



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

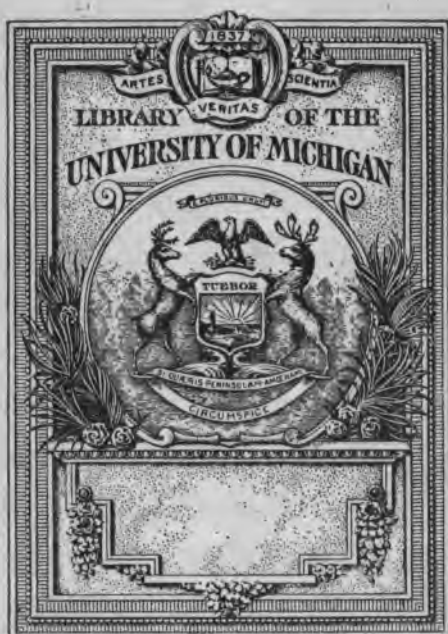
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

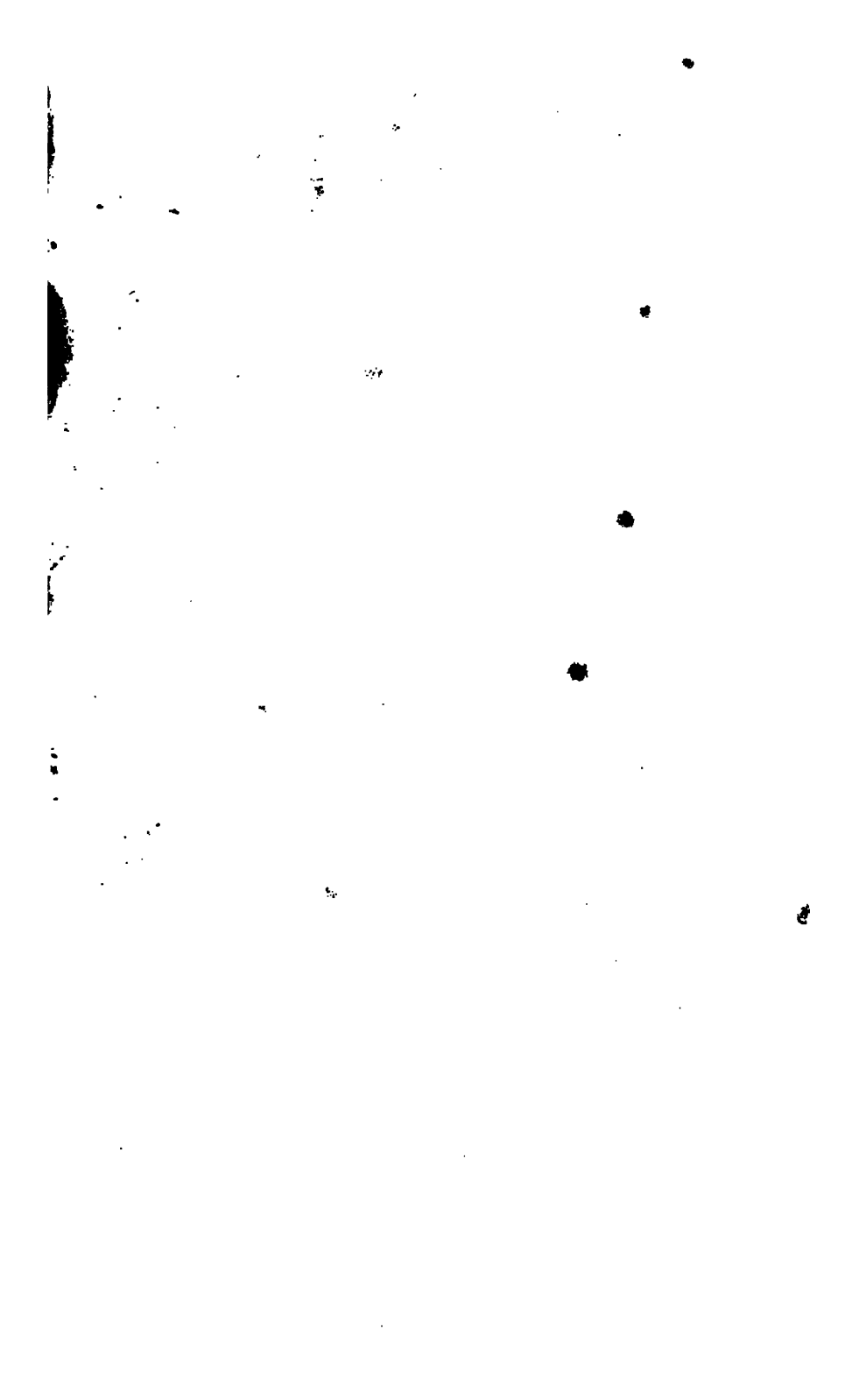
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

A 407306











Painted by J. Northcote R.A.

Engraved by W. Reid.

MIRZA ABU TALEB KHAN.

Published May 1st 1842 by Major Stewart, Northwick.

THE
TRAVELS
OF
MIRZA ABU TALEB KHAN,
(as Mirza Asadullah Khan)
IN
ASIA, AFRICA, AND EUROPE,

DURING THE YEARS
1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, AND 1803.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF, IN THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

Translated by
CHARLES STEWART, Esq. M.A.S.

PROFESSOR OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES
IN THE HON. EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S COLLEGE, HERTS.

VOL. I.

Printed by R. Watts, Broxbourn, Herts :

AND SOLD BY
LONGMAN, HURST, REES, AND ORME, LONDON.

1810.

G

490

A173

Vol. 1

TO
THE MOST NOBLE
THE
MARCHIONESS of HERTFORD.

MADAM,

I FEAR I may be accused of presumption, in dedicating to your Ladyship a Work which may, at first sight, appear to be possessed of little literary value. It is to be considered, however, that the original is the production of a Native of the East, unacquainted with the sciences of Europe, whose only object was to inform and improve his countrymen, by a candid and simple narrative of what he saw, heard, and thought, during his Travels.

The remarks of such an observer, on the laws, manners, and customs of the different

countries of Europe, particularly on those of our own, can never be without their interest and importance to an enlightened mind: and I am therefore encouraged to hope, that your Ladyship, after making due allowance for the disadvantages of a translation, may be induced to honour them with your countenance and protection.

I have the honour to be,

*Your Ladyship's most obedient
and devoted Servant,*

CHARLES STEWART.

Hertford,

May 25th, 1810.

TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

I WILL not trespass on the time of the Reader, by any apology for introducing to him the following Work. The free remarks of an intelligent Foreigner, and especially of an Asiatic, on our laws, customs, and manners, when they are ascertained to be genuine, must always be considered as an object of liberal curiosity.

The Author of these Travels was so well known in London, in the years 1800 and 1801, under the title of *The Persian Prince*, and has so clearly related the principal incidents of his life in the introduction and course of his narrative, that it is unnecessary to enter further into his personal history in this place; and it only remains for me to give some account

of the Manuscript from which the Translation was made.

For several months after the Author's return to Bengal, he was without any employment; during which time he revised his Notes, and compiled his Narrative. He then employed several Katibs (writers) to transcribe a certain number of copies under his own inspection, which he distributed to his most intimate friends. One of these correct copies was presented by the Author to Captain Joseph Taylor, of the Bengal Artillery, who, in the year 1806, had a correct transcript taken of it at Allahabad, by Mirza Mohammed Sadik Moonshy; which copy he gave to Lieutenant-Colonel Lennon, who brought it to England in the following year, and from whom it came into my hands.

The Manuscript consists of three small octavo volumes, written in a neat hand;

which, for the satisfaction of any persons who may have doubts of its authenticity, will be deposited with Messrs. Longman & Co. Booksellers, for three months.

With respect to the Translation, I shall only say, that I have endeavoured to render it as literal as the different idioms of the two languages would permit: and, except in a very few instances, for which I trust I shall be pardoned by the Reader, I have not ventured to curtail or omit any part of the narrative.

The subjects so curtailed are; First, the poetical effusions of the Author, which, in the original, occupy a number of pages. Secondly, the long lists of his friends, at the principal places he visited. Thirdly, a dissertation on anatomy: and Fourthly, a long description of a garden hot-house. These are the only articles that have been omitted.

In some places, I have been under the necessity of transposing the Chapters, in order to preserve a connexion between the subjects ; an object little attended to by Oriental writers in general.

We have several books of fictitious travels, ascribed to natives of the East ; but I believe this is the first time the genuine opinions of an Asiatic, respecting the institutions of Europe, have appeared in the English language ; and, as such, I trust they will be received with proportionate interest by the Public.

I take this opportunity of returning my public thanks to Mr. Northcote, for the readiness with which he lent the Portrait, from which the Engraving of the Author has been taken.

Hertford, May 1810.

C O N T E N T S.

INTRODUCTION.

AFTER thanksgiving to God, and praise of Mohammed, the Author details his reasons for publishing the account of his Travels. VOL. I. 3—5.

VOL. I. CHAP. I.

The Author gives an account of his origin, and of his family.

His father becomes a favourite of Abul Munsur Khan Sufder Jung, Nabob of Oude—is appointed deputy to the Nabob's nephew. The Nabob dies—is succeeded by his son Shujaa ad Dowleh, who becomes jealous of his cousin, and arrests and puts him to death—suspicious of the adherents of the deceased—he attempts to seize the author's father, who flies to Bengal. The author's journey to join his father at Moorshedabad. His father dies. The Nabob Shujaa ad Dowleh dies—is succeeded by his son Assuf ad Dowleh, whose minister invites the author to return to Lucknow, and bestows on him the appointment of Aumildar, or collector of the revenues. The minister dies—his successor inimical to the author, who is superseded, and retires to Lucknow—appointed an assistant to Colonel Hannay, collector of Gorruckpore—is removed from his office, and returns to Lucknow. Insurrections in Oude. The author consulted by the

CONTENTS.

English on the state of affairs—is employed to reduce Rajah Bulbudder Sing—surprizes the Rajah's camp. Enmity of the minister, Hyder Beg Khan. The author proceeds to Calcutta—is well received by the Governor-General—settles in Calcutta. Lord Cornwallis recommends the author to the British Resident, and to the Nabob, at Lucknow. Lord Cornwallis leaves India. The Nabob quarrels with the Resident, and dismisses the author, who returns to Calcutta—being unhappy, is invited to make a voyage to Europe—agrees—takes his passage—the ship is burnt—he engages another vessel. - -

VOL. I. . 7—19.

CHAP. II.

The Author leaves Calcutta—arrives at Kedjeree—embarks on board a vessel bound to Denmark. Description of the ship—character of the captain and officers. The ship sails to the mouth of the river. Embargo—disagreeable state of suspense. An English vessel burned while at anchor—plundered by the Danish captain. The French frigate La Forte captured by an English frigate, both of which pass up the river. The embargo taken off. The author proceeds on his voyage. - - - - - Ib. 20—27.

CHAP. III.

Commencement of the voyage. The captain finds it requisite to go to the Nicobar Islands for water. Phenomena. Description of the Nicobar Islands—their produce, inhabitants, &c. Several of the Lascars, or Indian sailors, desert the ship, and conceal themselves in the woods—brought back by the natives—infamous conduct of the captain on this occasion. The ship leaves the islands.

CONTENTS.

Sun vertical. Calms. Polar star. Equinoctial line. Curious ceremony on passing the line. Shoal of flying fish. Trade winds. The ship passes the longitudes of the islands of Mauritius and Madagascar. Gale of wind. Sufferings of the author. Discover the coast of Africa. Whales approach the vessel. See the Table Mountain of the Cape of Good Hope. The captain resolves to go into the port. The ship carried to the southward by the current. Dreadful storm. The author's reflections. The vessel loses her reckoning—is in great distress—again discovers the land—anchors in False Bay. VOL. I. 29—54.

CHAP. IV.

The Author disembarks, and hires lodgings at False Bay—description of his landlord and family—is hospitably received by the Commandant of the British troops—marked attention of the officers of the Royal navy—improper conduct of his landlord—he determines on proceeding to Cape Town—account of his journey. Description of the town, and remarks occasioned thereby. Character of the Dutch inhabitants, and their conduct to slaves. Description of the climate, and of the country in the vicinity of the Cape; also of the fruits, vegetables, animals, and other productions. People of various nations settled at the Cape. The author meets with several Mohammedans. Panegyric on General Dundas and the British officers. The author sells his slave and some other property in order to support his expenses. The Danish ship brought from False Bay to Table Bay—her captain prosecuted for plundering the vessel in the river Ganges, and

CONTENTS.

his ship thereby prevented from proceeding on her voyage. The other passengers prosecute the captain, and recover half the sum they had paid. The author takes his passage for England. - - - - - VOL. I. 56—76.

CHAP. V.

The Author quits the Cape, and embarks on board the *Britannia*. Description of the ship, and character of the captain. Discover St. Helena—anchor in the port—description of the island, town, and fortifications—hospitable and friendly conduct of the Governor. Leave St. Helena. Pass the Island of Ascension—some account thereof. Recross the equinoctial line. Anecdote related by the captain. Fall in with an American, and an *Hamburg* vessel. Again see the polar star—pass a fleet of outward-bound *Indiamen*—pass the Canaries, and the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea. Arrive at the mouth of the English Channel—contrary wind—obliged to bear away for the Irish or St. George's Channel. Fall in with an over-set vessel. Cold and disagreeable weather. The captain determines to enter the Cove of Cork. - - Ib. 78—92.

CHAP. VI.

The ship arrives opposite the town of Cove, and casts anchor. Description of the bay. The Author lands at the town, and is hospitably treated—visits the city of Cork, which he describes—returns to the ship, and determines on visiting Lord Cornwallis at Dublin—quits the ship, and sets out for Cork, where he visits Captain B—r. Description of that gentleman's house and family. The author sets out for Dublin—account of his journey. Ib. 93—108.

CONTENTS.

CHAP. VII.

The Author arrives at Dublin, and hires lodgings. Description of the city, and of the interior of the houses. Lighting of the streets at night. Squares. Infatuation of Europeans respecting Statues. Account of Phoenix Park—the Light-house and Pier—the river, and canals. Description of the College—Parliament House—Custom House, and Exchange—Churches—Barracks, and Hospitals. The author visits the Theatre—his account of an Harlequin entertainment, and other public exhibitions.

VOL. I. 109—134.

CHAP. VIII.

Character of the Irish. Caricatures. Troublesome curiosity of the common people. Heavy fall of snow. Severe cold. Climate of Ireland—advantages thereof. Skating. Account of the author's particular friends or patrons. Mode of living of the Irish. The author leaves Dublin—his passage to England—he lands at Holyhead. Description of Wales, and of the city of Chester. The author arrives in London. - - - - - Ib. 135—157.

CHAP. IX.

The Author hires lodgings in London. Interview with the President of the Board of Controul. Is introduced at Court—Attention of the Princes, and of the Nobility. Public amusements. The author's original view in coming to England—disappointment—compensated by the kindness of his friends. He visits Windsor—arrives at Oxford—account of that University—proceeds to Blenheim—description of the park and house—visits

countries of Europe, particularly on those of our own, can never be without their interest and importance to an enlightened mind: and I am therefore encouraged to hope, that your Ladyship, after making due allowance for the disadvantages of a translation, may be induced to honour them with your countenance and protection.

I have the honour to be,

*Your Ladyship's most obedient
and devoted Servant,*

CHARLES STEWART.

Hertford,

May 25th, 1810.

TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

I WILL not trespass on the time of the Reader, by any apology for introducing to him the following Work. The free remarks of an intelligent Foreigner, and especially of an Asiatic, on our laws, customs, and manners, when they are ascertained to be genuine, must always be considered as an object of liberal curiosity.

The Author of these Travels was so well known in London, in the years 1800 and 1801, under the title of *The Persian Prince*, and has so clearly related the principal incidents of his life in the introduction and course of his narrative, that it is unnecessary to enter further into his personal history in this place; and it only remains for me to give some account

of the Manuscript from which the Translation was made.

For several months after the Author's return to Bengal, he was without any employment; during which time he revised his Notes, and compiled his Narrative. He then employed several Katibs (writers) to transcribe a certain number of copies under his own inspection, which he distributed to his most intimate friends. One of these correct copies was presented by the Author to Captain Joseph Taylor, of the Bengal Artillery, who, in the year 1806, had a correct transcript taken of it at Allahabad, by Mirza Mohammed Sadik Moonshy; which copy he gave to Lieutenant-Colonel Lennon, who brought it to England in the following year, and from whom it came into my hands.

The Manuscript consists of three small octavo volumes, written in a neat hand;

which, for the satisfaction of any persons who may have doubts of its authenticity, will be deposited with Messrs. Longman & Co. Booksellers, for three months.

With respect to the Translation, I shall only say, that I have endeavoured to render it as literal as the different idioms of the two languages would permit: and, except in a very few instances, for which I trust I shall be pardoned by the Reader, I have not ventured to curtail or omit any part of the narrative.

The subjects so curtailed are; First, the poetical effusions of the Author, which, in the original, occupy a number of pages. Secondly, the long lists of his friends, at the principal places he visited. Thirdly, a dissertation on anatomy: and Fourthly, a long description of a garden hot-house. These are the only articles that have been omitted.

In some places, I have been under the necessity of transposing the Chapters, in order to preserve a connexion between the subjects ; an object little attended to by Oriental writers in general.

We have several books of fictitious travels, ascribed to natives of the East ; but I believe this is the first time the genuine opinions of an Asiatic, respecting the institutions of Europe, have appeared in the English language ; and, as such, I trust they will be received with proportionate interest by the Public.

I take this opportunity of returning my public thanks to Mr. Northcote, for the readiness with which he lent the Portrait, from which the Engraving of the Author has been taken.

Hertford, May 1810.

C O N T E N T S.

INTRODUCTION.

AFTER thanksgiving to God, and praise of Mohammed, the Author details his reasons for publishing the account of his Travels. - - - - - VOL. I. 3—5.

VOL. I. CHAP. I.

The Author gives an account of his origin, and of his family.

His father becomes a favourite of Abul Munsur Khan Suffder Jung, Nabob of Oude—is appointed deputy to the Nabob's nephew. The Nabob dies—is succeeded by his son Shujaa ad Dowleh, who becomes jealous of his cousin, and arrests and puts him to death—suspicious of the adherents of the deceased—he attempts to seize the author's father, who flies to Bengal. The author's journey to join his father at Moorshedabad. His father dies. The Nabob Shujaa ad Dowleh dies—is succeeded by his son Assuf ad Dowleh, whose minister invites the author to return to Lucknow, and bestows on him the appointment of Aumildar, or collector of the revenues. The minister dies—his successor inimical to the author, who is superseded, and retires to Lucknow—appointed an assistant to Colonel Hannay, collector of Gorruckpore—is removed from his office, and returns to Lucknow. Insurrections in Oude. The author consulted by the

VOL. I.

A

CONTENTS.

English on the state of affairs—is employed to reduce Rajah Bulbudder Sing—surprizes the Rajah's camp. Enmity of the minister, Hyder Beg Khan. The author proceeds to Calcutta—is well received by the Governor-General—settles in Calcutta. Lord Cornwallis recommends the author to the British Resident, and to the Nabob, at Lucknow. Lord Cornwallis leaves India. The Nabob quarrels with the Resident, and dismisses the author, who returns to Calcutta—being unhappy, is invited to make a voyage to Europe—agrees—takes his passage—the ship is burnt—he engages another vessel. - -

VOL. I. . 7—19.

CHAP. II.

The Author leaves Calcutta—arrives at Kedjeree—embarks on board a vessel bound to Denmark. Description of the ship—character of the captain and officers. The ship sails to the mouth of the river. Embargo—disagreeable state of suspense. An English vessel burned while at anchor—plundered by the Danish captain. The French frigate La Forte captured by an English frigate, both of which pass up the river. The embargo taken off. The author proceeds on his voyage. - - - - - Ib. 20—27.

CHAP. III.

Commencement of the voyage. The captain finds it requisite to go to the Nicobar Islands for water. Phenomena. Description of the Nicobar Islands—their produce, inhabitants, &c. Several of the Lascars, or Indian sailors, desert the ship, and conceal themselves in the woods—brought back by the natives—infamous conduct of the captain on this occasion. The ship leaves the islands.

CONTENTS.

Sun vertical. Calms. Polar star. Equinoctial line. Cu-
 rious ceremony on passing the line. Shoal of flying fish.
 Trade winds. The ship passes the longitudes of the
 islands of Mauritius and Madagascar. Gale of wind.
 Sufferings of the author. Discover the coast of Africa.
 Whales approach the vessel. See the Table Mountain of
 the Cape of Good Hope. The captain resolves to go into
 the port. The ship carried to the southward by the cur-
 rent. Dreadful storm. The author's reflections. The
 vessel loses her reckoning—is in great distress—again dis-
 covers the land—anchors in False Bay. — VOL. I. 29—54.

CHAP. IV.

The Author disembarks, and hires lodgings at False Bay—
 description of his landlord and family—is hospitably re-
 ceived by the Commandant of the British troops—marked
 attention of the officers of the Royal navy—improper
 conduct of his landlord—he determines on proceeding to
 Cape Town—account of his journey. Description of the
 town, and remarks occasioned thereby. Character of the
 Dutch inhabitants, and their conduct to slaves. Descrip-
 tion of the climate, and of the country in the vicinity of
 the Cape; also of the fruits, vegetables, animals, and
 other productions. People of various nations settled at
 the Cape. The author meets with several Moham-
 medans. Panegyric on General Dundas and the British
 officers. The author sells his slave and some other pro-
 perty in order to support his expenses. The Danish ship
 brought from False Bay to Table Bay—her captain prose-
 cuted for plundering the vessel in the river Ganges, and

CONTENTS.

his ship thereby prevented from proceeding on her voyage. The other passengers prosecute the captain, and recover half the sum they had paid. The author takes his passage for England. - - - - - VOL. I. 56—76.

CHAP. V.

The Author quits the Cape, and embarks on board the Britannia. Description of the ship, and character of the captain. Discover St. Helena—anchor in the port—description of the island, town, and fortifications—hospitable and friendly conduct of the Governor. Leave St. Helena. Pass the Island of Ascension—some account thereof. Recross the equinoctial line. Anecdote related by the captain. Fall in with an American, and an Hamburg vessel. Again see the polar star—pass a fleet of outward-bound Indiamen—pass the Canaries, and the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea. Arrive at the mouth of the English Channel—contrary wind—obliged to bear away for the Irish or St. George's Channel. Fall in with an over-set vessel. Cold and disagreeable weather. The captain determines to enter the Cove of Cork. - - Ib. 78—92.

CHAP. VI.

The ship arrives opposite the town of Cove, and casts anchor. Description of the bay. The Author lands at the town, and is hospitably treated—visits the city of Cork, which he describes—returns to the ship, and determines on visiting Lord Cornwallis at Dublin—quits the ship, and sets out for Cork, where he visits Captain B—r. Description of that gentleman's house and family. The author sets out for Dublin—account of his journey. Ib. 93—108.

CONTENTS.

CHAP. VII.

The Author arrives at Dublin, and hires lodgings. Description of the city, and of the interior of the houses. Lighting of the streets at night. Squares. Infatuation of Europeans respecting Statues. Account of Phoenix Park—the Light-house and Pier—the river, and canals. Description of the College—Parliament House—Custom House, and Exchange—Churches—Barracks, and Hospitals. The author visits the Theatre—his account of an Harlequin entertainment, and other public exhibitions.

VOL. I. 109—134.

CHAP. VIII.

Character of the Irish. Caricatures. Troublesome curiosity of the common people. Heavy fall of snow. Severe cold. Climate of Ireland—advantages thereof. Skating. Account of the author's particular friends or patrons. Mode of living of the Irish. The author leaves Dublin—his passage to England—he lands at Holyhead. Description of Wales, and of the city of Chester. The author arrives in London. - - - - - Ib. 135—157.

CHAP. IX.

The Author hires lodgings in London. Interview with the President of the Board of Controul. Is introduced at Court—Attention of the Princes, and of the Nobility. Public amusements. The author's original view in coming to England—disappointment—compensated by the kindness of his friends. He visits Windsor—arrives at Oxford—account of that University—proceeds to Blenheim—description of the park and house—visits

countries of Europe, particularly on those of our own, can never be without their interest and importance to an enlightened mind: and I am therefore encouraged to hope, that your Ladyship, after making due allowance for the disadvantages of a translation, may be induced to honour them with your countenance and protection.

I have the honour to be,

Your Ladyship's most obedient

and devoted Servant,

CHARLES STEWART.

Hertford,

May 25th, 1840.

TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

I WILL not trespass on the time of the Reader, by any apology for introducing to him the following Work. The free remarks of an intelligent Foreigner, and especially of an Asiatic, on our laws, customs, and manners, when they are ascertained to be genuine, must always be considered as an object of liberal curiosity.

The Author of these Travels was so well known in London, in the years 1800 and 1801, under the title of *The Persian Prince*, and has so clearly related the principal incidents of his life in the introduction and course of his narrative, that it is unnecessary to enter further into his personal history in this place; and it only remains for me to give some account

of the Manuscript from which the Translation was made.

For several months after the Author's return to Bengal, he was without any employment; during which time he revised his Notes, and compiled his Narrative. He then employed several Katibs (writers) to transcribe a certain number of copies under his own inspection, which he distributed to his most intimate friends. One of these correct copies was presented by the Author to Captain Joseph Taylor, of the Bengal Artillery, who, in the year 1806, had a correct transcript taken of it at Allahabad, by Mirza Mohammed Sadik Moonshy; which copy he gave to Lieutenant-Colonel Lennon, who brought it to England in the following year, and from whom it came into my hands.

The Manuscript consists of three small octavo volumes, written in a neat hand;

which, for the satisfaction of any persons who may have doubts of its authenticity, will be deposited with Messrs. Longman & Co. Booksellers, for three months.

With respect to the Translation, I shall only say, that I have endeavoured to render it as literal as the different idioms of the two languages would permit: and, except in a very few instances, for which I trust I shall be pardoned by the Reader, I have not ventured to curtail or omit any part of the narrative.

The subjects so curtailed are; First, the poetical effusions of the Author, which, in the original, occupy a number of pages. Secondly, the long lists of his friends, at the principal places he visited. Thirdly, a dissertation on anatomy: and Fourthly, a long description of a garden hot-house. These are the only articles that have been omitted.

In some places, I have been under the necessity of transposing the Chapters, in order to preserve a connexion between the subjects ; an object little attended to by Oriental writers in general.

We have several books of fictitious travels, ascribed to natives of the East ; but I believe this is the first time the genuine opinions of an Asiatic, respecting the institutions of Europe, have appeared in the English language ; and, as such, I trust they will be received with proportionate interest by the Public.

I take this opportunity of returning my public thanks to Mr. Northcote, for the readiness with which he lent the Portrait, from which the Engraving of the Author has been taken.

Hertford, May 1810.

C O N T E N T S.

INTRODUCTION.

AFTER thanksgiving to God, and praise of Mohammed, the Author details his reasons for publishing the account of his Travels. VOL. I. 3—5.

VOL. I. CHAP. I.

The Author gives an account of his origin, and of his family.

His father becomes a favourite of Abul Munsur Khan Suffder Jung, Nabob of Oude—is appointed deputy to the Nabob's nephew. The Nabob dies—is succeeded by his son Shujaa ad Dowleh, who becomes jealous of his cousin, and arrests and puts him to death—suspicious of the adherents of the deceased—he attempts to seize the author's father, who flies to Bengal. The author's journey to join his father at Moorshedabad. His father dies. The Nabob Shujaa ad Dowleh dies—is succeeded by his son Assuf ad Dowleh, whose minister invites the author to return to Lucknow, and bestows on him the appointment of Aumildar, or collector of the revenues. The minister dies—his successor inimical to the author, who is superseded, and retires to Lucknow—appointed an assistant to Colonel Hannay, collector of Gorruckpore—is removed from his office, and returns to Lucknow. Insurrections in Oude. The author consulted by the

VOL. I.

A

CONTENTS.

English on the state of affairs—is employed to reduce Rajah Bulbudder Sing—surprizes the Rajah's camp. Enmity of the minister, Hyder Beg Khan. The author proceeds to Calcutta—is well received by the Governor-General—settles in Calcutta. Lord Cornwallis recommends the author to the British Resident, and to the Nabob, at Lucknow. Lord Cornwallis leaves India. The Nabob quarrels with the Resident, and dismisses the author, who returns to Calcutta—being unhappy, is invited to make a voyage to Europe—agrees—takes his passage—the ship is burnt—he engages another vessel. - -

VOL. I. . 7—19.

CHAP. II.

The Author leaves Calcutta—arrives at Kedjeree—embarks on board a vessel bound to Denmark. Description of the ship—character of the captain and officers. The ship sails to the mouth of the river. Embargo—disagreeable state of suspense. An English vessel burned while at anchor—plundered by the Danish captain. The French frigate La Forte captured by an English frigate, both of which pass up the river. The embargo taken off. The author proceeds on his voyage. - - - - - Ib. 20—27.

CHAP. III.

Commencement of the voyage. The captain finds it requisite to go to the Nicobar Islands for water. Phenomena. Description of the Nicobar Islands—their produce, inhabitants, &c. Several of the Lascars, or Indian sailors, desert the ship, and conceal themselves in the woods—brought back by the natives—infamous conduct of the captain on this occasion. The ship leaves the islands.

CONTENTS.

Sun vertical. Calms. Polar star. Equinoctial line. Cu-
 rious ceremony on passing the line. Shoal of flying fish.
 Trade winds. The ship passes the longitudes of the
 islands of Mauritius and Madagascar. Gale of wind.
 Sufferings of the author. Discover the coast of Africa.
 Whales approach the vessel. See the Table Mountain of
 the Cape of Good Hope. The captain resolves to go into
 the port. The ship carried to the southward by the cur-
 rent. Dreadful storm. The author's reflections. The
 vessel loses her reckoning—is in great distress—again dis-
 covers the land—anchors in False Bay. VOL. I. 29—54.

CHAP. IV.

The Author disembarks, and hires lodgings at False Bay—
 description of his landlord and family—is hospitably re-
 ceived by the Commandant of the British troops—marked
 attention of the officers of the Royal navy—improper
 conduct of his landlord—he determines on proceeding to
 Cape Town—account of his journey. Description of the
 town, and remarks occasioned thereby. Character of the
 Dutch inhabitants, and their conduct to slaves. Descrip-
 tion of the climate, and of the country in the vicinity of
 the Cape; also of the fruits, vegetables, animals, and
 other productions. People of various nations settled at
 the Cape. The author meets with several Moham-
 medans. Panegyric on General Dundas and the British
 officers. The author sells his slave and some other pro-
 perty in order to support his expenses. The Danish ship
 brought from False Bay to Table Bay—her captain prose-
 cuted for plundering the vessel in the river Ganges, and

CONTENTS.

his ship thereby prevented from proceeding on her voyage. The other passengers prosecute the captain, and recover half the sum they had paid. The author takes his passage for England. - - - - - VOL. I. 56—76.

CHAP. V.

The Author quits the Cape, and embarks on board the *Britannia*. Description of the ship, and character of the captain. Discover St. Helena—anchor in the port—description of the island, town, and fortifications—hospitable and friendly conduct of the Governor. Leave St. Helena. Pass the Island of Ascension—some account thereof. Recross the equinoctial line. Anecdote related by the captain. Fall in with an American, and an *Hamburg* vessel. Again see the polar star—pass a fleet of outward-bound *Indiamen*—pass the Canaries, and the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea. Arrive at the mouth of the English Channel—contrary wind—obliged to bear away for the Irish or St. George's Channel. Fall in with an *overset* vessel. Cold and disagreeable weather. The captain determines to enter the Cove of Cork. - - Ib. 78—92.

CHAP. VI.

The ship arrives opposite the town of Cove, and casts anchor. Description of the bay. The Author lands at the town, and is hospitably treated—visits the city of Cork, which he describes—returns to the ship, and determines on visiting Lord Cornwallis at Dublin—quits the ship, and sets out for Cork, where he visits Captain B—r. Description of that gentleman's house and family. The author sets out for Dublin—account of his journey. Ib. 93—108.

CONTENTS.

CHAP. VII.

The Author arrives at Dublin, and hires lodgings. Description of the city, and of the interior of the houses. Lighting of the streets at night. Squares. Infatuation of Europeans respecting Statues. Account of Phoenix Park—the Light-house and Pier—the river, and canals. Description of the College—Parliament House—Custom House, and Exchange—Churches—Barracks, and Hospitals. The author visits the Theatre—his account of an Harlequin entertainment, and other public exhibitions.

VOL. I. 109—134.

CHAP. VIII.

Character of the Irish. Caricatures. Troublesome curiosity of the common people. Heavy fall of snow. Severe cold. Climate of Ireland—advantages thereof. Skating. Account of the author's particular friends or patrons. Mode of living of the Irish. The author leaves Dublin—his passage to England—he lands at Holyhead. Description of Wales, and of the city of Chester. The author arrives in London. - - - - - Ib. 135—157.

CHAP. IX.

The Author hires lodgings in London. Interview with the President of the Board of Controul. Is introduced at Court—Attention of the Princes, and of the Nobility. Public amusements. The author's original view in coming to England—disappointment—compensated by the kindness of his friends. He visits Windsor—arrives at Oxford—account of that University—proceeds to Blenheim—description of the park and house—visits

CONTENTS.

Colonel C—x. Mode of sporting in England. The author proceeds to the house of Mr. H—gs; returns to London. Ode to London. - - - - vol. I. 158—180.

CHAP. X.

Character of the Author's friends in London. His mode of passing the time. He visits Greenwich, and other places in the vicinity of the metropolis. Account of the Freemasons. British Museum. The Irish Giant. Chimney-Sweepers. King's Library. Pictures. Hindoostany Ladies. Panegyric on Mr. S—n, one of his pupils. - - - - - Ib. 181—201.

CHAP. XI.

General description of England. Soil. Animals. Division of Land—state of cultivation. Roads. Description of London—Squares—Coffee-houses and Taverns—Clubs—Literary and other Societies—Opera, and Play-houses—Ortery—Masquerades—Routs—Public Buildings—Charities—Bank of England—Royal Exchange—Bridges—Canals. - - - - - Ib. 202—219.

CHAP. XII.

Of the state of the Arts and Sciences in England. Utility of the Art of Printing. Newspapers. Facility of travelling. Price of Provisions. Hot-houses. Excellence of the British Navy. The Author gives an account of the War with Denmark. He visits Woolwich—Description of the Docks and Iron-Foundry. Account of the British Army. Grand Review at Windsor. Tower of London. - - - - - Ib. 220—236.

CONTENTS.

CHAP. XIII.

The science of Mechanics much esteemed in England—various uses to which it is applied—Mills—Founderies—Steam Engines—Water-works, &c. Account of the modes of Engraving. Manufactories. Staple commodities of England. Public Illuminations on the Proclamation of Peace. Character of the London Tradesmen.

VOL. I. 237—254.

CHAP. XIV.

Mode in which the English spend their time. Of the length of the days and nights in England. Mode of living of the English. Division of employment between the Sexes. Regulations respecting Women. Liberty of the Common People. Anecdotes of the P—e of W—s, and G—r H—s. English Servants. Liberty of the higher classes. Duels. Education of Children. - - -

Ib. 255—271.

CHAP. XV.

Analysis of the British Government. Authority of the Sovereign—Eulogium on his present Majesty—Condescending and liberal conduct of his Majesty to the Author. Description of the Queen's Drawing-room. Political situation of the Heir Apparent—Character of the Prince. Description of Carleton House. Duties of the Ministers of State—of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—of the Secretary for the Foreign Department—of the Secretaries for the Home and War Departments—of the First Lord of the Admiralty—Author introduced to Lord Sp—r. Of the Master General of the Ordnance—of the President of the Board of Controul—of the Lord Chancellor—of the Archbishop of Canterbury. - - - - - Ib. 272—304.

CONTENTS.

CHAP. XVI.

Description of the East-India Company. Of the Board of Controll. Of the Lord Mayor of London—the nature and extent of his jurisdiction—Procession to Westminster and Guild Hall. The Author is invited to the Lord Mayor's Feast—account thereof. Anecdote of Miss C—be. - - - - - VOL. I. 305—320.

VOL. II. CHAP. XVII.

Description of the Courts of Law in London—of English Juries—of the Judges and Lawyers. The Author prosecuted by a tailor—his reflections and determination thereon—Censures the establishment of English Courts of Judicature in India—Anecdote of a witness. Ambiguity of the English Law—Remedy proposed by the author. - - - - - VOL. II. 3—17.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Finances of England. Mode of assessing the Taxes. Government Loans. National Debt. Effects of the heavy Taxes, on the Poor, the Rich, and the Middling Classes of the People. Plan proposed by the Author for the liquidation of the National Debt. - - - Ib. 18—25.

CHAP. XIX.

The Author apologizes for the censure he is obliged to pass on the English Character. He accuses the Common People of want of religion and honesty, and the Nation at large of a blind confidence in their good fortune, also of

CONTENTS.

cupidity. A desire of ease one of their prevailing defects. Picture of a London Gentleman. The English irritable, bad economists of their time, and luxurious. The advantages of Simplicity, exemplified in the histories of the Arabs and Tartars. The English vain of their acquirements in Learned or Foreign Languages—Governed by self-interest, licentious, extravagant. An instance of meanness and extravagance united—Bad consequences of these vices. The English too strongly prejudiced in favour of their own customs. The Author's mode of defending the Mohammedan customs. The English blind to their own imperfections. - - - - - vol. II. 27—54.

CHAP. XX.

The Author describes the Virtues of the English, under the following heads:—Honourable—Respectful to their superiors—Obedient to the laws—Desirous of doing good—Followers of fashion—Sincere in their dispositions—Plain in their manners, and hospitable. Peculiar ideas of the English of the meaning of Perfection. The author censures some of the customs of London. Fires—Description of the fire-engines—Hardship of the owner of the property burned, being obliged to pay for the use of the engines. The author dislikes English beds. He censures the custom of retaining handsome footmen, to wait on Ladies. - - - - - Ib. 55—68.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Geography of Europe—its subdivisions into Kingdoms. Nature of the different Governments in Europe—Commencement of the French Revolution—Rise of

CONTENTS.

Bonaparte—Confederated Armies invade France—History of Hanover—Confederates defeated—English retire from Toulon. Success of Bonaparte in Italy and Switzerland—sent to conquer Egypt. Account of the Naval Engagements which occurred in the course of the war—English Fleet sent in pursuit of Bonaparte—Description of the Battle of Aboukir. - - - - - vol. II. 69—89.

CHAP. XXII.

Conquests of the English by land, during the late war. Origin of the war with Tippoo Sultan—Reflections of the Author on the events of the contest. Invasion of Egypt by Bonaparte—Siege of Acre. Second Confederacy against France. Bonaparte invited to return—leaves Egypt, and arrives in France—dissolves the National Assembly—defeats the Confederates. A Turkish army, sent to expel the French from Egypt, defeated—The English send an army, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, to their assistance, which lands at Aboukir—Battle between the French and English—Indian army land at Cosseir—The Turks advance to Caïro—joined by part of the English army—Caïro capitulates—Alexandria capitulates. Bonaparte threatens to invade England—Lord Nelson destroys some of the French boats. Peace concluded.

Ib. 91—108.

CHAP. XXIII.

The Author resolves to return to India—His purposed route—He quits London—Disgusted with Dover—Embarks for France—Account of his journey to Paris—Description of that city—Its Public Buildings—Hot and

CONTENTS.

Cold Baths—Mode of washing clothes—Coffee-houses—
French cookery—Houses—Lodging-houses—Lighting of
the streets at night—Pavement—Description of the Bou-
levards—Palais Royal—Manufacture of China—Tuileries
—Louvre—Public Gardens—Phantasmagoria—Public Li-
brary—Opera, and Play-houses. - - VOL. II. 109—181.

CHAP. XXIV.

Character of the French. Anecdote of a Barber—Of the
hotel at Marseilles—Author's reflections. Observations
on the appearance and dress of the French Ladies. He
meets with several of his English acquaintances—Is dis-
pleased at his reception by Mr. M—y, the British Envoy.
Anecdote of the people of Mazanderan. Author visited
by a sharper—He forms an acquaintance with some of the
French Literati—Is invited to Court. - - Ib. 132—145.

CHAP. XXV.

The Author sets out for Lyons—Account of his journey.
Description of the city of Lyons—Curious mode of build-
ing — Dying manufactory. The author visits the house
wherein the late General Martin was born. He takes
his passage on board a boat for Avignon—Account of his
voyage—Description of Le Pont de St. Esprit. He cul-
tivates an acquaintance with M. Barnou—Arrives at
Avignon—Sets out in a Diligence for Marseilles—De-
scription of that city—Hospitably entertained by the
Governor and his family—He forms an acquaintance
with several American gentlemen—Engages a passage to
Genoa - - Ib. 146—166.

CONTENTS.

CHAP. XXVI.

The Author embarks for Genoa. Description of the Mediterranean Sea. He arrives at Genoa—is hospitably entertained by the American Consul—His description of the city—Admiration of Italian Music—Courtézans—Cicisbeos. The author embarks for Leghorn, with an intention of visiting Rome. He arrives at Leghorn—Description of that city—Scarcity of water—Distress of the author, who is nearly assassinated—Account of the inhabitants. He cultivates an acquaintance with some Armenians. The Victorieux ship of war arrives at Leghorn, with a tender—The British Consul promises the author a passage in the latter—The Master refuses to take him—He applies to the Captain of the Victorieux, who consents to receive him on board. He quits Leghorn.

VOL. II. 167—183.

CHAP. XXVII.

Polite conduct of Captain R—d to the Author. Account of the voyage to Malta—Description of the island—Characters of the Governor, Admiral, Commander-in-chief, and Commissary-general. The author lands, and is hospitably entertained by all the public officers—His reflections on this subject—He discovers a great affinity between the Maltese and Arabic languages. Account of the invasion of Malta by the Turks—Climate of that island. The author re-embarks, on board the Victorieux, for Smyrna. The ship puts into the port of Miletus—Short description of that place—Proceed on their voyage—pass by Athens—arrive at Smyrna. The author well received by the Consul—visits Osman Aga. The ship quits

CONTENTS.

Smyrna—arrives at the Hellespont—Description of the Sea of Marmora—arrives at the Dardanelles.

VOL. II. 185—206.

CHAP. XXVIII.

The Author arrives at Constantinople—is graciously received by the British Ambassador. Description of Constantinople—Of the climate—Population—Coffee-houses—Inns—Hot Baths—Useful institutions—Dress of the Turks—their indolence—great smokers—Anecdote of Nadir Shah. Turkish luxury, and its effects. Account of the Post-office—Turkish mode of living—Houses of Constantinople—Frequent fires—Furniture—Mosques—Description of St. Sophia—Bazars—Derveishes.

Ib. 207—233.

CHAP. XXIX.

Character of the Turks—Limited power of the Emperor—Authority of the Viziers, and of the Cazies—Freedom of the Women—Female Slaves—Hard fate of the Princesses. The Author introduced to the Viziers—presented to the Emperor—not visited by any of the Nobility—forms an acquaintance with the East-India Company's Agent, and the Interpreter to the English Embassy, also with the Interpreter to the German Embassy—obtains a second audience of the Emperor. Passports. A public Meh-mander, or Conductor, appointed to attend the author to Bagdad—his character, and an account of his conduct.

Ib. 234—255.

CHAP. XXX.

The Author leaves Constantinople. Account of his journey. History of the city of Amasa—Gold and Silver Mines in

CONTENTS.

its neighbourhood. Account of Sewas, or Sebastê. Anecdotes of the inhabitants of Hussen Buddery. Occurrences at Malatia. Description of the Euphrates. Account of a salt-water lake. Description of Diarbekir—Author hospitably entertained by the Governor. Description of Mardine—Panegyric on the Governor. Account of Nisibes: - - - - - VOL. II. 256—279.

CHAP. XXXI.

The Caravan enters the Kurd country, on the borders of the Desert. Description of the Desert. Caravan detained. Account of the Tribe of Senjar, a race of mountaineer. Journey over the Desert. Author arrives at Mousul—Panegyric on the Arabian horses—Courteously received by Mohammed Pasha—Visits the tomb of St. George of England. Description of Mousul and its inhabitants. Author complains against his conductor—He quits Mousul—is hospitably entertained by some Christian Arabs. Description of Kirkoot and Karutapa. The Author arrives at Bagdad. Computation of the distance from Constantinople to Bagdad. - - - - - Ib. 280—301.

CHAP. XXXII.

Description of the city of Bagdad—inferior to the cities of India. The Author's object in taking this route. Account of the Mausoleum of Kazemine—its peculiar privileges—Oppressive conduct of the Turks—Description of the Tombs of Mohy Addeen and Abdal Cader. The author sets out for Samerah—Account of his journey. Anecdote

CONTENTS.

of the Khalif Moatissim. Description of the Mausoleum of Samerah. Author returns to Bagdad. VOL. II. 302—320.

CHAP. XXXIII.

The Author sets out on a pilgrimage to Kerbela and Nejif—Hospitably entertained at the house of a Syed, and by the Governor of Kerbela—meets with his Aunt. Description of the Mausoleum, and of the town of Kerbela—Account of its capture by the Vahabies—Plundered a second time by the Arabs. History of the Vahabies—Letter of their Chief to the King of Persia. - - - - Ib 21—337.

CHAP. XXXIV.

The Author continues his pilgrimage to Nejif. Account of the canals of Hussein and Assuffy. Panegyric on the late Nabob Assuf ad Dowleh. Description of the cities of Hilla and Nejif. Account of the Mausoleum of Aly. Anecdote of an Arab. The author devotes his mind to religious contemplation—Returns to Bagdad. Reasons why he first went to live with the British Consul—bad consequences thereof. Author disgusted with Mr. J——'s mode of living. Manner of travelling in Irac. Author embarks on the Tigris. - - - - - Ib. 338—357.

CHAP. XXXV.

The Author quits Bagdad—arrives at Sook al Shyukh—description of that village. The author taken ill of a fever—arrives at Mâkul, or Markile, the English factory at Bussora—obliged to proceed to the city. Character of the inhabitants of Bussora—Description of that city—Character of the Governor. Author invited to the house

CONTENTS.

of Mr. M——y: His opinion of that gentleman. The author disappointed of a passage to Bombay, and detained at Bussora. Extraordinary occurrence in that city—Conduct of Mr. M——y on this occasion. The author regrets his long detention at Bussora. He embarks on board the grab Shannon. - - VOL. II. 358—377.

CHAP. XXXVI.

The Author sails from Bussora—account of his voyage, and description of the Persian Gulf—enters the Sea of Oman and the Indian Ocean—arrives at Bombay. Hospitably received by the Governor. Description of Bombay. Account of the Parsees, and other native inhabitants. Description of the Fort. Account of the Mohammedan inhabitants. Marked attention of the Governor to the author, who procures him a passage on board the Bombay frigate. The author embarks for Bengal. The ship arrives in Balasore roads—anchors in the Ganges. Author proceeds to Calcutta. - - - - - Ib. 378—396.

APPENDIX (A.) - - - - - Ib. 397—406.

APPENDIX (B.) Author's Vindication of the Liberties of the Asiatic Women. - - - - - Ib. 401—418.

TRAVELS

OF

MIRZA ABU TALEB KHAN.

INTRODUCTION.

After thanksgiving to God, and praise of Mohammed, the Author details his reasons for publishing the account of his Travels.

GLORY be to God, the Lord of all worlds, who has conferred innumerable blessings on mankind, and accomplished all the laudable desires of his creatures. Praise be also to the Chosen of Mankind, the traveller over the whole expanse of the heavens (Mohammed), and benedictions without end on his descendants and companions.

The wanderer over the face of the Earth, Abu Taleb the son of Mohammed of Ispahan, begs leave to inform the curious in biography, that, owing to several adverse circumstances, finding it inconvenient to remain at home, he was compelled to undertake many tedious journeys; during which, he associated with men of all nations, and beheld various wonders, both by sea and by land.

It therefore occurred to him, that if he were to write all the circumstances of his journey through Europe, to describe the curiosities and wonders which he saw, and to give some account of the manners and customs of the various nations he visited, all of which are little known to Asiatics, it would afford a gratifying banquet to his countrymen.

He was also of opinion, that many of the customs, inventions, sciences, and ordinances of Europe, the good effects of which are apparent in those countries, might, with great advantage, be imitated by Mohammedans.

Impressed with these ideas, he, on his first setting out on his Travels, commenced a journal, in which he daily inserted every occurrence, and committed to writing such reflections as occurred to him at the moment : and on his return to Calcutta, in the year of the Hejira 1218 (A. D. 1803), having revised and abridged his notes, he arranged them in the present form.

CHAP. I.

The Author gives an account of his origin, and of his family. His father becomes a favourite of Abul Munisur Khan Sufder Jung, Nabob of Oude—is appointed deputy to the Nabob's nephew. The Nabob dies—is succeeded by his son Shujaa ad Dowleh, who becomes jealous of his cousin, and arrests and puts him to death—suspicious of the adherents of the deceased—he attempts to seize the author's father, who flies to Bengal. The author's journey to join his father at Moorshedabad. His father dies. The Nabob Shujaa ad Dowleh dies—is succeeded by his son Assuf ad Dowleh, whose minister invites the author to return to Lucknow, and bestows on him the appointment of Aumildar, or collector of the revenues. The minister dies—his successor inimical to the author, who is

superseded, and retires to Lucknow—appointed an assistant to Colonel Hannay, collector of Gorruckpore—is removed from his office, and returns to Lucknow. Insurrections in Oude. The author consulted by the English on the state of affairs—is employed to reduce Rajah Bulbudder Sing—surprizes the Rajah's camp. Enmity of the minister Hyder Beg Khan. The author proceeds to Calcutta—is well received by the Governor-general—settles in Calcutta. Lord Cornwallis recommends the author to the British Resident, and to the Nabob, at Lucknow. Lord Cornwallis leaves India. The Nabob quarrels with the Resident, and dismisses the author, who returns to Calcutta—being unhappy, is invited to make a voyage to Europe—agrees—takes his passage—the ship is burnt—he engages another vessel.

IN commencing the account of my Travels, I think it requisite that the Reader should be informed of some circumstances which occurred

antecedent to my setting out, and be made acquainted with the general outline of my history.

My father was named Hajy Mohammed Beg Khan, by descent a Turk, but born at Abbassabad Ispahan. Whilst a young man, dreading the tyranny of Nadir Shah, he fled from Persia; and, on his arrival in India, was admitted into the friendship of the Nabob Abul Munsur Khan Sufder Jung. Upon the death of Nowil Ray, deputy governor of Oude, Mohammed Culy Khan, nephew of the Nabob, was appointed to that important office, and my father was nominated one of his assistants. From this circumstance, such an intimacy and friendship took place between them, that my father was considered as one of his faithful adherents.

The Nabob Sufder Jung died in the year of the Hejira 1167 (A. D. 1753), and was succeeded by his son, Shujaa ad Dowleh; who becoming jealous of his cousin, Mohammed

Culy Khan, arrested him, and put him to death. The Nabob being also suspicious of the adherents of the deceased, attempted to seize my father, who, previous to this event, had settled his wife and family in the city of Lucknow. My father received intimation of the Nabob's intentions, and fled, with a few of his faithful servants, to Bengal; but so sudden was his departure, that he only carried with him his gold and jewels. The rest of his property, being left, was plundered by the soldiers.

My honoured parent passed a number of years in Bengal, beloved and respected; and died at Moorshedabad, in, the year of the Christian æra 1768.

My mother's father was named Abul Hus-sen Beg. He was a religious and devout person; and being a townsman of the Nabob Borhan Al Mulk Saadit Khan, great grandfather to the present sovereign of Oude, had such an affection for him, that, after the death

of that nobleman, he abandoned all worldly affairs, and never more quitted his house.

I was born at Lucknow, in the year 1752: and although the Nabob Shujaa ad Dowleh was much displeased at my father's conduct, he nevertheless, recollecting the connexion between our families, supplied my mother with money for her expences, and gave her strict injunctions to let me have the very best education.

My father, having resolved to continue in Bengal, directed my mother to remove thither with all her family. We therefore left Lucknow in the year 1766, and proceeded by land as far as Patna, where we embarked on board a boat for Moorshedabad. This was my first journey; but being then only fourteen years of age, and accompanied by my mother, it was free from anxiety.

A year and a half after our arrival at Moorshedabad, my father died; and the whole

charge of his affairs, both public and private, devolved upon me. Previous to this unfortunate event, my worthy parents had betrothed me to the daughter of a near relation of Muzuffer Jung Nabob of Bengal. In consequence of this connexion, I remained several years, happy, and contented in the service of that prince.

In the year 1775, Assuf ad Dowleh succeeded to the musnud of Oude. On this occasion, I received an invitation from his Prime-minister, Mokhtiar ad Dowleh, to return to Lucknow; and was appointed Aumildar (collector) of Etaya, and several other districts situated between the rivers Jumnah and Ganges. In this situation I continued for two years; the greater part of which time I lived in tents, being obliged, in enforcing the collection of the revenues, to make frequent excursions through the districts.

After the death of my patron, and the appointment of Hyder Beg Khan to his office,

As I was convinced that Hyder Beg Khan was the person who had contrived to throw the Nabob's affairs into confusion; and that, while he continued in office, every endeavour on my part would only serve to irritate him, and be the probable cause of my own ruin; I declined any interference: but the Resident persisting in his entreaties, and swearing to support and protect me against all enemies, I at length consented to be employed.

During two years, I frequently defeated and pursued Bulbudder Sing; and at length, having surprized his camp, he was killed in endeavouring to make his escape. By this service, I rid the Nabob of an enemy of his family for the last sixty years, and restored order and good government in the country.

But from that period I may date the ruin of myself and family; for shortly after, Mr. Middleton having been removed from Lucknow, and Governor Hastings having proceeded to

Europe, I was left without any protection against the machinations of my enemies.

Hyder Beg Khan, having by his cunning and hypocrisy gained the favour of the new Governor-general, behaved to me for some years ostensibly with attention and kindness, and even wished to ensnare me to accept of an employment under him; but failing in this attempt, he quarrelled with me, and stopt the allowance of 6,000 rupees per annum, which I received from the Nabob for my support. I therefore found it impossible to remain at Lucknow, and resolved again to travel to Bengal.

In the year 1787, I embarked on the Ganges, and proceeded to Calcutta, where I stated my complaint to Lord Cornwallis. His lordship received me very politely, and made many promises of assistance; but being just then about to embark for Madras, and to take the command of the army against Tippoo Sultan, my business was delayed for

four years. During this period, I sent for my family to Calcutta; and my friends, seeing no hope of my getting into office, dispersed themselves in various places.

The great expence which I had incurred by the removal of myself and family from such a distance, added to the building of a house in the vicinity of Calcutta for our residence, quite overwhelmed me with debt. My distress and misery were further increased by the death of my son, a beautiful boy of four years old, who fell a sacrifice to the unhealthy climate, and ignorance of the (native) physicians of Calcutta.

When Lord Cornwallis returned to Bengal; he recollected his promise to me; and Hyder Beg Khan being then dead, he sent me, in the year 1792, with letters of recommendation to Mr. Cherry, the Resident of Lucknow, and to the Nabob Assuf ad Dowleh, with an assurance that they would speedily provide for me.

In consequence of these letters, I was most graciously received at Lucknow, both by the Nabob and his courtiers; and was in daily hopes of an appointment, when, unfortunately for me, Lord Cornwallis quitted India, and all my expectations were blasted; for, shortly after, the Nabob quarrelled with Mr. Cherry, and got him removed from Lucknow. He also sent me orders to quit that city; and although I remonstrated against such injustice, my complaints were not listened to. I therefore left a part of my family at Lucknow; and, having sent the remainder to Allahabad, I proceeded, in the year 1795, a third time to Calcutta.

Sir John Shore (now Lord Teignmouth), who was then Governor-general, received me kindly, and promised me assistance; but the Nabob Assuf ad Dowleh dying soon afterwards, the confusion created by Vizier Aly Khan, and the multiplicity of business caused by that event, did not leave him leisure to think of my affairs before he embarked for Europe.

During the three years of expectation, which I passed in Calcutta, all my dependants and adherents, seeing my distress, left me; and even some of my children, and the domestics brought up in my father's family, abandoned me. In this situation, I was quite overcome with grief and despondency, when one day my friend Captain D—— R——n came to visit me. As this gentleman perfectly understands both the Persian and Hindoostany languages, we conversed on various subjects; and at length he informed me, that, as he found his health on the decline, he meant, shortly to embark for Europe, in hopes that his native air might renovate his constitution; and that he should return to India in three years. He added, "As you are without employment, and appear depressed in mind, let me request you to accompany me. The change of scene, and the curiosities you will meet with in Europe, will disperse the gloom that now hangs over you. I will undertake to teach you English during the voyage, and provide

"for all your wants." After having considered his proposal for some time, I reflected, that, as the journey was long, and replete with danger, some accident might cause my death, by which I should be delivered from the anxieties of this world, and the ingratitude of mankind. I therefore accepted his friendly offer, and resolved to undertake the journey.

That no time might be lost, I went on the following day and agreed for my passage in the Charlotte, one of the East-India Company's ships; but in a few days afterwards, this vessel was unfortunately burned. Notwithstanding this unpropitious event, as Captain R——n and I were determined on the business, we went immediately and engaged a passage in the Christiana, Captain N——n, bound for Denmark.

CHAP. II.

The Author leaves Calcutta—arrives at Kedjeree—embarks on board a vessel bound to Denmark. Description of the ship—character of the captain and officers. The ship sails to the mouth of the river. Embargo—disagreeable state of suspense. An English vessel burned while at anchor—plundered by the Danish captain. The French frigate La Forté captured by an English frigate, both of which pass up the river. The embargo taken off. The author proceeds on his voyage.

ON the 1st of Ramzan, A.H. 1213 (Feb. 8. 1799), we took leave of our friends, and embarked at Calcutta, on board a *budgerow* (barge), in order to proceed to the ship. On the third day we arrived at Kedjeree, where we found the vessel at anchor. We shortly after went on board;

and each of us took possession of his cabin. We found the ship in the greatest disorder; the crew principally composed of indolent and inexperienced Bengal Lascars; and the cabins small, dark, and stinking, especially that allotted to me, the very recollection of which makes me melancholy. The fact was, that as Captain R——n and myself were the last who took our passage, all the good apartments had been previously secured by our fellow passengers; but as we had paid our money in Calcutta, and it was impossible to get it returned, we were compelled to take what they chose to give us.

In the next cabin to mine, on one side was a Mr. G——d, a very passionate and delicate gentleman; and on the other side were three children, one of whom, a girl three years old, was very bad tempered, and cried night and day: in short, the inconveniences and distresses which I suffered on board this ship, were a great drawback from the pleasures I afterwards experienced in my travels.

Our agreement was, that the ship should be well supplied with water, liquors, and provisions; and that we were to be conveyed direct to Europe, without stopping any where on the way. On this account we looked forward to a speedy and pleasant voyage.

The first breach of promise we experienced from the captain, was his desiring us to go on board, stating that he would certainly follow us the next day; instead of which, he remained a fortnight longer in Calcutta, to finish his own business. It is unnecessary to say, how disagreeable such a delay was to us, who had nothing to amuse our minds, and were anxious to proceed on our voyage. At the end of fifteen days, he arrived, and gave orders to unmoor the ship.

This captain was a proud self-sufficient fellow. His first officer, who was by birth an American, resembled an ill-tempered growling mastiff, but understood his duty very well. The

second officer, and the other mates, were low people, not worthy of being spoken to, and quite ignorant of navigation.

On the 16th of the month we left Kedjeree, and proceeded towards the mouth of the river. During our passage down, we had several narrow escapes. Our vessel drew thirteen feet and a half of water; and we passed over several sands, on which there were not six inches more water than we drew. Had the ship touched the ground, as the tide was running out, we should have stuck there, and probably have been lost.

The next morning, when we were about to weigh anchor, a pilot sloop came alongside, and informed us, that a French frigate, called La Forte, was cruising at the Sand Heads, and had taken several vessels; that an embargo had in consequence been ordered; and that we must not depart till it was rescinded.

As it would have been attended with delay and danger to return up the river, it was resolved we should remain at anchor where we were, till the embargo should be taken off. During our stay at Kedjeree, we had been regularly supplied with fresh bread, butter, eggs, fish, and vegetables, from the shore; but as the boats would not come down so far as where the ship now lay, we were reduced to eat biscuit and salt butter, and, in fact, to commence the consumption of our sea stores: We suffered another great inconvenience from flies, which, notwithstanding our distance from the shore, swarmed in such numbers on board, that we could not speak without holding our hands to our mouths, lest they should go down our throats.

We passed twenty days in this wretched state of suspense. One day we heard the sound of cannon at a distance, and concluded that some of the English ships of war stationed at Madras had been despatched to attack the Frenchman. Shortly after we saw three ships

coming up with all sail crowded: this circumstance confirmed our conjectures; but when they arrived, we learnt that they were three out of four English ships which had fallen in with the enemy's frigate, and had engaged her; that *they* had escaped, but the fourth was taken.

A few nights after, an English ship which was anchored near us, loaded chiefly with Bengal cloths, caught fire, and dreadfully alarmed us. The crew abandoned her, and she burnt to the water's edge. Our captain, who was bound to his own country, and not fearing to be called to account by the English, sent his boat on board her for several days successively, and brought away a number of chests of half-consumed cloth. He had occasion, however, to repent this conduct in the sequel.

Another day we saw several ships coming up, one of which appeared to have French colours suspended under the English: we then

concluded that the frigate had certainly been taken ; but, on their near approach, we discovered it was an Arab vessel, in which the Frenchman had sent up all his prisoners ; and that those in company were only pilot schooners.

On the last day of the month, we received authentic intelligence that an English ship had arrived from Madras, and, after a severe contest, had captured the French frigate. Shortly after, Captain Cook, commander of *La Sibylle*, who had been severely wounded in the action, and died some days after his arrival in Calcutta, passed by us.

On the 3d of the month Shual (4th or 5th of March), the two ships cast anchor near us. *La Sibylle* was severely injured ; but *La Forte*, which was much the largest vessel, had not a mast standing, and was towed up the river by her conqueror. The English lost only twenty-five men during the engagement ; whilst the

French had their captain and 200 men killed or wounded. This circumstance was the cause of much astonishment to all of us. On the following day, fifteen sloops, each having on board a guard of soldiers, came down the river, for the conveyance of the prisoners to Calcutta.

Permission having been at length granted for the ships to proceed on their voyage, the pilot again came on board; and having, on the 8th of the month, carried us into the deep water, called, by the English, the Bay of Bengal, he took his leave.

CHAP. III.

Commencement of the voyage. The captain finds it requisite to go to the Nicobar Islands for water. Phænomena. Description of the Nicobar Islands—their produce, inhabitants, &c. Several of the Lascars, or Indian sailors, desert the ship, and conceal themselves in the woods—brought back by the natives—infamous conduct of the captain on this occasion. The ship leaves the islands. Sun vertical. Calms. Polar star. Equinoctial line. Curious ceremony on passing the line. Shoal of flying fish. Trade winds. The ship passes the longitudes of the islands of Mauritius and Madagascar. Gale of wind. sufferings of the author. Discover the coast of Africa. Whales approach the vessel. See the Table Mountain of the Cape of Good Hope. The captain resolves to go into the port. The ship carried to the south-

ward by the current. Dreadful storm. The author's reflections. The vessel loses her reckoning—is in great distress—again discovers the land—anchors in False Bay.

WE proceeded for several days on our voyage with a favourable wind; when one morning we discovered that the captain had altered the ship's course, from south to south-east. This circumstance created in the passengers much astonishment; but the explanation only added to our mortification: the fact was, our stock of water had been so much expended during our detention at the mouth of the river, that it now became requisite to bear away for the Nicobar Islands, in order to replenish that indispensable article.

These islands, which are about eighteen in number, are more or less inhabited, and are frequently resorted to by ships in want of water or provisions. We attempted to reach the largest, which is called the *Carnicobar*, but

were blown off. We were equally unsuccessful in attempting to gain the second; but with great efforts we anchored after midnight near the third.

In our approach to these islands, a circumstance occurred which was quite novel to me. When we came in sight of the land, I wished to behold it more distinctly, and for that purpose borrowed a telescope; but upon applying the instrument to my eye, I could not distinguish the land. Being astonished at this circumstance, I requested one of the most intelligent officers to explain to me the cause of it. He replied: "These islands are, in fact, still " below the horizon, being concealed from our " view by the spherical body of water between us " and them; and what we now behold is caused " by the power of refraction, which, in a dense " atmosphere, apparently raises all bodies considerably above their real altitude." More plainly to elucidate this axiom, he threw a ring into a China bowl, and carried it to such

a distance that I could no longer see the ring. He then filled the bowl with water, when, by the refractive power, the ring appeared to float on the top of the water. As this explanation, although interesting, does not solve the difficulty, it is probable the telescope was out of order, or that they played me some trick on this occasion.

After this digression, I return to my narrative. The island at which we anchored is named Tribiter, and is about forty-five miles in circumference; the two others in sight were called Rajoury and Bigou. Several of the inhabitants came off to us from all the three islands, and brought with them abundance of delicious cocoa-nuts, pine-apples, plantains, limes, and other fruits, also ducks and fowls, all of which they readily exchanged for cloth, tobacco, and any kind of cutlery; but they did not appear to set much value upon gold or silver, these precious metals not being yet current among them.

Cocumuts are here in such abundance, that ten of them were given for a tobacco cheroot or sagar, which cost less than a farthing in Bengal.

These islands, being situated near the equinoctial line, have two Springs and two Autumns; and as the sun had lately passed to the north of the line, we had incessant showers of rain. The inhabitants are well made, and very muscular. They are of a lively disposition, and resemble the Peguers and Chinese in features, but are of a wheat colour, with scarcely any beard. Their clothing consists merely of a narrow bandage round the waist. Being allowed to go on shore for the purpose of shooting, we had frequent opportunities of seeing their children, many of whom I thought very handsome. Their houses are built of wood and bamboos, with thatched roofs, and are always circular, resembling a stack of corn. Several of them, however,

consist of three stories; the ground floor being kept for the goats, poultry, &c. The middle story is appropriated to the men, and the upper story to the women. They are of the Mohammedan religion, and keep their women concealed, not permitting them to have any communication with strangers. They build very neat boats, and have even constructed two or three ships in the European manner. I was so much captivated by the mildness of the climate, the beauty of the plains and rivulets, and with the kind of life and freedom which the men enjoyed, that I had nearly resolved to take up my abode among them.

Having replenished our stock of water, and received on board a considerable supply of provisions, our captain was about to depart, when a circumstance occurred which occasioned some delay, and much doubt, whether we should have been able to proceed any further on our voyage. The fact was this: sixteen of our best Lascars (or Indian sailors), being

much disgusted with the treatment they received on board this ship, deserted, and hid themselves in the woods; and it was discovered, that the remainder of the crew only waited the approach of night to follow the example of their comrades. In this dilemma, some of the principal people of the island fortunately came on board; and dreading the imputation of being in collusion with the deserters, they voluntarily offered to bring them back; and the captain, who at this period considered himself in a very critical situation, bound himself, by the most sacred promises, to give them for their trouble a number of pieces of the cloth which he had plundered from the ship burned in the Ganges. Stimulated by these promises, and being well acquainted with the woods and mountains, they, in a short time caught the deserters, and during the night brought them on board. The ungrateful wretch of a captain, however, repaid their exertions and kindness by the grossest treachery; for pretending that he could not open,

the hold while it was dark, to take out the cloth, he promised, that if they would then go away, and return in the morning, he would reward them liberally for their trouble; but as soon as the day broke, he weighed anchor, and, before the islanders were aware of his intention, the vessel had proceeded many miles to the southward.

We quitted these friendly islands on the 4th of April; and three days afterwards we had the sun vertical, in the seventh degree of northern latitude: the heat was consequently very great; and for a fortnight we had much rainy weather, attended with calms. Our progress was now very slow; and some days we had not above ten miles on our log-book. It is generally observed, that calms prevail in the vicinity of the equinoctial line: this I suppose is caused by the influence of the sun.

On the night of the 16th, being then near the line, and the atmosphere perfectly clear,

we observed the polar star with great attention. The constellations Ursa Major and Minor appeared to be elevated above the polar star, equal to the altitude which that star has in Calcutta; while the latter was sunk nearly to the margin of the horizon. I am therefore of opinion that the polar star is seldom seen nearer to the line than the fourth or fifth degree of northern latitude; and, in fact, we did not again see it, till, after having doubled the Cape and re-crossed the line, we arrived a second time in the above latitudes.

On the 19th we crossed the equinoctial line, in the 100th degree east longitude of London. For several days past we had seen a number of birds, some as large as a goose, and others about the size of a pigeon. They live entirely upon fish, and rest on the water during the night. When they wish to propagate their species, they gain the coast by degrees, and remain on shore during the time of incubation. One of the smaller kind alighted

during the night upon a mast of our vessel; and was caught by the sailors: it was probably unwell; for when it was turned loose next morning, it could with difficulty fly away.

On this day the sailors exhibited a ridiculous farce. Three of the principal ones dressed themselves in a strange manner; and, having daubed their faces with red and yellow paint, came upon the deck, their clothes and artificial hair dripping with water. One of them carried a book, and another a trumpet: the third was more extravagantly dressed, and appeared the superior. Chairs having been offered, they seated themselves; when the trumpeter proclaimed, that *Neptune, God of the Sea*, had honoured the ship by a visit, on its approach to his residence. The mock deity then commanded, that all persons on board, who had not before crossed the line, should be summoned to appear, and that they should be cleansed from all their former sins by immediate ablution. Many of the young men and boys, who had not

before witnessed this ceremony, being alarmed, ran and hid themselves in different places; and some of them even climbed to the very top of the masts; but the secretary, opening his book, read over the name of every person who was liable to this discipline, and insisted upon his being brought to the presence. The culprit, having his eyes bound, was then forced to sit on a plank, which was laid across a tub, and several buckets of sea water were poured over his head; and the plank being at the same time drawn from under him, he was immersed in the tub. When it came to my turn, by the mediation of one of the officers, and a present of some bottles of brandy, I was excused this disagreeable ceremony; and the farce having terminated, Neptune and his companions returned, apparently, to their submarine abode.

On the 25th we saw a numerous shoal of flying fish. Many of these rose three or four yards high, and flew nearly the distance of

500 paces. The motion of their wings was exactly like that of a bird; and although I had frequently heard them described by travellers, I could not credit the report, but supposed their motion was that of leaping; but I am now perfectly convinced they may be classed among the flying animals. Many of them fell upon the ship, and were served at table. I thought them good food, and fancied they had somewhat the flavour of a bird.

Having reached the fifth degree of south latitude, we perceived the weather get considerably cooler, although the sun was not yet twenty degrees from us. When we arrived in the twelfth degree, the atmosphere being remarkably clear, I sought in the heavens for some star which might point out the southern pole; but we could not even find any constellation corresponding either with the Ursa Major or Minor, much less a polar star.

On the 27th we entered the region of the

trade winds. This being one of the phenomena of nature, it requires some explanation. The European navigators have, by experience discovered, that between the 10th and 20th degrees of southern latitude the wind constantly blows from the south east, which is equally serviceable to ships coming to India or returning from it, and conveys them rapidly through eighty degrees of longitude. It is generally supposed, that if it was not for the intervening of the Cape of Good Hope and of South America, ships might circumnavigate the globe in these latitudes in a very short period. As these winds were first discovered by people employed in trade, and are very favourable to commerce, they have been named *Trade Winds*: but, except in the latitudes above mentioned, the course of the winds during the voyage is variable and uncertain.

During the first week of May, whilst we were sailing in the fifteenth degree of south

latitude, the waves were so agitated by the winds, that they rose as high as the ship, and frequently entered by the quarter-galleries and stern-windows. It was impossible to sleep for the noise, and we could not walk on deck without great difficulty.

Although we were then only thirty-one degrees from the sun, yet the cold was so severe that we were obliged to put on our warm clothing, and spread blankets and quilts on our beds. It appeared to me very extraordinary, that the month of May, being the hottest part of the year in Bengal, should be so extremely cold here. We passed the Island of Mauritius, and the south end of Madagascar, at the distance of sixty or seventy leagues. The latter, I understand, is governed by a Mohammedan king, and the Arabic language is spoken in some parts of it.

As from our first setting out on this voyage we had great apprehensions of being captured

by the French, who were then at war with the English, our fears were increased ten-fold whilst in the vicinity of their islands; and if by chance a ship was discovered by our glasses, we concluded it was an enemy, and were almost reduced to despair: we were however fortunate enough not to be molested by any of them.

About this time we had a dreadful storm, which lasted four days, during which period the sea ran mountains high; and the force of the waves striking against the ship was such as to preclude the possibility of standing; and even when seated, our heads were knocked with violence against the sides of the ship. During this scene, Mr. G—d, who was of an enormous size, and whose cabin was separated from mine only by a canvas partition, fell with all his weight upon my breast, and hurt me excessively. What rendered this circumstance more provoking was, that if, by any accident, the smallest noise was made in my apartment, he would call out, with all that

overbearing insolence which characterizes the vulgar part of the English in their conduct to Orientals, "What are you about? you don't let me get a wink of sleep!" and such other rude expressions,

During the storm, it was with much difficulty we could get any provisions dressed; and these we were obliged to eat sitting in our beds. To add to our distress, the leaks of the ship, which at the commencement of the voyage were only trifling, now increased to such a degree, that the pumps were kept at work both day and night. This circumstance much alarmed many of the passengers; but, for my part, I was so tired of life, that I became perfectly indifferent about our fate.

Notwithstanding the raging of the elements, we saw several birds whose form did not appear calculated to contend with storms. Their bodies were not larger than a kite's, but their wings extended nearly four yards.

On the 24th of May we had a view of part of the continent of Africa, about 200 miles to the north of the Cape of Good Hope; and although we had not the most distant intention of going on shore here, yet the sight of land brought tears into my eyes. While sailing along this coast, we had frequent opportunities of seeing one of the wonders of the deep. Several fishes called *whales* approached so close to the ship, that we could view them distinctly. They were four times the size of the largest elephant, and had immense nostrils, whence they threw up the water to the height of fifteen yards. As these animals are obliged frequently to come to the top of the sea for the purpose of respiration, they are easily discovered, and are killed by the Europeans for the sake of their oil, spermaceti, and whalebone, all of which are articles of great value. The capture of them is however attended with much danger, and requires great dexterity.

During the remainder of the month, we

had such dreadful weather, that for several days and nights we could not see either the sun or stars; and as the waves were constantly dashing over the ship, we were obliged to keep the hatches covered; thereby excluding all light, and compelling us either to sit in darkness, or constantly to burn candles, of which there was a great scarcity on board. In short, we passed our time like dead bodies shut up in dark and confined cells; and had it not been for the incessant noise and jarring of the elements, we might have supposed ourselves inhabitants of the nether world. Often did I think of the verse of Hafiz:

"Dark is the night; and dreadful the noise of the waves and whirlpool,

"Little do they know of our situation, who are travelling merrily on the shore."

On the 4th of June we came in sight of the high land of the Cape, called Table Mountain; and shortly after had a view of Table Bay, at the bottom of which is situated the

Cape Town. It was now made known, that our water and provisions being nearly expended, it was requisite we should go into the port for a fresh supply. Although this was contrary to our agreement with the captain, and the measure would probably be attended with much delay and expence to the passengers, yet, as there was no other remedy, we were obliged to consent. As but a few hours of the day remained, and it was thought dangerous, on account of the rocks, to enter the bay in the dark, it was determined that the ship should stand off and on during the night, and proceed in early next morning. It so happened, that throughout the night the wind was extremely favourable, and we might have been all landed without any trouble or expence at Cape Town; but, contrary to our hopes, the second officer, having gone to sleep during his watch, allowed the ship to run so far to the southward, that during the whole of the next day we could not regain the land. A second night was therefore passed in tacking back and forward;

and on the following morning, when we were about to enter the bay, a sudden storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, came on, which carried us, before it ceased, five degrees to the southward. The ship was also struck by the lightning, three of the crew were killed, and two others severely burned.

For the benefit of my countrymen who may be inclined to travel, I shall here relate a few of the hardships and mortifications which I endured on board this ship, in hopes that they will take warning by my sufferings, and derive some advantage from my experience. In the first place, I must advise them never to embark in any but an *English vessel*; and if they are not possessed of sufficient wealth to provide themselves with a number of articles, not to undertake the voyage.

I shall comprise the miseries of this ship under four classes :

The first is that to which every ship is liable; viz. the want of good bread, butter, milk, fruit, and vegetables; to which are to be added, drinking stinking water, and washing the mouth with salt water; also the impurity of being shut up with dogs and hogs, and the difficulty of getting to and from the quarter-gallery, with the danger of being wet, or drowned, while there. To these I should add, the state of suspense and agitation to which a person is constantly exposed, the confinement in one place, and the sickness caused by the motion of the ship.

The second class arose from want of wealth; viz. a small and dark cabin, and the consequent deprivation of air and light; the neglect of servants; the want of a ship cot, on account of the deficiency of room; and the tyranny or rudeness of my neighbours, who ever studied their own convenience at my expence.

21. The third class is confined to foreigners, by which I mean persons who are not Europeans; viz. the difficulty of shaving oneself; the cutting of one's own beard and nails; not having any private place for ablution; the necessity of eating with a knife and fork; and the impossibility of purification. From the latter I suffered much inconvenience; for as it was only customary on board to draw up water in buckets early in the morning, at which time all the crew washed themselves and whatever else they required, I was frequently under the necessity of drawing it up when I wanted it, in one of my own copper vessels; but during the rough weather many of these were lost in the attempt, and I was at last reduced to one ewer. I therefore relinquished the practice of purification, and was consequently incapacitated from the other duties of our religion.

22. The fourth class is confined to ships not belonging to the *English*; viz. noise and tumult when any business is done; the abusive

language made use of while heaving the anchor; the quantity of bilge-water allowed to remain in the ship; and the unnecessary destruction of every thing on board. To these may be added, the quantity of stinking salt fish and putrid eggs, of which the sea store is composed, and the absurd custom of the crew lying on the wet decks; with a total want of discipline in the sailors, and science in the officers.

It was from a thorough knowledge of all these circumstances, that my good friend Mr. A——B——k of Calcutta strongly advised me not to embark in any but an English ship; but finding I was determined to go in the *Dane*, he repeatedly desired I would carry on board a number of dried fruits, preserves, biscuits, &c. and also take with me a plentiful supply of warm clothing. Not content with this advice alone, he sent me a present of all these things: and fortunate it was for me that I had such a friend, as without these articles

I should either have died of hunger, or perished with the cold.

The gale abated on the 13th of the month, but our condition was not much improved thereby; as, in consequence of our not seeing the sun for several days, and not having a correct Ephemeris on board, together with the want of skill in the officers, we had completely lost our reckoning; and not a person in the ship could tell where we were, or how we ought to steer. To add to our distresses, it was now discovered that we had only water for a few days remaining. Thus we were nearly reduced to despair; and had it not been for the mercy of God, we must have perished. During this dreadful state of suspense, and at a time when all the officers supposed we were far to the west of the Cape, and nearly half way to St. Helena, it happened that the steward of the ship, who possessed a keen sight, and who had made several voyages to India, came on the poop, to ascertain the quantity of poultry

remaining. Having cast his eyes astern of the ship, he exclaimed, "There is the land! You are leaving it behind you." On hearing this joyful news, some of the officers went to the mast head, and with their spy-glasses clearly discerned the land, but even then could not say what place it was: they however put the ship about, and stood towards it, and in the course of a few hours ascertained it to be the Table Mountain and Sugar-loaf Hill of the Cape. This intelligence roused the drooping spirits of the crew, and every exertion was made to gain the wished-for port.

On the 21st we were opposite the entrance of Table Bay; but the monsoon having changed, it became requisite that we should now go to False Bay; no vessel being permitted to enter the former after a certain period, when the wind, coming to the south west, renders it, for four months in the year, a very unsafe anchorage. On this account the Governor has positive orders not to allow any ship

to enter the port, and even to fire cannon at them if they refuse to obey the signal.

On the evening of the 23d of July we with some difficulty entered False Bay ; but as it soon became dark, we were obliged to cast anchor, lest the ship should run on the rocks. On the following morning we again got under way, and at noon anchored opposite the town.

This town is situated at the bottom of a verdant mountain, clothed with a variety of flowers and odoriferous herbs. It consists of about thirty houses only : these are, however, very regular and well built, and each of them contains a pipe of running water : it is therefore peculiarly well adapted as a place of refreshment for ships during the south-west monsoon. We accordingly found sixteen vessels lying here, two of which were men of war, stationed to protect the harbour against the French. As a long time had elapsed since I had seen the habitations of men,

I was much struck with the appearance of this town, and the beauties of its port; nor did I ever before experience such pleasing sensations as when I landed there.

On the 24th, all the passengers, except myself, went on shore; for as I had very little money with me, I dreaded the expence, and remained on board. My situation was however rendered more comfortable by the supplies of fresh provisions, fruit, &c. which were daily received from the shore.

CHAP. IV.

The Author disembarks, and hires lodgings at False Bay—description of his landlord and family—is hospitably received by the Commandant of the British troops—marked attention of the officers of the Royal navy—improper conduct of his landlord—he determines on proceeding to Cape Town—account of his journey. Description of the town, and remarks occasioned thereby. Character of the Dutch inhabitants, and their conduct to slaves. Description of the climate, and of the country in the vicinity of the Cape; also of the fruits, vegetables, animals, and other productions. People of various nations settled at the Cape. The author meets with several Mohammedans. Panegyric on General Dundas and the British officers. The author sells his slave and some other

property, in order to support his expences. The Danish ship brought from False Bay to Table Bay—her captain prosecuted for plundering the vessel in the river Ganges, and his ship thereby prevented from proceeding on her voyage. The other passengers prosecuted the captain, and recover half the sum they had paid. The author takes his passage for England.

AFTER some days I learned that all the passengers, being disgusted with the bad conduct of the captain, had resolved not to return on board again, but to proceed to the Cape Town, and wait there the arrival of some English vessel, in which they might embark for Europe. I was therefore under the necessity either of abandoning my companions, or of incurring a heavy expence by quitting this disgusting ship: and having resolved upon the latter, I went on shore, and took up my residence at the house where the other passengers were staying.

Our landlord, who was called Barnet, was a very smooth speaker, and appeared very polite. He said he was by descent a Scotchman, though born and bred amongst the Dutch. With this person I agreed for my board and lodging, at the rate of five rupees a day. His family consisted of his wife, two children, and five slaves; and notwithstanding there were fifteen of us, including servants, who lodged in the house, they attended minutely to all our wants, and even anticipated our wishes, without any noise, bustle, or confusion.

Some time previous to our arrival at the Cape, it had been taken possession of by the English, and was garrisoned by about 5000 European soldiers, under the command of General Dundas (a nephew of the celebrated Mr. Dundas, one of the principal ministers of the British Empire), who also acted as Governor during the absence of Lord Macartney. The troops at False Bay were commanded

by Captain C——s, on whom I waited, and was received with great attention and politeness. He returned my visit on the following day, and invited me to dine with him. We found a large company assembled, and were entertained in a very sumptuous manner. Although I then understood English but imperfectly, yet the marked attention of Captain and Mrs. C——s and their friends was so flattering, that I never spent a more agreeable day in my life. On taking leave, they requested me to drink tea with them every evening. I was disengaged, during my stay at False Bay. From the captains of the ships of war I also received the greatest attention. They invited me twice to entertainments on board, and sent their own barges to convey me. Upon entering and leaving the ship I was saluted by the discharge of a number of pieces of cannon, and was treated in every respect as a person of consequence.

After a short residence with Mr. Barnett,

I experienced a very great change in his behaviour. Our table became daily worse supplied, and his conduct was sometimes rude. He one day came and desired I would change my apartment for a smaller one, as he expected more guests, and could put up two or three beds in my room. After I had removed my luggage to another, he then told me that room was pre-engaged, and that I must remove to a third, in which I found a gentleman's trunks, who was gone to Cape Town, and might possibly return during the night. I was much irritated at such conduct, and asked him what he meant. He replied, that he had let me have my lodgings too cheap; and that if I wished to remain there, I must pay him ten rupees (£1. 5s.) a day. I observed that his behaviour was that of a *blackguard Dutchman*, and that I should quit his house the next day. I accordingly made my preparations for proceeding to Cape Town; and although I left his house before sun-rise, he insisted on my paying him for the whole of that day. He also charged me

by Captain C——s, on whom I waited, and was received with great attention and politeness. He returned my visit on the following day, and invited me to dine with him. We found a large company assembled, and were entertained in a very sumptuous manner. Although I then understood English but imperfectly, yet the marked attention of Captain and Mrs. C——s and their friends was so flattering, that I never spent a more agreeable day in my life. On taking leave, they requested me to drink tea with them every evening. I was disengaged, during my stay at False Bay. From the captains of the ships of war I also received the greatest attention. They invited me twice to entertainments on board, and sent their own barges to convey me. Upon entering and leaving the ship I was saluted by the discharge of a number of pieces of cannon, and was treated in every respect as a person of consequence.

After a short residence with Mr. Barnet,

I experienced a very great change in his behaviour. Our table became daily worse supplied, and his conduct was sometimes rude. He one day came and desired I would change my apartment for a smaller one, as he expected more guests, and could put up two or three beds in *my* room. After I had removed my luggage to another, he then told me *that* room was pre-engaged, and that I must remove to a third, in which I found a gentleman's trunks, who was gone to Cape Town, and might possibly return during the night. I was much irritated at such conduct, and asked him what he meant. He replied, that he had let me have my lodgings too cheap; and that if I wished to remain there, I must pay him ten rupees (£.1. 5s.) a day. I observed that his behaviour was that of a *blackguard Dutchman*, and that I should quit his house the next day. I accordingly made my preparations for proceeding to Cape Town; and although I left his house *in the evening*, he insisted on my paying him *of that day*. He also charged me

very extravagantly for my washing, and other matters wherein I had employed him. But I was still more provoked at the behaviour of his wife, to whom, on the day of my arrival, I had presented a bag of fine Bengal rice, worth at the Cape forty or fifty rupees: she was in consequence very polite for three or four days, but afterwards totally changed her conduct.

On the 2d of July I set out for Cape Town; in a coach drawn by eight horses, all of which were driven by one man, and with such dexterity as I have never witnessed. Part of the road was through water up to the horses' bellies; in another place the wheels sunk nearly up to the axle-trees in sand; and although we climbed and descended very steep mountains, we were seldom out of a gallop. When we approached within four or five miles of the town, we found the road broad and even, lined on each side with hedges; the country was also well cultivated, and adorned by groves and gardens, with here and there windmills and

farm-houses, which much ornamented the scenery. On this road the English and the genteel Dutch families take the air, either on horseback or in carriages, every day from noon till four o'clock.

At the distance of three miles, the town appears very beautiful and superb, and much delights the beholder. The distance from False Bay to Cape Town is a day's journey; but as there are houses for the entertainment of travellers on the road, we had a comfortable breakfast and dinner at the proper hours.

It was nearly dark when we entered the town; and lodgings having been secured for me by one of my ship-mates, I drove directly to Mr. Clark's, the best house of that description in the town.

Two sides of the town are surrounded by mountains; and some of the houses are so near the Table Land, that a stranger is in dread of

its falling on them. These mountains are covered with a variety of flowers and sweet herbs, and afford an excellent pasture for cattle; they also abound with springs of delicious water, which not only supply the inhabitants with that indispensable element, but also serve to turn mills, and to irrigate the lands when requisite.

The inhabitants of the Cape frequently form parties of pleasure on the top of the *Table Land*; and although several places in the road are so steep that they cannot be ascended without the aid of ropes, the Dutch ladies are so accustomed to climb precipices, that they always accompany the men on these excursions.

On another side of the town is Table Bay, on the shore of which are erected very formidable batteries, sufficient to prevent any enemy from entering it. Some batteries have also been constructed on the land side. In short, the fortifications of this place were so strong, that

when the English came to attack the Cape, they found it expedient to proceed to False Bay, and effect their debarkation at that point: they thence proceeded by land, and having with great difficulty clambered over the mountains, made their attack on the land side, and thus compelled the Hollanders to capitulate.

The town is about six miles in circumference. A few of the houses are built of stone, but the generality of them are only brick and mortar. The streets are very broad and straight, and paved on each side with large bricks or flag stones. Each street is also provided with one or two channels for carrying off the water, so that even in winter there is scarce any mud or dirt to be seen. Each side of the street is also planted with a row of trees, which afford an agreeable shade; and along the front of every house is erected a seat of masonry, about a yard high, for the inhabitants to sit on and smoke their pipes in the summer evenings.

This custom, which is, I believe, peculiar to the Hollanders, appeared to me excellent.

The furniture of some of the houses is very elegant, consisting of mirrors, pictures, girandoles; lustres, and a great quantity of plate. The walls of the room were covered with variegated paper, and hung with handsome window curtains, some of chintz, others of velvet; in short, the splendour of this town quite obliterated from my mind all the magnificence of Calcutta, which I had previously considered as superior to any thing to be found between India and Europe. In the sequel I changed my opinion respecting the Cape; and indeed I may say, that from my first setting out on this journey, till my arrival in England, I ascended the pinnacle of magnificence and luxury; the several degrees or stages of which were, Calcutta, the Cape, Cork, Dublin, and London; the beauty and grandeur of each city effacing that of the former. On my return towards India every thing was reversed,

the last place being always inferior to that I had quitted. Thus, after a long residence in London, Paris appeared to me much inferior; for, although the latter contains more superb buildings, it is neither so regular, kept so clean, nor so well lighted at night as the former, nor does it possess so many squares or gardens in its vicinity; in short, I thought I had fallen from Paradise into Hell. But when I arrived in Italy, I was made sensible of the beauty of Paris. The cities of Italy rose in my estimation when I arrived at Constantinople: and the latter is a perfect Paradise, compared to Bagdad, Mousul, and other towns in the territory of the *Faithful*. All these places I shall describe more particularly in the course of my Travels.

Nearly in the centre of Cape Town is a large handsome square, two miles in circumference, in which the troops are exercised. Two sides of the square are inclosed with streets of lofty houses, a third is bounded by the Fort, and

the fourth faces the sea. The Fort is regular, and much resembles that of Calcutta, but smaller. The *bazars* are well built, and well supplied with every requisite.

Having said so much of the place, I will now take the liberty of describing the inhabitants. All the *European* Dutch women whom I saw, were very fat, gross, and insipid; but the girls born at the Cape are well made, handsome, and sprightly; they are also good-natured, but require costly presents. Even the married women are suspected; and each of the Englishmen of rank had his particular lady, whom he visited without any interruption from the husband, who generally walked out when the admirer entered the house. The consequence was, that the English spent all the money they got; while the *Hollanders* became rich, and more affluent than when under their own government.

The generality of the Dutchmen are low-

mind and inhospitable, neither do they fear the imputation of a bad name, and are more oppressive to their slaves than any other people in the world. If a slave understands any trade, they permit him to work for other people, but oblige him to pay from one to four dollars a day, according to his abilities, for such indulgence. The daughters of these slaves who are handsome they keep for their own use, but the ugly ones are either sold, or obliged to work with their fathers. Should a slave perchance save money sufficient to purchase his freedom, they cause him to pay a great price for it, and throw many other obstacles in his way.

I saw a tailor, who was married, and had four children; he was then forty years of age, and had, by great industry and oeconomy, purchased the freedom of himself and wife; but the children still continued as slaves. One of them, a fine youth, was sold to another master, and carried away to some distant land: the

eldest girl was in the service of her master; and the two youngest were suffered to remain with their parents till they should gain sufficient strength to be employed.

As the female slaves are employed in making the beds, and looking after the rooms of the lodgers, they frequently have opportunities of getting money; great part of which they are however obliged to pay to their avaricious owners.

During my stay at the Cape, I suffered great inconvenience from the filthiness and stench of their privies, which they take no pains to keep clean. Neither have they any baths, either hot or cold, in the town; and ablution is quite unknown to the inhabitants.

Although I was ignorant of the Dutch language, and could not converse with the young women, yet in dancing they made use of so many wanton airs, and threw such significant

looks towards me, that I was often put to the blush, and obliged to retire to the other side of the room. A party of these girls once attacked me: one of them, who was the handsomest and most forward, snatched away my handkerchief, and offered it to another girl of her own age; upon which they all began to laugh aloud: but as the young lady did not seem inclined to accept the handkerchief, I withdrew it, and said I would only part with it to the *handsomest*. As this circumstance was an allusion to a practice among the rich Turks of Constantinople, who throw their handkerchief to the lady with whom they wish to pass the night, the laugh was turned against my fair antagonist, who blushed, and retreated to some distance.

I continued to reside with Mr. Clark till the 15th of July, during which time I formed several acquaintances, and found that a number of Mohammedans dwelt at the Cape. My landlord in a short time proving himself to

be a true Dutelman, by the exorbitance of his charges, and various impositions, I quarrelled with him; upon which he was very abusive, and threatened to summon me before the court of justice. I thereon complained to my ship-mate, Captain W——n; but he, having formed an attachment to one of the females in the house, took my adversary's part, and insisted upon my paying all his demands. He had occasion, in the sequel, to repent his conduct; for the girl having been detected, was severely punished, and compelled to pay to her oppressive master all the money the captain had given her, who thereupon quitted the house, and apologized to me for his conduct.

In consequence of my dispute with Mr. Clark, I hired lodgings in the house of a worthy Mussulman, who behaved to me with the greatest attention and kindness; and as I had constant invitations from the English officers, I passed my time very pleasantly, and lived at a small expense.

Although it was now winter at the Cape, the trees were all in full verdure, and the gardens were replete with flowers of every kind: the fruits were also delicious, and in such variety, that we found here the produce of both the torrid and frigid zones. At a short distance from the town is situated a celebrated garden, called Constantia, the grapes of which are superior to any I have ever tasted, and from which they make an excellent sweet wine, that is much admired, and carried to all parts of the world.

The markets are well supplied with good beef, goat, and mutton. The sheep are of the large-tailed species, and afford a great quantity of grease and tallow. The vegetables here are also very good, and in great variety; but their wheat and rice are indifferent. Fresh butter is with difficulty procured: and notwithstanding there appeared a great abundance of every thing else, the prices were high. Meat was seven-pence halfpenny a pound; bread

three-pence a pound; and eggs three-pence each. Washing is also very dear.

The horses of the Cape are very strong and active, and under excellent command; they have probably some of the Arab blood in them. Here are also very good mules, which are principally used for carriages: the waggons are drawn by oxen. Ostriches are found in this part of Africa; and they showed me a particular species of dogs and cats, both of which run wild in the woods.

Besides the Dutch, there are to be found at the Cape people of many other nations; and at least seven or eight languages are spoken here. The common people are principally Malays and Negroes. Most of these were originally slaves, who have either purchased their freedom, or have been manumitted by their masters. Among them I met with many pious good Mussulmans, several of whom possessed considerable property. I had

the pleasure of forming an acquaintance here with Shaikh Abdulla, the son of Abd al Aziz, a native of Mecca, who having come to the Cape on some commercial adventure, married the daughter of one of the Malays, and settled there. He was very civil, introduced me to all his friends, and anticipated all my wishes.

From Mr. B—d, a Dutch gentleman, who had resided twenty years in Bengal, and had been for some time governor of Chinsura, I experienced much kindness. His wife was a very agreeable and clever woman, and spoke seven languages.

Were I to relate all the civilities I received from General Dundas and the other British officers, they would fill a volume. I cannot however refrain mentioning the many delightful evenings I passed at the house of Lady Ann B—t, who every week gave an entertainment to all her acquaintances, and who con-

stantly did me the honour to invite me. Lady Ann is the daughter of an English nobleman, and has all the dignified manners of a person of quality. At her house I frequently met with a Mrs. C——d, a young Irishwoman, who was exceedingly beautiful, but spoke little, and was rather reserved: in short, she had quite the elegant behaviour of our Indian princesses, and completely won my heart.. These were the only two English women of rank whose husbands were at the Cape. The rest of the officers were obliged to amuse themselves with the Dutch ladies, several of whom, in consequence, got well married.

Although I lived with the greatest possible œconomy during our long stay at this place, I could not have borne the expense, but for the sale of some articles. Of these, the most valuable was a Negro slave, whose manners and disposition had been so much corrupted on board ship, that I found it requisite to part with him, and disposed of

him for 500 dollars. I also sold a talisman and some pieces of muslin for 200 dollars more. By these means I was enabled to live without incurring any debts, till an opportunity offered of proceeding on our voyage.

During our stay at the Cape, the monsoon having changed, Captain N—n was enabled to bring his ship, the *Christiana*, from False Bay to Table Bay; but immediately on his arrival, he was accused by Mr. Pringle, the East-India Company's agent, with having plundered the burnt ship in the river Ganges; and a prosecution was filed against him in the court of justice. The fact was easily proved, and he was sentenced to pay £.2000 damages. During the prosecution, the ship was laid under sequestration; and the crew having dispersed themselves in various situations, Captain N—n found it impossible to proceed on his voyage. He was however, I believe, not sorry for the event; for he shortly after married a Dutch lady, and settled at the

Cape. His passengers thereon prosecuted him for the amount of their passage money, and compelled him to repay them half the sum they had given him. I very imprudently declined joining in the prosecution, for two reasons: in the first place, I was afraid of the chicanery of Dutch lawyers; and, secondly, Captain N—n assured me, that if the cause was decided against him, he would repay me in proportion to the others. This agreement he afterwards denied, and I lost my money. Glad, however, to get rid of such a wretch, and an opportunity offering at this time of proceeding to England, I engaged a passage, for forty guineas, on board the *Britannia*, a South-Sea whaler, bound to London.

CHAP. V.

The Author quits the Cape, and embarks on board the Britannia. Description of the ship, and character of the captain. Discover St. Helena—anchor in the port—description of the island, town, and fortifications—hospitable and friendly conduct of the Governor. Leave St. Helena. Pass the Island of Ascension—some account thereof. Recross the equinoctial line. Anecdote related by the captain. Fall in with an American and an Hamburgh vessel. Again see the polar star—pass a fleet of outward-bound Indiamen—pass the Canaries and the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea. Arrive at the mouth of the English Channel—contrary wind—obliged to bear away for the Irish or St. George's Channel. Fall in with an overset vessel. Cold and disagreeable weather. The captain determines to enter the Cove of Cork.

ON the 29th of September, my friend Captain R——n and I embarked on board the *Britannia*, and were soon under way. This was one of the vessels employed in catching whales, and was loaded with the oil of that fish. She had also a *Letter of Marque*, and was therefore well equipped for war; and had been fortunate enough to capture a Spanish prize on her way out, which sold for a large sum of money. The crew consisted of between thirty and forty men; but as they were all able seamen, and kept under the same discipline as on board a ship of war, the duty was performed with great alacrity, and without any noise or confusion. Although our accommodations were rather confined, every thing was so well arranged, and the guns, arms, &c. so well secured, that we felt none of the inconveniences which we had suffered in the *Dane*.

The *Britannia* sailed very fast; and during the voyage we pursued several ships, but did not succeed in making any captures. The

captain was named Clark : he was an excellent navigator ; and whenever we approached any land, he predicted to an hour when we should arrive at it. Soon after leaving the Cape, we were again favoured by the trade winds, and in two days ran 400 miles.

On the morning of the 13th of October we discovered the Island of St. Helena, and at noon cast anchor in the port. I soon after landed, and was honoured by Governor Brooke with an invitation to dinner. This gentleman, having served thirteen years as an officer in India, some part of which period he resided at the court of the emperor Shah Alum, spoke Hindoostany with great fluency, and conversed with me a long time on Indian politics.

St. Helena is an island in the midst of the Great Western Ocean, situated many hundred miles from any other land, in the sixteenth degree of south latitude, and is about twenty-eight miles in circumference. The

cliffs from the sea appear black and burnt up; but, in the interior, some of the valleys are clothed with delightful verdure: the hills are also adorned with a variety of beautiful shrubs, and every spot fit for culture is laid out in picturesque gardens. The inhabitants have with great labour formed zigzag roads up the hills, fit for two horses to ride abreast; but, on account of the steepness of the ascent, carriages are seldom made use of. The most elevated of the mountains is said to be about a mile high, from some of the crevices in which a smoke and strong smell of sulphur are often emitted. There are only two considerable streams of water in the island; and as the vegetation is therefore entirely dependent on the rain, it often happens, that, from a want of moisture, the grass for the cattle and the produce of the gardens are destroyed, which cause much distress to the inhabitants. In favourable seasons, the quantity of apples and other fruits produced in some of the gardens is astonishing. A garden belonging to

to an officer yielded in one year a clear profit of £. 1250. As this island does not produce any grain, it is principally supplied with flour and other articles of food from Europe. Beef, mutton, and poultry, are procurable, but at very high prices. Milk is not in plenty, but so rich, that it produces cream twice. Here you meet with the trees and fruits both of Europe and Asia; but the most surprizing thing about this island is, that thunder and lightning are never heard or seen.

The only town on the island is situated in a narrow valley, which seems to have been formed by torrents from the mountains: this valley is about two miles in length, and from twenty to a hundred yards in breadth. The town was founded by the English, about forty years after they had obtained settlements in India. It contains some good buildings formed of stone, but the roofs of the houses are thatched or tiled. Here are several good shops, in which both Indian and European

commodities are sold; and also a tavern and coffee-house. In the broadest part of the valley there is a small square, used as a parade for the troops: towards the sea there are some very heavy batteries erected; and on the tops of two of the hills are two strong forts, which could with ease sink any enemy's ship that should venture to anchor in the Roads. Some little way in the interior there is a remarkable strong tower, built entirely of stone, the walls of which are fifteen feet thick. The engineer told me it was impregnable; that it was as solid as the rock on which it is built; and that he hoped it would be as durable.

The only place at which ships can anchor is opposite the town: and the water is here so deep, that they lie within a hundred yards of the shore.

I was told, that when the English first settled here, the island was overrun by wild goats; and that these animals, in bounding from rock

to rock, frequently threw down large stones, which, falling on the roofs of the houses built under the precipice, occasioned much damage; that a reward was in consequence set upon their heads; and every person who brought the skin of one of them to a particular office, received a sum of money for it; by which means the goats were gradually extirpated.

The lower class of people here are of a tawny colour, being a mixture of European, Indian, and Negro extraction. Of the two latter denominations there are still a number of slaves on the island.

Governor Brooke, whose hospitality and liberality were extended to every person who visited the island, having requested me to live with him during my stay, supplied me with a horse, and directed his son to attend me into the country; by which means I visited the Governor and Deputy Governor's gardens, and every other place worth seeing. When

we were about to embark, he sent on board a large stock of fruit and vegetables for my use.

On the evening of the 15th, after having dined with the worthy Governor, we repaired on board. The anchor was immediately weighed, and in a short time we quitted this romantic scene.

On the 20th we passed by the Island of Ascension, at the distance of only two miles. This island, like St. Helena, is also a rock, situated in the great Western Ocean, in the eighth degree of south latitude; but as it does not possess any springs of fresh water, it is not a place of rendezvous for ships: they however often stop here to catch turtle, for the number and goodness of which this place is celebrated. These animals come on shore during the night to deposit their eggs, and the people employed to catch them then turn them on their backs, and carry them off at their leisure during the day. A few goats are also

to be seen here, which probably find rain water deposited in the cavities of the rocks, or in some stagnant pools, which enables them to subsist. On this day we again had the sun vertical; and although we were only eight degrees from the equinoctial line, we found the necessity of putting on our warm clothing.

On the 25th we re-crossed the line, the weather still continuing uncommonly cold. In this latitude we caught great numbers of fish: we were also followed by a number of birds resembling swallows. It is said that these birds never go to the land, but form nests of weeds and the scum of the sea, which constantly float on the water, in which they lay their eggs and bring forth their young; but this story appears very improbable.

I was however told a circumstance which is more extraordinary than the above. Captain Clark, who was not addicted to fiction, related to me, that once he went on shore on the coast

of Africa, with two boats, to procure water for the ship; that while he was there, nearly 300 animals, of a size between a horse and an ass, which they call sea-horses (probably seals), came out of the sea, and went above a mile on land, leaving very deep impressions of their feet in the sand. When they were returning, he (the captain) fired his musket at, and killed one of them; that the others, in order to revenge their companion, instantly pursued him; and that he and some of his companions only escaped by hiding themselves among the rocks. Some of the party got on board one of the boats, and pushed off to the ship; but the other boat was broken to pieces by the enraged animals.

On the 26th, at noon, we saw a ship at a distance, which the captain believing to be a French vessel, cleared his own for action. As we were then in the track between Europe and America, and most of the kings of Europe were at war with each other, these latitudes are

considered to be more replete with danger than any other part of the ocean; it being the practice of Europe, that whenever the ships of two enemies meet at sea, the most powerful carries his adversary with him into one of his own ports, and there sells both ship and cargo for his own advantage.

After a run of some hours, we discovered that it was an American ship; and although the English were not at war with that nation, Captain Clark ordered the master to bring to, and to come on board with his papers. The poor fellow, being much frightened, came on board, and brought with him his Journal and certificates. During the whole of the day he was kept as a prisoner, but in the evening obtained liberty to proceed on his voyage.

On the following day we fell in with another vessel, from Hamburgh, laden with salt provisions for the Island of Mauritius. This was a fine large three-masted ship; but the captain,

upon being ordered to stop, immediately complied, and came on board with his papers; he also brought us a present of some fresh cheeses, which were very acceptable; and he was permitted shortly to depart.

On the night of the 27th, being then in the fifth degree of north latitude, we had again the pleasure of beholding the constellations *Ursa Major* and *Minor*, and the polar star. About this time we had a great deal of rain; and the captain assured me that he had constantly experienced wet weather in these latitudes.

On the 7th of November we a third time entered the region of the trade winds, for these also prevail between the tenth and twenty-eighth degrees of north latitude, which carried us on with such rapidity, that sometimes the ship went ten miles in the hour; the waves were in consequence much agitated, and the sea ran nearly as high as off the Cape; but, as the ship was well secured and well managed, we did not

suffer those inconveniences which had been experienced on board the *Dane*.

On the 11th we passed within a mile of six English Indiamen, under convoy of a ship of war. We showed our colours to each other, and passed on. During this part of the voyage we also passed by the islands called, by the English, *The West Indies*; but did not see any of them, as they lie far west of the track we pursued.

On the 14th we were opposite the Canaries, or Fortunate Isles, whence the Mohammedans commence their longitude. These islands are in the thirty-third degree of north latitude: we however passed far to the westward of them. We shortly after passed the entrance of the Mediterranean Sea, which runs east as far as Aleppo.

From the 19th to the 27th we had contrary winds, and the sea ran very high; but we

suffered no other inconvenience than the want of food and sleep. On the 20th we were opposite the entrance of the channel which runs between England and France, but which takes its name from the former; and expected to have cast anchor in two days at Portsmouth, one of the most celebrated ports of England; but a strong easterly wind continuing to blow right against us, we were unable to enter it, and were obliged to bear away for the coast of Ireland.

It becomes in this place requisite to explain (to my countrymen) the signification of several English terms, in order that they may more fully comprehend my meaning.

A *Channel* means a narrow part of the sea, confined between two lands, but open at both ends.

A *Bay* extends far into the land, is of a circular form, and open only on one side.

A *Sea* is a large extent of the ocean, but nearly surrounded by land; as the Mediterranean Sea, the Gulf of Persia, the Red Sea, &c.

As the English Channel runs nearly east and west, it is impossible to enter it if the wind blows from the former quarter : when therefore a ship arrives at this place, if the wind be easterly, she is obliged to beat about till it changes. This was precisely our situation ; and for two days we continued to tack from one side to the other, without gaining any advantage. Thus situated, and our captain seeing no prospect of a change of wind, and being also apprehensive of falling in with some of the French cruizers, resolved to go into the channel which runs between Ireland and England, called St. George's Channel, as being a much more safe place, and out of the track of the enemy.

In consequence of this determination, we changed our course, and during the day fell in with a two-masted vessel, which had overset in the late gale, and been abandoned by her crew ; but which, being laden with buoyant articles, floated on the water like a *half-drowned animal*.

Captain Clark ordered out his boat, and went on board her; and with the assistance of his men, who were good divers, he got out several chests of excellent wine, and a quantity of delicious fruits and sweetmeats. As we were now near the land, and the weather was excessively cold, we were permitted to have a fire in the cabin, over which we enjoyed these good things; and were thus in some measure compensated for the want of a favourable wind, though at the expence of our fellow-creatures, who had lost or rather abandoned their property.

After cruizing for several days in the Irish Channel, and the wind still continuing adverse, the captain resolved, instead of wasting his time in contending with the elements, to go into the *Cove of Cork*, and pass some days there.

CHAP. VI.

The ship arrives opposite the town of Cove, and casts anchor. Description of the bay. The author lands at the town, and is hospitably treated—visits the city of Cork, which he describes—returns to the ship, and determines on visiting Lord Cornwallis at Dublin—quits the ship, and sets out for Cork, where he visits Captain B—r. Description of that gentleman's house and family. The author sets out for Dublin—account of his journey.

ON the 6th of December we had a view of the land in the vicinity of the Cove of Cork: it consisted of a range of hills, approaching the sea with a gentle slope, and divided by inclosures into numerous fields. We soon after entered the mouth of the Cove, between two forts, which have been erected to prevent the

ships of an enemy from entering the harbour. After proceeding some distance, we came to another fort, built with stone, upon a rock in the middle of the bay, which is thereby divided into two channels. Having passed the fort, we in a short time came opposite the town of Cove, and cast anchor.

We found here not less than forty or fifty vessels of different sizes, three of which were ships of war. The bay resembles a round basin, sixteen miles in circumference. On its shore is situated the town, which is built in the form of a crescent, and defended at each end by small forts. On one side of the bay, a large river, resembling the Ganges, disembogues itself: this river extends a great way inland, and passes by the city of Cork. The circular form of this extensive sheet of water, the verdure of the hills, the comfortable appearance of the town on one side, and the number of elegant houses and romantic cottages on the other, with the formidable aspect of

the forts, and so many large ships lying securely in the harbour, conveyed to my mind such sensations as I had never before experienced: and although, in the course of my travels, I had an opportunity of seeing the Bay of Genoa, and the Straits of Constantinople, I do not think either of them is to be compared with this.

In the afternoon we landed at the town, but found that its interior did not correspond with its exterior appearance. It does not contain any handsome buildings, and is, in fact, merely the anchoring place for ships engaged in the commerce of the city of Cork. It consists only of one street, little more than half a mile long: in the shops, however, were abundance of apples, pears, and grapes; also a variety of dried fruits. Having satisfied our curiosity, we went to the post-office, to despatch our letters. The mistress of the house being of a hospitable disposition, insisted upon our staying to dinner, and, assisted by

her sons and daughters, waited upon us at table. Our meal consisted of fish, beef, butter, potatoes and other vegetables, all of so excellent a quality, that in my whole life I never tasted any equal to them. Cork is celebrated for all these articles; and ships are sent here, *all the way* from London, to procure them for that market. When we were about to return to our ship, we wished to pay for our dinner, as is the custom in Europe; but our hostess would not accept a farthing, and strongly advised us to come on shore in the morning, and proceed to the city, which she assured us was well worth seeing. We agreed, and early next day went to her house. She furnished us with horses; and ordered her son, a fine youth of fifteen years of age, to accompany us. The conduct and appearance of this amiable woman astonished me: she had been the mother of twenty-one children, eighteen of whom were then living; and most of them present in the house; notwithstanding which she had not the appearance

of old age, and I should not have supposed her more than thirty.

After travelling about three miles, we came to the bank of the river (Lee), in which we found a number of small ships at anchor. At this place there is a good ferry; and our horses being very quiet, we easily got them into the boat, and in a short time crossed over. From hence to the city was nine miles, the whole of which extent is highly cultivated, and adorned with country-houses, groves, gardens, &c.

We arrived at the city about noon, and put up at an excellent hotel, the apartments of which we found elegant, and the servants attentive. After a short time we walked out to see the town; but it being the winter season, and the streets very dirty, we did not derive so much satisfaction as we otherwise should. The part of the town we visited consists of houses built of brick and mortar, very regular, and four stories high, with handsome doors

and glazed windows, and fitted up in the interior with great elegance. The shops were handsome, and filled with every requisite, either for use or luxury; but as this city has been erected for the purposes of commerce, more pains have been taken to facilitate the importation and exportation of goods, than to preserve uniformity and regularity; it has therefore no extensive squares, and is intersected by canals lined with stone, by which vessels can either approach the warehouses of the merchants, or may be hauled into dock, to be repaired. Over these canals are thrown drawbridges, which can be opened and shut at pleasure; but, owing to the stagnant water, and the filth which is thrown into them, disagreeable smells frequently arise, which are not only nauseous, but must be unwholesome. The situation of the city is also so low, that you scarcely discover it till you come close to it.

Having made a hearty dinner at the hotel, and the captain being in expectation of us

change of wind, we deemed it imprudent to remain here any longer : we therefore mounted our horses, and returned, by the same road we came, to the Cove, and slept on board our ship.

During my visit to Cork, I learned that Lord Cornwallis (late Governor of India), who was the representative of the King in this island, having quelled the rebellion which had disturbed this country for several years, was settled in Dublin. As this city was only three days' journey from Cork, and it had always been my intencion, after seeing England, to pay my respects to his lordship, it now occurred to me, that it would be better, as chance had thrown me in his vicinity, to anticipate my intentions, and to take this opportunity of waiting on him. I was further induced to this determination by the beauty of the country, and from having learnt that two ships had lately been lost in the English Channel. I therefore resolved to quit the ship at this place,

and, after first visiting Dublin, proceed thence to London. Having communicated my intentions to my friend, Captain R——n, he resolved to accompany me: we therefore left our heavy luggage and servants on board the ship, and, having landed with a small trunk of clothes, again set out for Cork. This time we proceeded by water, in an open boat, and took up our lodgings at the hotel where we had formerly dined.

On the day after our arrival, we were agreeably surprized by a visit from Captain B——r, an old friend of Captain R——n, and a gentleman with whom I had formed an acquaintance in Rohilcund, during the war with Ghoolam Mohammed Khan. He had heard of our arrival, and came to see us. After the usual inquiries respecting our health, &c. he insisted that we should accompany him to his house, which was situated a few miles in the country; to which we agreed, and were most hospitably entertained. I was delighted with

the beauty of his park and gardens, and the regularity and good arrangement of all his apartments and offices. I was particularly pleased with his cook-room, it being the first regular kitchen I had seen: the dressers for holding china, the racks for depositing the dishes after they were washed, the pipes of cold and boilers of hot water, which, merely by turning a cock, were supplied in any quantity that could be required, with the machinery for roasting meat, which was turned by smoke, all excited my admiration. At Cove I saw a spit for roasting meat turned by a dog. The poor animal was put into a hollow wheel, and, being impatient at his confinement, endeavoured to clamber up the wheel: by this exertion he gave the machine a rotatory motion, which was communicated by a chain to the spit, and thus regularly turned every part of the meat towards the fire. I was told that the dog had been thus employed, for two or three hours every day, for fifteen years.

Captain B—r informed me that he had purchased this estate, which was situated on the bank of the river, and only four miles from Cork, for 20,000 rupees (£.2,500). Part of it was arable land, some of it meadow, and the rest, except the garden, was laid out in pasture for sheep and cows. He told me that it supplied him with more corn, straw, and hay, than he could use, also with abundance of milk, fruit, potatoes, and other vegetables; that he reared his own sheep and poultry; and was only obliged to go to market for beef, groceries, and wine: in short, he lived on this little estate with more comfort and plenty than an English gentleman could in India upon an annual income of a lac of rupees (£.12,500).

This gentleman's family consisted, in all, of twelve persons, two of whom were his nieces. One of these ladies was witty and agreeable; the other handsome, but reserved. Several of the young men of Cork had made them offers of marriage; but they were so

impressed with their own powerful attractions, that they were difficult to please, and would not yield their liberty to any of their admirers. These ladies, during dinner, honoured me with the most marked attention; and as I had never before experienced so much courtesy from beauties, I was lost in admiration. After dinner these angels made tea for us; and one of them having asked me if it was sweet enough, I replied, that, having been made by such hands, it could not but be sweet. On hearing this, all the company laughed, and my fair one blushed like a rose of Damascus.

Another remarkable person in this family was named Deen Mohammed. He was a native of Moorshedabad in Bengal, and had been brought up from his childhood by an elder brother of Captain B—r's, who, on his return to Europe, brought this lad with him, and sent him to school in Cork, to learn to read and write English. At the school he became acquainted with a pretty girl, the daughter of

respectable parents, and persuaded her to elope with him. They went to another town, where they were married, and then returned to Cork. They have had several fine children ; and he has published a book, giving some account of himself, and of the customs of India.

On the 8th of December, having previously engaged places for Dublin, at the rate of three guineas each, we set out in the mail coach. As this carriage has the privilege of conveying the letters from the post-office, and the roads were not yet quite secure, we were escorted by three dragoons, who were regularly relieved whenever we stopped to change horses. For the above reason we also stopped during the night. On this road we found ample supplies of every thing requisite. We breakfasted the first day at a small newly-built town, called Fermoy, and dined and slept at Clonmell. The people of the inns, on hearing the sound of the coachman's horn, had every thing prepared, so that there was never the smallest

delay. We however could not either eat or sleep comfortably for the hurry of the coachman, who threatened, if we were not ready on the blowing of his horn, that he would leave us behind; in which case we should not only have lost our passage, but probably our luggage, and at all events have been separated from our companions. The second day we breakfasted at Kilkenny: this city is celebrated throughout Ireland for the purity of its air, the fineness of its water, the healthiness of its situation, and the beauty and urbanity of its inhabitants. I was so delighted with the transient view I had of it, that I would not sit down to breakfast, but, having taken a piece of bread in my hand, walked to the river: this I found came rolling down a verdant hill at some distance, but was in its progress interrupted by a fall, which added much to the beauty of the scenery. On the opposite side of the river, the ground was laid out in gardens and orchards, resembling a terrestrial paradise; in short, I am at a loss for words to express the delight I felt on

beholding this charming place. During the night, we slept at the town of Carlow, and on the following evening entered Dublin.

This three days' journey was through a hilly country, so that we were constantly ascending and descending; we did not however meet with any very steep mountains. The villages in this country much resemble those of India. The roofs of the houses are thatched with straw, and bound down with osiers; but in some instances they are covered with sods, which have the grass growing a span high out of them. Few villages contain more than a dozen houses. The poverty of the peasants, or common people, in this country, is such, that the peasants of India are rich when compared to them. This poverty arises from two causes; first, the high price of provisions; and, secondly, the quantity of clothes and fuel requisite to keep them warm in so cold a climate. Notwithstanding the sharp stones over which they are obliged to travel, and the ex-

cessive cold of the climate, they never wear a shoe, but during the whole year go about with bare legs and bare arms; in consequence of which, these parts of them are as red as the feet of a Hindoo woman who has been applying *Mendee*: (the leaves of the *Sphæranthus Indicus*.)

I was informed, that many of these people never taste meat during their lives, but subsist entirely upon potatoes; and that, in the farm-houses, the goats, pigs, dogs, men, women, and children, lie all together. Whilst on our journey, the boys frequently ran for miles with the coach, in hopes of obtaining a piece of bread.

Notwithstanding the poverty of the peasants, the country is well cultivated, and very fertile; it produces great quantities of wheat, barley, peas, turnips, and, above all, potatoes. Rice, both of Bengal and America, is procurable every where, though at a high price. Wherever I dined, a plate of this grain was

always boiled, and brought to table for my exclusive use; my host and his other guests contenting themselves with bread and vegetables. The horses and cows are fed during winter, while the ground is covered with snow, on dry grass and grain, and the sheep on turnips.

Here is found a kind of earth, called *Turf*, which is unfit for tillage, but makes tolerable fuel; it is however not equal to the other kind of fuel used in these countries, called *Coal*, which is a species of black stone, dug out of mines, and affords a great heat. *Turf* is nevertheless better than the composition of cow dung, used by the poor in India.

CHAP. VII.

The Author arrives at Dublin, and hires lodgings.

Description of the city, and of the interior of the houses. Lighting of the streets at night. Squares. Infatuation of Europeans respecting Statues. Account of Phoenix Park — the Light-house and Pier — the river, and canals. Description of the College — Parliament House — Custom House, and Exchange — Churches — Barracks, and Hospitals. The Author visits the Theatre — his account of an Harlequin entertainment, and other public exhibitions.

UPON our arrival in Dublin, we found the inn, at which the coach stopped, quite full: we were therefore obliged to go to an hotel frequented only by lords and dukes, and where, of course, the charges were very high. But,

by the advice of a gentleman who came in the coach with us from Cork, I went next day and hired a lodging in English Street, near the College, at the house of a Mrs. B——l, a widow lady of an amiable disposition, who had several very fine children. In this country it is not customary to take lodgings by the month, but only by the week : I therefore engaged two rooms, at a guinea a week. I always breakfasted at home, the servants of the house purchasing for me excellent tea, sugar, bread, and butter.

During the first week of my residence in Dublin, I daily accompanied Captain R——n to some of the coffee-houses, where we dined at about five shillings expense ; but in a short time I had so many invitations, that I was seldom disengaged. Every gentleman who wished to invite me to his house, first called, and then sent a note, to request I would dine with him on such a day. Sometimes they brought the note with them, and, if I hap-

pened to be absent from home, left their names written on a card, together with the invitation.

Captain R——n, having paid his respects to the Lord Lieutenant, and seen every thing he deemed worthy of observation in Dublin, determined to proceed immediately to London; but, as I had no particular object in view, and was highly gratified by the attention and hospitality of the Irish, I resolved to continue some time longer in this country, even at the risk of parting with my friend, and trusting myself entirely among strangers. Of this, however, I had no cause to repent; for my acquaintances, finding that after the departure of Captain R——n I was left without a companion, redoubled their attentions to me: and I found, that by not having any person to interpret for me, I made much more progress in acquiring the English language.

As my principal object in undertaking the

journey to Dublin was to pay my respects to Marquis Cornwallis, the second day after my arrival I sent my compliments to his lordship, and, if agreeable, I would wait upon him in reply to which, I received a polite message from his lordship, expressive of his happiness at my safe arrival, and desiring to see me at a certain hour on the following day. I accordingly waited upon his lordship, by whom I was most graciously received. He directed his secretary to provide me with whatever I required, and depute some person to show me all the curiosities of the place. He farther requested that I would favour him frequently with my company at the Castle. During my stay in Dublin, I paid my respects to his lordship every week, and was each time honoured with fresh proofs of his kindness and friendship.

I shall here endeavour to give my Readers some description of this city, certainly the most magnificent I had hitherto seen.

o) Dublin is the capital of Ireland. It is situated within a few miles of the sea, and is about twelve miles in circumference. Many of the houses are built of hewn stone, and do not appear as if any mortar was used in their construction, the stones fitting so exactly into each other. The generality of the houses are however built of brick and mortar, neatly laid together, the bricks are of a large size, and the mortar appears as a white border round their edges. All the houses in a street are of the same height, which gives an uniformity of appearance that is very pleasing; in the inside they are generally painted white, or of different colours, and have all glazed windows. Most of them consist of four stories, one of which is under ground; in this they have apartments fitted up for cooking, washing, and keeping coals, wine, &c. The ground floor is appropriated to shops or offices, and eating rooms. The next story is the most elegantly ornamented, and is used for the reception of company; the one above that is

divided into bed rooms, for the master and mistress, or their visitors; and the upper story of all, the windows of which rise above the roof of the house, and where the ceilings are low, is allotted as sleeping apartments for the servants. The roofs of the houses are covered with thin blue stones, which are closely fitted, and nailed on narrow slips of board, and are much handsomer and more durable than tiles.

The apartments are in general fitted up with great elegance. The window curtains are either of beautiful chintz, silk, or velvet. The rest of the furniture consists of mirrors, girandoles, pictures, mahogany tables, chairs, couches, &c. In every apartment there is a place for a fire; the machine for holding which is composed of steel and brass, very highly polished, and ornamented. The front of the fireplace is adorned by marble slabs, one of which is laid horizontally, and upon which, in the summer, they place bouquets of flowers, and, in the winter, various ornaments of china, spars, &c.

Nothing in their houses attracted my admiration so much as what I have just described, utility and ornament being therein happily blended. The walls of the rooms are covered with variegated paper, with which the pattern of the carpets in general correspond. The entrance to the house is by a door on the eating floor, on which the number of the house and the name of the master are either painted, or engraved on a brass plate. On every door there is fixed a knocker, by striking of which you give notice to the servants, when you wish to enter; but in some houses they have bells fixed for this purpose. In the room below stairs, where the servants assemble, there are several bells fixed, which communicate by wires with the different apartments; and being all numbered, upon the ringing of any bell the servants immediately know where their presence is required.

The streets of this city are in general wide, and are divided into three portions: the two sides, which are flagged, are appropriated to

foot passengers; and the middle part, which is paved with stones, is used for horses and carriages. In front of the houses of noblemen and gentlemen there is an iron railing which projects some yards into the street, by which light and air are admitted into the lower floor, and heavy or dirty articles can be taken out or in through a door in the railing, without defiling the house.

Many of the best streets are entirely occupied by shops: these have all large glazed windows, in which the articles are exhibited, to attract purchasers. They have also over the doors a plank painted black, on which is inscribed, in gold letters, the name and profession of the owner. These shops are at night brilliantly lighted up, and have a handsome effect. In them is to be found whatever is curious or valuable in the world. My attention was particularly attracted by the jewellers' and milliners' repositories; nor were the fruiterers or pastry-cooks' shops without their attractions. I gene-

ally spent an hour between breakfast and dinner in some one of these places.

At night, both sides of the street are lighted up, by lamps suspended in glass vases at the height of ten or twelve feet from the ground; which, with the addition of the numerous candles burning in the shop windows, render it as light as day. One of the streets thus lighted up, in which were several chemists' shops containing glass vases filled with different coloured liquids, put me in mind of the *Imam Barah* (Mausoleum) at Lucknow, when illuminated, during the reign of the late Nabob Assef ud Dowleh. This being the first town I had seen well lighted at night, it impressed me with a great idea of its grandeur; nor did it afterwards suffer in my estimation by a comparison with London.

The crowd of people who are constantly walking the streets is astonishing; and they have acquired such dexterity by habit, that they

never run against each other. I could not help admiring some girls, who, either from the coldness of the weather, or their natural high flow of spirits, disdained to walk deliberately, but bounded through the crowd, without touching any one, as if they had been going down a dance.

In this, and all the other cities of Europe, there are so many carriages of different kinds, that I may safely aver, from the day I arrived in Dublin, till I quitted Paris, the sound of coach wheels was never out of my ears. There are seven hundred registered coaches here, which never go out of the town, but merely carry passengers from one street to another. Besides these, every nobleman and gentleman of fortune keeps his own carriage, some of which are drawn by two horses, others by four or six. The horses are of a large breed peculiar to these kingdoms; and they are used for all kinds of work, even for ploughing the ground. The only use made of bullocks in this

country is to eat them. The sheep here have not large tails, but are very delicious food. The fowls are also very fine, of the size of geese, and give very large eggs.

In this city there are several extensive and beautiful squares: in the centre of each is generally a fountain, over which a cupola is erected, to shelter it from the sun: the water issues from the heads of lions, or some other animal, carved in stone; but, to prevent the water being wasted, every pipe has a screw to it, which, when the person has filled his buckets, he turns, and the water ceases to flow. In some of the squares there is a stone platform erected, on which is placed the equestrian statue of one of their kings; and when seen from a distance, it appears as if the horse was curvetting in the air. These fountains and statues have an iron railing round them; and at night, lamps are affixed thereto, to prevent people from hurting themselves by running against them.

In this country, and all through Europe, but especially in France and in Italy, statues of stone and marble are held in high estimation, approaching to idolatry. Once in my presence, in London, a figure which had lost its head, arms, and thighs, and of which, in short, nothing but the trunk remained, was sold for 40,000 rupees (£.5000). It is really astonishing that people possessing so much knowledge and good sense, and who reproach the habit of Hindostan with wearing gold and silver ornaments like women, should be thus tempted by Satan to throw away their money upon useless blocks. There is a great variety of these figures, and they seem to have appropriate statues for every situation : thus, at the doors or gates, they have huge janitors ; in the interior they have figures of women dancing with tambourines and other musical instruments ; over the chimney-pieces they place some of the heathen deities of Greece ; in the burying grounds they have the statues of the deceased ; and in the gardens they put up

devils, tigers, or wolves in pursuit of a fox, in hopes that animals, on beholding these figures, will be frightened, and not come into the garden.

The centre part of some of the squares is laid out in handsome gardens, where the genteel inhabitants walk every morning and evening, and from which the common people are excluded. Bands of wandering musicians also come here, and play for a small reward.

Besides the squares, they have in Europe other places of recreation for the inhabitants, called *Parks*: these are an extent of ground inclosed with a wall, containing rows of shady trees, verdant pastures, and brooks of water, over which are thrown ornamental arches, either of stone or marble. Cattle and sheep are permitted to graze in these parks; and deer are frequently allowed to run wild in them, and increase their numbers. The flesh of the

last-mentioned animals is highly prized ; and when one of them is required for the table, a good marksman is employed to kill him with a musket. In some of the parks there are handsome buildings and delightful gardens, to which the inhabitants of the city resort in great numbers on Sundays.

The country all round Dublin is very picturesque, and in that respect it far surpasses London. At the distance of a few miles from the city, there is a great variety of hamlets and country-houses, where the people of opulence reside during the summer.

The most charming place I have ever beheld is Phoenix Park. Besides the beauties which I have described as belonging to parks in general, it contains several buildings of hewn stone ; and the Dublin river runs through the middle of it, the banks of which are sloped, and formed into verdant lawns ; and over the stream are erected two elegant stone bridges :

it also contains several rising grounds or hills, on the shaded sides of which, during the winter, snow is sometimes to be seen, while the other parts retain their verdure : this forms an agreeable contrast, and renders the whole of the scenery peculiarly interesting. On viewing this delightful spot, I was made sensible of the just sentiments of the English gentlemen in India, who, notwithstanding their high rank and great incomes, consider that country as merely a place of temporary sojourn, and have their thoughts always bent upon returning to their native land.

Another captivating scene near Dublin is the sea side, the prospect from which is beautiful, and enlivened by the view of many hundred ships at anchor. All along the shore, for several miles, they have wooden houses placed upon wheels, for the convenience of private bathing. These machines are drawn by horses into the proper depth of water : a door then opens towards the sea, and a person

may perform his ablutions with the greatest privacy, and benefit to his health.

The greatest curiosity of this city is a tower which is built in the sea, at the distance of two miles, and is united to the shore by a wall or pier forty yards in breadth. On this tower they every night light up an immense lantern with a great number of lamps; by seeing which, the people on board ships, bound for this harbour, steer their course, and avoid the shoals and rocks which obstruct the free navigation of this port. Besides the advantage of a safe communication with the Light-house, the Pier is useful, to prevent the sea from encroaching on the city.

The river, which runs through Dublin is called the Liffy, and is as large as the Goompty (of Lucknow), when full: both banks of it are lined with stone; and there are six handsome bridges over it. The sides of these bridges are defended by iron railings, to which are affixed

a number of the glass vases I have before described, for holding lamps; and at night, when these are lighted up, they have quite the appearance of illuminations made by the nobility of Hindoostan, on a marriage, or some other rejoicing. In this country there are numerous canals, for the conveyance of coals and other heavy goods from one part of the kingdom to another. There is one which runs from Dublin to Limerick, upon which are several covered boats resembling our budgerows; but some of these are much larger, and will carry a great number of passengers. These boats are drawn by horses, which proceed along a level road formed on the bank of the canal, which is generally shaded by rows of trees. By the contrivance of gates or locks, a sufficient quantity of water is always retained in the canals; and in case of its overflowing, it can be let off into other channels. In the vicinity of this city are also several docks for building ships, the construction of which is very curious.

Of the public buildings, the College is the most celebrated. The entrance to this is through a lofty arched gateway; opposite to which is a building five stories high, containing the apartments of the students, of whom there have been, some years, as many as twelve hundred at the same time. The Library is a very elegant room, one hundred yards in length, and twenty in breadth: the walls are all fitted up with shelves, which contain above 40,000 volumes, in various languages, and every branch of science. I was much pleased to find here several Persian books; among which were two very elegant manuscript copies of the *Shahnameh*, and the Five Poems of Nizamy. The Museum is also a fine room: it contains a great number of curiosities, principally brought from foreign countries: one of these was a human body wrapt up in cloths and gum, which had been brought from the pyramids of Egypt. At the back of the College is an extensive meadow, divided into walks, and shaded by trees,

which serves as a place of recreation for the students.

At the time of my visit to the College, the chief or head of the University was PROMET G—y. He first honoured me with an invitation to inspect the College, and afterwards requested I would favour him with my company to dinner. He, and his lady, a very agreeable and intelligent woman, behaved to me with the most marked attention and politeness. At his table I had the pleasure of meeting with Dr. B—n, a member of Parliament, and a great favourite of the people of Ireland; also a Dr. H—l; both of whom afterwards honoured me with their friendship. I was so much pleased with the wit and agreeable conversation of Mrs. B—n, that I wrote a poem in her praise, and sent it to her from London.

Next in rank among the public buildings, is the Parliament House. This is divided into two large apartments, and several offices. In

one of the apartments the Lords meet, and in the other, the Commons, or representatives of the people, assemble. These rooms are hung round with *tapestry*, on which are depicted the representations of battles, and other events that occur in their history. At first I thought they were paintings, but, upon examination, discovered, to my great astonishment, that the figures were all worked on the cloth.

I next visited the Custom House, and the Exchange: these are both noble buildings. In the former, the duties upon all goods exported or imported are received; and in the latter the merchants assemble to negotiate their concerns. One of the greatest curiosities I observed here was a *wind clock*: it had a dial resembling a common clock, with two hands, which indicated the exact point whence the wind blew. I afterwards proceeded to the Courts of Law, and then to a superb dome called the *Rotunda*. This latter place was built for a public music-room, and will hold 4000 persons, but is

now used by Government as a barrack for soldiers.

The five buildings I have mentioned are constructed of beautiful hewn stone ; and the four latter have, in the center of each, a lofty dome, whence, through large glazed windows, the light is communicated to the interior : they are also adorned in front by arcades of lofty pillars.

In this city there are a great number of places of public worship, several of which I visited. The most celebrated of them is called Christ Church : it is very large, and above 600 years old. In it, they never permit the men and women to sit together, which appears to me an excellent regulation. The barracks of Dublin are very extensive ; and there are two handsome parades, well paved and flagged, for the exercise of troops in rainy weather.

The public hospitals of this city are numerous, and are admirable institutions. One

of these is for the delivery of poor pregnant women; another for the reception and education of orphans; and a third for the maintenance of wounded or worn-out soldiers.

In these countries it is common for persons, when dying, to bequeath estates or large sums of money, to endow hospitals, or for other charitable purposes. This custom is truly praiseworthy, and should be accepted as an excuse for those, who, during their existence in this world, hoard up their riches, and often deny themselves the enjoyments of life.

In this city there are but two hot baths, the roofs of which resemble large ovens. They are not properly fitted up; and are so small, that with difficulty they hold one person; and even then the water does not rise above his middle. Being a case of necessity, I bathed in one of them; but there were not any attendants to assist me; and instead of a rubber, I was obliged to use a brush, made (*I hope*) of

horse's hair, such as they clean shoes with. The fact is, that in winter the people of Dublin never bathe, and in summer they go into the sea or river : these baths are therefore entirely designed for invalids or convalescents.

Dublin can boast but of two public Theatres or Play-houses, each of which will contain about 1500 persons. The half of the building which is appropriated to the audience is divided into three parts, denominated, the Boxes, Pit, and Gallery : the first of these is intended for the nobility and gentry, the second for the tradesmen, and the third for the lower classes of people. The prices of admittance are, five shillings, three shillings, and one shilling. The other half of the building is occupied by the stage, on which the actors exhibit : this is subdivided by a number of curtains and scenes, upon which are painted cities, castles, gardens, forests, &c. The whole of the house is well lighted, by candles placed in chandeliers, lustres, &c.

In the exhibition which afforded me the greatest amusement, the actors spoke in some barbarous language. One of them represented an Ethiopian magician, called *Harlequin*, with whom the daughter of a nobleman falls desperately in love : the magician in consequence conveys her, while asleep in her bed, to his own country. Here she is visited by the Queen of the Fairies, and several of her attendants, all of whom descend on the stage in flying thrones : they reproach her for her partiality to such a wretch, and advise her to discard him : she, after showing evident proofs of her attachment to the magician, yields to their advice, and requests they will assist her to return home. The queen orders one of the attendants to accompany the young lady, and to remain with her as a protection against the power of the magician, and to assist her father and her intended husband. *Harlequin* however contrives to visit his mistress ; and the lovers being soon reconciled, they attempt at one time to escape in a coach, at another in a

ship, but are always brought back. At length, in one of the affrays, the father is wounded, and confined to his bed: here he is visited by the Angel of Death, represented by the skeleton of a man with a dart in his hand, who tells him he must either marry his daughter to Harlequin, or accompany him. The father consents to the marriage, which is celebrated with great rejoicings; and thus ends the farce. Another of their exhibitions was named *The Taking of Seringapatam*: all the scenes in this, were taken from a book recently published, containing an account of the late war in Mysore, and the fall of Tippoo Sultan. The representation was so correct, that every thing appeared natural; and the conclusion was very affecting.

I was much entertained by an exhibition of *Horsemanship*, by Mr. Astley and his company. They have an established house in London, but come over to Dublin for four or five months in every year, to gratify the Irish,

by displaying their skill in this science, which far surpasses any thing I ever saw in India.

I was also much astonished on seeing a new invention of the Europeans, called a *Panorama*. The scene was Gibraltar, a celebrated fort belonging to the English, at the entrance of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Spain. I was led by a dark entrance into the middle of a large room, round which a picture of this famed fortress was hung; but, by some contrivance, the light was so directed, that every object appeared as natural as life. They also exhibited an engagement between an English and a French fleet, in which not only the noise of cannon was distinctly heard, but also the balls flew about, and carried away the masts and sails of the adversaries' ships.

CHAP. VIII.

Character of the Irish. Caricatures. Troublesome curiosity of the common people. Heavy fall of snow. Severe cold. Climate of Ireland — advantages thereof. Skating. Account of the author's particular friends or patrons. Mode of living of the Irish. The author leaves Dublin — his passage to England — he lands at Holyhead. Description of Wales; and of the city of Chester. The author arrives in London.

I SHALL here endeavour to sketch the character of the Irish. The greater proportion of them are Roman-Catholics, or followers of the religion of the Pope. Their churches are however built in the same form as those of the English, whom they call Dissenters or Philosophers (*i. e.* Deists or Atheists).

They are not so intolerant as the English; neither have they the austerity and bigotry of the Scotch. In bravery and determination; hospitality and prodigality, freedom of speech and open-heartedness, they surpass the English and Scotch, but are deficient in prudence and sound judgment: they are nevertheless witty, and quick of comprehension. Thus my landlady and her children soon comprehended my broken English; and what I could not explain by language, they understood by signs: nay, before I had been a fortnight in their house, they could even understand my disfigured translations of Persian poetry. When I was about to leave them, and proceed on my journey, many of my friends appeared much affected, and said, "With your little knowledge of the
" language, you will suffer much distress in
" England; for the people there will not give
" themselves any trouble to comprehend your
" meaning, or to make themselves useful
" to you." In fact, after I had resided for a whole year in England, and could speak the

language a hundred times better than on my first arrival, I found much more difficulty in obtaining what I wanted, than I did in Ireland.

In Dublin, if I happened to lose my way, and inquired it of any person, he would, immediately on perceiving I was a foreigner, quit his work, and accompany me to the place where I wished to go. One night, as I was going to pay a visit at a considerable distance, I asked a man which was the road. He instantly accompanied me; and when we arrived at a particular spot, I knew where we were, and, having thanked him for the trouble he had taken, said I was now perfectly acquainted with the remainder of the road, and begged he would return home. He would not consent; but, after we had gone some distance further, I insisted upon his leaving me, otherwise I should relinquish my visit. He apparently complied; but I could perceive, that, from his great care of me, he still followed. Being arrived at the door of my friend's house, I waited

for some time, that I might again have an opportunity of thanking him ; but as soon as he saw that I had reached a place of security, he turned round, and went towards home.

The Irish, by reason of their liberality and prodigality, seldom have it in their power to assist their friends in pecuniary matters : they are generally in straitened circumstances themselves, and therefore cannot, or do not aim at the comforts and elegance of the English : neither do they take pains to acquire riches and honours like the Scotch, by limiting their expenses when in the receipt of good incomes, and paying attention to the Great. In consequence of this want of prudence, they seldom attain to high dignities, and but few of them, comparatively, make much progress in science.

Their great national defect, however, is excess in drinking. The rich expend a vast deal in wine ; and the common people consume immense quantities of a fiery spirit, called *whisky*,

which is the peculiar manufacture of this country and part of Scotland.

One evening that I dined in a large company, we sat down to table at six o'clock: the master of the house immediately commenced asking us to drink wine, and, under various pretences, replenished our glasses; but perceiving that I was backward in emptying mine, he called for two water glasses, and, having filled them with claret, insisted upon my taking one of them. After the table-cloth was removed, he first drank the health of the King, then of the Queen; after which he toasted a number of beautiful young ladies with whom I was acquainted, none of which I dared to refuse. Thus the time passed till two o'clock in the morning; and we had been sitting for eight hours: he then called to his servants to bring a fresh supply of wine. Although I was so much intoxicated that I could scarcely walk, yet, on hearing this order, I was so frightened, that I arose, and requested permission to retire.

He said he was sorry I should think of going away so soon ; that he wished I would stay supper, after which we might have a bottle or two more by ourselves. I had heard from Englishmen, that the Irish, after they get drunk at table, quarrel, and kill each other in duels ; but I must declare, that I never saw them guilty of any rudeness, or of the smallest impropriety.

The painters of these countries sometimes draw ridiculous figures, called *Caricatures*, which it is impossible to behold without laughing. They, in general, are intended to exhibit the defects or follies of the Ministers or other great men, and sometimes to turn into ridicule the prevailing passion or vice of the people at large. These pictures are sold in sets, and consist of several pieces. One of them which was shown to me contained a caricature of each of these nations. The first exhibited a Scotchman, quitting his country to seek his fortune : and the itch being a very common complaint in

Scotland, this poor fellow is drawn, rubbing his back against a mile-stone, on the road to London. In the next page he is shewn in the habit of a postman, carrying a bag of letters from one village to another. In the third page, he becomes a gentleman's steward: in this situation, by his industry, and attention to the wishes of his master, he acquires some money, which he lends out at interest to his master, and thus becomes rich. In the fourth page, he gets acquainted with an opulent English widow, whom he marries, and thereby acquires some degree of importance. In the fifth page he is represented as an attendant on the Minister, with whom, by his assiduity and flattery, he becomes a favourite, and obtains a post under Government. In the last page, he is seated in the chair of the Vizier, having, by industry and perseverance, thus raised himself, from the most abject state of poverty, to the highest situation which can be held by a subject.

The Irishman's career is not so long, nor

so varied. He enlists as a soldier, and, having distinguished himself by his bravery, is promoted by degrees to the rank of General. He then quarrels at table with another officer; they fight, and he is killed in the duel.

The Englishman is represented as a fat bull (therefore named *John Bull*); and as that animal is remarkable for eating a great deal, and for excessive courage and obstinacy, so the English seem to consider eating and drinking as their chief happiness, are frequently blunt and uncouth in their manners, and often run blindly into danger and unnecessary expense.

The Irish *women* have not such elegance of manners, nor the handsome eyes and hair of the English; neither are they as tall nor so good figures as the Scotch; but they have much finer complexions, are warm in their affections, lively, and agreeable.

For some time after my arrival in Dublin,

I was greatly incommoded by the common people crowding round me, whenever I went out. They were all very curious to see me, but had no intention of offending me. Some said I must be the Russian General, who had been for some time expected; others affirmed I was either a German or Spanish nobleman; but the greater part agreed that I was a Persian *Prince*. One day, a great crowd having assembled about me, a shopkeeper advised me to walk into his house, and to sit down till they should disperse. I accepted his kind invitation, and went into the shop, where I amused myself by looking at some penknives, scissors, &c. The people however thronged so about his windows, that several of the panes were broken; and the crowd being very great, it was in vain to ask who had done it.

About a fortnight after my arrival, there fell a very heavy shower of snow. As I had never before seen any thing of the kind, I was much delighted by it. The roofs of the houses and

tops of the walls were soon covered with it, and in two or three days the fields and mountains became a white surface, as far as the eye could reach. During the time it continued to snow, the cold was not very great; but when it ceased, notwithstanding I had all my doors and windows shut, and had three blankets on my bed, I felt the frost pierce through me like an arrow. The fire had scarce any effect on me; for while I warmed one side, I was frozen on the other; and I frequently burned my fingers before I was aware of the heat. At length I discovered, that the best remedy was walking; and during the continuation of the frost, I walked every day seven or eight miles. I was apprehensive that my health would have suffered from the severity of the climate; but, on the contrary, I had a keen appetite, and found myself every day get stronger and more active.

I recollect that in India, when I only wore a single vest of Dacca muslin, if I walked a mile I was completely tired; but here, when

my clothes would have been a heavy load for an ass, I could have run for miles without feeling the ~~smallest~~ fatigue. In India, I slept daily seven or eight hours, at different times, without feeling refreshed; but during the two months I remained in Ireland, I never slept more than four hours any night, and yet I never felt an inclination to lie down in the day time.

The coldness of the climate in these islands is, I am convinced, very beneficial, and attended with many advantages to the inhabitants. In the first place, it renders the men vigorous both in mind and body, and the women fair and handsome. Secondly, it obliges them to take exercise, which hardens and invigorates the constitution, and inspires them with that valour, by which they are enabled to encounter the greatest hardships, and to acquire *immortal fame*. During my residence in Ireland and England, I have frequently received contusions without being sensible of them at the time, the

tenth part of which would in India have laid me upon the bed of sickness. Thirdly, it renders them open-hearted and sincere, steady in the pursuit of knowledge, and not led away by the flights of fancy or sallies of imagination. I have frequently seen both men and women of *twenty* years of age, who possessed not an idea that could interfere with their acquirement of science or the useful arts. The excessive cold prevents their sitting idle; and the mind being therefore engaged, is prevented from wandering to, or dwelling on things that are improper. Boys and girls of fifteen years of age are, here, as innocent as the children of India of five or six, and have no wish beyond the amusement of playthings, or the produce of a pastry-cook's shop. I have even seen grown-up persons, who had acquired reputation in their own line of business, and many of them had accumulated fortunes, but who were as ignorant of the world, as boys in the East. Another great advantage of the coldness of the atmosphere, is their being accustomed to wear a number

of tight-made clothes, which are troublesome to take off, and are very inconvenient for lying down: thus they are prevented from indulging in indolent habits during the day; and their nights are passed in harmless sleep, contrary to the custom of India, where the day is frequently devoted to sensuality and repose, and the night to business or conviviality.

What I am now about to relate will, I fear, not be credited by my countrymen, but is, nevertheless, an absolute fact. In these countries it frequently happens that the ponds and rivers are frozen over; and the ice, being of sufficient strength to bear a great weight, numbers of people assemble thereon, and amuse themselves in *skating*. For this purpose it is requisite to be provided with a kind of wooden shoes, having pieces of iron fixed to the soles. At first this appears a very difficult operation, and many get severe falls; but, after some months' practice, they can slide along the ice with the rapidity of a horse on a fine road, and turn,

in all directions, quicker than the best-trained charger. I have even seen them engrave the name of a lady on the ice with the heel of their skate. In England and Ireland this art is only practised for amusement; but in Holland, I have been informed, the women will carry a basket of eggs or butter, in this manner, twenty miles to market, and return home to dinner.

I remained for two months in Dublin; and, in the course of my whole life, never spent my time so agreeably. Were I to mention the name of every person from whom I experienced hospitality and civility, I should tire my readers. I shall therefore only enumerate a few of my particular friends. The principal of these were Sir G— and Lady S—. He had resided for many years in India, and was for some time paymaster at Ferrokhabad. He was at this time employed by the Government of Ireland, was a great favourite with Lord Cornwallis, and did me the honour of being my interpreter

with his lordship. Lady S—— was remarkable for mildness of disposition, elegance of manners, skill in music, and sweetness of voice.

From Lord and Lady C——n I experienced much attention and politeness: their house was a repository of every thing that was grand or curious. His lordship held the honourable office of Chief Justice of Ireland.

The Duke of L——r, the first of the nobles of this kingdom, honoured me with an invitation: his house is the most superb of any in Dublin, and contains a very numerous and valuable collection of statues and paintings. His Grace is distinguished for the dignity of his manners, and the urbanity of his disposition. He is blessed with several angelic daughters.

I here had the good fortune to meet with Colonel W——l, a gentleman I had long known in India, from whom I experienced many acts

of friendship, and with whom I daily spent some happy hours. This gentleman was much attached to the natives of India, and spoke their language fluently. He was, at this period, Colonel of the Norfolk Militia, and asked me several times to dine at the regimental mess, where he introduced me to some of the finest-looking young men I ever saw in my life. Norfolk is celebrated above all the counties in England for fine poultry, abundance of game, and handsome women,

The various acts of kindness and hospitality I received from Mrs. F——g are innumerable. This lady having been informed that I had become acquainted with her husband at the house of our mutual friend, Mr. W. A. B——e, in Calcutta, immediately sent a gentleman to request I would call on her. She afterwards gave me many invitations to her house, and introduced me to a numerous circle of her acquaintance. Two of her daughters had accompanied their father to India, but there still remained

at home three girls, beautiful as the *Houries* of Paradise.

Having hitherto omitted giving any description of the mode of living of the Irish, I shall here state, that the breakfast is generally confined to the family. At dinner, they meet at each other's houses, in large parties: this meal is divided into three parts, at the end of each of which, a table-cloth is removed. After dinner the gentlemen continue to drink wine for one or two hours: they then join the ladies, and drink tea or coffee: and at night they again sit down to what is called *supper*. This last meal I enjoyed more than any other, as there is less ceremony observed at it than at dinner: the servants are soon dismissed, and the guests help themselves.

Nothing pleased me more in Europe than the attendance of servants being dispensed with. In India, they remain constantly in the room; but here they retire as soon as

dinner is over, and remain till summoned by the bell.

I was also much pleased to observe, that in European society, when a person is speaking, the others never interrupt him, and the conversation is carried on in a gentle tone of voice. One evening, while I was engaged in conversation with the lady of the house, the servant entered with a large tray of costly china; and his foot catching the edge of the carpet, he fell, and broke the whole to pieces: the lady, however, never noticed the circumstance, but continued her conversation with me, in the most undisturbed manner.

It affords me much satisfaction, thus to record the amiable qualities of the Irish; as, previous to my landing, I had conceived strong prejudices against them, in consequence of the misrepresentation of some of the passengers on board our ship, who had described them as rude, irascible, and savage.

On the 16th of January, 1800, having taken leave of all my friends, I embarked on board one of the vessels called *Packets*, which convey the letters and passengers from one island to the other. About the middle of the night we quitted the Irish shore; and the wind being very favourable, we cast anchor at Holyhead early next morning. We were soon after landed, and went to the best inn in the town, kept by a person named J——n. This man, seeing that I was a foreigner, thought he could reap some advantage by detaining me at his house: he therefore endeavoured to persuade me to remain a short time at Holyhead: but two Irish gentlemen, who were escorting their sister to London, perceiving his intention, abused him for it, and invited me to dine with them, and in the evening put me into the mail coach, which was setting out for Chester.

Holyhead is a small and dirty town, and only known as being the port opposite Dublin: it is situated in a small island, separated

from Wales by an arm of the sea, almost as broad as the river Ganges at Calcutta. Wales is one of the three divisions which, with England and Scotland, constitute Great-Britain. The heir apparent, or eldest son of the King, takes his title from this province, and is called *Prince of Wales*.

After travelling twenty-five miles, we arrived at the arm of the sea above mentioned, and in a short time were ferried to the opposite side, where there is a town called Bangor Ferry. Here we were refreshed by an excellent breakfast, and immediately after proceeded on our journey. Our next stage was to Aber-Conway, a very ancient city, situated between lofty mountains, on the banks of a fine river, which joins the sea a little below the town. This place was formerly fortified, and several of the walls are still standing, which much resemble those of *Allahabad*. After dinner we again entered the coach, and at midnight arrived, without any accident, at Chester. Our

route during this journey was over lofty hills, so that we were frequently obliged to alight from the coach, and walk up the steepest of them. Although Wales is a very mountainous country, it nevertheless contains a great quantity of arable land, and excellent pastures for cattle.

Chester, being the principal town of the county, where all the public business is transacted, is large and populous, and is said to be more ancient than London. In several particulars it differs from any other place I have seen. Some of the streets have verandahs, running from one end to the other of them, under which the foot passengers can walk perfectly dry, at all seasons of the year. The middle of the streets is paved, and contains ample space for the carriages and horsemen. Many of the houses have handsome porticoes in front, supported by stone pillars, which give them a magnificent appearance. These islands produce great abundance of fine stone,

and even the common walls of the gardens and yards are built of this material.

As several of my Irish friends had recommended me to gentlemen in Chester, the latter had been for some time in expectation of my arrival. I was in consequence, early next morning, waited upon by a Mr. F—, and three or four other persons, who loaded me with invitations, and accompanied me to look at the city. At the hour for dinner, a large party, consisting of some of the principal inhabitants of the town, assembled, and in the evening we were most agreeably entertained with music and dancing. When we broke up, many of these hospitable people requested that I would stop for some time at Chester, and favour them with my company: but, as I was very anxious to get to London, I declined their polite invitations.

By the advice of my friends, I agreed with the owner of the stage coach, that, instead of continuing the journey to London without inter-

mission, I should sleep one night on the road. It was between one or two in the morning when we quitted Chester; and after a journey of forty-nine miles, we breakfasted at Stafford. It was midnight before we reached *Norris Hamilton*, where I stopped for the remainder of the night, and felt truly grateful to my friends for their good advice, as I thereby enjoyed a comfortable supper, and a refreshing sleep, after the fatigues of a long day's journey. On the following morning I again set out in the coach; and on the 25th of Shaban, corresponding to the 21st of January 1809, arrived safe in London, being five days short of a Lunar year from the period of my leaving Calcutta.

CHAP. IX.

The Author hires lodgings in London. Interview with the President of the Board of Controul. Is introduced at Court—Attention of the Princes, and of the Nobility. Public amusements. The Author's original view in coming to England—disappointment—compensated by the kindness of his friends. He visits Windsor—arrives at Oxford—account of the University—proceeds to Blenheim—description of the park and house—visits Colonel C—x. Mode of sporting in England. The Author proceeds to the house of Mr. H—gs; returns to London. Ode to London.

PREVIOUS to my departure from Dublin, I had taken the precaution of writing to my friend and ship-mate, Captain R—n, 'to hire apartments for me in the same house where he

resided ; and immediately on my arrival, I proceeded to Margaret Street, where I had the pleasure of finding him : but as the lodgings he had provided for me were up two pairs of stairs, I thought them inconvenient, and, after remaining there a week, removed to others in the same street. Being dissatisfied with these, I went to Ibbetson's Hotel, in Vere Street: this situation was very agreeable, but the expenses were beyond my means : I therefore again removed to a house in that neighbourhood, where there were both hot and cold baths, and where I enjoyed the luxury of daily ablution. I continued in this residence for seven months, at the end of which time, having a dispute with the master of the house, I hired apartments in Upper Berkley Street. The mistress of this house was an Irish woman, and was employed - - - - -

Although I was much gratified by seeing a number of beautiful women, who frequently visited at the house, I could not agree with the

temper of my landlady, and once more changed my residence, removing to Rathbone Place.

A few days after I was settled in my new lodgings, some of my friends called, to remonstrate with me on having taken up my abode in a street, one half of the houses of which were inhabited by courtezans. They assured me that no ladies, or even gentlemen of character, would visit me in such a place: however, as I found my house very comfortable, and the situation was in many respects convenient, I determined to remain where I was. My friends had the condescension and goodness to overlook this indiscretion; and not only was I visited there by the first characters in London, but even ladies of rank, who had never in their lives before passed through this street, used to call in their carriages at my door, and either send up their compliments, or leave their names written on cards.

Shortly after my arrival in London, I sent

I wrote to Mr. D——s, then one of the principal Ministers of the Empire, to solicit an interview: he immediately appointed a day, and, when I waited on him, received me with the greatest attention and kindness. He afterwards invited me to his country-house at Wimbledon, where I was entertained, in the most agreeable and courteous manner, by Lady J—e D——s, one of the most charming and sensible women in England.

A few weeks subsequent to my visit to Mr. D——s, I had the honour of being introduced to the King; and on the following day was presented to her most gracious Majesty Queen Charlotte. Both of these illustrious personages received me in the most condescending manner, and, after having honoured me with some conversation, commanded me to come frequently to court. After this introduction, I received invitations from all the Princes; and the Nobility vied with each other in their attention to me. Hospitality is one

of the most esteemed virtues of the English; and I experienced it to such a degree, that I was seldom disengaged. In these parties I enjoyed every luxury my heart could desire. Their viands were delicious, and wines exquisite. The beauty of the women, and their grace in dancing, delighted my imagination; while the variety and melody of their music charmed all my senses.

I may perhaps be accused of personal vanity by saying, that my society was courted, and that my wit and repartees, with some *impromptu* applications of Oriental poetry, were the subject of conversation in the politest circles. I freely confess, that, during my residence in England, I was so exhilarated by the coolness of the climate, and so devoid of all care, that I followed the advice of our divine Hafiz, and gave myself up to love and gaiety.

I often visited all the public places of amusement in London; and frequently had so many

Opera tickets sent me by ladies of quality, that I had an opportunity of obliging many young Englishmen, by transferring the tickets to them. My amusements were not however confined to the metropolis ; I had many invitations to the distance of forty, fifty, or eighty miles from it ; on which occasions my friends were so obliging as to take me down in their own carriages, so that I thereby did not incur any expense.

When I first arrived in London, it had been my determination to have opened a Public Academy, to be patronized by Government, for instructing such of the English as were destined to fill important situations in the East, in the Hindoostany, Persian, and Arabic languages. By these means I hoped to have passed my time in England in a rational and advantageous manner ; beneficial both to myself, and to the nation I came to visit. I therefore took an early opportunity of mentioning the subject to the Ministers of the Empire : but whether it was owing to

their having too many other affairs to attend to, or that they did not give my plan that consideration which, from its obvious utility, it deserved, I met with no encouragement. What rendered their indifference on this subject very provoking, was, many individuals were so desirous of learning the Oriental languages, that they attended *self-taught masters*, ignorant of every principle of the science, and paid them half-a-guinea a lesson.

A short time before I left England, the Ministers, having become sensible of the advantages likely to arise from such an institution, made me an offer of 6000 rupees (£750) annually, with liberty to reside either in Oxford or London, to superintend it; but as I had then resolved to return to India, and was disgusted with their former apathy on the subject, I politely excused myself.

I have already stated, that the marks of attention, and proofs of friendship, which I

received in London, from various persons in all ranks, were innumerable: in justice, however, to my most particular friends, I shall take the liberty of reciting a few of their names. Among the foremost of these, was Mr. C. C——I. Had I been his brother, he could not have behaved with more kindness. He liberally supplied me with money for my drafts on Calcutta, and offered to advance any other sums I required: he also escorted me to all the places of public amusement, and invited me once every week to dine at his table, where I had an opportunity of meeting some of the handsomest women and the most agreeable company in England. I was present at one entertainment he gave, where seven hundred persons of rank and consequence sat down to a supper, at which were served up all the choicest fruits and rarities procurable in London: many of these were produced by artificial heat; for the English, not content with the fruits of their own climate, contrive, by the assistance of glass and fire, to cultivate those of the torrid

zone; and, as a contrast to these, they form
ice into the shape of peaches, &c. which fre-
quently deceive the beholder. This gentleman
resided many years in India, and there ac-
quired a large fortune in the most honourable
manner.

It is customary for gentlemen of fortune
to quit London during the summer months;
and to amuse themselves by travelling about
the country. In one of these tours, Mr. C—l
did me the favour to take me with him. We
travelled in a *phaeton*, or open carriage, drawn
by four beautiful horses. Our first day's jour-
ney was to Windsor, the country residence of
the King. The Palace, or Fort, is situated in
an extensive and beautiful park, and contains
a number of elegant apartments. These are
ornamented with a great variety of pictures,
principally of the ancient Kings, Queens, and
Princesses of England. One of these rooms
contained the portraits of twenty-four cele-
brated Beauties, who gave brilliancy to the court

of one of their Sovereigns. They were painted from life, by command of the monarch, and are the most charming countenances I ever saw. The chapel belonging to the palace is an ancient building, and fitted up in a very peculiar style. In it are deposited the crown, the throne, and complete armour of each of the former Kings, all of which may be considered as very great curiosities.

The following day we proceeded to the house of Mr. E——, who possesses very extensive gardens, and where I had an opportunity of seeing a large collection of exotics. During the summer, these trees are exposed in the open air; but in winter they are shut up in rooms covered with glass. Our next stage was to the house of Mr. G—g, where we were most hospitably entertained; and in the evening, were amused by music, and the singing of the young ladies. On the fourth day, soon after noon, we entered Oxford, and took up our residence at the Star Inn.

Oxford is a very ancient city, and the most celebrated *Seat of Learning* of the Empire. All the public buildings are constructed of hewn stone, and much resemble in form some of the Hindoo temples. The streets are very wide and regular, and several of them are planted on each side with trees. In this place are assembled the most learned men of the nation, and students come here from all parts.

There are twenty-four different colleges, each containing an extensive library. In one library, I saw nearly 10,000 Arabic and Persian manuscripts. The collective name of these twenty-four colleges is *The University*, meaning an assemblage of all the sciences. For the use of the University, a very magnificent *Observatory* has been erected, with much philosophical and astronomical skill. It contains a great variety of instruments, and some very large telescopes.

There is here, also, a large building for the

sole use of anatomy. One of the Professors did me the favour to show me every part of this edifice, and to explain many of the mysteries of this useful science, which afforded me very great satisfaction. In the hall, were suspended the skeletons not only of men, women, and children, but also of all species of animals. In another apartment was an exact representation of all the veins, arteries, and muscles of the human body, filled with red and yellow wax, minutely imitating Nature. The Professor particularly pointed out to me the great nerve, which, commencing at the head, runs down the back-bone, where it divides into four great branches, one of which extends down each arm and leg, to the ends of the fingers and toes. In another room were, preserved in spirits, several bodies of children, who had something peculiar in their conformation. One of these *lapsus Naturæ* had two heads and four feet, but only one body. The mother having died in the act of parturition, the womb, with the children, was cut out, and preserved entire.

In one of the lower apartments appropriated to dissection, I saw some students at work on a dead body. They also showed me some candles which they said were made of human tallow, and a great number of other curiosities.

As Europeans are much more experienced than we are in the science of anatomy, I shall here explain some of their opinions, which are in opposition to ours.

* * * *

[N. B. Although this dissertation evinces that the Author lost no opportunity to acquire knowledge, yet, as the subject is not a pleasing one, and can be interesting only to few, the Translator has thought it better to omit it.]

Having seen every thing that was curious in Oxford, we proceeded to Blenheim, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough. This place is, without comparison, superior to any thing I ever beheld. The beauties of Windsor Park faded before it; and every other place I had visited was effaced from my recollection, on viewing its magnificence. The park is fourteen miles in circumference, planted with large and shady trees. The house, or rather palace, is lofty and superb, and, with its various offices, covers half a mile of ground. Many rivulets of clear water run through the park; and over the largest of these are erected several handsome bridges. In the middle of the park stands a stone pillar, seventy yards high, on the top of which is sculptured, in marble, a statue of the great Duke, as large as life. This illustrious person was the Generalissimo of Anne, one of the most celebrated Queens of England; and, in return for his eminent services, was rewarded with this mansion, and

a pension of 50,000 rupees annually. The trees in the park are said to have been planted to resemble an army drawn up in battle arrays, and on the tapestry of the large rooms, the plans of his most celebrated battles are faithfully delineated in needle-work.

After looking at the house and gardens, we drove round the park, and thence proceeded to the house of Mr. M—y, a friend of Mr. C——'s. Here we found a party invited to meet us; and I had the pleasure of being introduced to Mrs. C—x, the sister of Mrs. P— of Lucknow, under the care of whose worthy husband I left my fortune and family when I quitted that city. I was much rejoiced by this unexpected pleasure; and Colonel C—x having invited us to visit them at Sandford Park, we went there the following day, and were most hospitably entertained by that gentleman and his charming wife, with whose conversation and affability I was quite delighted.

Our next visit was to Mr. E——n, a very engaging young man, who possesses an estate of 4000 acres in that neighbourhood. This gentleman is a great sportsman, and keeps a number of horses, dogs, &c. As I was anxious to see the mode of sporting in England, he kindly offered me the use of one of his horses, and a gun. We set out early in the morning, accompanied by two servants, to lead our horses and carry the game. We were out for nearly ten hours, sometimes walking, and at others riding, and returned with twenty partridges and five hares.

No country in the world produces a greater variety of sporting dogs than England. They have them trained for every species of game. They have greyhounds for coursing, and other hounds for killing deer, foxes, &c.: these hunt together, in packs of fifty or sixty. They have also two distinct species of dogs for the gun. Those which accompanied us, were of the kind that, when they smell the game, stop until the sportsman comes

close to him, when, at his command, they move gently forward and rouse the game. I was much delighted at the sagacity of these animals ; for, although there were several beating about us on all sides, whenever one of them stopped, the others followed his example, and became immoveable. I was told an anecdote of one of these pointers, which is very surprizing. While in the act of jumping over a wall, he perceived a hare on the opposite side ; when, by a great effort, he stopped himself on the wall, and waited there till his master came up and shot the hare.

In England, game is considered as private property ; and if any person kill it on the land of another, he is liable to a severe penalty. There is, however, an exception to this rule : When deer, foxes, or hares, are hunted by *hounds*, in that case the hunters pursue them over the country, sometimes to the distance of forty or fifty miles : and should the game even swim across a river, both dogs and horsemen

follow. If the fox runs into a hole, they send in a small kind of dog, called a *terrier*, who drives him out. The horses that are trained to this sport will leap over walls two yards high, and rivulets or ditches six yards wide, without moving an experienced rider from his seat.

After having changed our clothes, and refreshed ourselves from the fatigues of the field, we sat down to dinner. Here our society was again enlivened by the presence of Mrs. C— and some other ladies: and our host entertained us with some of his own-fed mutton, which was superior to any I had ever eaten, and a great variety of game, fruits, wines, &c.

Early next morning we pursued our journey; and, after dining at Chippingnorton, reached Seisincot, the house of Mr. C—l. This estate had been purchased by the late Colonel C—l, who built thereon a new house, and, at his death, bequeathed the whole to his brother. We spent two days in this delightful

spot, and then proceeded to the residence of Mr. H—gs, the late worthy Governor-general of India.

As I had promised Mr. H—gs, while in London, that, if ever I visited Oxfordshire, I should pass a week with him, he therefore now claimed the fulfilment of my promise. I was much rejoiced to find this great man released from all the toils and anxieties of a public life, amusing himself in rural occupations, and enjoying that happiness in his domestic society which is unattainable by the monarchs of the world.

I was much pleased with viewing his grounds and gardens, which were laid out with great taste and judgment; but I was particularly struck with the arrangement and economy of his farm-yard and dairy. As the latter surpasses any thing of the kind I have seen, and is an office unknown in a gentleman's family in the East, I shall attempt a description of it.

A *dairy* is a large room for preserving milk, butter, and cheese. The one I now speak of, was well shaded from the sun, and had large glass windows on the four sides, which were opened or shut at pleasure. Within each window stood a frame of netted wire, which admitted the air, but obstructed the entrance of flies, or other insects. Around the room were placed a number of vessels, made of white marble, for holding the milk. There were also several marble slabs for pressing and shaping the cheese on; and even the floors and seats were composed of the same delicate and costly material.

As Mr. H——gs prefers living in the country to London, he has spared no expense in fitting up this residence, in which elegance and utility are so happily blended, that it resembles more the work of a *Genii*, than of human art.

During my stay at this delightful abode, Mr. H——ga treated me with the utmost

attention and kindness ; and when I was about to depart, he offered to supply me with money as long as I should remain in England. I returned him my acknowledgments for his kindness ; but not being in want of assistance, I declined his friendly offer.

Mr. C——I having some business which would require his staying a fortnight at Seisincot, wished me much to return thither, and pass that time with him ; but as, previous to my leaving London, Cupid had planted one of his arrows in my bosom, I found it impossible to resist the desire of returning to the presence of my fair one ; and therefore, on leaving Mr. H——gs's, we separated.

On my way to town, I had an opportunity of seeing Henley. It is advantageously situated on the river Thames, and said to be one of the handsomest towns in England. I did not think it superior, however, either to Richmond or Kilkenny.

A few days after my arrival in London,
I composed the following Ode, in imitation of
Hafiz.

ODE TO LONDON.

Henceforward we will devote our lives to London,
and its heart-alluring Damsels :

Our hearts are satiated with viewing fields, gardens,
rivers, and palaces.

We have no longing for the Toba, Sudreh, or other
trees of Paradise :

We are content to rest under the shade of these
terrestrial Cypresses.

If the Shaikh of Mecca is displeased at our con-
version, who cares ?

May the Temple which has conferred such bless-
ings on us, and its Priests, flourish !

Fill the goblet with wine ! If by this I am pre-
vented from returning

To my old religion, I care not ; nay, I am the
better pleased.

If the prime of my life has been spent in the
service of an Indian Cupid,

It matters not : I am now rewarded by the smiles
of the British Fair.

Adorable creatures ! whose flowing tresses, whether
of flaxen or of jetty hue,
Or auburn gay, delight my soul, and ravish all
my senses !

Whose ruby lips would animate the torpid clay, or
marble statue !

Had I a renewal of life, I would, with rapture,
devote it to your service !

These wounds of Cupid, on your heart, Taleba,
are not accidental :

They were engendered by Nature, like the streaks
on the leaf of a tulip.

CHAP. X.

Character of the Author's friends in London.

His mode of passing the time. He visits

Greenwich, and other places in the vicinity of the metropolis. Account of the Freemasons.

British Museum. The Irish Giant. Chimney-

Sweepers. King's Library. Pictures. Hin-

doostany Ladies. Panegyric on Mr. S——n, one of his pupils.

AFTER I was again settled in the metropolis, I paid my respects to my friends, and was again introduced into the best societies. I generally spent one evening every week at the house of Mr. P——n. This gentleman resided many years in India, at the court of Lucknow; where his services were so much approved, that he has since been chosen one of the Directors of the Company. Mrs.

P——n is a most charming lively woman, and the delight of all her acquaintance : she is blessed with a numerous family of beautiful children, several of whom are grown up, and possess the amiable qualities of their parents. As the whole family are admirers of music, their parties were always enlivened by dancing or singing ; and I had frequent opportunities of meeting the first connoisseurs in that delightful science, at their house. I also there had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with some of the most beautiful young ladies I have ever met with in my travels.

To Sir T. and Lady M——fe I was much obliged for the many agreeable parties I met at their house. To my friend Mrs. R——ts I shall ever be grateful for her civilities.

I had the good fortune to form an intimacy with Mr. F——y, an Italian gentleman, so well skilled in music, that many of his compositions were introduced at the Opera. He was also

well versed in chess, which gave me an opportunity of improving myself in that game. He one evening took me to visit a countryman of his, who played three games of chess at the same time, without looking at any of the boards, and beat all his adversaries.

At the house of Sir J. M——n, late Governor of Bengal, I had frequent opportunities of meeting the Princes, who all behaved to me with the greatest condescension and kindness.

Among the literary characters with whom I had the honour of being acquainted, were Sir F. E——n, Sir J. S——r, and Sir J. B——ks. The first of these has written several treatises on different subjects. The second is well skilled in husbandry and agriculture, and has therefore been placed by the King at the head of a Society for the encouragement of these useful arts. The third is one of those persons who sailed round the world with

Captain Cook, is esteemed the greatest Philosopher of the age, and is President of the Royal Society. From each of these gentlemen I received the most pointed marks of regard and esteem.

At the house of the latter gentleman, I became acquainted with some of the most celebrated painters in England, several of whom requested me to sit for my portrait. Thus, during my residence in London, no less than six pictures were taken of me, the greater number of which were said to be very good likenesses. The following are the names of the persons who did me this honour: Mr. Edridge, also celebrated as an engraver, Mr. Devis, Mr. Jesit, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Ridley, and Mr. Northcote. I thought Mr. Edridge's was the best likeness, but Mr. Northcote's was esteemed the finest picture. The merits and celebrity of all these gentlemen are far beyond my feeble panegyric; but some of the portraits of the last appeared as if starting

from the canvas. His picture of my lovely friend Miss B—— afforded me the highest gratification, and, with the recollection of the original, will ever remain deeply impressed on my memory.

At Sir J. B——ks's weekly meetings, I had frequent opportunities of conversing with Mr. W——ns. This gentleman resided many years in India; and, besides acquiring a knowledge of the Persian language, has the merit of being one of the first Englishmen who made any progress in Sanscrit lore. He has even translated a poem, called the *Bhagvunt Geeta*, from that abstruse language.

In the same manner I became acquainted with Sir W. O——y. This gentleman, being possessed of a great taste for Oriental literature, has, by uncommon perseverance, acquired such a knowledge of Persian, as to be able to translate freely from that language; and has published one or two books to facilitate the

study of it. He did me the honour of frequently calling on me; and I received much pleasure from his acquaintance.

From Sir W. and Lady Al——d I received innumerable proofs of friendship and esteem, and was particularly indebted to them for seeing many of the curiosities in the vicinity of the metropolis, which, without their introduction, I could not have found the means of visiting.

In London I had the happiness of again meeting my friend Mr. R. J——n. We had been many years acquainted in India; and it was at his suggestion that I printed in Calcutta an edition of the poet Hafiz. He was my banker during my residence in England; and I had a general invitation to his table, where I often had the honour of meeting some of the most respectable characters in London. It was rather a curious circumstance, that, in the persons of my London bankers, Mr.

N. M——n, and Mr. R. J——n, I should meet the two gentlemen who were the representatives of the East-India Company at the court of Lucknow, during a very eventful period, and who originally marred my fortune, by forcing me to accept of an employment under that government.

Mrs. J——n is an amiable and accomplished woman, and frequently had musical parties in the evening. It was at her house that I first had the pleasure of hearing Lady H——n sing. Her ladyship has, without doubt, one of the finest voices in Europe, and possesses great skill in music.

To Lady B——l, and her amiable daughter, I shall ever feel grateful for their hospitality and kindness; and to the latest hour of my life I shall recollect with pleasure the many happy days I passed in their society. In my poetical work, entitled *The Mesnevy*, I have dedicated three Odes to Miss B——l: these,

however, but faintly express my admiration of her angelic perfections.

But, above all my friends, I shall ever regret my separation from, Colonel S—s. He was a man of the strictest honour and integrity, and had passed several years in India. During the government of Sir John Shore (now Lord Teignmouth) he was sent ambassador to Ava, and conducted himself in that situation much to his own credit, and to the advantage of the British nation. On his return from thence, he wrote a book, describing all the curiosities of that country, and the peculiar customs of its inhabitants, which was universally read and admired. From this gentleman I received many proofs of friendship; and, in fact, he behaved to me as if I had been his brother. When I had the honour of being introduced to his Majesty, he acted as my interpreter; and he took me to see all the places in London, where any information or knowledge could be acquired. He frequently pressed me to accept

of money for my expenses; and agreed with me, that we should return to India together, and share in each other's fortunes. He literally performed his promise; but just as I was about to take my passage on board the ship he had engaged, Lord P——m, one of his Majesty's Ministers, prevailed upon me to forego my intention, and we took leave of each other with tears in our eyes.*

Notwithstanding the constant round of my engagements in London, I passed a considerable portion of my time in writing poetry, and in seeing every thing, or place, that was curious, either in the metropolis, or its vicinity. I went one day, with a party of friends, to see Greenwich; once the residence of the Sovereign, but now an hospital for invalid seamen, of whom there were 1500 present, when I inspected it. It is a noble institution, and worthy of imitation. Here is also a very celebrated Observatory, furnished with the largest and finest

* See APPENDIX (A.)

instruments procurable ; and it is from this spot that the English calculate their longitude.

By the kindness of one of my friends, I was invited to spend the day at the house of Dr. —, situated eight miles from London. This gentleman was celebrated for his knowledge of chemistry, and his invention of several curious and useful machines. He exhibited before me many specimens of his art, which appeared to be the effect of magic. He dissolved gold and silver, and even a ruby, by a few drops of aqua-fortis. He made fire to pass through water. He changed water into air, and air into water. He separated the bodies of several substances, and again united them : with many other things, too tedious to relate, but which afforded me the greatest amusement.

At the distance of — miles from London, there is a beautiful garden solely appropriated to the use of the *Freemasons*. Many wonderful

stories are told of this sect. They have several regulations peculiar to themselves, and are able to know each other, at first sight, by some sign, which cannot be perceived by any other person. Even the fear of death will not make them betray the secrets of their order. It is reported, that the King, having some suspicions of them, ordered the Heir Apparent to become a Freemason, and to inform him if there was any thing in their tenets prejudicial to good government, or dangerous to the State. The Prince, in obedience to the Royal orders, was initiated into all the mysteries of the sect, and declared to his father that their principles were favourable to his government, and that they were among the most loyal of his subjects. Thus far the Prince disclosed; but nothing respecting their mysteries ever issued from his lips.

The only information I could obtain on this subject was, that when King Solomon made his preparations for building the Temple

of Jerusalem, he collected masons and workmen from all parts of the world; especially from Europe; and that these people, when assembled together, being desirous of commemorating the circumstance, and proud of their profession, invented certain mysteries, which should only be communicated to persons of their own craft.

Many of their customs are very praiseworthy. They do not interfere with any man's religion, nor attempt to alter his faith. They are liberal to the poor; and always relieve each other when in distress. Variance and strife are banished from among them; and they consider each other as *Brothers*.

I visited ——— Garden one evening, when the Prince of Wales attended the Lodge. The garden was elegantly illuminated, and there was a great concourse of people of both sexes. Supper was served upon tables placed under the trees, each of which held about twenty persons.

and was superintended by one of the superior Freemasons. Many of the guests were of the lower order of the people, whose spirits, being exhilarated, either by the gay scene before them, or by the wine they had drank, talked in the most familiar style of their *Brother George*.

My appearance in the garden having attracted much attention, I received invitations from many of the tables, to favour them with my company; and, as they would not take any refusal, I was compelled to pay my respects to them in turn. I was therefore obliged to take a bumper of wine at each table; and having been frequently challenged by some beautiful women to replenish my glass, I drank more wine that night than I had ever done at one time in the course of my life.

During supper, there was a grand display of fire-works, and the Prince's band of music played several delightful airs: in short, this entertainment realized the scenes described in

the *Fairy Tales*, or the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*.

I was frequently urged, by several of the Freemasons, to become one of their Brethren; but, as I was not perfectly convinced that their principles were conformable to my mode of thinking, I begged leave to decline the honour. They however prevailed upon Effendi Ismael, the Turkish ambassador, and Effendi Yustif, his secretary, to embrace their tenets; and both these Mohammedans were initiated into all the mysteries of Freemasonry.

In a former part of this work, I have said that the English are fond of making large collections of every thing that is rare or curious. The place where these articles are deposited is called a *Museum*. The most celebrated of these, in London, is the *British Museum*, it being a National Institution, that is, the whole expense is paid by Government. This building contains nearly 100 apartments, each of which

is named from the articles it contains. It would be a vain attempt to enumerate the curiosities which are here preserved. All Nature has been ransacked to procure them. I was however particularly attracted by the sight of two horns, as long as those of a deer of two years old, which were extirpated from the forehead of a woman, after her death. A picture of the woman is also preserved, with the horns.

This Museum is situated nearly on the limits of the city; and from its windows are to be seen, at the distance of four miles, the beautiful villages of Hampstead and Highgate; both of which stand upon lofty hills, bounding the horizon. The intermediate space is filled by rich meadows and verdant fields. However attracting the objects in the inside, I could not refrain from turning my eyes to this delightful prospect.

One of the objects which I saw in London,

that most astonished me, was a man called a *Giant*. He was born in Ireland. His height was seven cubits, the length of his foot one cubit, the breadth of his hand two thirds of a cubit, and all his other limbs in proportion. My head scarcely reached to his waist; and when he stood, he was obliged to stoop, lest he should strike his head against the ceiling. This poor fellow led a miserable life, as he was never permitted to walk out, for fear he should frighten the women and children; and was compelled to show himself to every person who would pay a shilling for admittance.

My attention was one day attracted, as I passed through Portman Square, by seeing a great assemblage of boys clothed in sooty rags, who were singing and rejoicing. I asked the reason of their apparent happiness, and was informed, that a Mrs. M——e had for several years lost one of her sons; that at length he was brought back to her by some chimney,

sweepers; and, in gratitude for his restoration, she every year gave all the children of that description in London a grand entertainment, and they were then celebrating the anniversary of the joyful event.

I was much gratified by an inspection of the King's private Library. It contains a vast number of books in all the European languages, bound in a very elegant manner. It also contains some choice Persian and Arabic Manuscripts. I saw there a copy of the *Shahnameh* (an heroic poem on the conquests of the Persian Kings), which formerly belonged to the EMPEROR SHAH JEHAN of Hindoostan, in which were inserted the emperor's portrait, and those of his most celebrated courtiers. After the plunder of Dehly, this book had been purchased by the Nabob Asuf ad Dowleh, and was highly prized by him. He gave it, as a mark of his special favour, to Sir J. S——e, late Governor of Bengal, who presented it to his Majesty.

In the house of Mr. D——I, I saw the portraits of many of my Indian acquaintance, and some beautiful paintings of the *Taj Mahal* (Tomb of one of the Empresses) at Agra, and of several other places in Hindoostan, most accurately delineated. As many of the English had an opinion that there were not any buildings worth looking at in India, I was much rejoiced that Mr. D——I had, by his skill, enabled me to convince them of the contrary; and I insisted upon several of my friends accompanying me to his house, to look at these pictures, which they could not behold without admiration.

During my residence in London, I had the good fortune to form an acquaintance with two or three Hindoostany ladies, who, from the affection they bore to their children, had accompanied them to Europe. The most distinguished of these was Mrs. D——I. It is generally reported that she was a young *Hindoo* widow of rank, whom Mr. D——I rescued

from the funeral pile of her former husband, and, having converted her to Christianity, married her. She is very fair, and so accomplished in all the English manners and language, that I was some time in her company before I could be convinced she was a native of India. This lady introduced me to two or three of her children, from sixteen to nineteen years of age, who had every appearance of Europeans.

I visited Noor Begum, who accompanied General De B——e from India. She was dressed in the English fashion, and looked remarkably well. She was much pleased by my visit, and requested me to take charge of a letter for her mother, who resides at Lucknow.

When General De B——e thought proper to marry a young French woman, he made a settlement on the Begum, and gave her the house in which she resides. She has two children, a boy and a girl, of fifteen and sixteen

years of age, who, at the time of my visit, were at school, but always spend their holidays with her.

I have before mentioned, that one of the objects I had in view, in coming to Europe, was to instruct young Englishmen in the Persian language. I however met with so little encouragement from the persons in authority, and had so many other engagements to amuse me, that I entirely relinquished the plan. I could not, however, refuse the recommendations that were brought to me by an amiable young man, Mr. S——n; and I agreed, that, if he would attend me at *eight* o'clock in the morning, I would instruct him. As he was full of ardour, and delighted with the subject, he frequently forsook his breakfast, to come to my house in time. Thanks be to God, that my efforts were crowned with success! and that he, having escaped the instructions of *self-taught* masters, has acquired such a knowledge of the principles of that language, and so correct

an idea of its idiom and pronunciation, that I have no doubt, after a few years' residence in India, he will attain to such a degree of excellence, as has not yet been acquired by any other Englishman !

CHAP. XI.

General description of England. Soil. Animals.

Division of Land—state of cultivation. Roads.

Description of London—Squares—Coffee-houses and Taverns—Clubs—Literary and

other Societies—Opera, and Play-houses—

Orrery—Masquerades—Routes—Public Buildings—Charities—Bank of England—Royal

Exchange—Bridges—Canals.

HAVING, I fear, tired my Readers, by being so long the hero of my own tale, I will for some time drop this subject, and endeavour to give a description of London, and some remarks on England in general; together with a short account of the customs and manners of the people, the nature of its government, and its naval and military systems.

England, according to the ideas of a native of Hindoostan, may be said to be a mountainous country. Its soil is composed of two kinds of clay mixed with stones, and is equally adapted for the rearing of animals, or for the cultivation of grain. The rainy season not being here of any continued duration, the earth is never too much saturated. The roots of the vegetable kingdom having, in consequence, a firm hold, extend themselves to a considerable distance, and are thereby enabled to support the lofty stems and spreading branches of the numerous trees which adorn this happy land, or to yield an abundance of delicious fruits to its inhabitants. I have seen a single vine, which grew in a small court-yard paved with flat stones, cover the whole side of a house, and produce sufficient grapes for all the family during the season; some of its bunches weighing six pounds.

The domestic animals of England are all excellent in their kind, especially the horses;

dogs, and cattle. The latter are much larger than those of India; and the cows give a much greater abundance of milk, which yields delicious butter and cheese: their flesh also is admirable.

The English have particular horses for every kind of work. Those for draught are so very large and powerful, as to be considered a curiosity in other countries. They are used only for heavy carriages, or for ploughing the land; it not being customary to use bullocks for that purpose, as with us. One of these horses will carry as great a load as a camel, and will work day and night. The saddle horses are not handsome, but very useful; and so quiet, that one man may lead ten of them at once with a halter, and they will follow him over wall or ditch, without any trouble or difficulty. All the land in England is divided into fields and parks, which are inclosed, either with hedges or walls. Many of the parks contain *country-houses*; these are the rural habitations of the

nobility, or people of fortune, and comprehend, besides the house and offices, gardens, orchards, fish-ponds, and pasture-grounds for both sheep and deer. Many of these estates have, also, rivers running through them, and extensive woods of valuable timber. Some of the proprietors of these houses, reside in them the whole year; or, when they have business in London, hire a ready-furnished habitation for the time: but the people of wealth, seldom remain in them above five or six months. Like the Arab tribes, they forsake the cities during the summer season, and seek, in the fresh and wholesome air of the country, a supply of health and vigour for the ensuing winter.

Every part of this country appears highly cultivated: though, to judge from the few people whom I saw in the fields, or met on the road, I should think the population very scanty; and I was frequently astonished, how the agriculture was carried on.

The roads throughout England are very good; they are wide, and formed of stone or gravel; and wherever they are intersected by ravines or rivers, good and substantial bridges are erected; by which means travelling in this country is not attended with any difficulty, and, at the distance of every six or seven miles, there are inns, which afford all things requisite, either for rest or recreation. The villages resemble those of India, as, although the houses are generally built of brick or stone, and have chimneys, the roofs are low and thatched.

London is the capital of the Empire, and is the largest city I have ever seen: it consists of three towns joined together, and is twenty-four miles in circumference: but its hamlets, which to a foreigner appear a continuation of the city, extend several miles in every direction, and new streets are each year added to the town, the houses of which are frequently bought or rented before they are finished, and in the course of twelve months are completely

inhabited. The houses in London are generally built of brick, though a few of them are of hewn stone : they are commonly four stories high, and have regular rows of glazed windows in front. The roofs are sloped like a tent, and are covered either with tiles or slates. The interior is divided and furnished like those already described in Dublin ; and the streets and shops are also lighted at night, in the same manner. The greatest beauty London can boast, is its numerous squares ; many of which are very extensive, and only inhabited by people of large fortune. Each square contains a kind of garden, in its center, surrounded with iron rails, to which every proprietor of a house in the square has a key, and where the women and children can walk at all hours, without being liable to molestation or insult.

In this city the coffee-houses are not so numerous as in Paris ; here is scarcely a street, however, in which there is not either an inn, hotel, or coffee-house, to be found : many of

these have a very magnificent appearance, and are on so extensive a scale, that in the London Tavern they can prepare a dinner for five hundred persons of rank, at a few hours' notice. I frequently dined at this tavern, with the Indian Club, by invitation; and although several other large parties were assembled there at the same time, we were not sensible, either from a want of attendance, or from any noise or confusion, that any other persons were in the house.

Of the many admirable institutions of the English, there was none that pleased me more than their *Clubs*. These, generally speaking, are composed of a society of persons of the same rank, profession, or mode of thinking, who meet at a tavern, at stated times every month, where they either dine or sup together, and confer with each other on the topics most interesting to them, or discuss such matters of business as, for want of room, could not be easily done in a private house.

These societies frequently consist of one or two hundred members; but, as seldom above thirty or forty assemble at one time, they are easily accommodated. The absent members pay a small fine, which is carried to the account of the expenses of the dinner, and the remainder is paid by those present.

There are a great variety of these clubs. Some are appropriated to gambling, or chess; others are entirely composed of painters, artists, authors, &c. &c. The Indian Club consists of a number of gentlemen, who have resided for some years in the East. At these clubs, no person but a member is admitted, without a particular invitation; and, in order to become a member, every person must be ballotted for; that is, his name and general character are submitted to the society; and if any gentleman present, objects to him, he is immediately rejected.

They have also societies of nearly a similar

nature, which meet at the house of the president, where they are entertained with tea, coffee, sherbet, &c. Of this kind is the Royal Society, who meet, every Sunday evening, at the house of Sir J. B---ks, where all new inventions are first examined; and if any of them are found deficient, they are rectified, by the joint consultation of the members. All the great literary characters assemble here, and submit their works to the inspection of the society. Through the kindness of the President, I was frequently present at these meetings, and derived much mental satisfaction from them.

I also frequently attended the meetings of the Musical Society, at the house of Lady ———, where I was always much delighted by the harmonious voices and skill of the performers.

In London, there is an Opera, and several play-houses, open to every person who can pay

for admission. As these differ but little from the play-houses described in my account of Dublin, it is unnecessary to say more respecting them. There are, also, so many other places of public amusement, that a stranger need never be at a loss to pass his time agreeably.

A philosopher, named W——r, lately hired one of the old play-houses, in which he exhibited, every night during the summer, an astronomical machine, called an *Orrery*; by which all the revolutions of the planets and heavenly bodies were perfectly described. From the center of a dome, twenty yards in height, was suspended a glass globe, in which a bright lamp was burning, that represented the Sun, and turned round, like the wheel of a mill, on its axis. Next to the Sun was suspended a small globe, that represented Mercury; a third, representing Venus; a fourth, the Earth; and a fifth, the Moon: the sixth was Mars; the seventh, Jupiter, attended by four satellites;

the eighth, Saturn, with five attending satellites; and the ninth, Georgium Sidus, a lately-discovered planet, with six attending satellites. All these globes were put in motion by the turning of a wheel; and exhibited, at one view, all the revolutions of the Solar system, with such perspicuity, as must convince the most prejudiced person of the superiority, nay, infallibility, of the Copernican System. I was so much delighted by the novelty of this exhibition, and the information I received from it, that I went to see it several times.

The English have an extraordinary kind of amusement, which they call a *Masquerade*. In these assemblies, which consist of several hundred persons of both sexes, every one wears a short veil, or mask, made of pasteboard, over the face; and each person dresses according to his or her fancy. Many represent Turks, Persians, Indians, and foreigners of all nations; but the greater number disguise themselves as mechanics or artists, and imitate all

their customs or peculiarities with great exactness. Being thus unknown to each other, they speak with great freedom, and exercise their wit and genius.

At one of these entertainments, where I was present, a gentleman entered the room dressed in a handsome bed-gown, night-cap, and slippers, and, addressing the company, said he paid several guineas a week for his lodgings above stairs; that they had kept him awake all night by their noise; and that, notwithstanding it was near morning, they did not appear inclined to disperse; they were, therefore, a parcel of rude, impudent people, and he should send for constables to seize them. I thought the man was serious; but my companions laughed, and applauded his ingenuity.

Several of the ladies of quality permit their acquaintances to come to their houses in masquerade dresses, previous to their going to the

public room, where they exhibit their wit, and skill at repartee.

They have other public amusements, called *Balls*, which are confined to dancing and supper; but there are so many private entertainments of this kind given, that the public ones are not well attended in London.

I one day received an *invitation card* from a lady, on which was written, only, "Mrs. ——— at home on ——— evening." At first, I thought it meant an assignation; but, on consulting one of my friends, I was informed that the lady gave a *Rout* that night; and that a *rout* meant an assemblage of people, without any particular object; that the mistress of the house had seldom time to say more to any of her guests, than to inquire after their health; but that the servants supplied them with tea, coffee, ice, &c.; after which they had liberty to depart, and make room for others. I frequently afterwards attended these routes, to some of

which, three or four hundred persons came, during the course of the night.

The public buildings in London are innumerable, and a description of them alone would fill a volume. They are generally built of stone, and many are very massy and grand. The principal of them are, Westminster Abbey, which contains the tombs of all the Kings; the Cathedral of St. Paul's; the Foundling and Lying-in Hospitals; and those of Greenwich and Chelsea, for naval and military pensioners. There are also a number of Colleges, such as I have described at Oxford; and several Schools, which contain four or five hundred boys each, supported entirely by subscription, or by charitable donations.

English charity does not consist in giving a small sum of money to a beggar, or a poor poet, or a starving musician. These persons they have a great aversion to; and should one of them follow a coach for miles, he would lose

his labour, and not be able to soften the hearts of those seated therein. But their charities are of a public nature ; for in every parish there is a house built for the poor, where they may reside, and receive a daily allowance of food. If a family be reduced to poverty by any accident, they have only to make known their condition to the parish officers, who are obliged immediately to admit them to the established allowance.

These poor-houses are supported by a tax paid by every housekeeper in the parish ; and the amount of their revenues has been estimated at *three crores of rupees, or £. 3,000,000, annually*. Notwithstanding this immense expenditure, I saw a number of beggars in London, but was told they were idle, worthless people, who preferred this mode of life to a regular stipend.

In this city there are several hundred bankers, who have very extensive concerns all over

the world. There is, however, one house vastly preeminent over all the others, which is called the *Bank of England*; it is a very massy building, and contains nearly two hundred apartments, each of which is appropriated to a particular office. The partners of this bank are numerous, and constitute a *Company*, similar to the *East-India Company*, the business of which is managed by a certain number of *Directors*. In this bank is lodged all public money, and all the treasure of the nation. It is said to contain not less than £.100,000,000, in specie and bullion. The profits of this *Company* must be immense, as they seldom pay any demand in money; and their notes, which do not bear any interest, pass current, as cash, all over the empire.

Opposite the Bank is situated another public building, called the *Exchange*, where all the merchants of the city assemble every day, to make their bargains; and where intelligence is daily brought from every part of

the world, whether of a commercial or political nature.

It has been before mentioned, that the present capital is composed of three towns; called, Westminster, the City, and the Borough. The latter is situated on the south bank of the river, and is united to the others by three stone bridges, each of which is from a quarter to half a mile long. Lower down the river, at a place called Gravesend, they are constructing a very extraordinary bridge, if such it can be called. It is an iron tunnel, which is to extend from one side of the Thames to the other, all the way under ground. It will, consequently, be quite dark; but, by the aid of lamps, horses and carriages are to pass at all hours, while ships of the greatest burthen are sailing over their heads. This appears to me one of the boldest undertakings, and will be the most surprising work of art in England, if it succeeds.

All the foreign commerce enters London

by the Thames; but there are various canals, communicating with this river, to every part of the country, by which the internal commerce is carried on. By means of these canals, all heavy articles are conveyed from one part of the kingdom to another, at one third of the expense they could be conveyed by land; and, consequently, the proprietors are enabled to sell them at a lower price.

CHAP. XII.

Of the state of the Arts and Sciences in England. Utility of the Art of Printing. Newspapers. Facility of travelling. Price of Provisions. Hot-houses. Excellence of the British Navy. The Author gives an account of the War with Denmark. He visits Woolwich—Description of the Docks and Iron-Foundry. Account of the British Army. Grand Review at Windsor. Tower of London.

OF the inventions of Europe, the utility of which may not appear at first sight to an Asiatic, the art of printing is the most admirable. By its aid, thousands of copies, of any scientific, moral, or religious book, may be circulated among the people in a very short time ; and by it, the works of celebrated authors are handed down to posterity, free from

the errors and imperfections of a manuscript. To this art the English are indebted for the humble but useful publication of *Newspapers*, without which life would be irksome to them. These are read by all ranks of people, from the prince to the beggar. They are printed daily, and sent every morning to the houses of the rich; but those who cannot afford to subscribe for one, go and read them at the coffee-rooms or public-houses. These papers give an account of every thing that is transacting, either at home or abroad: they contain a minute description of all the battles that are fought, either by sea or by land; the debates in the Houses of Parliament; the state of the crops in the country; the price of grain and all other articles; the death or birth of any great personage; and even give information, that, on such a night, such a play will be performed, or such an actor will make his appearance.

Soon after my arrival in London, an entertainment was given at Vauxhall for the benefit

of some public charity. Previous to its taking place, the managers sent me a polite message, requesting I would favour them with my company; but that, as my appearance would be attended with great benefit to the undertaking, they hoped I would excuse their not accepting any thing for my admission. As I was ever ready to assist any public charity, I agreed to go; and it was immediately inserted in the newspapers, that the *Prince Abu Taleb* would honour the gardens with his presence on the appointed night. As Vauxhall is situated on the opposite side of the river, and I had never been seen in that part of the town, the crowd of people who assembled in the evening was greater than ever before known, and it was with much difficulty I could pass through them. Whenever I went to court, or paid my respects to one of the Princes, or ministers of state, the circumstance was always reported by the newspapers of the following day. In all these advertisements, they did me the honour of naming me *The Persian Prince*. I declare

I never assumed the title ; but I was so much better known by it, than by my own name, that I found it in vain to contend with my godfathers.

I am convinced no country in the world affords so much facility of travelling as England. People of fortune, who travel in their own carriages, need never feel fatigue ; but if a person is in a hurry, he has only to take a place in the *Mail Coach*, and may be conveyed a thousand miles in seven or eight days, well secured from all the inclemencies of the weather, and sure of a good breakfast and dinner. Although these vehicles are in use in France, and all over Europe, there is no country where the same attention is paid to the comfort and ease of the passengers, as in England. I complained of the inconvenience I suffered in Ireland, by the jolting of the carriage, and what I then thought the rudeness of the coachman ; but after experiencing the mode of travelling in France, I was convinced my former complaints were

all groundless. This will be further explained in the sequel.

Living is very expensive in England; and a good appetite is a serious evil to a poor man. Some idea of the rate of the expense may be formed by the prices of the common articles of food. Meat, of all kinds, sells, upon an average, for seven-pence halfpenny a pound; bread, four pounds for fifteen-pence; and porter, five-pence a quart. Vegetables and fruit vary in their prices, according to the season of the year.

One of the greatest luxuries the English enjoy, is the produce of their hot-houses. In these buildings they raise vegetables, and fruit, in the coldest season of the year; and the tables of the rich are covered with pine-apples, melons, and other fruits of the torrid zone. In this instance they excel us; for none of the Emperors of Hindoostan, in all the plenitude of their power, could ever have forced

a gooseberry or a cherry, two of the most common fruits in Europe, to grow in their dominions.

[Here follows a minute description of a hot-house, which is omitted.]

* * *

The great perfection to which the English have brought their navy, is, doubtless, the chief cause of their prosperity, and the principal source of all their wealth. By means of their navy, they can at all times send an army to invade their enemy's country. If they succeed, it is well ; if not, they can return with little loss. Their neighbours, the French, on the contrary, although they possess an innumerable army of brave troops, cannot injure the English, who are constantly well protected by their floating batteries, which suffer not a Frenchman to pass the sea.

The wisdom and skill manifested by the English, in the construction and navigation of

their vessels, with the excellent regulations for preserving the health and discipline of the crew, are beyond my powers to describe. The following instance of their coolness and dexterity may give some faint idea of their character. Lord T——th informed me, that when returning from India, and during a gale of wind off the Cape of Good Hope, the main-mast of the ship was struck by lightning, which instantly set fire to the sails and rigging; and before they could extinguish the flames, the mast was burned down nearly level with the deck: but, by the activity and dexterity of the crew, the fire was prevented from communicating with the other sails, or any other part of the ship. All this was done with so little noise and confusion, that neither he, nor any of his family, who were below deck, in the great cabin, (although it happened in the day-time) knew any thing of the matter till several hours after, when, the gale having abated, they went on deck, and observed the mast gone.

During the late war, four of the kings of Europe, viz. the sovereigns of Russia, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden, being irritated against the English for searching their ships, from a suspicion of their having French goods on board, entered into a confederacy to punish the English navy, if they persevered in this system. They also ordered all the merchant vessels of that nation in their ports to be seized, and prohibited the exportation of any naval stores from their countries. When this intelligence was brought to Great Britain, the generality of the people were much alarmed; but the Government showed no apprehensions, and sent Lord Nelson, with fifty ships of war, large and small, to cruize in the North Sea, on the coasts of these four kings; and gave him orders to seize, burn, or sink, all the ships he should meet with belonging to those nations, and thus revenge the affront offered to the British flag.

Lord Nelson having proceeded with his

fleet up the North-Sea, arrived at the narrow entrance of the Baltic Sea. Here his passage was warmly opposed by two forts, one on the Denmark, the other on the Norway shore, assisted by several large ships moored close to the land. The English however forced the passage, and cast anchor opposite Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, when they commenced a dreadful fire, both on the town and on the ships in the harbour. The Danes were not deficient either in skill or bravery, and the contest was long doubtful. Many of the English ships were severely injured, and 6000 of their men killed; when, at length, the Danes sued for peace, and acknowledged Great Britain to be sovereign of the ocean. All the English merchant ships were immediately restored; and the Emperor of Russia dying very soon after, the other kings were glad to make peace, and comply with the terms of the conqueror.

VERSE.

Better is a living body, and laughing enemies,
Than a dead body, and crying friends!

In short; the British seamen look with much contempt upon the navy of all other nations, and consider them to be only fit for tenders, or carriers of provision, for their own fleet.

In the year 1801, the number of ships of war belonging to the Royal navy was eight hundred and three, carrying from sixteen to a hundred guns each; and there was a sufficient supply of timber and marine stores in the kingdom to build as many more. Of the number of their merchant ships, He only knows, who knows all things, whether in heaven or on earth.

The service of the navy is esteemed not only very honourable, but often very lucrative; for whatever ships of the enemy are taken, whether by the fleet or by a single ship, they become the property of the captors. The only restriction is, that if the ship so taken, or its guns, are thought worthy of his Majesty's service, the king can take them for that purpose,

at a reasonable price. Thus the *Victorieux*, in which I made the voyage from Leghorn to Constantinople, was a French vessel, taken by the fleet under the command of Lord Duncan, and was purchased from the captors for a large sum of money, for his Majesty's service.

In England, there are several Royal dock-yards, for fitting out and repairing these ships; but the two principal ones are Portsmouth and Woolwich. The former is also a celebrated seaport, or rendezvous of the fleets, previous to their sailing on any expedition. As it is at a considerable distance from London, I did not visit it; but, by the kindness of my friend Colonel P—h, I had an opportunity of inspecting every part of Woolwich. I there saw several large ships on the stocks; and such stores of timber, iron, canvas, &c. that had the war continued for ten years longer, they would not have required a fresh supply. I was particularly attracted by the mode of casting the cannon-balls and shells; also by the manner of

boring and shaping the exterior surface of the guns at the same time, all done by the motion of a wheel, which an old woman or a child might have turned.

In conclusion of this subject, I think I may venture to assert, that one half of the people of England are either sailors, or in some way connected with the navy.

The British army consists of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and is very numerous, and well disciplined; but, as it is dispersed in different parts of the empire, it is seldom that more than twenty or twenty-five thousand can be seen at one time; and this only happens when they are assembled to be reviewed either by the King or by the Commander-in-chief.

I had the good fortune to be present at one of these reviews, but found considerable difficulty in effecting it. All the troops in the vicinity of London, amounting to 25,000,

having been ordered to assemble near Windsor, to be reviewed by his Majesty, Mr. C——e and I set out from London the day previous to the time appointed, and arrived at Windsor early the same evening; but so many people had come on the same errand, that we could not get any accommodation at the inns; and although we offered six guineas for the use of two beds at any private house for the night, we could not obtain them. We wandered, for some time, up and down the town, in the greatest distress; but at length my friend, recollecting that he had an acquaintance who kept a large school in the neighbourhood, we proceeded thither, and fortunately reached the house just as the family were going to supper. The worthy schoolmaster received us most hospitably; and having directed four of his boys to sleep in two beds, he gave us their vacant ones.

Next morning, after breakfast, we proceeded on horseback to the parade, where we found

an immense multitude of spectators assembled. I can safely aver there were five thousand carriages, filled, both in the inside and on the tops, with handsome women, dressed in their best attire. During the whole of my residence in Europe, I never saw so much beauty assembled as on that day.

The troops were drawn up in a circle, into the middle of which the King, attended by the Princes and general officers, rode. His Majesty was first welcomed by a discharge of cannon from each brigade, after which he was saluted by all the troops with their muskets. They then broke into columns, and marched past the Duke of York, in grand divisions. I was lucky enough to obtain a station near his Royal Highness, opposite to whom a select band of music, belonging to the third regiment of Guards, was drawn up, and played some of the most charming tunes and melodious pieces of music I ever heard. It was nearly four o'clock before all

the troops had passed the Commander-in-chief: we therefore hurried back to London as soon as the review was over, not wishing either to sleep on the road, or again to annoy our friends at the school.

The object most worthy of visiting, in, or near London, is, I think, the fort, commonly called the Tower. By the introduction of my friend Colonel B——t, I was permitted to see every part of this fortress. Immediately on my entrance, I was conducted to the Royal Menagery, where I was shown lions, tigers, panthers, and some other savage animals, which had been chiefly brought from Africa, but whose names I had never before heard of. We then proceeded to the Jewel Office, where they exhibited to us the crown, the mace, and all the coronation jewels, both of the King and Queen: amongst these were a ruby and an emerald, each of which cost ten lacs of rupees (£. 125,000), and a number of valuable diamonds and other precious stones. During

this exhibition we were locked up in the room, although all the articles were well secured by glass-cases and iron gratings. We afterwards went to the Armoury, in the yard of which were lying an innumerable quantity of cannon, of all sizes: two of these were each twenty-five yards long. The room under the armoury was a quarter of a mile in length, and said to contain bridles, saddles, harness, and other equipments for 60,000 cavalry and artillery horses. The armoury is seven hundred paces long: in it are disposed, in a very curious and beautiful manner, muskets, bayonets, halberds, swords, and pistols, sufficient for an army of 120,000 men. At one end of the room is an apartment containing the statues of eighteen of the Kings of England, on horseback, with all the armour which they were accustomed to wear in their life-time; and, in fact, they looked as if still prepared for battle: each horse has also his groom attending him.

The armour which is here preserved is of a

very ancient date, and is not composed of chains, like that of Hindoostan, but each limb has a complete piece of iron to cover it, and the whole fits the body as exactly as a suit of clothes: there is also a mask for the face, and iron gloves, with joints at the knuckles, so that a person may even write in them. They assert, that, formerly, the kings wore this armour the whole day, and never took it off but when they wished to sleep.

CHAP. XIII.

The science of Mechanics much esteemed in England—various uses to which it is applied — Mills — Founderies — Steam Engines — Water-works, &c. Account of the modes of Engraving. Manufactories. Staple commodities of England. Public Illuminations on the Proclamation of Peace. Character of the London Tradesmen.

IN England, labour is much facilitated by the aid of mechanism. It is impossible to describe the mode and the various uses to which it is applied: I shall however mention a few of the instances, that some general idea may be formed of the subject. I shall only add, that the English are so prejudiced in favour of this science, that they often expend immense sums, and frequently fail two or three times, before

they succeed in getting the machinery of any extensive work in order. The French, on the contrary, although good mathematicians, are content with manual labour, if any difficulty occurs in erecting the machinery.

The first and most simple of all these works are the mills for grinding corn: these are of two kinds, water-mills and wind-mills, and are both known in *some parts* of India. The only hand-mills ever used in London are small iron things, for the purpose of grinding coffee or pepper. I, however, think *our hand-mills* might prove very useful with an army, where, it will often happen that the hungry troops make a seizure of wheat or barley, without having the means of grinding it: they should also be provided with iron plates, for baking cakes on.

Another kind of these works are iron-founderies, the great wheels of which are worked by *steam*, in a very surprizing manner. In

these they cast cannon, beat out anchors, and do all other large work, which could not be effected by manual labour, the sledge itself being more than any man could lift.

By similar machinery, they can beat out sheets of copper and lead to any extent; and, as they have not the art of making a cement of lime in this country, which will keep out water, they cover all their flat-roofed houses with lead. I have seen some buildings, twenty yards square, covered with this metal.

The manufacture of needles astonished me. A bundle of steel wires was thrown into a wheel, which, at one turn, threw them out on the opposite side, cut into a number of pieces of the proper length: these were caught in a basket by a boy, who handed them to a person whose business it was to form the eyes and sharpen the points, both of which he effected, by machinery, in the shortest time imaginable.

If my astonishment was excited at the needle manufactory, it was much more so, when I saw a *spinning engine*. By the turning of one large wheel, a hundred others were put in motion, which spun, at the same time, some thousand threads, of sufficient fineness to make very good muslin. A few women or boys are sufficient to attend the machine, for the purpose of joining the threads when they break, or of giving a fresh supply of cotton. It must, however be acknowledged, that the cloth made of this thread is not equal to that sent from India: it neither wears nor washes so well, which is perhaps owing to the thread being over twisted. The wire and the rope manufactories are also very curious. It is asserted, that they can draw or spin out either of these articles to the length of twenty miles, if requisite; without any junction being perceptible.

I accompanied my friend Mr. K---y. to his Porter Brewery, which was of an immense extent, and contained many thousand barrels.

His steam-engine, for raising water, was of the largest size; and he assured me, that if he had not that machine, he should be under the necessity of constantly employing fifty horses, the expense of which, and of their grooms, if added to the price of the porter, the favourite beverage of the populace of London, would render it so dear, that an insurrection might be apprehended.

The English are celebrated for their manufacture of *paper* of all kinds. I was told they could make a sheet of it twenty yards square: and, during my residence amongst them, they discovered, that excellent paper might be made of common straw.

The hydraulic machine for supplying London with water is a stupendous work. By its means, an ample supply of water is raised from the river Thames, so as constantly to keep full a lofty reservoir, whence, by means of conduits and leaden pipes, it is conveyed

all over the town, and even to the upper rooms of houses four stories high, to the great comfort and ease of the inhabitants. Besides this supply, there is generally in every square, or large yard, a machine called a *pump*, whence, by the slightest exertion of the arm, the water is easily forced: it is a very simple contrivance, and much preferable to our wells.

They have engines for expressing oil from seed, and others for thrashing and winnowing corn. In short, the English carry their passion for mechanics to such an extent, that machinery is introduced into their kitchens, and a very complete engine is used even to roast a *chicken*. I was also told, that an instrument had lately been invented for mincing meat, and chopping onions. The English are naturally impatient, and do not like these trifling and tedious employments; besides which, the expense of a common servant in England is eight times more than in India.

The art of printing being well understood in Calcutta, I have said but little on that subject. There is, however, another science, nearly similar, called *engraving*, much in use in Europe; of which I shall endeavour to give some description. This art is subservient to painting; and by its aid, the copies of a picture may be multiplied at pleasure, though generally on a smaller scale. For this purpose, a sheet of copper must be procured, of the size required; on which is first spread a coat of thin white wax, or similar substance; on this the outlines of the picture are drawn with black lead; and the engraver, with various sharp instruments, then cuts through the wax into the copper: or it may be done by aqua-fortis, (as the lines drawn by a pen dipped in that liquid soon eat their way into the copper,) and afterwards finished by the engraver, who must also possess a considerable knowledge of painting. The plate being ready, the prints are struck off, nearly in the same manner as books are. If it is wished to have them

coloured, so as to resemble the pictures more nearly, this can be done by boys or women, at a very cheap rate. By these means, the copy of a picture may be procured for a guinea, the original of which would have cost a hundred.

On entering one of the extensive manufactories in England, the mind is at first bewildered by the number and variety of articles displayed therein ; but, after recovering from this first impression, and having coolly surveyed all the objects around, every thing appears conducted with so much regularity and precision, that a person is induced to suppose one of the meanest capacity might superintend and direct the whole process. Whatever requires strength or numbers, is effected by engines ; if clearness of sight is wanted, magnifying glasses are at hand ; and if deep reflection is necessary to combine all the parts, whereby to insure a unity of action, so many aids are derived from the numerous artists employed in the different

parts of the work, that the union of the whole seems not to require any great exertion of genius. Thus, in all kinds of clock-work, the wheels, chains, springs, &c. are made by different artists, and only require a person, who is conversant in the business, to select and put the pieces together.

The manufactories in which the English excel the other nations of Europe, are, cutlery, and all kinds of iron work; furniture made of the most valuable species of wood; leather of every denomination; clocks and watches; satins and silks of various sorts; glass ware of every description; guns, pistols, and pictures. These articles are carried to all parts of the world, and sold to great advantage.

The sword-cutlers' and gun-smiths' shops in London are particularly well worth seeing, as they generally contain many curiosities. They showed me a new-invented lock, that if the gun should be immersed for a week in

water, the powder in the pan would suffer no injury ; and they assured me, that it was even possible to discharge the gun *under water*.

It is customary in London to illuminate the town, either on the King or Queen's birthday, on the intelligence of any great victory, or on the proclamation of peace. Although I had seen a number of illuminations in Hindoostan, and was present at Lucknow during the marriage of Vizier Aly, the adopted son of the late Nabob, when a fort five miles in circumference, with regular bastions, towers, and gateways, was formed with bamboos, and covered at night with lamps, which required 20,000 men to attend them ; yet there was so much sameness, and want of variety, in this display, that, in my opinion, it fell far short of the illuminations of London.

In England, on account of the uncertainty of the weather, all the lamps are composed of glass ; many are cut with a diamond,

and others are coloured ; these are suspended, either on nails driven into the walls of the houses, or on frames of wood, formed into various figures and devices. When the lamps are lighted, and properly disposed, being of different colours, they can be so arranged as to represent any figure or inscription that is required. Thus I have seen a good representation of the King, and of the Queen, seated on their thrones, with crowns over their heads. But, as this is a voluntary act, and every person illuminates his house at his own expense, he is allowed to indulge his fancy, either in displaying the fertility of his imagination, or the extent of his loyalty, by the device he exhibits ; and this circumstance produces a great variety of matter. On the proclamation of the late peace, previous to which the price of all the necessaries of life had risen to an enormous height, one of the tradesmen had the figures of a loaf of bread and a butt of porter very well imitated, in a falling position, with the following inscription under them : “ WE ARE ABOUT TO FALL.”

This device was the subject of much mirth and laughter among the common people.

These illuminations, beheld from the middle of a square; whence the four grand streets leading in different directions can be viewed, surpass any thing of the kind I have ever seen. The concourse of people, both in carriages and on foot, on these occasions, is so great, that I have been sometimes for an hour in one of the widest streets, viz. Oxford or St. James's Street, without being able to advance the flight of an arrow. In this situation I have been much alarmed, as the people are constantly discharging muskets and letting off fire-works on all sides; so that if a weak person was to fall in the crowd, it is probable he would never rise again.

On the third day of the rejoicings for peace, having heard that M. Otto, the French Envoy, had expended £.2000 in preparations for a grand illumination, which was to be exhibited

on that night, I resolved, in order to avoid the crowd, to go and examine the devices during the day; supposing, that however better they would look when lighted up, I should still be able to form a just idea of the plan, and should avoid all risk of being trodden to death. I therefore proceeded towards Portman Square, where the Envoy resided; but, on approaching the square, I found a great crowd assembled, and the mob abusing the Envoy. Upon inquiring the cause, I learned that the Frenchman had chosen for his motto, "PEACE AND CONCORD." Some of the soldiers, who had barracks in that neighbourhood, having more courage than wisdom, and more skill in the use of their swords than their pens, thinking he meant a reflection on the English, and that they were glad to make *Peace*, because they were *Conquered*, began to break his lamps. M. Otto, surprized and alarmed at this circumstance, came out, and endeavoured to explain, that *Concord* bore no allusion to the events of the war, but was synonymous with

Unanimity and Friendship. They would not however be convinced, until he agreed to change the motto to "PEACE AND AMITY."

Having been disappointed in my morning excursion, I determined to run all risks, and to see the grand display at night. Between eleven and twelve o'clock, I left my own house, and attempted to go up Oxford Street, but was soon interrupted by the assemblage of coaches and crowd of foot people. I therefore turned off into one of the cross streets, and, knowing that part of the town well, succeeded in reaching one of the streets that led into the square. Here I was obliged to lay fast hold of the iron railing, and, as an opportunity offered, pushed on a step or two at a time. At length I reached the square; but the press was so excessive, that my clothes were torn, and I lost my cane. The women were at the same time crying out, for God's sake, to be liberated, or that they should be squeezed to death; but no one listened to their complaints, and

most of them lost their hats, ear-rings, and necklaces. In this situation I endeavoured to return home; but this I found more difficult than to advance. However, after much perseverance, I got into a corner of the square, where, being more at my ease, I resolved to remain till morning should thin the spectators. In this plan I succeeded, and was completely satiated with M. Otto's exhibition, which fell far short of my expectations, and by no means equalled Mr. Hope's, in Cavendish Square.

The shopkeepers and tradesmen in London are in general people of education; in their dress and manners they are not distinguishable from noblemen or gentlemen; and are so courteous and polite, that, should the purchaser be ever so troublesome or litigious, they never give a rude or angry answer.

One day, a gentleman, either by way of a joke, or wishing to try the temper of a tradesman, went to his shop, and desired to see

some broad-cloth. The man took down several webs of cloth, all of which were rejected; these were taken away, and another set displayed; but some were thought too coarse, others too dear, and none of their colours approved. At length, having kept the shopkeeper employed for a whole hour, the gentleman appeared satisfied with a piece, of uncommon elegance, at twenty-five shillings a yard; and the tradesman expected to have received an order for at least five or six yards; but was much surprized by his eccentric customer's taking out of his pocket a shilling, and desiring to have the worth of that coin cut off the cloth. The tradesman, however, preserved his temper, and taking the shilling, laid it on the corner of the web, from which he cut a piece exactly the same size, and presented it to the gentleman. They then parted, bowing respectfully to each other.

My watch having met with an accident, I determined to buy another, but of a low

price. I therefore went into a silveramith's shop, and looked at several. Having at length fixed on a silver one, the price of which was seven guineas, I told the man where I lived, and informed him I should keep the watch till next day, when, if it was approved of, I would pay him; otherwise, I would return his property. Notwithstanding I was a perfect stranger, he consented; and I carried away the watch, for one or two of my friends to examine; but they all found fault with it, and strongly advised me to return it. I was however so overcome by the watchmaker's courtesy, that I was ashamed to follow their advice, and therefore paid him his money.

These shopkeepers will send home the most trifling parcel that is purchased of them, even from one end of the town to the other; and often give one or two months' credit to people they know nothing about: they are, in consequence, frequently liable to be taken in by swindlers.

One of the ladies of light reputation, who lived in the same street with me, contracted a number of these debts, and went off, without paying them. Although she was afterwards discovered, and carried before a magistrate, as she had no property remaining, her creditors thought it more advisable to let her go, than to put her in jail, where they would have been obliged to support her.

CHAP. XIV.

Mode in which the English spend their time.

Of the length of the days and nights in England. Mode of living of the English.

Division of employment between the Sexes.

Regulations respecting Women. Liberty of

the Common People. Anecdotes of the P—e

of W—s and G——r H——s. English Ser-

vants. Liberty of the higher classes. Duels.

Education of Children.

I SHALL here endeavour to give some account of the mode in which the English pass their time. The middling class, in London, divide their time in the following manner: they rise from eight to nine o'clock in the morning; their dressing employs them an hour; after which they sit down to the breakfast table, where they spend another hour: from that

time, till five in the evening, they employ themselves either in business, or in walking and riding : at six they sit down to dinner ; and if there is company invited, the men seldom rise from table before nine o'clock : they then join the ladies, to drink tea and coffee ; after which they play cards, or listen to music, till eleven, when the party breaks up, and they retire to their beds.

Those who are unmarried, frequently go, after dinner, to the Play, or other places of public amusement, and remain there till a late hour : others go to the gambling-houses, where they often stay till near morning. The common people rise earlier, and go to bed sooner than those above mentioned ; but the nobility and higher classes have seldom done breakfast before one or two o'clock, and are never in bed before the same hours after midnight.

What I have said respecting the division of time, may be considered as a general rule ; but

the length of the days and nights in England is so very unequal, that considerable variations will often occur. Thus, in the middle of winter, the Sun does not rise till past eight, and sets a little after three o'clock; which, allowing two hours for the morning and evening twilight, makes the day, at the utmost, nine hours long; there consequently remain fifteen hours of night. On the contrary, in the middle of summer, the Sun rises at four, and sets at nine; which, with three hours of twilight, curtails the night to about four hours. But in the northern part of the island, I understand there is scarcely any night at midsummer, as, during the few hours the Sun remains under the horizon, there is a twilight, by which a person may read: and in the winter, their nights are full eighteen hours long.

The shortest day in England, is on, or about, the 21st of December. From that time, till the 21st of March, it gradually increases; at which period the day and night are of an equal length.

The length of the day continues to increase till the 21st of June; after which it decreases till the 21st of September, when the day and night are again equal; and continues to decrease till the return of the 21st of December.

The English, in general, are not fond of high-seasoned cookery; and their dinners mostly consist of plain roast or boiled meats. But the rich, or higher classes, have a great variety on their tables, which is divided into three courses; the first consisting of soups and fish; the second, of roast and boiled meats, fricassees, &c.; and the third, of puddings, pies, and game; after which there is a great display of fruit of all kinds, called the *dessert*.

The regular meals of the English are, breakfast, dinner, and supper; but in London they frequently stop at the pastry-cooks' shops, which are generally kept or attended by handsome women, and eat something between breakfast and dinner. They also eat bread and

butter, or cake, with their tea or coffee in the evening; so that they may be said to eat five times a day; yet, as they eat but little at any one time, they cannot be called *gluttons*.

The English legislators and philosophers have wisely determined, that the best mode of keeping women out of the way of temptation, and their minds from wandering after improper desires, is by giving them sufficient employment; therefore, whatever business can be effected without any great exertion of mental abilities or corporeal strength, is assigned to the women. Thus they have all the internal management and care of the house, and washing the clothes. They are also employed to take care of shops, and, by their beauty and eloquence, often attract customers. To the men is assigned the business of waiting at table, taking care of the horses and cattle, and management of the garden, farm, &c. This division of labour is attended with much convenience, and prevents confusion.

Besides the above important regulation, the English lawgivers have placed the women under many salutary restraints, which prevent their making an improper use of the liberty they have, of mixing in company, and conversing with men. In the first place, strangers, or persons whose characters are not well known, are seldom introduced to them; secondly, the women never visit any bachelor, except he be a near relation; thirdly, no woman of respectability ever walks out (in London), unless attended by her husband, a relation, or a confidential servant. They are upon no account allowed to walk out after dark; and they never think of sleeping abroad, even at the house of their father or mother, unless the husband is with them. They therefore have seldom an opportunity of acting improperly. The father, mother, and whole family, also consider themselves disgraced by the bad conduct of a daughter or a sister. And as, by the laws of England, a man may beat his wife with a stick, which will not endanger the breaking

of a limb, or may confine her in a room; the women dare not even give their tongues too much liberty.

If, notwithstanding all these restraints, a woman should be so far lost to all sense of shame, as to commit a disgraceful action, she is for ever after shunned by all her relations, acquaintances, and every lady of respectability. Her husband is also authorized by law to take away all her property and ornaments, to debar her from the sight of her children, and even to turn her out of the house; and, if proof can be produced of her misconduct, he may obtain a divorce, by which she is entirely separated from him, and loses all her dower, and even her marriage portion. From what has been stated, it is evident, that the English women, notwithstanding their apparent liberty, and the politeness and flattery with which they are addressed, are, by the wisdom of their lawgivers, confined in strict bondage: and that, on the contrary, the Mohammedan women, who are

prohibited from mixing in society, and are kept concealed behind curtains, but are allowed to walk out in veils, and to go to the baths (in Turkey), and to visit their fathers and mothers and even female acquaintances, and to sleep abroad for several nights together, are much more mistresses of their own conduct, and much more liable to fall into the paths of error.

DISTICH.

Let him who reads take warning!

[N. B. This subject will be further discussed in the Appendix; the Author having, while in England, written a tract "On the Liberty of Asiatic Women."]

* * *

Liberty may be considered as the idol, or tutelary deity, of the English; and I think the common people here enjoy more freedom and equality than in any other well-regulated government in the world. No Englishman, unless guilty of a breach of the laws, can be seized, or punished, at the caprice or from the gust of

passion of the magistrate: he may sometimes be confined on suspicion, but his life cannot be affected, except on positive proof.

I was credibly informed, that the H—r A——t. of the throne, while one day walking, was jostled by an impudent fellow; that the P——e struck him with his cane, and chastised him for his insolence. The man, however, sued his R——l H——s in one of the courts of justice, and compelled the P——e to pay a considerable sum of money.

Governor H——gs came one day to visit me, immediately after the hall door had been newly painted, and even while the man who had done it was collecting his pots and brushes on the steps. The Governor, not perceiving the circumstance, lifted the knocker of the door, and spoiled a new pair of gloves; on which he turned round angrily to the man, and asked why he did not inform him the door had been just painted; the fellow, in a surly manner,

replied, "Where were your eyes, that you could not see it?" From these anecdotes, some idea may be formed of the liberty and freedom of the common people in England: in many instances, they carry it too great a length; and I have even felt the inconvenience of it. Their lawgivers are however of opinion, that this freedom tends to make them brave.

In England, no gentleman can punish his servant for any crime (except by turning him away), but must make his complaint before a magistrate. The servants in England receive very high wages, are as well fed, sleep as comfortably in raised beds (not on the floor, as in India), and are as well clothed, as their masters, who, in general, prefer plain clothes for themselves, while their servants are covered with lace.

In their newspapers and daily publications, the common people often take the liberty of abusing their superiors: also, in all public

meetings, and even at the play-houses, they frequently hiss and reproach any nobleman or gentleman they dislike. Another mode they have of expressing their displeasure, is by *caricatures*: in these, they frequently pourtray the Ministers, or any other public characters, in ridiculous situations, either talking to each other, or conversing with *John Bull*, who, by his blunt, but shrewd observations, is always made to have the best of the argument, and to tell his opponent some disagreeable truths.

After all, this equality is more in appearance than in reality; for the difference between the comforts of the rich and of the poor, is, in England, much greater than in India. The servants are not at liberty to quit their masters, without giving proper warning; and, in general, they are as respectful in their behaviour as the slaves of Hindoostan.

The rich, or higher classes, also, enjoy some

privileges from this equality. They can walk out at all times, and go wherever they please, without being watched by a retinue of spies, under the denomination of servants, as in the East: and if *they* are abused by the common people, they can also indulge their spleen, by abusing the Ministers, Princes, and even Royalty itself.

I can scarcely describe the pleasure I felt, upon my first arrival in Europe, in being able to walk out unattended, to make my own bargains in the shops, and to talk to whom I pleased; so different from our customs. It is not to be inferred, however, from what I have said, that every man is at liberty to follow the bent of his own inclinations. There are certain rules established in society, and a degree of decorum to be observed, the transgression or omission of which would be attended with bad consequences. Thus, were a gentleman seen to enter a public-house, and to drink with low companions, or to walk

about the streets with a common prostitute, he would be shunned by all his acquaintances; and were he, in any point, to offend against the laws, he would immediately be seized, and sent to prison; or, were he to be guilty of sedition, treason, sacrilege, or blasphemy, he would be severely punished. Even the Ministers of the empire, when they find any ancient law or custom inapplicable to the present times, or even contrary to common sense, dare not boldly and openly propose its being cancelled in Parliament; but they endeavour by degrees to effect a change in the system, by proposing special modifications, uncertain whether the law may not have been framed for some good reasons, not understood by them, but which may be discovered by their opponents.

Amongst the customs which are, I believe, peculiar to the British, may be reckoned their duels, and boxing-matches. The first are confined to the higher classes, and are effected by

the use of pistols or swords: they are now always fought in the presence of seconds, or witnesses, who take care that no treachery or foul play is practised. The other mode is used by the common people, either to obtain satisfaction for an injury, or as a trial of skill. In these combats, it is not fair to lay hold of, or grapple with the adversary, in which strength might get the better; but the whole contest must be decided, as fencing is in India, by skill and dexterity. If either of the combatants fall, the other must not strike him, while down; but if it be discovered that one of them falls purposely, he is hooted and abused by the spectators. These combats are carried on with such violence, as frequently to occasion the death of one of the parties. The loss of an eye, breaking of the nose or jaw, or having the cheek laid open, is a common consequence. The lower classes are so fond of, or are so convinced of the utility of this science, that there are few of them who do not learn pugilism; and even many of the nobility and gentlemen

encourage these matches, and argue, that it serves to preserve their courage, and inures them to hardship. During my residence in England, I was present, at least, at one hundred of these battles.

The mode of education prescribed for boys in England is admirably adapted to render them honourable, courageous, and capable of enduring hardships. They are, at an early age, sent from their parents' house to a public school, where they are frequently obliged to contend with boys of a more advanced age than themselves, not only in a competition for prizes in learning, but often in defending themselves against superior strength. In this situation they remain for five or six years; during which period they must preserve a character, untainted by dishonour, and unblemished by cowardice.

The education of girls tends to render them accomplished, rather than to endue them

with philosophy; they are instructed to sing, to dance, to play on musical instruments, and to be witty and agreeable in company. The children of both sexes are taught to reverence their parents, and to esteem their brothers, sisters, and other near relations. Perhaps nothing conduces more to the success in this respect, than the *single marriages* of the Christians, where, the progeny being all of the same stock, no room is left for the contentions and litigations which too often disturb the felicity of a Mohammedan family; perhaps the offspring of a dozen mothers. The parents also endeavour, by an impartiality of conduct, to preserve harmony amongst the children; and if they have a preference for any one of them, they strive to conceal it as much as possible. If the children are guilty of a fault, they do not severely beat or abuse them, but either send them to bed, or confine them to their rooms; they also frequently reason with them, and excite them to good behaviour, more by hope than by fear. Owing to this mode of treatment, I have often

seen an English child of five years old possess more wisdom than an Asiatic of fifteen. Even the play-things of children in Europe are made to convey lessons of instruction; and the alphabet is learned by infants, who suppose they are only playing with cards.

As far as I was able to judge, there are not so many dissensions or quarrels among relations in England, as with us; the cause of which is probably owing to a certain degree of distance and respect that is always observed between the nearest connections; so that if the head of a family has it in his power to confer any favour on the other branches of it, they receive it with gratitude. Not so in Hindoostan, where the whole family depend upon their chief, and consider it *his duty* to provide for them, or to share his fortune with them; and if he does not, they are discontented and abusive.

CHAP. XV.

Analysis of the British Government. Authority of the Sovereign—Eulogium on his present Majesty—Condescending and liberal conduct of his Majesty to the Author. Description of the Queen's Drawing-room. Political situation of the Heir Apparent—Character of the Prince. Description of Carleton House. Duties of the Ministers of State—of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—of the Secretary for the Foreign Department—of the Secretaries for the Home and War Departments—of the First Lord of the Admiralty—Author introduced to Lord Sp——r. Of the Master General of the Ordnance—of the President of the Board of Controul—of the Lord Chancellor—of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

I SHALL now endeavour to give some account of the nature of the British Government, and

of the rank, situation, and character of the principal persons composing it.

The British Constitution is of the mixed form, that is, an union of the monarchical, aristocratical, and democratical governments, represented by the King, Lords, and Commons; in which the powers of each are so happily blended, that it is impossible for human wisdom to produce any other system containing so many excellences, and so free from imperfection.

The King is, of course, the head of the Government, and the source of all honour and promotion. It would be tedious and difficult to define all his powers; but it may be sufficient to say, that no law can be valid without his consent; that he has the entire command of the army; and that he can pardon criminals, condemned by the law and the judges.

As a proof of the power of the Sovereign, and of the excellence of the government, I shall

relate an event that occurred during my residence in England. For seventeen years, the reins of government had been guided by the able hands of the celebrated Minister, Mr. Pitt, for whom his Majesty had the warmest esteem, and the highest opinion of his abilities; but that Minister, trusting too much to his influence over the King, and his general popularity, endeavoured to abrogate a law, in opposition to the Royal will, and to the opinion of some other members of the Council.

Thus circumstanced, his Majesty suspended Mr. Pitt from his office; and although that Minister was firmly supported by five other *Viziers*, who declared they would resign, if their Chief was not restored to power, the King dismissed them *all, the same day*.

This circumstance happened during the height of the war with France, and at a time when, unfortunately, the King was so unwell, that no arrangement could be made for forming

a new Ministry. For two months, affairs remained in this situation, and much business was suspended ; but, owing to the well-established laws and regulations of the kingdom, no confusion or disturbance of any kind took place.

It has formerly happened, that the Kings have carried their authority to a great excess, and have attempted to govern the realm without consulting their Parliament, and even in opposition to it : in this attempt, however, they have always failed. But nothing of this kind has ever been apprehended during the reign of his present Majesty, George the Third, (may God preserve him !) whose mind is an assemblage of every virtue, and whose sole wish is, to instruct, and render his people happy, rich, and good : for this purpose he encourages the Arts and Sciences, by frequently visiting the colleges, and other public institutions, and inquiring into the progress and conduct of the students : he also sets his subjects a laudable example of industry, by devoting his

spare time to agriculture and husbandry, without a due attention to which, no country can flourish, but must ever be dependent for food on its neighbours.

It would be an endless task to recite all the praise-worthy and disinterested acts of his Majesty; but how shall we sufficiently appreciate the merits of a monarch, who could divest himself of all authority over the Judges, by conferring upon them *their offices for life*; thus relinquishing all those powers which stimulate and bias the actions of mankind, whether of hope, or of fear?

It is for the reasons above stated, that for forty-two years, which his Majesty has been seated on the British throne, he has been the idol of his people, and that his subjects are ever sincerely affected by every event which gives him pain or pleasure.

During my residence in England, I fre-

quently attended the drawing-room, both of the King and of the Queen ; and, in every instance, both these illustrious personages did me the honour of addressing me : and although I constantly had a gentleman with me to interpret, they condescendingly commanded that I should answer them ; and they were even pleased to say, they perfectly comprehended my broken English. When I had the honour of taking leave of his Majesty, he kindly inquired into my wants, ordered his private treasurer to pay me a sum of money, and his Ministers to furnish me with letters of recommendation to his envoys and ambassadors at those courts which I was likely to visit, on my route to India.

The King dislikes pomp and finery ; therefore, on his court days, there is not any grand display : but, when the Queen holds a court, the spectators are lost in amazement at the value and brilliancy of the diamonds, pearls, and every other costly ornament worn by the ladies, who, on this occasion, wear *hoops*,

which extend the dress, and display the embroidery, lace, &c. to the greatest advantage. These hoops are of a very ancient date, and are now never worn, but at court : some of them are so large, that a lady cannot enter a door without much difficulty. The men also, on these occasions, wear old-fashioned and costly dresses, either embroidered, or covered with lace.

Next in rank and dignity to the King and Queen, is the Heir Apparent, or *Prince of Wales*. During the life of his father, he seldom interferes in the government ; and should he die before the King, he is succeeded by his eldest son. If he has no son, the right to the crown devolves to his daughter ; but, in default of issue, it goes to the King's second son, who is, *in general*, the chief of the nobles, and commander of the army. By this well-regulated and systematic code of inheritance, all disputes between the brothers are prevented, and the blood of the subject is spared ; no one daring to assert a right to the throne, unless duly qualified by law.

On this subject, I once had a disagreeable altercation with a gentleman in London, who affirmed that the natives of Hindoostan were hard-hearted, treacherous, and cruel; and, in support of his argument, adduced the instances of the Emperor Aurungzebe confining his father, and destroying his three brothers; and of the wars between Behadur Shah and his brethren. I replied, that princes were not to be judged of by the same rules as other men; that if, in England, the only alternative left them was a throne or a coffin, such scenes would often have occurred in their history.

The present Prince of Wales is esteemed a gentleman of the most polished manners, and of the utmost liberality and benignity of heart. His Royal Highness's principal residence is in the street called Pall Mall: it is a superb building, and contains many fine rooms. I went several times to view it, and was particularly attracted by the apartment called the *China Hall*: this contains a number

of curiosities brought from Pekin : it is also elegantly furnished with the largest mirrors, and the most brilliant lustres, I have ever seen. Not the least remarkable of its curiosities, is a *clock*, resembling an Ethiopian woman, who, by the motion of her eyes, points out the hour.

The first time I visited Carleton House, the Prince, having received information of my intention, was pleased to order a cold collation to be prepared for my refreshment ; and, in every instance where I had the honour of meeting his Royal Highness, he always behaved to me with the greatest kindness and condescension.

The persons of importance next to the Princes are the *Ministers of State* : they are nine in number, and by them all the affairs of the kingdom are managed. The *chief* of these is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the office lately held by Mr. Pitt, and now by

Mr. A——n. He has charge of the revenues of the State, arranges the taxes, and superintends the principal disbursements. He is considered as the King's deputy in the House of Commons; and the most difficult part of his office is, to preserve a majority of the members in his interest: to effect this, he frequently gives to some of them appointments, and to others titles. By these means, and the assistance of those persons who are attached to him, either from principle or connexion, he is able to withstand the attacks of his adversaries, that is, the *Ex-Ministers*, or those that *would be Ministers*. Every subject that is proposed in Parliament, is openly discussed, and determined by a majority of votes: if therefore the Minister cannot ensure the greater number of voices in his favour, it is impossible for him to carry on the business, and he had better resign.

Mr. Pitt was enabled, by his great abilities, and wonderful powers of persuasion, to obtain

always a large majority in his favour ; and might be said to have governed, for seventeen years, with despotic sway.

By the introduction of my friends, Sir W. O—d, Sir C. T—t, Sir J. M^c P——n, and Mr. G. J——n, I had frequent opportunities of being present during the proceedings of the House of Commons. The first time I saw this assembly, they reminded me of two flocks of Indian paroquets, sitting upon opposite mango trees, scolding at each other ; the most noisy of whom were Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox. In short, during the administration of Mr. Pitt, all Parliamentary proceedings were perfectly nugatory, as, by his decided majorities, he could carry any measure he proposed. It is not however to be inferred, from this circumstance, that Parliaments are of no utility ; on the contrary, they are of the greatest service. In the first place, they regulate the taxes for the year ; they are a check upon all contractors and public agents ; and restrain the Ministers

within proper bounds, upon every occasion. Thus, during the indisposition of his Majesty, when many sensible persons thought it was requisite that the Heir Apparent should be immediately appointed Regent, with extensive powers; and others were of opinion, that a Regency should be nominated, composed of men of the first abilities of the country, one of whom should be the Heir Apparent; the Parliament, having taken into consideration the many virtues of the King, and the possibility of his recovery, resolved that the Ministers and public officers should continue to exert themselves to the utmost, in the execution of their several duties, until the physicians should be able to determine on the probability of his Majesty's recovery; after which, they would decide on the measures that might be requisite to be taken. This wise determination had the happy effect of calming the minds of the people; and the business of the empire was conducted as usual. Much to the honour of the Princes, none of them interfered during

the discussion of this delicate question, but submitted their private opinions entirely to the wisdom of Parliament.

The Minister next in importance to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department: it is he who conducts the correspondence with foreign States, and transacts business with all the ambassadors. During my residence in England, this office was most ably filled by Lord P——m. From his lordship I received the most unbounded proofs of kindness and friendship; nor have I language to express, in dull prose, my gratitude to her Ladyship, for the many favours conferred upon me. The third Minister, in rank, is the Secretary of State for the Home Department: this office was held by Lord C——r, with whom I had not the honour of being acquainted. The fourth Minister, and who has charge of the War Department, was lately Mr. D——s, but now Lord H——t: from both of these

great persons I received many favours. These four Ministers are superior to all the others, and may be said to have the entire direction, or, at least, controul, over all the affairs of Government.

The fifth Minister is at the head of the Naval Department, and is called First Lord of the Admiralty: his powers are much greater than those of the Commander-in-chief of the land forces. This office is at present held by Lord St. V——t, to whom I have not the pleasure of being known. But to his predecessor, Lord Sp——r, I am under infinite obligations. I first had the honour of meeting his lordship at the house of Sir J. B——ks, and, in consequence of this introduction, received frequent invitations to dine with his lordship. Lady Sp——r is esteemed one of the most sensible and learned women in England. She often did me the honour of conversing with me, and listened with apparent earnestness and approbation to my

wretched translations of Persian poetry. Her ladyship particularly requested, nay commanded me, to write an account of my Travels, and to state my opinion, candidly, of all the customs and manners of the English; and, without either fear or flattery, freely to censure whatever I thought reprehensible amongst them.

The sixth Minister is the Master General of the Ordnance, who has charge of all the fortifications in the kingdom. This office was held by Lord C——s, whose kindness to me, both in India and in Ireland, I have before related.

The seventh Minister is the President of the Board of Controul: he it is who directs the affairs, and guides the reins, of the East-India Company. On my first arrival in England, this office was held by Mr. D——s, but latterly was intrusted to Lord D——th. His lordship is descended from a very ancient and

noble family, and possesses a highly-cultivated understanding. I became acquainted with his lordship through the introduction of my friend Lord P——m, and received many solid proofs of his lordship's esteem. At his house I frequently met with several of the Directors of the East-India Company, who, although *the Masters of the Governors of India*, were invariably seated below me at table.

His lordship wished to have deputed me as Ambassador to the King of Persia, and to Zeman Shah. The route he proposed to send me was, by Constantinople and the Black Sea, to Khuarizm; whence I was to travel to Taheran; and, having settled the business at that court, to proceed to Cabul, and thence, through the Punjab, &c. to Calcutta. I must confess I was alarmed at the length and dangers of the journey, and requested his lordship would permit me first to return to India; whence, after having seen, and properly settled my family, I could, without difficulty, proceed

to Cabul, and thence, if requisite, to Persia. To this plan his lordship acceded; and when I was leaving England, he gave me letters of recommendation to the Governor-general of India; desiring him, in the first instance, to recover for me the amount of my pension, which, through the intrigues of my enemies at Lucknow, had been stopt for so many years; and then to send me to Cabul, with powers to remain (if agreeable to the Shah) as the East-India Company's representative at that court.

The eighth Minister is the Lord High Chancellor: he is supreme over the Law Department, and possesses extensive powers.

These eight Ministers attend the King every day, and lay before him the state of affairs in their respective departments, and obtain his Majesty's signature to such papers as require it. They then deliberate, collectively, with the King, on any subject that is to be laid before Parliament, and, having

arranged the plan, give it to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who carries it to the House of Commons, for their discussion.

The ninth Minister is the Archbishop of Canterbury. He is next in rank to the Princes: it is he who takes cognizance of every thing belonging to religion, and is the King's counsellor in all *spiritual affairs*. Immediately in subjection to the archbishop, are the bishops, or prelates of the Church, each of whom possesses ecclesiastical authority over a certain district, and superintends the conduct of the clergymen, or persons ordained for performing the public functions and ceremonies of their religion. It is requisite to explain, to Mohammedans, that, in England, Law and Religion are distinct branches, and that the duty of a clergyman is limited to watching over the moral and spiritual conduct of his flock, to burying the dead, visiting the dying, uniting persons in marriage, and christening children; for, according to their tenets, children

are born without any religion, and, until they have been christened, are not admitted into the pale of the Church. In recompence for their trouble, the clergy are entitled to a tenth of the produce of the land, whether of the vegetable or animal kind. For this purpose, England is divided into an immense number of parishes, in each of which there is a church, built at the public expense; and to each of these churches are attached a priest and deputy, who, on every Sunday, and other holidays, read prayers, preach to their congregation, and perform the other ceremonies before mentioned. A certain number of these parishes constitute a diocese, to each of which one of the bishops is attached, who, in addition to the duties before stated, has the power of ordaining and dismissing clergymen. The bishops are addressed as Lords, and have seats in the House of Peers, but seldom interfere, unless spiritual affairs are discussed. When a bishop dies, the King, by the advice of his Minister, selects one of

the most worthy clergymen to supply his place.

I had the good fortune to be intimately acquainted with the Bishop of L——n : he was a sensible and philosophic man, and took much pleasure in disputing with me on points of religion. I one day had a controversy with him respecting our Prophet Mohammed, and insisted that his coming had been foretold by the holy Messiah, in the *original* New Testament. He positively denied the premises, but agreed to examine the book, and give me further information in a week. On the day appointed I waited on him, and he produced a very ancient Greek version of the Testament, in which he candidly acknowledged that he had discovered the verse I alluded to, but said he supposed it might have been interpolated by some of the renegadoes of Constantinople, long after the preaching of Mohammed. I replied, that as copies of the New Testament were in the hands of every person at that time, it was impossible

any interpolation could have taken place, without having been noticed by some of the contemporary historians or writers. But, independently of that circumstance, it is a well-authenticated fact, that Mohammed himself had declared, to the Christians, he was the Ahmed (*Paraclete*) promised by Jesus Christ, and quoted to them the passage in the Evangelists; that the Christians did not then object to the verse, but merely denied that he was the Comforter so promised, and that they should look for another. This was sufficient evidence to prove that the above passage was in the original, and not an interpolation. The bishop laughed, and said, he supposed I was come to England to convert the people to Mohammedanism, and to make them forsake the religion of their forefathers.

I also had the honour of being known to the Lord Bishop of D——m, who was a man of great liberality and extensive charity. He frequently invited me to his house; and marked

his attention, by always asking some of the gentlemen who understood Persian to meet me. During the year of great scarcity in England, he daily fed a thousand poor people, at his private expense. Hence may be formed some idea of the incomes and charity of English bishops.

In my account of the duties of his Majesty's Ministers, having mentioned *the Parliament*, it becomes requisite to explain the meaning of the term. Parliament, properly, means an assemblage of the three estates; viz. the King, Lords, and Commons; but is generally applied to the two latter. The Lords have a particular apartment, where they assemble, and deliberate on the business which has passed the House of Commons; and which, if they disapprove, becomes nugatory. It is in the House of Lords that the Parliament assembles, on the first and last days of the session. On these occasions, the King goes to the house in great state, attended by all the public officers, in

their robes and insignia of office. I once had an opportunity of being present at this interesting scene. I was introduced into the house by my friend Mr. B——t; but had it not been for the kind attention of the Duke of G——r, the King's brother, I should have seen little of the ceremony. His Royal Highness observed me soon after I entered the house, and sent one of the attendants to procure me a seat near the throne. In this situation, I not only saw the King enter and go out, but also heard distinctly every word that he addressed to the Bishops, the Lords, and the Commons. In the course of my life, I have never witnessed so grand or so impressive a scene. The King was seated upon a superb and elevated throne, over which was erected a stately canopy. On his Majesty's right hand sat the Heir Apparent, and on his left the other Princes, according to seniority, upon chairs of yellow velvet embroidered with gold. Near to these were placed a number of forms, covered with broad-cloth, for the King's favourites, or more distant re-

latives, and for the wives of the noblemen. On the right of the throne, but below the Heir Apparent, stood the Foreign Princes and Ambassadors. The sword of state was borne by Lord Sp——r, and *the cap of Liberty* by Lord Win——y: these two noblemen were close in front of his Majesty. Sir P— B——l, now Lord G——r, presided, as Lord High Chamberlain, over all the ceremonies. The Lords were seated to the right and left, in a line with the Princes; and the Commons were arranged, in due order, opposite the throne. His Majesty's speech was listened to with the utmost silence and respect; immediately after which the King withdrew. As I was engaged to dine with a person of rank, I endeavoured to make my escape from the house as soon as possible, but in vain; for the crowd was so great, that the hour of dinner was past before I could get free; and I was obliged to make many apologies to my host for my seeming inattention.

Among the hereditary nobility of England,

there are several degrees of rank, as Duke, Marquis, Earl, Baron, and Viscount; although, when assembled in the House of Lords, their prerogatives and duties appear exactly the same.

The title next in rank to Prince, is Duke. Several of these Dukes are the King's sons; and his present Majesty has made it a rule, not to raise any person, but his own relations, to that dignity. The families and titles of many of these Dukes, and of some of the Earls, are of very ancient date. They originally took their titles from their estates, or from towns dependent on them. Their possessions are very great; and several of them have incomes equal to the allowance of the King. Their property, contrary to the general custom of England, is not divided among the children, but goes to the eldest son. By this means, the wealth and influence of the family remain stationary; and, as they are always generous and liberal to their tenants, they acquire such a host of dependants, that the Government has had fre-

quent occasions to be jealous or distrustful of them. Thus, some years ago, a brother of the Duke of L——r rebelled in Ireland against the King, and, having been joined by a great number of the Irish, very nearly effected a revolution in that kingdom. At length, however, by the great wisdom and military abilities of Lord C——s, the rebels were vanquished; and Lord F——d was taken prisoner.

I had the honour of being acquainted with several of these Dukes. From the late Duke of B——d I experienced much civility: he was an amiable man, and of a most prepossessing appearance. He was succeeded by his brother; who, I understand, inherits many of his virtues. The Duke of D——re, who married a sister of Lord Sp——r, invited me several times to his house; and his Duchess, who is one of the most delightful women in England, paid me the greatest attention. Their daughter, Lady Georgiana, surpasses in beauty and elegance the boasted nymphs of China or Tartary,

and her voice thrills to the soul, like the elixir of life.

VERSE.

Since the Sphere commenced its revolutions, it has
not beheld such a Star :

And since the Earth began to produce, it has not
yielded so fair a flower, as Georgiana, lovely
daughter of the Duke and Duchess of D-----re.

His Grace has, for many years past, been
in the habit of giving, annually, an entertain-
ment to all his acquaintances, at Chiswick
House. I had the honour of being present at
one of these entertainments; when the Du-
chess, taking into consideration my forlorn
situation, among such a crowd of great people,
to most of whom I was a stranger, kindly ap-
pointed Lady E-----th F-----r, one of her
intimate friends, to be my *Mehmandar* during
the day. Her ladyship, according to the En-
glish custom, immediately put her arm under
mine, and led me, through bowers of roses and
walks of jessamine, over all the gardens. She
then conducted me to the concert and ball
rooms. It so happened, that, as we were about

to enter a door, we met the P—e of W—
I immediately drew back, to make way for his
R—l H—s, and consequently kept her lady-
ship back ; but the P—e, with all that polite-
ness which distinguishes his character, retreated,
and made a sign to me to advance. I was quite
lost in amazement ; but Lady E—th laughed,
and said, “ His R—l H—s would not for
“ the world take precedence of any lady : and
“ as my arm was under yours, he would by
“ no means allow that we should separate, to
“ make way for him.” From this circumstance,
some idea of the gallantry of the English to-
wards ladies may be formed. When the com-
pany sat down to breakfast, I had the honour of
being placed at the same table with the P—e.

Previous to breaking up, the Duchess pre-
sented me her ticket for the Opera of that
evening. I at first declined accepting it, saying,
it would be so late before I got home, that
I should not have time to dress before the
Opera commenced. The Duke of G—r,

brother of the K—g, who was at the same table, overheard me, and said my excuse was not a sufficient one; that he meant to be there, and hoped to have the pleasure of seeing me. Lady E——th F——r, Lady H——y, and Lady Georgiana, also said that they should be at the Opera at eight o'clock, and if I did not meet them, they would severely fine me. I therefore promised to attend; and, after having arrived at home, I quickly changed my dress, and proceeded to the Opera House. I found the Duke was there before me, and waiting impatiently for the ladies. He sat with me for an hour; and, as they did not make their appearance, he was irritated, and went away, but desired me to scold them, should they arrive. When the Opera was nearly finished, the ladies came in. I taxed them, both on the Duke's and my own account, with their breach of promise. They made me one of those trifling and improbable excuses, which so become the fascinating mouth of an English beauty: "That the crowd
" of coaches was so great at the gates of

“ Chiswick House, they could not get away
“ sooner.” I recollected some verses of a Persian Ode, which I thought applicable to the case, and spoke them, as if extemporary. They insisted upon my giving them a translation, which I complied with ; and the verses were handed about to all their acquaintances. They were nearly as follow.

EXTEMPORARY ODE.

Although no person ever experienced the truth of
your promises,

Yet are we ever deceived by those eloquent and
ruby lips.

Sin against me, as much as you please : you need
not ask forgiveness ;

For I am your slave, and shall pay implicit obedience to your wishes.

Fear not to enter the ranks, at the day of judgment,
unveiled ;

For, should some of your murdered lovers demand
retribution,

The Angels, ordered to drive you from Paradise,
captivated by your looks,

Will offer themselves, as an atonement for your
errors.

That carriages round the gates of Chiswick House prevented your coming, is not probable:

Say rather, the crowd of those, smitten by your charms; detained you.

Such was my desire of your presence, that I noticed not the passing scene:

Now you are come, the sound of your voice banishes all my anxiety.

As long as Abu Taleb can behold your charming countenance,

He will not sigh for the bowers of the garden of Eden.

The Duke of N——d is said to possess the greatest riches, and most extensive property, in the kingdom. At the request of my friend Miss B——l, and the Duchess of H——n, I received an invitation to visit Sion House; but as his Grace did not condescend to pay me that attention I had received from other noblemen, I gratified my curiosity at the expense of my finer feelings.

The Dukes of N——k, R——d, G——n, &c. are all descended from ancient and noble

families, who have long possessed this title ; for since the commencement of the present reign, but one person, except the Royal family, has been promoted to that dignity.

The King's sons, during their infancy, are all called Princes ; but, as they arrive at the age of manhood, are created Dukes. There are seven of them, all pleasing, unaffected men. They associate with the nobility, and do not assume any superiority in company, but enter, without fastidiousness, into all the amusements that are going forward.—Thus the Duke of G——r, who possessed a lively disposition, and much ready wit, frequently jested the young ladies, in my presence, on their attachment to me, and their jealousy of each other on that account. This had always the effect of making the company laugh, and of exciting good humour.

The next persons in rank to the Lords are the Members of the House of Commons.

Their number is above three hundred and fifty. Two of them are elected by the inhabitants of every town in the kingdom, to be their agents or representatives in Parliament. They are, in general, men of very superior abilities and considerable property. For seven months in the year they remain in London, and attend five days in the week at the Parliament House. Some of their duties have been before described; but when their attention is not taken up with great political subjects, they employ themselves in considering the internal regulations, and plans for improving the state of the country, and, in fact, take cognizance of every thing that is going forward. Even the laws respecting culprits are abrogated or altered by Parliament; for the Christians, contrary to the systems of the Jews and Mohammodans, do not acknowledge to have received any laws respecting *temporal* matters from Heaven, but take upon themselves to make such regulations as the exigencies of the times require.

THE TRAVELS OF

CHAP. XVI.

Description of the East-India Company. Of the Board of Controul. Of the Lord Mayor of London—the nature and extent of his jurisdiction—Procession to Westminster and Guild-Hall. The Author is invited to the Lord Mayor's Feast—account thereof. Anecdote of Miss C—be.

IN political importance, the East-India Company ranks next to the House of Commons. It is well understood, by every person possessing common information, that 'Company' means an association of merchants, or other persons, who subscribe a certain sum of money, for the purpose of carrying on trade, or any other extensive concern, which exceeds the capital of an individual. Such was the origin of the East-India Company.

It is little more than a hundred years since the Company obtained their regular Charter, granting to them the entire monopoly of the trade with India and China. Their capital at that time was about three crores of rupees (£. 3,000,000), divided into shares of £. 1000 pounds each, but has since been increased to double that amount; and, in consequence of their extensive conquests in India, the value of each share is now worth nearly twice the original subscription.

The affairs of the Company are managed by twenty-four Directors; six of whom go out of office every year, in rotation, and six others are appointed in their room. They are elected by those proprietors who possess a full share of £. 1000 stock. The Directors annually elect two of the most intelligent of their own body to be their President and Vice-President, who are called Chairman and Deputy Chairman; and these two gentlemen may be said to represent the Company; as, although they occasionally call

on the other Directors to assist them with their advice, they have in general determined on the measure before they propose it to the court. It is evident, that to fill such a situation with propriety, requires a person of very superior understanding, and well conversant in all kinds of business, and that therefore only a few of the Directors can aspire to this honour: some of them never attain to the dignity, and others are sometimes elected several years successively. The Directors most esteemed for their abilities, during my residence in England, and to whom the office of Chairman had generally fallen, were, Mr. H. I—s, D. S—t, S. L——n, and C. G—t. I had the honour of being known to all these gentlemen; but had little acquaintance with any of the other Directors, except Sir T. M——e, and Mr. P——n, who has lately been elected.

The proprietors of East-India stock are of all ranks and professions; and some of them are such low people, that they do not presume

to sit in the presence of their own deputies. They attend twice a year at the India House, to receive their dividends, or to give their votes, when called on, for the election of a new Director. They have nothing further to do with the business of the Company.

The India House is a very extensive and superb building, and contains an immense number of apartments, for all the public offices. It is situated in the city, and, including the warehouses, is not less than a mile in circumference. Here all the business of the Company is transacted. The Chairman and his Deputy attend every day in the week, except Sunday; and the other Directors assemble once, twice, or three times in the week, according to the quantity and nature of the business that is transacting. In consequence of the supposed misconduct, or neglect, of the Company, or their Governors, abroad, his Majesty's Ministers, some years

ago, deemed it advisable to create a *Board of Controul*, to superintend and direct the affairs of the Company. This Board is invested with great powers, and frequently opposes the measures of the Directors: it examines all their accounts, and controuls all their correspondence. The Company cannot now send out any order or letter to their Governors, unless sanctioned by this Board; and, as the President is always one of his Majesty's Ministers, no step of importance can be taken, or any new measure adopted, without being known to Government.

It is nevertheless sometimes happens, that measures sanctioned both by the Court of Directors and the Board of Contreul are brought under the cognizance of Parliament. Thus Lord C——s depriving the heir of the Nabob of the Carnatic of his powers, and the assumption of part of the territory of Oude by Lord W——y, have been severely animadverted on, both in the House of Lords and of Commons;:

nor is it yet known how the business will be decided.

When I first arrived in England, several of the Directors imagined that I had been sent, as an agent, by some of the Princes of India, to complain against their servants. They were therefore, for some time, very distrustful, and reserved in their conduct; but after they were convinced of their error, they received me kindly, and paid me much attention.

I have before mentioned, that London is composed of three towns; viz. the City, Westminster, and the Borough. The former was, many years ago, a walled or fortified town; is the residence of the principal merchants in England; and is still governed by a particular jurisdiction of its own. The ruler or governor of the city is called the Lord Mayor: he is endowed with great authority, and governs his own dominions as a sovereign. If I have been rightly informed, the constitution of the

city is nearly as follows: Every person who has served his regular apprenticeship, or possesses certain property within the walls, is a freeman of the city. At stated periods, the freemen elect a number of persons, to be the organ or channel of their opinions; who are called Livery-men: these select twenty-four of their number to be Aldermen, who hold their situation for life, and each of whom is magistrate of a particular ward or district of the city: he is answerable for its police, and has the power of calling any number of the Livery or freemen of his ward to his assistance, either to consult them, or to quell any disturbance. At his tribunal all the petty disputes of the district are adjusted. The mode of electing the Lord Mayor is this: On a particular day in the year, all the Livery-men assemble in a large building, called the *Common Hall*; where, having canvassed the merits of all the Aldermen, they select the names of two, and send them up to the Court of Aldermen, which is then sitting; who are obliged to elect one of the persons

named by the Livery, as the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

The Lord Mayor is the chief magistrate of the city, and presides daily in a court of justice. He has two assistants, called Sheriffs, and a great number of officers, under him. He is allowed a superb palace to reside in, and has a number of horses, servants, &c. kept for him at the public expense. One of his prerogatives is, that no body of soldiers or armed men shall pass through the city, without his permission: and although his boundaries are divided from Westminster, or the *King's Town*, only by an old gateway, his Majesty never enters the city without giving information to the Lord Mayor, who, on all occasions of state or ceremony, meets the King at the gate, and makes an offer of the keys of the city: he then joins his Majesty's retinue, and accompanies him wherever he is going.

The annual election of the Lord Mayor

is celebrated, by the inhabitants of the city, with as much pomp and rejoicing as is observed in Westminster on the anniversary of the King's birth-day. At noon, the Lord Mayor, dressed in his robes of state, and attended by all the city officers, embarks in a number of splendid boats prepared for the purpose, and proceeds up the river, to the great hall of justice at Westminster; where having taken the oaths of office, he returns in the same state to the city; and after having landed, he enters his state coach, drawn by six horses, and is conveyed to Guildhall, where a dinner is prepared for four thousand of the most respectable inhabitants of London, of both sexes.

Some months after my arrival in England, Alderman C—be was elected Lord Mayor, and did me the honour of inviting me to his dinner. As soon as I alighted at the door, fifty of his lordship's attendants, with spears and maces in their hands, came to meet me, and a band

of music at the same time commenced playing. I was then conducted, with great ceremony, to the room where his lordship was sitting with several of the King's Ministers and other noblemen.

On my entering the apartment, the Lord Mayor took me by the hand, and, having inquired respecting my health, introduced me to the Lady Mayoress, who was dressed as fine as a Queen, and seated with great pomp on a superb sofa. Although it is not customary, on these occasions, for the Lady Mayoress to return the salutation of any person, yet, in compliment to me as a foreigner, her ladyship rose from her seat.

The dinner having been announced, the Lord Mayor again took my hand, and led me to a table which was raised a step or two above the others. He then placed me opposite himself, that he might have an opportunity of attending to me. His lordship sat on the

right of the Lady Mayoress; and on his right hand were seated Lord C—y, Lord Sp—r, Lord N—n, and several other noblemen. On the left of her ladyship were placed the late Mayor, and his family. The remainder of the company at this table consisted of the Judges, Aldermen, &c.

The table was covered with a profusion of delicious viands, fruits, wines, &c. All the dishes and plates were of embossed silver; and the greater number of the goblets and cups, and the candlesticks, were of burnished gold. In the course of my life, I have never seen such a display of wealth and grandeur. The other tables, also, appeared to be plentifully and elegantly served; and, if I could judge from the apparent happiness of the people at them, they were equally pleased with their entertainment as myself.

After dinner, the health of the Lord and Lady Mayoress were drank, with great acclamations;

then the health of the King, and of the Queen; after which, "The prosperity of Lord Nelson; and may the victory of the Nile be ever be remembered!" was drank with loud applause.

When the whole of this company, consisting of several thousand persons, stood up, and, having filled their glasses, proclaimed the toast with loud huzzas, it immediately recalled to my mind the verse of our Poet Hafiz:

Come, fill the goblets with wine! and let us rend
the vault of the Heavens with our shouts!

Let us overturn the present system of the Universe,
and form a new Creation of our own!

As many of the persons who were seated at the lower end of the room could not see who were at the upper table, a short time previous to the ladies quitting the company, a petition was sent to the Lord Mayor, to request they

might be allowed to pass round the table, in small parties. His lordship, having asked my consent, directed that they might do so. In consequence of this permission, they divided themselves into small parties, and walked round the table. When they came opposite to Lord N——n, or me, the men stooped their heads, and the women bent their knees, (such being the English manner of salutation). This mark of respect they thought due to Lord N——n, for the victory of the Nile ; and to me, for my *supposed high rank*. This ceremony took up nearly an hour ; after which the Lord Mayor presented Lord N——n, in the name of the city, with an elegant scimitar, the hilt of which was studded with diamonds, as a testimony of their gratitude for his distinguished services. His lordship, having buckled on the sword, stood up, and made a speech to the Lord Mayor and to the company, assuring them, that, with the weapon he had now been invested, and the protection of the Almighty, he would chastise and subdue all their enemies.

This interesting scene being finished, I thought it was time to retire, and went up to the Lord Mayor to take leave. His lordship, however, seized me by the hand, and led me up stairs to a superb apartment, where we found the Lady Mayoress, and nearly five hundred other ladies, richly dressed, some of whom were as beautiful as the Houries of Paradise, waiting our appearance, before they commenced dancing. As few rooms in the world would have held such an assemblage of people, if furnished in the usual manner, this apartment was fitted up with long ranges of seats rising above each other, (resembling the stone steps of a large tank or reservoir in India,) which were continued all round the room, for the use of the spectators, leaving but a moderate space in the middle for the dancers:

When we had been seated a short time, twelve or fifteen of the principal young men present were permitted to enter the circle, and to choose their partners. After they had gone

down the dance, they were relieved by an equal number of others ; and in this manner the ball was kept up till day-light ; and the Sun had risen ere I reached home.

This was one of the most delightful nights I ever passed in my life ; as, independent of every luxury my heart could wish, I had an opportunity of gazing all the time on the angelic charms of Miss C—be, who sat in that assemblage of Beauties, like the bright Moon surrounded with brilliant stars.

After what I have said, it may be unnecessary to repeat, that this young lady is one of the greatest beauties in London. One evening, I met her, by chance, at a masquerade ; and, as the weather was warm, she wore only a short veil, which descended no lower than her upper lip. As our meeting was quite unexpected, she thought she could converse with me without being known ; but, in answer to her *first* question, I replied, “ There is but one woman in

