

## ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers, held on Wednesday the 7th of May, 1828, at the house of the Royal Asiatic Society, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, in the chair, a communication from Mr. Pettigrew was made to the Meeting, expressing his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex's regret that he was prevented, by indisposition, from taking the chair, as had been announced in the circular letter by which the Meeting was convened.

The Right Honourable Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., Chairman of the Oriental Translation Committee, read the Prospectus explanatory of the objects of the Subscribers and Committee, the names of the Patrons and Subscribers, and lists of the Committee, as originally selected by the Royal Asiatic Society, and as subsequently enlarged by the addition of the most eminent British Orientalists, in various parts of the world. He then read a Report of the proceedings of the Committee, from the date of its nomination to the present time, accompanied by a list of the Translations that have been offered to it for publication. The Chairman of the Committee then submitted to the consideration of the Subscribers the regulations which had been prepared, for the government of the Committee, in the administration of the Oriental Translation Fund.

It was then moved by the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville, seconded by Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart., M. P., and resolved unanimously, 'That the appointment of the Committee, named in the list submitted to this Meeting, be confirmed.'

Moved by the Right Honourable Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, M. P., seconded by Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., M. P., and resolved unanimously, 'That the report of the Committee be adopted, and their proceedings approved and confirmed.'

Moved by the Right Honourable the Earl of Cassilis, seconded by George Watson Taylor, Esq., M. P., and resolved unanimously, 'That the regulations for the Oriental Translation Committee be confirmed.'

Moved by Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., M. P., seconded by Sir J. Wathen Waller, Bart., and resolved unanimously, 'That Sir Hutton Cooper, Bart., M. P., be requested to accept the office of Auditor of the Oriental Translation Fund, for the ensuing year.'

Moved by Sir Alexander Johnstone, Knt., seconded by the Right Honourable Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., and resolved unanimously, 'That the grateful thanks of this Meeting be returned to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, for the zealous and efficient man-



ner in which his Royal Highness has promoted the establishment of the Oriental Translation Fund.'

Moved by Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart., M. P., seconded by Sir Hutton Cooper, Bart., M. P., and resolved unanimously, 'That Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzclarence be requested to accept the office of Treasurer to the Oriental Translation Fund.'

Moved by the Right Honourable Earl Spencer, seconded by the Right Honourable Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., and resolved unanimously, 'That the most grateful thanks of this Meeting be given to the Council and Members of the Royal Asiatic Society, for their liberality in promoting the views of the Subscribers to the Oriental Translation Fund, by granting them the use of their house and library, and by their splendid annual donation of one hundred guineas.'

Moved by Sir J. Wathen Waller, Bart., seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel William Blackburne, and resolved unanimously, 'That an account of this day's proceedings, accompanied by the report from the Committee, the prospectus, and the regulations, be printed for distribution.'

Moved by Admiral Sir Charles Morice Pole, Bart., seconded by the Right Honourable the Earl of Cassilis, and resolved unanimously, 'That the thanks of this Meeting be given to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, for his kind intention of presiding at this Meeting, which was solely prevented by his Royal Highness's lamented indisposition.'

Moved by the Right Honourable Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., seconded by Sir Alexander Johnstone, Knt., and resolved unanimously, 'That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be given to Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzclarence, for his great and successful exertions in favour of the Oriental Translation Fund.'

Moved by the Right Honourable Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, M. P., seconded by the Right Honourable Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., and carried by acclamation, 'That the Right Honourable Earl Spencer be added to the Vice-Patrons of the Oriental Translation Fund.'

His Royal Highness having left the chair, it was moved by the Right Honourable Earl Spencer, seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzclarence, and resolved unanimously, 'That the warmest thanks of this Meeting be given to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, for his able and condescending conduct in the chair.'

WILLIAM HUTTMANN, Secretary.



## DEBATE AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

*Wednesday, May 28, 1823.*GRANT OF 200*l.* PER ANNUM TO MAJOR CUNNINGHAME.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held this day, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, for their approbation, a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 2d of April last, granting to Major George Cunninghame, of the Bengal retired list, an allowance of 200*l.* per annum, in addition to his present pay and allowance of 130*l.* per annum, on the grounds therein stated.

The CHAIRMAN, (W. Astell, Esq.,) having stated the purpose for which the Court had been summoned, the resolution of the Court of Directors was read, from which it appeared, that, in 1816, Major (then Captain) Cunninghame had greatly signalized himself in quelling a dangerous mutiny at Bareilly. In the course of an action with the insurgents, his horse was shot under him, and he fell on the hilt of his sword, by which he was severely wounded. He then proceeded to sea, for the benefit of his health, and returned to India in 1818; but, his health still continuing in a bad state, he was obliged again to go to sea. In 1819, he arrived in England, and in 1822, he represented to the Court of Directors the state of bodily suffering under which he laboured, and alluded, also, to the fact, that he had lost his private property by the failure of a house of agency. In January, 1823, he was permitted to retire on his half-pay of 173*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum. A pension of 100*l.* was subsequently granted to him, and an addition of 30*l.* was afterwards made to that pension. The Court of Directors now recommended an additional pension of 200*l.* per annum, on the grounds of the important services rendered by Major Cunninghame at Bareilly, in 1816, and the injury which he had received at that critical period, by which his health had been greatly impaired.

The CHAIRMAN then moved, 'That the Court approve of the said resolution, subject to the confirmation of another General Court.'

Captain MAXFIELD had no wish to disturb the unanimity of the present vote, but there was a circumstance respecting Major Cunninghame, which ought to be generally known, namely, that he had been placed upon the retired list without solicitation. He knew it was the general opinion among the officers of India, that they might come to this country for the recovery of their health and return again to India; but, if it was the intention of the Directors to put all officers that came home on ill-health, on the retired list, it was a practice that should be notified to the officers in India.

Mr. TRANT rose with satisfaction to express his concurrence in the present vote. He had been at Bareilly at the time of the insurrection there, and the services of Major Cunninghame in its suppression were most important. There were peculiar circumstances attending the situation of Major Cunninghame, with respect to the corps which he commanded, which would place his conduct in a point of view unquestionably justifying every degree of consideration on the part of the Court towards that gallant officer. The corps commanded by Major Cunninghame, was composed entirely of Natives of Bareilly, and the relations and friends of these men endeavoured to induce them not to proceed against the insurgents; but, such were the excellent arrangements of Major Cunninghame, that not a soldier quitted his standard, with the exception



of one, who was shot in the act of desertion. A crisis more dangerous to the interests of British India than at that time had never occurred. With respect to the suffering of Major Cunninghame he could speak, as that officer had passed some time at his house, after quelling the insurrection, and he could state, that the ill-health he laboured under was produced by the injuries he received in that action. Under these circumstances, and feeling the deepest gratitude to Major Cunninghame for having preserved his life, and the lives of all the English at Bareilly, he should have agreed to a much larger grant, and he did hope that, as he had, in a great measure, recovered his health, some opportunity would be found of calling upon him to serve in India again.

Mr. RIGNY concurred in the propriety of the grant, but begged leave to observe, that, looking to the advertisement, it would appear that Major Cunninghame would receive but 330*l.* a-year, whereas, including half-pay and his previous pension of 130*l.*, he would be in the annual receipt of 503*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* With that income, he hoped the gallant officer and his friends would be satisfied, and, if he felt any regret at what the hon. Proprietor, who last spoke, had said, it was for expressing some doubt, whether sufficient liberality had been shown by the Directors.

Mr. TRANT did not mean to say that enough had not been done under the circumstances of the case; but it was natural for him, under the peculiar feelings of gratitude which he felt towards Major Cunninghame, to have been willing to concur in a larger vote.

Mr. GAHAGAN was of opinion that the amount of pension, &c., should have been more correctly stated.

AN HON. PROPRIETOR, who was in India at the time of the insurrection at Bareilly, bore testimony to the able conduct of Major Cunninghame on that critical occasion.

General THORNTON approved of the motion, but wished, if there were any chance of Major Cunninghame's being hereafter employed in the Company's service, that the words which had been added to the motion in Captain Buchanan's case, should be introduced in the present instance. Those words went to grant the pension unto the individual 'so long as he remained out of employment.' He thought too, it ought always to be a rule to add those words to grants of money, as in the case of Sir J. Malcolm, 1000*l.* per annum had been given, because it was stated, there was no chance of his being again employed; whereas, now he had received an office, and still continued to enjoy the 1000*l.* a year.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that the ground-work of the present recommendation was Major Cunninghame's ill health, which was likely to continue all his life, and therefore, there was no hope of his being again employed. As to what had been said by the hon. proprietor (Captain Maxfield), he could assure him that the rules and regulations of the service were perfectly understood by the officers abroad. The Court of Directors had acted strictly up to the established rule on this occasion. That rule was prescribed by the Act of Parliament, which empowered them, where ill-health was proved by the certificate of an officer's medical attendant, to act as they had done in this instance.

The resolution was then agreed to unanimously.

Mr. RIGNY wished to mention a circumstance, which had not been stated by any Proprietor,—that the application of this gallant Officer was founded on the failure of the house in which he had invested his funds.



## EAST INDIA DOCKS' BILL.

The CHAIRMAN then informed the Court, that it was made further special, for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors the draught of a Bill now before Parliament, entitled, 'A Bill to consolidate and amend several Acts for the further improvement of the Port of London, by making Docks and other works at Blackwall, for the accommodation of East India Shipping.'

Mr. GAHAGAN requested to know in what stage the Bill was.

The CHAIRMAN stated, that the Bill had been reported, but no notice had yet been given of the third reading.

Mr. GAHAGAN said, that, according to the bye-law, all papers affecting the interest of the Company, which were laid before Parliament, ought, at the next General Court, to be submitted to the Proprietors. Now Sir, J. Mackintosh had moved for certain papers relative to the insolvency of Mr. Ricketts, and he hoped they would be laid on the table at the next General Court. The Hon. Proprietor then complained, that, though many of the Directors were Members of Parliament, they never opened their mouths in the House of Commons when questions of immense importance to the well-being and good government of India were debated there. When the question respecting insolvent debtors in India was brought under the notice of Parliament, by two most able men, Mr. Fergusson and Sir J. Mackintosh, he had never heard that a single Director had made one remark; and the same silence was preserved on a question introduced last Parliament with respect to the trade of India.

The CHAIRMAN said, that, in laying the draught of the present Bill before the Proprietors, the by-law had been complied with. The House of Commons, he knew, had ordered papers on the subject to which the hon. Proprietor had alluded, and when that order was fulfilled the papers would be laid before the Proprietors. With respect to what the hon. Proprietor had said of the silence of Directors in Parliament, he contended that he and his colleagues who happened to be in Parliament, attended both to the interests of the public and of the East India Company, although they did not make speeches on every subject. Much more was frequently done by those who were silent than by those who indulged in declamation.

Mr. RIGBY wished to know what connection this Company had with the East India Dock Company, the compulsory clause in the Act of Parliament obliging the East India Company to send their vessels to the East India Docks having expired; and, also, how many Directors of the East India Company were Directors of the East India Dock Company.

The CHAIRMAN said, that this Bill was brought in by the East India Dock Company, in consequence of the compulsory clauses in the old Bill having expired. By these clauses the Company were bound for a certain number of years to send their ships to the East India Docks; but, that obligation being at an end, they might now send their ships where they pleased, with the exception of their large China ships, which could go no where else, the gates of the other Docks not being sufficiently large to admit them. With respect to the other question of the hon. Proprietor, he could inform him that three Directors of the East India Company were Directors of the East India Dock Company, and he (the Chairman) was one.

Mr. RIGBY and Mr. WEEDING expressed their conviction that the in-



terests of the East India Company had been carefully seen to in the Bill before Parliament.

An hon. DIRECTOR thought the interests of a Director of the East India Dock Company, and of the East India Company, incompatible.

Captain MAXFIELD was of the same opinion.

The CHAIRMAN did not think a man, because he was a Director of the East India Company, was, therefore, incapacitated from being a Director of any other Company. For himself he could only say, that he had no fear of being able to discharge his duty to both Companies without having his character called in question.

#### ABUSE OF PATRONAGE.

THE CHAIRMAN acquainted the Court, that the Court of Directors had felt it to be their duty, in reference to recent proceedings which had taken place in the Court of King's Bench against certain parties, to lay before the Proprietors the whole of the papers relative to the case of Mr. E. D. Beck, and also to the case of Cadet Bayley, of the Madras service, who had been recalled, as his appointment appeared to have been improperly obtained.

Captain PRESCOTT only requested the Proprietors to examine strictly those papers, and, after so doing, if he should have lost their confidence, he did not wish to remain behind that bar. He wanted no favour or affection—he sought for nothing but honest, fair, and candid investigation. He had been, in the first place, tried by a jury of his country, and honourably acquitted; but, unless his acquittal came also from the Proprietors, he did not wish to keep his seat. (*Hear!*)

Captain MAXFIELD wished to know whether it was the intention of the Court of Directors to take any further steps respecting the cadetship mentioned, in the papers laid before the Court, as having been improperly obtained.

The CHAIRMAN answered, that the Court of Directors had done all that they were called on to do. They were convinced that the cadetship had been procured by corrupt means, and they therefore recalled the individual.

Captain PRESCOTT declared that he had given his patronage only to his friends, and he challenged the Court to examine, in what manner he had given away his appointments, whether civil or military. He had only given away eight appointments, and he repeated he had given them only to his friends. He could state their names, and they might be examined; but he would not be made the scape-goat of any one. (*Hear!*)

The Hon. H. LANDSAY said, he felt, when the circumstances of this case first came to his knowledge, that the Court of Directors were obliged to go into a most delicate and disagreeable investigation. He was compelled to bring forward the subject. He, and his Hon. Friend, Sir George Robinson, had this most disagreeable subject before them for several months; and they were anxious, painful as the duty was, to sift these nefarious practices, and to bring them before the Court of Directors. He had watched over the subject with deep anxiety, till the time arrived when it became his duty to lay it before the Court of Directors. He could not describe the feelings by which he was overwhelmed, when he found that a Director was implicated in such transactions. The Court of Directors, actuated by a just feeling of jealousy with respect to the appropriation of patronage, appointed a Select Committee, consisting of the two Chairs and the Senior Member of three of



the Committees of that House, to investigate the facts. Having examined all the evidence they could discover, including two Directors, it ultimately became their painful duty to bring before the public all the parties concerned in this nefarious transaction. In doing this, they did not act on their own opinion, but on the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-General, as well as on the no less able opinion of their legal adviser, Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet. With these united opinions, the Select Committee came before the Court of Directors, who immediately said, 'Here is a certain number of persons who must be brought to trial for their conduct.' It was not until the actual moment of discovery, that he suspected that any Director was implicated in the business; but, having made that discovery, those who were intrusted with the investigation, could not lay claim to even the shadow of justice, if they had not acted as they did. When, on a former day, he left the short-hand notes of the trial before the Proprietors, he should have been acting wrong, if he had not congratulated the Court and the Hon. Director himself, on his acquittal by a jury of his country. (*Hear!*) It was, he thought, but justice to the late Court of Directors,—but justice to him,—but justice to the Select Committee,—that the Court of Directors should investigate those papers, and see whether the executive body were not right in exercising the discretion they had done in taking that very painful step,—namely, the bringing the case before a jury of the country.

Captain PRESCOTT said, he had no reason to complain of the hon. Director for the manner in which he had brought the case forward; indeed, if he had not brought it forward, he would not have been doing his duty. He asked the Proprietors to investigate the case. He had gone through the fiery ordeal of a court of justice, and was acquitted; but the Proprietors had placed him behind the bar; he had served them, man and boy, for 41 years; and he did not want to retain his seat if he had lost their confidence. Let them tell him so, and he would retire. He did not blame the hon. Director for bringing the business forward; but he did complain, that the delicacy which was due from one gentleman towards another, had not been observed towards him. He had been dragged before the Committee without any notice whatever having been given to him.

The Hon. H. LINDSAY said, he had no idea, till within a few hours of the discovery, that any Director was implicated; therefore, he had no time to make a communication. But he thought, even if he had time, he should have failed in his duty, if he had made such a communication to the hon. Director.

Mr. CARRUTHERS expressed his regret, as a Proprietor, at the conversation which had taken place, because enough had been said to show that a schism, an uncomfortable feeling, prevailed in the Court of Directors.

The Hon. H. LINDSAY moved, that all the papers which had been laid before the Court, on the subject of the case of Mr. E. D. Beck, and of Cadet Bayley, be printed for the use of the Proprietors.

Captain PRESCOTT seconded the motion.

An hon. Director said, that, a question having been put to him by his friend on the right (Capt. Prescott), as to what was the impression of the Court with respect to a Director being guilty of an abuse of patronage, begged to state, there was a great unwillingness to believe the fact.

The Court then adjourned.



PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL REPUBLIK INDONESIA