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delkund were introduced, and presented with Khelats and other marks of distinction, viz. the Rajahs of Dutteath, Sumpter, Puna, Adjyguh and Bijawur. These chieftains, in their persons, manners, independent spirit, and in the character of their followers, seem to be the faithful representatives of the original Rajahs of the country, of the *Porus* and *Ronas*, who opposed a Grecian or a Mogul invader, and in their habits of life and warlike spirit, are not unlike the proud nobles of the middle ages in Europe, whose law was their sword, and whose sceptre their battle-axe.

Several Native Gentlemen of distinction who reside at Cawnpore, were also presented to the Governor General on this occasion, and received Khelats.

On the evening of this and the following day, Lord and Lady Amherst entertained the station at dinner."

Medical & Physical Society.—

A Meeting of this Society was held on Saturday evening last, Mr. Wilson, the Vice President in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected members: Mr. Menzies, Dr. Bogie, and Mr. Cockerell. A letter was read from the Secretary to the Honorable the Court of Directors, acknowledging the receipt of the copies of the first volume of the Transactions of the Society, and one from the Acting Secretary to Government in the General Department, according to the Society, the indulgence of sending the copies of the 2nd volume, to non-resident members under the Bengal Presidency, by Banghy, free of charge. A Note from Mr. Royle, was read, mentioning his having lately visited the site of the experimental Medical Garden on the Musooreea Table, where Rhubarb, Henbane and Acorus Calamus, were flourishing, and

had been found of superior quality. The Thermometer was below 60 in the morning, and not 60 in the forenoon.

Mr. Leslie's paper on Gangrenous Ulcer, was then read and made the subject of comment. The disease broke out amongst the men of the 65th Bengal Native Infantry, about a month after their arrival at Pinang, in August, 1825. It spread with prodigious rapidity, and above ninety cases were in Hospital in the course of December. A Medical Committee having been assembled, recommended change of situation, and an hospital was accordingly constructed on the summit of one of the hills to which the sick were removed, to the number of one hundred, by the end of January. The removal appears to have been attended with good effects, and although many cases proved fatal, few or no fresh cases occurred, whilst many recovered. In April, the weather becoming unfavorable, the men still uncured, returned to the Line Hospital where the disease was gradually subdued, although not without the ultimate loss of many lives. In all the worst cases, medical treatment was wholly unavailing, and amputation, which was partially successful, afforded the only prospect of preserving life.

The sudden and rapid progress of this disease, although not unprecedented in other situations, suggested to Mr. Leslie the necessity of offering some observations on the medical topography of the Island, especially as regards the cantonments. Fort Cornwallis, he observes, is situated at the Eastern extremity of a tongue of land, stretching towards the Malay coast, distant from it one mile and a half to two miles, and low and jungly for some distance in land. On the west, the land is bounded by a range of hills, which thus form a triangular level space from

20 to 30 miles in extent, on which are situated the town and cantonments, the former extending along the shore. About three quarters of a mile from the fort is the outlet of a small river, along which the tide rises several feet, inundating the banks, and leaving numerous stagnant pools at ebb. Over the whole area of the low land, pools of stagnant water are frequent after extensive rain, and the jungle is abundant. The parade and hospitals are about three miles inland from the fort, where a space of about a mile square has been cleared for them. The hospitals are much out of repair, and the ground in their vicinity having little slope is imperfectly drained. Although, the topography of this part of Pinang may fail to explain the peculiar form, in which disease manifested itself on this occasion, it does not seem calculated to restore health to those, who repair thither in quest of it, and several circumstances have lately inspired strong doubts of its salubrity under any circumstances. These, however, may have arisen from individuals having been unable to quit the low level, through the want of facilities to ascend to the more elevated spots, on the adjacent hills, on which alone a restorative influence can be hoped for from the air of Pinang, and which facilities, we understand, are no longer within the reach of invalids visiting the island.

A paper by Mr. Cockerell, on the external use of the Oxymuriate of Mercury was also read, communicating cases in which, by its introduction under the skin, the effects of the remedy were produced, where they had not been attained by its employment in other forms.

Agreeably to the Regulations of the Society, the vice President announced, that at the next Meeting in January, 1827, the election

of Office Bearer for the ensuing year, would take place.—*Govt. Gaz. Dec. 7.*

We are again indebted to the pen of a correspondent, for a detailed notice of the occurrences at Lucknow. It will be easily observable, that the writer contemplates the scenes he witnesses, with the ardour which their novelty, as well as brilliancy is calculated to excite in a youthful mind, and in which, we are now of too sedate a complexion, we almost regret to think, fully to participate:

“The Governor General left Cawnpore on the morning of the 24th Nov. The several Regiments at the station, were drawn out, and the usual salutes fired on the occasion. Our marches through a flat uninteresting country, scarcely cultivated, and remarkable only for badness of its soil, brought the Governor General to the suburbs of the populous and flourishing city of Lucknow. The King of Oude awaited the arrival of His Noble Guest, at the entrance of his capital, and on the appearance of His Lordship and Suite, came forward on a magnificent elephant, having a head piece of armour, formed of polished steel, scales and housing, most richly embroidered and embossed with gold.

The howdah was different, but not less costly, from that in which the King appeared at Cawnpore. After the usual salutations, the Governor General stepped into the King's howdah, and the two retinues mingling, proceeded into the heart of the city. The streets, through which the entrance lay, like those of all Indian Cities, were extremely narrow and shabby, and very far from realizing our boyish conceptions of Eastern bazars, and terraced houses. Whatever was deficient in art, however, in ornamenting the road,

was amply supplied by nature, for of men, the noblest work of the Deity, there was doubtless abundance.

Every terrace, every balcony, housetop was crowded with human beings. From every window, every chink, every key-hole, black faces and admiring eyes, appeared peeping out at the passing pageant. Now and then, as we passed the house of some more opulent native, the curtains of a window would be slightly opened, or raised in different places, and bright sparkling eyes, like stars, shining through the interstices of a cloud, darted their beams on the passing cavalcade. As the procession advanced further into the city, the character of the houses, and of the spectators gradually improved in appearance. Various were the means taken, by the inhabitants, to ornament their houses and shops. Here the wooden pillars of the porticoes and balconies, were coated with silver leaf—there the roofs and terraces of the houses, were covered with white cloths, and the people, who stood thereon, on either side of the street, hung various specimens of the production of their looms, or of their shops, down the side of their houses, and silks, kinkhabs, and chintzes of every pattern and colour, met the eye at every turn, and gave a gala-like character to the scene. On turning the corner of a street, the grand Imaum Baruh and Roomee Durwazeh, built by the Nabob Asef ood Dowleh, with the Jumma Musjid, and its stately minarets, suddenly burst upon the view—forming a group of edifices at once grand, imposing, and picturesque, and which is, perhaps, scarcely equalled by any throughout India. The procession advanced through admiring crowds, which gradually became more and more dense, as the place of destination was approached—and their acclamations more and

more stunning, as they mingled with the united sounds of dashing cymbals rattling tom-toms, and thundering cannon.

The party proceeded to breakfast with the King of Oude in his palace, called the Furuh Bukhsh. After passing numerous handsome and lofty gateways, court yards, &c., we halted at the gate of the lofty building, called the Jehan Numa, where the King and the Governor General descending from the elephant, got into their state tonjons, and followed by their respective suites, entered the beautiful and picturesque gardens of the Furuh Bukhsh. The area which now presented itself to view, was of a quadrangular form, the left side formed by the palace, and the right by the banqueting room, called the Baruh Durree. In the centre is an oblong marble reservoir, or canal of water, embellished with statues, fountains, and shrubs. On each side of the canal, a broad covered way extends from the body of the palace to the Baruh Durree. The King conducted the Governor General to an extensive saloon in the latter, which was destined as the place of assembly. Dancing girls in abundance were present, and their vociferous all hails, mingled with the "God save the King," of his Majesty's band—produced, as may be supposed, an inconceivable harmony. After the usual ceremonies, his Majesty walking arm in arm with Lord Amherst, led the way to the breakfast table, which was laid out in the verandah, looking upon the Pacen Bagh. After the termination of this important act in the business of the day, the party returned to the first saloon, where the trays of presents had been arranged during the interval. The King then proceeded to fasten round the neck of Lord Amherst, a miniature of himself, set in diamonds, and suspended by two strings of fine

pearls. An embrace expressed, in due form, the satisfaction of both parties, and the interview apparently left an impression of mutual regard and confidence on the minds of the noble personages.

The King having accepted an invitation to breakfast with the Governor General on the following morning at the Residency. Mr. Stirling was deputed with Mr. Hale, and Captain Pearson, to conduct his Majesty to the banqueting house. The usual forms took place, and having no variety, they possess little interest, after having been once seen.

The evening of the next day, Nov. 30, was fixed upon for the Governor General to dine with the King, and, in consequence, the grandson of his Majesty, Nawab Mohsin ood Dowleh, and the minister, arrived at the Residency about 7 o'clock, to conduct his Lordship to the Furah Bukhsh. The several Courts of the royal residence were brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, and the household troops of his Majesty lined the Palace. The localities of the place I have imperfectly described to you above. You have therefore only to imagine the two broad covered ways, connecting the body of the Palace with the Barah Durree, illuminated with thousands of variegated lamps, which, reflected from the liquid mirror beneath, added much to the gaiety and splendour of the general effect. The King received the Governor General on the stair-head of the Barah Durree, and conducted him into the hall of assembly, which was lighted up with great brilliancy. The King and all his Brothers, Ministers, and Courtiers, were dressed in the most costly and magnificent robes.—It is remarkable, that the King wore a different dress, and different turban, and rode in a different howdah, upon every separate occasion.—But he seemed to have

reserved his most costly vestments, and most brilliant jewels for the present evening, that he might appear with a magnificence worthy of the Royal Host of the Governor General of British India.

The dancing girls again struck up their "Tazu bu Tazu," and flung their love-inspiring songs on the air. The dark Gazelle eyes of these Lalla Rookhs, Noormahals and Diharams, darted around them with conscious beauty, as if to demand the admiration they merited—while the Torpsichorian undulations of their "cypress" forms, called forth the admiration of the Mujnooes, Selims and Feramozes, who are the spectators of their various graces.—The whole scene, the rich, oriental costumes, "the fretted roof and marble floor," the dancing girls, the myriad lights of the illumination reflected in the glittering waters of the reservoir, could not fail to recall the recollection of many a loved fable of our boyhood, from the Arabian Nights and Fairy Tales, and make us almost imagine for a moment, that the scene before us, was some enchanted palace raised by the Genius of Aladdin's Lamp, or the wand of some Indian Prospero.

The dinner was laid out in the same veranda in which His Majesty entertained the Governor General at breakfast, and went off as well as most large dinners, where there is much staring about, much talking and little eating. From the dinner table, the party retired to a veranda on the opposite side, fronting the palace of the Furuh Bukhsh and commanding a full view of the illuminations before described. Fire works had been prepared for the entertainment of the evening, and now burst forth with unusual brilliancy. The rockets cleft their sparkling way high into the vault of heaven, whilst, at intervals, six fire balloons were sent up, and rose ma-

jestically above the smoke and tumult of the other fireworks.

The King of Oude and the Heir Apparent, dined at the Residency on the following day, when a similar display of illuminations and fireworks took place, but nothing occurred sufficiently novel or striking to merit relation.

On the morning of the 2d December, the Governor General held a Durbar, at which personages of high rank, dependants of the British Government, and respectable merchants, were presented to His Lordship, and received suitable marks of favor and consideration.

On the 4th December, the day previous to that appointed for the Governor General's departure from Lucknow, his Lordship, in consequence of an invitation from the King, proceeded to breakfast with his Majesty at the Palace of Pearls (Motee Muhul) accompanied by all his suite in full uniform, and escorted by the Body Guard. The King came out to meet the Governor General about 100 yards from the Palace. His Majesty's elephant carriages were drawn up before the gates of the Motee Muhul, to add to the show. They were three in number, the largest was a very handsome four wheeled carriage, about 12 or 13 feet long with a sort of wooden canopy, supported by light pillars, and drawn by four young Elephants handsomely caparisoned, and having their heads and trunks painted with curious figures and quaint devices. The two other carriages were smaller, but of elegant construction, and each drawn by two Elephants. Passing through the arch of the handsome gateway of the Motee Muhul, the procession entered an extensive square, in which was erected a circular enclosure, constructed of interwoven bamboos, about thirty feet in height—in which, as we approached, we observed about six large

Buffaloes, and several cages with Tigers had been attached, at different places, on the outside of the bamboo enclosure, each having a small door opening into the arena, in which the Buffaloes were impatiently waiting to give them battle.

The enclosure was quickly surrounded by the Elephants of the spectators and by crowds of natives—the uproar waxed exceeding great, and the frightened Buffaloes charged the Bamboos with alarming fury; but, fortunately, they were proof against their formidable horns. Few of His Lordship's party had previously been witnesses of a Tiger fight, and expectation was raised to the highest pitch, when two Tigers were let in upon the raging Buffaloes. But, alas for human foresight! in this, as on most occasions, reality was fully disappointed by anticipation! The Tigers crept trembling along the sides of the enclosure, and made no attempt to defend themselves, or to avoid the blow, when the Buffaloes, carrying their heads close to the ground, charged down upon them, and pinned them to the Bamboos. A pugnacious Bear was then let in as the champion of the fallen Tigers, and expanded his ample arms to embrace his noble foe, —but Bruin's self-complacency was considerably disturbed by suddenly finding himself elevated six feet above his ordinary level, with a small rent or two in his comfortable fur-jacket.

Bruin had, doubtless, read Falstaff's history, or may be he was that worthy personage himself in a state of transmigration. At any rate, he fully concurred with that valiant knight, in deeming discretion to be the better part of valor, and, accordingly turning his back on the Buffaloes, he proceeded quietly to climb up the bamboos, till arriving at the top, his career was arrested by a net, in which he presently became so

entangled, that he was unable to move backwards or forwards, and therefore remained quietly where he was, basting in the sun, and looking down upon the field of battle and the enemy, with much apparent self-satisfaction at the ingenuity of his escape.

The party then proceeded to a part of the Palace called the Moobaruk Munzil, where breakfast had been prepared in a spacious and remarkably elegant saloon. After breakfast, the party adjourned to the veranda which overlooked the Goomtee, for the purpose of witnessing combats between Elephants and Rhinoceroses, and other amusements that had been prepared for the occasion. Two Elephants were arraigned against each other on the opposite bank of the River Goomtee, which, at this spot, is deep and narrow. The exhibition succeeded little better than the Tiger fight, for, after a slight struggle, the sagacious animals seemed to discover their respective strength, and the weaker turned tail, and strode off to the jungle. After considerable delay, and firing of squibs, the Elephants were again brought together, and prevailed on to renew the combat. The fugitive mustered all his vigour for one desperate struggle, and succeeded, for a moment, in lifting his antagonist from his sore legs, but as if sensible that he had exhausted his powers in the effort, he again fled. The King being far from well, the entertainment soon after broke up, and the Rhinoceros fights did not take place.

On the morning of 5th December, the Governor General left Lucnow, and proceeded to the Resident's house in the cantonments, which are situated about four miles from the city. His Lordship and family partook of a splendid tiffin at Mr. Ricketts's Garden House, and proceeded in the evening to the Camp, which was pitched about two miles from

the cantonments, on the road to Seetapore."

Division Order, by Major General the Earl of Carnwath. Headquarters, Barrackpore, 10th December, 1826.

Major General the Earl of Carnwath considers it due to Lieutenant Colonel Elrington and the Officers of H. M. 47th Regiment to express in public Orders his entire approbation of the state and appearance of that Corps, as exhibited at the half yearly inspection on the 8th instant.

The performance in the Field evinced much to the Major General's satisfaction that the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates were well acquainted with the prescribed rules established by His Majesty for the performance of Field movements, and the manner of executing the Evolutions proved that due pains had been taken by the Commanding Officers, Adjutant, and Officers in general to properly instruct the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

The neat Soldier-like appearance of the men and of their Arms and Accoutrements is highly creditable, and the regular system evinced throughout the Books and whole interior Economy of the Regiment confers great credit on all concerned in its discipline.

The School merits the Major Generals praise, and Lord Carnwath has no hesitation in declaring that he considers the State of the Regimental Hospital, the cleanly comfortable appearance of the Patients therein; the regularity observable in the arrangement of the Stores, and Stowage of the Siekmens Kits, and throughout the whole Department as evincing an attention to his duty on the part of Assistant Surgeon Dempster, which entitles this Medical Officer to his Lordship's