courts; but the Bungalow, on the contrary, has no such scope beyond its own immediate boundaries; whereas the limits of Hindoostanee influence are still more than commensurate with the Peninsula, both by sea and land, a fact well known to travellers on the Eastern islands and ocean.

(4) Most admirable precepts, which will be irresistible when the highest and lowest officialists on the spot set the example, by personal audiences and communications with the myriads who may wish to state their complaints *in voce* to their several rulers, from the bottom to the very top of the political tree; but unless something of this nature be accomplished, mere preaching from high places will terminate solely in perfuming the desert air with the flowers of eloquence, whence substantial fruits never can be gathered, till Governors-General shall speak Hindoostanee as readily in India, as BRITISH Ambassadors are supposed to converse in good French at Paris, otherwise I am prone to fear the whole of their English oratory will prove *vox et præterea nihil*; particularly while the *radical doctrines*, so conspicuous in these generous animadversions of his Lordship, cease to be cultivated and enforced, in every territory under the yoke of Great Britain, not forgetting her Irish sister island, and every other colonial ramification from its good old English stock, which, by mere birth and parental education, ought to enjoy civil, religious, and political freedom, on the most rational easy terms, which will frequently be the safest on both sides.

(5) Whoever has learned the Oordoo judiciously in his outset as a practical Orientalist, will perceive the futility of one remark here, as he can always accommodate his Court and Camp style to the meanest capacity, not less readily than an English courtier or commander does when obliged to address illiterate inferiors, provincialists, &c. on any emergency; nay, what is still better, he can, by a well-known philological process, elevate the lowest, most rustic speech, to his own level, or sink the Oordoo to it, when required to do so.

Respecting the elegant and classical Persian language, when judiciously studied in conjunction with the Hindoostanee, so far from impeding, they mutually accelerate the learner's progress in each, provided a certain degree of rudimental and orthoepical proficiency hath been previously attained in the latter or popular tongue; for I have invariably found that an adept Persian linguist only seldom, if ever, afterwards ascends beyond the rank of a mere Hindoostanee jargonist; a result lamentable enough, but God be praised, this evil, *vice versa*, is a very rare occurrence; because the expert Hindoostanee stalling requires a little time with opportunity alone; to shine subsequently as a parrot also of high renown in the flowery mellifluous speech of Ispahan, from his having originally mastered a much more difficult, though not less useful, dialect in British India, *viz.* the Hindoostanee, Hindee, Oordoo, Oorduee, or Rekhtu, also called occasionally, if I be not mistaken, the Moosulmanee, whence its exploded appellation of *Moors*, begotten by ignorance, and for years fostered by folly in certain obsolete productions, extant nevertheless to the present day, when the experience of half a century should have made people much wiser in Eastern affairs, than to throw their time, labour, and money away upon works quite unworthy of a name. The term Rekhtu indicates a medley or mixture, such as English and most of the modern dialects are; but Oordoo refers to the well-known *tatar* (*tartar*) word for HORDE, camp, palace, court, of those Eastern conquerors who subjugated, at different times, &c., by cognate tribes, not only Hindoostan, but China also.

(6) When one has fairly reached the summit of a hill, descent may be managed with little more risk or danger; ascent having been the one thing most needful, and the only arduous portion of his career; during which, if the aspirant have duly studied my various publications, or will attentively peruse these sheets, he will be armed at all points for addressing or understanding either a King or a cobbler, a clerk or a clown, a man or a woman, in all the various gradations of society among the Hindoos or Moosulmans of Hindoostan, where fifty dialects are supposed to exist, but in general very intimately linked together by the three grand Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian etymological chains, more or less visible in the whole circle of the Peninsular tongues, and notoriously so in the Hindoostanee language, fast deteriorating by the introduction of numerous exotics, but still the safest high road to them all.

(7) This observation refers to one of many laudable recent Institutions at Calcutta, for the unlimited diffusion of useful knowledge, the English language, &c. over the whole of British India, at which, where is the honest man, or genuine Christian, who will not pray for Providence to speed this one benevolent and seasonable deed? The spirit of improvement in this walk of science has just taken a most salutary flight from Calcutta to Bombay, by the establishment of a Native Medical School at each of these Presidencies, under circumstances most commendable in their enlightened founders and patrons, who I rejoice to find have nominated an excellent orientalist and medical practitioner Superintendent at the former, and a meritorious pupil of mine to the same office at the latter settlement, without whom neither one nor other institution would prove worth preserving. That Madras will follow so provident an example, there can be no doubt; for the Sub-Assistant Surgeons there form a distinct department from that of Regimental Native Doctors; and if found really useful, might also be adopted every where with the most beneficial consequences, even in point of local, if not political economy, if we go on increasing our settlements in the east and west of India at the same time, and with either the rapidity or casualties which have been their concomitants; be this as it may, Governments never should imitate those sapient individuals who are always a penny wise, but a pound foolish, and thereby purchase experience much above its market price.

The annexed general List of Oriental Students needs no farther explanation, after taking one glance from the top of each column, but that of the following abbreviations, *viz.*—a. s. Assistant Surgeon; c. Cadet; c. s. Writer; m. Military Man; f. m. Free Merchant or Mariner; ms. Miscellaneous; l. Lawyer; Rev. Clergyman; n. Naval Officer; mx. Maximus; mj. Major; mg. Magnus; ms. Minus; mr. Minor; mn. Minimus. There is a common saying, that the first shall be last, and the last first; which has perhaps been verified in some measure with many individuals here, who had good sense and abilities sufficient to make up, during the voyage, and after landing, for their juvenile follies, by closer application to the native languages, than they ever evinced while with me;—others, again, whose period of attendance was too short to admit of any evident proficiency at home, may have made up their lee-way since, by overtaking, if not excelling, those abroad who were originally far before them in their several reports: consequently a minimus here may prove in fact a maximus there, and *vice versa*. It is, moreover, possible that a few of my own students' pupils have distanced their social teachers, both in Oriental pursuits, and in promotion, or staff appointments connected therewith: those gentlemen should, nevertheless, be reckoned among my intermediate, though not direct scholars, were an estimate ever to be formed of the comparative efficiency of Eastern establishments in this hemisphere, from their notorious results at all the different Presidencies. I continue in hourly expectation of receiving their respective Army Lists, brought down as near the present period as possible; and if they reach me before these sheets go to press, an effort will be made to hold up to every British Indian student, a long cheering catalogue of those fortunate youths, who are actually reaping in due season a golden harvest from their Oriental toils at my Lecture Rooms, whence they have obtained already no mean prize by their relative position in this Work.

On a more minute and final review of the grand List, it was found to contain too many of the commonest names oftener reiterated than this coincidence alone could justify, as it originated from those who attended several courses of lectures, at distant and irregular periods, being repeated twice or thrice; an oversight which, when rectified here, at once reduces the numbers somewhat under the contemplated 1600, in one point of view, though not in another.

*A General List of Oriental Students at the Hindoostanee and Persian Lecture Rooms,
in London, from 1818 to 1826, both inclusive.*

NAMES.	Rank.	Year.	Class.	NAMES.	Rank.	Year.	Class.	NAMES.	Rank.	Year.	Class.	NAMES.	Rank.	Year.	Class.
Abel.....	as	1823	mr	Blest, A. E.....	as	1822	ms	Campbell.....	c	1820	ms	Cummings, G.....	as	1823	ms
Adam.....	as	1820	mj	Blood.....	as	1820	ms	Campbell *.....	c	1820	mj	Currie.....	as	1821	mg
Alexander.....	as	1821	mn	Blood, M.....	as	1820	ms	Campbell, D.....	as	1822	ms	Daig, J.....	as	1824	ms
Amman.....	c	1821	mr	Blood.....	as	1823	ms	Campbell, Dr.....	as	1822	mg	Dalmahoy, J. *.....	as	1820	mj
Amman, E. R.....	c	1824	ds	Blood, M.....	c	1821	mr	Campbell.....	c	1823	mr	Dalrymple.....	as	1821	mj
Anderson.....	rev.	1818	ms	Bogie, W.....	as	1825	mg	Campbell.....	c	1824	mj	Daly, J.....	as	1821	mr
Anderson.....	as	1820	mr	Bond.....	c	1821	ms	Campbell, C.....	c	1824	mr	Dalziel.....	c	1822	mr
Anderson.....	c	1821	ms	Boole.....	c	1825	ds	Campbell, W. F.....	c	1824	mr	Dampier.....	c	1821	mx
Anderson *.....	c	1822	mj	Bott.....	c	1824	mg	Candy *.....	c	1820	mx	Darby.....	c	1824	mr
Anderson, J.....	c	1826	mn	Boulton.....	c	1823	ms	Candy *.....	c	1820	mx	Darke.....	c	1820	ms
Anderson, J.....	ds	1821	mn	Boulton.....	c	1822	mj	Cantus.....	c	1826	mn	Davenport.....	as	1819	mx
Anderson, J.....	as	1821	mr	Bourchal.....	c	1821	ms	Carmichael.....	c	1821	mj	Davidson.....	c	1819	mx
Andrews.....	c	1821	ms	Bousheld, H.....	as	1824	mg	Carpenter.....	cs	1825	mj	Davidson, J.....	as	1822	mr
Andrews.....	cs	1821	mg	Bower.....	c	1825	mj	Carr.....	c	1824	mr	Davidson.....	c	1823	mr
Andrew.....	fm	1824	mj	Boyce.....	c	1820	ms	Carstairs *.....	c	1822	mg	Davidson, J.....	c	1824	mg
Andrews.....	c	1825	mn	Boyd.....	c	1821	mj	Carte, W.....	as	1820	mg	Davidson.....	c	1825	mg
Angus.....	as	1823	mn	Boyd.....	as	1821	mj	Cartew, M *.....	as	1821	ms	Davidson, R.....	cs	1826	mg
Angus.....	as	1825	mg	Boyd.....	c	1824	mr	Cartwright.....	c	1821	ms	Davies.....	c	1826	mg
Apperley.....	c	1824	mn	Boyd.....	ds	1826	ds	Cary *.....	c	1824	mr	Davis.....	c	1821	mg
Archer.....	as	1822	mx	Bracken.....	d	1826	ds	Casement.....	c	1818	ms	Davis, G. H.....	as	1820	mj
Arden.....	as	1819	mn	Bradley.....	c	1821	mn	Caswall, J.....	c	1825	mj	Davis.....	as	1821	mg
Armstrong.....	as	1819	mr	Bradley, T.....	as	1822	ms	Cavall, J.....	as	1821	ms	Davis, W.....	as	1823	mj
Armstrong.....	c	1820	ms	Brady.....	as	1824	ms	Chalmers.....	as	1821	mg	Davidson, G.....	c	1822	mn
Armstrong.....	c	1822	mj	Brady.....	c	1824	mr	Chalmers.....	as	1824	mg	Dawes, G.....	c	1824	ms
Armstrong.....	cs	1822	mn	Brander.....	c	1825	mj	Chambers.....	as	1824	mj	Dawkins.....	c	1821	mn
Armstrong.....	c	1824	mn	Brett.....	c	1824	ms	Chambers.....	cs	1822	mg	Dawson.....	c	1824	mg
Armstrong.....	c	1824	mn	Brett.....	c	1826	ms	Chapman, E.....	as	1819	mg	Dawson.....	c	1825	mg
Arnot, J. F.....	as	1823	mj	Brew.....	c	1823	mr	Chapman.....	fm	1825	ms	Deck.....	c	1824	mg
Arrow.....	c	1823	mn	Brice.....	c	1826	mr	Chapman.....	c	1826	mr	Delhoste.....	c	1824	ms
Ash.....	c	1825	mx	Bridge.....	as	1822	mg	Chesney.....	c	1823	mn	Dempster.....	as	1820	mj
Ash, H.....	c	1825	mg	Bridge.....	c	1822	mr	Chesney.....	lieut.	1821	mx	Dennis.....	as	1821	ms
Ashburner.....	fm	1822	mg	Bright.....	as	1823	ms	Chesterfield.....	c	1824	mn	Dennis, C.....	as	1825	ms
Ashton.....	c	1824	mg	Bright, G.....	as	1823	ms	Chiefey.....	c	1821	mg	Dent.....	as	1823	ms
Aston.....	c	1824	ms	Brnd.....	c	1821	ms	Child.....	as	1819	mg	Deugan.....	c	1821	mg
Atkinson.....	c	1823	mx	Broadfoot.....	c	1824	mx	Chinnery.....	as	1823	mg	Dick.....	c	1823	ms
Baile, Dr.....	as	1822	mx	Broadhurst.....	c	1825	ms	Christie, A.....	c	1825	mx	Dixon.....	c	1824	mr
Baillie.....	ms	1822	mj	Broadstreet.....	fm	1824	mn	Claridge.....	c	1820	mg	Dobridge.....	as	1823	mr
Bainbridge, J.....	as	1822	mg	Broadstreet.....	c	1824	mn	Clark, E.....	as	1821	ms	Dod, G.....	c	1822	mg
Balden.....	c	1826	ms	Brodie *.....	c	1819	mx	Clark.....	c	1821	mr	Doherty.....	c	1824	mr
Baldus.....	as	1825	mr	Brodie.....	c	1819	mx	Clark, A. M.....	as	1822	mx	Doig.....	as	1824	mr
Balfour.....	c	1824	mx	Brooks.....	c	1822	mx	Clark, H.....	as	1822	mj	Don.....	as	1824	mx
Balmanno.....	c	1821	mg	Brooks.....	c	1825	mg	Clarke *.....	as	1819	mg	Donaldson.....	c	1821	mg
Bamfield.....	c	1823	mg	Brooshoft.....	c	1821	mn	Clarke.....	c	1819	mx	Dorn.....	cs	1821	ms
Banks.....	ms	1821	mn	Brown.....	cs	1819	ms	Clarkson.....	c	1821	mg	Dougal, G.....	c	1821	mj
Bannerman.....	cs	1819	mn	Brown.....	as	1821	mj	Clarkson.....	ds	1821	mg	Doveton *.....	c	1821	mr
Bannister *.....	as	1819	mx	Brown *.....	c	1822	mx	Clay.....	c	1821	mg	Dowbridge.....	as	1822	mn
Barberee.....	c	1822	mn	Brown.....	c	1824	mg	Clay.....	c	1823	mj	Dowbridge.....	as	1823	mn
Barclay.....	c	1823	mn	Brown.....	c	1826	ms	Clayhills.....	c	1822	mj	Dowler.....	c	1824	ms
Barker, J.....	as	1821	mr	Brown, C. H.....	as	1824	mn	Clayhills.....	c	1824	mx	Downey.....	as	1819	mr
Barnett.....	as	1821	ms	Brown, F. J.....	as	1824	mn	Clemshaw.....	as	1824	mg	Doyle.....	c	1820	mx
Barnes, J.....	as	1821	ms	Brown, G. G.....	as	1825	mx	Clerk.....	cs	1823	mg	Drake.....	c	1822	mx
Barra *.....	as	1819	mg	Brown, J.....	c	1821	mj	Clutterbuck.....	c	1823	ms	Drake.....	c	1824	mx
Barrington.....	as	1824	mg	Brown, J.....	c	1822	mn	Clutton.....	c	1821	mg	Drever, T.....	as	1820	mx
Barton.....	c	1823	mg	Browne, R.....	c	1826	mn	Cochran, J.....	as	1821	mj	Drever.....	c	1821	mj
Bates.....	c	1824	mr	Browne, C. A. *.....	c	1822	mx	Cochrane, W.....	md	1821	mg	Drought.....	c	1824	mn
Baylis.....	c	1821	ms	Browne.....	c	1823	ms	Cockerill, W.....	as	1820	mg	Drummond.....	c	1821	mj
Beacham.....	c	1821	ms	Browne.....	as	1824	mx	Cockney.....	as	1825	mn	Drummond.....	c	1825	mg
Beadnell.....	c	1824	ms	Browne.....	c	1824	mx	Cole.....	c	1823	ms	Ducat, C. *.....	as	1822	mg
Beadon.....	as	1825	mr	Browne.....	as	1823	mj	Coleman, G.....	as	1821	mg	Ducat.....	ds	1822	mg
Beal.....	cs	1822	mr	Browne.....	as	1823	mx	Collet.....	c	1825	mn	Duff.....	c	1820	mr
Beatty, J.....	as	1822	mn	Browne, G.....	as	1824	mx	Collins.....	c	1826	mg	Duke.....	c	1818	ms
Beatty, R.....	as	1819	mj	Browne, T. B.....	c	1824	mg	Colquhoun.....	c	1821	mg	Dumergue.....	cs	1822	mj
Beaumont.....	c	1826	mn	Brownlow.....	c	1824	mn	Colquhoun.....	fm	1821	mx	Dun.....	as	1822	ms
Beaver.....	c	1822	mn	Brooks.....	ds	1822	ds	Colquhoun, J.....	as	1822	mx	Duncan.....	c	1820	ms
Beavor.....	c	1822	mr	Bruce.....	fm	1819	mr	Colvin.....	as	1822	ms	Duncan, A.....	as	1820	mx
Beck.....	c	1825	mn	Bryant.....	c	1824	mn	Colvin.....	cs	1823	mj	Duncan, J.....	as	1821	mg
Beddingfield.....	c	1819	mj	Bryant.....	c	1825	mg	Conningham.....	c	1820	mx	Duncan.....	c	1825	mx
Begbie.....	c	1820	mg	Brydon.....	as	1819	mx	Conolly.....	cs	1821	mn	Dunn.....	as	1821	mg
Begbie.....	c	1824	mn	Brydon, J.....	as	1818	ms	Conolly.....	c	1824	mn	Dunn, J.....	as	1822	mj
Begbie.....	cs	1819	mx	Buchan, R.....	as	1824	ms	Conseidine.....	c	1822	mg	Dunne, J.....	as	1821	mg
Beek.....	c	1824	mr	Buchan.....	as	1823	mr	Constable.....	c	1822	mg	Duval.....	c	1821	mr
Bell, B.....	as	1821	mr	Buchanan.....	as	1821	mg	Conwell, A.....	as	1819	ms	Dyce *.....	cs	1819	mx
Bell.....	cs	1823	mn	Budd.....	c	1825	ms	Cook.....	as	1826	mn	Dyce, A.....	c	1821	mx
Bell, W.....	as	1823	mg	Budd.....	cs	1826	mg	Cooke, W. S.....	as	1819	ms	Earle, E. M. *.....	c	1821	mx
Bell.....	c	1823	mr	Budden.....	c	1824	mx	Cookson.....	cs	1826	mn	Eaton.....	c	1820	ms
Bell, J.....	as	1823	ms	Burchell.....	ds	1824	mr	Cooper.....	c	1821	ms	Echalaz.....	c	1826	mn
Bellasis.....	c	1826	mr	Burchell.....	c	1824	ms	Cooper.....	cs	1823	mr	Edgar.....	c	1821	ms
Bellasis, J. B.....	c	1822	mr	Burdett.....	c	1825	mr	Coppinger.....	c	1823	mr	Edgar, W.....	as	1824	mg
Beetson, G.....	as	1823	mx	Burgess, E. *.....	c	1821	mx	Corbett.....	as	1821	ms	Edison.....	cs	1823	ms
Bennett.....	c	1822	mr	Burgess.....	c	1820	mx	Corsar.....	cs	1821	mn	Edwards.....	c	1824	mg
Bennett.....	c	1824	mx	Burgoyne.....	as	1824	mn	Cotes.....	c	1823	mx	Edwards, W.....	c	1826	mn
Bennett.....	c	1825	mx	Burnard.....	c	1824	ms	Cotterell.....	c	1824	mj	Egerton, C. C.....	as	1823	ms
Berrington, B.....	as	1825	mg	Burnes *.....	as	1821	mg	Cotton.....	c	1819	mx	Elliott *.....	c	1821	mx
Biddle.....	c	1823	mj	Burnes *.....	as	1820	ms	Coventry.....	c	1821	mj	Elliott.....	c	1824	mr
Bigge.....	c	1822	mg	Burnes *.....	c	1821	mg	Cox.....	c	1822	mg	Ellis.....	c	1819	ms
Birch, B.....	c	1824	mr	Burnett.....	c	1822	mg	Coxe.....	rev.	1819	mr	Ellis *.....	c	1821	mx
Birch, D. B.....	as	1823	mj	Burnett.....	as	1824	ms	Craigie.....	c	1823	mn	Ellis.....	ks	1822	mn
Birley.....	c	1825	mg	Burnett.....	ms	1825	mj	Craigie.....	as	1824	mj	Ellis.....	c	1824	mx
Birrell.....	c	1819	mx	Burns.....	c	1821	ms	Cramer.....	ds	1824	mn	Ellis.....	c	1824	mx
Bishop.....	c	1820	mj	Burrows.....	c	1822	mg	Crawford.....	c	1821	ms	Ellis.....	c	1825	mj
Bishop, G. W.....	c	1826	ms	Burt.....	c	1820	mj	Crawford.....	c	1823	mn	Elmore.....	ks	1821	mg
Black.....	c	1820	ms	Burt, R.....	cs	1821	mx	Crawford, J.....	cs	1823	ms	Elphinstone.....	cs	1819	mr
Black.....	cs	1821	mn	Burton.....	as	1824	mn	Crawford, J.....	as	1824	ms	Else *.....	c	1824	mn
Black.....	c	1821	ms	Butler, D.....	as	1821	ms	Crawford.....	as	1825	mj	Elwall.....	c	1824	mg
Black.....	c	1825	mj	Butter, D.....	as	1821	mx	Crawford.....	c	1825	mr	Ersine, W.....	as	1821	ms
Blackburn.....	c	1830	mn	Buxton.....	c	1820	mn	Crawford, J.....	as	1825	mx	Evans.....	c	1820	ms
Blair.....	c	1823	mx	Cade.....	c	1823	mr	Crofton.....	c	1823	mr	Evans.....	as	1821	mn
Blanchard.....	c	1822	mg	Calland, C. G.....	c	1824	mg	Crofton.....	c	1823	ms	Evans.....	c	1824	mn
Blattz.....	ds	1819	ds	Calland.....	c	1825	ms	Crofton.....	cs	1824	mn	Everest.....	c	1822	mr
Blaxland.....	c	1818	ms	Cameron.....	c	1821	mg	Crow.....	ds	1822	ms	Everest, J.....	c	1822	ms
Blaxland.....	c	1820	ms	Cameron, J. L.....	as	1824	mx	Crow.....	c	1823	mr	Ewart.....	as		

A GENERAL LIST OF STUDENTS.

NAMES.	Rank.	Year.	Class.	NAMES.	Rank.	Year.	Class.	NAMES.	Rank.	Year.	Class.	NAMES.	Rank.	Year.	Class.
Ewart	c	1824	mr	Glass, W.	a s	1821	mj	Harrison	c	1824	mx	Jefferson, W.	a s	1821	ms
Eyre	c	1822	mj	Gleig, G.	a s	1820	mj	Hart	c	1821	ms	Jeffreys	a s	1822	mj
Fairless	c	1819	ms	Glen	ms	1824	ms	Hart, L. W.	c	1821	mg	Jeffries	c	1821	mg
Falconer, D.	a s	1821	mj	Glen *	a s	1819	ms	Hart	c	1824	mx	Jenkins	c	1824	mj
Falconer	k s	1823	mj	Glennie	c	1822	mg	Hart, T.	c	1826	mr	Jervis	c	1824	mx
Farnworth	c	1823	mn	Gloag	c	1821	mn	Harvey	c s	1821	ms	Jessop	a s	1821	mx
Farquhar *	c	1821	mj	Glover	c	1821	mr	Harvey	c	1823	mn	John, St.	c	1821	mr
Farran	capt	1825	mx	Godfrey, F.	a s	1820	ms	Hatfield	c	1824	mr	Jones	a s	1824	mr
Farran, J.	c	1826	mn	Goff	c	1821	mg	Havelock, Lt.	k s	1822	mx	Jones	c	1824	mj
Farris	a s	1821	ms	Gold, F.	a s	1820	mx	Hawshaw	c	1823	mn	Johnson	c	1819	mx
Fasken *	a s	1819	ms	Goldingham	a s	1823	mr	Hawse, J.	c	1821	mr	Johnson	a s	1821	mn
Fasker, W.	d s	1819	ms	Goldney	c	1819	mx	Hawse	c s	1824	mr	Johnson	a s	1823	mn
Fassell	d s	1826	mn	Gompertz	c	1825	ms	Hay, W.	a s	1820	mr	Johnson	c	1823	mn
Fast	c	1824	mj	Gore	c	1826	mr	Hayne	c	1823	mg	Johnston	a s	1823	mx
Fawcett	c	1821	mg	Goode	c	1825	ms	Heath	c	1824	mn	Johnstone	a s	1821	mr
Fawse	a s	1819	mg	Gordon	a s	1818	mj	Heinemann	d s	1825	ms	Johnstone	c	1822	mr
Fearon	c	1821	mn	Gordon *	c	1819	ms	Hele, Selby	c	1820	mg	Jones, G. B.	a s	1819	mx
Fearon	c	1822	mr	Gordon, J.	c	1820	mx	Henderson	c	1824	ms	Joy, R. A.	c	1821	mg
Fender	c	1825	mg	Gordon	c	1822	mg	Hennell *	c	1819	mx	Kane, C.	a s	1819	ms
Fender, J.	a s	1825	mn	Gordon *	c	1824	mg	Herbert	a s	1824	ms	Kays, M.	a s	1822	mr
Fennel	c	1824	mx	Gordon, H.	c	1824	mg	Herbert	c	1824	mg	Keith	a s	1824	ms
Fennell	c	1821	mx	Gordon	c	1826	mr	Hewett, A.	a s	1818	ms	Keightly	c s	1824	ms
Fenning	c	1822	mj	Gordon, J.	c	1826	mr	Hewett, W. W.	a s	1821	ms	Kellett	c	1824	mg
Fergusson	c s	1822	mr	Gosling	c	1822	mj	Hickman	a s	1818	mj	Kelman, J.	a s	1819	ms
Ferris	c	1821	ms	Goss, J.	a s	1824	mn	Hickman	c	1819	ms	Kennedy	k s	1821	mj
Fidler	rev.	1825	mx	Gouger	f m	1819	mx	Higginson	c	1819	ms	Kennedy	c	1823	ms
Finch, W.	m	1822	mn	Gould	c	1819	mx	Higginson, S.	l	1818	ms	Kennett	c	1820	mj
Finch	c	1825	mg	Graham, Dr. J.	c	1819	mg	Higginson	a s	1821	ms	Kennett	c	1822	mg
Finlaison	c	1825	mr	Graham, A.	a s	1821	mn	Hill	c	1824	ms	Kennett	c s	1824	mj
Finlay, R. *	a s	1819	ms	Graham, R.	a s	1821	mg	Hill	c	1821	ms	Kenworthy, E.	c	1826	mn
Finlay	c	1821	ms	Graham, W.	a s	1821	mn	Hill, W.	c	1825	mx	Kerridge	c	1821	mn
Finnerty, E.	a s	1823	mg	Graham, J. K.	a s	1823	mn	Hillett	c	1825	mg	Key	c	1822	mr
Fisher	c	1821	mx	Grand, J. Le.	c	1821	mx	Hillett	c	1822	ms	Key, T.	a s	1823	ms
Fisher, W.	c	1821	mg	Grant	c s	1820	mx	Holmes	c	1822	mr	Keys, T.	a s	1820	mr
Fitzgerald	c	1824	ms	Grant, J. W.	c s	1823	ms	Hoare, C. B.	a s	1821	mj	Kilman	a s	1819	ms
Fitzgerald, Lt.	k s	1824	mn	Grant, P.	a s	1823	ms	Hobson	c	1821	ms	King	ms	1826	mj
Fitzsimons, H.	c	1821	mn	Grant, J. P.	a s	1823	mg	Hobson	c s	1823	mx	Kinlock	c	1826	mj
Flanniffed	c	1826	ms	Grant	a s	1824	mx	Hobson, H. H.	c	1824	ms	Kinsey	c	1819	mg
Fleming	a s	1820	mg	Grant	c	1826	mr	Hockin	c	1820	mg	Kinsey, G. W.	a s	1821	mn
Flexney, S.	c	1822	ms	Grant *	k s	1826	mr	Hodges	c	1820	mr	Kirk, T.	a s	1819	ms
Flint	c	1822	ms	Gray	a s	1819	mj	Hoffman	c	1824	mr	Kirlew	c	1821	mg
Flint	c	1824	mg	Gray	c	1819	mx	Hoggan	c	1820	mn	Knyvett	c	1821	mr
Floyer	c	1820	mg	Gray, Dr.	c s	1824	ms	Holland	c	1822	mx	Knyvett	c	1823	ms
Foley, R.	a s	1824	ms	Gray	c s	1825	ms	Holmes	c	1825	mr	Laidlay	f m	1823	mx
Forbes	c	1822	mx	Green	a s	1819	mn	Hopkins	c	1823	mg	Laidley	k s	1823	mn
Forbes, D.	a s	1822	mx	Greenwell	a s	1824	ms	Hopkins, G.	a s	1823	ms	Laidlay	f m	1826	mr
Forbes	k s	1822	mj	Greig	c	1820	mj	Hoppe	c	1823	mx	Lake	c	1825	mg
Forbes, Hon. J.	f m	1823	mj	Greig	c	1822	mn	Hopper	c	1824	mr	Laing, J.	a s	1821	ms
Forbes	a s	1823	ms	Greig	a s	1823	mx	Hopton	a s	1821	ms	Lamb	c s	1819	mg
Forbes	c s	1823	mj	Greig	c	1820	mj	Hornby	a s	1821	mg	Lamotte	c	1822	ms
Forbes, F.	c	1823	mx	Griffin	c	1822	mn	Hoskins	ms	1821	mg	Lancaster	c	1821	mj
Forbes, D.	f m	1826	mx	Griffith	ms	1823	mr	Houston	c	1824	mn	Lander	a s	1822	ms
Forrest, T.	a s	1821	mx	Griffiths, J.	a s	1823	mx	Howden	c	1820	mg	Landon, D.	a s	1820	ms
Forster	c	1820	mx	Grissel	c	1826	mn	Howison, J.	a s	1822	mj	Landon	c	1823	mr
Forster	c	1821	mx	Groube	c	1826	ms	Hoyer	d s	1826	ds	Lane, T.	a s	1821	ms
Forsyth *	a s	1819	mx	Gubbins	c s	1823	mj	Hudson	c	1818	ms	Lang *	c	1821	mj
Fornam	a s	1819	mx	Gueren	c	1824	mr	Hudson	c	1821	ms	Lang	c	1823	mg
Foster	k s	1823	mj	Guilford, H.	a s	1822	mx	Huggins	c	1823	mj	Lauchlan, A. F. E.	a s	1824	ms
Foularton	d s	1826	ms	Guthrie	a s	1819	ms	Hughes	c	1826	mr	Laughton	a s	1825	ms
Foulerton	a s	1824	mn	Haddow	f m	1819	mx	Huish *	c	1820	mx	Laurie	a s	1823	ms
Frampton	ms	1824	mr	Haighington	c	1822	ms	Hull	m s	1824	mg	Lavie	c s	1821	mx
Francis	a s	1820	mg	Halkerston	ms	1822	mj	Hume	a s	1819	mx	Lavie	c	1821	mn
Franklin	k s	1822	mg	Halkerton, J.	a s	1822	mx	Hume, Sir J. Bt.	c s	1820	mx	Law, J.	a s	1820	mj
Fraser, W.	a s	1820	mg	Hall	c	1821	mg	Hume	c	1821	mx	Law	c s	1820	mn
Frazer	c s	1819	mj	Hallett	c	1822	mg	Hume, Sir J. Bt.	c s	1825	mj	Law, W.	a s	1821	mn
Frazer	c	1823	ms	Halpin	c	1822	mr	Humphreys	c	1823	mn	Law	c s	1824	mg
Freeman	c	1821	mx	Hamilton	f m	1819	mj	Humphreys	c	1821	mn	Law	c s	1826	mn
French	c	1826	ms	Hamilton	k s	1819	ms	Humphreys	k s	1821	mj	Lawder, J.	a s	1822	ms
Freshfield	c	1820	mj	Hamilton, W. *	a s	1820	ms	Humphreys	l	1822	mx	Lawford	c	1824	mn
Frith, R.	a s	1823	mg	Hamilton	a s	1822	ms	Humphries	c	1824	mr	Lawrance	c	1824	mr
Fullerton	c	1823	mn	Hamilton	k s	1822	mx	Hunter	c	1820	mr	Lawrence	c	1823	ms
Fullerton	l	1826	mr	Hamilton	c	1823	mj	Hunter, G.	a s	1821	ms	Lawrence	a s	1824	mx
Fulljames	c	1825	ms	Handscombe	c	1822	mn	Hunter, W. *	c	1822	mn	Lawrence	c	1819	mx
Fulton	c	1824	mn	Hardie, L.	c	1821	mg	Hunter	c	1823	ms	Lawrie	c	1823	ms
Furnell	a s	1824	mr	Hardie	c	1821	mn	Hutchinson, J.	a s	1819	mx	Lawrie, J. A.	a s	1823	mg
Furnell	c	1825	ms	Harding	c	1820	ms	Hutchinson	c	1820	mn	Lawson	c	1825	ms
Furnil	d s	1826	mn	Harding	c	1823	mr	Hyne *	a s	1819	mj	Learmonth	c	1822	mj
Fusken	a s	1819	ms	Harding	c	1826	mn	Hyrdess	ms	1826	mg	Leavers	ms	1825	mg
Gahan	c	1821	mg	Harrell	a s	1821	ms	Inglis	a s	1820	mx	Leavis	c	1826	ms
Gaitskill, E. cav.	c	1821	mr	Harriet	c	1823	mn	Innes	a s	1822	mj	Leavis	c	1820	mj
Gaitskill	c	1823	mn	Harriett	c	1824	mj	Innes	c s	1824	mn	Leavis	c	1825	mg
Gaitskill	c	1824	mr	Harrifidd	d s	1825	ms	Inside	c	1826	ms	Lebern	d s	d s	d s
Gardiner	c	1824	mn	Harrington	c s	1823	mx	Irving, J.	a s	1819	ms	Lee	c	1820	mx
Garrett	c	1826	mn	Harrington	c	1823	mx	Jack	a s	1820	mr	Lee	c	1821	mx
Gaugh, F.	d s	1821	ds	Harriott	c	1825	mx	Jackman	c	1821	ms	Lee	c	1822	mn
Gear *	c	1821	mg	Harris	c	1821	mn	Jackson	c s	1819	ms	Lee	c	1824	ms
Geddes	a s	1821	ms	Harris	c	1822	mj	Jackson	a s	1820	ms	Lee	a s	1824	mx
Gibb	a s	1822	mg	Harris, Hon. M.	c s	1822	mj	Jackson	c s	1821	mr	Leese	a s	1825	mg
Gibb, H.	a s	1823	mx	Harrison	c s	1820	mg	Jackson	c	1822	mg	Leicester	c	1824	mr
Gibbing	c	1825	mr	Harrison, J. C.	a s	1821	mj	Jacob, L. G. *	c	1822	mx	Lemotte	c	1823	ms
Gibbings	c	1825	ms					Jacob, W.	a s	1825	mr	Leslie, J.	a s	1821	mx
Giberne	c	1821	mg					James	c	1820	ms	Lewis *	c	1821	mx
Gibbs, J. R.	a s	1822	ms					James, C.	a s	1824	mj	Lewis	c	1823	mx
Gibbs	c	1822	ms					James, H.	c	1824	mj	Lewis	d s	1824	mx
Gibbs	c	1825	mj					Jameson, Q.	a s	1824	mr	Leyburn	c	1821	mg
Gibson	c	1821	ms					Jameson	c s	1824	mg	Leyburn	c	1826	mr
Gibson, A.	a s	1824	mn					Jamieson	f m	1824	mg	Liddell	c	1821	mn
Gilder	a s	1824	mn					Jamieson	c s	1824	mg	Liddell	a s	1821	mx
Gill	c	1824	mr					Jamieson	c	1826	mr	Liddell	c	1822	mj
Gilmore, M.	c	1822	ms					Jamieson	c	1824	ms	Lindsey, A. K.	a s	1821	mx
Glasgow	c	1818	mn					Jamieson	c	1824	ms				
Glasgow	c	1819	mg					Jamieson	c	1824	ms				

to deny, and equally so to prevent, at an Institution like the London Oriental Class Room, where individuals come and go almost *ad libitum*, without any fixed regular mode of attendance, or any attempt to enforce it by the proper Authorities, who probably were glad to suppose that such an establishment, with an

A GENERAL LIST OF STUDENTS.

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NAME	Rank	Year	Class	NAME	Rank	Year	Class	NAME	Rank	Year	Class	NAME	Rank	Year	Class
Ly	as	1819	ms	Magee, J.	as	1823	mg	Moorhouse	c	1824	mx	Pictet, A.	ks	1822	mr
Ly	c	1820	mn	Magra	c	1826	mr	Morgan	as	1822	ms	Pike, J. H.	c	1825	ms
Ly	c	1826	ms	Margrave	c	1820	mr	Morgan	c	1822	ms	Platt	c	1824	mj
Lindsell, R.	as	1823	ms	Magrath	as	1822	mg	Morgan	c	1823	mr	Plowden	c	1821	mn
Lister	as	1821	ms	Magrath, J.	c	1825	ms	Morland	c	1821	mg	Plowden, R. C.	cs	1821	mr
Litchfield *	c	1819	mx	Maitland	c	1819	ms	Morrice	c	1826	mn	Poole	c	1821	ms
Lloyd	c	1821	mg	Major	c	1823	mg	Morris	c	1823	mx	Poole, W.	as	1824	mn
Lloyd	c	1822	mg	Malcom	as	1819	mr	Morris	rev.	1819	mg	Poole	c	1825	ms
Lloyd	c	1823	mr	Malcolm, J.	as	1820	mr	Morrison	cs	1824	ms	Poole	d	1826	mn
Lockhart, G.	as	1822	mr	Malcolm, F.	as	1825	mx	Mortimer	as	1821	ms	Pope	c	1825	mg
Lockhart	c	1824	mg	Malcolmsen, J. G.	as	1823	mj	Morton	as	1820	mj	Powell *	c	1819	mx
Lockhart	c	1824	mj	Malet	c	1823	ms	Morton	c	1821	ms	Powell	ks	1821	mj
Lofue	c	1824	mg	Mallison	c	1822	ms	Morton	fm	1821	ms	Powell	as	1822	mg
Logan	c	1820	mn	Manesty	c	1822	mg	Morton, W. W.	as	1823	ms	Powell, M.	as	1822	mj
Logan	c	1820	mn	Mann	c	1821	mx	Morton	as	1824	mj	Powell *	c	1822	mx
Long	c	1821	mg	Mann	c	1824	mn	Mottley	as	1821	ms	Power	as	1823	ms
Long	c	1824	mj	Manning *	c	1819	mg	Moultrie	c	1824	mn	Pratt	as	1819	ms
Loudon, D.	as	1820	mg	Mannig	c	1822	mx	Mouncey	c	1824	mn	Pratt	l	1824	mx
Loughnan	as	1824	mr	Mant	c	1826	mr	Mudie	c	1821	mn	Prescott	c	1821	mg
Loughton, R.	as	1823	ms	Marriott	c	1822	mr	Mudie	c	1822	mg	Preston	as	1821	mx
Loughton	as	1824	mg	Marsh *	c	1821	mg	Mulvill	as	1822	mn	Pringle	as	1820	mx
Loughton	as	1825	ms	Marsh	c	1822	mg	Munro, D.	as	1824	mg	Prior	c	1821	mx
Love	as	1823	mx	Marshall	c	1820	mg	Munt	c	1822	mg	Prior	c	1822	mn
Love, S.	as	1823	mr	Marshall	c	1821	mg	Musselbauch	c	1821	mg	Pulham, F.	as	1822	ms
Lovell	c	1826	mn	Marshall	c	1822	ms	Myers	ms	1824	mx	Pullar, D.	as	1820	mj
Lowth	c	1822	mj	Martin	as	1819	ms	Myers, F.	ms	1825	mg	Fuller	cs	1824	mj
Lowth	c	1826	mn	Martin	c	1825	mr	Nesbit	as	1820	mx	Pyke	c	1825	mn
Ludlow *	c	1819	mx	Martin	c	1826	ms	Nesbit	as	1824	ms	Quin	c	1825	ms
Lugard	c	1822	mn	Massie	c	1823	mr	Nelson	c	1822	mg	Rainey	ks	1826	mg
Luke	cs	1826	mn	Master	c	1824	mn	Newton	c	1820	mj	Raitt	c	1824	mn
Lumadine	c	1822	mr	Master, E.	c	1825	ms	Newton	as	1825	mx	Raleigh, F.	c	1825	mn
Lully, B. C.	as	1819	mn	Masters	c	1822	mg	Nicholay, W.	c	1821	ms	Raleigh, W.	as	1825	ms
Lushington	cs	1822	mx	Mathews	c	1823	mj	Nicholay, F.	c	1821	mr	Ralph	ks	1824	mx
Lushington	cs	1825	mx	Mathews	c	1824	ms	Nicholay, J.	c	1821	mx	Ralph	ds	1821	mx
Lyall	fm	1819	mj	Mathie	c	1821	mg	Nichollet	c	1824	ms	Ralph	c	1825	ms
Lyalls	m	1819	ms	Maule	as	1825	mg	Nisbet	as	1825	mj	Ramsay *	as	1819	ms
Lyell, H.	c	1822	mj	Maunce	c	1821	mr	Nimmo	as	1824	ms	Ramsay *	c	1820	ms
Lyon	c	1824	mr	Maurice	as	1821	ms	Niven, W.	as	1821	mr	Ramsay	c	1822	mj
Macan *	c	1819	mg	Maxwell	as	1825	mn	Noble	c	1821	mn	Rankine, R.	as	1823	mg
Macan *	c	1819	mg	Maxwell, C.	as	1824	mn	Nott	as	1820	ms	Ravencroft	cs	1822	mj
Macaulay	c	1821	ms	Maybry	c	1825	mr	Nott	c	1821	mg	Ravencroft, W.	cs	1823	mn
Macay	c	1819	mx	Mayers	c	1821	ms	Nutting	c	1824	mg	Ravenshaw	c	1819	mx
Mac Braire	c	1824	ms	Mayers	c	1821	ms	Oadley	c	1821	mr	Ravingscroft	c	1823	mn
Macbraire	as	1825	mx	Mayhew	c	1826	mn	Odwyer	as	1825	ms	Rawlinson	c	1826	ms
Mac Calman	as	1820	mr	Maynor	as	1822	ms	Ogilby	c	1824	mg	Raymond	c	1820	mg
Mac Colman	ds	1820	ms	Mayo	as	1820	ms	Oglvie	c	1823	mr	Reeks	as	1821	mg
Macdonald	as	1822	mj	Maysmor	c	1822	ms	Ohanlan	c	1821	ms	Reeves	cs	1820	mj
Macdonald	c	1822	mg	Maysmor, H.	as	1823	ms	Oldfield	c	1824	mn	Reeves	as	1821	ms
Macdonald	cs	1824	mr	Mead	fm	1822	mn	Oliphant, R.	as	1823	mj	Reinagle	c	1822	mj
Macdonald	as	1825	mg	Meade	c	1823	ms	Ommanney	c	1824	ms	Reynolds	as	1822	mj
Macdonald	ks	1825	mj	Mears	c	1824	mr	Onslow	c	1824	mn	Reynolds	c	1822	mn
Macdonell, G. B.	as	1819	ms	Medley	c	1824	mg	Orange	c	1824	mg	Riach, P. *	as	1820	mg
Macdonnell	as	1821	mx	Mee	c	1821	mn	Ormond, D.	as	1822	mr	Rice	c	1824	mn
Macdougall	c	1824	mg	Melbah	c	1824	mr	Ormsby	c	1821	mr	Rice	fm	1824	mn
Macdougall	c	1825	mx	Melville	c	1819	mj	Ottey	c	1821	ms	Rice	fm	1825	mg
Macdougall	as	1821	mg	Mendes, M.	as	1822	ms	Ottey	cs	1824	mg	Richards	c	1826	mr
Macfarland	as	1822	mx	Mentith	ds	1826	ms	Ottley	c	1821	ms	Richardson *	c	1820	mj
Macfarlane	cs	1824	ms	Menzies	as	1822	mn	Ousley, R.	as	1821	ms	Richardson	as	1823	mg
Macgaveston, F.	as	1823	ms	Menzies, J.	as	1823	mj	Owen, J. S.	c	1821	mx	Richardson	c	1823	mx
Macgeorge	as	1819	ms	Mercer	as	1824	mj	Owen	as	1824	mn	Richardson	c	1825	mx
Macgeorge	c	1821	mx	Mercer, R.	as	1825	ms	Owen, W. G.	as	1824	mg	Richmond	as	1825	mn
Macgeorge	c	1823	mx	Michie	as	1820	mx	Owen, R. B.	as	1824	mn	Ricks, J.	as	1822	mx
Macgrath	c	1821	mr	Middlecott	c	1821	ms	Owen	c	1824	mx	Riddell	c	1823	mr
Macgrath	as	1823	mj	Miles	c	1823	mn	Owen, C. F.	as	1824	mn	Riddell, R. F.	as	1824	ms
Macgrath	as	1824	mn	Miller	as	1824	mr	Palmer	c	1823	mn	Ridge *	c	1821	mx
Mac Gregor	as	1821	mn	Miller	c	1822	mr	Palsgrave, J. H.	as	1824	ms	Ridout	c	1821	ms
Mac Gregor	c	1825	mx	Miller, P.	as	1824	ms	Parish, D.	rev.	1821	ms	Rigby	c	1826	mr
Macintosh, R.	as	1824	ms	Mills	c	1820	mr	Park, M.	c	1821	mj	Rind, T.	as	1820	ms
Mac Intosh	c	1825	mg	Milne	c	1820	mj	Park, M.	as	1822	mx	Rippon	c	1823	ms
Mac Isaac	as	1822	ms	Milne	c	1821	ms	Parkhouse	c	1821	mn	Robe	c	1820	mj
Mack, J.	as	1824	ms	Milner	c	1819	ms	Parkinson, J. *	c	1820	mx	Robe *	c	1820	mj
Mackay	c	1824	ms	Milner	as	1820	mx	Parr	cs	1823	mn	Roberts	c	1821	ms
Mackell, A.	as	1821	mx	Milner	c	1821	ms	Parry	c	1820	mg	Robertson	c	1821	mj
Mackenzie	c	1823	mn	Minchin	c	1819	mx	Parry	c	1824	mr	Robertson, A. J.	as	1821	ms
Mac Kenzie	c	1824	ms	Mitchel	c	1822	ms	Parry	c	1825	ms	Robertson	c	1821	ms
Mackinnon	as	1819	mj	Mitchel	cs	1823	mj	Partridge	c	1824	mx	Robertson	c	1821	ms
Mackinnon	as	1820	mg	Mitchel, E.	c	1824	mj	Patch	as	1821	mg	Robertson	c	1825	ms
Mackinnon, C.	as	1821	mj	Mitchel, E.	c	1824	mj	Patch	c	1825	mj	Robinson	c	1821	mj
Mac Kinstry	c	1824	mn	Mitchell, E.	c	1822	ms	Paternoster	cs	1821	mj	Robinson	c	1822	mj
Mackintosh	as	1822	mr	Mitchell *	c	1823	mj	Paterson	as	1820	mj	Robson, T.	as	1822	mj
Mackintosh *	as	1824	mj	Mitchell, J. M.	c	1824	mj	Paterson	as	1820	mx	Roe	c	1821	mg
MacLaughlan	as	1824	mn	Mitchell, W.	c	1824	mx	Patrickson	c	1824	mj	Roe	c	1826	mr
Macley	c	1819	ms	Mitchelson, W.	as	1821	ms	Patterson	d	1820	mg	Rogers	as	1825	ms
Maclean, Lieut.	ks	1821	mr	Mitford	c	1821	ms	Paxton	as	1822	ms	Rolland, R.	as	1822	mj
Macleanf.	c	1825	mj	Mitford	c	1824	mn	Paxton	c	1824	mr	Ronald	as	1822	mx
Mac Len an *	as	1821	mx	Money	cs	1820	mg	Peacock	c	1821	mr	Rooke	c	1824	mn
Macleod, M.	as	1819	ms	Money	cs	1823	ms	Pearse, Dr.	as	1823	mx	Rooke	c	1824	mj
Macleod *	as	1820	mj	Montague	c	1824	mr	Pearson	cs	1824	mn	Rose, E.	as	1819	ms
Macmillan	ds	1821	ds	Montehori	as	1823	mj	Pearson	as	1825	ms	Rose, G.	as	1819	ms
Mac Morris *	as	1820	mr	Monteith	c	1822	ms	Penny	as	1824	mr	Rose	c	1825	ms
Mac Morris, T.	as	1822	mn	Montgomerie, E.	as	1819	ms	Pennyfather	c	1825	ms	Rose, W.	c	1825	ms
Macmurdo	as	1820	ms	Montgomerie, W.	as	1819	ms	Pennyfather	c	1821	mg	Ross	cs	1822	mg
Macmurdo	c	1824	ms	Montgomery	cs	1821	mx	Perks	c	1819	mx	Rothery	c	1826	mn
Macpherson, G. G.	as	1819	mr	Montgomery	as	1823	ms	Perone	rev.	1819	mg	Rowland	c	1821	mn
Macpherson	c	1823	mr	Montgomery	as	1825	mx	Feshall	c	1821	ms	Rowland, W.	as	1823	mn
Macrae	c	1821	ms	Montmorency *	c	1819	mx	Phillips	c	1821	mg	Rowland	as	1824	mn
Mac Tavish	as	1821	mx	Moore *	c	1823	mg	Phillips	c	1823	mj	Rowland	c	1826	ms
Macworth	ks	1818	mx	Moore	c	1824	ms	Phillipson, B.	as	1820	ms	Rowlandson *	c	1824	mr
Macworth	ds	1819	ms	Moorhouse	c	1821	mx	Philpott	c	1825	ms	Rowell	as	1821	mx
Madden	c	1821	mr	Moorhouse	c	1823	mx	Pickford	c	1821	mr	Rowell, H.	as	1822	mx
Madden	c	1825	mg	Moorhouse	ks	1823	mx	Pickthall, H.	c	1822	mr	Royle *	as	1819	mx

unsupported Superintendent, could render the East India Company no service. It has nevertheless stood, in spite of every malignant blast to upset it, for a period of eight years; but it has closed without my having been able to insert surnames as I promised, and attempted unsuccessfully to perform.—The Asterisk discriminates those Students who are now in possession of Staff or other responsible Appointments—d s means *debus*; k s, *king's service*.

A GENERAL LIST OF STUDENTS.

NAMES.	Rank.	Year.	Class.	NAMES.	Rank.	Year.	Class.	NAMES.	Rank.	Year.	Class.	NAMES.	Rank.	Year.	Class.
Rumbold	a s	1819	mj	Stenhouse	a s	1821	mx	Thornton, T. ...	a s	1823	mg	Welsh	c	1824	mr
Rumley	c	1821	mj	Stephen	c	1822	mj	Thornton, J. ...	a s	1823	ms	Wemyss	c	1824	mg
Russell	c	1820	mj	Stephen	c	1823	mn	Thorold	c	1826	ms	West, M.	c	1821	mg
Russell	c	1824	mn	Sterling	c	1822	mr	Thorpe	c	1818	ms	Westley	c	1819	mx
Russell	c	1825	mj	Steven	c	1822	mg	Thorp	c	1818	ms	Westmacotte ..	c	1822	mx
Salmon	c	1825	mg	Stevens	c	1823	mj	Thullier	c	1821	ms	Whalley, G. B.	c	1821	mn
Salter	c	1823	mr	Stevenson	c	1820	mn	Thwaites *	c	1819	mx	Whistler	c	1819	ms
Saltwell	c	1821	ms	Stevenson	a s	1823	mj	Tibbs	c	1826	mr	Whitaker	a s	1820	mn
Sandford *	a s	1819	ms	Steuart	a s	1822	ms	Tierney	c	1824	ms	White *	a s	1819	mg
Saunders	c	1821	mj	Stewart, P.	a s	1819	ms	Tilson	c	1826	ms	White	c	1820	mg
Saunders	c	1824	mn	Stewart, J.	a s	1819	ms	Tod, J. M.	a s	1819	mx	White, F. B. ...	c	1820	ms
Savage	c	1823	mx	Stewart, C.	a s	1820	ms	Tod	a s	1820	ms	White	c	1823	mg
Savary	c	1821	mg	Stewart, A.	c	1821	mx	Todd *	c	1821	mg	White	c	1825	mx
Sayers	c	1821	ms	Stewart, W.	c	1821	mx	Todd	c	1823	mr	Whiteford	c	1821	mn
Scalch	a s	1820	ms	Stewart, T.	a s	1821	mr	Toke	a s	1820	mr	Whitehead	c	1826	mn
Schalch	c	1821	mn	Stewart, T.	a s	1821	mn	Townsend	c s	1821	mg	Whitley	c	1821	mr
Scheniman	a s	1824	ms	Stewart, J.	c	1822	mn	Townsend	a s	1824	ms	Whitlock	c	1821	ms
Schinneman	a s	1823	mg	Stewart, J. F. ...	a s	1822	mj	Tracey	c	1825	mr	Whittington ...	c s	1824	mh
Scobie, D. M.	c	1821	ms	Stewart, D.	a s	1822	mx	Tracy, E.	a s	1822	mr	Wiggins	c	1819	mx
Scott	c	1820	mr	Stewart, T.	a s	1823	mj	Trail	a s	1822	mj	Wight, R.	a s	1819	ms
Scott, C.	a s	1821	mg	Stewart, T.	c s	1824	mj	Trotton	c	1826	mr	Wight, R.	f m	1819	ms
Scott, G.	c	1824	ms	Stewart, T.	a s	1824	mx	Trotter	c	1818	mg	Wilder	c	1826	mn
Scott	k s	1824	mn	Stewart, Dr.	a s	1826	mn	Trotter	c s	1819	mx	Wilford	c	1824	mn
Scott	c s	1825	mg	Stewart, P. J. ...	a s	1819	mx	Troup, W.	a s	1821	mn	Wilford	c	1823	ms
Scoular, T.	a s	1820	mr	Stirling	c	1822	ms	Troup	a s	1822	mr	Wilkinson	c s	1821	mx
Scriven	c	1826	mr	Stock	c	1825	mj	Troup	a s	1824	mn	Wilkinson	c	1822	mr
Scrivenor	c	1822	mg	Stoddart	c	1825	ms	Trower	c	1822	mn	Wilkinson	c s	1822	mx
Seaton	c	1824	ms	Stokes	a s	1820	ms	Turnbull, G. * ..	a s	1821	mg	Wilkinson	c	1826	mn
Sharpe	c	1823	mn	Stokes	c	1821	mr	Turnbull, A.	a s	1822	mj	Williams	c	1820	ms
Shaw, D.	a s	1820	mr	Stone	c	1821	ms	Turnbull	c	1824	ms	Willis, J.	c	1822	mg
Shaw	c	1821	mr	Stonehouse	a s	1821	ms	Turner	c	1826	ms	Willis	c	1822	mg
Shaw, R.	a s	1822	mx	Straker	a s	1823	mx	Turner	c	1823	mg	Wilson, G.	a s	1818	ms
Shea	m s	1824	ms	Straker, C. D. ...	a s	1824	mj	Turnour	c	1824	mx	Wilson	a s	1819	mj
Shearer	c	1819	mx	Streatfield	a s	1824	mj	Tweedell	c	1821	mg	Wilson	c	1822	mr
Shearer	c	1821	mg	Streatfield	c	1824	mx	Tweedell	a s	1824	ms	Wilson, J.	a s	1823	mx
Shearman	a s	1819	mn	Streatfield	c	1825	mn	Tweedell	c	1825	mg	Wilson, B.	a s	1823	mj
Shelton	k s	1822	mg	Stuart	c	1819	mx	Twining	a s	1824	ms	Wilson	c	1824	mn
Shelton	c	1826	mn	Stuart, J. G.	a s	1820	mg	Twynam	c	1824	mx	Wilson, H.	c	1826	mn
Shepherd	c	1824	mr	Stuart	a s	1820	mg	Twynam	c	1824	mx	Wilson, T.	c	1826	mn
Sheppard	c	1826	mr	Stuart, A.	a s	1820	mr	Tylee	c	1824	ms	Windsor	c	1826	mr
Sherman, J. W. ...	a s	1820	ms	Stuart	a s	1823	mj	Udny	c	1818	ms	Winter	c	1821	ms
Sherburne	k s	1822	mx	Stuart *	a s	1822	mj	Udny	c s	1819	mx	Winter *	c	1822	mj
Sherrif	c	1821	mr	Sturt	c	1819	mg	Udny, C.	c s	1820	mr	Wise	c	1823	mr
Short, M. J.	a s	1821	ms	Sugden	c	1821	mj	Udny, A.	c s	1820	mr	Wood, G.	k s	1819	mj
Showers	c	1824	mj	Sugden	c	1822	mn	Udny	d s	1820	ms	Wood *	c	1821	mx
Shuter	a s	1819	mg	Sullivan	a s	1821	ms	Unwin, C.	c	1820	ms	Wood, Thomas..	a s	1822	ms
Sieyers	c	1821	ms	Sullivan, J. S. ...	a s	1822	ms	Unwin	c	1821	mj	Wood, H.	c	1822	mj
Sills	c	1821	mg	Sully	a s	1819	mr	Unwin	c	1822	ms	Wood	c	1823	mg
Sinclair	a s	1822	mr	Sully	a s	1824	mn	Ure	c	1819	mn	Woods	c	1823	mg
Sinclair	c	1825	ms	Sutherland	c	1824	mr	Urquhart	c	1825	mj	Woods, J. G. ...	c	1823	ms
Simon, A. *	a s	1821	mj	Sutherland	a s	1821	ms	Usher	c s	1824	mr	Wood, T. C.	c	1823	ms
Simms, G.	a s	1821	mg	Sydney	c	1823	mx	Vanderzee	c	1821	mx	Wood	c	1826	mn
Skelton	c	1821	mj	Taplin	a s	1824	ms	Varden	c	1823	ms	Wood, Thomas..	m s	1826	mg
Skelton	c	1824	mg	Tawse	a s	1819	mj	Vardon	c	1824	ms	Wood	c	1819	mj
Skipper	c	1821	mg	Taylor	c	1826	mr	Vertue, D.	a s	1823	mx	Woodburn, D. ...	a s	1825	mj
Skipper	c	1822	ms	Taylor, W. * ..	a s	1819	mx	Waddell	a s	1820	mx	Woodcock	c s	1825	mr
Skinner	c	1824	mj	Taylor	a s	1819	mx	Waddington	k s	1822	mj	Woodfall	c	1822	mg
Slade	k s	1821	mn	Taylor	c s	1822	mn	Waddington	c	1822	mr	Woodfall	c	1824	ms
Slade	c	1824	ms	Taylor	a s	1822	mr	Wade	c	1819	mx	Woodhouse	c	1822	ms
Smith, G. C. * ..	c	1819	mg	Taylor, W. B. ...	a s	1823	mg	Wade	c	1823	mx	Woodhouse	c	1822	mx
Smith	a s	1821	mr	Taylor, H.	a s	1824	mx	Wakefield	c	1822	mj	Woodhouse	c	1824	ms
Smith	c	1821	mn	Taylor	a s	1824	mx	Wakeman	c	1820	mg	Woodhouse	c	1825	mg
Smith	c	1822	mx	Taylor	c	1824	mj	Walker	a s	1819	mg	Woods, N. A. ...	a s	1819	ms
Smith, G.	a s	1822	mx	Talbot	c s	1824	ms	Walker, J.	a s	1819	mg	Woods	c	1824	mg
Smith, R. *	c	1822	ms	Talbot	c	1825	mx	Walker *	c	1822	mx	Woods, T.	c	1825	ms
Smith, J.	a s	1823	ms	Taylor	c	1826	ms	Walker, L.	a s	1822	mj	Worral	a s	1825	ms
Smith	c	1824	mn	Teasdale	c	1819	ms	Walker	c	1823	mx	Worsley	c	1821	mr
Smith, A.	a s	1825	mj	Teed	c	1823	ms	Walker	a s	1824	mr	Wright, R.	a s	1820	ms
Smith, F.	c	1826	mr	Tender	a s	1825	ms	Walker	a s	1825	mg	Wright *	c	1821	mj
Smyth	c	1819	ms	Thelwal	ms	1824	ms	Waller	c	1821	mr	Wright	c	1823	mg
Smyth	a s	1822	mx	Thomas	a s	1820	ms	Walter	m s	1824	mn	Wright	c	1825	ms
Smyth *	c	1822	mx	Thomas	a s	1822	mn	Walter	c	1821	ms	Wright, W.	a s	1821	ms
Smyth	k s	1823	mg	Thomas	c	1822	mr	Wanal	a s	1825	mg	Wrottealy, C. ...	k s	1822	mg
Southeby	c	1821	mn	Thomas	a s	1823	mr	Ward, T.	a s	1822	mx	Wyatt	c s	1818	mx
Southouse	l	1826	mn	Thomas	f m	1824	ms	Ware	c s	1823	mn	Wyatt, A.	a s	1822	mx
Spencer	a s	1823	mr	Thomas	c s	1824	mg	Warlow	a s	1826	mr	Wyatt	c	1824	mg
Spencer	a s	1824	mn	Thomas, J.	c	1824	ms	Warrall	d s	1825	mg	Wyndham	c	1821	mg
Squib	c	1820	mr	Thomas	c	1825	mx	Warrant	a s	1824	mg	Wyndham	c	1823	mx
Stafford	c	1821	mj	Thompson, W. ...	a s	1823	mn	Warrington	c	1821	mg	Wynne, P.	a s	1825	mr
Stafford *	c	1822	mj	Thompson	c	1824	ms	Watson	a s	1819	mr	Yeatman, F. J. ...	a s	1821	ms
Starkey	c	1826	ms	Thomson	a s	1820	mr	Watts	c	1820	mr	Young	a s	1820	ms
Stapleton	c	1822	mr	Thomson R.M.M.	a s	1820	ms	Watts	c	1823	ms	Young, W.	c	1821	mx
Stear... ..	a s	1822	mn	Thomson	a s	1822	mx	Webster	a s	1824	ms	Young, K.	c	1821	mx
Stear, A. W.	a s	1823	mj	Thomson	c	1821	mr	Weddell	a s	1820	ms	Young, B.	c	1823	mx
Steele	c	1825	mj	Thomson, J.	a s	1823	ms	Welbank	c	1824	ms	Young	c	1826	mj
Stein	m s	1823	mx	Thornbury	c	1824	mg	Welchman	a s	1819	mj	Yule	c	1820	mx

I have, within the past week, been credibly informed by an old experienced officer, just returned from India, that the proposed tests in the native dialects, for Interpreters who had not passed their menaced examinations, were set aside as impracticable, being found in reality much more severe than the occasion ever could require, and far beyond the reach of the senior Subalterns, who never had learned the Hindoostanee in this country. Few, if any of them, dared to face the intended ordeal; and the local Governments, it seems, were averse to enforce their own positive and solemn regulations on this head, lest the most of the oldest Lieutenants, unable or unwilling to stand the issue of a fair trial, might have been superseded by their juniors, many of whom having been well grounded by me in the popular tongue, would have passed with little trouble, to enjoy the splendid fruits of such a victory. This fact clearly demonstrates two things: first, that laws, when over-rigid or sanguinary, cannot easily be carried into execution—witness those that still disgrace the English code;—secondly, that India alone is a very bad school for becoming expert linguists; otherwise how does it happen that officers, after residing twelve years there, have not the same philological courage which the majority of my diligent pupils generally assume in the same number of months only? If this recent intelligence do not speak volumes, all my labours must prove in vain to inculcate the superiority of elementary tuition in the native dialects in this country, to what is always picked up at random in Hindoostan, without rudder or compass in any stage of the journey: not one in ten, therefore, ever becomes an expert grammatical linguist, from years of application in British India alone. A youth thus writes his correspondent thence:—“This is the most horrid country in the world for learning any science; since I left home, there is scarcely an art or science which I have not dabbled in, but I know I make little or no progress;” in a letter which I heard and saw, at his friend’s house here, two days ago.

a panglossal prospecta, aphical drorama, applicable to the first elements of human speech, by ^{the} ~~an~~ every age and clime, ~~but~~ exhibited here merely as a perspicuous prelude to the projected introduction of sterling english, in the capacity of a cosmopolitan tongue, contrasted successively with the old existing hindec-roman scheme, to show the whole of those literal deviations that have ultimately occurred between both systems,

on a comprehensive view of the new universal grammaculture, composed from an italian modification of the roman characters, inclining to the script type, and consisting of sixty-four discriminative symbols, to express every possible sound, in all the languages of the world, commencing with a species of

1st

practical literary gamut, that may well be termed a voco-metrical scale,

to be said, chanted, sung, or played through the several vocal tones, here exhibiting all their different sounds and the length of their respective three notes, with as great an approximation to the principles of music as the subject will admit the whole series of letters, being systematically divided into 21 unvoiced, 9 voiced, 7 epivocals, 5 labials, 4 lingual-dentals, 7 dentals, 6 subto-dento-sublants, and 5 gutturals, will appear on this sheet, followed by a regular set of six syllabic modulations in the ten tones, besides 36 supernumerary letters, in the subsequent order, as arranged for this synopsis the constituent elements of the last 3 tones, VIII IX X, on the musical scale below, may be varied, and transposed, ad libitum, by different nations, through each of the 3 notes of the first 7 natural or simple tones, an expedient hereafter probably of very rare occurrence, but which can be regulated accordingly, wherever binocals, so constituted, are required

7 simple and 3 compound tones, with their several numbers, characters, notes, sounds, representative letters, and examples, from the english or french language, immediately over and under the successive 3 notes of each tone, are thus embodied, and respectively illustrated, on such mathematical principles of relative contraction and expansion, that *all* must strike the learner's eyes and ears simultaneously with its appropriate *pitch*, according to the projected reform, which supercedes multiformal by megaformal capitals entirely, as in the letter *O* and the numerals, *etc.* done, without any diversity of shape, answers every reasonable purpose, and preserves the simple uniformity of appearance that is least distracting to infant scholars, to whom the plain form and sound of *H* cannot be half so useful as our own transposed multiformal *a, A, A, A, A, A*, to say nothing of at least 600 consonic exotic substitutes in foreign tongues for this single *H* *ave* "—from 1 to 3 commutation often happens by the 21 *unvowels* being remarkably interchangeable among themselves, and so with the 9 *bivowels*, not less commutable

I			II			III			IV			V			VI			VII			VIII			IX			X		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
u	u	u	a	a	a	e	e	e	e	e	e	o	o	o	o	o	o	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
u	u	u	a	a	a	e	e	e	e	e	e	o	o	o	o	o	o	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
not used			e			ee			o			oo			not used			u			ue			uo			not used		
hall	hall	hall	fun	fun	baa	bed	made	maud	sia	seen	scene	not	no	note	wood	mood	u o'd	sur	sus	sire	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u

a judicious comparison of the superior, medial, and inferior examples of letters and words in the four lines and series above, must clearly indicate that the projected orthography coincides with those existing systems of sounds or symbols which conform most to common sense, and elementary consistency, so essential in this department of literature, though rarely found. Every one of the letters has its own 1, 2, or 3, below, and its particular numerical figure above, for the sake either of easy reference hereafter, or convenient substitution, as an arithmetical grammatical, instead of the literal set now given, from 1 to 64, and thence, including supernumeraries, to ● for 100, an obvious device, which renders $\frac{1}{100}$, and $\frac{1}{1000}$ equivalent to *sen*, *med*, and is thus, in common with the simplest digital diagrams, or musical notes, of universal application 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, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799

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2, e, or ee with oo, in yo, into which u must be previously analyzed of course: thus too, eoo, eooo, are euphonicly rendered to yo, as oa, ooa is to wa in 3-3 processes applicable to the whole lines from ym, wm, u to yic, wae, x inclusive, for which in detail, consult the euphonic series between the prefixed 2, 3, and the affixed 2, 3, of the syllabic subdivisions below the strange uy, &c to yr of 10th, there inserted as component parts of french, welsh, russian &c. monograms compare this afterwards with some paragraphs below the real nature of the french sound in saeur, œuf, cœur, heure, &c and a kindred vowel or diphthong in some german & other foreign words, will be discussed in the atlas at leisure

the following to a list of 24 euphonic, and other letters, having organic affinities, proximate, remote, and latent, with the above gumtable vocal sounds on the gum, or u with each other, to be exemplified in the body of the work itself, whence I II may yet be traced as the commutations even of certain equivalents and lingu-dentals while III IV reciprocate most with *ff*, the dent-sibilants and gutturals, leaving V VI VII to evince them more intimate alithure with *W*, these also with the labials and dentals *e, i* of III with *e, i* of IV and *o, a* of V is with *o, i* of VI almost identical *x h t r y k y j z g g k q s s w m n b p f v* also *d t* and their several cognates, visible in the next series, constitute the catalogue of 24 in question, but this occult portion of the subject cannot well be demonstrated till progressive references be made. From the polysyllabic British atlas, when published, to this rudimental syllabus, for illustrating the mutability of letters, on practical grounds, through all dialects, and often where least expected, unless due advantage be constantly given to heral similitudes, transformations, transpositions, inter-conversions, or national prepossessions and antipathies, for solving numerous difficulties, and reconciling many inconsistencies in this department of general etymology, which, when duly cultivated and understood, must render the acquisition of every language in rotation a simple task yielded, particularly after the learner has duly studied his own irregular speech, whatever that may be, on rational premises

7 equivovals						5 labials				4 lingui-dentals				7 dentals					6 sibil-denti-sibilants.					5 gutturals								
XI						XII				XIII				XIV					XV					XVI								
i	j	h	k	y	w	m	b	p	f	n	l	r	z	t	t	t	ṭ	d	ḍ	s	ś	z	ṣ	ʃ	ṣ	k	k	g	g	q		
n	ṇ	ḥ	ḥ	y	u	—all these with h, d, s, k, g, q, remain as before—										t	t	t	ṭ	d	ḍ	s	ś	z	ṣ	ʃ	ṣ	k	k	g	g	q
non	ṇon	ḥon	ḥon	yon	won	mum	bub	pop	fof	non	lon	ron	zon	ton	ton	ton	ṭon	don	ḍon	son	śon	zon	ṣon	ṣon	ṣon	kon	kon	gon	gon	qon		

non
son
hen
hant
dud
dudug
wo
tant
beb
wop
waf
ev
non
lol
er
ne
an
yon
nath
ten
an
lal
tyod
sen
en
buz
zgor
car
ug
ack
an
ga
ndu
nu

N occur as infixes or affixes, never as prefixes, from some inherent incapacity for that post, where they would be next thing to *m*re mutes, which are stumbling blocks that cannot exist in a system of orthography, mutes being as abhorrent to such a perfect scheme, as a sunken is to nature, or the habitus of some confounding words is occasionally to euphony among civilized nations.

the vocal changes may be rung on the equivalents and consonants, through all the preceding 3 notes and tones, as prefixes (cf) or affixes (bc) should either of those modes be selected for sounding and naming them, rather than the more simple expedient of articulating consonantal letters individually with the least prefixed or affixed vocal utterance possible, when as exhibited in straddle, struggle, where consonants are heard without a vowel vowel sound, or with one much more perceptible in division I of the subjoined syllabic assortment, with the aid of which, when judiciously explained, this elementary scheme of liberal economy, by the possibility of its uniform application to articulate utterance in general, will be greatly facilitated, and our ludicrous catch *h, wy y, double you w*, may henceforth be rendered according to the following syllabic scheme, which, when explained, will be found to be a simple and easy method of articulating the above words, and all others in general.

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not to *u* numer, according to the summat, most advantageously, *nn*, *yū*, *yu*, or technically *nn-kur*, *yū-kur*, *yu-kur*, viz the *n* maker, *y* maker, and *w* maker, applicable to *n-kur*, *e-kur*, *e-kur*, *o-kur*, &c from first to last, which form the real prototype of our own *quer* *q*, called *cue*, but always as in liquor *le-kur*, without its useless appendage *u* as *yo*, *O*, or *y*, *q* in fact being a liquid, lingual, deep rabric guttural *n* genitive, and so peculiar to certain nations, that it and *y* can be commutated accurately viva voce by them alone properly speaking, *y* was formerly denoted by *only*, when *e* *u*, *a*, *ee*, *i*, *o*, *oo*, will hereafter be so expressed *yū*, *ye*, *ye*, *yo*, *yo*, &c as stated between in 6—6 after *ry*, &c in 10th see 9th, 24 and 42—the self-regulating principles of euphony in every language will be truly *ce* vspicious from 1 to *X*, and 1 to 6, they must be *ce* vspiciously changed to *u* when used in 11th when the entialtowel *u* is really represented by a binocal, or diphthong, *yū* with the sound of *yū*, *yoo*,—see 2—2, VI at 11th for 2 words at VIII above

the following division of universal literal economy, (which embraces a complete series of all the possible syllabic vibrations of this sort), will develop in practice the nasalised, euphonised, aspirated, inspired, and gutturalised three notes of the seven simple and three compound tones, in which Y, until its true guttural arabic utterance be acquired, should be considered with a resonance of undoubted

preceding an audible vowel, or as a mute letter entirely the true *hu4-4* has the vocal affix *u*, but in *uh5-5* it is the prefix, and thereby discriminates the inspired *uh* from the expired *hu*, a nuety which is of the greatest moment in oriental orthography the non-appearance of *ḥ*, as a third palatal dental like *t*, is owing to *t* (*ṭ*) being oftentimes audible, though invariable substitute thus *ghodet* always becomes orally *ghodet* a horse, v XIII XIV above, and *ḥ* sometimes the epivocalic, &c in *s/range* tones are reversed, and occasionally they might be conjoined like the suffixed, however such unweath collections are found to exist, either as correct syncopations or in these epivocalic tones, more abundantly than any and

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[illegible][illegible]

0 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
 u u u u e - o - w w x x x y k k w w n - l l l l l - d - s s f z z z k.

the constituent parts of monogrammatic *re, yo, bh, ph, ps, pt, th, re, tre, th, ts, tz, dth, ds, dz, dt, zh, dh, st, st, stc, sk, ch, jh, sh, ks, ks, gz*.

kh, gh, &c always occur for the bivalents ॠ, ॡ, x, ॣ, [ॠ ॡ लृ भ फ ठ ध ढ ॡ ख ॣ य ॡ] &c to whatever inflection they may belong, and although the blanks have not yet been appropriated, they will all perhaps come gradually into play, whenever the various tongues extend as now, and shall become objects of general research and comparison.

u, a, z, e, c, w, uo, n, h, i, r, k, sh, ch, zh, k, gh, g, z, v, u, z, a, co, v, g, gn, h, b, w, nb, np, k, r, d, s, sh, z, z, z, of the hindoe-roman system, have been respectively supplanted here by U, A, C, E, O, &c q as the best means for deciphering those hindoo-tantra publications which may continue to print on the former plan, by comparing it with that which is here preferably adopted, but not until much experience, and the most deliberate reflexion, since 1783 till 1825, had irretrievably stamped the scheme in general as a masterpiece in this humble walk of the belles lettres, which genius, as well as erudition, is only too prone to overlook or despise, perversely forgetting that literature is, hitherto, illiterate, &c all spring from these lowly literal grounds.

*From an attentive "re-visit" of the whole preceding symbols and sounds, it must become perfectly evident that the subsequent character * and absurd associations have been all completely superseded where either of the letters is silent, or a useless mute, in their ordinary english, french, or italian acceptations; by much more expressive repress nature - the whole of these being both briefer and plainer in expression than our A, e, i, u, o, c, j, s, g, y, q, t, ch, tr, th, dge, gh, gn, gm, kn, mb, mp, mn, ng, nlc, ng, nx, ph, sh, ss, t, th, respect than our A, e, i, u, o, v, w, aw, ay, aye, ea, eau, ee, ex, em, eo, ew, eu, ewc, ey, eye, in, ie, ue, uen, uo, uo, super-numerates, ur, ae, ai, ao, av, aw, ay, aye, ea, eau, ee, ex, em, eo, ew, eu, ewc, ey, eye, in, ie, ue, uen, uo, including a still longer*

3th

wo, wy, woy, yetw, you, ywo, exceeding numerically the sixty-four projected ten letters, though each of those characters is more distinctly his own mother tongue, even after he has acquired an alphabetical string of twenty-six elements, many of whose names are pronounced, kay, you, double you, wy, and wurd are in general better calculated to stick for ever in theizzard of the oldest cock at a woc if either of them durst think rationally on this elementary but chaotic theme, from the very commencement to the termination of ideas of intuition, by teacher or pupil, must do the latter great harm instead of any good, at the earliest stage of english life into consistent, and immutable principles, instead of being the very reverse—an endless jumble of cruffy will-o-wisps and narratives, phlyth whenever shall completely understand this compendium on both sides of the sheet, of blessed with adequate mental, articular, visu al, d

Deh

of his country aspuously, wherever he might happen to sojourn long enough to collect words, or feel inclined to give specimens of her character, which, in common with epithets, unusual notations, and similar figures, may speedily pervade the globe, both east and west, those fastidious critics, who are always more expert in the immediate demolition of their contemporaries' literary project, very naturally dogmatize on several of the english examples, either as inaccurate, or unsupportable proofs that the loco-motical condemnation any performance of this description, before the whole subjects, intimately connected therewith, have been, early submitted to be no appeal—all persons, therefore, who shall feel themselves moved solely with the spirit of unseasonable detection, are earnestly recommended to a reasonable policy, that liberal emendations from all quarters, including themselves, may, by arrangement, be so in practice able

illustrating the orthoepigraphical compendium on the front of the sheet, the whole of which ought to be read with adequate attention, to render the language perfectly intelligible in every part.

numbered, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. for intermediate and future reference; but in front they run so—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, &c. for particularly when the polyglossal british atlas issues in due time from the press.

combine utility, simplicity, facility, perspicuity, with few or no inherent, irremediable obstacles to command immediate success.

It also, now enjoys many increasing and increasing, to become speedily a universal and all mankind.

ids, will eventually produce a perfect or of all languages, and still an indispensable, unexceptionable, and improved form. alone, gibion's vernacular dialect may colonists, emigrants, missionaries, pub-america, every where actively engaged friends and protectors of genuine freedom.

in process of time, be equivalent to a convenience, and national strife would be a universal tongue which was said to have countable way, at baby, by a degrada-

assimilate, one universal character can so long as such a number of really, divide, and torment the human race. is very comprehensive substitute, like view of literal economy, vocalicature every utilitarian's purpose.

atever, ought to want its own approver be mute, superfluous, or in other such continue to disgrace every literal they even are not altogether faultless. orse than useless, since magniformity thian pillars in legitimate graphology put their total expulsion at defiance.

ation nor a name, and sometimes they nce to their heads; besides, one may &c. where are those unmeaning capital ourselves or posterity with these charac- magnify either a god, a devil, or a king? wer elemental purposes, as literal beauty y; being in real worth here, what mere y shell of a nut to its nutritious kernel.

require to be reciprocal echoes, with ent misconception from misnomers, like t, gamma, &c. of most grammacatures, even included, though termed divine. in VIII. IX. and X. is quite con- dant it has been to retain c, (ch, tsh, ns can be defended solely on this brace

ulior, that it was almost impossible to t embrace the chinese and every similar hitchat tongue made thus alive to wic, h and t clearly are superfluous.

in form and power, simultaneously cedariana with a species of mathema- ach them scientifically to concatenate the first elements of speech upon a "ologers as an impracticable precision, or one at least that nobody shall ever tive for now making the attempt.

ng, and intellectual faculties are wanted diorama, as an obvious contrivance, nology, by a process of concatenation, il, foil, file, foul, foal, fill, feel, uonants in all remaining exactly alike, ces, must be more than accidentally ind why will yet be completely ascer- idically studied as it ought to be.

human speech than the proposed voco- be extended to comprehend them all, us, shall be satisfactorily demonstrated. er new forms, to prevent almost the u, u of us us, oo of ooze

nch word usage 02u3, besides els in hall, hul, haul, hul, abetical power in paper, orthoepi- so much confounded in english.

all, haul, wood, mood, wood, thus, s, sár, sár of VII. equivalent to moreover, though then less visible, the

esson, and o mega, will be the very first to trace intellectually

isive notes of a, a, a, e, e, e, from the very same premises of

als, t, d, of do, tun, which the hindoostanees' inaccurate ears always confound with the palatials above enumerated, in captain, doctor, &c. converted by them to kaptun, duktur, and so on, (see d among the supernumeraries in 13th, front page.)

29. from the reflected and prelected bars of those symbols, the corresponding position of the tongue in pronouncing them, will at a glance be seen from ture, tude; whence the indian liquor called toddy, and bhutu, gratuity, surplus; buttu, discount, have both been long domesticated among the british-indian jargonists, indiscriminately as betty, whether plus or minus, profit or loss, which often puzzles them in settling their accounts.

30. consonants run like the vowels occasionally in triplets; at times, however, two, four, and even six pull together, in the literal race, all perceptible on the diorama, homogeneously matched; thus t, t, t, d, d, d, c, j, y, y, g, g, k, k, q, with such consistent expressive conformations as shall best elucidate the common and relative powers of each series by itself; a superior or inferior loop consequently implies a greater degree of gutturalization.

31. t, t, of thin, thine, are just s and z lisped, labialized by prolating both towards the lips, but with the tongue rather before than behind the teeth, exactly as these sibilants are enounced by children who are hereditary or imitative lispers, lippers, and whom any man is able to copy, when neither too proud nor indolent to acquire this childish defect; a fault that nevertheless in several dialects becomes, as in english, a sine qua non, which the french might learn at once, were they at first deliberately taught as above, how it can be done by merely lisping s and z respectively with the infantine lithps required, which the arabs and persians, but not the hindoos, use, in the persi-arabic alphabet of those two nations, as simple letters, no less familiar to both of them, than in these two last very words exhibited thus, bot, fem.

32. see 13 on c and j, which exist among so many people in the capacity of bisonous monograms, representing tsh, tek, eh, ts, ti, te, tu, and dj, dg, dzh, dz, di, de, du, that their exclusion hence was by no means expedient, though the french, properly speaking, have no such letters as these j, c, and the italians may be the only people in europe who still retain ci, ce, as tsh, ch, &c. in cicero, chichero, tshitshero, the modern pronunciation of perhaps the old roman name of the orator we call sisero, being formerly kikero, but which k, as a single letter, the italians, who should know best, entirely reject; the reader must therefore constantly bear in mind that c and j are invariably complete twins, whose inherent nature will always hereafter appear in curc, judge, as if written and pronounced church, juj, djudj, instead of either kurk, or jug, djug, dgug, dzhug: in this manner an orthoepigraphic juj will call curc church, not kurk.

33. x viz. 3 for k, with c as s or s, equivalent to ks, ks is so superfluous a monogram, even as gz in example (egzempl,) that it may be conveniently discarded from every thing except for the surplus sign of a x goose, and the proof positive of the discordant, but intimate connection every where existing between k, 3, and s, c, the two uncongenial guttural and sibilant sounds of the self-same letter conjoined, whence our otherwise perverse and very useless x. n before b or p is represented by m. (see 27, 13th, 14th.)

34. k denotes that guttural modulation of k, heard and felt by every body in hawking up tough phlegm deeply seated in the throat, by a tremulous muscular vibration between the tongue and adjacent parts; a sound that a hoarse raven would naturally produce from its ordinary kaw! kaw! and which even the smooth pipe of an english child would easily imitate, through one rough expulsive hawk, rather than choke from a collection of viscid matter in that organ.

35. as k thus becomes k, so will hard g create g, in like manner gargarized into the northumberland burr, which is indeed much more related to g than r; whence gurguru in arabic means the action we call gargling, or that guttural rattle which is either the fatal herald of death, the rough notes of a croaking bull-frog, or of a notorious snorer in a profound sleep, nevertheless so confounded with k, that few people can well discriminate k from g, till they study the subject of gutturals most profoundly, both in theory and practice.

36. k, k, g, g have a third cognate guttural common to a variety of dialects, which may be termed a deep liquid k, perceptible perhaps in the quack of a duck, the hickup of a sot more than half seas over his pot, or in the reiterated intermittent puleations of water guggling slowly out, from a long-necked gugglet, the syllable qu, qu, convertible to gu, gu, or gu, gu, and illustrated in ugu, ugu, aga, a turkish commander so miscalled by us, also a master, &c, but pronounced with the broad u awe, and the g or q indiscriminately.

37. so queer a character is best represented by our own useless symbol q, called que, cue, kyo, and formed in arabiasimply by raising the tongue's root towards the uvula with a gentle reiterated appulse, while that portion of the throat is kept not less passive than the gugglet's stiff neck, from which the guggling liquid realizes the very arabic q here required.

38. the operation just described, when often repeated by learners, induces the species of nausea that may properly be designated, a queasea, or that qualm and disgusting qu or quid sickness which may occasionally, in squeamish stomachs, end in que, qu, qu, viz. the expressive arabic term for vomiting outright; whence que ke duwu, an emetic.

39. it is probable that the ancient romans first marked the quaint and queasy property of q compared with k, by its inseparable liquid u, though afterwards converted to kw in kweer, &c.; but in what the cream of cicero's queer pun, "ego coque (quo que) te adjuvabo," really lies, let those tell who deem it worth skimming; for it must have some allusion to the current difference then of c and q, which the moderns, by confounding them with k, have certainly lost.

in n n h n k n a n i n x n c n

those oriental tyros who will first learn the hindoostanee rudiments properly, and simultaneously can collect a tolerable stock of the most useful nouns, adjectives, &c. will soon find very little difficulty in reading that language through its appropriate symbols, provided they will take the trouble to study the whole of this plate well on both sides, whence the formation of the eastern character's must, by a few weeks' practice, appear quite easy to every expert penman at any species of chirography; and instead of its continuing a sinister monstrum horrendum, will then prove an ambidexter maximum in minimo for that purpose.

a new comparative view, taken from literal economy on omnilingual principles, of the universal or catholic litræclature, in complete accordance with the naguree and persi-arabic system, each letter of which, in their diversified forms, is here fairly contrasted with the recently adopted symbolical scheme, in regular succession, as component parts of

THE oriento-occidental plan of expressing the most useful asiatic dialects through the medium of a HINDEE-ROMAN ORTHOEPIGRAPHICAL ALPHABET.

thus modified for the purpose of readily comprehending the universal characters superadded here, and some duplicate naguree letters which are also conveniently interspersed, wherever required and admissible; particularly as they cannot easily be mistaken any where, either for persian or roman symbols.

the key lines numbered in naguree, english, and persian figures at the bottom, will at one glance demonstrate the several sounds of the

u	u	u	e	eee	eee	o	o	ooo	ooo	wee	wee	h	h	y	w	w
u	a	i	ee	e	en	en	oo	o	ue	uo	h	h	y	w	w	w
अः	आ	इ	ई	ए	उ	ऊ	ओ	औ	ऐ	औ	ह	ह	य	व	व	व
ا	آ	ای	ئی	ای	او	وو	او	او	ای	او	ح	ح	ی	و	و	و

these अ here आ and elsewhere ऐ are naguree letters उ ओ औ ऐ in concomitant supernumerary form. a perusal of the dictionary (pages iv. to xvii.) will elucidate the names and nature of the foregoing vowels and subsequent

bh	ph	f	v	m	n	ng	l	r	t	th
b	p	f	v	m	n	ng	l	r	t	th
व	भ	प	फ	पा	व	म	न	उ	अ	अ
व	भ	प	फ	पा	व	म	न	उ	अ	अ
d	dh	t	th	t	t	th	t	d	dh	t
d	dh	t	th	t	t	th	t	d	dh	t
ड	ढ	ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ट
ड	ढ	ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ट
z	x	z	ch	j	jh	k	kh	g	gh	q
z	x	z	ch	j	jh	k	kh	g	gh	q
ज	झ	ट	ठ	ड	ढ	क	ख	ग	घ	ग
ज	झ	ट	ठ	ड	ढ	क	ख	ग	घ	ग

consult the back of this and pages xii., &c. after attentively reading what follows, or vice versâ, for a fuller account of the annexed

h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h
h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h
अः	आ	इ	ई	ए	उ	ऊ	ओ	औ	ऐ	औ
अः	आ	इ	ई	ए	उ	ऊ	ओ	औ	ऐ	औ

the affix e or ee will always discriminate these letters sufficiently. u, u, u, { are the initials, &c. above. yu, yu, ye, ye, yo, yo, yu, yu; whence u, a, ee, i, o, oo, ue, uo, will hereafter be so denoted the 6 varieties of expressed—yu, yu, ye, ye, yo, yo, yu, yu. this y gutturalizes its affixed long or short binocular h & u, &c. included. vowels, but as few, except arabe, can pronounce it, the vocal sound of e, i, alone is distinctly heard in yelm, ilm, &c.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13, &c. in succession to 100.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13, &c. in succession to 100.
hul	hul	hul	bed	med	med	sen	sen	sen	not	no	not	wood
hul	hul	hul	bed	med	med	sen	sen	sen	not	no	not	wood

~ placed over the *u* | so *ī* makes it *ū* long, thus converting *u* to *ū*, by the mark called *mudd*, whence *ulefe mūdōdu*, i.e. elongat
the tushdeed - merely indicates the reiteration of one visible consonant, whence *genu* thus كُنَا becomes *gennu*. لا لا stands for *lu*.
or named *JUZM* deprives every consonant of the inherent short vowel, and ~ does the same in naguree under the name of *hulunt* or *husunt*.
~ termed *wusl* above ال *ul* denotes a kind of cacographical junction in arabic.—طالِبُ الْعِلْمِ *ṭalebolyelm*. فِتْرَةُ فِي التَّارِيخِ *fet-ture*

जब अकबर बादशाह तख्त पर बैठे तब चारों तरफ के मुलकों से सब कौम कदरदानी और फ़ैज़ रसाना
इस ख़ानदानि लासानी को सुनकर हुज़ुर में आकर जमअ हूए लेकिन हर ऐक की गोयाई और बोली
जुदी जुदी थी इकठ्ठे होने से आपस में लेन देन सौदा सुलूफ़ सुवाल जवाब करते करते ऐक नबान उर
की मुकरर हई जब हज़रत शाह जहां साहिबि किरां ने किलड़े मुबारक और जामि मसजिद और
शहर पनाह तअमीर करवाया और तख्त त़ाउस में तमाम जवाहिर जड़वाया और दलबादलस
खैम: चोबों पर इसताद कर तनाबों से खिनचवाया और नववाब अली मरदां खानहर को लेकर आया
तब पादशाह ने खूश होकर जशन फ़रमाया और शहर को अपना दारउलखिलाफ़त बनाया तब शा
जहान आबाद मशहूर हुआ (अगरचि दिलली जुदी हौ वुह पुराना शहर और यिह नया शहर कहलाता
है) और वहां के बाज़ार को उरदूह मुअलला खिताब दिया—the above is the annexed *Jub ukbur*, &c. in the naguree
and below in the farsee characters, both inserted here, as a good mode of exhibiting a comparative view of all the three.

اسب اکبر بادشاہ تخت پر بیٹھے تب چاروں طرف کے ملکوں سے سب قوم قدردانی اور فائز رسانی اس خاندان کی سنکر حضور میں آکر
جمع ہوئے لیکن ہر ایک کی گویائی اور بولی جُدی جُدی تھی۔ اکٹھے ہونے سے آپس میں لین دین سؤدا سلف سوال جواب کرتے کرتے ایک زبان
پڑو کی مقرر ہوئی جب حضرت شاہ جہان صاحب قراں نے قلعہ مبارک اور جامع مسجد اور شہر پناہ تعمیر کروایا اور تخت طاؤس
میں تمام جواہر جڑوا یا اور دل بادل سا خیمہ چوبوں پر استاد کر طابوں سے کھنچوایا اور تواب علی مرداں خاں نہر کو لیکر آیا تب بادشاہ
نے خوش ہوکر جشن فرمایا اور شہر کو اپنا دارالخلافۃ بنایا تب شاہ جہان آباد مشہور ہوا (اگرچہ دلی جُدی ہی - وہ پُرانا شہر اور یہ نیا

مہر کہلاتا ہی) اور وہاں کے بازار کو اردوہ معلّٰی خطاب دیا۔
the universal symbols follow, which, from their very nature, require no prosodial marks what-
ever, each letter possessing its own intrinsic power without them; and the ordinary stops are denoted by such a graduated scale of spaces between single
words or periods, that every one will best speak for itself, as, 1 verbal interstice 2 a comma 3 a semicolon 4 a colon 5 in regular progress to a full stop
—*jubukbur bud suhtukt purbethetub curon turuf ke molkon se subqiom qudrdune vor fiez ru*
sune eskundune lusune ke son-kur hozor men ukur jumyu hoe lekenhur ek kegoyue vor bole jode
jode the ekuth the hone se upus men len den sodu soluf sowul juwub kurte kurte ek zubun ordo
moqurrur hoe jub huzrut ruh juhun suhebe qerunne qelyue moburuk vor jumye musjed vor suhr pu
nuh tuyumer kurwuyu vor tukte tuos men tumum juwuhur juwuyu vor dubudulsu kemu cobon
pur estud kur tunubon se khencwuyu vor nuwub yule mardun kun nuhr kolekur uyu tub pud su
ne kos hokur jurn furmayu vor suhr ko upnu durokkelufut bunuyu tub ruh juhun ubud mushon
hou (ugurcedelle jode ha woh porunu suhr vor yeh nuyusuh kuhltu hue) vor wuhun ke buzur ko
ordoe moyullu ketub deyu.—see page xvi. of the dictionary, and lines 27 to 36, for the hindie-roman method, about to be superseded by this.

vor fater hwec art en hevn hallowed be tee nem, tee kerdum kumte welbedunonert az etezen hevn
gevustes de vor dele bred and forgevus vor detz az we forgev vor deturz and led us not ento temtesun
but dele vur us from evl fortene zte kerdum and te prour and te glore forevur emen—consult the back of the
diorama, at bottom, whence this is a copy, without the figures; and here immediately followed by the universal running hand lithographized, that it
may readily be approximated to the typographical form, and acquired accordingly, as the fancy of each penman may deem best.

vor fater hwec art en hevn hallowed be tee nem, tee kerdum kum, tee wel
be dun onert az etezen hevn, gevustes de vor dele bred; and forgevus vor
detz az we forgev vor deturz, and led us not ento temtesun, but dele vur us from
evl, for tee ez te kerdum and te prour and te glore for evur. Amen.

lecture first—on the numerical, cardinal, and ordinal figures and terms, also on the hindee-roman, or occidental, oriental, and univers

card.	ordinal	english	fig.	para.	nag.	persi-arabic letters.	naguree	hindee roman	universal	examples in successive relation
eh, pñhlu	wun 1 st	1	1	1	9	۱	अःआ	u u a a	u u u yu	hull hul hall hul han
do, dosru	to 2 ^d	2	2	2	9	۲	अःइ	i i e i	ee eye e	bed bed made med n
ten, tesru	tre 3 ^d	3	3	3	9	۳	अःइ	i i i ee ee	eee eye	sin sen seen sen scen
cur, crotlu	for 4 th	4	4	4	9	۴	अःइ	o o o o	o o o	not not no no note n
punc, wun	fiw 5 th	5	5	5	9	۵	अःइ	u u u u u	u u u u u	wood wəd mood mo
chū, -thun	seks 6 th	6	6	6	9	۶	अःइ	ui ue	u u u u u	vice vus buy bue eye
sub, -wun	sevn 7 th	7	7	7	9	۷	अःइ	uo uo	u u u u u	thou tñ mouse mros
uth, -wun	et 8 th	8	8	8	9	۸	अःइ	nnngn	n n n n	non non
nw, -wun	nien 9 th	9	9	9	9	۹	अःइ	ng nk, &c.	y	hanger hayur
dtus, -wun	ten 10 th	10	10	10	9	۱۰	अःइ	ngg	y	anger ayur
eguruh	elevn	11	11	11	9	۱۱	अःइ	h h h	h h h	him hem
buruh	twelv	12	12	12	9	۱۲	अःइ	h	h	hem hem
teruh	turten	13	13	13	9	۱۳	अःइ	y	y	yawl yul
crōduh	forten	14	14	14	9	۱۴	अःइ	u a i o, &c.	y y u, &c.	am yum
pundruh	seften	15	15	15	9	۱۵	अःइ	w w see o o s.	w w	woo wə who ho

the ordinals follow the cardinals down to ten, where our -th is expressed by *wun*, thus applicable to the whole, except the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 6th, which are somewhat 20th; *ekes-wun*, 21st, and so on to *sro-wun*, 100th, follow the rule of 10 invariably, in this form. letters, when initials, medials, and finals, can at once be discriminated in the shikstu or broken hand, particularly after studying the plate in the dictionary with due attention, and learning a good stock of indispensable vocables. once for all, in whatever their concomitant form or dimensions may otherwise be. this remark, however, does not apply so well to the naguree; but the horizontal dash, which pervades most of the

the 1st, 2d, and 3d series, extending from 8 to 10 inclusive, respectively exhibits all the vowels nasalized in various ways, as clearly as this intricate branch of naguree is in their original order, and at full length. 4th and 5th, comprising 11, 12, as expirates and inspirates, should be most assiduously and correctly acquired by every learner, every consonant almost as a prefix, with which the changes may be thus rung *mun mun bey phoy fuh kyu*, &c. through the whole successively from *m* to *q* ie ee eee ii eee eeee io eo eeo io eeo eeee iue eue eeuei uo euo eeuo, &c. in their analytical capacity of two congenial vowels, whose hiatus is thus destroyed—*yu* 8th series, produces the self-same result from *ou ou ou ou oa oa oa oa oe oe oe oe ooe ooe oo oo ooo oooo oooo* changing to *wu wa we wee wo woo*; whence *l* which *y* becoming *yu*, &c. till learnt by the tyro, should be treated as a perfectly mute letter, swallowed up by the next vowel as in *yren uin* or *en the eye*; here

the common names, order, and numerical powers of the persi-arabic alphabetical letters are as follows, though here represented by the hindee-roman and universal characters may be *hu* 1st *u-lef* 1, 2^d *b-e* 2, 3^d *p-e* 2, 4th *t-e* 400, 5th *s-c* or *t-e* 500, 6th *jem* 3, 7th *c-e* 3, 8th *k-e* 8, 9th *k-e* 600, 10th 90, 18th *zrud* 800, 19th *t-oe* 9, 20th *x-oe* 900, 21st *yren* 70, 22^d *gen* 1000, 23^d *f-e* 80, 24th *q-uf* 100, 25th *k-uf*; sult story teller, pages xcvi. &c. those learners who shall duly study the subjoined numerical scale, will instantly perceive why 1826=mdccxxvi=guzekow, when these last

ubjud huwvuz hōlle kulmun syfus qursut sukkuz zuzug } this is the numerical hotch potch, termed from the leading word, *ubjud*, when relates the birth, education, or death, &c. of any person or thing, that the date is or o, b & p 2, j & c 3, z & z 1, k & g 20, because e, o, p, c, z, a

soluh	seksten	16	16	16
sutruh	sevniten	17	17	17
uthuruh	eten	18	18	18
onnes	nenten	19	19	19
bes, -e skor	twente	20	20	20
ekes	-wun	21	21	21
bues	-to	22	22	22
tees	-tre	23	23	23
crōbes	-for	24	24	24
puces	-fuv	25	25	25
chubes	-seks	26	26	26
sutrues	-sevn	27	27	27
uthues	-et	28	28	28
ontes	-nien	29	29	29
tes	turte	30	30	30

(16) and strangely connected in them all with mortality; like *h*, create *m*, this is or should be denoted so, *tl*.—(17) these labials may not so generally used.—(18) inanity, personality, plurality; possession, a leisure to study that classical language profoundly.—(19) efficient or mud ad libitum, in *menuru-t*, *minaret*, *spire*; but this discrimination is represented by *u* on all occasions, v. the story-teller, page cviii.—(20) as formerly.—(21) it is worthy of remark, that the naguree having natural, it is very commutable with the sibilant *s*. if prosy be pro sa, pronunciation by those who wish to be understood as hind. colloquists.—(22) to the whole of the following nag. letters *kur* may be added or not

dh-u *n-u*, *p-u* *ph-u* *b-u* *bh-u* *m-u* *y-u* *z-u* the sunskrit cardinals are 1 *ek*, 2 *dve*, 3 *tre*, 4 *ch* *suptatusu-n*, 18th *ufudatusu-n*, 19th *nurudatusu-n*, 50 *puncusut*, 60 *fufte*, 70 *suptule*, 80 *usute*, billion, *khurw*, 10-*muhukhurw*, 100-*sunhh*, *torey*, 5th *puncum*, 6th *fufthu*, 7th *suptumu*, 8th *ufi* 30th *trensuttumu* or *trensu*, 50th *puncusuttumu*.

ब प भ फ फ व न उ अ ल ल र उ रु त ट थ ठ त स द ड ध ढ स स श ष ज ञ ण ण च छ ज्ञ झ क ख ग ग घ क	b p bh ph f v n l l r r r t t t t t th s d d dh dh s s s sh sh z z z z zh ch j chh jh k kh kh g gh gh q never qu as cue	b p bh ph f v n l l r r r t t t t t t t s d d dh dh s s s s f z z z z z c j ch jh k k kh g g gh q nor as qv	bib beb peeppep bub pup fife fuf fief fef vive rev noon non nun nnon næn loll lol lull lul lily lele rare rer ture whence toddy toe to to to toe tôte tet tit tet thin ten thine tæen dull dul duel dyoel ded ded sin sen shin sen soss sos buzz buz azure ezyor church curc judge juj kick kek khan kun ughu ugu aga master or commander uqu quze-cadi or judge	bhu phu buh puh bh ph here are all three. bhunu buhnu buhnu lubh phul puh. (17)— the f and v admit inspirates seldom, perhaps never the other two; they are congenial characters with w b p, (18)— nh and nh ny nw are also used but nuh is the inspire; a pronominal letter, denoting likewise negation, (19)— ly lh aspirate, luh inspire, seldom if ever an expirate; ly is soft and liquid, l often convertible with r n, (20)— rh rh, frequently dh, q. v. below, opposite to 24. no letter can well be, both actively and reflectively, more (21)— thu thu tuh tuh th th—t and t have nearly the same sound or power, though their literal form be different (22)— a persi-arabic sound, of very little use in the hindoo, where it is better known as S only. the common word (23)— dhu dhu duh duh dh dh often rh. see 21, above. d very soft hisping dental, d the reverse, a harsh (24)— a needless mute aspirate is thus saved here, and four times below, at 26, 27, 28, 29, 3, c, k, and g having now no (25)— the four zeds are sounded nearly alike in hindoo, though in arabic some of them resemble t if not t. see 23. (26)— chu jhu cuh juh ch jh. here h is expired, inspired, & aspirated. thus cu chu cuh koch kockoc (27)— khu kuh kh khonu kohnu konu sekh rukh khunu kunu kunu kuhnu. the k is a (28)— ghu guh gh ghunu guhnu guhnu gunu gunnu gunu bug bug bhug bugh, (29)— no concomitant u as w is wanted here with this liquid k, q, cue, and it must be so far treated as a mere french q (30)—
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it is one of the easiest literal sounds which infants, lambs, and dumb persons can all pronounce; it seems a prohibitive, if not a negative, in certain languages, and often in common with *h*, implies identity, existence, matter, size, might, &c.; when *n* *b* or *np* be treated as nearly similar; but *b* rather implies bulk, time, stability; *p* relative diminution, distance, &c.; they naturally follow *m*, as the next in organic order, whence *mama papa baba pap*, &c.—(18) but much more difficult, and often, and every where much used as a euphonic.—(20) and like *r*, a very efficient affix, & occasionally a euphonic, with *r*'s strong bias to vocality. *l*, and *ɛ*, though favourite sunslit vowels, are hardly worth notice in hindoostanee by the practicalist, until he have perceived that *l* is more potent than *r*, which in various ways resembles *n l*, besides being with them very commutable, and also a possessive affix.—(22) but sometimes it assimilates with *t*, and *t* is pronominally a correlative prefix. the *t* indicates the *ā*, which becomes *u* or *ɛ*, and *l* is of no great use in hindoostanee; for the *ɛ*, when final, very frequently loses its aspiration completely, and becomes *u* or *ɛ* only, then representing the short *u* finally as *ɛ* does so initially; mere position will therefore show which of the two letters is intended, *ɛ* never being pronounced *tubet* in that language, except by arabic scholars.—(24) palatal dental, like *ɛ*, peculiar to the hindoos, and very convertible to *ɛ*.—(25) useless *h*, consequently not confoundable with *sh*, *zh*, *chh*, *kh*, or *gh*, and *ɛ*, it became necessary to modify the varieties of *j* which exist in that character, to represent the corresponding persi-arab. symbols at 26, q. v.—(27) *jujuhjuo mojh*. *j* is a relative prefix.—(28) common interrogative prefix, and although guttural, whence the *x* looks very like a euphonic, which has a fellow in the queer naguree, (see plate) *ɛh ksh*, little used in the hindoostanee, and as useless as our *x*.—(29) are only a few of the many instances to, prove the necessity for the utmost accuracy of the alphabet, *p* or *k* only, until its almost inexplicable power be well explained and adequately understood.

ator, 5 puncun, 6 fuf, 7 suptun, 8 uftun, 9 nuvun, 10 dusun, 11th ekudusu-n, 12th dudususu-n, 13th tryudusu-n, 14th cutordusu-n, 15th puncdusu-n, 16th fudsun, 17th n or onvensute, 20 vensute, 21 ekvensute, 22 dwe-vensute, &c. 29 ontrensut, 30 trensut, 31, 32, &c. ek-dwu-trensut, 39 nuvvensut, or oncutvrensut, 40 cutvrensut, 90 nuvute, 100 sut, 1000 suhusr, 10,000 uyot, 100,000 lukh or lukfu, million, neyot, 10- kote, 100- urbod, 1000- muhurbod, 10,000- pudn, 100,000- muhu pudn, 1000- muhu suykh, 10,000- huhu, 100,000- muhu huhu, trillion, dhon, 10- muhu dhon, &c. 1st urgum, pruthum, udem, 2^d dwetey, 3^d trutey, 4th cutorth or -teryy-umu, 9th nuvumu, 10th dusumu; from 11th to 19th inclusive, dropping the final n of the card. gives those ordinals, and from 19th to 99th the same omission of the last cons. with its vowel or the addition of tumu form ordinals thus, or puncusu, 100th suttumu.

~~signification~~ ~~correction~~ pure vowels;—they, *e* and *o*, have no

hæ pur woh putnu hægu.—(33) *use kule gole lurke juntehoge keske ho.*—(35) whence *yön won* *u u n uh*, or those pronouns which, like them, have their sing. however, differing in these respects from words of the first class on the grounds, be termed triptotes in that number; so *gor-u gor-e* inflection in every form.—(37) *yuhun wuhun kuhun* irregular every where, are rather intractable in the hindoo language also, *h wenhon*—see 47, 48, and 49.—(39) words such as *dunu on humon bubon ketuben ketubon murdon*; the pl. inflection *on* additionally; when fem. in *e eyun eyon uyon*, &c. or *ubrownen guwon gwowon*, &c.—(41, &c.) *ut*, he him his her; *esun-esun-sun* or *osun-yun* *ut*, he him his her; *en-un-ko-ju*, here there where, lit. this-that-what- place. *om, omu*, m. *hon-nu*, f. they then, their; *eu*, this, he; *h*, that; *uluææ*, m. *ullute*, f. who, which, that; *mun*, me, my, mine; *vuyum mus*, we; *usmun nu*, u; m, her, it; *tusyu*, his; *tuyou*, her; *te tuh tunente*, *yeyum yusum*, whose, pl. *kem ku ku*, who? what? being invariably now preferred to *ses sen senon*, if they have *logon ko tom do*, &c. this one instance, properly explained *up up up-nu-ne* or *-ne up-us* or *-os he*, self, selves, to which they belong, as essential parts of them, being given here as

nothing like moderate bounds, thus, eg 1. *bu bu be bu ber* use 89. *nennunwe* 99. *on* is either a simple negative and ve 10. the fractionals are *tehæ ½ puo* or *cæth ¼ udhu ¼*—*duhome a. yosr 1/10*—the proper use of these last words to the perfect comprehension of the whole, shall be carefully removed. *ut-che-sut-uth-næ-tuhu*, -*putu-luru*, games the four is often *cæu*, 9 *nuhlu*, 10 *duhlu*. do *husrun duhsuhusrun lukhun kurorun*, indicate pronounced by *ek-do-ten-bar*, &c. only without changing them. *nun, sune*; pers. S. and so on; *se, seyom*; arab. *sols*, *ru, tusey*; *duh-om, yusur, yuzduh-om, uhut* *isu yusur, kumes yusur. sunzduh-om; sut* *n, yusur-en* or *-on*, 30, *se-yom; sols-en* or *-on*; *yon*; 100, *sud* or *sud-om*; *muju* or *muwon*; *æhe*, 20 *bes-e*, 40 *culesu*, and 100 *sæku*.

and other inflectible finals, either by simple mutation or by addition, with and without euphonic modifications.

ends *budu*, *u* being not only inherent in each consonant, as its vivifying spirit, but this very *u* is moreover deemed by them the nucleus likewise of almost every vowel; *u u*—(31) the significant particles, or moveable affixes *-ku-ke-ke*, &c. *u* indicates inflectibility, subjectivity, masculinity, magnitude; also singularity of number and person;—(32) *y*, magnitude, adverbiality, the second and third persons sing. of the aorist, euphonically *yewe e* among the pron. sing. is equivalent to *ko* as a dat. or accus. sign.—(33) *ye* by an additional abstract, concrete adjective or emphatic particle, euphonically *e* becomes *ye we ge he te yeh kule gole nu humu-re nu tomhu-re*—(34) and after *m m h n nh*, euphonically, *yön won*. *on*, as a modification of *on*, forms the first person sing. aorist of every verb; as an affix *on* implies modus,—(35) bly the second person pl. imperative, and aorist pl. affix to the second person sing. imp., as the root of every hindoo language verb, which is always found by throwing *nu* away,—(36) pers. pl. aorist and imp. obj. sing. and subj. pl. of *un*. *duswen lurke upne ketuben onhen dewen ose nuhen nu puncwen lurkon ko*. *un*. *un*, as a nominal adjective or numeral affix, is inflectible like *u* to *ee*; whence *un en en*, euph. *wun yun*, &c. but *un*, meaning place, is not; hence—(37) *un bolten hæu mænhe juogu tomhen juoge. yehen ynghen den then kodu yepur nusor hoguye hæu*. pronominally *h* with a slight conversion of its prefix, becomes *s* in the obj. sing., and this *s* in the pl. obj. changes to *n* thus, *yuh yeh eh eh wuh woh weh*—(38) *h*, which, with *u* often, and generally with the others, is the fact, and to them may now be added the terminations *ææ h w y b n d*, &c. to *g* inclusive, *un u h s ææ* "tion, alone, more or less euphonically modified, most of which have already been explained above, and illustrated by various examples below, and on the other side, embracing at once a comprehensive manner, peculiar perhaps to the hindoo language tongue, whose nouns, pronouns, adjectives, participles, adverbs, significant affixes, and postpositions even, are rules to render the whole perspicuous at one glance. one perplexing ambiguity nevertheless occurs on those occasions, where words run in pairs so, *bund-u cæm-u* in both perfectly alike, from these depending upon substitution and addition, consequently the context alone can solve the difficulty. persian nouns and adj. resemble the english *run hu gun yun ut jut*, &c. with *tur-en*; but the pron. are less practicable, though from much etymological congeniality with their constituents,—(39, 40, 41, &c.) *ru tomhuru*, but the second *h* is frequently dropped, (especially by *hum*) both assume *on*, perhaps as more complete plurals than *hum tom* alone, which—(46, 47) *enh-on jenh-on tenh-on* for *kæn*, &c. *ko jo to so* more rarely are used, *jo* and *so* excepted; this last is never inflected, *tes ten tenhon*—(48) *wer* is thus superseded completely; but pronouns without it can be used both subs. and adjectively, ad libitum; *on gore lurkon ko*—never *onhon goron*—(49) *u ju tu*, all but *hyu* nearly obsolete, though traces of them be still discernible in *ye, we*, which are the only pronominal plurals subjective which differ from —(50)

ing it or *-un-ne -une -uen-u*, &c. to the male term, as fully illustrated at page 100, &c. of the guide by numerous examples. v. 34, other side. premises, which involve literal prefixion, interfixion, and affixion upon transpositional principles, which are not so applicable to nouns in those useful tongues; aical by attending to their web-like texture, when compared with the sing. whence they come, by a prefixed, interfixed, affixed and transposed, or commutable, *ow-un* or *en*, but these are also plural terminations as mere affixes only. *kubur ukbur luqub ulqub subub usubub yumul uymul it hurf horof ketub kolob kugq hogog usl osol suref usruf razel urzul surer usrur rokn urkun roh bwub mul umwul hul ukwul fæj ufæj mæj umwuj læn ulwun yom uyum kulut kulut ufut ufut*

philological harp of the greatest importance to every hindoo language tyro, who may learn to play his notes dexterously on the five fingers of the right hand so—*yuh* *t kes jes tes*, varying the second note here to *os* ad libitum, and then pluralizing the series complete to *en wen (on) ken jen ten*, with *u o oe æn* in these essential proxies *ye-h wu-h kuon juon tuon*. the derivative pronominal tune should now commence with the whole *ar ædhur kedhur jedhur tedhur etu otu ketu jetu tetu etnu wetnu ketnu jetnu tetnu es leye os leye kes* use words of common use, and all on this uniform plan, which depends solely upon previous pronominal knowledge. *ub (ob) kub jub tub kæjæ tææ* relation, *j* relation, and *t* correlation, must find this portion of hindoo language philology perfectly easy, and at the same time rather a pastime than a tiresome task; or thus, that way, how, as, so, &c. *yön* &c. are formed on the self-same principles. see (37, 38, &c.) also on the other side.

(31) therefore creates *u, u u u, u e e u, u o o, u o o o*, and so on. finals by position may lose the inherent *u*, whence *bud* from *bd*, rather than *budu* above. *u e* is said by the hindoes to constitute *e*, and *u o o*, but *u* notes in the *sanskrit*.—(32) sometimes vocativity, definitiveness, and past time; euphonically, *yu wu-uesu kulu golu jo wuhun puru rihu thu so nu meru nu teru osku ho to ho buhenu gupu gere hoe ko kyon othure? we kule gerte hoe gole kuhun se uye hone? on use kule pholke golon ko uge yu peche rukho moyhe kyu jo woh tojhe mure*.—(34) *woh goi kyon jyontyon. on dunon men tor en dunuon men buru furq hie kenhon pur but kuhle ho mien uon soon*, &c.—(36) imp. such as *lugu-o* are occasionally abstract nouns; vocables ending in *-o* belong to the first class; but every fem. even with final *u*, and all other words, the exceptions in *u* included, fall within the second class, whose plural inflections depend upon simple addition, their singulars invariably aptotes, having non-pletely, all of which are sing. diptotes, and in the plural likewise, mutation in both numbers being the leading principle of the latter, or first class, entirely. since *-o* forms by mutation the voc. pl. of nouns in *u* or *u*, they might, on very plain sing. gives thus in the pl. *gor-e gor-on gor-o*, were not this needlessly introducing post- or prepositional cases, a plan which has hitherto been very carefully avoided, my mode being the best alternative of two evils, and most consistent with *u*. *ruhun tuhun* never change, unless when *yuhun he*, &c. are derivatively contracted to *yuhun*, and so forth.—(38) *voh es wes ves os enh wenh onh enhon wenh-on onh-on*; thence it is evident that pronouns, as they embrace the two principles of mutation and addition in their various inflections, thus belonging to both classes, as a species of amphibious parts of speech, which may be termed triptotes in the plural, as *ye enh enhon we u bulu mule gole gue guo guo ubro uh kum bub ketub murd* are thus inflected, *dunuon buluen buluon muleyon goleyun goleyon guyen guyeon ubroen ubroon uhen* in short, the first class of nouns admits of only three mutable vocal terminations, viz. *u e on*; the pronouns have *ten ton o mh ojh e u s n*, as per examples given on similar convertible grounds; but the second class, when masc., has never occur, every other fem. having *en on* added to the final vowel or consonant, euphonically modified as the permanent termination sing. may require, whether masc. or fem. whence the intervenient *y ey* or *w* occasionally in *dunuyon bi* by no means so formidable here as in most other tongues.—(46) in pers. *mun um m nu* are *i my me*; *mu mayun em-u*, *we us our*; *to to ut e*, *thou thee thy*; *somu-yun ed*, *ye you your*; *owu we we us u* or *-hu und*, *they them their*; *en-hu* or *-un*, *this (em) these*; *-un-hu* or *un*, *that those*; *kod-kwes-hu* or *un*, *self, selves, he, who that*; *ce*, *which what?* *kodum*, *who?* *kus*, *any person one*; *hec*, *something*, in the arab. pron. are *unu to*, *i*; *-e*, *o*, *me, my*; *nukho*, *we*; *nu*, *our, us*; *un-t-u ut* or *-e*, *et*, *thou*; *un-tom-u*, *tom*, *m. un-tonnu*, *f. you*; *howu*, *u*, *he*; *heu*, *ut*, *she*; *ho*, *his, him, it*; *hu*, *her, she, it*; *zeh-e ze tu teh-e* or *-e te*, *this, she*; *ku* or *ke*, *thy, kom*, *m. kon nu*, *f. your*; *olu* or *olue*, *these*; *zuk*, *m tuk*, *f. that*; *oluk* or *oluck*, *those*. *h* is often prefixed, and *l* interfixes, so *huzuk zu* 3d pers. pron. *he who, they who, whoever*; *nu*, *that which, whatsoever*; *uye uyo*, *who? which? what?* &c. *nufs*, *self*. the sans. pronouns are the following. *usmud uhum me*, *i*; *mum mu*, *me*; *mumu* *usmukum*, *our*; *yosmud tuvum se*, *thou*; *tuvu-m*, *thee*; *tuvu* or *te*, *thy*; *yo yum thu*, *ye*; *yosmun* or *vu*, *you*; *yosmukum*, *your*; *tud su su tet te*, *he, she, it, that*; *tum tum tet*, *they*; *tun tuh tune*, *them*; *tusum*, *their*; *yud yu yu yut*, *who, which, that*; *yum yum yut*, *whom, sing. ye yuh yune*, *who, &c. yun yuh yune*, *whom, &c. pl. yusyu yuyoh*, *whose, si kam kum*, *whom*; *kusyu kuyoh*, *whose, sing. ke kuh*, *who*; *kun kuh*, *whom*; *kesum kusum*, *whose, pl.*—(47) *hum tom* every one, though singular, arrogates to his self, or confers without scruple on another.—ever been current in the hinduwee tongue, which is rather problematical.—(49) *lurkon ko on ko* or *onhon ko do do prese do. we log jen ko* or *jenhon ko tom do so yud rukho jen* (not *jenho* and understood, opens the door to all the rest, besides throwing some light on the ob. pl. indeclinability of many adjectives in *u*, though declinable as nouns, *on goron ko*.—(50) the sing., but *hum* and *tom* from *mien ten* or *to own, same, very. up*, *worship, honour*, whence *upn*, *lord, master*, &c. the tyro should always bear in mind, that the three sets of oriental pronominals inserted above are used as incentives to a reference, in due time, to those particular gran mere hints, en passant, in the meantime.

when the numerals have all been individually analyzed, as on the foregoing page, the literal coincidences of 50, 25, 85, &c. will be fully illustrated, and the seeming great irregularities of numeral formations may thus be circumscribed with
2. *te ten ten ter te tre* 3. *cro cron cor cul tul ul c* 4. *pun puc pen u p* 5. *so che su s* 6. *sut sen sen hut* 7. *uth uz us us* 8. *nuw un nen* 9. *on l*—than 20, &c. up to 1 privative, or the ellipsis of *ekon*, one short of 20, and so on, with occasional abbreviations, thus, *ontules* for *ontsules* 39. *oncus* for *onpucus* 49. *duh drah lah ruh es nes us wun un th ur* $\frac{1}{2}$ *puwun pionu* $\frac{3}{4}$ *suwu* $1\frac{1}{4}$ *derh* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pione* $\frac{1}{4}$ less than—*suwu* $\frac{1}{4}$ more than—*urhue* $2\frac{1}{2}$, *sarhe* $\frac{1}{2}$ more than—*duhue* $\frac{1}{10}$ in pers. *curome* arab. *rubuy* $\frac{1}{4}$ —*seyuk* a. *solos* $\frac{1}{3}$ —*nemu* a. *no* and previous syllables must be learnt from numerical practice, to facilitate numeration, on all occasions, as much as possible, and when the 100 is completed, such further information will be given, that from first to last all the intermediate obstacles *ekku dou dore teu tre trek cok-u punju chuk-ku suttu ulhu nuwu duhu* resemble our ace, deuce, tres, &c. as *ekuhru dohru donu dobru tehru tenu tebru cwohru cwobr-gonu, -cund, -kure*, respectively do our single, double, triple, quadruple, quintuple, sixfold, and so on, from *dus-* or *duh-gonu, -cund*, tenfold to *sio- & huzur-gonu*, &c. a hundred, a thousand fold. *ekku, do, do dou cur, do teu chu*, &c. or thus, *do donu cur, sut donu cwoduh, tes donu suth*, both agree with our own mode so far, that neither can prove difficult. *ekkun duhun sweyun* units, tens, hundreds, &c. *ekotru deotru teotru cwotru pucotru tuhutru duheke* or *sukru ek, sukru do, sukru ten* denote one, two, three, four, five, or ten per cent.; our inflected once, twice, thrice

the pers. and arab. cardinals and ordinals follow; the last are known by *om*, *yom*, or the penult letter *e*, thus pers. 1. *yuk*—^{1st} *om*, *nukust*; arab. 1. *uhd, wuhed, unwal*; pers. 2. *do, za. dojom*; arab. 2. *sules*; *cuhur, cuhur-om*; *urbuy, rubey*; *punj, punj-om*; *kums, kumes*; *sus-om, sutt, sudes*; *huft-om, subyut, subey*; *kust-om, sumen, sumen*; *nuk-om*, & *kude yusur*; *dauzduh-om*; *esnu yusur, sune yusur*; *sezduh-om*; *sulusu yusur, sules yusur*; *cuhurduh-om*; *urbyu yusur rubey yusur*; *punzduh-om*; *yusur*; *sudes yusur*; *huftduh-om*; *subyut yusur, subey yusur, husduh-om*; *sumuneyu yusur, sumen yusur*; *nozduh-om*; *tusyu yusur, tusey yusur*; 20, *bes* 40, *cehl-om*; *urbyon*; 50, *punjuh-om*; *kumson-u*; 60, *sust-om*; *sutton*; 70, *huftud-om*; *subey-on* or *-en*; 80, *hustud-om*; *sumun-on* or *-en*; 90, *nuwud-om* 1000, *huzur*; *uluf*; among the hindoes *lukk* means 100,000, *kuror* 10,000,000, and *urb* 100,000,000, but *urb-khurb* denotes myriads indefinitely; they also call the collective 4 *gundu*,

lecture third—on simple and compound post- or pre- positions, as significant declinable particles, nouns, adjective similar terminations which, when prefixed, are marked so, of- bu

eku-	51	-ne-nen	an expletive subjective sign, indicating a subsequent active past tense, in which tu must not be introduced, though
bu-	52	-ku -kio -ru -nu -su -ke -ke, &c.	-tuen -tuluk -tulug
ter-	53	-ko -ko -kon -kion -e -en -tuk -kune -leye -dhor -huth -toze -lug -e -le-	-s, -se, -y, -ne, -r, -r
cio-	54	-re -re ure-he-u-u-o-uje-ho -u ue-	to- for- at, in, &c.
pucu-	55	-men -mun -munen muhen ghur men heste men es-os-men	o! ho! holla!
chap-	56	-se-son-son-sete-te-ten-le-nul-soddhun-sumet-melkur-suth-suy-lug	in, on, at, of, &c.
sutu-	57	-pur -pu -pu -sur -ko -men	from, with, by, &c.
uthu-	58	-tuen -wuste -kurun -lekhe -mure -sunte -budle -juguh -luluc	on, at, by, in, &c.
on-	59	-pus -nere -lugbhug -nekul -yuhun -sumep -kune -wuhun -kenure	for, on account of
suth	60	-opur -surus -oprunt	near, close, adjacent
ek-	61	-nece-tule-heth woh nece hae durukt ke tule juhuz ku tulu pune ke	up, upon, above,
bu-	62	-bhetur-undur-untur. from 58, downwards an intermediate ke ne or re are generally required.	below, beneath, &c.
ter-	63	-buhur- benu chot chor- ke {these being compound, and those simple post-positions, somewhat like}	in, within, under
cio-	64	-peche oske peche jao mere peche ao osku pechu mut kuro	out, without, &c.
pun-	65	-uge -sumhne -hote -ruhte -puhle -sunmoh -bhunwen	behind, after, &c.
cheu-	66	-uspus yuhun kes ke yuhun hogu tere yuhun ho to ho yu upne yu hun	before, forward,
sut-	67	-bec- men -mud-bec u bec	about, round, &c.
uth-	68	-wur-wure -pur -pure -edhur -odhur -es turuf -os turuf, &c. v. 11.	be- tween or -tu
on-	69	-bhur-hokur kumur bhur, up to the waist, mudun hokur through the plain.	this- that- side,
suttur	70	-sureke kodu ne bubu udum ko upne sureke bunuyu	up to, full, three
ek-	71	-huth, generally with verbs of selling, consigning, &c. kes ke huth becoqe mere ke oske	like, equal, simi
bu-	72	-olte but less used than the persi-arabic in the last column.	to, in charge, &c.
te-	73	-jog -ocet applicable here likewise.	against, adverse
cio-	74	-ure, v. 68, kion pur jutu hae jub heste wur ute gole bug ke wur pur cule	proper, fit for,
puc-	75	-sumhne, v. before, &c. at 65.	across
che-	76	-drol -dhub -bhunt, &c. in the last column. } a reference to any number includes the whole hori-	compared, or in
sut-	77	-or -pur -wur -punjur v. 68, also ditto } zontal lin, for it sometimes happens that the farthest	manner, way, &c.
uth-	78	-usre, this and the following opposite are mere nouns, which, in practice, resemble pre- or post-positions.	side, brink, sho-
on-use-	79	-juguh sunte hote os ke juguh mere juguh upne juguh	medium, reliance
usse	80		presence, &c. v.

(51) and while it discriminates: obj. from the obj. every all words retrospectively, but agree with ere prospectively, their su nuhen hum son se mut bolo kion-jion-tio: huth becomu- or to- ru; (54) the regime of these constitute the locative, statistative, positionary, &c. from the meaning sutru s- sum -um suh -et uv -n -u suku uo yeh tere pur mwoqof hae humure pur thus, kes or ken pur tes pur bhe.-(58) mejeb or ke accordingly; -ke tuen ko e and en all denote the (ko) mere yuhun kes ke yuhun, while some of before, still they govern the obj. instead of the possessive, which is common to all languages. -(63) musevne qulyu nux it is worthy of notice in this place, that every seeming nece- ko- men- pur- by low, and so on, from a single will make all the rest easy, after a little daily practice in literal contrasted with our own vernacular tongue, under every possible of nouns that can exist in any tongue, which must take their log surhue murdan, heads of men, murdon ke su english and hindooستانes. SE and UZ are compatible as duplicates muroyu upne turufdekho. yuhun- wuh and it is worth notice that the mere commutables n r discriminate

leyu	ku ru	pechu	huth
lugu	nu su	ugu	suth
muru	wustu	sumhnu	kur
budlu	lekhu	puru	pus
hotu	kenuru	wuru	sur
ruhtu	necu	sureku	bec
oltu	tulu	wu	bhel
hou	puhlu	kuwulu	untu
gozru	wuselu	kunnu	buh
guyu	oncu		yuk
			zed

inflectible word is nevertheless put thereby into the objective form, the personals *mæn tien to* excepted, which alone *ne* cannot change.—(52) *-li-e*; the preceding declinable particles are in general possessive, genitive, or adj. signs, which govern *ives* included; *esku num*, his, her, its, this, 's name; *osku nuhen*, that's, &c. is not *kesku hogu upnu num kuhome-ru tojhe kyu humuru golu tomhu-ru hie mojh su teru bhue hie tojh i-su*.—(53) *-neu-ape. ko, &c.* are both dat. and acc. signs, but as the latter especially, they can have no corresponding meaning in English; *ghore komut do* or *mure se* or *enhen de ose* or *onhen deo oske* c. affixes or prefixes is rather obscure,—*bup-re mu-re u- &c. bubu* or *bebe he lurke -o* is nevertheless a voc. pl. substit. or addit. affix of the first and second class.—(55) were cases of any use but to saddlers, *mæn* might of the postpositions only, with the whole of which however we have merely to recollect, that they require the inflection of declinable words only, *khune men durruze pur ghur men se*.—(56) *muye bumuye. sutrum m uh -t*, social, adlative, or instrumental, all apply here; were such distinctions necessary, where mere inflection is the whole secret of them, *mojh se -kuho-lo lekho qulum se os ke suth juo mere suj tuhen*, as *her* is both the obj. and possessive, so are *mere tere*, &c. my, thy, often substituted for *mojh tojh*, me, thee.—(57) this operative post. may also be termed vicinitive, and the foregoing governs the simple inflection *luqq yewuz buyes budul ksete*; here the comp. post. commence, and are known by the intervenient *-ke -ke -re -re* or *-ne -ne* being in general m. or f. nouns, used elliptically as postpos. requiring the *ke* : dat. or accus. signs, whence *os- ke tuen -ho* or *-e june do nu on ke tuen -ho* or *-en*.—(59) *sumop sumyu ur ut neksu pus* means ward, side, &c. *mojh* or *mere pus ghur ke pus* the comp. post. can become simple ones, this is never reversed *os pus* or *oske pus*, *pus bun ke pus kion*.—(60) *opure upuryo ute udhe* our comp. prepos. are quite evident, such as upon, above, beyond, below, *ur*, &c. do *gole-ke opur* or *-pur*.—(61) *zere zumen*, the *d* in *furod* often omitted.—(62) most of these words occur also as adverbs of place, which is sometimes rather troublesome, till practice reconciles a coincidence *ur belu benu. vehes ner untorem*.—(64) *pus gebute yuqube. uno puru ugruluh*.—(65) *hie ubhe pru poru ugre pruk porus ubhetuh*.

post. which terminates with *e*, had originally the final *u* as a noun, &c. now inflected by some real post. understood, if not expressed, thus, *neccu*, low, down, hollow, neath, nether, becomes *nece*, be-low, be-neath, elliptically for example of this sort to a thousand; to facilitate this operation, however, let us attend to what follows:—*mere turuf (ko)* or *bu turfe mun* towards me, literally my ward or side, (to) also toward of me, an instance that translations, which at once furnish a large stock of excellent vocables, besides communicating the idiomatical collocation of words, along with the general phraseology of the language, and the whole of its peculiarities or coincidences, when form, including all the subjective, nominative, possessive, genitive, dative, donative, objective, progressive, inflective, sensitive, accusative, vocative, instrumentative, sociative, deprivative, egressive, vicinitive, causative, &c. cases or conditions cal hue or complexion here from the nature of their respective pre- or post- positions entirely, whether used as inherent particles or distinct affixes and prefixes, or not. *sure murd*, head of man, *murd ke sur*, man's head, *men's heads*, are instances which on this subject are really verbum sat sapienti for demonstrating the absurdity of puzzling learners with more than the simple inflection of any one declinable word, especially in modern languages like *ites*, along with other parts of speech: so *gole pur se*, from on ball, *gole men se*, from within the bullet, *uz bulue ketub murde udme ke turuh hendte bole boltu hie tomhure kuter mæn un- kuhun- juhun- tuhun -se* thus form our adverbial declinables hence, &c. to which the prefixed from is absurd, hence alone indicating from this place or time. whence seems in fact a species of inflection of when or where, time and place very conveniently, except in hence, &c. applicable to both.

<i>kun</i>	<i>le</i>	<i>buru</i>	<i>nuzdek</i>	<i>turuf</i>
<i>pur</i>	<i>lug</i>	<i>bulu</i>	<i>qureb</i>	<i>juneb</i>
<i>wur</i>	<i>mel</i>	<i>sewu</i>	<i>sumel</i>	<i>turuk</i>
<i>kur</i>	<i>sumet</i>	<i>wuru</i>	<i>mottusel</i>	<i>kuter</i>
<i>mun</i>	<i>chot</i>	<i>nezd</i>	<i>moqubel</i>	<i>juguh</i>
<i>us</i>	<i>chor</i>	<i>zer</i>	<i>guer</i>	<i>munund</i>
<i>pur</i>	<i>bhur</i>	<i>pes</i>	<i>subeq</i>	<i>twor</i>
<i>ur</i>	<i>ho</i>	<i>pus</i>	<i>burubur</i>	<i>or</i>
<i>ur</i>	<i>pher</i>	<i>beron</i>	<i>monufeq</i>	<i>ruh</i>
<i>ur</i>	<i>utuk</i>	<i>undur</i>	<i>moniseb</i>	<i>numut</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>dthur</i>	<i>ro</i>	<i>motubeq</i>	

or formed either in the *li* or *p*. style nouns, whence various post- or pre-positions may be derived.

with or without *kur*, &c. are verbal roots, imp. and pl. perf. participles used as post. ado. &c.

and all such pers. arab. words assume *e* or *u* when the hind. comp. post. require *-ke -re -ne*, &c. to precede them.

and many similar adj. participles, &c. are idiomatically used as pre- or post-positions.

with those in the antecedent page terminating in *t*, and all other fem. are preceded by *ke re ne* instead of *ke*, &c. from above the book; there is one instance even of a triplicate, *os ke tren ko mul do*, but this mode of speech is obsolescent, like our own *for to swim*, still retained in *per ne ko*.

the following, and many other examples, are of course fully explained, vivâ voce, at the lecture-rooms; but those scholars who have made some progress, will easily comprehend them by a little extra attention.

jes ku thu tes ku hou tenku tenke pus peyule leye yuhun uo vor ketub luge rukho yeh rote os phul ke budle lo bhokh ke mure uj kul buhot log murte hæn mere hote use but mut bolo juru ke ruhthe kuhun ruhoge ek sul hou do muhene hoe tere olte kuhtu hie kes ku hie nu meru nu teru kyu upnu bup nuhen juntu kion su loge jionsu tom kuho tron su mæn logu kes wuste kes ke wuste os ku wustu ho to ho nu humuru nu tom- huru

EXAMPLES FOR THE FIRST LIST AND LESSON,

cable to any subsequent number required, but each to be made successively every day more comprehensive, and gradually increasing in utility, until the Tyro be thus master of copia verborum in all the parts of speech really indispensable at first to every Sojourner in a strange land, at the rate of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, or 60 words per day, week, &c. as circumstances may dictate progressively to every learner and colloquist, who should constantly acquire the first word in the series below, or in any vocabulary in preference to the rest.

bread,	rote nun.	table,	mez, kwun.	dirty,	mulu nujes.
water,	pune ub jul.	put to,	lugu-nu.	hat,	tope koluh tuj.
cheese,	puner.	fire,	ug utus ugen.	shoe,	jete pupos.
milk,	dodh ser.	chair,	coké korse.	glove,	hand dust-unu
wine,	surub budu mte	now just,	ub-he.	coat,	korte uyu qubu
butter,	mukhun musku	when,	jub kub ?	shirt,	gumes.
tea,	cu cue.	then,	tub tuo.	pen-knife,	qulum-turus.
hungry,	bhokhu gorsenu	where,	juhun kuhun ?	paper,	kuguz putur.
cream,	mulue sureser.	there,	wuhun.	ink,	seyuhe rosnue.
thirsty,	peyusu tesnu.	here,	yuhun ehun.	write to,	lekh-nu nuwestun.
sugar,	sukur mesre.	i, me,	muen, mojh.	do to,	kur-nu kurdun
flesh,	gost muns.	we, us,	hum-on.	make to,	bununu suktun
fish,	muchle muhe.	he, she, him,	woh, os.—also it.	go to,	ju-nu cul-nu.
fowl,	morg cereyu.	they, them,	we, ye, en, on.	come to,	u-nu umudun.
eat to,	khu-nu kordun	my, our,	meru humuru.	run to,	[been dier-nu, gorek-
drink to,	pe-nu nosedun	thy, your,	teru tomhuru.	is, have, wash,	hou. [tun.
cut to,	kut-nu boredun	his, her, theirs,	on-ku—also its	hot,	gurm tuttu.
give to,	de-nu dudun.	any one,	koe kuse.	cold,	thundhu surd.
salt,	numuk lon melk	what?	kyu kuhe. [lu.	bring to,	lu-nu unnu.
knife,	chore cukov. pen	good,	ucchu kob bhu-	take to,	le-nu pukur-nu
fork,	huntu.	bad,	beru bud krub.	carry to,	leju-nu, bordun
spoon,	cumcu cumuc.	clean,	suf puk koru.	bear, -lift to,	othunu dhonu.

SECOND, AND EVERY SUCCESSIVE LIST,

To be formed on principles consistent with the first, embracing instances of all parts of speech successively, while the whole collection of words may be reverted alternately, as is done here.

ko, ho, kon	to, for, at, in, or a blank — expletive	kuh-nu,	to say, tell, bid, order.
rut sub rennes,	night. — lul.	bolu-nu	to call, summon, invite, &c.
uksur,	generally.	pokur-nu,	to bawl, cry, &c.
log, udme	people, persons:	pukur-nu,	to seize, catch, &c.
ghur kunu,	house, home.	sekh-nu,	to learn.—also umoktun.
men mun,	in, at, among,—also munen	sekhlu-nu,	} to teach. do. do.
fujurbhor,	sobh morning. behun tukenu-	sekhnu-nu,	
nustu, huzre, suhur,	breakfast. [hur.	khelu-nu,	to feed, expand, amuse.
kuhen jue,	any where, somewhere.	khel-nu,	to play, sport, &c.
buhur beron,	out, without.	khel-nu,	to blossom.
upnu kod,	my, thy, his, our, &c. own.	pul-nu,	to thrive.
ulbutt,	certainly, surely, &c.	pul-nu,	to nourish, foster, bring up.
muqtor bhu,	to the best of the ability.	rukhnunehudun,	to put, place, set, have.
wuqt, yur su,	time, space.	lugu-nu,	{ to apply, spread, fix, plant, set, join, &c.
kuzer-e,	present, breakfast.	nece tule zer,	
ruh-nu, mundun,	to be, stay, stop, remain.	punw pur pu,	below, down.
lugu,	{ to join, stick, affect, begin, hit, feel, seem, belong.	methu seren,	foot, leg, paw.
o-pur zubur,		khuttu tors,	sweet, mild, bland, fresh.
sersurmondses	head, end, top.	kurwu tulk tetu,	sour, acid, harsh, &c.
huth dust,	hand, paw.	chotu kord,	bitter, rancid.
oltu, mokulef,	{ opposite, reverse, contra-	buru motu kulun,	great, big, large, old, &c.
zedd, yuks,		nuk bene,	little, small, young.
keluf, juwub,	{ ry, counterpart, con-	soph-nu jun-nu	nose.
den roz yom,		je-nu zestun,	to smell, to know.
kun gos,	day.	huth dust-unu,	to live.
son-nu sonedun	ear.	uple upost,	hand, glove.
sum sunjh, yusr,	to hear.	cho-nu	finger.
bol-nu, goftun,	evening.	jet-nu hur-nu	to touch.
	to speak, sing, cry, thunder		to win, lose.

To this last, and the former catalogue, a great variety of the most essential vocables may be transferred, from not only the Lecture Cards in this collection, but from those portions of the Guide likewise, where the verbs, adverbs, &c. are copiously exhibited, unless indeed a capital stock has been previously acquired and stored up by the memory so tenaciously, that neither space nor time shall afterwards efface them, particularly the sterling words, of which this portable fund is so entirely composed, that each will pass for current verbal coin all over India; occasionally, perhaps, by some few vocal or consonantal transmutations, transpositions, additions, and omissions according to localities. These will speedily become apparent to every expert and practical orientalist, especially to those who can patiently peruse my literary lucubrations, and among the rest, the Tuitionary Pioneer, the best of the whole for learning distinctly how the land of useful orientalism really lies, with all its bearings and distances, between the shallows of jargonism on one side, and the fathomless gulphs of profound eastern literature on the other, clearly intersected by that safe middle path which has long been chalked out by myself, as the high road most needful for the man of business first to contemplate in his swift career through all the dead and living languages in Asia, as they shall severally and gradually become *desiderata*, on the pleas of *duty*, *profit*, or *pleasure*.

When a learner has been two or three times at the Lecture Room, he is instructed to bring a small collection of *sine quâ non* vocables from the vocabulary, which 15 out of 20 seldom know how to execute; and though told expressly to select the one next to the English word, the last is frequently preferred to the first, and thus becomes for a while nearly useless. Another set of heedless youths pitch upon superfluous, abstruse, worthless, and rare articles, leaving bread, butter, cheese, &c. untouched; * while marble, butterfly, crown, throne, or sceptre, with similar stuff, are carefully put into the common stock, instead of absolute indispensables, merely from lack of thought and judgment in the process required. It is very true, that a vast number of Persian words, viz. *nân, ub, ser, mæ, musku, muhe, utus, korse, kob, bud, surd*, likewise severally mean *bread, water, milk, wine, butter, fish, fire, chair, good, bad, cold*; but the others are of primary consideration, and these last so secondary, that they may be added to the rest at more leisure, (though inserted in the preceding page also,) when acquired in the course of deliberately reading the Dialogues, Stories, &c. Suppose the class assembled, and every member of it brings a proper series of words judiciously arranged, according to their relative proficiency; and moreover, that each, like the catalogue here, is regularly investigated as follows: *jub hoe udme bhokhu hæ tub woh kyu khutu hæ*, when any one hungry is then he what eat doth; answer, *rote bread. peyuse kyu kurte*, the thirsty what do; *ans. pete drink, kyu what, pune water. udme kuhun se uwe? babu uctum se*, father Adam from. In this way a Hindoostanee conversation may be continued for hours, with wonderful efficiency, as the separate lists furnish materials for an endless variety of questions and answers, all in that language. When the different parts of speech become necessary, they are incorporated, of course, according to their greater or less currency, for easy sentences among beginners, who will quickly discover that certain nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, &c. are in hourly request, and must be learned forthwith. From the list alone it will be seen, that the verbal *nu* is *postpositional*, while *our to is prepositional* in *khu-nu to eat*; also, *eating, food, dinner*, &c. After *nu*, whatever remains is the root of the verb, and 2d pers. s. of the imperative, often a noun, which is the case with the infinitive likewise. *un* is the Persian verbal sign.

The simplest and surest method of learning the words, collocation, phraseology, and true idiom of any language, is to translate it, literally and positionally, at once, for a length of time into one's own; and a day or two afterwards, that same version should be reversed without consulting the original Hindoostanee, in this double operation, until a task, so arduous otherwise, be thus easily accomplished from any part of the Dialogues, &c. If tried in the ordinary mode of prematurely turning English into Hindoostanee, nought but disappointment, trouble, and disgust can ensue: on the contrary, this device stated here, must render the object in view quite attainable after a few trials, and with the most permanent and cheering effects on the subsequent labours of interpreters and translators in general, including also expert colloquists and classical orientalists in particular. The class being assembled, any Pupil may be desired to hand his own list for examination, whence one or two sentences are to be formed by him and each of the others simultaneously in their minds only, till desired in turn to speak out, as the whole are constantly apprized, that he who is examined, is not more the object of instruction than his companions, all being equally interested in the issue and application of the task in hand, which may be readily executed without the ordinary noise or gabble of Lancasterian, and such schools. Thus several scholars will either have already been familiar with certain words, or may find them in their own list; and when desired to furnish the vocable required, the probability is, that any short sentence can be at once made out, so—People generally where do go at night when they are any where out, *loguksur kuhunjute hæ rat ko jub we hæ kuhun buhur*; answer, *upne muqдор bhur ghur jueye*, their power, to the best of, home they will go. Every sentence so formed is made common to the class by reiteration successively, till it be well known; the words in succession are declined, conjugated, construed, &c. in such a manner, that theory and practice are made to go most pleasantly together, not through memorial, but intellectual efforts, stimulated by amicable emulation; where any number may, in this way, play a species of philological game, like chess, whence the palm of superior judgment is the sole prize, which to ingenuous youths is the noblest of all victories, self-conquest, perhaps, excepted. Nothing short of ocular demonstration, and *viva voce* instruction, can convey an adequate notion of the plan in question; but it is so easily comprehended, when both seen and heard, that a child even may acquire it, by attending only four or five lectures; to an intelligent man one or two will commonly suffice; and the whole world is now most welcome to them, by shewing any one of my published works as a gratuitous ticket, until the business be consigned over to MR. AAROT, MR. FORBES, or to some other equally able and willing substitutes, for good, whose labours are to continue, nevertheless, for an indefinite period, under my own responsibility and controul, for reasons with which, however, the Public have as yet little or no concern, because the future plan of proceedings will be seasonably published, and candidly explained.

Themes, such as the foregoing, carried on for a few weeks, will produce the best effects; if at the same time intermixed alternately with categorical versions, *literatim et verbatim*, in the subsequent style, which keeps the attention fixed on the objects in view, and sooner or later will convert every tyro into a Hindoostanee colloquist, unless he prove either a blockhead, or a heedless boy, whose brains, of a custard or cow-dung quality, are in his belly or breeches, instead of being congenial organs, and occupying their proper place.

By turning to the Guide, page 222, the whole of the story now under examination will be seen.

thæ-ugreze men kyu hæ-thæ, english in what is; *juwub*, answer, there was; *kæn*, who? *swodugur*, merchant; *ketne*, how many? *serf ek*, only one; *kæsu*, what sort of? *bužu*, great; *the-kyu hæ*, were; *kæn*, who? *bete*, sons; *ketne*, how many? *do*, two; *keske*, whose? *oske*, his? *juno*, to wit; *swodugur ke*, the merchants; *tom junte homurguyu*? do you know; *hun*, yes, died; *kæn*, who? *swodugur*, the merchant; *kænsu*, which? *woh*, that; *kes yurse men*, what space in? *denon men*, days in; *ketne*, how many? *thore*, a few; *le tomhen muyulom hæ*? *kyon nuhen*, why not—took? *kyu*, what? *bunt*, share; *ken ne*, who? *donone*, the two, or both; *kuhun se*, whence? *dwolut se*, fortune from; *kes ke*, whose;

bup ke, fathers; *orude kuho to upreze men*, pray then tell; *orude*, in English, squandered; *kes ne*, who? *ie*, the one; *kyu*, what? *dwolut*, property; *kete*, how much? *sub*, the whole; *kes ke*, whose? *upne*, own; *kes wugt men*, what time in? *muhene men*, month in; *ketne*, how many? *do ten*, two, three; *kuhe se*, from what? *sulufi se*, counsel from; *kenhon ke*, whose? *udmeyon ke*, people's; *kuse*, what kind of; *bore*, bad; *kekemuyunejub tub kyu hie-ke*, meaning occasionally what is? made; *kes or kuhe ko*, what? *ekteyur*, choice; *kuhe ku*, what of? *swodugure ku*, traffic of? *kes ne*, who? *dosre ne*, the other? *kyon*, why? *kuhne se*, desire from; *kes ke*, whose? *udme ke*, a person's; *kwense*, which? *bhule*, good; *bule*, well! *eh*, the one; *hoguyu*, became; *kyu*, what? *fuger*, beggar; *dosru*, the other? *dwolut mund hou*, wealthy grew; *nuteju*, result; *pus*, thus; *munegu-urth*, meaning? shall mind; *kwon*, who? *jo*, who? *kwonsu*, which? *hoe*, ever; *kyu*, what? *but*, word; *kwon udme ke*, which man's? *bhule ke*, a good one's; *phul*, the fruit? *hogu*, will be; *kes ku*, whose? *os ku*, his, its; *juno*, viz. *but ku*, words; *kusu*, how? *bhulu*, beneficial; *ollu*, reverse; *wor*, but; *boru*, bad; *kes ku*, whose? *os ku*, his; *kwon*, who? *jo*, who? *kwonsu*, which? *hoe*, ever; *kuregu kyu*, shall do what? *munegu*, shall follow; *kyu*, what? *but moquddur*, word understood; *hedhur*, whither; *jedhur bore ke hie*, where? *bore ke*, is; *pher*, then? *hogu*, will be; *kyu*, what? *boru*, evil; *kusu*, how? *jusu*, as? *uge*, on; *hou*, was; *ken ku*, whose? *donon ku*, of both—both's; *kwense*, which? *en*, these; *kyu*, what? *bhulu yu boru*, good or evil.

This brief story, when properly discussed, affords ample scope for conveying a large fund of grammatical instruction in every branch and subdivision of this useful art, at the same time in the simplest, but most impressive, manner imaginable, in consequence of the whole being blended with those etymological disquisitions, which not only enliven this scene of verbicultural pursuits, but constantly tend to render every root, branch, bud, leaf, blossom, and fruit of these oriental fields more productive and indelible in the mind's eye than another. I may safely let the proof of this philological pudding rest entirely upon the eating of it; a feast always open at the Lecture Rooms to every stranger and new comer, that he may hear, see, think, and act afterwards entirely for himself; for one really comprehensive leaf from my book on this head, is worth a whole thousand dry rules, and may be at once carried by an acute disciple subsequently to any extent, exactly also upon congenial grounds, either in the east or west, nay at both poles.

Two strings to the bow of my preceptive exercises have now been exhibited, and may be more minutely handled, and put to the proof every Tuesday and Thursday, from eleven A. M. till two P. M., by all and sundry who, as critics, pupils, and amateurs, may choose to call at No. 480, Strand, to witness what is absolutely performed, and may be speedily accomplished, by *bonâ fide* practitioners, whether Professors or not, but for whose guidance it is nearly impossible to give a very accurate or detailed rehearsal of the whole proceeding in this place. The third, or elliptical chord, contains a charm, or spell, which to me appears superior to the rest, and is not less applicable to every living tongue. Let us, for example, take the 2d Story from page 221 of the Guide, so far stripped of particular words, or any other equally short and easy, as follows. Every numerical blank must be deliberately filled up, consistently with the scope and leading features of each sentence, preserving likewise all the rules of construction in regular progression. The lesson with numerical blanks, 1, 2, 3, &c. should first be perused from the beginning to the end, before the attempt be made to fill them up; and where a number of Students are intent on the objects required, the chance is, that the whole will be completed; but during this amusing operation, their instructor should never forget, that at every step they take, whether it be right or wrong, he enjoys the finest wholesale and retail opportunity for discovering and expanding their intellectual faculties, by a variety of questions or remarks that will naturally arise from the process itself, if properly conducted by the successive concatenation of one thing with another. For instance, when a boy is described as looking at something, we conclude that he is *wise* enough to *read* rather his *book* than a *ballad*, and probably at *his own house* or *home* in preference to all others; on the contrary, the boy who acts differently, would be thought *ignorant* or *foolish*. Prohibitions, when *declared* against *bad* conduct, every child understands; and where a whip is mentioned, every body almost associates the idea of *horse* along with it, as appropriately as the notion of *headstrong*, *obstinate*, or *stubborn*, with the name of a mule, which does not mind the *bridle*; while for a noble steed the lash is not *necessary*. The very buzz of a bee recalls some recollection of its industry, *honey*, and *sting*, in gradual succession; with which compared, the butterfly is at best but a *worthless* insect, on or after whose beautiful *wings* labour is often lost in vain. Such a view of the proposed lesson will enable almost any tyro to fill up the numerical blanks with the several Italic words here, but in their respective places; and converted to Hindoostanee of course, he may nevertheless be reminded, that one tosses a book *on*, not under a shelf; *second*, or *other* is contrasted with *first*; we enquire after the *truth*, not the falsehood of an event; a bold heart does *not* look to the danger of an enterprise; a child runs *after*, not *before*, a butterfly, and thus *gives its labour* to the winds. Half a dozen of similar elementary tasks will do more to reconcile a youth to rapid colloquial proficiency, through mental exertion, than a hundred rules of grammar learned by mere rote, ever can effect. A very literal version of the story now under review runs thus:—“Whoever 1 lad is 4, 3, 4, 5, in without bidding 2 does, and a boy 6 own book—plays account, a shelf 16 tossing place doth, although his mother father this 9 conduct from, thousand prohibitions 7 the 19 youth that noble 9 manner is, that whom for whip 11 not is, and the 17 that mule 10 to like is, which 11 not obeys. In short, the one boy, if 20 you ask, then as if bee's 12 after is, and its 13 towards eight 21 makes, and the 18 14 butterfly 22 running is, and thus indeed his 24—merely its painted 15 after, on the wind 23 is.”

Some retrospective consideration becomes unavoidable in this place before the figures or blanks can be converted into their most appropriate words, in this manner. Whoever *wise* lad is, *his book own house* in without bidding *read* does. And so on to the end the whole can be completed with the utmost facility, by simply applying the art of thinking to the subject in question. Hindoostanee collocation and vocables are thus acquired, including those idiomatical *expletives* which nothing but a — dash can represent in English, because they cannot in general be translated otherwise to that tongue. The original will now be given complete, both in the hindoo-roman and universal characters, only the words for *wise*, &c. in the former, will be discriminated sufficiently from all the rest, by inverted commas, so—

jo 'dana' lurka hue, 'upnee kitab upne ghur' men be kuhe 'purhta' hue, uor lurka 'nadan' upnee kitab ko khel ke waste taq 'pur' dal rukhta hue, ugurchi oske ma bap is 'bud' chal se huzar munu 'kuren.' 'puehla' lurka os useel 'ghore' kee turuh hue, ki jis ke waste korā 'zuroor' nuheen, uor 'doosra' os khuchre 'moonh-zor' ke burabur hue jo 'lugam' nuheen manta. Ghuruz ek lurka jo 'such' poochho to goya zoomboor ke 'shuhd' ke peechhe hue, uor oske 'nesh' kee turuf nuzur 'nuheen' kurta, uor 'doosra nacheez' teetree ke peechhe duorta hue, uor yoon heen upnee 'mihnut' ko sirf oske rungeen 'puron' pur bur bad 'deta' hue.

jodunu lurku hie upne ketub upne ghur men be kuhe purhtu hie wor lurku nudun upne ketub ko khel ke wuste tuq pur dul rukhtu hie ugurce oske mu bup es bud cul se hazur munyu kuren puehlu lurku os usel ghere ke turuk hie kejes ke wuste koru zuror nuhen wor dosru os kucere monh-zor ke burubur hie jo lugum nuhen muntu guruz ek lurku jo suc pocho to goyu zombor ke suht ke peche hie wor oske nes ke turuf nuzur nuhen kurtu wor dosru nucez tetre ke peche dwrtu hie wor yon hen upne mehnut ko serf oske rugen puron pur bur bud detu hie. N. B. The above only requires retrospection to be easily read in this universal character.

This in idiomatical English will be rendered—"A boy who is wise, reads his book at home without orders; but an ignorant youth, for the sake of play, throws his book on the shelf, although his parents forbid such misconduct a thousand times. The former lad resembles the noble steed for whom no whip is required; but the latter is like that headstrong mule which does not obey the bridle. In short, one boy seems in reality to be in pursuit of the bee's honey, regardless of its sting; while the other hies after a worthless butterfly, and thus, for its painted wings alone, he gives all his labour to the winds."

It will strike some adepts that *but* has been preferred to *and*, above, as the proper meaning of *wor* on many occasions, where *and* by no means is so expressive; it should therefore be converted in every parallel sentence to *but* accordingly.

Many military men, who, comparatively speaking, can have little to do with Oriental classics, have wasted days, months, and years upon them, that might have produced much more solid advantage, had they been devoted at first, for a while at least, to Hindoostanee; since hardly one in a hundred can expect those very high situations, in which the learned languages of India are absolutely requisite; and even then the Hindoostanee is indispensable, for such obvious reasons, that he who runs, may read, independent of its being the most convenient, practical highway to all the rest, though till lately least cultivated, and still very ill understood.

By an etymological glance *en passant*, through the exercise before us, we discover in *lur-ka* the significant affix *ka ke kee*, indicating *love's*, *of love*, a child, male or female, being the result either of connubial or of natural love. In like manner, *na ne nee*, occurs instead of *ap ka ke kee*, modified to *up-na-ne nee*, both being congenial, though so far dissimilar affixes, that *na* belongs to the reflective pronoun *ap*, *self*; *upna*, *self's*, *own*; while *ka* is common to both nouns and pronouns, the first and second personals excepted, which have *rarere*. Finally, when not a postposition, seems for the most part the mere inflection of *a toe*, whence *kuhe*, *bidding*, is *kuha*, *said*, *ordered*, *command*, governed by the Persian preposition *be*: *kuhe* may also stand for—if thou, he say, or may, should, &c. say, in the present of the subjunctive, from *kuh-na*, *to say*; in the perfect plural, *kuhe* denotes we, you, they said, but the context commonly prevents all ambiguity here. *ta* is a postpositionary participial and indicative particle, present tense, which signifies (i-thou-he) *am*, *art*, *is*, *do*, *dost*, *does*, *doeth*, also -ing, whether the pronoun and auxiliary signs be expressed or not. When *ta* is dropped, the root remains so, *purh-ta* read—does, read—ing is, reads—te being plural, *are* and *do*, it only would suffice, and if fem. sing. *tee*, pl. *teen*, *teyan*. Should both the pronouns and auxiliary signs be inserted, it will be as follows:—*muen purh-ta hoon*, too and *woh purhta hue hum we purhte huen*, toom *purh-te ho*. We need not, however, go further into detail in this place, where the Lecture Cards will answer every purpose for teaching the analysis and synthesis of individual words, and, *pari passu*, the construction of sentences, on the simplest of all plans; viz. the inculcation of leading principles, instead of those tedious, disgusting rules that rather confound than instruct the cleverest scholar, at first starting, and make him loathe the subject so long as he lives.

The reader must not be surprised at his being set once more a *thinking* through the subjoined story, with figural blanks, on the elliptical principle, which I would recommend for general adoption at all Infant Schools, in order to teach the child even to reflect while only lisping his *abece*, or on hearing any short sentence purposely made deficient in one word.

After adequate efforts to supply each word, either appropriately or synonymously, when this will not make nonsense, the scholar, should he be fairly foiled in doing so, must consult the *Errata* and *Addenda* at the close of the Work, for the vocables in question, to complete the sentence—a practice which in this simple, but useful art, will be infallibly and speedily followed by a species of cogitative perfection.

A certain merchant 1 a friend 2 was 3 of hearing: by chance the 4 fell ill. The 5 man went to 6 after him, and, while going along the 7 he 8 up this discourse. Then after 9 I will first 10 this—"Well, Sir, how 11 you? He will 12 "better;" and I 13 rejoin, "very good." When I enquire as to the 14 he uses, he 15 say "rice-pudding;" to 16 I shall answer, "may it do you 17 service." I shall afterwards put the 18 "pray who 19 your 20?" He will of 21 tell me, "Dr. such a 22 is," and I may 23 add, "may God 24 his hands in the 25 of his work." At 26 having settled 27 plan he reached the 28, and, after the usual 29 he seated 30 near the patient. "My friend," 31 he, "how are you?" The sick man 32 "do not you see that I am 33 of a fever;" on 34 which he observed, "excellent! I hope 35 will keep you so." The poor 36 was already 37 enough with his disease; but this 38 him much more so. The deaf man next 39 "what is your 40 my friend?" and was 41 "fiddlesticks;" "may they do you much 42," the other rejoined; on hearing this, he 43 in fact doubly 44. His 45 then enquired thus, "do my good 46 say which of the 47 attends you?" 48 with indignation, he 49, his worship Dr. Death." "I give you 50," quoth the 51 man, and may the Lord 52 his 53.

We revert once more to the categorical mode, which will perhaps be better illustrated in English than in Hindoostanee, or any foreign tongue. The ? denotes a question, of which the next word is naturally the answer. Thus *had?* possessed. *who?* merchant. *what?* certain. *whom?* friend. *was?* who. *what?* hard, *how?* of hearing. *fell?* became. *what?* ill. *who?* the merchant. *how?* by chance. *went?* set out. *why?* to enquire. *how?* after. *whom?* him. *viz.?* the merchant. *who?* man. *what?* deaf. *going?* walking. *how?* along. *where?* the road. *when?* while. *made?* formed. *how?* up. *who?* he. *namely?* deaf man. *what?* discourse. *which?* this. *that is to say?* the foregoing, then, &c. *ask?* enquire. *how?* first. *when?* after. *what?* salutation. *who?* I. *viz.?* deaf man. *time?* will. *when?* then. *saying?* well. *are?* be. *who?* you. *manner?* how. *title?* sir. *say?* declare. *time?* will. *who?* he. *meaning?* the merchant. *what?* better. *rejoin?* reply. *who?* I. *viz.?* deaf man. *time?* shall. *when?* and. *how?* very good. *enquire?* interrogate. *how?* as to or about. *what?* the diet. *who?* I. *time?* when. *he?* merchant. *uses?* eats. *what?* rice-pudding. *why?* he will say so. *answer?* reply to. *what?* which. *namely?* information. *time?* shall. *who?* I. *of course?* deaf man. *what?* may do. *whom?* you the merchant. *what?* service. *which?* it. *viz.?* diet. *how?* much, &c. Objects of this description, once sagaciously commenced, may be prosecuted and improved *ad infinitum*, with reciprocal advantages to every teacher or scholar who will give these exercises the proper trial, during the whole of which indispensable operation, it will be quite perceptible, that not one scholar in a score, from the day he first entered till the hour he left school, was ever put into a train of productive reflection by his quondam instructors, however well they may have hammered a few Latin or Greek inflections into the creature's head, by dint of reiteration alone, for the space of six years, when it carries a *caput mortuum* into active life, to be there raised by more potent spells from the dead!!!

AN ORIGINAL ESSAY
ON THE
FORMATION OF LATIN VERBS.

[Extracted from the Parent's Latin Grammar.]

To the acute and diligent Author of "The Student's Manual" for the Latin and Greek Derivatives of the English Language, "Medical Latin Grammar, or Pharmaceutical Guide," and "The Parent's Latin Rudiments" with its Companion, for uniting the Theory with the Practice of that Classic Tongue, &c.

MY DEAR SIR!

FEELING particular interest in the success of all your recent most laudable attempts to facilitate the communication of useful learning, I have perused the *Parent's Latin Grammar*, among the rest, with infinite delight, as a promising innovation on the old beaten path of Roman lore, which, I trust, you will live long enough to complete in various ways, for the general benefit of both English and classical scholars. While you have wisely ventured to deviate from the common herd of preceding writers, in many particulars, I perceive that reform has not yet become so radical, even in your judicious hands, as it must be, in the course of a few years, while the human mind is marching with such gigantic strides towards perfection, in all other branches of science or art, which are truly advantageous to mankind. An accurate knowledge of language, on sound principles, ought neither to be the last nor the least object of such intellectual pursuits, if we for a moment reflect, that this glorious faculty is the grand discriminator betwixt man and beast.

To furnish a rational clue for improving the subsequent editions of the work in question, especially in the conjugation of verbs, I shall here give you my hypothesis on that intricate subject, as briefly as possible, occasionally founded, of course, more upon inductive, than upon positive or practical grounds; which cannot well be compressed within the bounds of this letter, though they may hereafter appear fully detailed, in some future publication of yours, or my own, under the fashionable title, perhaps, of "A New View of Literal Economy," for converting Children, literally, to Men of Letters, and Boys or Girls, to be become virtually, Literary Characters. It is of little real moment to the learner, whether verbs are limited by one, four, or more conjugations, provided the premises whereon their whole superstructure is reared shall appear, on trial, perfectly sound.

Doces, rego, lego, not being verbs regularly conjugated, ought never to have been given as orthodox examples, in any system which is confined to the four verbal paradigms of common Latin Grammars; but why, when, where, how, and by whom, these arbitrary forms were first invented or restricted, is the antiquarian's business to discover, not mine, whose sole aim is now confined to positive utility, instead of plausible profundity, in the pending research for the Latin radicals of every kind.

The infinitive cognate terminations, *re, ri, i, le, or se*, being the mere post-positive particles, or significant affixes to the roots of all the Latin verbs, by rejecting them alone, (except when *z* is lost before *i*, as in *mol-i* for *mol-i*, or retaining *re* passively,) the second person of the imperative, singular, will always be found; and without waiting to prove that *re* primordially denotes *ens*, "matter," action, &c. let us assume some such innate power in this adjunct, similar to that of *un, en, on, us*, in several tongues, and to the notorious prefix "to do," of our own, especially, since all real men of letters, by this time, know that *r, n, l, s*, are among the most potent symbols of universal etymology, agreeably to HONNA TOOKA's admirable plan, by the synthetic analysis of literal elements.

Five self-evident principles seem universally to pervade human speech, viz. 1. Primordial elements, whether letters, syllables, or words.—2. Significant particles, as prefixes, interfixes, or affixes.—3. The existence of euphonic characters, and their consequences.—4. Organic affinities, with their congenial mutations from vowels to consonants, or vice versa, and the frequent transpositions of these constituent parts of words.—5. Literal, syllabic, and verbal ellipsis. The whole of these data, when rationally treated, will speedily convert the mysterious art of grammar to a perspicuous science, not less interesting, but much easier, than the captivating game of chess; and in this manner, philological difficulties will vanish like the baseless fabric of a vision, by the magic spell of reason alone, in full pursuit of simplicity, utility, and truth.

a The roots of all verbs, whether primitive or derivative, will generally appear by simply dropping the terminating letter or syllable of the infinitive, and at the same time rejecting its prepositive sign, when such exist in any tongue; to *ope-n*, if thus treated, leaves *ope*! which, like every verbal radical

Nothing can facilitate a very correct knowledge of the Latin verbs, but the judicious selection of models perfectly regular, and the habit of placing the hyphen justly between their roots and infinitive signs, in this manner, *es-se, am-ere, mon-ere, regi-re, audi-re*; and if we extend the scheme to these following hypothetical primordials, *co-re, u-re, o-re, e-re, i-re*, rarely *u-re*; the whole theory and practice may be compressed, comparatively speaking, into a nut shell.

The first personal pronouns in most tongues have the letters *m, o, a, i, e, j, k, h, r, s*, in some portion or other of their respective declensions; they consequently may be denominated the pronominal radicals, belonging to number one, nevertheless partly common to number two and number three, also. But though the true cause of this fact need not yet be fully investigated, I shall illustrate the subject, in some degree, by observing that, the Persian *yuk*, the Hindoe *ek* and *eg*, the Greek *eu*, (*eu*), the English *ace*, the Latin *un*, (*for un-us*), are variously modified in the Latin *ego*, *tu*, German *ich*, French *je*, English *I*, to express the first personal singular, as the identical number ONE who speaks. In the plural, the letters *s, w, o, et, u*, are the most conspicuous characters, (especially the genitive post-positive 's,) whence, if *n* or *m* imply the pronoun "I," the letters *ns, ms*, naturally enough denote the pronoun "we," either as the prefix *nos*, or the affix *mus* or *mur*, the last of which is visible in the first person plural in every tense. [See pages 94, 102.]

For the second person singular, the dentals *t* and *d* (indicating *two*, or *duo*.) seem adopted, as we see in *tu* and *thou*. Sometimes we find *s*, as from the Greek *su*, (*su*); which letter is also visible in the ordinal *secundus*, and as the final element of the second person of *ama-s*, &c. [See pages 94, 102.] But observe, *s* is changed into *st* in all preterperfect tenses. The plural becomes *tu* or *stis*, [for examples, see pages 94, 102] which are euphonic representatives of the natural plural *ts*, (similar to the conversion of *us* and *ms*, into *nos*, *mus*, and *mur*, already stated,) confirmed as number two by *sum* *fortis*, in the second person plural of every tense, in the passive voice.

In the third personal pronoun, *h, e, i, o, l* prevail, for which, in the form of a verbal affix, *t, d*, are commonly introduced, probably, from *t* being the leading symbol of *tres*, three, quite perceptible in *ama-t*. [For other examples, see pages 94, 102.] The letter *n*, like *s*, being an old sign of the plural, as we see in the words *ox-en, breth-en*, (in the Persian, *buradur-an*,) it very appropriately discriminates the third person plural from the singular; thus we have *ama-nt*.

The annexed view of various pronominal affixes, contrasted with our pronouns, will explain this theme completely.

	SING.			PLUR.		
	1st.	2nd.	3d.	1st.	2nd.	3d.
Latin	<i>m, o,</i> or <i>i,</i>	<i>s,</i> or <i>stis,</i>	<i>t;</i>	<i>mus,</i> or <i>stis,</i>	<i>nt,</i> or <i>ant</i>	
Persian	<i>m,</i>	<i>ee,</i> or <i>t,</i>	<i>st, d,</i> or <i>sh;</i>	<i>eem,</i>	<i>eed,</i>	<i>nd</i>
Greek	<i>o,</i>	<i>eis,</i>	<i>ei;</i>	<i>omen,</i>	<i>ete,</i>	<i>ousi</i>
Hindoe	<i>oon,</i>	<i>ue,</i> or <i>e,</i>	<i>ue,</i> or <i>e;</i>	<i>uen,</i> or <i>en,</i>	<i>o,</i>	<i>nen,</i> or <i>en</i>
English	<i>I,</i>	<i>thou,</i> or <i>me,</i>	<i>he, she,</i> or <i>thee,</i> or <i>it;</i>	<i>we,</i> or <i>us,</i>	<i>ye,</i> or <i>you,</i>	<i>they,</i> or <i>them</i>

Were we to unite the subjunctive of "to be," thus, *be I, be thou, be he, be we, be ye, be they*, this union alone would give us the best possible idea of pronominal affixes in every language, which employs them in lieu of the prepositive pronouns. Most of them, nevertheless, use both, as *ego doce-o*, I teach, *tu ama-s*, thou lovest; a species of needless tautology, that our own tongue has not quite rejected, though very uncongenial with its general structure in this respect. Were we, instead of quoth *I*, quoth *he*, to say, *I quoth I, he quoth he*, it would be truly absurd; though exactly on a par with *ego ai-o, ille ai-t*; or our English *thou love-st, he love-th*, &c.

Having so far paved the way for the subsequent remarks, we may very safely assume inductively that *se, e-re, es-se, n-re, a-re, i-re, fu-i* or *fi-ere, fue-re, i-ri*, are primordial infinitives, clearly denoted from *re, ri, se*, being here conjoined by a hyphen with their several imperatives in the second person singular, which, will be found, in most, if not all, languages, the

so left, gives the second person singular of the imperative, *ope thou*! Suppose we omit *to only*, and preserve the verb whole; the word *open* is the result, derived perhaps from *to pen*, or *coop* in a *pen*; *e* seeming here equivalent to *un, dis*, &c. of *un-lock, dis-close, dis-cover*, and so on.

genuine root of every verb ^b, whence, the whole personal, temporal, and modal ramifications, active and passive, naturally spring, under various terminations, whose primeval source let us now endeavour to trace, as follows:—The preceding radicals *e, s, a, i, fu, fi*, (modified to *u, bo, ba, bee*, &c. in certain dialects,) probably indicate *be' exist! live! come! go! stay! move! act! do! give!* &c. comprising the original ideas of existence, life, motion, and rest, on premises which, however tenable, cannot well be discussed in this place; where, I shall not even venture prematurely to say, why the affix *re* is equivalent to our own verbal prefix in *to do, to open*; because the due consideration of this theme or rem in *re* alone, and the peculiar reflective application of *r* finally, in the passive voice, would far exceed the bounds of a mere preliminary letter, for your concise rudimental work, on the very eve of its issuing from the press at this propitious time.

That the four Latin conjugations may be virtually reduced to *eire*, I have not the smallest doubt in my own mind, having already made a similar experiment successfully with both the Persian and Hindoostanee verbs, although an illustrious orientalist had previously assigned more than a dozen paradigms to the former language. To take the bull by the horns at once, as occurred in the Hindoostanee, let us boldly gallop rough-shod over the whole verbal system, on the bare backs of the Latin auxiliary *sum, fui, esse*, and its cognates, fearless of a kick, toss, or tumble; while on those very classical grounds, where the literati of venerable institutions, ancient and modern, have, even shipshod, hitherto been afraid to tread, without leaving common sense in their shoes behind them at the threshold of conjugation. The dread of encountering "any dilemma in this excursion, I leave to those who pin their faith upon other men's sleeves, and consequently are too terrified either to think or act for themselves on all important occasions, being in general rather professors than performers.

Es-se, in the imperative, regularly enough gives,

<i>-m</i>	<i>su-m</i>	<i>-m</i>	<i>am-I</i> and <i>be-I</i>
<i>-t</i>	<i>es</i>	<i>-s</i>	<i>at-thou</i> <i>beest-thou</i>
<i>-t</i>	<i>es-t</i>	<i>-t</i>	<i>is-he</i> <i>be-he</i>
<i>-ms</i>	<i>su-mus</i>	<i>-mas</i>	<i>we</i> <i>be-we</i>
<i>-tis</i>	<i>es-tis</i>	<i>-tis</i>	<i>are</i> <i>be-ye</i>
<i>-nt</i>	<i>su-nt</i>	<i>-nt</i>	<i>they</i> <i>be-they</i>

It is not in English alone that these two tenses approximate so much in form and meaning.

It cannot well be disputed that some such verb as *fuo, fui, fieri*, was once in existence; or that it meant "to become," "to be finished," "to dwell," &c. whence *fui*, in which *fu* represents "been," and *i* represents "have." From this very *fui* proceed all the various transmutations *vi, ve, ui, ue, i, e*, still discernible in the preterperfect tense, and the tenses derived from it, among the whole of which it is worthy of remark, that the perfect always either retains *i* alone, as the first person singular, or has no such pronominal affix whatever: for a model of the whole would run thus,

<i>fue, or fui</i>	} have-I, &c -sti, -t; -mus, -stis, -runt or -re	} The pronominal <i>i</i> has, I suspect, been excluded, as two in one socket would be superfluous and one of course invisible.
<i>ve, or vi</i>		
<i>ue, or ui</i>		
<i>e, or i</i>		

Whence *ama-vi*, loved-have-I; *monui-sti*, admonished-hast-thou; *rex-ut*, ruled-hast-he; *audi vi-mus*, heard-have-we; *fui-stis*, been-have-ye; *volue-runt*, willed-have-they.

The primordial imperatives, *a, e, i, ut*, can individually coalesce thus, *am, es, it, uyt*, successively with,

<i>-m, or o,</i>	} which passively become or assume	<i>-r</i>	} For the very few euphonic changes that occur, see p. from 94 to 118 inclusive.
<i>-s, or sti,</i>		<i>-is, ris, rs, or e</i>	
<i>-t,</i>		<i>-ur</i>	
<i>-mus,</i>		<i>-mpt</i>	
<i>-tis, or stis,</i>		<i>-mpti</i>	
<i>-nt,</i>		<i>-ur</i>	

These personal, temporal, and conditional terminations of regular verbs apply almost universally, thus, *-o, -am, -as, &c. -em, -es, -et, &c. -im, -is, -it, &c. -um, -unt, &c.* All these are of course modified and euphonised according to particular circumstances, by an intermediate *b, r, or s*, into *-bam, -bas, &c. -ram, -ras, &c. -bo, -bis, &c. -ro, -ris, &c. -sem, -ses, &c.* indicating "am, did, was, had, shall, will, may, can," &c. The terminations, *bam, ram, &c.* are in fact affixed auxiliaries only, and differ merely in position from our own subservient verbal prefixes "am, did," &c.

Before the learner goes farther, it must always be kept in mind that the radicals, *a* and *e*, immediately preceding *o, e, or a*, naturally coalesce with or disappear from before those letters, as in *am-o* for *ama-o*, *am-em* for *ama-em*, *reg-o* for *reg-e-o*, *reg-am* for *reg-um*, *e* seems computable with *u* in *reg-unt*

for *reg-unt*, on the contrary, the radical *i* occasionally assumes euphonically *e, i, or u*, thus *audi-unt* for *audi-nt*, *audi-bam* for *audi-bam*, and all the radical finals become long or short by position only, regulated euphonically.

When *e* or *i* precedes the perfect terminations *ui* or *ue* they also vanish, or change to *u* (*oo*), so *mon ui* for *mon-e-ui*; nay the *e* in many instances evaporates with *u* on its back, *rex-i* for *reg-e-i*, *reg-e-ut*, though in *mol-e-re* (to grind,) the perfect is not only so far regular, *mol-i-ut* for *mol-e-ut*, but all the difficulty about the *g* and *j*, of *rege-re* for *reje-re*, *reg-am* or *reje-a*, may at once be avoided, by discarding *reg-o*, *leg-o*, *dace-o*, and such misplaced irregulars, from the list of sterling verbs completely.

For them and the other "*multa monstra horrenda nuntia in gurgite vasto*" of Latin conjugation, a small number of euphonic rules alone, founded upon general principles, would exorcise the entire shoal within the compass of a conjurer's bottle, for the amusement rather than the vexation of every tyro, by rules more honoured in their breach than observance.

I might for the present have left the amphibious race of participles, gerunds, and supines still undissected, having many more fish to look after than one man can well fry at a time; but let me mention, *en passant*, that *es-to-is* "be thou," *es-te*, or *es-to-te*, "be ye," from *tu*, "thou," *te*, "ye," *tu-tu*, "thou-thou," equivalent to "you" by mere repetition, which in the infancy of speech appears to have been preferred for expressing either the dual sign *a, o, n*, or the general consecutive *s, n*, both applicable indefinitely to all numbers above two in the great majority of tongues, *log-ia*, *log-o*, *log-um*, *log-ia*, "words," *bo-us*, *bo-o*, *bo-um*, *bo-ia*, "ox-en," will serve here as illustrations of the principle now inculcated; and it is possible enough that some dialects are still so unpurged, that a singular reiterated will prove a current plural, similar to the modification of *tu-tu* to *te-te*, just described.

The participial and similar terminations *-as, -us, -tus, -um, -tum, -dum, -ndum, -endum*, in all probability are derived from the primordial *-u-re*, whence, according to my hypothesis, *-um, -us, -ut, &c.* would regularly come, but to prevent hiatus the euphonic *d, t, or en*, have necessarily been inserted, unless the last be a remnant of the *ne* formerly noted.

From the annexed compact view of the whole verbs, active and passive, including the adverbials of every description, their complete analysis and synthesis must be so obvious, that he who runs may not merely read, but fully comprehend, through this synopsis alone, the literal economy of Latin conjugations in perfection, without even the trouble of counting their number, that being easily regulated, at one glance, by the radical finals *a, e, i, or t*.

Whoever shall have leisure and courage to examine the Latin declensions through the doctrines of euphony and organic affinities, fully elucidated in this essay, will speedily commence that radical reform of the nominal department in the Latin republic of letters, which alone can simplify the acquisition of this useful science, by boldly throwing overboard all the ponderous lumber which successive gangs of learned lubbers have accumulated, through ages of servile imitation, under the sonorous epithets of "declension, conjugation," &c. Those dunces have not once in a century ventured to fathom with their own understandings the true length and breadth, surface and profundity, of rational grammar, now become at last a shoreless ocean, from which the lovers of mother wit and mother tongues have been long since chased as piratical intruders, or uncommissioned privateers upon the high seas of legitimate lore. That the many in all countries might become, through lack of education, the submissive beasts of burden and brutal tools of the chosen few, great pains seem to have been taken to render the cheap and rapid acquisition of vulgar languages totally inaccessible to the poor, and outrageous in the extreme, even to those more favoured by fortune, who have stupidly conceived their vernacular speech unintelligible, till contemplated through Hebrew, Sanskrit, Arabic, Greek or Latinate telescopes, while infinitely superior to the whole outlandish tribe, when studied at first starting as it ought to be, upon solid principles. Not being the first daring adventurer, probably I shall not be the last performer in these inquisitive times, to brush the venerable cobwebs of philological professors and spiders all away, from the myriads of dialects, that infest the social commonwealth of man, in every clime, for the most nefarious purposes of human degradation, as exemplified by the venerable Chinese, and the still more obsequious Hindoos, among whom the profundity of their sacred tongues is nearly unfathomable, and without sacrificing the most valuable years of life, in diving after the fancied pearls supposed to lie at the bottom of the grand abyss, they can hardly be obtained.—Even after all the toil and trouble, if ultimately found, they are no more to be compared for intrinsic worth, with that homely jewel, our own sterling English, than the full moon, when most lustrous, can vie with the meridian sun, in all its native strength and glory.

^b "My experience among eastern dialects taught me this theory many years ago, and long before the accompanying quotation attracted my notice.

"Si l'on demande où il faut chercher la racine du verbe, nous pensons que c'est dans l'impératif, car l'impératif n'étant, pour la plupart, qu'un monosyllabe, comme *gib, va,*

steh, arrête; gib, donne; iss, mange; treib, pousse, &c.; il est vraisemblable que, dès l'origine des langues, c'est l'impératif qui a ouvert la bouche aux hommes." P. 144. *Grammaire Allemande de J. C. Gottsched, 17ème édition, originale à Paris et à Strasbourg, 1814.*

impreche, sive Synopsis of Latin Conjugations on Analytic and Synthetic Principles, best calculated to demonstrate the practicability of reducing the whole within the bounds virtually of one, nearly universal, paradigm for Verbs, in both Voices, all Tenses and Moods, fully illustrated by the FOUR REGULAR imperatives, Amā—Monē—Molē—Audī—below, and in rotation respectively, thus,

Active.

Passive.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

	I.	II.	III.	I.	II.	III.
1	-o,	-a,	-i;	-mus,	-tis,	-nt.
2	-bam,	-has,	-bat;	-ba-mus,	-ba-tis,	-ba-nt.
3	-vi, or ve,	-visi,	-vit;	-vi-mus,	-vi-tis,	-ve-ra-nt, or -ve-re.
4	-veram,	-veras,	-verat;	-vera-mus,	-ve-ra-tis,	-ve-ra-nt.
5	-bo,	-bis,	-bit;	-bi-mus,	-bi-tis,	-bi-nt.
6	-am,	-as,	-at;	-mus,	-tis,	-nt.
7	-em,	-es,	-et;	-emus,	-e-tis,	-e-nt.
8	-am,	-as,	-at;	-emus,	-e-tis,	-e-nt.
9	-am,	-as,	-at;	-emus,	-e-tis,	-e-nt.
10	-am,	-as,	-at;	-emus,	-e-tis,	-e-nt.

	I.	II.	III.	I.	II.	III.
1	-or,	-ris, or -re,	-lar;	-mur,	-mini,	-ntur.
2	-bar,	-ba-ris, or -ba-re,	-ba-tur;	-ba-mur,	-ba-mini,	-ba-ntur.
3	A reference to pages 95, 99, will completely supply the blank in this place for the Indicative Mood.					
4	-ber,	-ber-is, or -be-re,	-bi-tur;	-bi-mur,	-bi-mini,	-bi-ntur.
5	-ar,	-ris, or re,	-tur;	-mur,	-mini,	-ntur.
6	-er,	-e-ris, or -e-re,	-e-tur;	-e-mur,	-e-mini,	-e-ntur.
7	-ar,	-a-ris, or -a-re,	-a-tur;	-a-mur,	-a-mini,	-a-ntur.
8	-er,	-e-ris, or -e-re,	-e-tur;	-e-mur,	-e-mini,	-e-ntur.
9	will all be seen at full length in page 99, this Mood, being applicable to every Verb in this voice, needs no farther illustration.					
10	-re, or -tor,	-lor,	-mini,	-ntur.		

The Imperatives, Amā—Monē—Molē—Audī, individually produce

11	-re,	-visse, or -uisse,	-lorus-esse, or -fuisse.
12	-hs, or -ens,	-lorus,	-a, -um.
13	-n, or -eundum,	-di,	-do.
14	-tam,	-tu.	

11	-ri,	-tus-esse, or -fuisse.
12	-tus, -nd-us, or -end-us.	-a, -um.

To facilitate the analysis of Latin Conjugation universally, besides the syllabic hyphen - a significant or euphonic letter alone has always been noted with the analytical diæresis : thus, *bam*, &c. which evinces the prefixion of *b* to *am*, either as a euphonic or temporal symbol, but most probably the latter ; being likewise conspicuous in *h*, the sign of futurity, from *vol*, the *vo* of which easily becomes *bo*, or even *col*, the imperative, could be so far mutable on premises needless to detail for reflecting readers, who are aware that "will pound," in English, and "khahum koft, or khahum kobeed," in Persian, both mean "having the desire, wish, or will to pound."

Remarks relative to the Synopsis.

The Numbers 1, 2, 3, &c. were employed instead of the names of the various tenses, in order to spare room. No. 1, denotes the Present ; 2, the Imperfect ; 3, the Perfect ; 4, the Pluperfect ; 5, the Future, of the Indicative.—No. 6, denotes the Present, 7, the Imperfect ; 8, the Perfect and the Future ; 9, the Pluperfect, of the Subjunctive.—No. 10, denotes the Imperatives.—No. 11, the Infinitive ; 12, the Participles ; 13, the Gerunds ; and 14, the Supines.

The adjunct *a* and *e* are both lost in *o*, and *i* assumes *u* in the 3rd person plural of the 4th conjugation, thus, *amo* for *amā*, *molo* for *moleo*, *molunt* for *molent*, *audiant* for *audint*. *i* assumes *e* before *b*, both in the active and passive, thus, *audiebam* for *audibam*, *audiebar* for *audibar*.

The adjunct *mini*, which pervades the whole passive voice in the second person plural, is in fact the organic modification merely of the Latin word *hūi*, (two).

Though *e* and *i* disappear in the perfect tenses, and tenses derived therefrom, they always require *-ui* or *-ue*, instead of *-vi*, [as *amavi*, *audivi*,] thus we find *monui* for *monēui*, and

molui for *molēui* or *moleui*. The modifications of *fui* are sometimes reduced to *i* only, as *rex-i* and *leg-i*. The letter *r* in the 3rd person plural of the perfect tense occurs euphonically, thus *amaverunt* for *amaveunt*. See pages 94, 109.

The *e* is dropped before *-am* and *-ar* only ; *molam* for *molam*, *molat* for *molat*, but *i* requires that letter, as *audiam* not *audam*. *a* is completely absorbed in *e*, both in the active and passive, as *am-em* for *ama-em* ; *am-er* for *ama-er*.

e is sometimes converted here to *i* or *u*, as *molitor* for *molitor*, *moluntor* for *molēntor*. But *i* assumes *u*, as *auduntor* for *auditor*.

It may be worthy of remark that each of the imperatives, *ama*, *monē*, &c. imply not only "love! admonish!" but also "loved, admonished," when compounded. See pages 94, 98. *es*, (in *esse*), *fui*, (in *fuisse*), *t* and *r*, (in *futurus*), in their primordial or euphonic capacities, shed infinite light on this theme : *es* in fact was simply *e*, as we yet find in *e-am* ; therefore *es-to*, &c. if not thus euphonised would really be *e-to* or *i-to*, *e-tote* or *u-to*, &c. which rationally accounts for the *ama-to*, *ama-tote*, &c. being formed exactly on parallel premises with *es-tote* for *e-tote*.

^e From this identical *e*, (or *es* euphonised,) "be, act, do, to," modulated to *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, or *u*, one may rationally enough deduce the common final radicals of all verbs, by supposing that *am-ā*, *mon-ē*, *mol-ī*, *aud-ū*, individually indicate to a second person, from the first, or speaker, as follows : "be loving, or love thou, warn thou, O pound!" viz. "thou who bearest me, pound or grind away! do give ear, hear thou, hear!" and all similar examples, where nouns are thus verbalised or called into action through various persons, tenses, moods, and voices : little penetration is wanted to detect the analytical construction of *aurem do!* "O give ear!" even in their present very elliptical forms, *aud-i* "hear thou!" though synthesis alone will give so great aid to the ordinary etymologist, while an acute one will see the matter, *prima facie*, in its true light : say, he will be inclined to trace some latent connection between *aer*, *aure*, *aur*, without which aures would be, however long, very useless appendages of the human head divine, though it still is possible for the *aer* to imply rather something of a circular form. Be this as it may, who can doubt that *hear* is the mere ellipsis of *hæ*! *ho*! *ear*? and if our ears were not perhaps foolishly deprived of their cocking propensities, they would always instinctively salute every sound to make sense from it, when practicable, as animals so constructed generally do, with commensurate advantages over ear-pinned man. My conjecture that the primordial imperative *e*, in Persian *u*, in Hindee *a*, variously modulated, is only the final of verbal radicals, by no

means militates against the doctrines here adopted, relative to the second person singular of imperatives being invariably the intermediate root, whence the whole ramifications progressively spring, sometimes by cutting the tap-roots *ā*, *ē*, *ī*, clean off, especially when they come into cacophonous collision with certain branches of the verbal tree, sufficiently illustrated in many of the subsequent pages.

On this principle we may easily tell why *dic*, *fac*, *vel*, &c. occasionally appear so far denuded of their supplementary element *e*, still the meaning remains unimpaired ; but though *am* alone never indicates *love*, *love* thou, it leads us instantly to derive the sentiment itself from *um*, *m*, the usual symbol for *I*, *my*, *me*, *self*, whence *am-ā* alone proves equivalent to telling a second person, "make me an *alter ego*! self me! egofy me!" confirmed by the truly christian command,—"Love thy neighbour as thyself,"—assimilate, identify, self him! and you will of course like and treat him, her, or it, accordingly with kindness.

Since *ama-s* signifies "thou lovest, dost love, or art loving," why cannot *am-a* mean "come! self! mo' him! her! it!" as the case shall require? as much as to say, "love! be thou loving!" To those who object to *vel*, as an imperative, let me ask them its real meaning—*or*, to be sure ; and this is merely synonymous with "choose, wish, will," in some oriental verbs, still current in this sense ; thus asiatics idiomatically say, "choose stay, choose go," such being their version of our "either stay or go."

E-se or *e-re* becomes euphonically *esse*; and *em* in the same manner becomes *sem*, (instead of *rem*.) whence we are enabled by analysis to repeat successively, as follows,

fui sem	} fui sem	} which, upon euphonic principles, form syntactically	fuissem
amā			ama-vissem
monē			mon-vissem
molē			mol-vissem
audi			audi-vissem

The second *s* (in *fuissem*) is euphonic, similar to *esse* for *ese*. It is to be observed that *fu-i* resolves itself into *fu*, *ui*, *ue*, or *vi*, and by induction we may suppose that the letter *i* of the first example indicates "go! be! remain! or have!" as well as the first personal pronoun.

From *ens*, "essence," similar to our own abstract "ing," in *thing*, "hear-ing," and *ur*, *tur*, particles perhaps indicating "on, to, onward, about, wish, inclination," from some obsolete or obscure roots, invisible even in *fu-tur-us*, *i-tur-us*, *i-re*, *i-ri*, unless indeed the multipotent *r* of *res* itself be the very radical required, and which is so multipresent in most dialects.

The letters *u*, *i*, *o*, *m*, *n*, *d*, *t*, discernable in these adverbials and barbarous retainers, as *hangers-on* to *conjugations*, are not less pluripotent instruments than *n*, *s*, *r*, both among nouns and verbs in their etymological and euphonic capacities.

The doctrine of literal euphonics and organic affinities, when duly cultivated and understood, will be productive, in the science of language, of useful results, equal to the success with which chemistry has already been crowned, in consequence of the application of the famous discovery of Oxygen, by the immortal LAVOISIER. A new philological era will be founded on the former principles, of not less brilliant utility in promoting, by liberal instruction on a grand scale, the peace and happiness of mankind, than the beneficial influence of a due knowledge of the latter multipotent element, in accelerating the perfection of those arts, which are most conducive to political and domestic economy, in all the varied walks of social life.

Your literary exertions having one common object with

mine—that of accomplishing juvenile education, with the least possible expence of labour, money, and time.—I trust the public will no longer remain in the dark regarding your beneficial little volumes, as they would form a cheap and valuable present for the youth of both sexes, at this auspicious season, which would enable them to turn over a new leaf with the present year, in the cheering progress of all their grammatical studies.

You are fully aware of my pending attempt to gain the celebrated VOLNEY's prize medal, from the French Institute at Paris, on the theme of a Universal Character, as the most natural foundation for one catholic language; which, when properly understood, will be found to involve nothing much more impracticable, than the present benevolent scheme of introducing a common marine signal language between England and France: whence it may, if once adopted, ultimately pervade the whole world—wafted by the genial breath of peaceable commerce, for the advantage of every civilized nation under the sun. Surrounded, as we at length are, by all the other arts and sciences in rapid advancement to the *ne plus ultra* of human improvement, shall the godlike power of speech alone lag far behind? No! this is impossible; and the day is fast on the wing, which will demonstrate the practicability of doing more in one twelve months, for genuine information, than has hitherto been achieved at ordinary schools or royal colleges, in five or six years, merely by teaching our own noble mother tongue on just principles at first. whence a clear light will be reflected on every other, which it never can receive from them alone.

With the most cordial good wishes of the season, and for your speedy success in the arduous pursuit of simplicity, utility, and truth, I remain, my dear Sir,

Your's, very faithfully,

JOHN BORTHWICK GILCHRIST.

11, Clarges Street, Piccadilly,
Jan. 1, 1823.

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.
 • theft, ...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.