



Dr. Wallich's Correspondence

I

18.26

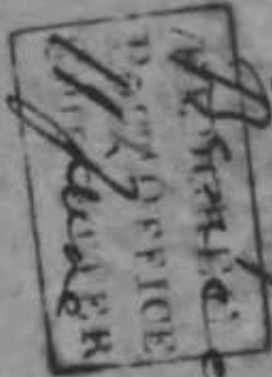




Dr. N. Wallich

Botanic Garden  
Calcutta

Ind. Reg. 5  
Ship Dec 27/3



Shankar  
7 January 1873  
Seed press  
A. S. Peacock

Botanic Garden Liverpool 8<sup>th</sup> July 1823

Dr Sir

I am sorry I should have omitted  
in my letter of yesterday to give the Month  
of your box of seeds until my letter was  
sent down to the letter box which caused  
me to forget this; it is marked thus KN—  
and trust my friend Capt. Kerwood will keep  
it in a dry place and that it may arrive in  
safety is the wish of

Your Most Obedt Servt

J. Seppherd

Handwritten name, possibly "Horsfield"

8 January 1853

recd 11 June.

Am

Calcutta

Botanic Garden

Dr W. Wallich

RECEIVED  
POST OFFICE  
SOUTH STREET

PAID  
JAN 22 1853

7/5

To C. Lushington Esq.  
Secretary to the Government  
in the General Department

Sir,

I have the honor to report for the information of the Honble the Governor General in Council, that I have returned from the Eastward on the John Adam and that I resumed charge of this institution on the 30<sup>th</sup> ultimo.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have to state for the information of Government, that the immediate benefit which I derived from the change of climate has enabled me to make very extensive collections for this garden of dried specimens, growing plants, seeds, roots &c. both at Penang and Singapore, the only two places which I have visited; and that I have forwarded these on several vessels, especially, however, on the John Adam, on which Mr. Crawford, the Agent to the Governor General on the late mission to the Eastward, not only most politely invited me to return from Singapore, but also permitted me to bring with me not less than fourteen chests of growing plants, several baskets of parasitical plants, roots, bulbs, many chests of specimens of dried plants &c. - The whole of these are now safely placed at this garden, <sup>and I am</sup> ~~and it is with~~ <sup>happy to say</sup> the greatest pleasure that I inform you, that it is impossible to imagine any thing in a higher state of preservation than are at the present moment both the living ~~and dead~~ <sup>and dead</sup> latter collections.





by the resignation of the former holder, and there  
being no other fit person on the island to whom  
that could be <sup>readily</sup> placed in that charge. By recommending Mr  
Porter to act until another person should be obtained,  
I not only secured his services for the objects of the  
nursery, but I rendered a service to the Managers  
of a most excellent charitable institution, of which the  
Honble the governor is the president. They were in want  
of a temporary school-master, they employed Mr Porter  
at my recommendation, <sup>as much</sup> and I rejoice to say, that I  
have received their unqualified approbation of his con-  
duct hitherto. I accordingly gave him an outline  
of the manner in which I thought the garden ought  
to be laid out, I left one of my apprentices, George  
Murdart, with him to assist him; and anticipating  
the concurrence of the Supreme government I took  
the liberty to authorize the monthly sum of 25 Dollars  
(or 50 S. R.) to be expended, if necessary, on contingencies,  
besides a few other small <sup>items</sup> ~~and~~ that appeared necessary  
at the first outset. The whole sum which has been  
expended during the first three months of the establish-  
ment amounts to Span. Dollars 182. 71 Pcs (or S. R.  
325. 70<sup>00</sup>) according to the statement contained in the  
accompanying bills, which I solicit permission to pres-  
ent at the General Treasury for payment. If it is  
considered, that a Spanish Dollar does in reality not  
go farther at Prince of Wales Island, than a Rupee  
does in Berdant.

with the said deducted the contingencies to 50 Rupees per mensem,  
which charge I contemplated as a mere temporary charge  
6 With the view of securing the permanency of the nursery  
I take the liberty to submit to the Honble the Governor  
General in Council, that it would be extremely desira-  
ble if an application could be made to the Govern-  
ment of Penang for the purpose of moving them to  
place it on a proper footing, and I feel perfectly  
satisfied that such recommendation would meet  
with every due attention. The small temporary amount  
which I have taken the responsibility on myself to  
authorize will only suffice during Mr. Porters stay on the  
island; but as he is merely to remain there until a  
person is found out to supply his place at the free-  
school, and as I accordingly expect him back very  
soon, a proper person might be secured to replace  
him at the nursery, and <sup>I confidently anticipate</sup> ~~these~~ <sup>therefore</sup> I expect, that the  
Penang Government will not <sup>hesitate</sup> ~~hesitate~~ extending  
their liberality towards the proper support of so lam-  
-dable an establishment. I am inclined to think  
that a monthly sum of 100 to 150 Dollars would be  
sufficient to defray all the expences and I should  
believe I shall be able to recommend a person, that would  
be both willing, and able to undertake that charge  
for a salary to be included of course under the  
above general sum.

7 A botanical arrangement of a much  
greater magnitude and promising the most splendid fruits

detailed in the letters appended to the dispatch in ques-  
tion, viz. my first application to the Lieut. Governor  
dated the 21<sup>st</sup> November last, the reply dated 15<sup>th</sup> and my  
final letter of the 21<sup>st</sup> of that month. I beg leave to  
observe that, if ever there was a spot on earth pre-emi-  
nently entitled to a botanic garden, on account of its  
splendid and inexhaustible flora, its delectable climate,  
its central situation and the facilities which it  
possesses of receiving and disseminating botanical  
riches: that favored place is Singapore, and there can  
hardly be a doubt of its standing quite unrivalled in  
these as well as in many other points. On these grounds  
I most ardently beseech the Honble the Governor Ge-  
neral in Council to sanction the proposed plan  
and to grant it such a support as may appear a-  
dequate to its proper maintenance and to the  
attainment of all the good which may so justly  
be expected from its operations. -

8. It will appear from the documents  
referred to in the preceding paragraph that, subject  
to the confirmation of the supreme government, a  
considerable piece of eligible ground has been ap-  
propriated to the intended garden, that a monthly  
sum of 60 Dollars has been granted to its cultivation,  
and that the Honble the Lieut. Governor, with a li-  
berality which so highly distinguishes that enlight-  
ened and scientific gentleman has placed a me-  
morable donation, of no less than one thousand

as to enable me to entertain a European gardener  
with a few assistants under him. The observations  
which I have made respecting the value of money  
at Penang applying at least with equal force  
to Singapore, I venture to solicit, that the Honourable  
the Governor General in Council will please to  
authorise an additional sum of 100 Dollars per  
month, making an aggregate of 100 Sp. Dollars:  
an amount which, on mature <sup>Deliberation</sup> consideration, I  
consider the smallest that can be employed on  
the occasion, with any prospect of accomplishing  
the objects in view; on the other hand I feel perfectly  
persuaded, that at no distant period, the  
scheme I have proposed, of cultivating a number  
of spice trees for the express purpose of defraying  
the expence of the garden, will answer every  
expectation.

9. Adverting to the circumstance of my  
having faithfully endeavoured, and I humbly trust  
not in vain, to render my voyages which ill health  
compelled me to undertake subservient to the good  
of this garden, while the duties of the institution were  
graciously and most satisfactorily performed  
during my absence by the great kindness of the  
gentleman who undertook to officiate for me I  
venture most respectfully to solicit that I may  
be exempted from any deduction being made from  
my arrears of salary, and as an additional ground

fully attained, having been so fortunate as to recover entirely from that fever, which I had contracted on my way down from Nepal, and which subsequently, by inducing my life for many successive months, and that I have thus been enabled to return a full month before the expiration of the period which was allowed for my absence. -

10. Finally I beg leave to report to you, for the information of Government, that a splendid collection in all three kingdoms of Nature, made by Mr. G. Finlayson, during the late mission to Siam and Cochin-China, to which he was attached as surgeon and naturalist, has been deposited with me by that gentleman, pending a reference to Government for further orders, and that he has contributed a very considerable variety of interesting plants and seeds to this garden. -

I have &c.

1 Signed / N. Wallich, M.D.  
Sept.

Botanic Garden }  
17<sup>th</sup> January 1823. }



My dear Mr. Wash  
I have with the aid of your  
No. 1 all orders touching  
in that line

No. 2. One from Geo. W. Parsons  
with price indicated for one of  
No. 2 you will see has been  
cancelled

No. 3. I troubled you with a draft  
for \$1000 that once intended to  
have written to Lady Hastings  
but time failed on - I pronounced  
the subject to which considerable  
as you may consider it to  
be of some importance,  
the appearance cannot be  
taken care of at Fifty thousand  
a that they can not be sent  
for a year or a year & half  
to come

No. 4. Two letters sent about  
Establishment of a Battery of Light Infantry  
wanted me to fix some definite  
Establishment but I said it I not  
be without sacrificing the  
interests of the place rather

No. 5. His public in reply  
No. 6. a he used a few days ago about  
a supply for provisions





Also send *Glossaire de Botanique*  
102 is yours & a Book of  
Plants sent out & a set of  
Litho. plates in it

I do not mean this  
as an excuse to you, but  
only out of getting so much work  
done

Yours very truly

W. L. G. Lister

4th Jan 1823

Weyher  
4<sup>h</sup> Juny 1823

M. Wallich  
Bot. Garden

My Dear Wallace

The ~~flowers~~ *Glycyrrhiza* had no  
flowers open yesterday & it had  
only two today of which I wanted one to  
send to Pierce. It is but a small tree  
and does not produce more  
than that may be useful for  
seed. There is something very  
peculiar in this. If the Siccar  
had only prevented you a copy of  
the inclosed, we might have done  
in a minute. The thing we have  
been done. The inclosed report  
however seemed to show that  
there was no body to pay & prevented  
anxiety about it - in fact however  
the money is only due the last  
of five days. No sooner did I  
send the late Siccar of the P.S.

Garden to take possession when the  
whole estate was filled up at a  
moment - & no sooner was work  
begun than they began to ~~complain~~  
about little pay at the house for  
work as in Bot Garden, & then  
about the time of payment - as if all  
the former & Customs of the State  
were to be changed to please them.

You have also to draw for  
the rent of the Estate £107 8s  
by Bevell says without any  
previous audit. The Proprietor  
however is still mutinous.  
He sent his Bills to me (drawn  
however Capt. Stuart & I)  
referred him to you, & instead  
of doing as told he insisted by  
Charles Stuart. Stuart writes  
& charges me & all parties are  
as near their object as before.

they sat out - I shall be very  
happy to see you if you can  
come to morrow -

Yours very sincerely,  
W. Leicester

Have you the Colchester  
fructuosus in the  
gardens

W. H. P. 3.

Inverness Bay 4<sup>th</sup> July  
1823

My dear Walter,

It is quite an age since  
I have heard from you - by the time  
~~this reaches~~ ~~Calcutta~~ ~~India~~ it may  
find you returned to your Garden  
loaded with health and other treasures  
for you have doubtless not visited  
so rich a field of the Indiver  
Archipelago in vain. I shall be  
delighted to hear of you again, of  
your health and of your doings -  
I send you the amount of Robt  
Bluntworth's Contingent bills for  
the past year, you can send  
the amount to Colours on my  
account - Robt is at present  
forced to remain idle on account



of the Snows, but his last trip  
was tolerably productive  
the fruits of it have been  
forwarded to the Gardener -

I lately received  
from the Cape a packet of  
the seeds of the different Cereals  
which should I think thrive  
in our mountains, but I am  
ignorant of the proper mode  
of culture, I do not like to bust  
them in the ground in this frosty  
weather so shall keep them  
till Spring. Can you give me  
any hints? With our united  
kind regards to Mrs W

Believe me ever most sincerely  
A. Holguon



1823

To Mr. Robert Spurgeon

4<sup>th</sup> January

Dear Sir

Yours  
Ours

P.W. Island 15<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1829

Honoured Sir

In favor of Mr Clark an  
Officer of the Gloucester I have an oppor-  
-tunity of sending a Packet of Seeds which  
I hope will arrive in good order. I also  
return enclosed two letters to your address.  
A packet of Newspapers I have taken the  
liberty to open for perusal and hope you  
will excuse my keeping them until I come  
round myself. I have not been able to pro-  
-cure more than one Argus Pheasant Skin  
since you left, but I have one of them  
alive in fine order; I have also got five  
more of that beautiful small kind of spotted  
Peacock which you admired so much from  
Queda; they have been with me some time  
and I have little doubt but that they will  
do well. I have had several of these beautiful  
little Animals "Mouse Deer" but I find  
it very difficult to keep them alive they  
are so very shy and timid, I have some  
smaller kinds of Birds and a small Monkey  
of a species I have never seen before, it is

of a shining Black all over, excepting the  
face, which has a white circle round it,  
it has no tail, is <sup>the</sup> male species, and  
walks something similar to the one of  
you have at the Gardens, though it is not  
larger than a Cat. I would send them round  
by the Gloucester, but I fear they would require  
more care than the seafaring gentlemen are  
generally inclined to bestow on them. I have  
four Chests of Plants ready, and as many  
more specimens as you took round with you  
but owing to the excessive high demand  
for freightage I cannot send them round at  
present, I hope I shall be soon enabled to  
come myself when we can attend to them  
properly. I have not heard anything more  
of a successor as yet, in consequence of  
which I considered it necessary to apprise  
the Directors of the Institution that I cannot  
remain here after the 1<sup>st</sup> of March next, I have  
much pleasure in enclosing an Extract from  
the School Records which I hope will  
convince you, that my endeavours have  
not been wanting to come up to the excellent  
character and recommendation you was  
pleased to bestow on me. I have since had

had an hint that the Directors would  
allow me a larger salary was I to make  
an application for it, though I cannot vouch  
for the truth of it.

I have accepted the thanks the  
Governor's secret Brier, and waited on the  
Honble Mr. Clibbery agreeable to your  
wishes who has accepted himself of my  
services. I am happy to say I am quite  
well, - Muddant is the same and behaves  
remarkably well, I feel a pleasure in  
bearing testimony to his good conduct  
and hope you will perceive on his  
arrival, a great attention for the better.  
I cannot conclude this letter without  
expressing my gratitude to Mrs. Wallish  
for her kindness to my little boy. - and  
I also request you will be pleased to  
pardon the haste with which this  
letter is written, as I was not aware  
that the Gloucester would sail so soon  
until I arrived about half an hour ago  
from the Hills.

I am  
Sir  
Y<sup>r</sup> most Obed<sup>t</sup> & much obliged  
George Porter

For the

15 January 1823

and per

4<sup>th</sup> Feb 1823

and per 14<sup>th</sup> Feb

Botanic Garden Liverpool July 1828

My Dear Sir

I have again the Pleasure to inform you  
that we have shipped on Board the Ship Benbow  
Chas. Kirkwood Commander a Box of Seeds which I have  
no doubt but he will take great care of and trust  
they will arrive in good order & perhaps add something  
to your splendid Collection; indeed we always sent  
our supplies of seed altho not having the pleasure of  
hearing from you for some time I presume owing  
to your extensive Botanical Excursion to St Paul  
but I hope ere now you will be return'd safe with your  
rich Botanical Treasures, and sincerely wish you  
Health to enjoy them long; I have ventured to give you  
a long list of wants should it be in your power  
to favour us with any of them either in Plants or seed  
we should consider our selves most particularly oblig'd  
or any other Scitamineous Plants which you may have  
to spare which are not in this list; altho I am still



in the habit of buying & selling our Collection of Sulfur  
I have all the Collections in Europe, and nothing would  
give me so much pleasure as to show them to you  
and whom ever confronted so much as the collections  
and think that nothing would surprise you more than  
to see them in such a luxuriant state some of the  
apparent species of Hydrochim from 4 to 12 or even 14  
feet high & I have so large the list of the flowers from  
3 to 4 inch across & I think nothing can surpass them  
unless it be in your splendid Gardens whom they are  
at home; in hopes of hearing from you all  
your pleasure & permission

My Dear Sir

Your Most Obedt Servt

John Wepherd

20  
7  
April 15<sup>th</sup> June 1883

My dear Mother

I had heard of your arrival  
before received your letter of  
the 4<sup>th</sup> but was very glad  
to have it under your own  
hand, that you had returned  
so much earlier - your description  
of the places you visited in your  
late trip has made me quite  
desirous of going to see them -  
I am at present thank God  
quite well - but should not  
be the worse for a little refreshment

in the way you recommend by  
a change of 'at hewon' and  
skulls of the salt sea air  
and I have really serious thoughts  
of everything continues quiet  
stranquil up here; of asking  
for leave of absence next  
year for the purpose of making  
a voyage to the Eastward. For  
this is a long time to look forward  
to & I cannot go now as there  
is nobody here to take my place  
You must have been much  
satisfied I am sure in having  
got back in time to see her

and by Hastings before their  
departure - I am glad to observe  
that in spite of the pitiful  
opposition which appears to have  
been made <sup>by some people with</sup> the society in Calcutta  
has done all that was proper  
to mark the respect and  
admiration entertained of his  
character & virtues. and the  
regret felt at the loss of  
himself and family - You  
see what a change a short  
time can make - and among  
others you must have felt  
the melancholy occasion  
of the death of so many of your

acquaintances & friends during  
your short absence. But  
there is a great probability that  
we shall lose one of our members  
before long. as Ducrest is being  
very dangerously ill in my opinion  
and I think the chances are  
against his recovering. but  
there is no saying. I am  
glad our Irish folk seem  
also have been civil and  
attentive. I am glad you  
keep up to your friend the Seal  
and I expect to see him here  
in a day or so when you do

graciously - Old Manuel  
has with the smile delighted  
at your forgiving success  
turn back into favor, the  
many persecutions and  
present disgrace. He had  
opened his mouth to me for  
this age but he kept silent  
and went away with much  
zeal. What not communicate  
anything to him however, till  
I have your further authority  
for it - as to his accounts  
nothing, the interest itself  
has been added to them, as  
some you desired & kept

incurred no wages whatsoever  
and any other expenses have  
been very small and worth  
mentioning. Last Prof  
I presume had all Calcutta  
sent a load of plants &  
seeds the other day to her garden  
at Rattray. I am very glad  
you mention Wadger being  
well I have not yet heard  
from him since his annual  
in Calcutta but he might  
have got down so well and safe  
he purposed being back to  
us by the beginning of March

but I begin to doubt if we  
shall see him so soon -  
Robinson means by Lauko's  
that he will write you one of  
these days. & he prays me in  
best regards. <sup>to every happy & safe back</sup> May offer mine  
to Mr. Pakkik of General  
Hardwick when you see him  
I should like to see your  
collection of our notes which  
I make no doubt is well  
worth it - The Jonckheers  
current you speak of sending  
me shall be delighted to get



of all the ~~various~~ <sup>various</sup> breeds of  
both kinds which I have so  
repeatedly seen and one has  
come up, but I have some  
lately put in the ground  
I go in hoping for better success  
and new breeds. You must  
take good care of yourself and  
by no means get the ague and  
become my dear walk  
I am sincerely

Edward Gardner

If there is anything new in the  
new state of things in Calcutta tell  
me of them when you write

My dear General,

I will immediately  
write privately to Major  
Smithfull to supply the  
Facts req<sup>d</sup> by D. Washick -  
but request you will be  
so good as to point out to  
the Dr how necessary it  
is to obtain an order from  
Col<sup>l</sup> Tho<sup>s</sup> W. Lushington,  
to the Board, sanctioning

General Washick

Y<sup>r</sup> s<sup>vc</sup>  
A. M.

The measure - as it would  
be a total banishment  
even in the D. to which  
of the force without that  
sanction obtained, or  
a good ground desired  
obtainable. - The present  
case, however, does not  
seem to admit of any  
doubt that God will  
readily comply with the  
wishes of Dr. Harkness. -  
In the mean time,

If you will show  
me, I will return the  
copy of Dr. Harkness' letter to  
Dr. Huntington, & Mr. C. G.  
private reasons to it -  
& have the pleasure to  
return Col. Johnson's note.

Yrs' sincerely

Wm. W. Harkness

Sept. 17/23 -

Secretaria de la Sociedad  
Economica de las Islas  
Filipinas.

Habiendose hecho presente á la Junta por uno de los S.<sup>res</sup> Socios la importancia de asociar á V. á los trabajos de su instituto por el natural y constante celo con que V. ha promovido en todos tiempos los concimientos mas utiles á la felicidad publica, no menos que en consideracion á las recomendables prendas de su persona, se acordó nombrar á V. en Junta extraordinaria que celebró el 20. del corriente por socio correspondiente de ella, y al efecto mandar que se expida á V. la adjunta Patente de estilo.

Lo comunico á V. para su inteligencia con remision de un exemplar de los estatutos, esperando que de su admision, y de la comunion á que con arreglo al Art.<sup>o</sup> 32. de ellos quite alistarse V. en la sociedad, se servirá darne el correspondiente aviso para ponerlo en noticia de la Junta.

Dios que á V. m. a. Manila 23. de Enero de 1823.

Manuel Bracht



Or.  
S. Superintend.<sup>te</sup> del Jardin Botánico de Calcutta

mentioned in your letter prevented him from paying it over to the treasurers of the Institution.

We have no doubt that we will be able to remove the Doctor's honourable scruples, when the garden is once established; and in the mean time I was directed by the Council to return you the sincere thanks of the Society for the great trouble you have taken on this occasion, and the kind interest you have shown for the prosperity of the Institution.

I have also to apologize for the lateness of this vote of thanks; but this business did not become regularly or formally

before any meeting till that on the 10th inst.  
great difficulties have been experienced  
in arranging the purchase of ground, it  
being thought very desirable to have the  
garden immediately contiguous to the  
New Royal Botanic Garden, which  
promises to be one of the finest in Eu-  
rope.

We hope soon to be able to do justice  
to any seeds or bulbs you may send us.

Permit me to add that if some speci-  
mens of birds-skins, minerals or shells, were  
added to any box containing seeds &c. and if the  
box were addressed to the Regius Keeper of the  
Museum, University of Edinburgh, it would come safe,  
without being overhauled at the Custom House, & while  
Professor Jameson got the other articles, I would be sure  
to receive the seeds & bulbs.

I am L  
your very obedient servant  
J. Neill  
Sec. Bot. Soc.

Col. White  
Esq Calcutta  
Northbrook  
24 June 1823  
Dec 29 June  
1823.

Calcutta

Botanic Garden

Dr Wallich

Govt of Bengal

## PROPOSAL BY THE COUNCIL,

APPROVED OF BY A GENERAL MEETING OF THE CALEDONIAN  
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, HELD 8TH DECEMBER, 1818,

*For Establishing, by Subscription among the Members of the Society,  
and Others, An Experimental and Botanical Garden, under the  
Title of THE EDINBURGH HORTICULTURAL AND BOTANICAL IN-  
STITUTION.*

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THE want of an extensive Garden, in which the study of Botany, as applicable to the purposes of rural economy, might be prosecuted by those who cannot attend the Lectures of the Professor in the University, has long been felt. But now, when Vegetable Physiology, and its application to Horticulture, and to the treatment of Woods and Plantations, has rapidly advanced, it has become of importance that this Society should take the lead in forming an Institution, without which its efforts for improving that art, the name of which it bears, certainly cannot have their full effect. Although, therefore, the propriety of the CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY patronizing and sharing in the proposed Establishment cannot be questioned, yet it appears most advisable that, as a body, it should be connected with it, only as holding Shares in an heritable property, sufficient to entitle it to have a certain proportion of the garden allotted for Experiments most immediately connected with its proper objects; and leaving it in the power of the Society, as well as of individual proprietors, to sell or transfer their shares at pleasure.

### I. OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

1. The Collection of curious and rare Exotic Plants, such as are not commonly met with in the Green houses of Nurserymen.
2. The Collection of ornamental and rare Plants, natives of Britain.
3. The Collection of ornamental, rare, and useful Exotic Plants that have been naturalized in Britain, or which may be naturalized in this country.

Such plants to be propagated as extensively as possible, and their Seeds to be preserved, for the purpose of being distributed among the Subscribers, according to such rules as may be afterwards agreed upon.



4. Two Acres to be set apart for the purpose of Experiments in Horticulture and Vegetable Physiology, and for attempts to naturalize Exotics; to which none but Subscribers (accompanied by the chief Gardener) can be admitted.
5. The rest of the Garden to be devoted to the culture of such new or foreign sorts of culinary Vegetables, Fruit, and Forest Trees, as may be recommended for trial; Seeds, Grafts, or Plants of which, if found worthy of cultivation, to be distributed among the Subscribers.

In this part of the Garden Experiments will be made with the view of raising varieties from Seed, in order to procure Fruits that may be better adapted to the climate of Scotland:

## II. PROPERTY.

The Property of the Garden to be held in Shares of £20 each; and it is proposed that the Society shall immediately subscribe for twenty-five Shares; exclusive of the Subscriptions of individual members.

The number of Shares to be limited to 500; and no individual to be allowed to hold a greater number than two, on the first Subscription, although, afterwards, Shares may be purchased or acquired to any amount.

As soon as 250 Shares, exclusive of those taken by the Society, are subscribed for, application to be made for a Royal Charter; and, as soon as that is obtained, measures to be taken for the purchase of Ground.

Subscribers to be furnished with Tickets, which will admit them, and friends accompanying them; and with Transferable Tickets for the use of their Families.

An Interim Committee to be appointed to collect Subscriptions, and to prepare a set of Regulations, to be submitted to a Meeting to be called as soon as 250 subscriptions shall have been obtained, preparatory to the application for a Charter.

As every Plant in the Garden, of every description, will have its Name attached to it, and its time of Flowering and Ripening its Seed or Fruit in the Garden, together with its various properties and qualities, carefully recorded, this Establishment will form the means both of Instruction and Recreation, while it will largely contribute to improve the art of Horticulture in all its branches.

It is proposed to have a complete range of Houses, viz. Stoves, Green-House, Vinery, Peach-House, and a House for Experiments. Also a sufficient number of Hot-

bed Frames, and Hand-Glasses; together with every article necessary for carrying on the Establishment in a style creditable to the Capital of Scotland

If it shall afterwards be deemed advisable to increase the number of Shares, the addition will in the first place be put in the power of Subscribers who may wish to take them.

The superfluous produce of the Garden, in Fruit Trees, Grafts, Flowers, &c. to be Sold, in order to assist in defraying the Annual Expences.

The Garden to be within Two miles of Edinburgh, or as near as possible, without the risk of being injured by smoke.

Interim COMMITTEE for receiving Subscriptions, &c.

- SIR G. S. MACKENZIE, Bart. Convener.
- DR. DUNCAN, sen.
- HENRY JARDINE, Esq.
- JOHN WAUCHOPE, Esq.
- GILBERT INNES, Esq.
- DR. YULE.
- MR. LINNING.
- MR. SMITH, LEIB.
- MR. PILLANS, ditto.
- MR. WADDELL, ditto.
- ALEX. HENDERSON, Esq. Lord Dean of Guild

The Most Noble the Marquis of ...

*[Faint handwritten notes and signatures in the upper right margin]*

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.

- The Most Noble the Marquis of ...
- The Most Noble the Marquis of ...
- J. Tulmer — 1.
- J. Macmillan — 1.
- R. Crutenden — 1.
- D. Clark — 1.
- W. Knoult — 1.
- J. Melville — 1.
- J. Macintosh — 2.
- Col. Bairdwenne — 2.
- Col. D. M. Lead — 1.
- J. Smith, Surgeon — 1.
- W. Chalmers — 1.

- L. Macgibbon — 1.
- J. Nicholson — 1.
- Jas Calder — 1.
- M. Robertson — 1.
- P. Stuart — 1.
- J. M. Wharrie — 1.
- Major P. Hay — 1.
- P. Stuart — 1.
- A. Wilson — 1.
- J. Williamson — 1.

*[Handwritten notes and signatures in the lower right margin]*

Edinburgh  
Wm & Mark  
Smith  
(see for details)





Brit. Jan 27 1823

Dear Sir

The enclosed would  
I have perhaps reached you some time  
ago. There it is likely to do from my  
it it should go safely and you  
would also have been sooner decided  
but I delayed proposing you until I  
I had your last letter approving of my  
wishes and intentions to that effect

I am in hopes to hear soon from  
you that your health is happy

reestablished. For I regret to say I have  
been rendered very anxious by a report  
that you had been unwell. I wrote by  
my brother on his going again to the  
East but have not heard of his safe  
arrival. He is to land at [redacted] if  
he has arrived should you!

Our Experimental Garden I am sorry  
to say proceeds but slowly - We found it  
necessary to alter the original plan; but  
interests of the original subscribers I have  
completely secured by lodging their money  
in the Royal Bank bearing interest half





To  
N. W. B.  
N. Y. C.

Wadsworth

1852

to the

with my

1852

1852

Horticultural Society Regent Street  
London February 1. 1823.

Dear Sir,

Capt. Wilson has obligingly offered to take out a packet for you. We should have sent you a box of plants by him but we have had so severe a frost that we have been unable to meddle with any thing in our stove. I have however sent you a box of seeds chiefly a collection received lately from the North part of South America, viz Trinidad and its vicinity, some of which will I hope succeed and answer well with you. There are also seeds of *Zizania aquatica* as well as a good sort of Maize and a *Sida* all sent from America, and a few articles sent by one of our collectors from Sierra Leone. I enclose a list of the whole and have added a tract we have recently printed which I think you will find useful to advert to when you are making up packages of plants for Europe. I lately sent you a despatch dated the 28<sup>th</sup> December but lest any accident or delay

D<sup>r</sup>. Willich

Hickman  
71 9069 US 23  
Recd 2<sup>d</sup> August

Extrait de The herbarium  
Fregate Armide, Capt. V. de Saligny  
le 23 Feb 1823

Museum d'histoire naturelle.  
Jardin du Roi.

Distribution  
de  
Graines.

Paris le 5 février 1823

Monsieur

Le carton fait par le Museum est composé de  
249 espèces de semences de végétaux cultivés en France  
pour leurs usages dans l'économie rurale, forestière,  
Jardinière et médicinale.

Notre administration vous demande en échange  
des graines de tous les végétaux indigènes au pays que  
vous habitez et vous sera fort obligée de ce que vous  
ferez pour elle.

Fait à Paris le 5 février 1823

L'un des Professeurs  
Administrateurs

W. H. H. H.  
5 Feb 1823

My dear Waltham

I just give  
you a line to say Young  
Drummond waits on you  
I expect you will have  
gone down to the ship - in  
that case I know you will  
have left your instructions  
with Mr. Potter who will  
know what to do and take  
care of him - when I get  
an answer to my Public  
Letter about him I shall

Commencement to 20th

Good Wks you know

Wagon Wmire price

Mr. Standwell

Sam. Dean

2/1st July 1892

to the ...

to the ...





Dr. N. Wallich M.D.  
Botanical Superintendent  
Govt. Garden  
Madras

21  
7

22  
Copy

N: 9630

To  
Major Genl. Hardwicke  
Comdr. the Regt. of Artillery  
Sir,

In reply to your Letter of the 20  
Instant and its enclosure, I have the honor to  
convey the sanction of His Excellency the Com-  
mander in Chief for the Service of Gunner &  
Drummers being given to Doctor Wallich,  
Superintendent Botanic Garden, for trial;  
and that he may draw dry Rations during the  
period of being so employed.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir

Your obedient Servant  
(Sigd) W. L. Watson  
Actg. Adjt. Genl.  
of the Army

Adjt. Genl's Office  
Presq. of Fort Wm }  
25<sup>th</sup> July 1822 }



To

Major Vaughan.

Town Major Fort William.

Sir

I have received from the Superintendent of the Botanical Garden (Dr Wallich) his Official letter regarding the misconduct of an Artillery man of the name of Drummond, who was permitted by Government to be sent to the Botanical Garden as an Assistant on Trial & without drawing Salary.

On receiving Dr Wallich's representation of Gunner Drummond's bad conduct at the Gardens I wrote to the Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery on the 17<sup>th</sup> inst<sup>e</sup> desiring that a Non Commissioned Officer might be sent down to the Gardens to receive charge of him and to conduct him to the Corps at Dum Dum. To my surprise however I was for the first time informed by that Officer that Drummond was no longer under my Authority - that he had obtained his discharge some time since (two or three weeks) I am however unacquainted by what means it has been effected, and as in such applications you are I believe aware, that some reference has always been made to me, when the Individual desiring his discharge has been at the Head Quarters of the Regiment, I shall be excused I hope for

begging to be informed when & by whose solicitation  
General Drummond received his discharge.

I have the honor to be Sir

Yours truly  
John H. Howard

Major General Commandant Army

Dear Sir

21<sup>st</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1813

Sir I add to this Sir Wallace's letter of the 17<sup>th</sup>  
the second letter complaining of mistreatment & behav-  
-our in Drummond shall be sent hereafter



Copy  
P. M. to Major Taylor  
21th Jan. 23.  
Returns to the  
Archives of the  
Guard's Museum

since leaving. - The black lady  
I believe, I suspect your man  
not differ - Let me know how  
you and Mrs Wallich are she  
is now I am sure as happy as  
she can be. Mrs Compend is I  
am told being with you - pray  
offer my congratulations on her  
release from long confinement -  
I cannot think he breeding boys  
for 12 months can be a desirable  
situation for a female - Anna  
she is well.

To Mrs Wallich - and believe  
me my dear Wallich, ever  
affectionately yours  
Ann Damm  
Saturday Even 9.

Up to Jan 9 1823.

10th Feb 1823

My dear friend

I this morning  
received the beloved letters from  
McMillan & to which I sent you my  
reply. till I hear from you on  
the subject. - To me the matter  
appears not quite regular, and  
looks as if Drumm had been  
trying to obtain something better  
than what he now holds - but I  
suspect he has not done it with  
your consent, or even knowledge  
and which will not meet with  
my compliance, until he acquits  
himself properly with you and  
is sanctioned by you to seek  
other employment - Even in that  
case, I am not inclined to indulge  
him in the practice of such



reference - whether can I attend  
such Men to make - stopping there  
of one place, to get to a better  
than your Bishop is no longer  
Bismarck's business to these  
acquainted me with what he  
was about; and I hope you will  
tell him, if he is dissatisfied with  
your impudence, that he must  
join the Department to which he  
belongs, before I can give my  
consent to his service being  
altogether taken from the Dept.  
and I wish him to understand that  
for this preceding of his without  
the sanction of either his immediate  
superior, or the commanding Officer  
of the Corps - he runs great chance  
of losing the interest of both in  
his officers. I am very sincerely  
My Dear Mother to you

Down to you - but when  
my shell is known not, on  
Friday or Wednesday next I will  
tell a day, longer I am not  
promised to stay at present - how  
ever your House is full - but  
I wish go down to see your  
guest as well as yourself.  
Can you get for what suit  
I wish you to send for me, if  
I send it by the power -

I had a letter to you from Robert  
Dunbarfield - and I long to see  
Dr. Frithygon - May I hope to find  
him in morning under your  
kind care of him - just they had  
regard to him - but have got  
some living things - and I am  
let them die - before they are drawn  
particularly the 5th March - and I  
like to see it to my number of  
the

My dear Wallich

I have not been un-  
mindful of the subject of Drummond  
Discharge and on Saturday referred the  
matter to the Town Major for the purpose  
of finding out how it happened that the  
Discharge had been granted without my  
having been made acquainted with it -  
Major Vaughan promised to make every  
enquiry in what way it had been  
obtained and that he would write to me  
on the subject - He has not done so, and  
I am now going to address him Officially  
and present your <sup>to</sup> Public Letter,  
and when I get the reply - you shall  
hear again from me - It has annoyed  
me I assure you - but in addition to  
that I have had my mind fully

D. S. Waller  
Bot. Superintendent  
B. Gardner

W. H. Henshaw  
20<sup>th</sup> January

1823

2

My. Genl. Goodwin

My dear Sir

I am fur<sup>d</sup> with your letter of the  
7 and apologize for not having replied to  
it sooner.

Let you be assured that I had  
acted unconsiderately to Mr. Walnut  
in Drummond's business. I shall  
with the following short detail

My John Brown an old friend of mine  
and also an old friend & countryman  
of Mr. Walnut, knowing that I took some  
interest in Mr. Drummond called upon  
me the day I applied to you for your  
sanction and stated that he had  
Mr. Walnut's permission to make the  
application

After receipt of your letter  
however I was a good deal surprised  
to find from Mr. Drummond himself  
that Mr. Walnut objected to the  
measure I had taken & still more

an reference to Mr Brown to hear from  
that D Walcutt had positively and unequiv-  
cally promised to allow Mr Drummond  
to obtain his depositions if he could  
do so. This declaration was arranged  
with details of time & place where the  
depositions had been obtained, and I  
cannot, therefore, doubt what Mr Brown  
stated

It is suggested that what had  
passed between him & Mr Brown, need  
have escaped D Walcutt's memory at  
the time he accused Mr Drummond to  
effect as he had taken without his  
sanction. At all events knowing  
that Mr Brown told D Walcutt particu-  
larly those you will not think that  
I acted inconsiderately towards the latter  
in his accusation.

Yours very respectfully  
J. Mackenzie  
21 June 1823



Copy  
to Mrs. Mary,

Paul Merivale

from Geo. Walker

Wm. W. Walker

3

0

James Stewart

Dam Dam 10th Feb 28

I must not omit to acknowledge your  
Letter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> ulto although I have allowed ten  
days to pass without a reference to it - your  
highly suspicious I might think you had "acted upon  
a report" - I do indeed charge you - Not only  
with respect to Dr. Walker in Dr. Drummond's  
business - I do indeed charge you - Not only  
with acting with extreme indecency  
to me - and I of the 7<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup> could not have  
been misundrstood by you - I told you on  
the 7<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup> I would not sanction Drummond  
being taken from the garden, to place elsewhere,  
and that before I would favor his discharge,  
he should first resign his Corps at Dam Dam  
You however in seeming indifference to that letter  
left the day following to the Town Major to  
obtain request to be allowed to obtain Drummond  
discharge - stating what you knew not  
of the case - that the man was then at  
Dam - you have however by such clandestine  
proceeds closed the door against future efforts  
in this way to get the Discharge of a Soldier



from the Reg<sup>y</sup>; & Mr. [unclear] without having  
been attended the Convention of the [unclear]  
for making the Application, and I feel the  
obligation of the [unclear] attempt upon  
I thank in your letter of the 30th of Jan<sup>y</sup>  
to explain the Practices for your conduct  
in this business

Yours very sincerely  
C. H. [unclear]

To Geo. Washington Esq<sup>r</sup>





Shot Harwich

12<sup>th</sup> February

1823

My Dear Mother

It is owing for  
me to attempt a visit of the  
Gardens until our command  
in chief has made his promised  
disposition of the Regiment of  
Artillery which I am expected  
in all the week but I have  
not been some days to our No  
small annoyance - and makes all  
service & Practice bad & uncertain -  
I am going into town this morn  
to hear what his Excellency says  
about Reviewing us  
I send the Circular letter to  
Br Adam about our Committee  
and he tells me that during this  
week he is constantly employed  
on a Committee, but hopes to

together with the skin of a little  
fox two broad sheets & a kind new  
to me thought perhaps very common  
this you may recollect from the  
Journal with my next friend  
regards - with our united best  
wishes to Mrs Walker and  
family & believe me very  
Dear Madam -

Your Obedient Servant B. Young

W. H. Stoddy & Co.



Wm. B. Collyer  
No 1823

ms

217

சென்னை 19/1/1901  
பெரிய

மதுரை காலத்தி  
பெரிய

சுப்ப. & Botanical Garden

N. Mallik Esq

சென்னை

ALMORAB.C.  
POSTFREE

Prince of Wales's Island  
18<sup>th</sup> February 1823. -

Honoured Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter dated the 11<sup>th</sup> of January, it came to hand on Sunday the 6<sup>th</sup> Instant, the following Wednesday being the day appointed for the School Committee to assemble I was in hopes of hearing something satisfactory on the subject on which you write, I was however disappointed as no Committee assembled which has been the case since December, in consequence of this I waited on Mr. Crocroft the Secretary to the School Institution, who is also Secretary to the Government, respecting School Affairs and at the same time requested him to have the goodness to furnish me with a copy of your letter to the Governor dated the 30<sup>th</sup> of August last Mr. Croft said he was not certain whether it was in his possession and that he was then very busy, but when he had leisure he would look for it, and if he found it send me a Copy which I have not received up to this date. I then waited on the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Governor as I considered an excellent opportunity offered itself by his being down from the Hill where he has been residing nearly ever since your departure. I stated that I had taken the liberty to request permission to wait upon him for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the likelihood of my being permanently retained here



in charge of the School and Nursery in consequence  
of a letter I had received from you desiring me  
to do. - The Honble the Governor was pleased  
to say, that he had only received your letter the  
day before and having a multiplicity of business  
on his hands he had not had time to consider  
on it, but he would look over it again at his  
leisure and either see or communicate with me  
on the subject. On the following day (the 6<sup>th</sup>) I  
received a note from Capt. Barneby requesting I  
would wait on him, which I did, when he put  
into my hands your letter to the Governor enclosing  
an extract from another to the Bengal Gov<sup>t</sup>,  
and desired me to consider on the matter and  
write a letter to him that evening for the infor-  
mation of the Governor, stating what my wishes  
were as to Salary, how I thought it could be in-  
creased and what I considered as equivalent to the  
situation I should resign, at the same time  
advising me to mention the best possible terms  
as the most likely to be acceded to. Although  
a Schoolmaster I must confess I thought this a  
difficult task and heartily wished for an abler  
pen, as it appeared not altogether consistent with  
my situation in life to set as it were a certain  
price on my own abilities, humble as they are.  
Notwithstanding as I was desired to do so, I made  
my best attempt and wrote a letter, a copy of  
which I have enclosed for your perusal. You  
will perceive I have made the most of my  
situation.

situation in the Gardens agreeable to Captain  
Bunney's advice, and have even gone so far as  
to recommend them as Schoolmistres (or one of my own  
sisters from England) provided they will allow an  
decent salary as I am given to understand that  
it is an object of the Directors of the School to obtain  
one. I have not received an answer to this letter  
yet, but to my satisfaction I observe that  
notice has been given in the Newspaper by the  
Secretary for the Directors to assemble on Tuesday  
the 11<sup>th</sup> Instant, (tomorrow) which Meeting will  
probably decide the business. —

A Portuguese Ship has been reported to sail  
to day which induces me to write this letter, it is  
rather unfortunate she will not stop another day  
as I then might be able to give you more satisfactory  
intelligence, and particularly so, as there is not another  
vessel here at present that is likely to go to Bengal  
this some time, perhaps something may occur to detain  
her, when I shall not fail to take advantage of  
it. I was in hopes of forwarding you Chests of my  
Plants which I have now in beautiful condition  
and consisting chiefly of Limbers from the Hills,  
but the Captain says he cannot take them. I am  
happy to inform you that the collection of Specimens  
we now have by us far exceeds, both in value and  
in quantity, what you have taken round with you  
and the weather has been very favorable for drying  
them, and a number of the large trees on the Hills  
have been in flower which with considerable  
labour we have been obliged to fell to get at them.



To,  
Captain W. Deane  
Secretary to the Honble the Governor  
Sir,

As the period of my leave of absence from Bengal has expired I beg leave to offer for your consideration the following subjects and should they meet with your approbation respectfully solicit your kind intercession with the Honble the Governor in Council and the Directors of the School Institution in my behalf.

You are aware that my taking charge of the School was a temporary measure, and that <sup>an</sup> application has been made to Bengal for a Master, which has been unsuccessful, owing (as the Rev. Mr. Thomason states) to the smallness of the Salary. Now as I have regained that greatest of blessings health during my stay here and the climate offers a greater probability of a continuance of it than that of Bengal it is my wish, with the permission of Government, to remain here in charge of the School, provided I can obtain a salary equal to that which I shall resign in Bengal. In my situation as Head Overseer of the Botanical Gardens

Geo. Carter

10<sup>th</sup> Feb 1823

28<sup>th</sup> Feb







to render that situation more worthy of acceptance  
Mr Porter was then called before the  
Meeting and it was agreed with him that he should  
remain here and act as Schoolmaster on a salary of  
100 Dollars per month from and after the 1<sup>st</sup> Inst  
as from that date his Salary in Calcutta became  
subject to diminution. It was further agreed  
that if the plan of a Botanical Establishment  
here should not be put in force Mr Porter should  
be at liberty either to remain here on the above  
increased salary or resign his situation and  
return to Bengal.

The Meeting then adjourned  
(Signed) W. B. Phillips

(A true Extract)

W. B. Phillips  
Secretary to the Institution



My dear Sir

I have the pleasure of  
inclosing a letter to your care, and  
at the same time take the oppor-  
tunity of asking your sentiments  
respecting the formation of a  
Medical Society in Calcutta. to  
which you would be an invaluable  
Associate many are warmly in  
favour of it, & hardly any can be against  
it - You have probably heard the sub-  
ject mentioned & I hope you will support  
it. I have longed for an opportunity  
to ask you whether you favoured the  
plan proposed which the Meeting or Unit

I have  
14<sup>th</sup> July 1823

Dr N. Wallis MD  
W. G. G.

Wed 25<sup>th</sup> Feb

My dear Sir  
The Hon. Mr. Mark Goble

I am glad you join

with me in thinking the Medical Society  
a proper Association for professional  
improvement. Wilson also approves  
and you will be a host between Sanscrit  
and the Botany of Hindoo Medicines,  
amongst which, I have no doubt some-  
things useful will be found.

We shall receive an Annual  
supply of Hyocyamus but I can  
hardly say how much, as I am not  
yet aware of the quantity <sup>expended</sup> required  
annually nor whether the opinion in  
favour of our Extract be general  
amongst

Dr. N. Wallich MD  
Superintendent  
Botanic Garden

Chi Name

25  
22 23

Chas. Hare

1823

D<sup>r</sup> Wallcutt M<sup>d</sup>.

W. Dr. &

My dear Sir

The fifth

of May, will be the first

regular meeting, I please

God, the first Saturday

being succeeding Monday

in which you will have

timely notice circulated

by the Secretary, I believe

there are about seventy

members of your Am. S

James Hare



Thank you, my dear Sir,  
for your Officials, for which  
you shall also have official returns  
The Opium. shall be carefully looked  
as you desire <sup>only</sup> three replies have  
been returned, <sup>of these</sup> by return of post, to  
our vicar; one a Superintendent  
Surgeon; all cordially uniting in  
the plan - The confusion of my  
own Department requires some  
personal labour to produce  
order Yrs always sincerely  
25<sup>th</sup> James Ware

Dr. Wallach

Superior Garden

Dr. Wallach



My dear Sir

A young Friend  
of mine who is just arrived  
has a letter of introduction to you  
from General Hardwicke that  
he wishes to deliver but I have  
no means of passing him over  
will you let your Boat take  
him over & show him I wonder  
Yrs enquirely  
James Har

3<sup>d</sup> Nov

D. Wallich M.D.  
or or

---

James M. ...

Many thanks, My dear Sir, for the  
specimens of Opium you have had the  
goodness to send me. The analysis of these  
table substances is yet in its infancy &  
Opium is one of the most complex amongst  
them - I am trying to combine the simplest  
method of ascertaining its purity, and such  
specimens as I can depend upon, like what  
you have sent me are invaluable - I did not  
know that any had been collected lately in the  
Botanic Garden but I have been glad to try that  
also & many others when I have got a chance  
presented upon which to analyze it I have  
some suspicion that the quantity of Morphia  
to be obtained from it is not a fair test  
of its value I am

My dear Sir,

Y<sup>r</sup> Obedt Servant

And most sincerely

James Hope



To

Captain H Burney

Secretary to the Honble the Governor

Sir,

As the period of my leave  
of absence from Bengal has expired  
I have to offer for your consideration  
the following subjects and  
should they meet with your appro-  
bation, I respectfully solicit your  
kind intervention with the Honble  
the Governor in Council and the  
Directors of the School Institution  
in my behalf

You are aware that my  
taking charge of the School was  
a temporary measure and that  
application has been made to  
Bengal for a Master which has  
not been successful, owing (as the  
Reverend Mr Thomason states) to the  
smallness of the Salary - Now as  
I have regained that greatest of  
blessings Health during my stay  
here

here and the Climate offers a greater probability of a continuance of it than that of Bengal it is my wish with the permission of Government to remain here, and in charge of the School, provided I can obtain a Salary equal to that which I resign in Bengal. In my Situation as Head of the Botanical Gardens my Salary is 268 Rupees p month, and from which I derive many other advantages Viz a house, & a bundance of the best fruit & vegetables, that can be procured in Bengal, excellent fish from the tanks or reservoirs, to which I may also add Firewood, and the Comparative cheapness of living is not unknown to you; so that when I propose for 200.00 Dollars a month as an equivalent; I imagine I shall not gain any thing in the pecuniary way - I am well aware I can never expect that sum from the School

School alone, but I do indulge the  
hope that the Directors of the Insti-  
tution might with a view of adding  
to the respectability of the Schoolmaster  
as well as to induce him to remain  
permanently, be induced to allow him  
100 Dollars per month, it being no more  
than the monthly sum granted by  
Government for its support - nor would  
it be asking for more I hope than the  
funds afford as the School Bibles  
(averaging about 110 Bibles per quarter)  
would be more than sufficient to  
meet the expenses of contingencies  
including the repairs of the house  
without touching the principal or  
the interest accumulating thereon.  
It is satisfactory to observe, that the  
School has increased since I have  
had charge of it, and there are  
now eight applications for admit-  
tance, four of which are from res-  
pectable people on the Island, the  
admittance of whose children will  
rather augment than diminish  
the

the funds - and should the Directors  
be induced hereafter to re-establish  
the female branch of the Institution  
it is fortunately in my power to  
provide a qualified European School  
mistress on a Salary independent  
of that for which I now propose -

D<sup>r</sup> Wallick has been  
pleas'd kindly to recommend me  
to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Governor as a fit  
person to take charge of a Nursery  
here should it be resolv'd on to  
establish one, & he has given me  
reason to hope that the indulgence  
of this Government would be so far  
extended as to allow me a sum of  
50 Dollars a month on that account  
exclusive of contingencies which  
would probably amount to 50  
Dollars per month more, this together  
with the Situation of Chaplain  
Clerk which the Government has  
been pleas'd to unite with that  
of Schoolmaster, and which affords  
a further monthly addition of 50



50 Dollars would make up the  
sum total of 200 Dollars to month.  
This sum appears large, but from  
the experience I have gained since I  
have been here, I am of opinion that  
myself & family would be sufferers  
was I to remain here on a less Salary.  
The school hours are particularly  
well adapted to favor my Botani-  
cal pursuits in the cool of the morn-  
ing and evening so that the duties  
of one situation will not in the least  
interfere with those of another but  
can be performed by one person de-  
sirous of exerting himself, as well  
as if they were held by three distinct  
individuals. - They leave to add  
that although I have particular-  
ized the sum for each separate duty  
yet should the Government or the  
Directors of the School Institution  
be pleased to allow me more or  
less for performing either of the  
duties, it will be a matter of  
indifference

indifference to me provided the sum  
collectively amounts to 200 Dollars  
per month, and in the event of their  
being pleased to comply with my  
requests. I pledge myself to use  
my + most strenuous exertions to  
promote both the welfare of the  
School + Nursery. I have had  
the good fortune to gain the entire  
approbation of Dr. Wallcut, under  
whom I have served upwards of  
three years, and my endeavours  
shall be directed to merit the same  
here, by a steady perseverance and  
constant attention to my duties. -

I have now to apologize  
for this long intrusion on your time  
by pardoning which you will con-  
fer a lasting obligation on

Sir

Your most obedient and  
very humble Servant

(Signed) Jerey Porter

St. W. Island  
6: February  
1823



Copy

Geo. Jones

to Genl. Burren

Henry & Kelly

1823

Encls: 1

James McKelvey

Mar 16. 1823

Mirani 20<sup>th</sup> February 1843

My dear Madam

I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 16<sup>th</sup> informing me of your having been so good as to send me by Chunder Seckhar's Son. who I understand was on his way back 16 pots of fine things for which I have my very best thanks & more particularly for the gooseberry currants, which I must use as my soap, and the work was done of them & very when once in the ground here. It is rather late in the

Learned that I had the heat  
in the boat upon the Curragh,  
Gorseberry, but as they have  
plants also for the same type with  
them. It is to be hoped that the  
proper care will be taken of  
them, <sup>by the party bringing them up</sup> & wish to inform you  
hereafter of their fate. I will  
tell the general when I next  
see him of the plants you  
have sent for him. I have  
also to thank you very much  
for the large supply of seeds  
from Copenhagen. They have  
been all regularly received  
and sown, but none have had

time yet to make their appearance  
tho I have no doubt most of  
them will vegetate and if I  
can get any seeds from them  
I shall have them. The  
ground is much improved  
since you were here and I now  
expect that I must enlarge  
my ground if I intend to find  
room for all the nice things  
you send me. Did the ground  
one of our sheep or oak's meadow  
effect - in consequence?  
I have not time to be able to  
enquire about the wool I send  
account. I wish to see you all

about it when it comes. The  
sum of the former account which  
you mention having been paid  
to Mackintosh & Co. I had before  
settled here - and since  
that time Ad Shaul has  
been very economical & his  
expenses cannot have amounted  
to above 200 R. I have  
ordered his wages to be stopped  
the Ra fellow has had nothing  
ready - they have, you know, when  
they choose it, a power of selling  
himself. I have ordered a  
month's pay to be given to  
him - which will keep him



“Bring up the little about  
his affairs. He has been very  
unhappy at your being  
angry with him. and he will  
fight up again immediately  
when he knows you have  
restored them to favor and  
at his best, I make no doubt  
in the Pope's hands a perfect  
fan which, according to your  
order, I shall purchase him.”

Robinson took him to your  
page secure to be  
kindly remembered. he and  
I have for a long time been

tete tete - but Captain Marmell  
Prayer's success, is at hand,  
and you give us reasons to  
expect Hoopon before long,  
when I almost give him up  
for this year. - and I am  
not without hopes of a Hoopon  
boat for June who is  
very ill. - unfortunately there  
is nobody can be spared at  
hand & there is but little  
time left now for coming up  
if they should send a person  
from any distance - which  
I am afraid they must do. Even  
Hoopon is setting off any late

business have left Calcutta.  
I think, early in February, if  
he decided upon coming.

I'm very sorry to hear what  
is going about the Glasgow  
brigade & the feeling which  
appears to be in vogue, and  
which we would have supposed  
had Hastings, of all men, <sup>was</sup>  
least likely to induce - and  
ought least to have been  
opposed to. As the Glasgow <sup>too</sup>  
was most likely a selection  
of his men from the same  
surprised at it - I don't know  
Captain D'Agli - but my men

when  
an particular, ~~of~~ float, and  
regularly in every thing is no  
doubt the expense of all  
management on board of  
Ship. perhaps therefore he  
thought proper to establish  
this point in setting out <sup>where</sup>  
is the proper time for such  
matters. <sup>it is to be kept</sup> I shall undoubtly win  
improve as they get on in the  
voyage. I should much regret  
if there were any bad feelings  
which could not be comprised  
in such a case & that would  
do well to stop at Madras and

Charge the Map of poppille.

I want make out if Hadron  
~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> really to be superseded or

not. I am afraid it is but as  
I've yet I have heard nothing

about it. If Mr. Blacker comes

I don't know what Hadron

is to do. Perhaps he might be

thought fit to succeed to

Cell Lambert's grand survey

who you see is lately dead.

I expect Coppe will be by

all accounts. I have not

heard from H for some time so

that I am not aware of his

plans. — I am very glad

to hear all is well with you  
at the furder. - May offer  
my best regards to Mrs.  
Waltich and believe me  
my dear Walter

your very sincerely

Edward Turner

I am a great beggar - but if  
you have any good balls to  
throw away occasionally, any  
you may think the way will  
always be acceptable -

P.S. Here is the account of the  
Sey's expense to the end of being amounting

Summe, to only 142 Rs including  
the months wages I have given  
to him. Send it to you that  
you may understand better  
how the case stands..

Bharat Singh wages ceased  
it appears from the 1st of  
August last so that he  
has had 6 months pay.  
He is owner - to adun  
J. J. J.

James Jones  
20 Feb 1873  
Secy 2nd A



Aspauet 23<sup>d</sup> February 1823

My dear Wallis

The inclosed are some seeds  
produced from a plant I  
had from you - which, not  
thinning here, was sent to  
Waukote, where it appears  
to have flourished. I don't  
know what the plant is, as  
many things were sent  
to that place, but <sup>you</sup> will  
probably know from the seeds

1818  
1819

and best respects. It  
seems to be like what the  
nature call Karinyak.  
I wrote to you this day  
and therefore have  
nothing new for you  
but as the net long  
has begged me to forward  
the accompanying letter  
for him which I suppose  
relates to her affairs. He

From the reports  
cannot take place for some  
months, but I have prepared  
him for them and when  
the road is open and  
spring commences in those  
regions, he shall be  
dispatched with full  
powers to collect all  
he can. Yours very dear  
Walter very sincerely  
Edward M. Davis

into the ganges will be very  
tedious. if he has gone  
up the Bangeretty I am  
still in hopes he may  
join me at Rajmahal.  
I am really quite sorry  
for this mishap.

The weather has  
hitherto been very cool  
& we have got on this  
slowly very agreeably. I  
hope I may still fall  
in with Robt I thought  
he could not have  
mistaken

mistaken what I explained  
to him touching the time  
of departure. I hope to  
have the happiness of hearing  
from you very often - You  
have I hope returned from  
your trip full of health  
& spirits. Pray make our  
best respects to Mr. Van  
& Believe me ever

most truly & sincerely yours

A. B. G. A. H. W. U.

23<sup>d</sup> Feb  
1829

1104  
1853

For

From

Mr. J. F. Libby

To

D. C. Wallich

Supt. Botanic Garden

Abolition of  
the ...

Calcutta

RECEIVED  
FEB 13 1853



1853  
J. F. Libby  
13 Feb 1853







Prince of Maliss Island

1<sup>st</sup> March 1873

Honoured Sir,

By the Ship Coes Captain  
Disham I have an opportunity of informing  
you of the result of the meeting of the School  
Directors.

The Honble the Governor said he  
thought any proposals very fair and that he  
cordially agreed to give me the allowances I  
had mentioned, but with respect to the permanent  
Establishment of a Nursery here, he could say nothing  
until he received the necessary authority from the  
Bengal Govt, your letter to him being of a private  
nature. He observed however that he fully concurred  
with your wishes and that he would write  
to you on the subject at the same time expressing  
himself perfectly satisfied with my conduct. The  
Directors agreed to increase the Master's salary  
to 100 R. per month exclusive of the Blackship &c  
You will observe in the enclosed copy of their  
proceedings I thought it better to mention to  
them that I could not undertake my present  
duties until the Nursery was finally  
resolved upon, as, if it were left to my own choice,  
I would rather return to the Gardens than  
remain here as Schoolmaster and Clerk also  
as by so doing I should not only be a loser in



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Wm. M. S. Esq. to George P. D. Esq.

John D. M. Esq. to J. D. Esq.

John D. M. Esq. to J. D. Esq.

John D. M. Esq. to J. D. Esq.

John D. M. Esq. to J. D. Esq.

John D. M. Esq. to J. D. Esq.

John D. M. Esq. to J. D. Esq.

Wm. M. S. Esq.

Wm. M. S. Esq.

Wm. M. S. Esq. to J. D. Esq. ...



with some fresh Wheat, Oats or Barley  
we can give it a trial both on the  
Hills and below. We continue our  
collection of specimens which are sent  
to you only agreeable to the Instructions  
you gave here. The Aquatic Plants  
kinds are difficult to procure but I have  
a fine pair alive which I will send  
when I hear how you received the Animals  
I sent by the Car.

I sincerely hope you with Mr. Wallis  
and little Miss W. are well. I am happy  
to say Meddick and myself were never  
better than we are at present. I am  
in hopes I shall soon see Mr. Fortes  
though I have not had the pleasure of  
hearing from her of late owing to the  
new arrivals.

I am  
Sir

Your most Obedt.

Faithful and much obliged Servt.

Geo: Fortes

Mr Wallis says that  
a few water  
wasps would be very  
stable. It

Mr. Wallis says that  
a few water  
wasps would be very  
stable. It

My dear Wallace

Many thanks for your  
Notes to our worthy friend General  
Herdwick's letter - pray hand him  
the enclosed I have not a word  
to say for myself at present  
But Rob. B. Blunkworth begs you  
will send him forty reams of  
proper sort of paper for pre-  
paring Specimens of plants  
he is idle just now but  
will set out again by & bye  
with our united kind regards  
to you and Mrs Wallace  
Ever Believe me

Most affectionately  
yours

Thomas Bay

13<sup>th</sup> March 1823

R. B. Colquhoun



with some fresh Wheat, Oats or Barley  
we can give it a trial both on the  
Hills and below. We continue our  
collection of Specimens which are sent  
to you only agreeable to the Instructions  
you gave me. The Angus Phenomena  
kinds are difficult to procure but I have  
a fine pair alive which I will send  
when I hear how you received the Animals  
I sent by the Coes. —

I sincerely hope you and Mrs. Wallis  
and little Miss W. are well. I am happy  
to say Meddick and myself are never  
better than we are at present. I wish  
we hoped I shall soon see Mrs. Porter  
though I have not had the pleasure of  
hearing from her of late owing to the  
new arrivals. —

I am  
Sir

Your most Obedt.

Faithful and much obliged Servt.

Geo. Porter

To N. Wallis Esq. and  
for the

P.S. allow me to add  
that a few water  
cups would be very  
stable. It

My dear Wallace

Many thanks for your  
Notes to our worthy friend General  
Herdwick's letter. pray hand him  
the enclosed. I have not a word  
to say for myself at present  
but Robt. Blankworth begs you  
will send him forty reams of  
proper sort of paper for pre-  
paring specimens of plants  
he is idle just now but  
will set out again by & bye  
with our united kind regards  
to you and Mrs Wallace

Ever Believe me

Most affectionately  
yours

Thos. Bate R. C. Colquhoun  
13<sup>th</sup> March 1823

ALMORATA  
REGISTERED

Calcutta  
23rd March 1823

Friend

A. Wallich Esq

Supt. Bot Garden

Calcutta  
Supers

1823

স্বাক্ষরিত  
কলিকতা

1823

23rd March 1823

W. Wallich

My Dear Mr. [unclear]

I really have great satisfaction in our Proceedings of the other night & I have a Corollary there to showing ~~you~~ I hope will be well done by our next meeting. In addition to that day is the first of the subject to the last - a lower one might be noted - to put it very far from the bottom of each box - the most appropriate stones for grafting stock on according to their kinds - In your commercial of for sale, you have accordingly ~~2~~ wholly left out Phosphorus of [unclear]

mentioned them ~~particularly~~  
particularly 2. wood. the green of  
a Egg Plum a low not with  
vine cutting packed in bag  
No. 1. You may "hope" for  
every thing in yr dispatch.  
I mean as to further ideas.

The subject on which I am  
enigmatical above is not that  
to want a garden - not what you wd  
call a garden but a substitute - a  
Mystery on how to be so convenient  
immediately - in order to raise  
Stocks on against the arrival  
of our Supplies & have a spot  
in scale free of cost.

I shall now lose nearly a year  
by not being an proprietor of Stocks  
in my private garden here.

From every corner  
of the earth

to the  
center

W. Wallick  
he n

Frederick  
Nov 15 1873

Banarapore

4<sup>th</sup> of March 1823.

My dear Sir

The collections may go with Dr  
Dinlagore who will be allowed  
1000 Rs for his trouble.

Yours Sir

Cushington

or W. M. H.



1823

Washington

4<sup>th</sup> March

Jr Wallcut

---

It is the peculiar characteristic  
of Great Britain, that whenever her  
influence has been extended, it has  
carried civilization and improvement in  
its train. In whatever quarters of the world  
her arms or her policy have led her, it has  
been her object to extend those blessings  
of freedom and justice for which she  
herself has been the first to contend.  
In assisting the rights of independent  
nations, in her advocacy of the cause  
of the oppressed and the slave, or  
promoting the diffusion of truth and  
knowledge, England has always led the  
van. In the vast regions of India where  
she has raised an empire unparalleled  
in history, no banner was the sword of

The conviction of her new subjects - to reform  
in the whole judicial and revenue adminis-  
tration of the Country, to the establishment  
of a system of internal management,  
calculated to relieve the inhabitants  
from oppression and extortion, and to  
diffuse those principles and that  
knowledge which was to elevate the people  
whom conquest had placed under her sway,  
and thus to render her own prosperity dependent  
on that of the people over whom she ruled.

A desire to know the origin and early history  
of the people, their institutions laws and

to a population so rapidly  
directed  
our, while by the application  
of the information thus obtained to the present  
circumstances of the Country, the spirit and  
principles of British rule have rapidly  
augmented the power and increased the  
resources of the Country, at the same time  
that they have in no less degree tended  
towards the intellectual and

not to be continued, and the energies of the  
Sons have carried her forward on a tide  
whose impulse has been irresistible.

Other nations may have pursued the  
same course of conquest and success, but  
they have not like her paused in their  
career, and by moderation and justice  
consolidated what they had gained. This is  
the rock on which our African Empire  
is placed, and this on a perseverance  
in the principles which have already  
quitted her that she must depend for  
maintaining her commanding Station  
and for saving her from adding one more  
to the list of those who have continued for  
empire and have sunk beneath the  
weight of their own ambition. Conquest  
has led to conquest, and our influence must  
continue to extend, the tide has raised  
its impetus and it would be in vain  
to attempt to stem its current, but let

has not been held forth to the residents  
of the territories of the East, while we raise  
them in the scale of civilization and whom our  
influence in our empire is extended.  
We shall lay the foundations of our dominion  
on the firm basis of justice and mutual  
advantage instead of the uncertain and  
unsustained towers of force and intrigue.  
Such have been the principles  
of our Indian Administration whenever  
we have acquired a territorial influence,  
it remains to be considered how they  
can be best applied to countries whose  
territory is not our object, but whose  
commerce is not less essential to our  
interests. With the countries East of  
Bengal an extensive commercial intercourse  
has always been carried on, our influence  
is everywhere felt throughout the whole  
from the banks of the Ganges to China  
and New Holland. Recent events  
have shown that the  
the individual happiness of the people  
The acquisition of East India  
in the East have not been made in the spirit  
of conquest; a concurrence of circumstances  
not

difficult to pass. A variety of circumstances  
have however been tried in connection in this  
quarter, and the arrangements by giving  
them an consistency and insolation, and  
uniting them more closely with our best interests  
both in India and Europe, have shown much  
of their importance and importance. Our  
connection with them however stands on a  
very different footing from that with the  
people of India, however inviting and  
valuable their resources, it is evident that  
they can be best secured both by the native  
energy of the people themselves unassisted  
by foreign rule and regulated by foreign  
regulation, that it is by the reciprocal advantages  
of commerce and commerce alone, that  
we may best secure to our own interests  
and their advancement. Other Nations are  
occupied for the security and protection  
of our trade, and the independence of all the  
Dominions of India is not only a knowledge  
of our interests and interests to them, and  
in a particular manner to the Malaya  
Archipelago, where a vast field of  
Commercial Speculation has been  
opened, the limits of which is

Asquith

to measure the efforts which it is calculated  
to produce. Commerce is universally allowed  
to bring many benefits in its train, and  
in particular to be favorable to civilization  
and general improvement. Like all other  
powerful agents however, it has proved  
the cause of many evils when improperly  
directed and insufficiently controlled. It  
excites wants, and introduces luxuries,  
which then exist as principles for the  
regulation of these, and of these be nothing  
to check their influence, sensuality, vice,  
and corruption will be the necessary  
result. When the social institutions are  
favorable to independence and improvement  
where the intellectual powers are cultivated  
and expanded, Commerce opens a wider  
field for their exertions, and wealth and  
refinement become consistent with  
all that is noble and worthy human  
nature. Education must keep pace  
with the progress of Commerce, and  
the same principles be kept in view as  
before, and our policy conform with our  
empire, and it will not only be the greatest,  
but the furthest and most necessary that  
has

our merchants, the other should be stimulated  
forth to offer them the means of  
intellectual improvement. Happily our  
policy is in accordance with these  
views and principles and neither in  
the state of the Countries themselves  
nor in the character of their varied and  
extensive population do we find any  
thing opposed. - On the contrary they  
invite us to the field and every nation  
of humanity, policy and religion seem  
to combine to recommend our early  
attention to this important object.

A few words will be sufficient  
to show the nature and extent of this field.  
Within its narrowest limits it embraces  
the whole of that vast archipelago which  
stretching from Sumatra and Java to the  
Shores of the Pacific, and thence to the  
Shores of China and Japan has in all ages  
wondered the attention and attracted the

and through the means of whom the  
light of knowledge may be extended to  
the remotest parts of the Chinese Empire



power and consequences of every successive  
European nation into whose hands its command  
has fallen. It has raised several of these  
from insignificant and obscurity to  
power and eminence, and perhaps in its  
earliest period among the Italian States  
commenced the first electric spark  
which gave life to Europe and  
the situation of Europe. The native  
population of these interesting islands  
cannot be estimated at less than from  
ten to fifteen millions of which five  
above contains five or six and a half  
not less than three.

In a more extensive view  
must be included the rich and populous  
Countries of Ava and Siam, Cambodia,  
Cochinchina, and Tonkin, the population  
of which is still more extensive than  
that of the Islands. And of this kind are  
also the numerous Chinese population  
of the islands of the East Indies whose  
valuable and fruitful productions contribute  
to make the extravagance of European luxury,  
and in more modern times has raised the  
power

of the philanthropic and enlighten'd views.

When we descend to particulars  
and consider the present state and situation  
of this extensive and peopled population; and  
the history and character of the nations and  
kinds of which it is composed, we shall be  
more convinced of the simplicity which costs,  
and of the advantages which must result  
from affording them the means of instruction  
and improvement, and having no people  
with whom we have become acquainted  
shall we find greater efforts to remove  
instruction, or fewer obstacles in the way  
of its communication.

With the completion of Java,  
the Moluccas and the Philippines ready,  
the whole of the eastern parts of the  
Archipelago may be considered independent  
the European settlements on the coast of  
Sumatra and Borneo are confined to  
commercial objects, and the interests of these  
large

... ~~... and~~ ... by us  
... being therefore the  
principles on which our connections with the  
Eastern States are formed, it behoves us  
to

benefits and avoid its evils, and in our  
connections with these countries it must  
be our care that while with one hand  
we carry to their shores the capital of

our civilization we do not neglect  
national authority.

If the Malays who inhabit  
the western of Sumatra, and are settled  
in the coasts throughout the archipelago,  
it may be surprising to find in the  
first place the peculiar character of this  
nation has always excited much attention,  
and various and opposite opinions have  
been entertained respecting them. They  
have not been viewed only the barbarous  
tribe they have been considered with  
reference to their manners and customs,  
as a people devoid of all regular  
Government and principle, and abandoned  
to the influence of lawless and unprincipled  
proprietors. By this however we have taken  
a deep view, and have been more  
intimately acquainted with their character,  
a different estimate has been formed. They  
desire the want of efficient Government,  
but consider the people themselves to be

topped

populace of high qualities, and such as might  
under more favorable circumstances be  
wisely and beneficently directed. They find  
in the usual insubordination all night  
which they display, their best sense of honor  
and impulse of virtue, and in their  
habits of reasoning and reflection, the  
seeds of improvement, and the basis  
of the sense of duty, which in the obscurity  
of their early history, the rude diffusion  
of their language, and in the traces of  
former quarrels they discover an infinite  
source of speculation and instruction. That these  
people are occupied a high and commanding  
political station in these seas seems to  
be beyond a doubt, and that they maintain  
since their position under the introduction  
of the human race seems equally certain.  
From the geographical situation of the  
more important countries then occupied  
by them, they were the first to come in  
contact with the European missionaries,  
and to embrace their religion to which  
circumstances may perhaps be attributed  
the dismemberment of the empire and  
the

Eastern States are known, it follows in  
particular, in which the Government  
is now by the Government is not  
and the States of Lisbon and Malacca  
long disputed the Kingdom of the  
Portuguese Crown. The whole of Sumatra  
above found was subject to the despotic  
Power of Menangkabau, and proofs  
of the former grandeur and superiority of  
this State are still found not only in the  
pompous edicts of their Sovereigns, and  
in the veneration and respect paid to  
the most distant branches of the family,  
but in the comparatively high and  
imperial State of cultivation of the Country  
within the regions of antiquity which  
have recently been discovered in it.  
This Country occupies the Central districts  
of Sumatra, and contains between one and two  
millions of inhabitants, the whole of  
whom with the exception of such as may  
be employed in the gold mines for which  
it has always been celebrated are devoted

to agriculture. The remains of temples  
and inscriptions found near the ancient  
capital correspond with those discovered  
in Java, and prove them to have been  
under the influence of the same Hindu  
faith which prevailed on that island  
till the establishment of Mohammedanism  
there in the 13<sup>th</sup> Century. At what period  
the people of Menangkaboo embraced the  
doctrines of the prophet does not appear,  
and would form an interesting subject  
of enquiry. The conversion of the Malay  
States of Malacca and Acheen took  
place in the 13<sup>th</sup> Century, but it is uncertain  
whether Menangkaboo was converted  
previous or subsequent to this date, altho'  
the religion is said to have been preached  
in Sumatra as early as the 12<sup>th</sup> Century.  
It was about this latter period 1160  
that a colony issued from the interior  
of Sumatra, and established the maritime  
State of Singapore, at the extremity of  
the Malay Peninsula, where a line  
of

of Hindu princes continued to reign  
until the establishment of Malacca  
and the conversion of that place in  
1476. Whatever may in some  
times have been the nature of the  
intercourse between foreign nations  
and Menangkabau itself, we know  
that Singapore during the period  
noted was an extensively maintained  
and commercial state, and that on the  
first arrival of the Portuguese at Malacca,  
that European embraced the largest  
portion of the Commerce between Eastern  
& Western nations. It is not necessary  
to enter into the history of the decline  
of the Malay States of Malacca and  
Acheen or of the establishment of Johore.  
The maritime and Commercial enterprise  
of the people had already spread them far  
and wide through the Archipelago, and  
the former policy of their European  
visitors by breaking down their larger  
establishment settlements contributed  
to

to scatter them still wider, and to break  
them to form still smaller establishments  
whenever they could escape their power and  
vigilance.

From this general account  
it will appear that the Malays may be  
divided into two classes, agricultural &  
Commercial. Our acquaintance with  
the latter being more intimate, and the  
opinions generally formed of the Character  
of this people having been taken from  
the maritime States, it may be  
superfluous on the present occasion  
to advert to some particulars in the  
Constitution of their Government and the  
habits & Character of the People.

The Government of these States,  
which are established in more or less power  
on the different Rivers on the Eastern Coast  
of Sumatra, and on the Malay Peninsula,  
as well as on the Coast of Borneo, throughout  
the smaller islands, is founded on principles  
entirely feudal. A high respect is paid  
to the person and family of the Prince, who  
usually



usually trace his descent thro' a long  
line of ancestors generally originating  
on the Malayandine from Sumatra, Borneo  
or Johore, and not infrequently on the  
Mohomedan side from the descendants  
of the prophet. The nobles are Chiefs  
at the head of a numerous train of  
dependants, whose services they command.  
Their civil institutions & internal policy  
are a mixture of the Mohomedan  
with their own more ancient & peculiar  
Customs and usages, the latter of which  
predominate. In the principal States  
they are collected in an ill digested code  
but in the inferior establishments they  
are trusted to tradition.

The Malays are distinguished  
not only by the high respect they pay  
to ancestry, and nobility of descent, and  
their entire devotion to their Chiefs & the  
Cause they undertake, but by a  
veneration & reverence for the experience  
and opinions of their elders. They never  
enter

enter on an enterprise without duly  
weighing its advantages and consequences,  
but when once embarked in it, they  
devote themselves to its accomplishment.  
They are sparing of their labour and  
are judicious in its application, but  
when roused into action are not  
wanting in spirit and enthusiasm.  
In their Commercial dealings they are  
keen and speculative, and a spirit  
of gaming is prevalent, but in their  
private habits they are far from  
pamperous.

With a knowledge of this  
character, we may find in the  
circumstances in which they have been  
placed some excuse for the frequent  
suicides, and the practice of "running  
amuck" with which they have so often  
and justly been accused. That European  
Policy which first destroyed the independence  
of their more respectable States, and  
subsequently appropriated to itself the  
whole trade of the Archipelago.

left

left them without the means of  
honest subsistence, while by the extreme  
severity of its tortures and punishments,  
it drove them to a state of desperation.  
Thus piracy became honorable, and  
that devotion which on another  
occasion would have been called a  
virtue, became a crime.

Of the Siamers a higher  
estimate may be formed, the coarseness  
in the nation's holiness and enterprise  
of character which distinguishes the  
Malays. They have many qualities  
in common with them, but bear deeper  
traces of foreign influence at the present  
period at least stand much higher in  
the scale of civilisation. They are  
almost exclusively agricultural, and  
in the extraordinary fertility of their  
country they find sufficient inducement  
to prefer a life of comparative ease &  
comfort within their own shores to  
one of enterprise or hazard beyond  
them. The causes which have

continued

contributed to their present improved state  
are various, and however interesting,  
it would swell this Paper beyond its  
due limits to enter on them.

The Maduresse who inhabit  
the neighbouring isles are distinguished  
for more spirit & enterprise, but the  
people in that quarter who more  
particularly attract our interest are  
those of Bali, an island being  
immediately East of Java, and who  
at the present day exhibit the  
extraordinary part of the customs of  
an independent Hindu Government  
in this remote quarter of the East. It  
was in this island, that on the  
Establishment of Mahomedanism  
in Java in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century, the Hindus  
who adhered to their original faith  
took refuge, where they have  
preserved the recollection of their former  
opinion, and the Rites and form  
of their religion. This island now part  
of which has even been subjected

to European Authority, contains with Lombok  
immediately adjoining a population not  
far that of a million. The Spaniards are  
unfavorable to Commerce & the People  
have not hitherto been much inclined  
to distant enterprise. The island itself  
has long been subjected to all the  
horrors of an active Slave trade, by  
which means its inhabitants have  
been distributed among the European  
Settlements. - A more honest Commerce  
however has been lately attracted thither,  
Both Portuguese & Chinese have formed  
small establishments in the principal  
towns. - In their personal Character  
they are remarkable for a high  
independence & impatience for continual  
abundant population added to the  
Slave trade has separated them into  
several States which are generally  
at war with each other.

In the island of Celebes we  
find the people of a still more  
enterprising

enterprising character; the elective form  
of their Government offers a singular  
anomaly among Asiatic States, and is  
not the least peculiar to their institutions.  
The Portuguese are the most adventurous  
traders of the Archipelago, to every part  
of which they carry their Speculations  
and even extend them to the Coast of  
New Holland. They are remarkable  
for fair dealing, and the extent of their  
ventures. They were converted to  
Protestantism at a much later  
period than either the French or Malays,  
and not generally till after the  
arrival of the Portuguese in this Century.  
This island contains an extensive population,  
but its interior and North Western  
provinces are but little known  
and are inhabited by the same description  
of uncultivated people as are found  
in the interior of Borneo & the larger  
islands to the Eastward. -

Of the population of the  
Moluccas

Moluccas it may be remarked that they are for the most part Christians of the Lutheran persuasion. The magnitude & importance of Borneo more peculiarly attracts our attention. Malaya Settlements are formed on its principal rivers, and extensive colonies of Chinese have established themselves in the vicinity of the gold mines, a short distance inland but the interior of the island is yet unknown. Various estimates of its population have been formed but the data are too uncertain to be depended upon. The tribes which inhabit the interior differ much in Character, but the majority appear to be agriculturists and a race of people who might be easily improved and civilised. Others again are notoriously barbarous, and it must be admitted that the practice of man hunting for the purpose of obtaining the hearts of the victims is too frequent throughout. Of this latter description are various tribes still inhabiting

inhabiting the interior of Celebes, Ceram,  
and Golo usually known by the  
name of Karafras or Alfords.

If we add to the above  
the population of the Philippines, which  
is not estimated at less than three  
millions, Magindanao & the whole  
Archipelago, the Batakas and other  
interior <sup>tribes</sup> of Sumatra and the  
woolly haired race occasionally found  
on the Peninsula and the larger islands  
and more extensively established in Papua  
or New Guinea, some idea may be  
formed of the extent and nature of the  
said population of this interesting  
Archipelago. But the numerous Chinese  
settlers who now form a considerable  
portion of this population and who  
have given a stimulus to the industry  
of its inhabitants, must not be  
passed over in silence. In the  
island of Java the number of these  
settlers is not less than 100,000; a  
similar



A similar number is to be found in  
Siam; in Homs they are still more  
numerous and they are to <sup>be</sup> met with  
in every well regulated State. The  
valuable Gold mines of the latter island  
have offered a powerful inducement to  
this establishment. They are worked  
almost exclusively by Chinese, and an  
extensive population of Dayaks from the  
interior are rapidly extending cultivation  
in their vicinity. There seem to be no  
limits to the increase of Chinese in this  
island, the increase of population  
in the mother Country, the constant  
intercourse which exists with it, and the  
inducements afforded for colonisation in  
a new soil, when in addition to  
agricultural and Commercial resources  
the produce of gold and diamonds seems  
to be only proportioned to the labour  
employed are such that to a speculative  
and enterprising people like the  
Chinese, they must continue to operate  
in spite of political restrictions and  
partial

partial exertions. It deserves remark  
that of all the Inhabitants of the  
Archipelago, the Chinese as well  
from their assimilating more with  
the Customs of Europeans than the  
native Malaysians, as from their  
habits of obsequious submission to power  
are uniformly found to be the most  
peaceable and improvable.

From the review now taken  
it will be seen how varied is the  
population of this Archipelago both in  
Characteristic Employments, and that it  
consists both of agricultural and  
Commercial classes of different Ranks,  
in the scale of each, from the wildest  
tribes who seek a precarious subsistence  
in their woods & forests, to the civilized  
Javan who has drawn forth the riches  
of his unequalled soil and made it the  
granary of these islands, and from the  
 petty trader who collects the scattered  
produce of the interior, to the Chinese  
Capitalist.

Capitalist who mines it from them,  
and disperses it again to more distant  
regions. - Situated between the rich,  
and populous continents of China  
on the one hand and India on the  
other, and furnishing to Europe the  
means of an extensive Commerce,  
the demand for the produce of these  
islands is unfailling, and that  
produce is only limited by the extent  
of the population. - By means of  
the variety of its tribes, their intermin-  
- tence & connection with each other, &  
the accessible nature of the Coast  
warded by the smoothest seas in  
the world, which large and navigable  
rivers open communication with the  
interior, the Stimulus of this Commerce  
is propagated in successive waves  
thro' the whole, and the inexhaustible  
resources of the Country are drawn forth  
in a manner & to an extent that could  
not otherwise have been obtained. -  
Each

Each is dependent on the other and  
receives and communicates a portion  
of the general activity. - Thus the savage  
and intractable Baba collects Gromules,  
the Banagher of Benjamin, the  
spontaneous produce of his woods, the  
equally barbarous Dayak and wild  
Kanafan ransacks the bowels of the  
earth for its gold & its diamonds, the  
inhabitant of pools seeks for the  
pearl beneath the waters that surround  
him, and others traverse the shores for the  
tripang or sea-shell, or descend into its  
rocky caverns for the Chinese luxuries  
of Buddha's nests, ascending from these  
we find the more civilized Sumatran,  
whose agriculture is yet widely employed  
in the raising of Pepper, the nation  
of the Moluccas in the culture  
of the nutmeg & the Clove; the still  
richer Java and Siamse besides their  
abundant harvests of rice, supplying  
Europe with their Coffee and sugar  
and

and all impelled and set in motion by  
the spirit of Commerce. - Not less varied  
are the people who collect their produce  
from all these distant quarters till it is  
finally shipped for Europe, India, and  
China, from the petty bartering trader  
who brings it from the interior to the  
ports and mouths of the rivers, the  
Malay who carries it from Port to Port,  
the more adventurous Truffuse who  
sweeps the remote shores to concentrate  
their produce at the Emporia, to the  
Chinese merchant who sends his  
junks laden with this accumulated  
produce to be disposed thro' the empire  
of China or furnished Europeans  
with the cargoes of their ships. Tho'  
the same diverging channels are  
again circulated the manufactures  
of India and Europe and thus a constant  
intercourse & circulation is maintained  
thro' the whole. - How much this  
intercourse is facilitated by the  
nature

nature of the Quakers, broken into  
innumerable islands may be readily  
conquered, and the wastefulness of the  
field may be inspired from the  
extent to which its commerce has  
actually been carried under every  
disadvantage of monopolizing policy  
by insecurity of person and property,  
by which the confidence of the people has  
been depressed, and their increase  
prevented. - When we consider that they  
are placed at the very threshold of China,  
abounding everywhere with an unrelaxing  
and insatiable population  
eager and eager to settle wherever  
security of person is afforded, that they  
are the people who have chiefly  
contributed to maintain and support  
the warlike of the native population  
and have dispersed the stimulus of  
their own activity wherever they have  
settled, that protection only is  
wanted to accommodate them in  
any

any number, to create it may be said  
about China, the resources and  
means of this wonderful Archipelago  
will appear <sup>in abundance</sup> without doubt.

Viewed in this light, Formosa  
and the Eastern islands may become  
to China, what America is to  
the nations of Europe. - The superabundance  
and overflowing population of China  
affords an almost inexhaustible source  
of colonisation while the new and fertile  
soil of these islands offers the means  
of immediate & plentiful subsistence  
to any number who may settle on  
them. - How rapidly under such  
circumstances these colonies may  
increase in population when the  
climate is at least as congenial  
to the Chinese as that of America  
to Europeans, may be readily conceived  
from the experience which the  
Latter has afforded. The wealth  
of their mines, and the extent of  
their

their own native population added  
to the great proximity of China are  
advantages which were not enjoyed  
by America, and must contribute  
to accelerate the progress of Colonisation.

A scene like this cannot  
be viewed with indifference by the  
philosophic & contemplative mind;  
the diversified form in which the  
human character is exhibited, the  
new and original features which  
it displays, and the circumstances





Circumstances which have restrained  
or accelerated the development  
of our nature in these extensive  
and remote regions, offer so  
sources of almost inexhaustible  
inquiry and research, while  
the obscurity which darkens  
the origin and early history  
of the people, the peculiarity  
of their languages, laws and  
customs, and the vestiges which  
remain of a higher state of  
the arts and of learning offer  
in a literary and scientific  
view pursuits of no less interest  
than importance. Placed as  
we shall be in the very centre  
of this Archipelago, the life and  
soul of its extensive Commerce  
and

and maintaining with its most  
distant parts, and with the  
adjacent Continent a constant  
and rapidly increasing inter-  
course, the means are afforded  
to us above all other nations  
of prosecuting these Studies  
with facility and advantage.

We here find human  
nature at its lowest point  
in the woolly headed savage  
who roams his woods in absolute  
nakedness deriving a precarious  
subsistence from roots and fish  
and with no other habitation  
than a cavern or a tree we  
can trace the progress of im-  
provement in those whose  
agriculture is yet in its  
infancy

infancy, who clear a portion of  
their woods by fire, and take a  
contingency out of it by planting  
a little rice in the soil thus  
enriched by the ashes. We dwell  
with more pleasure on those  
rich tracts of cultivation which  
adorn the slopes of the central  
districts of Java and Sumatra  
where the mountain torrent  
is arrested in its course and  
made to flow over and fertilise  
successive terraces on which  
abundant harvests are reaped.  
We shall meet with states  
that have risen to wealth and  
eminence by commerce  
and have now sunk since her  
sail has been displayed on other  
shores

shores. To the historian and the  
antiquarian, the field here pre-  
sented is unbounded. The latter  
will trace in the languages and  
monuments the origin and early  
history of these interesting people  
he will find the Malayan  
language diffused unceasingly  
modifications from Madagascar  
on the Coast of Africa to the  
Islands of the Pacific, he will  
find it connected with Hindoism  
by an influx of Sanscrit words  
and will trace the effects of  
subsequent conversion in an  
adoption of Arabic terms. In  
their ancient monuments and  
inscriptions he will find proof  
of the existence of the Faith of  
Brama

Pramids of Boudh, and of their  
greatness as nations in the magni-  
tude of their remains. He will  
find temples and sculptures which  
rival in grandeur and extent those  
of Continental India, and through  
the mists of tradition will discover  
the faint light of glories that  
have past away. He will find  
languages of singular perfection  
and richness that are no longer  
except by the learned, in short he will find  
understood, abundant proof  
of a former high state of civiliz-  
ation from which they have  
fallen. The causes of this  
declension, the vicissitudes they  
have undergone and their  
history in more modern times  
when the progress of the

Mupulman

Musliman faith and of European  
arms overturned and threw into  
Confusion the ancient order of  
things, are ~~superior to~~ ~~less~~  
interesting than untouched.  
Three centuries of intercourse  
have given but little information  
upon these and other interesting  
points. War or Commerce has  
hitherto absorbed the attention  
of those who have visited these  
regions, with some exceptions which  
have rather served to excite than  
to gratify Curiosity. Late years  
have been more fertile and  
have opened the way to further  
enquiries, and the spirit which  
has been awakened should  
not be suffered to sleep. H

It would be tedious  
to point out the desiderata which  
yet remain to be supplied, or the  
subjects of interest which yet  
remain to be investigated. The  
origin of Buddhism, as it may be  
traced in Java and particularly  
Siam and other Countries not yet  
visited by Europeans but with  
which a Commercial intercourse  
exists, is not the least of these.  
The objects of science are not  
less numerous, to say nothing  
of the vast field which the  
immense Empire of China  
opens to the speculative mind.  
Through the means of her  
native traders who frequent  
these Seas and are protected  
by



by our flag, we have it in our  
power to prosecute the most  
extensive researches, and to  
~~communicate to us, as well as receive~~  
information which may be  
reciprocally useful and acceptable.  
While as a manufacturing nation  
we are compelled to supply this  
empire with the raw produce  
of our territories we can never  
want an interest in enquiring  
into the principles and means  
by which they are thus able  
to supersede us even with the  
advantage of our unrivalled  
machinery. The Chinese mind  
itself, the literature & character  
of this extraordinary people of  
whom so little is known that  
their

their place and rank in the  
scale of civilization is yet un-  
determined, are questions which  
have long attracted the attention  
of the Western world. The  
current of their ideas, the  
mould of their minds, and the  
whole bent and direction of  
their powers differ so much  
from our own that an estimate  
of them is no easy task. We  
find them dispersing themselves  
abroad and carrying with them  
a spirit of enterprise and  
speculation combined with an  
industry and prudence that  
makes them flourish and  
acquire opulence wherever  
they settle. -

Such

Such is the range  
of inquiry open to the philoso-  
pher, but to him who is in-  
terested in the cause of  
humanity, who thinks that  
the diffusion of the human-  
izing arts is as essential to  
the character of our nation  
as the acquisition of power and wealth  
and that wherever our flag  
is carried it should confer  
the benefits of civilization  
on those whom it protects  
it will appear no less im-  
portant that in proportion  
as we extend the field of  
our own inquiry and informa-  
tion we should apply it  
to the advantage of those  
with whom we are connected  
and

and endeavour to diffuse among  
them the light of knowledge &  
the means of moral and intel-  
lectual improvement.

The object of our  
Stations being confined to the  
protection and encouragement  
of a free and unrestricted  
Commerce with the whole of  
these Countries, and our esta-  
blishments being on this footing  
and principle, no jealousy can  
exist where we make our  
enquiries. When the man of  
Science enquires for the mineral  
or vegetable productions of  
any particular Country, or the  
manner in which the fields  
are cultivated or the mines  
worked

worked, no motive will exist  
for withholding information,  
but if in return we are anxious  
and ready to disseminate the  
superior knowledge we ourselves  
possess how much shall we  
increase their reasoning & desire  
on the part of the natives, and  
what may not be the extent  
of the blessings we may in  
exchange confer on these exten-  
sive regions. How noble the  
object, how beneficial the  
effects, to carry with our Com-  
merce the lights of instruction  
and moral improvement.

How much more exalted the  
character in which we shall  
appear, how much more  
congenial

Congenial to every British feeling  
By collecting the traditions of  
the Country, and affording the  
means of instruction to all  
who visit our Stations, we shall  
give an additional inducement  
to general intercourse, and while  
the merchant will pursue his gain,  
the representation of our Govern-  
ment will acquire a higher  
Character and more general  
respect by devoting a portion  
of his time to the diffusion  
of that Knowledge and those  
principles which form the hap-  
piness and basis of all civilized  
Society. The native inhabitants  
who will be first attracted by  
Commerce will imbibe a respect  
for

for our institutions, and when  
he finds that some of these  
are destined exclusively for  
his own benefit, while they  
applaud and respect the  
motive, he will not fail to  
profit by them. Our civil  
institutions and political  
influence are calculated  
to increase the population  
and wealth of these countries  
and cultivation of minds  
seems alone wanting to raise  
them to such a rank among  
the nations of the world  
as their geographical situation  
and climate may admit. And  
shall we who have been so  
favored among other nations  
refuse

refuse to encourage the growth  
of intellectual improvement, or  
rather shall we not consider it  
one of our first duties to afford  
the means of education to sur-  
rounding Countries and thus  
render our Stations not only the  
seats of Commerce but of litera-  
ture and the arts. Will not our  
best inclinations and feelings  
be thus gratified at the same  
time that we are contributing  
to raise millions in the scale  
of Civilization. It may be ob-  
served that in proportion as  
the people are civilized, our  
intercourse with the Islands  
will become more general, more  
secure and more advantageous  
that



that the native riches of these  
Countries which they inhabit seem  
inexhaustible, and that the eventual  
extent of our Commerce  
with them must consequently  
depend on the growth of intel-  
lectual improvement and the  
extension of moral principles  
A Knowledge of the Languages  
of the Countries considered on  
the most extensive scale is  
essential to all investigation,  
and may not the acquisition  
of these be pursued with most  
advantage in connection with  
some defined plan for educating  
the higher orders of the inhabitants  
May not one object mutually  
aid the other, and the interests  
of

of philanthropy and literature be  
best consulted by making the  
advantages reciprocal.

There is nothing per-  
haps which distinguishes the  
character of these Islanders from  
the people of India more than  
the absence of inordinate pre-  
judice, and the little influence  
Mahomedanism has had over  
their conduct and mode of  
thinking. With them neither  
civil nor religious institutions  
seem to stand in the way of  
improvement. While the  
aptness and solicitude of the  
people to receive instruction  
is remarkable and in the  
higher Clases we often find

a disposition to enjoy the luxuries  
and comforts of European life  
and to assimilate to its manners  
and courtesies. The states more  
advanced in civilization have  
embraced the Mahomedan  
faith, which still continues to  
make a slow progress throughout  
the Archipelago. This faith was  
not introduced by conquest  
but by the gradual progress  
of persuasion operated by active  
missionaries on a simple and  
ingenuous people. It is on  
the Munrobinan teachers alone  
that they are at present de-  
pendent for instruction, but  
these are now comparatively  
few and of an inferior order,  
many

many of them little better than  
manumitted slaves though assuming  
the titles of Syeds and Sheiks.  
When we consider that the  
whole of the archipelago is left  
open to the views and schemes of  
these men, that they promise  
the joys of Paradise in recom-  
pense of the slight Ceremony  
of Circumcision, and in this  
world exemption from the  
pains of Slavery to which all  
unbelievers are liable, we  
may account for the facility  
with which Conversion is still  
effected, and the little im-  
pression it makes on the  
people. Institutions of the  
nature of Colleges were formerly

maintained by the Native Princes  
at Pantar and in the interior  
of Java and Sumatra, particu-  
larly at Abinang Kabu to which  
latter a visit was considered  
only less meritorious than a  
pilgrimage to Mecca. These  
Colleges have disappeared with  
the power of the Native Govern-  
ment which supported them  
and their place is very imper-  
fectly supplied by the inferior  
and illiterate Priests who are  
settled among them. The  
want of an institution of  
this nature has long been felt  
and complained of by the  
higher orders, and a desire  
has now been expressed of sending  
their

their Children to Bengal, but the distance and want of means to defray the expence has generally prevented them from doing so. In an instance however in which this has taken place we shall find evidence of the Capacity of the people to receive instruction and are able to form some Estimate of the degree of improvement to which they might attain, if similar advantages were enjoyed by all. Shortly after the Conquest of Java, two sons of the Regent of Samarang were sent to Bengal where they remained only two years, but returned to their Native Country not only with a general Knowledge

Knowledge of the English Language  
but versed in the elements of  
general history science and  
literature. The rapid progress  
made by these Youths not only  
in these attainments but in  
their manners, habits and  
principles has been the surprise  
and admiration of all who  
have known them. It may  
be observed generally with regard  
to Mahomedanism in the  
Eastern Islands that although  
the more respectable part  
of the population pay some  
attention to its forms as the  
established religion of the  
Country they are far more  
attached and devoted to their  
ancient

ancient traditions and customs, in  
so much that in most of these  
states the civil Code of the Koran  
is almost unknown. In many  
of the countries which have not  
yet embraced Mahomedanism  
such as those of the Pallas and  
other interior tribes of Sumatra  
the Islands along its Western  
Coast. And the Dayaks of Borneo  
it is difficult to say what are  
their religious tenets. Faint  
traces of Hinduism are occa-  
sionally discovered, blended with  
local and original ideas, and  
it has even been questioned  
whether some of them have any  
religion at all.

The inducements and  
facilities



facilities which are thus afforded  
suggest the Advantage & Necessity  
of forming under the immediate  
Control and Superintendance of  
Government an Institution of  
the nature of a Native College  
which shall embrace not only  
the object of educating the higher  
Classes of the Native population  
but at the same time that of  
affording instruction to the  
officers of the Company in the  
Native languages, and of faciliti-  
nating our more general Re-  
searches into the History, Con-  
dition and Resources of these  
Countries

An institution of  
this kind formed on a simple  
but

but respectable plan would be hailed with satisfaction by the native chiefs who as far as their immediate means admit may be expected to contribute to its support, and a class of intelligent natives who would be employed as teachers would always be at the Command and disposal of Govt. - The want of such a class of men has long been felt, and is perhaps in a considerable degree owing to the absence of any Centre or seat of learning to which they could resort.

The position and circumstances of Singapore point it out as the most eligible situation

Situation for such an Estab-  
lishment. Its central situation  
among the Malay States, & the  
Commanding influence of its  
Commerce render it a place  
of general and convenient resort  
while in the minds of the  
natives it will always be as-  
sociated with their fondest  
recollections as the seat of  
their ancient Government  
before the influence of a Foreign  
faith had shaken those in-  
stitutions for which they still  
preserve so high an attachment  
and reverence. The advantage  
of selecting a place thus hal-  
lowed by the ideas of a remote  
antiquity, and the veneration  
attached

attached to its ancient line of  
Kings from whom they are still  
proud to trace their descent, must  
be obvious.

The objects of such  
an institution may be briefly  
stated as follows.

1<sup>st</sup> To Educate the sons  
of the higher order of natives.

2<sup>d</sup> To afford the means  
of instruction in the native  
languages to such of the Com-  
pagny servants and others as  
may desire it.

3<sup>d</sup> To collect the scattered  
literature and traditions of the  
Country, with whatever may il-  
lustrate their laws and customs  
and to publish and cultivate

in a correct form the most important of these, with such other works as may be calculated to raise the character of the Institution and to be useful or instructive to the people.

In order to embrace these objects, it will be sufficient in the first instance that a European Superintendent and assistant, with three native professors or head teachers and a few native assistants should be appointed to conduct the duties. Hereafter as the Institution becomes more generally known and its advantages felt, an extension of this Establishment may become

become necessary. The immediate expenses may be estimated not to exceed two thousand Rupees per Month, and ten thousand Rupees for the construction of an appropriate building.

In the formation of the Establishment the utmost simplicity will be necessary as well with a view to economy as with reference to the Character and Circumstances of

of the people. The  
rules for its internal  
discipline will be  
~~few and obvious~~  
and the means  
of exciting emu-  
lation such as  
may be best suited  
to the condition  
of the students  
The establish-  
ment proposed

will

will include a Native professor in each of the three principal languages, Malay, Tagalog, and Spanish, with an Assistant in each Department, and four Extra teachers in the Chinese, Japanese, Burmese and Pali languages. The course of education will be the acquirement of such of the above languages as the Students may select, together with Arabic to which the same Professors will be competent, and in the higher classes, the Roman Character and English language will be taught together with such elementary branches of general knowledge and history, as their capacity and inclination may desire. The Government of Malacca, are intended to afford instruction to the Company's Servants and others, and it will be the duty of the Superintendent and Native Professors, to form the collections, and carry into effect the third, and last object under such directions as they may from time to time receive.

The more immediate effects which may be expected to result from institution of this nature, have already been pointed out, and are such as will readily suggest themselves. Native Schools



on Lancastrian plan; have already been  
established at some of our stations and may  
be expected to spread in various directions  
connected with these as Institutions of the  
nature now proposed is calculated to  
complete the system; and by affording  
to the higher classes a participation in  
the general progress of improvement to raise  
them in a corresponding degree and thus  
preserve and cement the rational relations  
of society. After what has been said, it is  
needless to enlarge on the more obvious &  
striking advantages which must result  
from the general diffusion of knowledge  
Among a people so situated - The natural  
and certain effect must be the improvement  
of their condition, and a consequent  
advancement in civilization and happiness  
The weakness of the Chiefs is an evil which  
has been long felt and acknowledged in  
these Countries, and to cultivate and  
improve, their intellectual powers seems  
to be the most effectual remedy. They  
will duly appreciate the benefit conferred  
and while it must inevitably tend to  
attract them more closely, we shall  
find

find and recover in the stability of  
their future authority, and the general security  
and good order which must be the result.

There are however some  
results of a more distant and speculative  
nature, which it is impossible to pass over  
unnoticed. - These relate more particularly  
to the eventual abolition of Slavery, the  
modification of their now objectionable  
civil institutions, particularly those relating  
to debts, and marriages and the discontinuance  
of the horrid practices of cannibalism and  
Man Hunting but too prevalent among  
some of the more barbarous tribes, as the  
Bathes, and Alfors, -

It is almost unnecessary  
to state, that Slavery is not only tolerated  
and acknowledged by the Malay Law  
but until recently it was openly avowed  
by the Chief European Authority in the  
East. - Batavia for the last two centuries  
has been the principal and fatal Mart, to  
which the majority were carried. In  
the Islands of Bali, Celebes, and Nias in  
the Countries where the supplies were  
principally procured, many thousands  
the victims of this lawless traffic were

annually obtained in much the same manner as on the Coast of Africa and the trade has always been a very profitable one and the principal support of Piracy. While the British were in possession of Java, the Act of Parliament declaring the Trade Teloong and the part of its own subjects was made a Colonial Law, this prohibition, does not appear to have been repealed, and much benefit may be anticipated from the British Government not sanctioning the practice by its authority. But when we consider the extent and varied interests of the Archipelago, the number of slaves still in Java, and the zeal which every Mahomedan exercises according to his ability of converting or reducing to Slavery, every unbeliever he meets with the extent of the population still unconverted, and the sanction given to it by the Malay Customs, we can only look for the complete remedy of the evil by the extension of our influence among the Native States, and the effects which, — which a better education, may produce on the Chiefs. —

Throughout the greater part of the Eastern States the Mahomedan Law has

has never been adapted in its full extent  
In some it has been blended with the  
original customs, and institutions used  
in others not introduced at all. The Laws  
regarding debts and marriages are <sup>in fact</sup>  
peculiarly illustrations of this, and however  
in principle they may have been applicable  
to a former state of Society, are now in  
practice found to be in many places  
highly oppressive and injurious to the  
increase of population. This fact is fully  
exemplified in the vicinity of Benares  
where a large portion of the population is  
reduced to a state little better than that  
of actual Slavery on account of debts &  
fully one fourth of the marriageable  
females remain in a state of celibacy  
from the obstacles which their customs  
oppose to marriage. The former arise  
from the custom which gives the creditor  
an unlimited right over the services of  
the Debtor for any sum however small  
many cases the family and relations <sup>of</sup>  
the Debtor are further liable in the  
same manner.

In the case of Marriage  
may be observed that the Daughters &

considered to form a part of the property of  
the father, and are only to be purchased  
from him by the Suits, at a price exceeding  
the usual means of the Men. - The effects of  
education may be expected to be felt in  
the gradual Modification, and improvement  
of these institutions especially if aided by  
our influence and example. However attached  
the Natives may be to the principles on  
which these institutions are founded - &  
experience has proved, that they are by no  
means unwilling to modify them in  
practice on conviction that they are injurious  
in tendency. - In a recent instance, they  
readily agreed to lower the price paid for  
wines on the advantage of such a measure  
being urged and explained to them. -

On the subject of the barbarous  
practices alluded to as common among  
the wilder tribes, it may be sufficient  
for the present purpose to state that the  
Bates, a numerous people having a  
language and customs peculiar  
to themselves, and inhabiting a large portion  
of the Northern part of Sonora are  
universally addicted to the horrid practice  
of devouring the flesh of their enemies whom  
they

they take in battle, and that many tribes  
of the Dayaks on Borneo, and the Alfours  
of the further East, are addicted to the  
practice of Man Hunting solely for the  
purpose of presenting the bleeding head as  
an offering to their misters. A man is  
considered honorable according to the  
number of heads he has thus procured  
and by the custom of the country such  
an offering is an indispensable prelimi-  
nary to Marriage. It is not to be  
expected, that our Schools will have any  
direct or immediate influence on people  
where these practices are prevalent, but  
indirectly and eventually, as the Chiefs  
of the more civilized states in their  
neighbourhood acquire power and stability,  
they may be expected gradually to be brought  
under their influence and subjected to  
the restraint of a better state of society.

From this it will appear how  
how much more extensive are the  
advantages to be obtained from Educating  
the higher classes, to whom alone we  
can look for effectually promoting the  
progress of improvement among the less  
order, and for extending the benefits of  
civilization.

civilization to the barbarous tribes who  
would otherwise be entirely without  
the sphere of our influence, than could  
be obtained from any scheme which  
should reverse the order, and come  
instruction from the bottom rather than  
the top of the scale. In every country the  
rights of knowledge and improvement  
have commenced with the higher orders  
of society, and have been diffused from  
thence downwards. - No plan can be  
expected to succeed, which shall reverse  
this order, and attempt to propagate the  
in an opposite direction, and more  
especially in countries where the influence  
of the Chiefs from the nature of the Govt  
must always be considerable. -

In affording to such of the  
Chinamen, as are settled in the Islands  
participation in the benefits of this  
institution the richer classes are particu-  
larly admitted to. Many of these, if not  
possessed of the advantages of birth, have  
raised themselves, by their talents to  
opulence and a respectable rank in  
Society. - These were at present frequently  
sent

send their sons to China for education,  
for want of an institution of this nature  
which would supersede the necessity. -  
A recent Establishment of the kind has  
been formed at Malacca, under the  
superintendance of an enlightened Mission-  
ary and a branch of it is already extend-  
ed to Singapore. - It has been attended  
with considerable success, but must  
necessarily be limited in its operation by  
its more immediate and direct connection  
with the object of religious conversion. -  
The rapid acquisition of the Chinese  
Language which has been the consequence  
of this Establishment, and the numerous  
tracts which have issued from its press  
in that language give the institution  
much interest, and the means which  
have thus been afforded of opening  
what may be termed a literary inter-  
course with this peculiar people are  
gradually increasing. - The advantage  
of extending the plan on a broader  
now general principle is acknowledged  
by those under whom it is conducted  
and they may be expected, if not to  
combine their labors, with the plan  
now



now proposed, at least to give it all  
the aid in their power. The expense of  
this branch of the institution will &  
probably be borne principally by the  
Chinese themselves, who are wealthy &  
enough to do so, and are sufficiently  
aware of the advantages of education.

Having now shown the  
extent and objects of the proposed institu-  
tion, the Field presented for its opera-  
tion, and pointed out some of the  
advantages which may be expected to  
result it will be sufficient in conclu-  
sion to remark that the progress of  
every plan of improvement on the  
basis of education must be slow and  
gradual, its effects are silent and  
unobtrusive, and the present generation  
will probably pass away before they  
are fully felt, and appreciated. -  
Few Nations have made much ad-  
vance in civilization by their own  
unassisted endeavours, and none have  
risen suddenly from barbarism to  
refinement. - The experience of the  
world informs us that education affords  
the

the only means of effecting any considerable  
amelioration or of expanding the powers of  
the human mind. In estimating the results  
of any scheme of the kind the advantages  
must always be in a great measure  
speculative, and dependant on the con-  
sequence of a variety of circumstances -  
which cannot be foreseen. This is  
admitted to apply with its full force  
to the Institution in question, but when  
it is admitted, that education affords the  
only reasonable and efficient means of  
improving the condition of those who  
are so much below than ourselves in  
the scale of civilization, that the want of  
this improvement is no where more  
sensibly felt than in the field before  
us, and that the proposed plan has the  
double object of obtaining information  
accumulated and affording instruction to  
others, it will be allowed to be at least  
calculated to effect in objects which are  
not only important to our national  
interests, but honorable and consistent  
with our National Character. The  
Outlay proposed is moderate when  
considered even with reference to the  
immediate

immediate Advantages, to say nothing of  
those, which are of a more remote specu-  
lative nature. One single family of  
rank raised into importance and energy,  
by means of the proposed institution may  
abundantly repay our labor by the  
Establishment of a better order of  
Society in its neighborhood, by the  
example it may set, by residents of the  
Country, it may <sup>diffuse</sup> ~~diffuse~~, We are not  
plodding on a barren soil, and while  
the Capacity of the people for improvement  
is acknowledged, the inexhaustible riches  
of the Country are not, universally  
admitted.

If we consider also that  
it is in a great measure to the  
influence of Europeans, and to the  
ascendancy they have acquired in  
these seas, that the decline of the people  
in wealth, and civilization, is to be  
ascribed, and that the same causes have  
contributed to take away the means of  
instruction, they formerly possessed it is  
almost an act of duty, and justice to  
endeavor to repair the injury we have  
done them. Our influence in these seas

is already hailed as bringing freedom  
to commerce, and support to the independ-  
-ence of the Native States and shall we  
not also afford them the means of reaping  
the fruits of these blessings. - Of what use  
will it be to protect their persons and raise  
the wealth, and independence of these  
people, if we do not also cultivate &  
expand their minds in the same pro-  
-portion. Besides the inducements of  
humanity, besides the consideration of  
what is due to our national character  
shall we not best preserve the tranqui-  
-lity of these countries and the freedom  
(and safety) of our own intercourse by  
improving their moral and intellectual  
condition, shall we not bind them to  
us by the firmest of all ties, and build  
an empire on the rock of opinion - &  
where we neither wish nor seek for  
it on any other principle?

It may be urged that the  
institution here proposed is too limited  
in its extent, and too inadequate in  
its means to embrace the vastness of  
the objects contemplated. - It may be  
said is the improvement of so many

millions of the human race to be affected  
(and the light of knowledge diffused over  
such extensive regions, by means so  
simple? The objection is in some respects  
just, an establishment on a much more  
extended scale would certainly have  
been desirable, but many obstacles have  
presented themselves to the immediate  
adoption of any very extensive plan.

The object has been to bring it to the  
very lowest scale consistent with  
efficiency in order to avoid the chance  
of failure were too much attempted  
in the beginning. Voluntary endowments  
are what such institutions must de-  
pend on for support, but it has ap-  
peared unadvisable to commence a  
plan of this kind in a remote quarter  
of the world, where its advantages are  
not yet fully comprehended or any  
certain calculation, which might  
risk its success. A centre or nucleus  
is wanted which shall be placed  
on a footing beyond the reach of con-  
tingencies or accidents, and the sup-  
port of Govt is necessary in the first

institutions to give stability and security to  
the infant institutions, this once effected  
there can be little doubt of its gradual  
extension in proportion as its benefits  
become more and more apparent.  
The noblest institutions of mankind have  
arisen from humble beginnings, and were  
the principles are sound and the benefits  
of unequivocal application such a  
commencement is perhaps better than  
one of more beautiful pretensions.

The object at present has  
been with the least pretension to com-  
mence an institution which shall  
continue to grow, and extend itself  
in proportion to the benefit it affords.  
A situation has been chosen the most  
advantageous for this purpose from  
whence as a centre its influence may  
be diffused and its sphere gradually  
extended until it at length embrace  
even the whole of that wild field  
where nature has already been shown  
that it will spread, may be considered  
almost beyond a doubt, we know  
the readiness and aptness of the people  
to receive instruction, we know that  
they

They have had similar institutions of their  
own in happier and more prosperous times  
and that they now lament the want of  
them, as not the smallest of the evils  
that has attended the fall of their power.  
It is to Britain alone that they can look  
for the restoration of their advantages—  
She is now called upon to lay the founda-  
-tion stone, and there is little doubt  
that this once done, the people themselves  
will largely contribute to

...and completing the edifice.

But it is not to remote  
and speculative advantages that the  
effect of such an institution will be  
confined, while the enlightened philan-  
thropist will dwell with pleasure on  
that part of the prospect, the immediate  
advantages will be found fully propor-  
tionate. To afford the means of  
instruction in the native languages  
to those who are to administer the affairs,  
and watch over our interests in such  
extensive regions is surely no trifling  
or unimportant object. In promoting  
the interest of literature and science  
not less will be its effect, to Bengal  
where inquiries into the literature, history  
& customs of Oriental nations have  
been prosecuted with such success,  
and attended with such important  
results such an institution will prove  
a powerful auxiliary in extending  
these inquiries among the People of the  
Country



further East... Many of the researches  
already begun can only be completed &  
perfected on this soil, and they will  
be forwarded on the present plan by  
collecting the scattered remains of the  
literature of these countries, by calling  
forth the literary spirit of the people  
and awakening its dormant  
energies. The rays of intellect, now  
divided and lost, will be concentrated  
into a focus from which they will be  
again radiated with added lustre,  
brightened and strengthened by our  
Superior lights. Thus will our Nations  
not only become the Centers of  
Commerce and the business but of  
refinement and the liberal arts.  
If Commerce brings wealth to our  
Shores, it is this spirit of literature  
and philanthropy that teaches us  
how to employ it for the noblest  
purposes. It is this that has  
made Britain go forth among the  
nations

nations, long in her native might,  
to spare blessing to all around her.  
Of the time shall come when her  
shale has passed away, these monuments  
of the virtue will endure, when her  
triumphs shall have become an empty  
name. Let it still be the boast  
of Britain to write her name in  
"Character of Light", let her not be  
remembered as the tempter whose  
course was desolation, but as the gale  
of Spring reviving the stumbling  
of mind, and calling them to life from  
the winter of ignorance & oppression. Let  
the Sun of Britain rise on these islands,  
not to wither & scorch them in its fierce-  
ness, but like that of her own genial  
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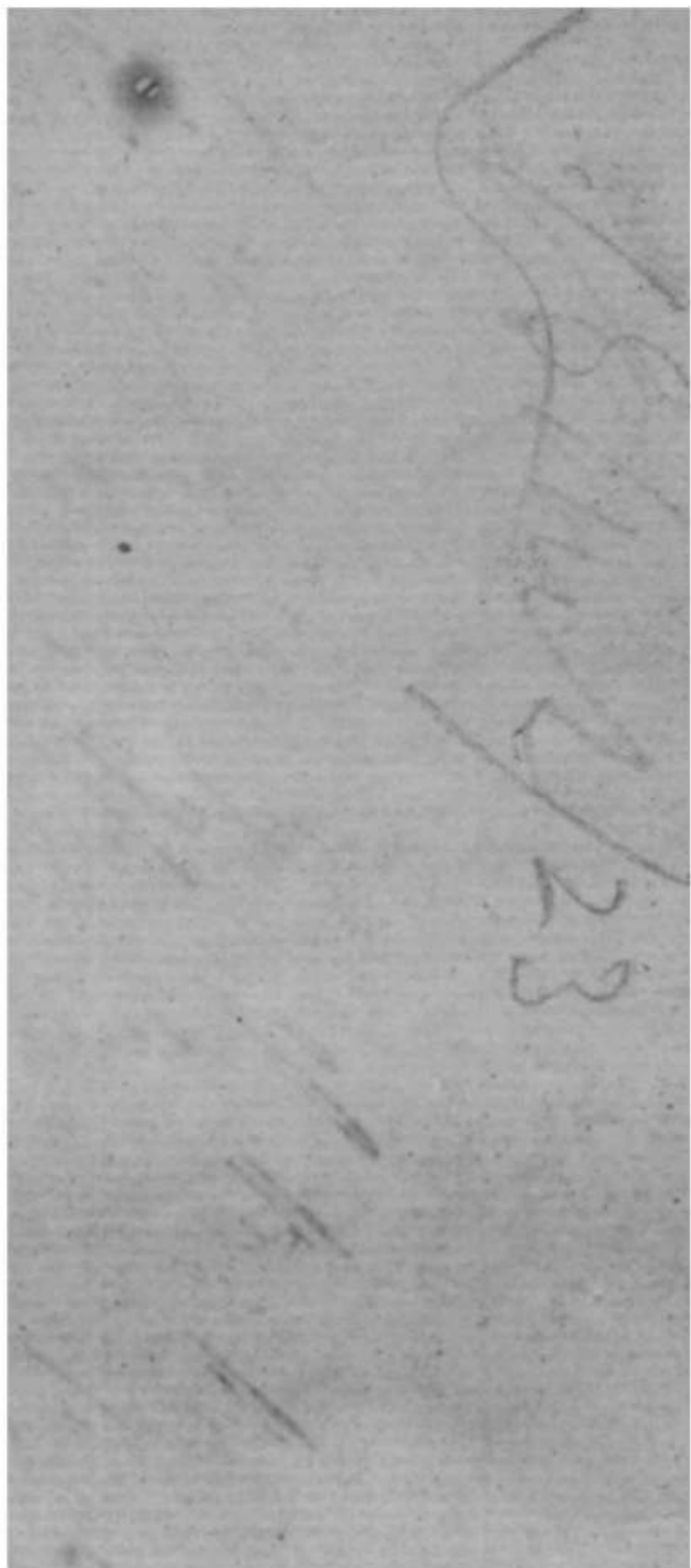
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and completing the edifice.

But it is not to remote and speculative advantages that the effect of such an institution will be confined, while the enlightened philanthropist will dwell with pleasure on that part of the prospect, the immediate advantages will be found fully proportionate. To afford the means of instruction in the native languages to those who are to administer the affairs, and watch over our interests in such extensive regions is surely no trifling or unimportant object. In promoting the interest of literature and science not less will be its effect, to Buzgal where enquiries into the literature, history & customs of Oriental nations have been prosecuted with such success, and attended with such important results such an institution will prove a powerful auxiliary in extending these enquiries among the people of the  
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as follows -

- N<sup>o</sup>. 1. Proceedings of Penang Free School & Portico &c
  - N<sup>o</sup>. 2. The Copy of the Singapore News
  - N<sup>o</sup>. 3. The Sunday Post & Chamber of Commerce & Mercantile Society
  - N<sup>o</sup>. 4. The City of Penang
  - N<sup>o</sup>. 5. The Copy of the Proceedings of the Penang Free School & Portico &c & placing his Estab<sup>t</sup> under Surveillance
- You will believe be gratified to see N<sup>o</sup>. 5 - for it does not seem to me that you have heard of it even. I want then once in my robes & that a meritorious man & deserving of support I think is placed in a demand under Surveillance & active & exemplified in order to demonstrate that a very deficient Estab<sup>t</sup> will not keep a garden in a prosperous state & condition to be clearly bound himself by his public appeal & the more so now by the Volunteering of you & also to remove an impediment that the deficiencies in the garden are not <sup>justly</sup> ascribable to any ill hole in private garden
- N<sup>o</sup>. 6. The City of Penang to Lady Macartney

N<sup>o</sup> 7 - I say yes about repair of  
But garden & next to it - not  
summed Estimate ~~was~~ was must  
have been headed to me with  
a private note

N<sup>o</sup> 8 a note from Graden - I never  
rec'd his former one - but you will  
doubtless attend to the applications  
& in doing so - oblige me by  
saying that I had him in mind?  
Now as far as I know you have  
all public or semipublic doctrs.  
that have come into my hands  
If however there be not the case  
to your satisfaction - tell me.

Very Very Sincerely  
W<sup>m</sup> Livingston

Friday

are from 16 to 25 feet in length, and from 5 to 8 in  
circumferences, some even more and few less, most  
of them square. I have been obliged to employ  
from 25 to 40 Men with an 8 inch Hawser on  
the Capstern to remove the large ones from the  
Water side and altho' assisted by Slides and rollers  
the Hawser has several times broke with their  
great weight. Mr Roberts formerly in the  
Genl Department Mr Foster Ship Purveyor and  
Other Gent<sup>l</sup> have been to look at them and all  
declare them the best they have seen. Mr Foster  
stated some of the large ones to be worth 10 R each.  
I have not yet received Capt<sup>l</sup> Genrals account  
of their cost, but in the Custom House pass which  
accompanied them, their estimate value is  
18 R each.

The good effect of sending an European  
in charge of these timbers was fully experienced  
by their arriving in five Weeks from Batavia  
and without a single Timber having been lost  
by the way, while former dispatches were ge-  
nerally from 5 to 7 Months coming down, a  
very considerable deficiency existed in number  
and such a difference in dimensions from

what the Invoice stated them to be. that it left  
the impression of their having been changed on the  
page.

The two last lots amounting to 803 are  
by no means equal to the first two. There are however  
a number of very fine Timbers among them and  
which might be stapled with the first, the remainder  
will I hope be useful for smaller supplies.

It must frequently happen that in  
making roads to extract the large Timbers, small  
ones are obliged to be cut down, otherwise it  
would be deniable not to send such to the Port.

I am happy however to say that  
I have already had an offer of 12000 for 10  
small ones, such as are not serviceable for our pu-  
poses. I have sold a few of the worst at this rate.

In the course of another Month I hope  
we shall be able to commence cutting them down  
as it is now 24 years since they were first  
more than equal to all demands

at present both in quantity and quality.

I have the honor to be  
Yours

(Signed)  
R B Fulton Sept  
11th 1823

Copied  
Jan 1823



Camp!

Singapore Hill  
13 January 1823

My dear Wallich

If you see Crawford, tell  
him I have sent up my resignation  
and recommendation for the  
relief of the present Resident - &  
that I am anxious to get away  
before May - We are going on  
gloriously, that is to say a tenth  
part of the Mr. Bunk - so long  
discovered, sold the other day  
for upwards of 50,000 Dollars -

Don't forget the Beer - and  
of all things the porter's per  
day price in Edward - the best  
the Lion, the Whale and Cyangtun  
Yours ever, in haste  
J. Raffles

Mr. Henry D. Wells  
13 January 1823  
Recd 13 - 4 1/2

My dear Sir,

Very I regret that

Mr. Wallcut's visit to me

the former to view the

accident from my side of the

Greenfield

Greenfield

17<sup>th</sup> March

R. B. King





The President

In taking into consideration the Extract of the letter from the Superintendent of the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, which has been transmitted to us by the Honble the Governor General in Council in Mr Secretary Lushington's Dispatch of the 23<sup>d</sup> Inst, I will not disguise that I have been prepared to afford a very favorable attention to Dr Wallis's proposition for establishing a Botanic Garden or nursery at this Island, & by the following reasons. -

Several Years ago the Situation of this Island, midway between Bengal on the one hand & China, Java, & the Moluccas on the other, was deemed eminently advantageous for introducing the natural productions of the latter Countries into the Company's Territories, & a Public Botanic Establishment was formed here, but from a variety of causes the Garden was confined at last to the cultivation of the Spice Plants

On the Supreme Government being apprized that our Soil was unfavorable for that species of production, it ordered the Establishment in July 1800 to be abolished at once, without apparently considering that there were other & very important uses to which such a Garden might still have been made available - on some accounts the discontinuance of that Establishment was fortunate inasmuch as it led to a dispersion of the Spice Plants to different parts of the Island, where the enterprise capital & skill of private individuals have succeeded in multiplying those interesting productions & rendering them much more valuable & promising objects of our Colonial resources than they could ever have been whilst shut up & guarded as rare rarities in a Company's Botanic Garden - on other accounts however, the abolition of the Establishment was a serious inconvenience to the Island - Independent of the loss experienced by the

the

the Botanic Garden in Bengal of a  
nursery of China & Java plants in a  
middle latitude, the cultivators of  
the soil here were deprived of the  
benefit of perceiving some model of  
scientific & practical gardening, and  
some points to which they could al-  
ways confidently refer for correct & the  
most useful information on different  
branches of Agriculture & Horticulture.  
To this cause, I must attribute that  
no successful attempts have yet been  
made to introduce here the Cultivation  
of the Potatoe, and several other  
culinary herbs, or of many fruits, such  
as Liches, Peaches and a good  
Species of the Mango, Guava, & Shad-  
dock all of which I see no obstacle  
in the nature of our soil, or of our  
Chinese Gardeners, who are so remark-  
ably Active & industrious, why we  
should not propose on this Island  
a Public Botanic Garden conduct-  
ed & directed on Scientific but  
economical principles & not limited  
to a nursery for the Garden at Calcutta  
might

might stimulate our Subsistants, &  
only to increase such productions  
as I have mentioned above, & which  
though considered by some more as  
objects of luxury, are always deemed  
by the Shipping visiting the Port,  
indispensable articles of Supplies, but  
augment very considerably our means  
of Subsistence; by introducing the Cul-  
tivation of Potatoes, Beans, Lucerne &c and  
indulging us to maintain our Cattle  
& Horses on such cheaper articles of  
food, than the Paddy, Rice, &c of  
which we are now obliged to import  
so largely - whilst therefore such a  
Scheme was made subservient to  
the extension to Bengal & establish-  
ment of useful local discoveries & to the  
introduction here as well as here of  
medicinal herbs, & many valuable  
vegetable productions from China, &  
the Eastward, it should also be so  
designed as to point out & lead to  
essential improvements in the art  
of Agriculture as practiced by our  
Chinese & Malayan Subsistants &  
direct our population to a more  
extensive

extensive & profitable culture of several  
plants such as Indigo, Coffee &c. that  
form objects of great Commercial im-  
portance.

If then it be admitted  
that every improvement, even in the art  
of agriculture, is a moral benefit  
conferred on mankind, I am sure  
our Honble masters will never con-  
demn the Board, should it determine  
to authorize the formation from the  
Proxims of a small Botanic Esta-  
-blishment at this Island on the  
following scale of expence.

1 Superintendent	50	0
1 Apprentice	20	0
2 Bengal Gardeners	8/-	16
2 Chinese Do	6/-	12
2 Malay Do	5/-	10

Total for month Rs 108-

With a Cart & Buffaloe & one Hindal  
medicinal & 20 Convoys from the Head  
Establishment

Whether contingent  
charges may be incurred in selecting  
packing, & transporting Plants on  
account of the Botanic Garden of  
Calcutta

Calcutta or of the other Presidencies, will  
of course be debited to those Governments  
respectively - but the Contingencies on  
account of this Establishment must  
be limited to 42 Rs 10 months & submit-  
ted to Government by the Superintendent  
in a Monthly Bill verified in honor.

I have every reason to be  
well satisfied with Mr Porter, the person  
whom Dr Wallich left here, and  
recommend that he be continued the  
Superintendent of our Botanic Garden  
and with respect to the opportunity  
I hope we shall hereafter have an  
opportunity of providing for one or  
two young men from the Porang Fee  
School to serve in that capacity - the  
Ground on which Mr Porter has already  
commenced his labours appears from  
its Situation to be most eligible, &  
the Soil is not considered by him of  
a bona description than that of any  
other Land so near George Town - I  
propose however to extend its limits  
by including in it the piece of Ground  
which was some time ago granted  
to

to Livingston and Bunting & which  
that Officer Gleason has no desire  
of occupying. -

Benning  
20 March 1823

Wm. B. Phillips  
Done



Communicated  
- letter of the 28  
March 1823  
to the 3 June

1823  
20<sup>th</sup> March  
and Murray  
Secretary of the  
Board of the  
Royal Society

James Watson  
The Government of  
the Bank of  
Scotland

Secy. Med. & Phys.  
Soc. Calcutta  
20<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1823

Dr. Hallik M. D.

Sir,

The Medical and Physical  
Society of Calcutta beg to offer you  
their thanks for your coin on account  
on the Launce Handsefer &c  
presented at last Meeting

I have the honor  
to be

Sir

Your very Obedient Servant

Calcutta

March 20<sup>th</sup> 1823

J. Adam  
Secy. Med. & Phys. Society

Handwritten text in cursive script, oriented vertically on a folded piece of paper. The text is written in dark ink and appears to be a list or a set of notes. The characters are highly stylized and difficult to decipher precisely, but they seem to include numbers and possibly names or initials. The text is arranged in several columns, with some lines crossing between columns. The paper is aged and shows signs of wear, including creases and discoloration.

Edm<sup>d</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> March 1829

My dear Sir

I can scarcely believe that I have  
received your most kind & welcome favor of  
the 9<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup> received in Oct<sup>r</sup> to remain so long a  
time unacknowledged - yet such is the  
case - But my dear Sir when you hear what  
has occurred since my return, I think it will  
in some degree justify my excuse - Mr. Parker  
was so obliging as forwarded your letter of good  
news arrived in England, & also a few lines from  
himself informing me that he had brought  
me a parcel of Shrewsbury Cloth from your  
warehouse to know what he should do with it  
I wrote him the same day requesting that he  
would have the goodness to allow your parcel  
to ~~remain~~ remain in his hands - but to send  
it to the India House, as I should be most  
happy to be at any expense there to  
receive it safe - and requesting that  
he would be so kind as to endeavor to  
get it cleaned for me there as he was so  
willing as offer to do with his own things -

I am sorry to say that Mr. Poxton  
did not succeed in getting it cleared  
& procuring over the share, which he  
regretted very much. I beg to return you  
& Mr. Wallish my very best thanks for your  
kindness in considering me as valuable a  
person & feel much obliged that if  
I should have been there but after its  
safe arrival in England. But nothing  
I believe is safe except what is entered for the  
India House at Bongoal. Do not say dear  
Sir send me any remembrance from India  
as it has excited me much to love this after  
your kindness in considering it. and I  
have and ever pleasing remembrance of  
your Friendship in your desire to have  
the Monument erected at the garden  
to the Memory of my dearest Poxton  
& to have Mrs. & Miss Poxton's. These my  
dear Sir are indeed most gratifying to me



Bengal. I have been anxiously longing  
for an answer to these letters & should be  
happy in another year to add a further  
contribution should it be necessary towards  
it - as I am most anxious to add a little  
towards what I have as long anxiously wish  
to have done & which I should have been  
happy if it had been in my power to  
have done altogether myself -

When I received your hurried letter I  
intended only to have delayed writing to  
you till I could have informed you I had  
received your hurried query - but when  
it arrived my thoughts were much engaged  
by the approaching marriage of my third  
eldest surviving daughter Sophia which took  
place early in March the preparations for which  
& anxiety of mind, both before & after she  
left me, occupied me much & was very  
distressing - for tho' I had every reason  
to be pleased with her choice yet the parting  
with one so dear was a great trial - particularly

as she was to accompany her Husband  
Mr John Williams of the Boundary and Service  
to Boundary - I have now much comfort and  
satisfaction that she is united to a very amiable  
young man & that they have every prospect  
of happiness - They sailed in the Harbottle for  
Boundary 19<sup>th</sup> Decem<sup>r</sup> - As soon as my dear  
Sister had sailed I got some beautiful  
cantonery awarded me on the top of of a beloved  
Nephew Mr Robert Hammond Bonnell one of the  
most amiable & pleasing young Men I have  
yet seen - he had for some time been very  
sick by thinking he had lost his  
strength but then he grew worse  
every day & I soon saw with the deepest  
regret that I was to lose this beloved Nephew  
to whom I was attached as to a Son from  
his uncommon amiable disposition which  
made him beloved by all who knew him  
My eldest Brother Mr Bonnell is indeed  
wonderfully to be pitied in losing this beloved  
son & he has now only my Nephew's Place  
one daughter left of a wife & 9 children  
I greatly pity his anxiety about







Ms. A. 9. 17

Recd. 9. 17 April 1874

Mr. Rosebery

Dr. Wallich

Botanic Gardens

Bombay

$\frac{17}{723}$

Wohlgeborener,  
Hochzuverehrender Herr!

In Vorliebe

Heimstadt den 29. May  
1823

Ein in der Flora oder botanischen Zeitung 1823. n. 5. von  
Euer Wohlgeboren abgedruckter Brief an Herrn Prof. Horne-  
mann, worinne Sie den Reichthum der Insecten Ihrer  
Gegend rühmen, veranlaßt mich zu der Freiheit an Euer  
Wohlgeboren durch diese Zeilen meine Wünsche in  
Betreff der Insecten<sup>24</sup> ergebenit vorzutragen.

Schon von meiner Jugend an, habe ich mich unter der  
Leitung meines Freundes und Gönners, des mitterbachischen  
Präsidenten v. Schreber in Erlangen, als Maler und  
Kupferstecher der Botanik, später, unter Aufmunterung  
des noch lebenden Herrn Dr. Panzer in Nürnberg  
auch besonders der Entomologie gewidmet, und in beiden  
Fächern viel gearbeitet, so wohl für meinen eignen Verlag  
als für die Werke anderer. Daneben habe ich zu meinem  
Studium nicht unterlassen eine Sammlung von Pflanzen, In-  
secten und Vögeln anzulegen, worunter die Insecten jedoch  
als mich besonders anziehend, durch meine ausgebreitete Bekan-  
schaft im In- und Auslande zu einer bedeutenden Größe und  
Vollständigkeit, in allen Classen, sowohl von In. als ausländischen  
Insecten, bis jetzt gediehen sind.

Ich habe im Jahr 1796. das erste Verzeichniß meiner Insecten-Sammlung draucken lassen, welche damals freilich erst im Entstehen war. Ich lege solches hier bei, da es zugleich eine Probe meiner Arbeiten enthält.

Ich habe zwei Söhne, von 15 und 18 Jahren, welche beide sich der Naturgeschichte widmen, und schon gute Fortschritte darinne gemacht. Sie berücksichtigen vorzüglich die Sammlung der Vögel, da sie es im Ausstopfen, sowohl frischer als getrockneter Bälge, zu einer nicht gemeinen Fertigkeit gebracht haben.

Aus diesem Eingange werden Sie Hochverehrter Herr! nun schon errathen was mein und meiner Söhne Wunsch ist: nämlich daß es Ihnen möglich und gefällig wäre unsere Sammlungen von Pflanzen, Insecten und Vögeln durch gütige Beiträge aus den reichen Schätzen Ihres Landes zu bereichern. Daß es Ihnen möglich wäre unsere Wünsche zu befriedigen, daran ist kein Zweifel, da uns alles neu und angenehm sein würde, was uns Ihre Güte zukommen lassen würde. Für den Transport würden Sie Mittel und Wege wissen, daß ein Paket richtig in meine Hände käme. Sie könnten es an M<sup>r</sup>. F. Hunnemann, N<sup>o</sup>. 9. Queen Street Joho Square in London, zur weitern Beförderung an mich, senden, wo ich es sicher erhielt.

Eine andere und wichtige Frage ist nur die, ob ich auch im Stande sein würde Sie für Das was Ihre Güte von den erwähnten Naturalien mir zukommen lassen wollte, eben so angenehm und hinlänglich entschädigen könnte, ob Ihnen die Naturproducte von Deutschland, und naturhistorische Bücher aus meinem Verlage, wovon ich ein Verzeichniß hier beilege, und andere, annehmenswerthe Gegenstände sein würden.

Ich komme noch einmal auf die Insecten zurück, und bemerke nur, daß ich alle Insecten ohne Ausnahme sammle, aber doch darunter die Schmetterlinge am wenigsten, die Käfer dagegen am meisten vorziehe.

Wie glücklich würde ich mich schätzen, wenn Sie meinen Wunsche entsprechen, und mich mit einer kleinen Sendung von den erwähnten Gegenständen erfreuen würden. Alles was in meinen Kräften stünde würde ich anbieten, auch Ihre Wünsche und Aufträge, mit denen Sie mich beehren würden, zu erfüllen.

In der Hoffnung daß Sie diese Zudringlichkeit mir Verzeihen werden, habe ich die Eme mit der ausgezeichnetesten Hochachtung zu unterzeichnen

Ihr Wohlgeboron

ergebenster Diener  
Jacob Sturm.

Nürnberg, (im Königreich  
Bayern) den 18<sup>ten</sup> März  
1823.

Jacob H. Huson  
18<sup>th</sup> March 1873  
Age 18<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>

Berlin March 24 1823.

Sir,

The Members of the Berlin Horticultural  
Society having unanimously expressed their  
wishes to receive You amidst them; we  
have the honour to present You with the  
Diplome annexed,

we are

Sir

Your very humble Servant

Ludwig  
Director

L. W. K.



Amesbury  
of the Boston  
North Mass

22 27 1823

Ad 3rd Feb

1824



ment.

Whatever Contingent Charges may be incurred in selecting, Packing, and transporting Plants, on account of similar Establishments at the other Presidencies of India, (with which, and especially the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, it is intended a regular correspondence should be maintained) will be noticed as such by you, and drawn in a Contingent Bill by themselves; and with respect to all other Contingencies of the Establishment, I am directed to acquaint you, that they must be limited to 42. Dollars per Month and submitted by you to Government in a Monthly

Bill verified upon honor.

Thos. Bennet Walker  
28. March 1825

Wm. G. ...  
1825

I am  
Signed M. S. Craicraft  
Acty. Secy to Gov.

A. S. ...  
Geo. Porter

PORT JACKSON, APRIL 3, 1823.

SIR,

BY the Direction of the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of NEW SOUTH WALES, we have the honor to enclose you a Copy of our Society's Prospectus, and to inform you, that we have also engrafted an HORTICULTURAL BRANCH, and are about to form an EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN, to which our Society will be exceedingly thankful for the Contribution, on your Part, of such Plants, Roots, or Seeds of Timber Trees, Fruits, Esculent Vegetables, Grasses, Drugs, or other Commodities (whether Natives of your Climate or Exotics), as you think will thrive in our Climate, or even in the warmer Latitudes of New Holland, to which His Majesty's Government propose immediately to direct the Transportation of Convicts, and ultimately the Free Colonization of this vast Island.

WE are fully persuaded that it will give you Satisfaction to disseminate the Blessings of the Vegetable Kingdom over a naturally fruitless Region, where they will one Day be enjoyed by a widely-spread Population of English Origin; and, in Return, our Society will, at all Times, feel it incumbent upon them to render their best Services to carry any Wishes you may communicate into Effect, as far as lies in their Power.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient humble Servants,

*Geo. Pitt Rivers*  
*Alex. Berry*

} SECRETARIE

To

*Dr. Wallich,*  
*Calcutta.*









## PROSPECTUS.

AGRICULTURE and Grazing, in a soil and climate so peculiar as those of New South Wales, present so many features of novelty and difficulty, that it must appear surprising that a Colony of Englishmen have been settled five and thirty years in the country, without associating themselves for the purposes of communicating their mutual experience, and benefiting by their reciprocal advice; still more, for the purpose of effecting, by means of a subscription fund, improvements in the breed of animals, and experiments in the growth of produce, which are beyond the reach of an individual purse. Some of the causes of the delay of this great and important association in New South Wales, lie perhaps in local politics, the cinders of which it will be better not now to disturb; and some are doubtless to be found in the slowness and scantiness with which free emigration has flowed into a Colony like this. Happily, this last cause is now in a sure and steady course of removal; and we cannot but congratulate ourselves upon the numbers and respectability of the settlers, who are daily arriving among us, under the administration and auspices of our present worthy GOVERNOR and Patron. At any rate, we know that the



procrastination of this association is not to be attributed to any selfish or monopolous views of the few free settlers, of whom this Colony has always boasted ; for many of us can remember their constant agitation and desideration of the measure for at least the last five years ; and nothing could manifest this desire better than the rapidity with which this Society was formed. Upon the first notice of its intention, a large body of the principal Landholders and Merchants met, and immediately enrolled as its Members almost the whole of the great Landholders, Stock-holders, and Merchants of the Colony. The time, indeed, seems now in every way ripe, and fit for its being brought to bear. The greater part of the land on this side of the Nepean has been, the arable cropped out by bad husbandry, and the pasture consumed by surcharge of cattle ; so that scientific farming and artificial grasses have become absolutely necessary for the continued supply of the victualling markets of our towns, to which unhappily nature has deprived us of navigable rivers from the interior. Added to this, the breeds of our sheep and our horses have begun to acquire an exportable value and reputation, which can only be sustained by constant renewal, and skilful selection and attention ; and it cannot be supposed that His Majesty's Government will always continue to incur such an immense outlay for the support of convicts (at least in this part of the Territory), whom

the revulsion of England from war to peace, and the late paper system of British currency, have, for the last seven years, transported in such numbers to our shores. Already have we seen a diminution in those numbers; and the measures of the present local Government will doubtless in time diminish their expence to the Crown; and thus throw us Colonists more and more upon our own resources. It becomes us therefore to provide for ourselves; to make the most of the land we have cleared; to improve our fleeces, our horses, and our milch cattle; to look out for new exports; to improve the present; to distil our own grain, and to grow our own tobacco; to listen to the official report of the Navy Board upon the superiority of New Zealand flax, and upon the worth of some of our native timber; to try whether we cannot grow indigo or collect tannin. These, and many more which the congregated information of an Agricultural Society best can suggest, are all important objects in a Colony like this; and it is with these views that the present Institution is proposed. It is nothing to the prosperity of a Colony, that one or two individuals possess highly improved cattle or sheep, or can shew a well-tilled field, or a meadow of English grasses; the plantation can only be said to flourish when the means of obtaining these advantages are placed within the reach of all, and when a public spirit of agricultural improvement shall be im-

planted in the breast of all. Competition and reward (call it emulation or pride if you will) are necessary (human nature teaches us) to excite this spirit; and, when once roused, personal interest and profit will easily keep it alive. Who, that knows the benefits bestowed by agriculture, does not warm at the thought of the good this Society will produce, when, in its course (after blessing this Colony), it extends its influence over this new continent, this new world? Connected with this Society are all the improvements in social life, from the lowest labour of the hind, to the most exquisite skill in the fine arts; for these are but the real moter effects of the prosperity of nations. To us is given by Providence, with the nation to which we belong, the high honour to civilize this new world, and to give our Religion, our Laws, our Language, and all the civil blessings we enjoy, to this rude, uncultivated wilderness.

Having said thus much of the importance of our Society to this Colony, let us now point out what appear to be the principal objects to be kept in view.—There is no Eden in nature; all is from the industry of man. We must do what all nations have done before us—collect from every quarter what is adapted to our soil and climate. We must new clothe our adopted country; we must hew down the useless gum trees, and plant the more useful fruit trees of Europe; and, in lieu of the present thin herbage, give to our meadows the rich pasture of

Britain.—Whilst making our improvements, we must attend to the prudential advice given so many centuries ago, well to consider “quid quæque ferat regio, et quid quæque recuset.” And, when we listen to this advice, we have abundant reason for grateful exultation; as we are just in the latitude of the finest parts of Europe, where the vine, the olive, the fig, and the mulberry (which is the food of the silkworm) grow; a climate for tobacco, that friend of the poor; and a climate for the fine fruits of Asia Minor. And, as the markets may demand, and the price of labour may permit, hemp and flax, and every other produce not requiring a tropical climate, may be cultivated.

When we contemplate our Colony, as adapted to breeding of cattle, we have great reason to be satisfied; for, with very small efforts, we have attained to considerable merit in our horned stock; and, though our Colony has been formed only five and thirty years, we have already begun to supply the wealthy in the old established Colonies of India and Batavia with stately horses for their carriages. The importation of still finer breeds, in which attempt no doubt Government will assist us, will raise our cattle to excellence, and make them eagerly sought for in the markets of those wealthy settlements.

In regard to sheep, no country, in so short a time, and with such puny means, has improved its flocks so rapidly; for, with the introduc-

tion of only a very few Merino sheep, there are now entire flocks with fleeces little short of the Merino wool in excellence, and thousands and tens of thousands rapidly attaining to nearly equal merit. With a small present of Merino sheep from His Majesty's flocks, and the free use of the waste lands of the Colony, our wealth in sheep will be great indeed, and our exports of fine wool to the Mother Country a substantial benefit to her manufactures; for, in the Colony of Van Diemen's Land, where the waste lands were freely opened to all, the sheep had increased in 1821 to 170,391, whilst the sheep in our Colony the same year were only 119,777.

No doubt that as this our staple article increases in estimation, in the English market, every hindrance to the increase of our flocks will be removed; and, as the lands of Great Britain and Ireland can be more profitably employed in growing the larger carcase and the longer wools, our improvements will not be envied us by our brother graziers at home — In the improvement of stock, too little attention has, in general, been paid to the introduction of females. The following calculations have therefore been made to shew the advantage of introducing a larger portion of females.

The following paper having been laid before the Society of Agriculture by one of its ablest Members, to shew the advantage of introducing females, when improving live stock, the Com-

mittee has ordered it to be printed in the Sydney Gazette, for general information; as the doctrine, though exemplified in sheep, is applicable to other stock:—

*Remarks for the consideration of the Committee on the subject of importing Merino sheep; shewing the difficulty or impossibility of obtaining pure blood without the introduction of Merino ewes; 100 ewes being put to one Merino ram, or to several.*

ONE HUNDRED EWES WILL PRODUCE THE

1st year, and 1st cross, 50 ewe lambs, which will produce the 3d year, and 2d cross, 25 ewe lambs, which will produce the 5th year, and 3d cross. 12 ewe lambs, which will produce the 7th year, and 4th cross, 6 ewe lambs, which will produce the 9th year, and 5th cross, 3 ewe lambs, which will produce the 11th year, and 6th cross, 1 ewe lamb.

Then, from the first importation, pure blood could not be obtained, the rams being useless before the 6th cross; and, at the expiration of 11 years, the pure produce would be only one ewe and one ram, if even the rams should be healthy, or be succeeded by a fresh arrival. Much improvement no doubt would be made, but no pure Merino blood; and if, at the 5th or 6th cross, any accident should happen to the females, and probably it might to so small a number as two or three, the grand object, pure Merino blood, is lost; but if, with a few rams, a score or two of ewes are imported, the Merino blood is safe; say only 20 ewes:—these will produce

10 rams for sale, and 10 ewe lambs,	} suppose they only breed six years.
6 years	
60 rams,	} only breed six years.
60 ewes,	

You have then, in only six years, 60 pure ewes and 60 pure rams; and the first 10 ewe lambs having bred, say four times, will give 20 rams and 20 ewes; and the second 10 ewe lambs, having bred three times, will give 15 rams and 15 ewes; and the third 10 ewe lambs, having bred twice, will give 10 rams and 10 ewes; and the fourth, having bred once, will give 5 rams and 5 ewes. Thus, without

carrying the calculation further, you have, in the short space of six years, 110 pure Merino rams, and 110 pure Merino ewes. But, as more of the young ewes, as the offspring of the first ewe lambs, have now begun to breed, the produce is greater. Thus, in the space of only six years, by importing a score of ewes, we have at once a flock of pure Merinos, with rams, nearly sufficient to supply the Colony. On the contrary, by importing only rams, many years must elapse before we can obtain pure Merino blood; and that in so small a quantity, that the smallest casualty may ruin all our hopes.

It is with peculiar pleasure that we advert to the introduction of the bee by Captain Wallis; and, as we have had no opportunity of voting him our thanks, it will not be improper here to make honorable mention of him, as a benefactor to the Colony. Nor can we quit this subject without saying, that this Society ought to take every opportunity of introducing such subjects as can employ the cottager and his family, and repay them for their industry and care.

Though separated from the rest of the civilized world, and from the nation to which we belong, by an immense ocean of many thousand miles, yet our nation must see, with great satisfaction, the exertions which their friends, their countrymen, and fellow-subjects are making in this most distant of the British colonies; whilst the Government, conscious of the advantage of possessing prosperous settlements, will, when informed of our wants, liberally assist us. We ought, therefore, on every occasion, and by every means, to shew our loyalty,

even when suffering under any regulations, by which our prosperity may be retarded, and whilst suing for their removal.

After connecting ourselves, by every mark of loyalty, with our Government, the next connection we should form should be with the Board of Agriculture, and the principal Agricultural Societies, not only in our Mother Country, but also those of foreign countries. To the Patrons of Agriculture, amongst the Nobility and great Land-holders at home, we should make known our Institution; for we have no doubt that, for so good a purpose, these Patrons of Agriculture will take a pleasure in sending from their own private stock what may be requisite to improve our own. To the British Consuls in climates similar to our own, we ought also to present our address; for, if not universally, here and there a friend will be found, who will send us what may be congenial to our climate.

No body of men can more effectually assist us than the Merchants and their Captains, by bringing us from foreign countries what is adapted to our climate. Vessels, touching in the winter months at the Madeira, or the Cape, and other countries noted for their wine, their figs, or their olives, might bring what, in a few years hence, may constitute the grand sources of the wealth of this Colony. The foundation of a fine vineyard, for instance, may be brought in cuttings of the vine from the Madeiras, the



Canaries, or the Cape, in a rejected empty water cask.

To give the Merino fleece to three hundred thousand sheep, to improve four thousand horses, and breed them for exportation, and to give the Hereford or Devon carcass, or the Suffolk udder, to a hundred thousand head of horned cattle, are no mean objects of pursuit, but are highly honorable to a Colony of only thirty-five years standing.

That the same unanimity which has prevailed in our Society, may always continue is our warmest wish ; and we trust that, by the benevolence of our views, and the utility of our labours, we shall be respected and cherished by our brother farmers wherever we are known, and be thought worthy of the patronage of the Government here, and at home.





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## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

- I. THAT this Society be denominated the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
- II. That the following Gentlemen, jointly with the President and Vice-Presidents, Treasurers, and Secretaries, be appointed the General Committee for conducting the Affairs of this Society, seven of whom shall form a Quorum; and that such General Committees shall meet always at Parramatta, as being more central for all, and convenient for the Country Committees.
- [See pages 11 and 12.]
- III. That an Annual Subscription of Five Pounds Sterling be paid by each Member into the hands of the Treasurers, for the general purposes of this Association, on or before the General Annual Meeting in July.
- IV. That a separate Subscription Fund be formed, in shares of £25 each, for the purpose of introducing from the Mother Country, and elsewhere, a more improved breed of cattle, horses, sheep, &c.
- V. That the General Meeting of the Society shall be held Quarterly.
- VI. That the said Quarterly Meeting shall as-

semble at Parramatta on the first Thursday in October next, when the Day and Place of the following Meeting shall be agreed on.

VII. That the Annual Meeting shall be held in July, when the Reports of the Secretaries and Treasurers shall be submitted by the President, and an Election take Place, by Ballot, for the Officers and Committee for the Year ensuing, and the general Business of the Society transacted.

VIII. That any Person, desirous of becoming a Member of this Society, after this Day, shall be proposed by five Members, in a Letter addressed to the Secretary, to be laid before a General Quarterly Meeting, and be balloted at the next ensuing General Quarterly Meeting.

IX. That the like Rule shall apply to any Proposal for the Expulsion of any Member.

X. That not less than twenty Members, assembled at any General Quarterly Meeting, shall be a Quorum for the Election or Expulsion of any Member.

XI. That three-fourths of the Members present, at such General Meeting, must concur in such Election or Expulsion; and that votes by proxy be not admitted on any occasion from male Subscribers.

XII. That every newly-elected Member shall pay into the Hands of the Treasurers the

like Sum of Five Pounds on his Admission, and shall not be considered a Member until the same is paid.

XIII. That any Member may introduce a Friend at the Meetings of the Society, with the Approbation of the President, or other presiding Member; such Friend being a non-resident in New South Wales, or an Officer bearing His Majesty's Commission.

XIV. That an Annual Shew of Stock, and Exhibition of Samples of Wool, Seeds, Implements, or any other Articles tending to the Improvement of Agriculture, shall be held at Parramatta, on the first Wednesday in October, to be open to the Public, for Premiums to be given as a Reward for Improvement or Superiority, in such manner as the Society may, from time to time, offer and direct.

XV. That the President shall call a Meeting of the Committee, at such Times as he may find expedient, for the Transaction of such Business as may arise from time to time, and be considered to embrace the general Interests of the Society.

XVI. That Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq. M. P. be requested to accept the Office of Protector of the Parliamentary Interests of the Society.

XVII. That Messrs. Paxton, Cockerell, Trail, and Co. of Austin-friars, London, be re-



requested to accept the Office of Mercantile Agents of the Society; and that £1000 be remitted to them, per Shipley, on account of the Stock, and £100 on account of the General Fund.

- XVIII. That the Board of Agriculture be requested (upon the strength of par. 10 of Sir John Sinclair's Address of 1806), to "improve this foreign Settlement," by appointing a small Committee of their Body to superintend the Outlay of our Cattle and Sheep Fund, in the purchase of such Stock as the Stock Committee may judge most beneficial to the Colony; and that such small Committee (and, if the Board of Agriculture should decline the Office, that Mr. Buxton) be authorised to draw upon Messrs. Paxton and Co. for the sum of £1000, for such purposes as the Stock Committee shall appoint.
- XIX. That the General Committee be empowered to purchase such Agricultural Books as they shall think proper; and that any Subscriber be at liberty to suggest any work to the Committee's approbation.

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FINIS.

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