

and desolate, would give food to thousands in exchange for British manufactures.

In British North America we inherit there a patrimony prolific in blessings, and of a singular capacity to multiply them to the hand of industry; we should then patiently, perseveringly, and with unfaltering steps, pursue the course dictated both by duty and interest, and with a moral certainty of obtaining the reward which sweetens toil.

The British constitution appears admirably adapted to the genius, character, and safety of the colonies. There is no restriction of freedom, such as might deaden enterprise, nor is there that insecurity and terror that must be always engendered by unrestrained licentiousness.

It is equally removed from the agrarian spirit provoked by democracy, and that hopeless stagnation that, in countries crouching under a despotic rule, deadens every intellectual faculty, and stunts the growth of soul: the public **mind**, wherever the institutions of Britain's limited monarchy prevail, preserves a wholesome undecaying vigour. The advantages to be derived from emigration may be thus **enumerated**:—

The actual settlement of the land.

The increased circulation of money.

The additional impetus to trade.

The extension of commerce, and encouragement of navigation.

The augmentation of property in cities, towns, and villages.

The opportunities afforded for carrying on public improvements.

The spirit of legitimate enterprise it excites.

The happiness it diffuses throughout the community.

The benefit it extends to all connected with the navigation, trade, and commerce of our lakes and rivers.

The enlargement of our exports and imports.

The improvement in husbandry, and all the arts connected with it.

These are some of the solid advantages which would be secured to Canada by British emigrants, and which requires but an energetic effort on her part to secure to a great extent for years to come.

If the British government are seriously resolved in aiding the **colonization** of the province, their exertions will necessarily have the effect of conferring on it the faculty of bettering its condition in a moral, social, and commercial point of **view**, by enabling the colonists to **carry** into effect the most extensive and beneficent plans of education, intercommunication, and internal improvements of all kinds ; thereby elevating the standard of the public morals and intelligence ; increasing the guarantees, and insuring the durability of British constitutional liberty ; **multiplying** the avenues and facilities of intercourse ; **strengthen-**

ening the bonds of union by the additional ties of inclination and interest ; quickening trade ; stimulating enterprize ; invigorating the exertions by advancing the profits of **labour** ; and enriching the entire surface of the country by its being made the great natural highway for the commerce of the West. It is ardently to be hoped that the scope of our measures and the spirit of our policy will be directed to make Canada what she may be, what she ought to be, and what, with union and wisdom among her friends, she ultimately must be—the abode of advancing industry, of social peace, and of temperate freedom.

HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SURVEYS.

MEMOIR OF CODUGU, NOW CALLED COORG.

[We have been favoured by the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company with several valuable surveys, in manuscript, of different districts in India, as yet but little known. We acknowledge, with grateful thanks, this mark of confidence, and shall from time to time lay before our readers such selections from those important official papers **as** may interest our readers, and convey to the English public a clear idea of the nature and peculiarities of many of our East India provinces. We begin with the survey of Codugu, or **Coorg**—a country which we have lately occupied—and when that is completed, we shall examine Malabar, and some of the adjacent countries, which are still but slightly **known**.—**EDITOR.**]

IN speaking of the situation, aspect, and physical construction of this territory, it may be desirable to describe it under two heads—first, that of Codugu proper, embracing in a general sense the whole of the country above the Ghauts (mountains ;)* and, secondly, that consisting of the districts lying beneath this ridge ; those combined portions forming the principality.

Codugu proper is situated on the summit, though occupying but a small portion of that range of mountains which formed the boundary of

* **The Ghauts** are a chain of mountains running nearly parallel with the **Malabar Coast**, on the Peninsula of **Hindustan**.—**ED.**

ancient **Kerala**.* The Western Ghauts are here elevated about 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, covered everywhere with almost impervious woods, and present to the westward a steep and precipitous surface ; towards the east, however, they have a gentler declivity. Muddukayray, the capital of this mountainous principality, lies 63½ miles almost due west of Seringapatam, (it being only 51" north of that place). It is situated in the midst of the hills, and is in latitude 12. 26.20. N. ; longitude 4.30. 46. E. The possession of this state above the Ghauts, stretch on the north and west to the champaign country of Mysoor, and on the south to the confines of the hilly district of Wynaad ; that portion of the country lying below the Ghauts is of confined breadth, but extends, at its most western point, to within a few miles of the sea ; embracing within its limits a small portion of Malleallum and **Tullava**.† The extreme limits of the territory lie between 11. 55. 23. and 12. 49. 33. north latitude, and 4. 8. 23. and 5. 14. 10. longitude, west from Madras Observatory.

Codugu is bounded on the north partly by the Tallook of Buntwalla, in Canara, and is separated from it by the Nittrawutti and **Coomardarry** rivers, which for the extent of thirty-four miles constitute its frontier ; on the eastern part of this northern boundary by the district of Bullum or Munzeerabad, and is there partly defined by the **Hemma**wutty river ; on the east by the Tallooks of Konoor, Arcullgode, and Bettadipoor of Mysoor, the Cauvery for a considerable distance, (near twenty miles,) marking the division ; on the south-east by the Tallook of Heggadevancotta, and on the south by the district of Wynaad, the line of demarkation passing over the summit of the Brumagerray hills ; on the west it is bounded partly by the district of **Tellicherry**, in the province of North Malabar, the range of Western Ghauts separating the two countries for the space of nearly sixty-five miles ; **quitting** them, however, the line of division takes a direction towards the sea, when, having approached the town of Coombla, it recedes for a short distance ; after which, turning towards the north, it forms a **junction** with the Nettrawutti river, at the north-western **extremity** of the

* Kerala, the ancient 'name of the western tract, which comprises the modern countries of Malabar, Travancore, and Canara. Konken, or **Concan**, is the northern extension of this low country.

† The **Puiswunnie** river, falling into the sea at Chandergerry, formed the ancient boundary of those two provinces now known under the modern names of Malabar and Canara, the division between which is the **Peyunguddy** river, whose stream separates the two collectorates.

country, being bounded for the last eighty miles by the Tallook of Beakull, belonging to North Canara.

The upper country, with the exception of Yailsawur Tallook, is generally defined by natural limits ; the Ghauts on the south-west, and the stupendous ridge of the Bramagerry mountains on the south, present the most distinct boundaries ; quitting this chain, the eastern frontier is marked by an immense forest, except where the Cauvery forms the line of separation. Approaching to the northward, this woody belt gives place to the open slopes of Yailsawur, whose limits are defined by a factitious boundary.*

The district below the Ghauts, divided by so great a barrier from the country on their summit, naturally form a portion of Malabar and Canara, which they nearly intersect, and to which, indeed, they formerly belonged ; it will be seen that their limits, with the exception of the northern line, are quite artificial, the boundary being in scarcely any place defined by objects forming a natural barrier.

Codugu is of a very irregular outline ; could its form be reducible to any determinate figure, it would be to that of a triangle having its apex at the extreme western point. Its length from north to south is 61 miles, and from east to west $63\frac{1}{2}$ miles ; those dimensions, however, continue but for a very short space.

The original possessions of this principality were confined, in all probability, in the first instance, within the precincts of the most hilly parts. The circumstances which led to an enlargement of those contracted limits will be found detailed in the slight historical sketch that is given. It may, however, be observed, that Sooleeya was acquired by purchase ; Umr was the gift of the Bednore rajah to one of the Codugu chiefs ; Punjay and Bullaree were acquired from Hyder, partly as the purchase of peace with those mountaineers, and partly as the compromise for certain violated engagements ; and Yailsawur was obtained by conquest. Its extent was comprised within those limits till the year 1804, when the British Government, with its usual liberality, in consideration of the singular fidelity and eminent services of the late chief, ceded to him the Tallook of Pottoor, now forming one of the most valuable portions of the country.

The present extent of this principality is doubtless greater than it ever could have been at any previous period. It comprises an area of

* The boundary is known with the greatest exactness, and preserved with the utmost solicitude. A small path runs along it for nearly the whole circuit ; guards are placed at short intervals for the particular purpose of preventing intrusion.

2,165 $\frac{1}{8}$ square miles, of this space the lower districts occupy 580. 2. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$; those above the Ghauts, 1585. 1. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; calculating, however, from the immediate summits of the Ghauts, the division will be thus-above, 1266. 1. 14 $\frac{3}{4}$; below, 899. 1.9.

The natural capacity of the country, however, is very great, and only required a more enlarged population to call it forth. Forests of a gigantic growth, and everywhere a vigorous and florid vegetation, indicate fully its productive powers ; and the general figure of the hills, covered with a rich and deep earth, render them almost everywhere capable of being cultivated. They have room and soil sufficient for maturing vegetable productions, and promise fully to repay the labour and expense of husbandry ; while its fertile vallies yield, in the same extent of surface, in the proportion of more than double the quantity of the neighbouring districts. Water, so necessary for all the purposes of agriculture, is obtained in abundance ; the nature of the country insuring it a profuse supply.

On a general average, not more than one-eleventh and half of the whole area is rendered subservient to the wants of man. This very limited proportion is in a great measure accounted for by the rugged nature of the country ; the space capable of cultivation could however be still greatly enlarged, as a very great share of that extent now covered with forest, in point of level and soil, is calculated for it, and at the lowest calculation one-sixth of the whole is fit for the plough ; this, of course, will be understood as referring to the cultivation of dry grains-that of rice is capable of being increased, but in a much smaller degree. The extent of waste land is only great in the Kiggutt Naad Tallook, and but only a portion of it is capable of cultivation. *

Throughout the whole country there is no space, however small, sufficiently level to be characterised as a plain ; indeed, Codugu is one series of hills, varying only in point of elevation. It will not be necessary to particularize the area of each range ; the fall of the Ghauts alone may deserve a specific mention-calculating from their summits, till they melt into the lower hills of the districts situated at their foot, the declivity of that portion of the Ghauts coming within this territory, occupies a space of 261 3 3-5ths square miles, the whole of which is a steep precipitous descent clothed with a majestic forest,

* Much. of the space represented as waste, may at one time have been cultivated, but from long disuse has degenerated into swamps, which cannot be rendered arable.

Like the hills, wood is too much the character of this country to require a statement of the area that may be particularly occupied by it ; indeed, there are but few places that can be called at all open. Yailsowra is the only exception.

Encompassed by the possessions of the British and those of Mysoor, the countries surrounding Codugu are too well known, to demand anything but a brief mention as to the reference and connexion which they may bear to it. Codugu, broken by hills covered with woods, having but indifferent roads, and no large towns, holds out but few temptations to an extensive intercourse with its neighbours. The superior advantages it enjoys for the production of rice renders it, however, in some measure, the granary of the countries in its vicinity. The fertility of the soil, and the habits of the people, enable them **fully** to administer to the wants of their neighbours in this particular.

The geographic position of this principality renders it an object of importance in a military point of view, whether considered as bordering on the confines of Mysoor, and in the immediate vicinity of the capital of that state ; or regarded with reference to that part of **Mala-**bar and Canara, which it approaches in point of locality.

PHYSICAL ASPECT.-The aspect of Codugu presents an entire forest ; the long and narrow cultivated **vallies** enchased within it, serves but to render those vast woods more striking. The whole of the eastern boundary presents a remarkable geographic line of demarkation, exhibiting an almost uninterrupted and impervious wood from the **Burma-**gerry hills till to reaching the Cauvery. This space is wholly uninhabited ; advancing westward, the woods decrease in density as the country improves in cultivation, and becomes gradually thinner till reaching the Western Ghauts, the immediate summits of which, partially bare of wood, are clothed with a luxuriant **herbage**. South from Veerajenderpett, those jungles become less impenetrable ; and the whole of Kiggutt **Naad**, with the exception of the eastern boundary, including the Brumagerry hills, is comparatively open, at **least** when contrasted with the deep forest of the contiguous districts. Approaching towards the north, the thick umbrageous woods of the central parts give way to the date, sandal, and other trees and shrubs of more meagre soil, leaving Yailsowra an **almost** perfectly champaign tract.

But a small portion of the summits of the Ghauts is free from jungle ; their western face presents a continued forest of immense stature, partially subsiding at some distance from their base. Wood, however, is the unvaried, feature of these regions-the lower districts

of Umr and Sooleeay are overgrown with it ; quitting them, however, and advancing towards the sea, it gradually decreases-Bullaree and **Punjee** being generally clad with a more thin and scanty garb. Still further approaching westward, it entirely gives way to the uncultivated **vallies** and barren rocky slopes of the greater part of **Poottoor**.

FORESTS, WOODS, JUNGLES, &c. - The whole of Codugu proper is **clothed** with stately forests ; it is, however, the declivities of the **Ghauts** where the trees, attain their greatest magnitude. This stupendous ridge, though steep, is neither broken nor rocky, and everywhere covered with a rich stratum of mould-brings to **maturity** timber of a prodigious size. A large portion of the eastern boundary presents a **wide extent** of forest ; but though by no means of scanty growth, it is comparatively so with that which shades this chain of mountains : bamboos, in all their varieties, compose a large part of those interminable woods ; and this most useful and beautiful reed is here found in **the** greatest excellence. The jungles are **difficult** to traverse in many places. The rattan, of various dimensions, and nearly of as good a quality as that brought from the eastern islands, together with the **delicate** reed, **from** which the Hindoos make their pens, aided by innumerable other plants and creepers-not unfrequently form an impervious underwood.

Such a vast assemblage of woods, leaves a large scope open to the **labours** of the botanist ; and there can be no doubt his researches would be attended by results equally interesting, as the field of inquiry is novel and extended.

Fruit-trees thrive very well, particularly the orange, citron, and lime, all of which are here found in great abundance, and of peculiar **excellence**.

The bamboo-reed, so generally and extensively useful, forms a large part of the forests. Some few remarks as to its physiology may perhaps not be unacceptable.

This valuable plant grows in clumps, and is said to live sixty or eighty years. It blossoms at the end of that period, and this state is known as the prelude to its dissolution, as the whole of the tree above ground subsequently withers and dies. The number of years to which the bamboo reaches is still questionable, as it would not seem yet known to what age the 'seedling will survive ; and from this circumstance only can the **fact** be known. The fixed residence of Europeans in India is perhaps **not** sufficiently long for any one individual to prove it by experience.

A curious fact in the history of this reed occurred a short time since

in Wynaad.-The Ryots in that country having petitioned the collector for some remission of their assessments, owing to the losses they had sustained from an extended portion of the bamboo-forest having gone to seed, their subsequent decay causing a considerable loss to those who had the privilege of disposing of them. So general was this decay, that in the month of March, 1817, passing throughout this district, in the course of eleven miles there was scarcely a bamboo-tree to be seen, in the extensive forest throughout which the road run, that was not either dead, dying, or in blossom. Clumps of all ages and sizes contiguous to, though distinct from each other, were in a similar situation : the smaller clumps here mentioned were supposed to be shoots which had risen from the larger ones.

From the above circumstances, it would appear that, however immature the age, dissolution was not the less certain ; and the fact would evidently lead to the conclusion, that the parent tree and its offspring die together. This opinion is held by some botanists,* and is one that would appear verified, in some measure, from the circumstances above mentioned. Adopting the idea, we shall not be surprised at whole forests of bamboo decaying at the same period. As a further illustration of what has been said, it may be observed, that in 1600 several young bamboo cuttings, separated from the root of the larger trees, were planted in the garden of a gentleman, and thrived luxuriantly ; one of them blossomed in 1817. The experiment was again repeated in 1807 ; similar plants were put down, and attained the usual size ; five of them blossomed in 1816-17. It is conjectured that those shoots were separated from trees of different ages, who died at the same period as their offspring. In the same garden with the above plants, were several bamboo-trees which had been raised from seed : in March 1817 they had attained their fourteenth year, and were then in high health and vigour. Part of those previous experiments being only made on shoots, the proofs arising from them are not fully satisfactory.; the observations that have been offered, however, may tend to aid inquiry as to obtaining a more distinct information with regard to the physiology of that most useful reed.

MOUNTAINS.-The Western Ghauts, running nearly from north to south, divides this territory into two unequal portions, differing in many essential particulars ; the general configuration of both, however, is abrupt and broken. The most prominent ridge of mountains, as to height and extent, is that forming the summits of the Ghauts ; this

* Mr. Knight.

chain is unequal in its elevation, and somewhat irregular in its direction, having a large curvature immediately at the head of the **Thori-kahna** Ghaut. The ridge, however, experiences but little interruption in the course of fifty miles, running from Soobramuhni on the north, to the Brumagerry hills on the south ; towards the west it falls with great steepness, the descent from the summit to the foot being generally from two and a half to three miles-the first part of which is particularly rapid to the east. This chain has in many places a precipitous descent, and is generally steep, the declivity extending, however, but for a comparatively short distance-its length bearing no comparison with that of the western face. Innumerable ridges branch off from this range, but all diminutive in proportion to the parent **from** which they spring. They decrease in height as they recede from this ridge, but have everywhere narrow summits and steep declivities. Fodiandamale, situated $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles almost directly west of the Petta, detaches-itself in a picturesque manner from this colossal range, and raises its pointed summit above all others. This beautiful hill, the most elevated in this part of the Ghauts, can only be viewed with effect at some distance beneath its base ; its measurement is 5,682 feet above the level of the sea. Soobramuhni, part of the same ridge, and situated on the northern confines of Codugu, and partly separating it from **Mysoor**, has nearly similar claims to pre-eminence, it being only ninety-nine feet lower. The height of those two points will convey some idea of the elevation of this chain, which on an average is in scarcely any place more than from 400 to 800 feet below them.

The Brumagerry range of hills, running in a direction from east to west, and situated on the southern limits, constituting a formidable natural barrier between Codugu and Wynaad, is the next in importance. Its **general** height may be about 4,500 feet above the level of the sea ; it consists of a table-land, from the elevated plain of which detached summits rise : Davashi-betta, is the highest of those, being only, however, from 100 to 150 feet more elevated than the other peaks. The northern face of this range has a steeper ascent, and is of greater length than that looking towards the southward, thus giving to Wynaad the appearance of having a higher general level than Codugu. Davashi-betta is a place of pious celebrity, and has been the residence of Sunneashees for time immemorial. Devotees resort to the small spring at its foot, from which issues the Lutchmun-tirut, and a journey to Davashi-betta is supposed to add efficacy to this **pilgrimage**.

Of the minor ridges, that, supporting the table-land upon which Muddukayray, lies is the most conspicuous ; Noorkull Naad, rising

on the south-eastern extremity of this chain, is the highest point of it ; those ranges branching off from the stupendous Soobramuhni are next in consideration, Running from that hill, they pass along the northern boundary for a considerable distance, and are high and steep.

Numberless insulated hills, giving way to steep slopes, checker the surface of the country—of those Cotay-betta is the most remarkable ; this immense mountain lies nine miles nearly **north** of Muddukayray. Its elevation is not greatly below that of the range of Ghauts, and its base occupies an immense extent of country. The summit of this hill is comparatively flat, forming a kind of waving table-land ; its sides alone are clothed with forest, and innumerable cultivated vallies occupy the recesses in them. Almost immediately on the top of Cotay-betta there is a fine reservoir of water, which in every season retains a constant supply ; close to it is a rude temple, dedicated to some of the numerous deities that share the homage of those mountaineers. **Maulimby** peak, lying on the confines of Yailsowra and Yeddooa-naad, is the next in point of elevation ; it is, however, more remarkable for the beauty of its figure, which represents an exact cone, than for its height. Other detached hills and ridges, though numerous, are not deserving of any particular notice. The hill close to Veerajenderpett and Moogoa, **tagayray-betta** are the most remarkable ; they are both steep, but low ; the latter presents a precipitous rocky acclivity-towards the west there is a small pagoda on its top. Some few detached ranges are situated along the eastern boundary ; not, however, remarkable for either elevation or extent ; amongst them **Seedasweer** and Moweull are the most prominent : the former guards the pass, or rather woody defile that gives entrance to Codugu, and attracts attention, as being for some years the place of retreat of the adventurous chief of those wild regions. A pagoda, dedicated to Siva, occupies the top of this hill.

Of the mountains below the Ghauts, the immense ridges connected with and branching from them, form the principal ones. In the lower districts those chains descend with great steepness, leaving a large space along the foot of the Ghauts—one unvaried extent of precipitous hills and impenetrable woods. The range lying on the southern boundary, stretching from Tulla Cauvery as far as **Purruthuddy-betta**, is the most remarkable, presenting an uninterrupted ridge for the whole distance, having numerous minor branches running from it. Of the few detached hills, Buntamalee Kunneyar **Gooda** and **Bulla-Naad** are the most conspicuous ; the former is the highest ; they are, however, all comparatively low, but very steep.

[To be continued.]