#### NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURTER will be received by the undernamed Agents. Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, Lowe and Co. Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

FOR SALE

COURIER OFFICE,

VOL. LI.

Muncherjee Pestonjee, John Bowman.

H. Green, Dhackjee Dadajee,

H. Fenwick, Hurrichund Narronjee,

B. Seton, Mohamed Ally Rogay, Henry Vincent,

Jehangeer Cursetjee, H. (ormack, Motiram Bhanabhoy,

15th April 1842.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

their Country in Affghanistan, 14th April, 1842.

CABOOL SUBSCRIPTION.

SIR,-We the undersigned request you will

convene at an early date, a public meeting of

the Inhabitants of Bombay, for the purpose of taking into consideration the means to be

adopted for relieving the Widows and Families of those who have fallen in the cause of

(Signed.) Runchoordass Purbhoodass, C. Black, Currumchund Premchund, John Anderson, Cas-ibhoy Bhyedass, Thomas Raikes, Dadabhoy Pestonjee, T. W. More, Heemutram Myaram, A. Davidson,

A. Davidson, Nanjee Jaikoran, L. N. Rake, Amerchund Khimchund,

L. N. Rake, Amerchund Khimchund, R. Feele, Kessresung Khooshalchund, H. B. Frere, H. F. Boaden, M. Briggs, Framjre Cowasjee, Haig, Cursetjee Cowasjee, John McLennan, Viccajee Merjee, R. Hartley Kennedy, Jeyanjee Pestonjee, George Vilberne, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Charles Giberne, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, W. R. Marriotr, A. C. Macleane, S. D. Murray, Cursetjee Cowasjee, C. Elsam, R. W. Crawford, R. Hughes Thomas, Cursetjee Rustomjee, Manockjee Limjee,

TTEBOUBAT CALENDAR AND ATOTATA.

> WITH AN INDIAN CALENDAR

> > FOR 1842.

NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER, And bound in Cloth and Gold lettered. PRICE EIGHT RUPEES PER COPY.

### TO BE PUBLISHED.

## in a few days

A PAMPHLET,

CONTAINING the proceedings of a Court Martial held at Deesa on Lieut. PIL-FOLD of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment. PRICE 2 RUPRES PER COPY. (Signed.) G. W. Anderson. Thos. McMahon, S. Marriott, T. Bombar S. Marnov, T. Bombay, A. Bell, W. C. Bruce,

As only a limited number of copies vill be struck off an early application will be re-D. Barr, J. H. Dunsterville, D. Barr, S. Powell, L. R. Reid, P. M. Melville, J. P. Willoughby, W. R. Morris, Jugonauth Sunkersett, D. Blane, Cursetjee Jamsetjee, John Wilson, Muncherice Pestonice. quisite to prevent disappointment. Courier Office, 19th April, 1842.

OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER. THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to

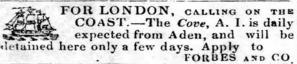
THE OVERLAND BOMBAT COURSER which is entirely devoted to Intelligence con-nected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will in fu-ture be, *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Fal-mouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 19th April 1842. N. B.Parties at out-stations desirous of hom-

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this office.

#### FOR SALE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST. No. 44, corrected to the 1st February 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains hereby convene a Public Meeting of the Inhaall Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 19th April, 1842.

FOR LONDON. Ine ine to built Ship Lady Kennaway of 584 Tons register, J. L. SPENCE, Com-FOR LONDON .- The fine Teak mander, has splendid accommodations, and will sail for the above Port about the 1st Proxime. For Freight or passage, apply to FRITH AND CO. Neshit Lane, 19th April, 1842.



FOR LIVERPOOL .- The A. 1. Barque Lanarkshire, 629 Tons, J. CARMICHAEL, Commander, will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to CAMPBELL, MILLER AND CO. Bombay, 19th April, 1842.

FOR CHINA .- The Island Queen, will have quick despatch. Apply to FORBES AND CO. Bombay, 19th April, 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CHINA. —The Fast sailing Ship A. I. Buce-phalus, A. SMALL, Commander, to phalus, A. SMALL, Commander, to Description of next month. — On Monday 9th May next, at 4 o'clock in the after-dwelling House, the property of Bomanjee sail about the beginning of next month. For Freight of Opium or Passage only, apply to

W. AND A. GRAHAM AND CO. Bombay, 19th April 1842.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CHINA. —The A. I. Ship England, H. Ti-zand, Commander, to sail about the internoon, a Dwelling House, the property of Per-manual Girdhur nearly adjoining to the last mention-manual Girdhur nearly adjoining to the last mention-Half, and hast day's drawing of the above Lottery, Bombay, 19th April 1842. Bombay, 19th April 1842.



PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK .- EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING

PRICE 14 RUPBES PER QUARTER :- OR IP PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES -FOR HALFA YEAR 22 RUPBES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPLES No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, hefore or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

A class of superior while Diffusive Table covers of various sizes and patterns. I Case of very fine Book Muslin, 57 inches wide, 12 yards long, well adapted for Ladics' Dresses. Messrs. R. F. and Co. beg to call the attention of the Ladies of this Presidency to the "above as being Arti-les of superior quality, and priced below original cost.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have re-ceived for Sale, several very neat pattern Din-ner Sets of best iron-stone China, for 24 Persons --

TO BE RAFFLED.

A GREY ARAB COLT, rising 4. and about 14 hands high, very high caste and swift in his paces. There will be 50 tickets issued at

Rs. 10 each, to be drawn for so soon as that

next the 25th Instant, at Major Ogilvie's

Bungalow on the Esplanade, some Blackwood

Furniture, consisting of Couches, Tables, Chairs, &c. Persian Carpet, hanging Argand

Lamps, with drop Wallshades-The property

can be seen at any time from Friday the

ceased, Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons will sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock P. M. on Thurs-

day the 28th instant by order of the Ecclesias-

tical Registrar and Administrator, a large

Garden consisting of Mangoe and various

Bombay, 19th April 1842.

The Colt may be seen on application to Messrs. R. FRITH AND Co., who are autho-

number is subscribed and paid for.

priced moderately.

22nd Instant.

#### TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1842.

MILLINERY FOR SALE.

MESSRS, ROBERT FRITH AND CO, will expose ON Sale at Messrs. FRITH AND Co.'s Godowns "Allsopp's" and "Bass's" Ale, of the last October's brew. Price Rups. 75

per Hhd. Nesbit Lane, 19th April 1842.

FOR SALE.

No. 8626

BY THE HAN'SLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. Bombay Castle, 14th Ap ril 1842 No. 254. The services of Lieutenant W. R. Simpson 17th Regt. N. 1., are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in thief, for regimental duty, as a temporary mensure neasure.

Coumander in Chief, for regimental duty, as a temporary measure.
 Bombay Castle, 15th April 1842.
 No. 287. Captain L. W. Hart, 22d Regt. N. I. late Inspector of the 2d Regt. Jan Baz. Cavalary shah Soojah's Force is under the orders of the Government of India placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.
 No. 288. The undermentioned Gautiemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their respective spacements by the Honble the Court of Directors as a Cadet of Artillery, Cadets of Infantry and as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. Their rank has already been settled by G. G. O. of the 3d and 18th ultimo.
 No. 810. Mr. Archibald Crawfurd. Date of arrival at Bombay, 29th Warch 1842.
 No. 789. Mr. Robert Gordon. Date of arrival at Bombay, 29th March 1842.
 No. 600. Mr Frederic Macgowan. Date of arrival at Bombay, 28th March 1842.
 No. 539. Mr. John Henry Harrison. Date of arrival at Bombay, 28th March 1842.
 No. 289. Captain W. Ward of the 15th Regt. N. I. is allowed leave of absence for two years to proceed to the, Neilgher fies for the benefit of his health.
 By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council. (Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lient. Col., Secy. to Govt.

NOTICE.-The drawing of the undermen-tioned Lottery will positively take place Cav at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday, the 14th remain Cavalry .- Cornet F J. Oldfield from 15th to 30th April, to

Cavalry.-Cornet F J. Oldfield from 15th to 30th April, to remain at Mahabuleshwur on private affairs. Sappers aud Misers. Lieutenant F. Wemyss from 2d to 31st way, to proceed to Mahabuleshwur on private affairs. 16th Regt. N. I.-Lieutenant K. Jopp from 14th to 30th April to remain at the Presidency. 22nd Regt. N. I.-Captain L. W. Hart, from 15th April to 15th May, to remain at the Presidency, on urgest private affairs. 16th April 1842

affairs. 16th April 1842. 1. A Committee composed as follows will assemble at the Stables of the R-mount Department at 4 o'clock P. M. this day to examine and report on such Horses for the Service of the Horse Artillery, as may be produced before it by the acting Joint Remount Agent. Government Lottery of 1842 to consist (1597)

the Muffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projec-tors with remittances or to their Agents, viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the United Service Gazette Bombay; A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the United Service Gazette Madras, and H. C. Newland Esq. Proprietor Madras Evening Mail, or at their office No. 12, Waterloo Street oppo-site Messrs. Dykes and Co. Calcutta. PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO. BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,

join. 2. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of ab-

Trustee. N. B.—Tickets may be had at this office by ap-plying to Jeejeebloy Byramjee and Bomanjee Dadabhoy to the care of Nusserwanjee Tamooljee in the Doorbin Press in Bazar Gate street.

#### BOMBAY

Price Current and Mercantile Begister.

Saturday, 'April 16th. 1842. Intelligence from (hina to the 25th Pebruary was received at Calcutts on the 4th Instant per Mermaid. Affairs remained in the same state as at the date of the departure of the Island L tery shall take place at Tulloh and Co's. Sale Room, on Saturday the 21st May 1842 at 1 P. M. where the presence of Subscribers is requested. A few Tickets of this Lottery may be

in the same state as at the date of the departure of the Island Queen. The Price of Patna Opium in Calcutta on the 2nd Instant was 785 to 790 Rs per chest and of Benares 770 which was a decline of 10 Rs. during the week on the latter. COUNTRY PRODUCE. COTTON.—Is daily declining and Broach is now procurable at Rs. 90 and Oomrawutty at from 80 at 82 Rs per Candy. OPIUM.—Is now R\*. 650 at 655 Rs. per chest, and little do-ing. The following is the official statement of the import, ex-port, and present Stock of the Drug. Balance of former year's Importation ..... Chests 2,000 Imported from the 3rd Nov. 1841 to the 12th Instant 11,580}

On 170 Tickets of Calcutta 2d Lottery of 13,5801 6xported from the 27th Oct. 1841 to the 19th Instant, 7,474

Young-The property can be seen from Wednesday, the 20th instant, also if not previously disposed off, his Carriage, Horses and Harness complete. Bon.bay, 19th April 1842. SALE BY AUCTION. E DULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction on Monday

# CO.'S ADVERUISEMENUS.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY. By Order of the Assignees of Bomanjee Manochjee and Permanund Girdhur. MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will submit for Public Sale on the Premises on the follow-

rized to issue tickets, and receive subscriptions. Bombay, 19th April 1842. J. L. JOHNSON, Sheriff. SALE BY A UCTION. Bombay, Sheriff's Office, ? E DULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction at his Residence, in Colaba, on Friday next, the 22nd instant, THE Property of H. F. BOADEN Esq. the following Carriages and Horses &c. the Household Furniture of Captain J. A.

following Carriages and Horses &c. A London built Bristelika, with German Blinds &c. to hold four, and a pair of well 

In com liance with the above requisition, I

# MESSES. ROBBET PERTE AND

SALE of Landed Property belonging to the Estate of the late Bunsally Dhurrumdass Tulseedass of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant de-

ing days, viz : On Monday 2nd Møy, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large dwelling House with a small Building attach-ed, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee situate l in Bazar Street within the Fortand nearly opposite to the

On Monday 5th May next, at 4 o'clock in the anter-noon, a dwelling House, the property of Bomanjee Manockjee in Market Street within the Fort and situ-ale behind the before mentioned House. On Tuesday 17th May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a large dwelling House, the property of Permanund Girdhur situate in Hunumun Street with-out the Fort

other Trees with a Bungalow, Stable and out Houses on the Parell Road next to the Gar-

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO, will expose for Sale on Commission, a fresh imported In-voice of London Millinery, consisting of rich figured Silks of a variety of colors, Printed De Lanes, Lamas, Muslins of fast colors, Gentlemen's Satin Stocks and Cravats, Ladies' Aprons, Polish Silk Handkerchiefs, Crape Scarfs, rich figured Gauze Veils, Lace Capes, Net Scarfs, Lace Collars, Muslin ditto, Pelerines, Cuffs, Baby's Frocks, Robes, Bodies, &c. &c.

Craje Scarfs, rich figured Gauze Veils, Lace Collars, Muslin ditto, Pelerines, Net Scarfs, Lace Collars, Muslin ditto, Pelerines, Scarfs, Lace Collars, Robes, Robes, Sc. & Also THE POLLOWING. 1 Case of June Brown Holland, well adapted for cases. *Analysis and Patterns.* 1 Case of Fine Brown Holland, well adapted for Corton Scks of a quality rarely seen in India. 1 Case of leadies Stockings, Plain and open work of the fine fights of any person or sisting of Prighton's, Robes, & c. & Schward and the fights of Prine Sting Gowns, & c. & Schward Corton Scks of a guality rarely seen in India. 1 Case of leadies Tockings, Plain and open work of the fine of the fine of the fine of the schward to the schward to the fine of the schward to the schward to the schward to the schward to the fine of the schward to the schward

May 1842 precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. where the

presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted for their better satisfaction. PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.'S 8TH LOT-

TERY 1842.

On 233 whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta

Chances at Company's Rupees (17) per Chance

BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,

1st March 1842.

Trustee.

NOTICE.

THE drawing of the 1st Class of this Lot

had on application to JEEJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE

LAWRENCE AND CO'S

NINTH LOTTERY.

at the Bombay Courier office till 6th May.

in the Doorbin Press in Bazar Gate street.

	House, and also two pieces of vacant ground situate	somouj, com september of the	FIRST CLASS ALL PRIZES !	STRAIT'S PRODUCE.
	the neighbourhood.	TOR SALE at the Godowns of the under-	I Prize of	CLOVESIn consequence of considerable Importations
	On Saturday the 28th May next, at 4 o'clock in the	signed, a variety of very choice Wines	1 ditto of	from Bourbon, and arrivals expected from Zanzibar, the price of this article has declined very remarkably,-say from Rs. 30
D I Joh A HIND CO. att	ternoon, a large Garden with an immense Stone Tank	signed, a variety of very choice withes	1 ditto of	at its. 15 per Maund within the last two months Other
Bombay, 19th April 1842. and	d sundry out-houses therein, the property of Boman-	just imported per "Josephine," from Bour- deaux., which are confidently recommended	0 ditto of 5 Tickets each 10	Spices are also dull of sale, and parcels of Nutmegs are being
ADVERTISEMENT.	e Manockjee situate near Parell on the Road to	deaux,, which are confidently recommended	5 ditto of 2 ,. ,, 10 ,,	transhipped to England. TINContinues low.
C	ahim and r.ext to the old Mahim Police office. Also the same time and place a piece or parcel of vacant	viz.	20 ditto of 1	CHINA PRODUCE.
		Observer (Other and the line Barthand	40 ditto of 1 ,, ,,	SILK of the finer qualities, Sugar and Sugar Candy have
A ceed to Europe, will hear of an eligi- gro	Terms. A Deposit of 20 per Cent to be paid when	Champagne (Sillery) of 1st rate quality. Rs. 45 per doz.	400 ditto of # ,, ,,	slightly improved.
ble opportunity by applying to the	e lot is knocked down and the remainder within three	Do "St Estophe" ditto		EUROPE GOODS.
FRITH AND CO.	eeks or the property will be resold, the first purchaser	Do. "Medoc" do, 15 "	470 Prizes. 170 Tickets.	COTTON PIECS GOODS We much regret to be obliged to repeat our previous unfavourable notices of the state of the
	ying all expences, making good all losses and for-	Brandy, pale Straw colour do	TENTH LOTTERY 2D CLASS RESERVED	Market for almost all descriptions of Cotton goods. The Prices
lei	iting any advantage arising from such re sale.	Nesbit Lane, April 19, 1842.	TICKETS.	offered since the Holidays are 10 or 15 per cent. lower for the
NOTICE.	Bombay, 19th April 1842.	FRITH AND Co.	1 Prize of	majority of these fabrics than they were three or four months ago. Few sales are made in consequence of this state of
SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL.			1 ditto of	things.
DILLS of Exchange on the above named	SALE BY AUCTION.	A LSO at the Godowns of the undersigned :	1 ditto of	METALS.
D Society London, drawn at 35 days	N Thursday the 21st April, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH	A Claret "Clossmann's" Lafitte, a	4 ditto of } Ticket each	ENGLISH BAR IRON A sale has been made at 24 Rs.
		fine full bodied Wine at Rs. 20 per doz.	8 ditto of 1 ,. ,,	per Candy, but Rs 26 may be considered the price for suitable specifications, at which however we have not heard of any
sight and in convenient sets of 2 50 and up- bis	s residence, near the Light House Colabah, the neat		16 ditto of 1 .; .,	transactions
wards are for Sale at the Cathedral Vestry and	nd modern Household Furniture &c. of H. Col-	houses	32 ditto of te ,, ,,	SWEDISH IRON Is Rs. 51 per Candy.
where tenders will be received daily.	INS, Esq., the same comprises King's Pattern and plain	Sherries of superior qualities according to	384 ditto of 1 , , ,	QUICKSILVER,95 Rs. per Maund,
W K. FLETCHER, Secretary. Pla	ate, a Silver Tea Set, Plated Ware, Glass Ware,	price from	017 D :	SPELTER
	reakfast, Dinner, and Dessert services, &c. Black-	Brown Stout received ex "Bombay" .at Rs. 7 per doz.	917 Prizes. 30 Res. Tickets.	THE MONEY MARKET.
N Sale at the Godowns of the undersign- oth		Guiness, Stout, just arrived at ., 8 "	1460 Blanks.	EXCHANGE Is not altered.
	ther Tables, Handsome Damask Couches, A Maho-	Orders from Regimental Messes promptly	There will be 2 drawings of this Lottery ;	FREIGHTS.
anality massing of Malakan" and ( D	any Telescope, Dining Table for 16 persons, Pier ables with Marble Slabs, a four light Argand Lamp	attended to as heretofore, and also, from in-	2377 Chances will be thrown into the wheel on	To LIVERPOOL AND LONDON £ 3 per Ton.
	ith spare articles, a Brussels Carpet about 25 Feet	dividuals resident in the interior.	the 1st day's drawing and 470 chances shall	" CHINA Rs. 16 per Candy for Cotton to Macao.
The second se	uare nearly new, Oil Paintings, Pictures, Bed and	FRITH AND CO.	be drawn out of it to correspond with the	MEMORANDA OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER.
ATALATIOUT AND CO. OF ALLES.	ressing Room Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.	Nesbit Lane, 19th April, 1842.	drawal of 470 Prizes of "1st Class," and the	BILLS, &c. Current value of Gover nu-sat Securities. Buy Sell.
Superior Pale Golden Sherry In	Catalogues will be published, and the property on	itesoit Buile, Tota April, Tota	remaining 1907 chances will be drawn to the	Five W cent Loan of 1825-26 Re. ns. Re. as
butts	iew from Monday the 18th instant.	CARBONELL'S WINES,		FIOM NO 1151 to NO 0000
rinus			Prizes and Blanks of " 10th Lottery 2d Class	Five & cent Loan of 1825-26 From No 3091 to No 6000 102 102-8
Quarter Casks	SALE BY AUCTION.	<b>NATESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have on</b>	Reserved Tickets."	Five # cent Loan of 1825-26
Quart Bottles	FREERS BOBERT FRITH AND CO will expered			From No 6001 to No 10,000 102 102-8 Pive & cent Loan of 1825-26
HAURIE AND CO. OF XERES.	for Public Sale on Thursday the 28th of April at	<b>IV</b> Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated	our '10th Lottery 2d Class' within 1 month	From No 10001 to No. 15,200 102 102-8
his soo his	is residence Colabab, the neat Plate Plated Glass	Finn which they strongly recommend viz	and 15 days after the 1st drawing : full	Five & cent Loan of 1829-30
11hds	ueen's Ware and Household Furniture of Lieutenant	In Butts	shares by paying 10 Rs., half by 5 Rs. Sub-	Four # cent Loan of 1835-36 Compy's R.c 81-8 82
			scribers will be duly advised by us - in failure	Five V cent Transfer Loan of 1834-35 107-8 108 Five V cent Loan of 1841-42 98 98-8
Die Cald Stand and the of De Officer Des	ood, Dining, Drawing, and Dressing Room Tables	Et all'Maller Dert		Course of Exchange.
			of which all unrenewed Tickets shall revert	Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight Company's Re 96-8 97 Calcutta Hoondles @ 60 days sight
do Pine	rie, Cook room Furniture, and Cooking Utensils, &c.	Bombay, 19th April, 1842.	to us.	Hills on Madras @ 30 ditto ditto
Sparkling Champagne 45 per do. 100	.c.		Result will be published in this paper.	Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto ditto # 100 Dollars 208
Brandy in Quart 19 ner do	Further particulars will be given hereafter, Cata-	H. B. SMITH'S WINES.	Prizes will be ready for delivery in Govern-	Bills on London # 6 months sight 2-2 2-1
WW IND THOP EDWOND AND CO 10	gues published and the property on view from the	T ATELY received from the above well		Bills on London Ø 6 months sight
haupuit now, four April 1042.	5th instant.			Price of Buliton and Syces.
MADEIRA WINE				Spanish Dollars whole \$ 100
	OR SALEA fashionable Cab Phæton with a	Godowns of the undersigned.	Application for Chances may be made at our	
The Fine old fast Class Madeine in Hlide	L' pair of well matched fast going Grey Arab Hors-	In Butts	Lottery Omce, No. 7, Waterloo Street, Calcut-	German Crowns # 100
and Quarter Casks, ex Lancaster, from the well es	and Harness complete, price Rs. 1800.	Superior Gold Sherry at 22 Rs. per doz.		Sovereigns or Bank of En sland Notes & £ Stg., 10-8 10-12 Sycee Silver large ingots & 100 Tolahs 103-12 104
known House of Wardrop and Ewart, price Mode- an	ad Forks with mother o'pearl handles. Rs. 175.	Old Port Wine	LAWRENCE AND CO.	Ditto do. small ingots # 100 Tolahs 103-8 105-12
				Cimbay Rank Shures
rate.	Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.	FRITH AND CO.	Projectore	Asia Bank Shares



Premia of Insurresc.         280 a 3 0 0 4 Ct.           Bombay to London         2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do           Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope         2 0 0 a 2 8 0 do           Ditto Fort Lenis         1 8 0 a 2 0 0 dd           Ditto Cort Lenis         1 8 0 a 2 0 0 dd           Ditto Cort Lenis         2 0 0 dd 2 8 0 do           Ditto Cort Lenis         1 8 0 a 2 0 0 dd           Ditto Cort Lenis         2 0 0 dd 2 8 0 do           Dombas to Madras         2 8 0 da           Dotto Colombo         1 0 0 a 2 0 0 do           Ditto Calembo         2 8 0 do           Ditto Singapore         2 0 0 do           Ditto Besorah         2 0 0 do           Ditto Besorah         2 8 0 do	MILUTARY ARBINVALS & DEPARTURES arridats. April 15th, Lieut. Col. J. S. Willie, M. Army, from Jaulnah. Do. do. Lieut. Schneider, 2d Gr. Regt. from Sattarah. Do. do. Lieut. Warburton, Staff, from Belgaum. Do. 16th. Assistant Surgeon D. Clark, Medical Est. from Neilgherries. Do. 17th. Lieut. Keating, 4th K. O. Regt. from Belgaum. <b>Departures.</b> April 15th. Ensign R. Warden, Infantry, to Sattarah. Do. do. 2d Lieut. Romer, Artillery, to Do.
---	--

#### Shipping Intelligence.

#### Arridals.

April 15th, French Brig Josephine, E. Barazer, Master, from Bordeaux, 9th Nov. 1841. Do. do. Barque Orator, John Ferry, Master, from London, 26th October 1841.

Do. do. Barque Orator, John Ferry, Master, from London, 26th October 1841.
Passenger.--Mrs. Follett.
Do. 18th, Ship Isabella, J. R. Hardle, Master from Macao 17th February, anchored off Alepry 28th March, 27th March off Quilon, off Mangalore 3d April 1842.
Do. 17th, Ship Mary Campbell, John Simons, Master, from London, 7th October 1841.
Do. do. Portuguese Briz Simplicia, J. L. de Almeida, Master, from Macao, Singapore 30th January, Goa 9th April 1842.
Passengers.--Antonio Kayili.
Do. do. Barque Main, P. Proule, Master, from Macao 10th February, touched at Singapore, and Columbo.
Io. Brig Williams, T. D. Scott, Master, from Calcutta on the 1st April 1842. Sopke the Caulder bound for Bombay.
April 18th. Ship Ward Chipman, Lewis Bilton, Master, from Port Phillip 6th February, Calcut 2d April 1842.
Do. Barque Samuel Boldington, E. Noaks, Master, from Port Phillip, 7th February and Colombo 20th March.
Fasengers.--Rev. Mr. Stackhouse, Mr. Brewster, and Reynolds.

Revnolds

Do. Barque Wave, W. J. Scolley, Master, from Liverpool 2181 Do. Elizabeth, R. Weatherly, Master, from London 25th

Derartures.

April 14th. The East India Company's Steam Frigate uckland, Lient. R. Ethersey, Commanding, to China. Do. 16th. Barque Alan Ker, A. McKechole, Master, to Li-

Presengers.--Mr. Julman, Wife and Children. Do. 18th. Ship Lady Lilford, R. Scott, Master, to Liver-

DO: Passengers,---Mr. Fallen, Mr. Derike, Mrs. Wagrtaff, Do. do. Ship Bombay, John Furley, Master', to Singapoor ed China. and China.

Passenger,--- 40 Convicts.

	In the Marbour.		
TRADELS.	AG 8¥ 75.	DBSTIFA- TION.	TO SAIN
A Steamer Buited Kingdom David Clark	Supt. Indian Navy W. & T. Edmond & co Ritchee Steuart & co	Suez London London	2d May
Lady Konnaway Cleveland Diana Lydia	Frith & co Dirom Carter & co Porbes & co Grey & co	London	Ist May
Marzaret Pollock Chueftain James Moran Simkespear Alan Ker Laumtshire	Eglinton McLean & co McG. Brownrigg & co Skinner & co	Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool	25 th Apr 18th Apr desputch
Entin_	Thos. Jefferics Compbell Miller & co Dirom Carter & co Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool	
Queen Victoria Churles Forbes Hipdostan	Jamsetjee J. S. & co H. Bhiccajee & co W. Nicol & co Forbes & co	China China China China	
Lowjee Family Carnatic Astatic Vansittart	W. Nicol & co Foster & co	China	lst May
Eilen. Salem. Francis Spaight Helen.	N. Edulice & co	China	20th Apr
Agorgia. Charlotte. England. Forth	Foster & co Jamsetjee J. S. & co W. & A. Graham & co	China China China China	
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Victoria City of Aberdeen	Capt Casey Skinger & co	China	14th Apr
Chance	Grey & co D, & M. Pestonjee	Calcutta	27th Apr
Sir H Compton Island Queen	Forbes & co	Macao Macao	
Caledonia Charles Grant Corn wallis	K. Motichund		
Woodman Earl of Balcarras William Gillies Reliance	Bates Owen & co Remington & co MeVicar Furn & co		
Edinburgh Edinostone Prince of Wales Jane Anderson	Campbell Miller & co.	1	
Bacephalus Westmoreland Hope Lord Eldon	W. & A. Graham & co W. Nicoi & co Ritchie Steuart & co Dirom Carter & co	· · · ·	
hl ary Parsee Merchant Saxe Gotha Brenda (American)	Frith & co	Ì	İ
Nandora.	Jehnnyheir N. Wadia.		
Orntor Liizabeth & ardehapman Wave Mala Jo-ephine (French).	Prith & co. B. & A. Hormarjee. Dirom Carter & co. Thos Jefferies		
le'ardehapmun Wate Maia Joceptine (Freuch). Mary Camobell. Percouse (Freuch) Simplicia (Portuguese). William Multiam	Bates Owen & co Jehanghier N Wad ia Sir R de Faria		
Atalanta I. C. Steamers Victoria.	nds ay		
H. C. Brig Taptee Tenter C	Indiva		- 13
, Sloop Elphiaste , Schooner, Maldiva , Cutter Norbudda	me		° .

Do. 16th. Assistant Surgeon D. Clark, Medical Est, from Neilgherries.
Do. 17th. Lieut. Keating, 4th K. O. Regt, from Belgaum. Bepartures.
April 15th. Ensign R. Warden, Infantry, to Sattarah.
Do. do. 2d Lieut. Romer, Artillery, to Do.
Do. do. 2d Lieut. Romer, Artillery, to Do.
Do. do. Lieut. C. Barrow, Do. do. to do.
Do. do. Ensign H Fenwick, Do. do. to do.
Do. 16th. Major Macan......
Do. do. Capt Knipe ......
Do. do. Lieut. Mauger......
Do. do. Assist. Surgeon Hamilton...
Do. do. 2d Lieut. A. Crawford, Artillery to Ahmednugger.

#### BOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY. BIRTIS. On the 11th Instant at, the Mablaishwur hills, the Lady of Captain G. KeithErskine, 1st Laucers, of a Son. April 17th, at Tardeo, the Lady of G. Borlase Kempthorne, Esq. Commander Iudian Navy, of a Son. At Mablaishwur, on the evening of the 5th Instant, Lieut. L. Varida of the 1st Regiment L. C. or Lancers. At Poonah on the 14th instant, Lieut. G. H. Bainbridge, 2d Bombay European Regiment, aged 31 years. He tailor paid 20 Rs. for his safe conduct to Peshawur, but he did not come through the passes but by the mountain tracks near the Cabul river. Sometime ago the amount paid for a safe passage to Peshawur was b rupees, but taines have grown worse with the free-booters, and prices have riz. The subscription list for the orphans and widows &c. has been in circulation two days, and the sums already subscribed give earnest of a large forthcoming amount. Ukhbar Khan was wounded in the arm and side and not in the leg; the

CALCUTTA.

# At Sulkeah, on Tuesday, the 5th April, the lady of James

At Sulkeah, on Tuesday, the 5th April, the lady of James Mackenzie, esq. of a son. At Firn Hill Cottage, Simla, on the 20th March, mrs. W.M. Hamilton, of a daughter. At Calcutta, on the 2d April, captain James Gillies, of the Hamilton, of a daughter. DEATHS. At Calcutta, on the 2d April, captain James Gillies, of the ship Glen Huntley, aged 31 years. At Calcutta on the 4th April, Annie Henrietta, the beloved daughter of W. D. H. Ochme, esq. At Calcutta, on the 6th April, of cholera, Martha Julia Ben-pet Driberr, vonaest daughter of the Julia canting Driberr.

net Driberg, youngest daughter of the late captain Driberg of the Ceylon Rifles, aged 15 years and 11 months. gade - Adieu.'

MADRAS.

At Bangalore, on the 3rd instant, the Lady of Captain G. Haines of a Daughter. At Bangalore, on the 20th March, the lady of Captain G. Steward, 2nd Regt N. 1., of a Son.

Steward, 2nd Regt' N. 1., of a Son. DEATHS. At Bellary, on Monday the 14th March 1842, of Spasmodic Cholera, Mr. George Ross Harrison, of H. H. the Nizam's Service, aged 21 years and 3 months, sincerely and deservedly regretted by his numeroas relatives and triends. At Bangalore, on the 3d April, Gilbert Sydney, the be-loved Son of Mr. T. Hogg, Apothecary, aged 1 year and 3 months.

months. Months. At the residence of Mr. E. Mahony, Royapooram, Madras, on the evening of the 27th of March, Captain Wm. Bell, of H. M. 94th Regt., aged 25 years.

# COLOMBO.

At Jaffaa, on the 22d March, the lady of the Hon. G. C falbot, Civil Service, of a Son. Talbot, Civil Service, of a Son. At Kandy, on the 30th March, the Lady of Captain Cham-pior, 95th Regt. of a Daughter. On Wednesday morning the 50th March, mrs. W. B. pion, 95th Regt. o On Wednesday Sproule, of a Son.

DEATH. At Colombo, on the 25th altimo, aged 34 years, George Howard Esq. Proctor, leaving a Widow and two children.

CALENDAR, - APRIL 30 DAYS 1842. High Water. Week. PHASES O REMARKABLE DAYS. A. M. P. M. THB MOON. D. H. M. 5 13 6 0 [1816] 6 43 7 21 [areilly, 7 57 8 33 g, 1774] 3 2 9 8 eof Lail 9 26 9 53 т. w. 19 Alphege. 
 20
 [1816]

 21
 Insurrection at Barelly,

 22
 [Dong, 1774]

 23
 St. George.--Battleof Lail

Sun 24 4th Sunday after Easter. [---A great fire broke [out at Surat, 19,000] houses burnt, 1837. 10 19 10 41 rk. 11 4 11 26 O 25 4 19 M M. 25 St. Mark.

### Porth Mestern Intelligen DELHI GAZETTE, APRIL 6.

The following is from our indefatigable correspon-

the time they arrive. The Cavalry Brigade were at Rawul Pindee on the 21st instant, they crossed the

thousand, but they scouted it with apparent disgust. They were, therefore, ordered to leave the Camp, and

dent near Peshawur: -Camp Kawulsur, 26th March, 1842. Since I last addressed you, that tantalizing Bug-bear, the Khyber, has no', in reality, been taken, but three fictitions attacks have, for the last three morn-ings hear of the source of the sou

three fictitions attacks have, for the last three morn-ings, been attempted. The programme—a copy of which was to be found in every fent—did not appear to have been well studied, and Thursday morning's manœuvres did not give general satisfaction. An al-teration in the plan of attack having been resolved apon, the troops were out again yesterday morning, (the Cavalry in addition) and understood the general at the meeting between the Envoy and Akhbar Khan, and some the latter shoot Sir William Macanghten with outline pretty well, but it was late ere they left their and saw the latter shoot Sir William Macnachten will but it was late ere they left their and save the latter shoot Sir Waltam Machaghten with lines, and consequently the sun was very high and very hot before all the troops had time to move from the ground upon which they first assembled. The pivy therefore, was only partly enacted, but as far as having seen his body. His opinions relative to the

his Battalions to our aid.

to joit from stone to stone the whole way, I would strongly advise any one either to ride or Iay hear-rs from ludore or Mhow for this portion of the route, after which he may put his Palkee on a good light country cart, well lined with straw which can be procured by writing to the Civil Assistantat Dhoolia or by the Civil Assistant at Dhoolia or by giving timely notice he may get a set of bearers to carry him down the Sirdunuh Ghaut where a cart is procure i road to Sirdunuh.
4 Left Sirdunuh at 4 p. M. with bullocks aid out by order of the Dhoolia authority and arrived at Seerpore at 2 A. M. of the 5th instant, road good except from Palasuehr to Kumur, which is as bad as possible, winding thro' the hed of a nullah, good bungalow; and supplies.
5 Left Seerpore at 4 p. M. six of the 6th capital road, and the best bullocks on the whole line of road...... 281 14 2 60 30 2

12

13

#### CALCUTTA. · ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

April 5th-English Barque Norfolk, E McGildowney, from Nudras 30th March. ras 30th March. 1 - French Corvet Fortune, Le Conte, from Bourbon 221

th - French Corvet Fortune, De an. and Pondicherry 28th March. Cinderella, Rookery and Guess, arrived off Calcutta

April 6th - French Ship Elizabeth, T. B. Chivaller, from Rangoon 22d March; English Schooner John Hepburn, G. Le-vingston, from Rangoon 24th March. 7th-American Ship Hamilton, J. S. Johnson, from New

Madras 3d April.

#### ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Norfolk, from Madras-Lieut. col. Cameron, C. B. K. C. T. and S. K. C; A. S. Drysdale and M. Gladstone, esgrs; mr. Bura, matiner, and H. Mchan, seaman. Per Fortune-Messrs D. S. Trelaise and D. Lemay.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL. 6 h-Lady Kinnaird, Roble, for London, in 5 or 6 days, Elizabeth Ainslie, Lyster, for China, in 2 or 3 days.

#### MADRAS.

#### ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS. April 4. Brig Eglantine, Robert Heron, from Maulmain 17th February Passengers.—Mr. W. Proctor and one Native. 5th Do. Barque Regina, J. B. Farquharson, from Bombay 6th, Cachan 16th, and Allipee 29th March. Passengers.—The Hon'ble Sir John Norton, Lady Norton and family.

and family. Do. Ship Susan, Mullens, from Mauritius 6th March. Do. Barque Lord Elphinstone, G. J. Simmons, from Cal-cutta 7th March. 6th, Ship Colombo. D. Mackellar, from Port Louis 6th March.

Do. Barque British Sovereign, John Cow, from New South Wales 17th February. Passe orgers.—Mr. and Mrs. Jaily and family. Do. Ship Exmouth, W. D. Cook, from Mauritius 8th March.

March.
Pas: engers. - G. B. Bell, Esq., M. S. Bell Esq., R. Bulle
frag, Jules Dousse Carmanon, Jules Taillandieu, Esq., and
April 7 Barque Intrepid, R. H. D. Towle, from Coringa
20th March and Pondicherry 6th April.

vance upon our former offer, and, no doubt, so soon as the Cavalry Brigade makes its appearance, they will gladly accept our terms. I perceive, that fireside Politicians and drawing room Warriors are against 20th March and Pondicherry 6th April. Passengers.—Mrs. Towle. H. T. Vansohston, Esq., G. Gra-vier, Esq., G. Spileman Esq. and 4 servants. Do. 8. Brig Union, P. Hodson, from Bombay 23rd, Co-

chin 3lst March

Passengers.--Mrs. Major Plowden and 4 children, 7 native servants and I Moosulman.

DEPARTURES. April 6th. -Bark Regina, J. B. Farquharson, to Calcutta. Do. Barque Ranger, J. Proudfoot, to China.

This morning our General inspected the sitions are being carefully noted down by the authoregularity. This morning our General inspected the sitions are being carefully noted down by the autho-men of the Artillery, European and Native, their kits, the guns, &c., and finished by inspecting the loading ment,

of two elephants with a gun, its carriage and appur tenances. To-morrow morning (or perhaps Monday morning) a third representation of "the forcing and taking of the Kbyber pass" will be gone through, and as the different characters played their parts so well and the display on the part of the 3d Light Infantry April 6th -- French Ship Elizabeth, T. B. Chivalier, from Rangoon 22d March; Euglish Schooner John Hepburn, G. Le-vingston, from Rangoon 24th March. 7th-American Ship Hamilton, J. S. Johnson, from New York 21st November. Ditto English Ship Framjee Cowasjee, A. M. Fraser, from Suez 25th February. Mocha, Aden and Ceylon (no date) and Madras 3d April. menced in upper Scinde, the sooner the ten thousand cupied by the families of officers gone on service. Madras troops are on the move towards us the better; We have lost our Chaplain the Revd. T. E. Dunkin, Madras troops are on the move towards us the better

there will be lots of work ready cut out for them by who was buried this morning with the usual honors.

#### AGRA UKHBAR, APRIL 7.

Attock this morning, and expect to reach Peshawur on the 30th, and our Camp on the 31st. Captain Matthias, of the 33rd Native Infantry, with his com-AGRA .- At the Ice meeting, on the 1st, it was determined that the Pits should be opened on the 15th instant. That in the Civil lines will be the first used. Colonel Wright and the Officers of H. M.'s 39th pany, came on ahead and reached Peshawar this morning. Letters from Her Majesty's 31st Foot were received in Camp yesterday, the accounts not very pleasing, having made only seven marches in nine have issued invitations for a dinner party on the 8th instant. Captain Talbot, Lieutenant Drake, Ensigns Basden days, and, at this rate of travelling, they will not reach Peshawur until the 20th of April; it is hoped, the next and

days, and, at this rate of travelling, they will not reach Peshawur until the 20th of April; it is hoped, the next accounts will be of a more cheering complexion. Ma-jor Delafosse with his troop of Horse Artillery, a half battery, and half of the 3d Regiment Irregular Ca-valry were three marches in the rear. Those basely cunning rogues, the Khyber Chiefs, have repented of the softwards and softwards during the softwards during during the softwards during during the softwards during dur their folly, in not coming to terms with our Politicals. They had the impudence to require three lakhs of serious and trying one at this season of the year. DIARY OF A DAWK TRIP FROM AGRA TO BOMBAY. rupees for the unmolested passage of the pass, and so long as they were allowed to enter our Camp daily they would not alter. General Pollock offered fifty

PRELIMINARIES .- Hired 30 Bearers at Agree who engaged to carry me to Mhow for 12 Rupees per man, started them off on the 11th February, with my spare Banghies to Sipree.

Arranged for a regular dak of bearers from Agra to Sipree, the Post Master at Agra laying the lawk from Agra to Dholpore, and the Gwalior Post Master from Dholpore to Sipree. The cost of this dawk is about 10 rupers, but including presents to bearers may fair ly be assumed at 120 rupers. This expense may be avoided by travelling stages with the Agra bearers who would take five days in going the distance. Left Agra by dawk at 12 occluck of the 16th Febru-

the purchasing of the pass, and say, "why not read them a lesson they will never forget." This is all very fine, Mr. Crump, there is nothing like being valuent at a distance, and when the enemy is far off, but to ary 1842 arrived at Gwalior Residency at 11 ar at. of the 17th instant started from Gwalior at 2r, at , and such advisers I have only to say, come and take a peep larrived at Sipree at 2 P. M., of the 18th instant, re-

on 08 April, 2017

# capital road, and the best bullocks on the whole line of road...... 6, 7, 8, Haited at Dhoolia G, 7, 8, 9, and 10th 9, & 10 March, large station ..... 14 11 Left Dhoola 9 P. M. of 11th March with bullocks laid from Dhoolia, arrived at Mulligaum 7 A. M. of 19, large station Brigadier's command, bungalows..... 15 13 Leit Mulligaum at 4 A. M. on the 13th with bullocks laid by the Mulligaum Civil Anthorities, arri-ved at Soundwa bungalow at 9 A. M. breakfasted, and started at 3 P. M. arrived at Chandne ½ past 10 P. M. large town good, bungalows. 301 10 3

- M. arrived at Chundne 4 past 10 P.
  M. arrived at Chundne 4 past 10 P.
  M. large town good, bungalows..
  14 Left Chandne at 7 P. M. arrived at Pimpulgaon 20 miles 4 past 5 A. M. good bungalow
  15 Left Pimpulgaon 9 P. M. and arrived at Nassick at 7 A. M., returned my cart to Mulligaum, and got the loan of a Palkee, large town and 2 sets of bearers procurable, good bungalow. 17
  - 16. Halted and sent one set of bearers to Egutpoora, and another to Kussara to await my arrival.
    17 Left Nassick at 4 p. M. in a bullock cart with 2 set of bullocks, and arrived at Egutpoora 2 A. M. of the 18th, good bungalow.... 184 10 1%
- 18 17
- 281 10 2 19

223 61 34 20

421 14 3 21 20

#### Total 154779 0 5

Intelligence has been received, via Calcutta, from China to the 25th February. No event of importance had taken place since the date of our previous advices. Her Majesty's Ship Alligator left Hong Kong on the 17th of the same month for Trincomallee and Bom. bay. She will undergo some triffing alterations at the former place and on her arrival here will be fitted as a Troop-ship.

- ., Madras ..... 5678 12 6 ., Bombay ..... 1466 9 5

Her Majesty's Ship Endyminsnow on her passage from China to Singapore will remain a few days at the latter place for the purpose of hastening the movements of the transports, which will call there on their way to Chirs. She will afterwards proceed to join the 311 13 24, Admiral. During her stay in the Hooghly the Edymion sustained some damage during a thunder storm : being the only vessel, out of several bundred's in the river, that was struck by the electric fluid. Many ot her smaller spars were rendered unserviceable. It is also strongly suspected that her foremast has been seriously injured.

In a supplement to this days paper we have published Lieut, Pilfold's " Address in Defence :" thus com-311 121 771 pleting the proceedings of the late Court Martial on that officer. We have also republished some remarks, on the trial and our comments thereon, which appeared in the Gazette of yesterday. Our cotemporary appears to us to have wandered from the question, which involves merely the consideration of what passed between Lieut, Pilfold and Lieut, Colonel Brough as developed in the oral evidence and certified docaments submitted to the Court. With the general conduct of the first named officer, for a series of years prior to his late trial, we have had no opportunity of making ourselves acquainted. Neither have we been, nor are we, desirous of doing so. The Gazette informs us that Lieut. Pilfold is on bad terms with nearly every officer in his regiment. This statement does not in the slightest degree alter our views of the conduct of the prosecutor in the late trial, neither do we think that it will at all diminish the public sympathy in favour of Lieut. Pilfold. If his private fi ends he but few, he stands in greater need of the countenance of disinterested

parties, and is more peculiarly entitled to such assist. ince as the public press may be able to afford him against opponents who are it appears powerful as well from their numbers, as the position held by one at least of them.

Again our cotemporary alleges that we have " converted that which was intended to be a defence of Lieut. Pilfold into a very plain spoken attack upon Lieut. Colonel Brough." Now the truth is that the object we had in view was to censure Colonel Brough he being in our opinion an offender who richly merited to have his faults exposed to the public. gaze. Lieut. Pilfold required no defence from us, after being acquitted by a Court Martial of all the serious items of the charges preferred against him.

But it is not so much the course pursued by the Licut. Colonel towards Lieut. Pilfold, as his treatment of Lieut. Macdonald that constitutes the gravamen of his offence. In the latter instance the disposition on the part of the prosecutor to crush any one against whom he might entertain a dislike, was clearly manieffested. Will our cotemporary inquire whether Lieut. MacDonald was ever ordered by the Commanding Officer of his regiment to attend extra parades and drills as also to read certain paragraphs of Her Majes ty's regulations to his company : because when member of a district Court Martial, he Lieut. Macdonald had, when performing the sacred duties of a judge and juror sworn to administer justice according to the dictates of his conscience, failed to meet the views of the officer commanding the Queen's Royals? The Lieut. Colonel punished the member of the district Court Martial by his own authority, and followed it up by arresting, for motives really if not ostensibly similar, the same individual, when member of a superior tribunal. Is not this display a desire to crush any one,

against whom he may entertain a dislike ? We have been rather surprised at finding that our cotemporary considers the reports of the proceedings published by us, to have been mutilated. Surely this cannot be believed. We are however gratified to find that the alleged mutilations &c. are not deemed injurious to the prosecutor, as we wish to maintain the strictest impartiality on the subject. The notes have been printed in a type entirely distinct from the evidence and cannot be confounded with it. They are prinrious discrepancies in the testimony of the witnesses. The evidence spoken, but not admitted by the Court, has been carefully distinguished from the recorded answers by being placed in parentheses. There has that the proceedings were too voluminous to be inserted act of justice to his offended country. in one paper, but we had no other alternative than to give the trial by instalments. As we are however

to peruse the whole in a more compact form, we have determined on publishing it in the shape of a pamphlet. This will be ready for de livery in a few days.

We have much pleasure in calling attention to a notice in our advertising columns, from which it will be seen that the Sheriff has, in compliance with the terms of a numerously signed requisition, convened a public meeting to be held at the Town Hall on Thursday next, for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the widows and orphans of those of our fellow subjects who have recently been slaughtered in Afchanistan.

We were somewhat amused to see the Gazette of yesterday announce the intention of the Hon'ble Mr. Crawford to proceed "almost immediately" to the Neilgherries. Mr. Crawford left this presidency for the hills on the 28th ultimo.

The following Passengers or to Suez on the 2d Proxim	
Major Genl. & Mrs. Brooks, 1	Mr. G. Heyworth,
Captain Leeson,	Mr. H. Pearce,
Rev. A. Goode,	Cantain Wrixon.
Lieut. Col. J. S. Wyllie, Ma-	Captain Ralph,
dras Army.	Edward Rose,
Mrs. Escombe,	Ensign Croker,
Westweeter	
., Warburton,	Captain Hart,
Mr. & Mrs. Orlebar,	W. Carr,
Mrs. E. E. Elliot,	W. E. Blackall,
	tre la brachant
Mr. L. Heyworth,	A DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER

We have been kindly favoured with a few American papers of late date. From one of these we have extracted a lecture, by the Hon'ble John Quincy Adams, on the war between Great Britain and China, It was originally read to the Historical Society of Mussachusetts, and will be found well worthy of perusal.

least aggravated most of our late disasters, should receive a decided check. Nothing is more likely to produce this desirable result than the Governor General's determination to try the Military Commanding We must premise that we have been in communica. Officers, and to investigate the conduct of all the politicals.

The Hurharu expresses his disapprobation of Lord Ellenborough's notification, and declares that " If a Court Martial ought to sit on General Elphinstone, Lord understand our meaning. Auckland ought to be impeached." This may or may not be true; but it does not follow that General Elphinstone should not be tried, because Lord Auckland's conduct may be deserving of impeachment. The proceedings of the Court Martial may furnish grounds for impeaching the Ex-Governor General ; but it is ation on the part of a Commanding Officer, who morenot a necssary consequence that they will also exculpate over runs a degree of risk himself in carrying out bis the senior Officer of the Troops in Afghanistan. Should General Elphinstone be acquitted of all blame, the investigation will be beneficial to himself. If he beguilty of the Lt. Col.'s whereby he incurred a responsibility the interests of the nation demand that his misconduct which many Commanding Officers would shrink from, should be exposed and punished. The same reasoning holds good with regard to Colonel Palmer. It is Lord Ellenborough's duty to sift the matter to the bottom. If it be subsequently discovered that Lord Auckland's instructions, to the Chief Political and Military authorities in Cabul, were of such a nature as to bear them blameless in adopting the extraordinary line of conduct which they have pursued ; then his Lordship will as a matter of course be entirely responsible for the late untoward events : that under any circumstances he and commanding officer of the forces at Cabul. Under the most favourable view of the case, Lord Auckland must be considered deserving of censure, but we doubt much whether his faults have been so great as to sustain an impeachment. The intended investigations, which will of course; be printed and laid before Parliament, will enable all men to judge of the extent to which the Ex-Governor General may fairly be considered culpable. If his fault be no greater than an error of judgement in nominating men, previously o high rank and character in their respective professions, to situations of trust for which when left to the exercise of their own discretion, at times of unexpected dancipally valuable by facilitating references to va- gers and difficulties, they proved inadequate ; he has only committed a vehial error. If however it, contra-ry to our expectation, turns out that his Lordship has cers, thereby effectually obstructing the discipline of been guilty of gross negligence, in not preparing for events, the probable occurrence of which had been mennot been the slightest attempt at deception or curtail- tioned in the reports of his subordinates, then the imment. It was a matter of regret to us from the outset peach ment of the Ex-Governor General will be but an

We are however strongly inclined to believe that the onus of the blame will be found to rest upon Genesponsible party subsequent to the death of Sir Wm. asks why MacNaghten. However great might have been the authority vested in the envoy, it is absurd to suppose that any provision was made for authorizing Major Pottinger to exert the same powers, in the event of the decease of the two superior diplomatists, Sir Wm. Mac Naghten and Sir Alexander Burnes. The death of both within so short a time could never have been anticipated, never have been deemed probable, and consequently never have been provided for-Major Pottinger could not therefore, have the slightest right to controul the movements of the military. His participating with General Elphinstone, by affixing his signature to a treaty, could not possibly

diminish the responsibility incurred by the latter officer. Indeed after the murder of the Ervoy the functions of the diplomatic body were virtually suspended. All subsequent negociations should be regarded through a purely military medium. General Elphinstone had he been equal to the emergency would have brooked no interference. As a Queen's Officer he should have remembered that in cases of invasion or actual warfare in a Royal colony, the officer commanding the troops, however inferior his rank invariably supercedes the authority of the Civil Governor, although the latter be appointed by the crown. The position of General Elphinstone, if not exactly similar to that of the senior officer of the forces in Jamaica, as sufficiently so to have warranted him in acting on the above principle, from the time that the insurrection first assumed an alarming aspect; much more so after the assassination of the envoy.

Nothing can excuse the misconduct of Major General Elphinstone in directing the officers commanding at Candahar and Jellalabad to evacuate those places. Nothing in our opinion would have justified Generals Nott and Sale in complying with such an order. As a general principle the necessity of obedience med up in the following sentence :-- " We trust not, though the perverse spirit and absence of all natural-ly equitable perception already betrayed\* by the Bomto the orders of a superior cannot be too strongly maintained. But like all other general rules it has Commander in Chief, in his remarks on the late it's exceptions. A superior may put himself in such trial ; prevent our being sanguine."

but unfortunately, the writer has been led away from what was probably his object, and converted that which was intended to be a defence of Lt. Pilfold into a very plain spoken attack upon Lt. Col. Brough which we think it right to state, after the manner in which the differences between Sir Walter Scott

and Dr. Mouat have been discussed in the public papers. Our Calcutta and Madras Cotemporaries will

There can be no doubt but that Lt. Pilfold had been accused of offences on which charges were to be framed previous to the alternative of retiring from the Service by the sale of his commission, had been offered him. All Military menknow that this alternative is in 99 cases out of a 100 an act of mercy and considercompassionate views. We have no right to suppose that in the instance of Lt. Pilfold, Lt. Col. Brough was actuated by other motives than the above, and that ac is converted into matter for accusation and reproach. In a former issue we said we knew which was the persecuring party, not merely in this instance, but in many cases where Lt. Pilfold has been under other Com-manding Officers. What is called a Lawyer Officer is as objectionable in a Regiment as a Lawyer Soldier, and Lt. Pilfold's character is indisputably that of the former description. On bad terms, we understand, with nearly every Offcer in his Regiment, without possessing any extraordinary capabilities of a Soldier, and with an unfortunate knack of annoying most with whom he comes in contact, Lt. Pilfold has perverted talents and acquirements, which, had they been pro-perly exercised, would have proved beneficial to his country and honorable to himself. We believe that ch of the annoyances and misfortunes under which this Officer, has, for a series of years, laboured are attrinutable to an infirmity of temper, and a naturally liti-tious disposition; but however this may be admitted is an excase in the abstract, the interests of the Service lemand that a Commanding Officer should not be worried day by day with complaints and official let-ters, in which those interests have no concern. We say that the persecution has been entirely on the side of Lt. Pilfold, and that every Commanding Officer under whom he had served, has been persecuted by that unfortunate disposition, which glories in official let-ters, and revels in disputations. It is the bounden duty, and moreover the greatest anxiety of every Com-munding Officer, to prevent his Regiment being disgraced by a Court Martial being held upon a Member And if an Officer be continually the Regiment, we say, the sooner he leaves it the bet-ter. Lt. Pilfold was not exclusively requird to send in his resignation of the Service, but had the opportuity given to him of exchange, and no one knows bet-er than himself what he has suffered by not availing inself of it. As it is, should be even come out catheless from the ordeal of another Court upon upon

charges preferred by his brother Officers, it is impos-sible that any Commander in Chief could sanction confident that there are many persons who would wish ral Elphinstone, fle must be viewed as the only re- his exchange into another Regiment. The Courier Lt. Col. Brough did not bring forward the original charges. The Courier surely must know, that his not doing so, has no right to be attributed to him as exhibiting an anxiety to rain Lt. Pidold. Lt. Col. Brough's asseveration before the Court Martial that he had no such motive, has been derided in a published letter, in which it would be absurd not to suppose Lt. Pilfold to have the principle hand. As to the *personal* pique which the *Courier* speaks of, it is too absurd to require refutation. That Lt. Col. is too absurd to require refutation. Brough was anxious to "get rid" of an Officer who was ontinually bringing the Regiment, which it is an ionor to command into disgrace, is very probable, and by no means to be wondered at Lt. Col. Brough is an Officer of nearly 36 years standing. His determination to preserve the dignity of his Corps, is talked of by the *Courier*, as crushing " any one against whom he may entertain a dislike."

The next question however involves, another point, pon which although he is correct as to the severe reguations upon the subject, the Courier can hardly have well considered. We refer to the sum which Lr. Pilfold was to receive beyond the price of his commission, or a douceur to assist him in an exchange Had Lt. Pilfold exchanged into any Regiment at home, in the Mediterranean or the Canadas, &c. &c. he would have had to pay a large difference, say £200 at least. And because Lt. Col. Brough and other Officers came to assist him, Lt.Pilfold, or rather his friend the Bomhay Couvier pitches upon this as a peg whereon to hang a miserable rgument. As to the sum which he was to receive in case he sold out, it is known to be the practice in the Army, and because Lt. Pillold did not choose, in the face of his own promise to that effect, to take advantage of it, poor Cal. Brough is to be brought before a Court Martial for a breach of the Regulations ? So much is said about motives, that really it were well to pause and inquire what would actuate Lt, Pilfold, should he dare to prefer charges on this point? The *Courier* says that this act proves Lt. Col. Brough to be perfectly unfitted to be entrusted with the command of any of Her Majesty's Regiments? Again, " that Lt. Col. Brough must shortly be tried by a Court Martial is evidently. We opine that he need be under no appre-

hension. The character of Sir Thomas McMahon is sum-

## Indian Intelligence. CALCUTTA

The Extra Shipping Report of this-day announces the arrival of the French Corvet Fortune, Le Conte from Bourbon 22d January, Pondicherry 28th March. -Englishman, April 6.

Mr. CRAGG .- It appears, from information the has reached us, that we were in error in saying that the late Mr. Cragg threw himself overboard on Saturday night. All the circumstances of his disappearance, ta-ken in connection with a habit he was known to have of walking in his sleep, go to shew that the probabili-ties are on the side of his having got out of the pin-nace in a fit of somnambulism. There was nothing in the failure of the house of Bruce, Shand and Co., calculated to disturb or unsettle the mind of Mr. Cragg, or render an act of desperation at all likely. We have thought it right to say thus much, because

the hasty way in which we penned the paragraph, which appeared in our Monday's paper, caused us to make a statement which further enquiry has shewn was not entirely correct .- Ibid.

COMMERCIAL DIFFICULTIES .- The condition Calcutta at the present moment, arising out of the commercial failures, is perfectly deplorable. On every hand we hear of severe financial pressure. The merchant pushes the tradesman ; the tradesman pushes his customer ; the customer is at his wit's end : - attornies threaten actions, take out warrants, summonses, and writs ; the Sheriff *executes* :-every body is trying to borrow and nobody is inclined to lend. The consequences of all this worry, if persevered in, will be numerous bankroptcies, immense distress, and no returns (except Sheriff's returns) save in the shape of heartburnings and reproaches. We recommend people to practise patience and forbearance in time. No earthly good can possibly result to a single soul from proceeding to extremities at this juncture. Even the attornies, whose costs are in proportion to the amount of persecution. will fail to benefit by the melée, for where there is a difficulty about paying others there will be equal difficulty in paying them. We emphatically enjoin al creditors -- which means pretty nearly every body !- 1 to be content to await a favourable turn in the tide of affairs. They may take their oaths this is their 'only. -Ibid. tin, Canterbury, by the Archbishop, on the recommen-dation of the Bishop of Worcester. The Rev. Arthur Wilkin, M. A., of Bole, Notts, has

JELLALABAD. - We have great pleasure in publishng the following Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary. We shall comment upon it to morrow :-Secret Department, 5th April, 1842.-The following copy of a Despatch from Major General Sir R. Sale, K. C. B. Commanding at Jellalabad, is pub-

lished for general information :-Jellulabad, 12th March, 1842.

Jellulabad, 12th March, 1842. To CAPTAIN PONSONNY, Assist. Adjutant General. Sir, -Do me the favour to acquaint Major General Pol-lock, C. B., that since 1 last addressed you, the enemy have, in furtherance of their plan of establishing a vigorous blockade, daily insulted the place by throwing swarms of skirmishers into the ratines and hollows round the walls and behind the remains of mud Forts, which are so ex-tensive, that no industry has enabled us wholly to clear them nave. It has been their practice to plant their standarks tensive, that no industry has enabled us wholly to clear them away. It has been their practice to olant their standards in conspicuous points of the circumference thus occupied, and to keep up a constant fire of Musquetry upon our Parapets. I have resisted these attempts, by the fire from Batteries, and the occusional aim from our best marksmen. We have sustained few casualties, and those of the energy have, I suspect, been uniformly serious. On the 10th inst, the covert advance of the Affahans was particulary per-severing against our Northern face; towards evening our spices brought us intormation that the energy were driving a mine in this direction, and though I entertained great doubts of this correctneess of this statement, I thought it prudent to ascertain the truth by a sortie; on the morn-ing of the 11th 1 placed under the orders of Lt Col. Denuie, 300 men of the 13th, 301 of the 35th, and 200 of the Corps of Sappers; having at the same time directed Captain Oldfield to move on with the cavalry into the plain to the southward, and endeavour to fix the attention of the Captain Oldfield to move on with the cavalry into the elain to the southward, and endeavour to fix the attention of the enemy in that direction. The Lieut-Col, sallied out by the Peshawar gate a little after day-break, and his column swept stendily round into the low ground, to the north-ward. Contrary to expectation this was found to be abandoned; but a strong picquet of the enemy's foot ce-cupied a sallent point on a rising ground, which commanded it. from this they were driven in a wort salicital manneed abandoned ; but a strong proquet of the energy's foot oc-cupied a salient point on a rising ground, which commanded it ; from this they were driven in a most spirited manner by Captain Broadfoot at the head of the detachment of Sappers and Miners, and he pursued the retreating enemy into and beyond a Tower and Garden wall, of which he took and kept possession. The 35th, under Captain Sca-ton, and Captain Willkinson's Company of the 13th, were then established as Skirmishers around the rains of old Forts, whilst the remainder of the 13th were held in reserve. The Cavalry appeared at the same moment and supported the left flank to our line of occupation ; an examination of the ground proved that neither shaft nor gallery had been commenced, and I therefore directed the troops to withdraw. The whole camp of Mahomed Akbar wars, by this time, in full alert, and heavy masses of cavalry and a cloud of foot were pressing forward to-wards our skirmishers. Our detachment, however, retired in the most perfect order, and their fire, and that of our guns and mortars from the walls, kept the Affahans in check in the most parket order y and the fire and many masses the in the most perfect order, and reachment, however, retired in the most parket order, and their fire, and that of our guns and mortars from the walls, kept the Affahans in check in the most perfect order y and the in the amparts of an exact in the most perfect order was and the apparts of an exact of a state of a parts in the capacity and a mortary from the walls, kept the Affahans in check in the most perfect order was been and an and mortary from the walls, kept the affahans in check in the most perfect order was a the appart of a parts in the and mortary from the walls, kept the affahans in check in the most perfect order was and a compart and mortary from the walls in the apparet and miners manded in the most satisfactory manner-On our extreme right, their horse made an attempt to ride in upon Captain Broadfoot's party, but a volley from the sappers and miners brought them to a balt in evident discomfiture Our loss

# wounded was very trifling. 1 have, &c. (Sd.) R. SALE, Major General. (Sd.) G PONSON BY, Captain, Asst. Adjt Genl.

(True Copy.) T. H. MADDOCK, Secy. to the Govt. of India.

THE SEIKHS .- A correspondent at Kurnaul, writing on the 28th ultimo, after giving us the intelligence of the surrender of Ghuznee, and speaking of Ukhbar Khan's

sent from hence, until the arrival of the 17th Regiment at the Presidency .- Spectator, April 9.

The transports Lysander and Livingston have lately engaged the best exertions of the Marine and Commis-sariat Departments, and so rapidly have their labours proceeded, that these vessels will be despatched for China, about Tuesday next. - Ibid.

#### CEYLON.

however, continue to act as Assistant to the Government Agent for the Northern Province and as District Judge of the District Court of Manar till further orders.- Date 1st. February, 1842.

February, 1842. His Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint J. T<sup>-</sup> Franchell Esq., to be Assistant at Trincomalie to the Go<sup>-</sup> remnent Agent for the Eastern Province.—Date 1st February 1849.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint G. R-dercer, Esq., to be, District Jddge of the District Court of Nuw rakalawia and Assistant to the Government Agent for the Western Province .-- Date1st April, 1842 .--- Herald, April 1

#### European Intelligence.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the John Bull, February 19.) PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Horace Newman has been nominated to the deanery of Cork, vacant by the elevation of Dr. O'Brien to the bishopric of Ossory. The selection of Mr. Newman (observes the Dublin Mail), supplies further evidence of the pure and conscientious motives by which preferment in the Church is governed ander the administration of Lord De Grey. The Rev. Jacob Hugo North, M. A., of Trinity

College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Carbrooke, Norfolk, Patron, Ri. hard Dewring, Esq. The Rev. Win. Chesshyre, son of Vice-Admiral Chesshyre, has been presented to the living of St. Mar-

appointed Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord been Lowther

The Bishop of Chichester has appointed the Rev Henry Whitaker Churton, of Brasenose College, Oxford, his Examining Chaplain. The Rev. Frederick James Parsons, B. D., Fellow

of Magdalene College, Oxford, has been presented by the President and Fellows of that Society to the Vicarage of Selborne, Hants, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. R. Cobbold.

The Rev. Robert Henry Tripp to the Vicarage of Alternon, Devon, vecant by the resignation of the Rev. S. Hart, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The Rev. John Price, B. A., Curate of R'ass-y-

Medre, Deabigshire, to the perpetual Caracy of Treaddyn, Flintshire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. I. Williams.

The Rev. J. M. Lowe, B. A., to the perpetual Curacy of Grindleton, Yorkshire. The Rev. Ralph Bagot, to the Curacy of Greadon,

Warwickshire. The Rev W. Bennett, to the perpetual Curney of

Granstock, Cornwall. Patron, Sir J. B. Y. Buller, Bart.

The Rev. John Little, B. A. Vicar of Sundon and Shealley, near Luton, Beds, to the Chaplaincy of the Luton Union.

The Rev. B. Hopkins, B. A., Curate of Thurgarton and Hoveringham, to the perpetual Curacy of Barbon, Westmorland,

OBITUARY.

At Runnington Parsanage, in the 73th year of his age, the Rev. Edward Webber, for opwards of 39 years Rector of Bathealtos, and 42 years Perpetual Curate of Thora Salit Margaret, in the county of Somerset. At Milburn, in the parish of Kirkbythore, Westmoreland, aged 43, the liev. Philip Threikeld, perpenal Curate of Mil-

n, Chapel. At Calcutta, the Rev. R. Betheul Boyes, B. A., aged 38

UNIVERSTY INTELLIGENCE.

OxFORD, Feb. 19.-1n a Convocation holden on Thursday the following gentleman were nominated and approved as Examiners for the Scholarship for the promotion of Latin Literature, usually known as the Hertford Scholarship. - Rev. F. A. Faber, B. D., Fellow of Magdalen ; Rev. W. Jacobson, M. A., Vice-President of Magdalen hall ; Rev. J. A. Hessey, M. A., Fellow of St. John's.

In a Congregation holden at the same time, the fol-In a Congregation holden at the same time, the bi-lowing degrees were conferred : Backelor in Medicine, with License to Practice : G. J. Bell, Balliol. - Mas-ters of Arts. Rev. C. Davenport, Worcester, Grand Compounder; G. E. H. Vernon, Student of Christ Church; Rev. O. J. Homphreys, Jesus; Rev. T. Pearse. Demy of Magdalen; Rev. B. H. Adams, Exeter; Rev. H. G. when and Ray W. Holme, Balkal, Pachalars Deniy of Magoalch ; Rev. B. D. Adams, Exeter ; Rev.
 H. Crawley, and Rev, W. Huhne, Balhol. - Bachelors of Arts : H. Champernowne, Trinity, grand Compounder ; C. S. Slocock, Trinity.
 In a Convocation holden in the afternoon of the

same day, C. Reade, M. A., Fellow of Magdalen coll., and Senior Scholar on the Vinerian Foundation, was unanimously elected a Fellow on the same

123

The defeat of Brigadier England and the fall of Ghuzni will we trust be the termination of the current of adversity which has, during the last few months, set so strangly against the honour and military prowess of the British forces in Afghanistan. The course of events has already been extremely unprosperous, but the future will be attended with results trebly disas trous, unless the tide of victory speedily turn in our favour. The events to which we have above alluded would not perhaps of themselves be worthy of being regarded as highly important, were it not for the ill

+ effects they are likely to produce by still further dispiriting the native portion of the Anglo Indian Army. It is evident that General Pollock has been fully aware of the evil likely to occur, from the surrender of Ghuzni becoming generally known throughout his camp, and that to a certain extent he has been successful in his efforts to conceal the intelligence.

This accounts for our Agra and Delhi cotemporaries not having received authentic information of the event, p to the date on which it was officially promulgated in Calcutta.

The Supreme Government has acted with no less wisdom than decision, in ordering the Commander in Chief to take the earliest opportunity of bringing General Elphinstone and Colonel Palmer to a Court Martial. It is highly improbable that the latter offi-cer will ever appear to be tried, since his death may be regarded as all but certain. General Elphinstone too is not likely to be speedily released, and considering his advanced age and ill health, it is by no means unlikely that he will die in captivity. The orders of Government may therefore become a mere nullity as regards the parties against whom they are specially directed, but they will nevertheless produce a good effect by proving, to all officers commanding field forces and detachments, that the Governor Generel will hold them personally responsible on all occasions when there shall exist the slightest reason for supposing, that they have not exerted themselves to the utmost, in maintaining the positions entrusted to their charge. It appears to us highly expedient that the propensity for negociating, which has been so prevalent, and which if it has not produced, has at occasions when there shall exist the slightest reason

a position as, not only to forfeit all claim to obedience, We perfectly agree with the Courie r where he says but also to render compliance with his commands, criminal, on the part of an inferior. Such we aver was Major General Elphinstone's position. From the mo-ment he signed the convention with the Afghan Chiefs, ment he signed the convention with the Afghan Chiefs, entence is hardly logical as regards a former one, himself and the troops under his command were vir. which is as follows will be very evident:-

tually prisoners; allowed to march out of their enthere may be numerous cases in which it might be proper for a commanding officer to arrest a junior officer when member of a Court Martial; but practically these extreme cases con solution and the second s campment with the honours of war, retaining their arms, colors and personal baggage; but not the less ases can seldom occur. prisoners of war, moving with an Afghan escort under

Having so far met the arguments of the Courier, we must now enter our protest against the manner in which these Proceedings have been published. They are in fact not the Proceedings. They are interpola-ted with remarks and notes, and but one person could have furnished them. As they are interpolated, so nay they have been mangled. We are quitee on vinced of the honesty of intention which has actuated the Courier in his detence of Lt. Pilfold, though he cer.

tainly, and perhaps wisely, has refrained from ad-ducing one single argument in his favor as regards the actual merits of the question and the decision of the actual merits of the question and the decision of the Court Martial upon it. If there be a defence, worthy the name, the Bombay Courier has acted an unwise part in suppressing it : if there be none Lieut Pillold should have refrained from publishing the Proceedings. They are most awiully mutilated, and it is difficult to separate question and answer from the innumerable remarks and notes with which they are interlarded. They are not, as we before said Proceedings of the General Court Martial before which Lieut. Pilfold appeared, land the purpose of

their publication will as far as public opinion is concerned, be thwaited. A greater favour could not have been conferred on Lieut. Colonel Brough than the manner in which these proceedings have been published or could Licut. Pilfold have sanctioned any thing more likely to lower him in public estimation. now a public character; and notoriety seems the re-verse of offensive to him. As we before said, remarks such as these upon a falling man are very paintul to us but the remarks of the Bombay Courier and the inter-

polations which appear here and there in what are called the proceedings, forbid our being silent .-

April 18. The Courier of couros does not mean that the same G. C. R. should try the offender, at least we suppose not. ED. BY. GAZZ 8.

\* The Italics are ours.

wound, which he represents as a dangerous one, proceeds to give us the following information

ceeds to give us the following information: "The Seiks have been discovered in a plot to murder General Avitabile and Captain Mackeson; and Goolab Sing who commands the troops at Peshour has received instructions to attack our troops in the rear! I as they enter the Pass. A Seik Sirdar has given the information to Mr. Woodcock, the Magistrate, who has communicated with Mr. Clerk on the subject—The hot winds will be a nice time for a compsign in the Punjaub. General Pollock, it is said, will enter the Kybur, Pass to english, though another record save. Sir Jasnar has Scholt

Pass to night, though another report says, Sir Jasper has ordered him not to advance until the 31st Queen's arrive at

Pleasant allies these Shikhs-very.-Harkaru, April. 6.

TREASURY DEFALCATIONS .- The transactions connected with the alleged defalcations in the treasury, for the investigation of which a Committee was recently appointed by Government, have become the subject of judicial inquiry. Actions have been brought against the East India Company by the banking-houses of Shaw Beharry Loll and Podunsey Nyansey, and the case of the former, way worth heard vestar lay and the case of the former was partly heard yesterday in the Supreme Court. The claims of these firms arise thus : the gomastehs of each received a communication from a broker, purporting to come from the khazanchee of the Treasury, on the 10th of last December, that new gold-mohurs to a large amount were for sale at the Treasury at sixteen rupees each, upon which re-presentation the gomastehs (as they allegr)?paid money to the Bysacks (the Khazanchee, and Deputy Khazan chee) at the Treasury, for which, however, they never received anything in return. On behalf of the firms, it is contended that this was a payment to Government, and that even if the whole transaction was a fraud to which the plaintiff, were not part'es, the Government is responsible, upon the general ground that a principal is liable for all acts of his agent within the apparent scope of his authority. The amount chained in these two cases is nearly two and a half lakhs. - Ibid.

foundation, vacant by the resignation of H. Denison, Esq., B. C. L., late Fellow of All Souls,

On Wednesday last, according to the statute, the election of Proctors took place in their respective Colleges, when the Rev. W. Monkhouse M. A., Fellow of Queen's coll., and the Rev. J. S. Pinkerton, M. A. Fellow of St. John's coll., were severally announce i to the Vice-Chancellor as the Proctors for the ensuing

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 19 .-- On Tuesday last the Pitt Scholarship was adjudged to E. H. Gifford, of St. John's coll.

At the Lent Term Matriculation, Tuesday last, one Fellow-Commoner and twenty-five pensioners were atriculated. DUBLIN .- Trinity College .- The spring commence.

ments were held on Tucsday week, the Right Hon-John Rathfie, LL.D., presiding as pro-vice-chancel

lor; the following degrees were conferred :-Bachelors and Doctors in Divinity : Rev. T. Drew, Rev. J. Collins, Bachelors of Divinity : Rev. J. Scott. Doctor of Divinity : Rev. W. Le Poer Trench. Ba-chelors and Doctors in Law : Rev. G. M. D. A. Irvine, Rev. A. T. Gillmore, W. St. Leger Babington, Rev. C. Steel (per diploma). Bachelors of Law: G. Mackay, T. Booth, W. T. M<sup>c</sup>Cullagh, H. Smythe. Doctors in Medicine: J. Johnson, W. Barker. Masters of Arts: J. Grogan, W. Chambers, S. H. Gainsford, Rev. W. Norton, S. E. J. Reid, Rev. R. J. Card, Rev. E. E. Carr, W. Crozier, J. F. Drake, G. R. P. O'Leavy, J. P. Dodd, G. MacCullogh, D. E. Newcomber, C. J. P. Dodd, G. MacCullogh, D. E. Newcomber, C. Maginnis, J. Luncaster, B. B. Colltns, P. Watters, J. B. Hearn, Rev. R. Dear, M. O'Brien, Rev. C. O. N. Pratt, A. J. Burr, Rev. H. W. Tibbs, B. Bra-bazon, C. E. Dobbs, W. M. Woodroffe, J. Greer, R. Chute, D. Cameron, R. Coholly, H. W. Smith, R. Gordon, E. B. Lawless, Bachelors of Medicine : G. M. O'Connor, J. W. Strong, W. B. B. Scriven, A. Mease, W. Fuller.

On the same day the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon 14 Fellow-Commoners, and 168 Pensioners

The Earl of Manvers has presented the munificent donation of 300 guineas to the Church Building for promoting the increase of Society, accommodation within the county and town of Notis, The other noble donors are, the Duke of Newcastle, Earl Howe, Archbishop of York, Earl of Stanford and Warrington, Earl of Carnaryon, Earl of Brownlow, Earl of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, ea ch for 1001, and Earl Bathurst, Lord Wenlock, and Mr. Granville Vernon, M. P., have respectively subscribed 501. The Bishop of Lincoln and Mr. Gally Knight, M. P., have given 3001. each, and Viscount Newark, who is abroad, has forwarded the liberal sum of 2001 in aid of the founds of the Society

MILITARY ITEMS.—Captain G. H. Edwardes, os the 13th N. 1, late A. D. C. to General Burgh, ha been appointed Executive Officer at Culmejole.—Ibid April, S,

## MADRA3.

Our Roadstead which lately appeared so deserted, is again full of shipping; this is rather fortunate at the present moment, as there are some very excellent vessels among them, and Government will have no difficulty in selecting transports well adapted for the accommodation of troops, for the early conveyance of the 4th Regiment N. I. to Moulmein. We have reason to believe however, that the 4th Regiment will not be sum of 2001, in aid of the funds of the Society.

# BOMBAY GAZETTE.

an agreement that they were to be released on crossing

the frontier. This was General Elphinstone's real si-

tuation, and no one can deny that it involved a suspen

sion of the powers of his commission, as regarded his

control over every military station in Afghanistan.

The remarks promised by the Bombay Courier on the evidence adduced before the General Court Mar-tial, lately held upon Lt. Pilfold, 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment, have at length appeared. It would be very unfair towards that Officer, were we, holding opinions lirectly opposite to those of the Courier, to enter upon last degree, and which must not go unanswered. Our opinions regarding Lt. Col. Brough's conduct, a placing an Officer under arrest for a breach of a Regimental Order which he had no right to obey, must be pretty well known, for they have had free uterance. Our condemnation of that Officer however ceases here,

and a strict sense of justice forbids silence where we think him to have been most unjustly made the subject of reproachful comment. It is with great pain we enter upon this subject at all, for it is against our principle to protect the many against the few, and most

The King of Prossis has increased his annual donation of 10,000 thalers for the completion of the Cathedral of Cologne, to 50,000 thalers, about 200,000f.

The Duke of Leeds has accepted the office of President of the Ripen Local Diocesan Board of Educa-tion, to form which his Grace contributed 1001.; Lord Prudhoe, 1001.: the Earl of Tyrconnel, 501.; the Earl of Jetland, 251., and ad annual subscription; Lady Charlotte Dundas 201., &c. The Earl of Powis and the Hon. Robert H. Clive,

M. P., have respectively subscribed 1501. in sid of the fund for the restoration and repair of Hereford Cathedral. The total amount subscribed up to this dute is 11,0641. 16s. being somewhat more than half

the sum required. The Rev. Mr. Sibthorp .- This reverend apostate from the Protestant faith was yestenday (Friday), at Oscott College, near Birmingham, ordained a Priest of the Roman Catholic Church.

About 5,000 circulars were forwarded from the Council Office, on Monday morning, on the subject of Education, to the Clergy of different parishes in En-gland and Wales. St. Alban's Abbey is about to be converted into a

The Dublin Warder says :- The satisfaction which the appointment of Dr. O'Brien to the see of Ossory has given on all sides is unbounded. It has not only raised public confidence to considerable height in the raised integrity of the present Government, but created in the minds of the religious and well disposed members of our Courch the liveliest gratitude to her Great, Head for having set over a wide and most important field of the national vineyard a man of such undoubted piety and talent.

DESTRUCTION OF OAKHAMPTON CHURCH BY FIRE. - We are sorry to announce the all but total of Europe, So at least it used to be the fashion to assert, destruction of this ancient and venerable fabric, on when my Lord Palaerston sat in the chair which Sunday the 13th inst. The Church is situate on a hill, little than half a mile from the town ; and in less arose our alliances whether wisely managed or not the Church in the forenoon, it was discovered to be in a blaze, near the organ lott. Such was the rapidity of the flames, that in less than half an hour the fire raged from one end of the building to the other. The roof soon fell in with a tremendous crash. The inhabitants were, most prompt in their attendance, and every effort was used to check the progress of the devour-ing element; but it had obtained such a head before the engines could be brought into efficient service, that nothing but the bare walls and the tower remain. The fire is attributed to a stove which has lately been than quarter of an hour after the congregation had left is forei n to the purpose-to maintain the Turkish the Church in the forenoon, it was discovered to be in empire it its integrity ; and our most absurd murch etected in the Church, the flue of which passed under received in the Church, the flue of which passed under and near the organ gallery. A few years since the Church was new pewed, a beautiful altar-piece erected, and the fine organ was presented by the late A. Saville, beg. We regret to state that every monument is destroyed; and although great lears were at cme time entertained that the belis would be displaced, and perhaps broken by the fall among the ruins, by the exertion of the people and the application of the engines, the tower was preserved from the general wreck.— Devonshire Chronicle.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

## From the United Service Gazette, Feb 19.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS. rs-P. G. Haymes, to the Fantome ; J. W. No-

abell, to the Implacable. Clerks-James Charles Mottley (additional clerk), to the

Carysfort ; sames Ozzard, to be Secretary's Clerk in the flag-ship of Rear Admiral Sir Thos. Cochrane ; C. Saunders, in char-

ge, to the Fearless, vice Robinson. Master's Assistants—Arthur Thomme, of the Star packet-brig John Ellis, of the Delight packet-brig, altred Ballerton, of the Penguin packet-brig, to the Sun Josef; J. Thomas, to the Partia

Rapid. Midshipmen--Reginal Bateman (from the Hastings), to the Ringdove; C. J. Stanhope, to the Warspite ; Frederick Rich in Daphne, to the Queen, Volunteers, 1st Class--Mr. Atkinson, to the Queen ; J. R. Veitch, to the Calcuta ; G. E. Pearce, to the Cornwallis ; H. W. Corneck, to the Carysfort ; W. Chase, to the Wolverine.

ROYAL MARINES. Lieutenant Colonel--Richard Edwards, to the Minden, Captain--John Land, to the Minden. First Lieutenant--Henry H. M'Carthy, to the Mindeen.

Lieut. A. Carroll has been appointed from Greenore to Mil-liste, vice C. J. Pustle, resigned and appointed afloat.

fountain of all human Legislation is the Omnipotence being French, only suffer in order that national vanity may be flattered or national glory increased. All this it would be easy to prove, not only by quotations from

it would be easy to prove, not only by quotations from the works of their most popular authors, and the speech-es of their most popular orators, but by reference to the acts of their Government in every age, from that of the first of the Louis, down to the times of the reigning Monarch, the first King of the French, and as such Louis Philippe the First, but we are not sure that any good would arise from it. Possibly the end which we have in view may be better served if we draw public attention to one or two matters of fact, which, though they be very simple, and very obvious too. though they be very simple, and very obvious too, when explained, are yet capable of teaching a great lesson to statesmen in all ages and in all countries.

quarters which concern them not-she more increases their hatred. They may try to hide the feeling from

rope there are only two, England and Russin, which, maintaining a friendly relation with the civitzed na-tions around them, are yet, either by accident or de-sign, continually aggrandizing themselves. The move-ments of Russia towards more extensive dominion seem to us to be wantonly made, and we see, or fancy that we see, an intention on her part to give the law, at some not remote period, to the other continental states some not remote period, to the other continental states to avoid it ; the march across the Indus was forced

that not one alliance which we have, that of Prussia and Austria always excepted, is to be depended upon for one moment-yea, and even these, if they prove faithful, we shall owe as much to the fear of Russia on one hand, and France on the other, as to any feeling of love which they bear to us, or any sympathy in our We do not believe, either that Congress would have

expressed itself as it has done, or F ung back in

Commonders—P. G. Haymes, to the Fantome ; J. W. No-ble, to the links, vice Yonge, promoted. Lieutenants—J. W. Tarletten, and A. P. Wilmot, to the Vin dictive; the latter, vice Genneys; Hon. Mark Kerr, to the Forming the Tradition of the Commers; Hon. Mark Kerr, to the Forming the Tradition of the Commers; Hon. Mark Kerr, to the Forming the Tradition of the Commers; Hon. Mark Kerr, to the Minder f. P. F. Egerton, to the Calcutta; E. S. Pearde, Graeme, of the Vietory, to the Queen; A. Mellersh, to the Minder f. P. F. Egerton, to the Implacable. Masters—John Howring, to the Implacable. Acting Master—W. C. Pettigrew, to the Fingdove. Chaplain—Rev. W. S. Parish, to the Implacable. Surgeon—J. W. Reid, to the Implacable. Navel Instructor—Mr. Patrick Robinson, to Carysfort. Mafes—George Cleveland, of the Queen, to the rank of Lieu-tenant; W. B. Johnson, to Wolverine; John Corbell, from the St. Vincent, to the Queen. Assistant Surgeons—Kinnear, of the Howe, to the rank of St. Vincent, to the Milliam and Mary yacht, vice Foster, promoted; Alexander L. Emsile, to the Alinderdi feet, to the William and Mary yacht, vice Foster, promoted; Alexander L. Emsile, to the Alinderdi feet, to the Milliam and Mary yacht, vice Foster, promoted; Alexander L. Emsile, to the Alinden; K. Anderson and R. M. Habell, to the Implacable. Clerks—James Charles Mottley (additional clerk), to the

BY THE HON, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

The existing state of the relations between the kingdom of Great Britsin and Ireland, and the Empire of China, opens for discussion questions of  $de\epsilon p$  in terest to the whole human race; and of pre-eminen-interest to the people of the North American Uniont Great Britain and China are at war. The questions.

which immediately rise for considerations, in this conflict between two of the mightiest Nations of the Globe, are-1. Which of the two parties to the contest has the

What are the prospects of its progress and termination?

3. How the interests of other nations and particu-Inited States

of the British Parliament, we as one of those nations acknowledge no such supremacy. We think with the great jurist of our mother country, that the omnipo-tence of the British Parliament is a figure of speech rather too hold and the first declaration of the act of rather too bold, and the first declaration of the act of our existence as a separate nation, was, self-evident inalienable Rights of all men by the Laws of nature and of nature's God. This is the only omnipotence to which we how the knee, as the only source direct or indirect of all human legi-lation, and that thus the laws of nations are identical with the rights of men associated in independent communities.

The practical organization of our social system is universal experience shows, that whatever may be the case among individual men, one nation never out-strips her neighbours in wealth, and power, and re-source, but that she becomes to all such as cannot not altogether consistent with our theory of the law But we speak the English language, and what the en of other tongues call the light of nations, we sources, but that she becomes to all such as cannot keep pace with her an object of envy, and of course of jealousy. Moreover it the position of that nation be such as to hinder her trom standing still – it in self.de-fence, she be driven to enlarge her influence, or it may be her possessions, from day to day—in exact propor-tion to the progress which she makes—be it even in course which concern them not—she more increase shod not one code of laws, binding alike upon all the nations of the earth, but a system of rules, St. Alban's Abbey is about to be converted into a Cathedral · it will be removed out of the diocese of London into that of Rochester, and the Prelate of this latter place will take up his residence in the Abbey may succeed. But there it is ; and never yet have the times been, or will they ever be, when the first favourable opportunity of indulging it to the cost of the power so the applications. The necessary voluntarys conventional and the appointment of Dr. O'Brien to the see of Ossory the sec of Ossory to the application of the laws of nature to the inter-

course between independent communities, and this it-self can be enforced only between nations who recogbanners of the meek and lowly Jesus. The vision of Constantine himself who seated christianity upon the t rone of the Cæsars - the vision by which he pretendt rone of the Cæsars - the vision by which he pretend-ed to have been converted to the faith of the blessed gospel, falsified all its commands and perverted its nature. The cross of Christ was exhibited before his eyes and the words inscribed upon it were, "By this conquer"- to conquer - persecute - enslave - destroy --kindle the fires of the holy hermandads, burn the heretic at the stake - tear his nerves to stoms by the rack at the stake-tear his nerves to atoms by the rack, hunthim with blood-hounds, pluck out his vitals and slap them in his face for the salvation of his soul-by

this conquer! By the laws of nations, between the communities, subscribers this creed, the Bi-hop of Rome, the self-styled servant of servants, by the seal of the fisherman's ring was for many ages invested with authority to distribute all the kingdoms of the earth, out of the pale of Christianity, to whomsoever he pleased. And ac-cordingly in January, 1445, His Holiness, Nicholas V, did, of his own proper motion, without petition from any one, by historer liberality and certain know-ledge after full deliberation and in the plenitude of Apostolic power, give, grant, and convey the whole kingdom of Guinee, and all its negro inhabitants, to Alphonso, king of Portugal, and his son, the infante, Don Henry, and their heirs and successors forever— and forty years after, in 1493, Alexander VI., the Nero of the papal tiara, the year after the discovery by Christopher Columbus, of the Western Hemisphere, did in like manner give and grant the same Hemisphere, to Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. This was about twenty five years before the publication of the thirty-five Tiheses of Martin Luther at the University of would have the back in the slave-derstanding us involved between them. France would rejude to see us involved in a war with a maritime power like the United States; validity for any other portion of the human race. There is also a law of nations between Christian com-

munities, which prevails between the Europeans and their descendants throughout the globe. This is the law recognized by the Constitution and laws of the United States, as obligatory upon them in their inter-course with the European states and colonies. But we have a separate and different law of nations for the re-gulation of our intercourse with the Indian tribes of our own continent. Another law of nations have a up own continent. Another law of nations between us, and the woolly-headed natives of Atrica - another with the Barbary Powers and the Sultan of the Otioman Empire - a law of nations with the inhabitants of the isles of the sea, wherever human industry and enterprise have explored th geography of the globe; and lastly, a law of nations with the flowery land, the Celestial Empire, the Mantchoo Tartar dynasty of des-potism, where the Patriarchal system of Sir Robert

Filmer, flourishes in all its glory. And this is the heathen nation; with which the imperial christian realm of Great Britain and Ireland, in waging a war in which all or many other of the christian nations on the earth, and among the rest are our United States of America are in imminent danger of being involved.

The Law of Nations then, by which the right and wrong of the present contest is to be tried, is as between the parties themselves the general and necessary Law

This grant, in full so

tiona ppeal to the principles of a common Faith to settle the question of right and wrong between them. The moral obligation of commercial intercourse between nations is founded entirely, exclusively, upon the Christian precept to love your neighbor as yourself With this principle you cannot refuse commercial in-tercourse with your neighbor, because commerce, consisting of a voluntary exchange of property mutually beneficial to both parties in both the selfish and the social propensities, and enables each of the parties to

social propensities, and enables each of the parties to promote the happiness of his neighbors by the same act where he provided for his own. But China, not being a Christian nation, its in-habitants do not consider themselves bound by the Christian precept, to love their neighbor as themselves The right of commercial intercourse with them freverts not to the execrable principle of Hobbes that the state, of nature is a state of war, every one has a right to buy but no one is obliged to sell. Commerce becomes altogether a matter of convention. The right of each altogether a matter of convention. The right of each party is only to propose—that of the other is to accept or refuse and to his result he may be guided exclusively by the consideration of his own interest, without re-gard to the interests, the wishes, or the other wants of his neighbor.

This is a churlish and unsocial system,-and I take occasion here to say that whoever examines the Christian system of morals, with a philosophical spirit, setting aside all the external and historical evidence of its truth, will find all its precepts tending to exalt the nature of the animal man; man ; all its purpose of Peace on Earth and good will to-wards men. Ask the Atheist-the Deist-the Chinese, and they will tell you that the foundation of their system of morals is selfish enjoyment. Ask the Philosophers of the Grecian Schools - Epicurus, Socrates, Zeno, Plato, Lucretius, Cicero, Seneca, and you will find them discoursing upon the Supreme Good. They will tell you it is pleasure, ease, temperance, prudence, fortitude, justice, not one of them will whis-per the name of Love, unless in its gross and physical will tell you that the source of all moral relation between you and the rest of mankind is to love your neighbor as yourself. To do unto him as you would that he should do unto you.

The Chinese recognize no such law .-- Their internal government is a hereditary patriarchal despotism, and their own exclusive interest is the measure of all their relations with the rest of mankind. Their own Government is founded upon the principle, that as a nation they are superior to the rest of mankind. They believe themselves and their country especially privileged over all others--that their dominion is the celestial empire and their territory the flowery land. At a period of their history so remote that they have no authentic records of the times, to make their separation from the rest of the world more effectual, they built a wall 1500 miles long between themselves and they their next neighbors, the Tartars, which however has not saved them from being more than once conquered. The last time that this happ ned was in the year 1644, and the second century is about closing upon the dominion of the Mantchou Tartars. That conquest however produced no other revolution of Government than the transfer of the imperial sceptre from one family to another. It is a remark of Hume, that if the conquest of France by Henry the Vth of Monmouth had been maintained by his successors, the result would have been to convert England into a French province; such in the natural course of events must be the result of the conquest of a larger by a smaller adjoining people. And this is precisely what has happened with China and Tartary. The principle of the Chinese Government is, that the whole nation is one great family, of which the Emperor is the father. ly appoint such of his sons he pleases to succeed him, but may even transfer the succession to another family. Idol worship, polygamy, infanticide, are the natural consequences of such a system within the realm, and the assumption of a pretension to superiority over all other nations regulates their intercourse with foreigners.

To the Greeks and Romans of antiquity, the very existence of the Chinese nation was unknown. The first notice of them received by the Europeans of the middle ages, was from the Venetian Marco Polo in the 13th century. When the Portuguese two hundred years later found the way round the Cape of Good Hope to India, they soon pushed forward their naviga-tion and their enterprize along the whole coast of China. They were allowed to trade for several years at various ports; but abusing this privilege and their navigating power, they were soon excluded from all access to the empire. A few years later the coast was in ested by pirates. One of these named Tchang-si loo obtained possession of the Island of Macao; there held the whole coast in a state of blockade, and besieged Canton, itself destitute of all naval power. The mandarins of the Celestial Empire were obliged to have

recourse to those very Portuguese to defend and deliver their country from the depredation of a deriver their country from the depredation of a single bold and desperate pirate. They sent from, Iancam where they had a trading establishment, an expedition which raised the siege of Canton, and drove Tchang-si-loo back to Macao, where to escape from the fate which awaited him had he fallen into the hands of his pursuers, he died by his own hands. In neward for this cornice the Kungerer of China gave to tions whose rights are involved in the issue, it is the Christian Law of Nations which must furnish the prin-ciples for discussion.—It may be necessary to remem-ber this distinction.

relignty of an

#### MISCELLANEA.

#### From Bell's New Weekly Messenger

A LUMINOUS WISH .- Old -----, a tedious bygone author, and, a perfect bore for prosing, bragging, and priming his nose for ever with rappee, was as usual tiring a party, and among his boasts, said, ' Nor can it be denied that I have done, and can do, much in my own way to lenlighten the public mind. ' I wish,' observ-ed a yawning auditor, ' you could do it in the way of a composite candle ; for then you would do it without snuffing.

LAWYER'S POINTS .-- ' It is very odd" said Serjeant LAWYERS FOINTS. --- It is very odd said Serieant Channell to Thesiger, 'that Tindall should have decided against me on that point of law which seemed to me as plain as a, b, c.' Yes, 'replied Thesiger,' but of what use is it that it should have been as plain as a, b, c, to you, if the Judge was determined to be d, e, f, (deaf) to it.

HOW TO BOARD AND LODGE IN AMERICA .- The <sup>4</sup> Philadelphia Chronicle' calls the hero of the follow-ing story a Yankee, but we will wager a sixpence that he was born in Pennsylvania. But no matter, it is a per ? 'Certainly—thirty seven and a half cents each. Here the conversation ended, and the Yankee took up his quarters for two weeks. During this time he lodg-ed and breakfasted at the hotel, but did not take either dinner or supper, saying his business detain-ed him in another portion of the town. At the expiration of the two weeks, he again walked up to the bar, and said 'S'pose we settle that account— I'm going in a few minutes.' The landlord handed • him his—'Two weeks' board at five dollars—ten dol-lars, 'Here, stranger,' said the Yankee, 'this is wrong—you've made a mistake; you've not deducted the times I was absent from dinner and sec. days, two meals per day 28 meals, at 37 cents each -10 dollars 50 cents. If you've not got the 50 cents change that's due me, 'Pill take drink and the balance lance in eigans'''-end New York Paper. MEDICAL ATTANCE ON THE POOR.—A surgeon in the

south of Devon has actually accepted the medical charge of the whole of a parish for its per annum-the tender was formerly 101. (We ask, what is the Col-lege of Surgeons about? Do not the council impose an oath upon the members of the college to suppors its honour and dignity? When a medical man thus violates his solemn pledge, why is not the diploma forfeited. – Medical-Record. A DANGEROUS ONE. – There is an American editor

or wit is so spark ling that the fire police will not allow him to go near a powder magazine or a cotton

A BRIGHT EXAMPLE. - The paper of another editor has been of great service to the poor, as it entirely su-persedes the use of candles, it is so luminous.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM HABERDASHER. - Aberdash. was a name anciently given in England to a sort of neck dress; and a person who made or sold such neck dresses was called a 'berdasher;' hence the present term 'haberdasher.'

A MISER's CONSOLATION -Sir John Cutler was well krown as a complete miser ; he boasted that provi-dence had showed him peculiar favour in causing his natal day to fall on the 29th of February, so that he had but one birthday to keep in four years. THE LATERT LEISHISM. - The Derby Sentinel gives

us " the latest" in its way, the proposition by a town councillor of that city to divide the year into six This authority is unlimited, and he can not on-His authority is unlimited, and he can not on-oint such of his sons he pleases to succeed him, ay even transfer the succession to another family. worship, polygamy, infanticide, are the natural quences of such a system within the realm, and nations regulates their intercourse with fo-

MAXIMS. — Do not trust a man, however polite he may be, if he devoid of principle; such a man, sooner or later, becomes the dupe of his own heart. The nemay be, if he devoid of principle; such a man, sooner or later, becomes the dupe of his own heart. The ne-cessary qualities for society are --politeness, exempt from falsehood; frankness, without rudeness; com-plaisance, freed from flattery; and, above all a heart naturally inclined to benevolence. What reason and prudence cannot effect force seldom accomplishes. One way to make men speak well of us, is to do them good "Chest defect on further being below the them good. That defect or fault which has become habitual cannot be very trifling. Does he deserve the name of man who knows not the value of his own soul, any more than the mountains know the value of the precious gems they contain? He is the most happy man who contributes most to the happiness of his fellow creatures. Our errors are too frequently the sour e of our own, chagrin ; and we are generally unfortunate because we know not how to appreciate good and evil.

PERSONAL FEELINGS - We are all. in one way or nother, sensitive plants, and may all leal the unkindness, however others may give us credit for the

TURKISH BARBARITY .- "Walking one evening, towards sunset, with Lieut. Christian, we gained the ruined terrace which looks directly over the Turkish runed terrace which looks directly over the Turkish quar'ers. A string of five men, proceeding along the sea beach, under charge, apparently, of two soldiers attracted our attention. They were all Turks; and the five, who seemed prisoners, had their hands bound behind them. From that downcast looks of those men we were induced to remark the proceedings from the height on which we stood. The party continued for a few hundred yards, until they reached the outside of the wall which limited, at the sea side, the Turkish quarters; leaving the men there, one of the s diers entered a neighbouring tent, and having brough out a large pitcher (it is to be pre-umed of water) held it consecutively to the prisoners' heads, who seemed to drink with great avidity. A few minutes elapsed, after which three other soldiers arrived; the five prisoners were arranged in a line, with their faces to the sea and their back to their armed companions, who then retired some thirty paces. 'They are going to shoot the men !' I said. My companion exclaimed that such must be impossible-five soldiers only brought forward to execute the same number of people I In another moment my surmise had been verified; a volley was discharged, [but only one of the men fell, I cannot dwell upon the scene; it was the most barbarous ever my lot to wit-ness. The muskets were loaded and reloaded several times, and full ten minutes elapsed before an end was put to the sufferings of the victims, whilst the matter was coolly regarded by a number of spectators who had collected behind a neighbouring wall. Such is a Turkish military execution. The men had been { caught, with many others, all soldiers, in an attempt . I to desert to the enemy, and every one suffered the same just, although most cruelly executed, penalty." -Hunter's Expedition to Syria.

Major General the Earl of Munster is to have the command of the western district of England in succession to Lieut General Ellice; and Major General W F. Napier, replaces Lieut. General Sir James Douglas. as Lieutenant Governor and Golonel on the Staff, a. Guernsey. Both these appointments are to take effectt from the 1st of April next.

#### Spirit of the European Press.

THE FOREION RELATIONS OF ENGLAND. - The Is. test accounts from America are the reverse of satisfactory. Whatever feelings of soretees may have pre-vailed in the States on other subjects, they seem to have come to a point in the affair of the Creole—con-cerning which Congress appears prepared to express an opinion so decided, as to reduce the chance of a long continuance of amity between the two nations to a shadow. We confess that we should not much regard this, even if Congress had spoken out-which it has not-were our relations with a nearer and more influ-ential State on a better footing than they are. But when we see the French Minister demurring, at this critical moment, to ratify a treaty into which his Government had entered with ours, then are we forced to harbour suspicions of foul play—and to imagine that if it do prevail, it is a thing not of 'yesterday's growth. Our readers will scarcely credit, that on Tuesday last, M. ST. AULAIRE declined to put his name to the document by which England, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia are pledged to concede, for the suppression of the slave-trade, the mutual right of search each to the cruisers of the other. It is true that M. St. Aulaire has a right to say, "I need not sign before the 20th." Still, when we couple the fact of his refusal--the rest of the Allies freely signing with the exception which General Cass's pamphiet has met with - not among the club and co size of Basis (to that me the basis) clubs and co eries of Paris, for that we should not regard, but at the Tuileries - we confess that we are una-ble, however reluctant we may be, to put any other construction on the circumstance, than one.

construction on the circumstance, than one. Nothing could be so easy, perhaps so natural, as to haunch out, having arrived at this conclusion, in con-demnation of the crooked and selfish policy to which the French, as a nation, continually lend themselves. We might easily show that in their dealings with foreign States they neither are, nor ever were, actuated by any ...ble principle of general philanthropy, or even of id justice. What care they about the sufferings of these white men do not bappen to be Frenchmen, or, these white men do not happen to be Frenchmen, or,

4. What are the duties of the Government and

People of the United States resulting from it?

For the solution of the first of these questions, we must resort to a statement of the facts in which the controversy originated, and for a candid application to those facts, of the Laws of Nature and of Nations.

But before entering upon the enquiry, it may be proper to mark that an eminent French writer upon the subject of international Law, has contended that there can be no such thing, and he makes it a subject of grave and serious charge against the English lan-guage itself, that it applies the word Law to the obliguage itself, that it applies the word Law to the con-gations incumbent upon Nations.—His argument is that Law is a rule of conduct prescribed by a superior— a Legislator, that is, an act of Government, deriving its force from Sovereign authority and binding only upon the subject. The Nations being independent, cknowled e no superior and have no common Sovereign from whom they can receive the law That all the relative duties between Nations result from That all the relative duties between Nations result from right and wrong, from conventions or compact, and from usage or custom, to neither of which can the term Law be properly applied. That this sys-tem of rules had been called by the Romans the Jus Gentium, and in all the languages of modern Europe, the Right of Nations, or the Rights of War and Pence. Upon the rigorous analysis of the mean-ing of words it must be arguitted, that there is much ing of words it must be admitted that there is much force in this objection. Law and Right, we know but too well by the experience of mankind, in all ages necessarily implies command on one part, and obe-dience on the other. Right is the gift of the Creator to man, at once the Charter of his own freedom, and the law of his reverence for the same right of his fellow creature, man. In this sense Right and Law are convertille terms—but the law in the law of God, and the right is the right of man.

It is urged by the writer to whom I now allude, that the nations speaking the English language, by the use, of this word Law, to express the rules of intercourse of this word Law, to express the rules of intercourse between nations, have habituated themselves to confound it with the municipal law of their own realm and to infer that the same Legislative authority which is competent to make the laws of the land for them, is competent to prescribe laws for all the nations of the Earth.

How far this reproach of a French writer upon the Freedom of the Seas, (Rayneval) is justified by the acts which he alleges in its support, is not now my purpose, nor have we time to enquire. It behoves us however to remember that the English language is now the mother tongue, not of one, but of many nations, and that whatever possion of them, believe that the

By the Law of Nature, the rights of property, result from two sources, occupancy and labour - occupancy gives possession, and confers the exclusive right to its

truits-but possession is either temporary or permanent. It may be exclusive or common. Possession may be permanently maintained of that which can be carried about with the person. The occupancy of the soil to give the right to the soil must be permanent-at least for a season- to be permanent it must be divided by metes and bounds; and this can be effected only agreement. The right of property being thus esta right of exchange, barter, or in other words of commerce necessarily follows. If the state of Nature be-tween men is a state of Peace, and the pursuit of happiness is a natural right of man's, it is the duty of man to contribute as much as is in his power to one another's happiness. This is emphatically enjoined by the Christian precept to love your neighbor as yourself-now there is no other way by which men can so much contribute to the comtort and well-being of one another as by commerce or mutual exchanges of equivalents. Commerce is then among the natural rights and duties of men—and if of individuals, still more of

communities-for as by the law of nature every man though he love his neighbor as bimself, must provide for his own preservation and that of his family, before he can minister to the wants of his neighbor only the excess of the fruit of his labor beyond that which is necessary for his and their subsistence. The exchange itself may indeed be of necessaries, and that leads to the division of labor, one of the greatest blessings of association; but that cannot be without commerce. The duty of commercial intercourse between Na-Vattel, but he afterwards qualifies it by a restriction which unless itself restricted, annuls it altogether. He says that although the general duty of commercial intercource is incumbent upon nations, yet every na-tion may exclude any particular branch or article of trade which it may deem injurious to its own interest. This cannot be denied. But then a nation may multiply these particular exclusions until they become general and equivalent to a total interdict of commerce, and thi-, time out of mind has been the inflexible po licy of the Chinese Empire. So says Vattel without affixing any note of censure upon it. Yet it is mani festly incompatible, with the position which he had previously laid down that commercial intercourse be-tweennations is a moral obligation incumbent upon them all.

The Empire of China is said to extend over three hundred millions of human beings. It is said to cover so lor a space of seven millions of square miles; about four give times larger than the surface of these United States. Thepeople are not Christians. Nor can a Christian na-

very entrance of the China seas, to a foreign and Christian power, would seem to be a wide departure from the fundamental system of excluding all foreignfrom admission within the Empire, but it was in truth a necessary consequence of that system. The seclusion of the Empire from all other nations was a necessary retunciation of all maritime enterprise, and armament. The coast was thus left defenceall naval less against the assaults of single desperate adventurers. The traffic which the Portuguese solicited, was aitogether advantageous to the Chinese. The Portuguese brought gold, silver, and precious stones. They took away silks, nankeens, porcelain, varnish, medicinal plants and tea, the produce of the soil and ma-nufacturing industry of the country. A small island upon the coast as a permanent abode for the Portuguese mise for their claim of admission to the territory necessary for carrying on that importation of the precious metals, and that exportation of Chinese indusry, the benefits of which, could not but be felt and could not be overlooked.

Other navigating Christian nations followed in the wake of the Portuguese. The Spaniards, the Dutch, the English, the French, the Danes, successively came competitors for the lucrative commerce. was chiefly, though not always confined to the Port of Canton, but no European was ever admitted within the walls of that city. The several trading nations were allowed to establish small factories, for counting houses, on the banks of the river without the city; but they were never suffered to enter within the gates they were not permitted to introduce even a woman into the factory - All their intercourse with the subordinate government of the Province was carried on through the medium of a dozen Chinese traders denominated the Hong merchants. All their remonstrances against wrong, or claims of right must be transmitted not diwrong, or claims of right must be transmitted and rectly to the Government, but through the Hongall in the form of humble supplication called by Chinese a PIN ; and all must be content to receive the answers of the Viceroys in the form of edicts, in which they, their sovereigns, and their notions, were invariably styled outside barbarians : and the highest compliment to their kings was to declare them reve-rently submissive to his Imperial Majesty Monarch of the Celestial Empire and father of the flowery land. It is humiliating to think that not only the proudes monarchs of Europe, but the most spirited and enligh tened and valorous nations of christendom have sub

mitted to this tone, and those principles of intercourse so long as to have given them, if prescription could give them a claim of right and a color of conformi-ty to the law of nature. (To be Continued.)

HAPPINESS, WISDOM, AND FOLLY .- Mankind may be divided into three classes. Those who learn from the experience of others-they are happy men. Those who learn from their own experience- they are wise men. And lastly those who learn neither from their own nor from other people's experience-they are fools.

#### OH, IF BEAUTY WERE ALL!

oH, IP BEAUTY WERE ALL! OH, if beauty were all that affection desir'd, If the heart to mere feature might still remain true, I could waze on thy form, and deem nothing requir'd To seal the sweet charm that thy gracefulness threw :-Bot, alas, though the shrine be so brilliant. The maid's sweeter loveliness dwells in it not; Like the flower on which nature hath' lavish'd her light, But the charm most enduring—its fragrance—forget ! If the rose of thy young check might never decay, Thy form all its radiant beauty retain— If those eyes, that cell is the clear azure of day, As beaming, enchanting, might ever remain ;--Still, believe me, the shrine its adorers would lose -Tis the mind that slone is with constancy blest. Oh, it is not the flower of the loveliest hues, But the flower of most fragrance we wear on our breast !

Printed at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee-

#### COURT MARTIAL.

Concluded from Tuesday's Courier, April 12. Address in Defence made by Lieutenant Pilfold, 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment, before his second General Court Martial, held at Deess, on the 9th

December 1841. Monday, 17th January 1842.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN. These charges are of a nature so unprecedented, that I am at a loss in what manner to commence this Ad-dress. While nothing in the shape of proof has been produced on the part of the Prosecution, the burthen of disproving has fallen on the Prisoner. That is to say, he is under the necessity of demonstrating, by an examination of the witnesses connected with the Pro-secution itself, the sincerity and consistency of his own conduct. In fact his thoughts, more than his Acts, have become the subject of investigation. I therefore deem it best to submit an outline from the very comdeem it best to submit an outline from the very com-mencement, interspersed with remarks on the Evidence ; and should it not possess the beauties of composition, it at least claims the humble soberness of truth.

I first found myself under the Command of Major I first found myself under the Command of Major Brough in the middle of June 1840, and was high upon the list of Lieutenants; and no motive could pos-sibly exist for me to retire from the service, in which I had been born and bred; for which I was educated at Sandhurst; in which my Father served for Thirty years; and in which my Relations have distinguished themselves; particularly Admiral Pilfold, who as only Lieutenant, commanded a line of Battle ship at Trafal-gar, and received a medal. Unhappily, numerous misunderstandings with Major Brough soon arose, and at length 1 felt myself no longer a free agent; and so lowered and hurt, as to apply for a Court of Inquiry, on the 23rd Sept. 1840. The Copy of my Statement before the Court alludes

The Copy of my Statement before the Court alludes to the circumstance in the following words; viz. "The many causes which compelled me to apply for a Court

of Inquiry on 23d Sept. 1840." After an arrest of no less than seventy four days, I

contained in the 1st Instance of the 2d Charge, are erroneous; and the Preamble consequently unfounded. For, I reverted, not to the contents of the letter of application—the only subject produced before my for-mer Trial—nor have I touched on any matter of which that Courthad disposed;—but I alluded to the "many causes" which induced the making of such application; and which causes were never decided on, or even sub-mitted to the decision of the Court Martial , or sup mitted to the decision of that Court Martial ; or any other Court.

other Court. And again, I alluded, not to the decision of that Court Martial; but to the fact, that rather than grant a Court of Enquiry, it was deemed expedient to prefer a charge, deduced from the letter of application---1 there-fore submit that upon no principle of true reasoning, can I be said to have " reverted to an application"; or to a "subject which had been decided on by a General Court Martial" and that, at any rate, the preamble of the charge is overloaded. With regard to the 2d Instauce of the 2d Charge, I was released on the 6th January 1841 from the arrest

of my former Trial, after one hundred and five days; and the communication of the result of that Trial in no small degree contributed to enhance the state of mental depression under which I laboured. On the 11th Ja-nuary 1841, I applied for a short leave, in order to re-

depression under which I haboured. On the lith Ju-nuory 1841, I applied for a short leave, in order to re-cover my spirits. It was refused, with an expression of admonitory supprize on the 12th Jan. Major Brough has stated in his evidence, that it was refused because I did not afford him support. How could J, who had been in arrest 105 days, afford him any support, or de-even the reverse? The statement, of which a copy only is before the Court, alludes to the circumstance in the simplest and most inoffensive terms. The question is this: I deemed myself called on, and thus neces-sitated, to make a full and unreserved Statement, the terms in which such past facts have been alludd Lieut, Stirling, and ask him, as he has stated, the cause of my arrest? Is not the supposition absurd? and Greilan, would I have been likely to send for Lieut, Stirling, to ask him to become the medium of negionation? Greilan, would I have been likely to send for Lieut, Stirling, to ask him to become the medium of negionation, Greilan, would I have been likely to send for Lieut, Stirling, to ask lim to become the medium of negionation, Greilan, would I have been likely to send for Lieut, Stirling, to ask lim to become the medium of negionation? String, to the lime of the lime of the courts of my arrest? Is not the supposition absurd? and Greilan, would I have been likely to send for Lieut, Stirling, to ask lim to become the medium of negociat-ing, in that quarter, the sele of my commission? Were it but true, that I had requested Lieut, Stirling to be-lie but true, that I had requested Lieut, Stirling to be-supposition absurd? and for Lieut, Stirling, to ask him to become the medium of negociat-ing, in that quarter, the sele of my commission? Were it but true, that I had requested Lieut, Stirling to be-it but true, that I had requested Lieut, Stirling to be-it but true, that I had requested Lieut, Stirling to be-Birling, to ask lim to been us the reduced is the reduced in the very set confined at the very s that he would go to Captain Grehun's Brother-in-law, and to the officers of the Regt. and put me in possession of a Thousand Pounds ; and that with such a sum in my pocket and my knowledge of the Eastern languages, 1 could do far better than by remaining in the Service. It was no request of mine, but his own eager attempt to take advantage of my dejection, that caused him to write the draft of a letter on the subject, for me to copy; and which has been handed into Court. What

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE

# BOMBAY COURIER.

to mention therein, every fact or occurrence that hore on the case; and I meant and desired no more, than that the mention of facts might bear out my view, and my reasons for asking for three months local and my reasons for asking for three months local leave to Poona; and further my hope that, leave to England would, under such peculiar circumstances, be again considered of, by both Major Brough, and His Excellency. And the conclusion of the paragraph in the statement sets forth my meaning and intention in the following words; viz." I most distinctly dis-claim any desire here to revert to the past in a factious sense; or to call in question the propriety of any of the measures above alluded to; these Remarks being adduced merely to explain the feelings which guided me in writing. &c. &c. &c.

The ist, 3rd and 5th Instances of the 1st Charge, all possess the same characteristic; they all darkly and obscurely point to an intention on my part to quit the service. The shortest answer to all three is that if I really purposed to retire from the service, how comes it that I have not retired? and so far from it, have rather endured this second ordeal? I will examine the instances separately. The 1st Instance of the 1stCharge, Gentlemen, I trust

After an arrest of no less than seventy four days, I was arraigned on a Charge deduced from the contents of my let of application. My statement contains as follows; viz. "The fact that without granting it, a charge was preferred against me for making such application." Now, Genelemen, I submit that both the assertions contained in the 1st Instance of the 2d Charge, are or concurred to Describe correspondence in the prosecution of the prosecution

Major Brough. 1 was placed in arrest on the morning of the 12th January 1841 by Major Brough in person in the Or-derly room: and he has further twice stated in evi-dence that he informed me of the cause of my arrest. Is it likely, then, Gentlemen, that I would send for It may be recollected by the Members of this Court,

then just promulgated, but never yet confimed at Horse Guards, had placed me, in Regimental Rank,

induces me to teel that I am not bound to suppress what in Arrest for seven days, without reporting the same imply he did urge in support of his advice. He urged me to sell my commission, because he had heard, he said, that "fresh" charges were to be preferred against me: de-companied, or immediately followed; and thus the made, did actually come from me? His admission claring on the one hand that a second Court Martial would be made out of any thing; and on the other hand, that he would go to Captain Grehan's Brother-in-law, seven days, even were it with the consent of the Bri-gadier, till I had signed a Pledge to quit by Exchange or as a Penalty, to retire; and which proposal is prov-ed, by both Evidence and his own admission, to have emanated from him a month before, and again to have been sent to me by him through Lieut. Stirling, both verbally and by a Pledge through Lieut. Stirling-

latter has deposed, that he replied by a note, that unless I consented, my Trial would be commenced. The Trial took place; and Major Brough's Charges, which he has denominated "Serious" and which he

wood states he saw it in his own house, in Major Brough's hand writing. What false insinuation, then, or un-gentlemanly conduct is there in stating an important fact? Was Major Brough committed by making it, or by my alluding to it? I can fairly claim an acquital on the grounds of the utter incongruity of the allega-tion of the 5th instance with simple fact. But I will go a step further. Major Brough has stated thus: "The fifth instance of the Charge alludes to the false

would consent to abandon my charges against Lt. Pil-

the Insinuation; or even call it an assertion; still there is nothing "false" in it, which is the gist of the Instance: since it has already been fully established by evidence, that the Proposal did not come from me, but from Major Brough : and that twice, in December 1840 and again in January 1841, through Lieutenant Stirling; when he sent me also a Pledge to sign. This answer of Lieutenant Stirling's so boldly and mis-judgingly put forth on the Prosecution, is a pretty commentary on his subsequent answers, that he never

seen the light! STH INSTANCE. Gentlemen, examine now the 5th instance of the 1st Charge.—My statement, contains as follows :—" The act of my being informed that to avoid the publicity of a Court Martial, I must consent to quit the Regi-mer to the Service : and which proposal I rejected." The service is and which proposal I rejected." The service is used to exchange. It is manifest that I service is the service is volunteered me any advice; and that he carried seve-ral Proposals from me to Major Brough, *all* of which were rejected, except the last, viz. the Pledge 1 It is in evidence that such proposal vas made to me, It is in evidence that such proposal was made to me, Brough. He has himself admitted that he communi-cated such condition to the Brigadier; and Capt. Little-wood states he saw it in his own house, in Major Brough's from me to Major Br ugh; when on the 16th of January, I yielded to the purport of the communica-tion which Lieutenant Stirling avers he made to me; and officially applied for leave to England to effect an exchange; whereapon Major Brough wrote out and sent me by the hand of Lieutenant Stirling a Pledge The rescale of the latcharge Gendemen, I tree, for essential accustion whatever. Ferry, while it common for the series with security in the second series with second second series with second second series with second second series with second se

be attributable to the Framer, and to his pretering to obtain the Pledge. (A39) Gentlemen, with such a question on record as Major Brough put to Lieut. Stirling, and his Reply what can be the weight of the latter part of the 1st Instance, as to an urgent solicitation? It also talks of an express declaration. What was that express declaration? Has it been fully adduced in Evidence? The Instance plain by runs thus; - That when I requested Lieut. Stirling to ask Major Brough to let me have the opportunity to express declaration, which the instance opposes to my assertion that I did not purpose to retire. Now, what to ask Major Brough to let me invertie opportunity to exchange or retire, my request was accompanied by an express declaration, which the instance opposes to my assertion that I did not purpose to retire Now, what was that express declaration? 6TH INSTANCE. The 6th instance is based solely on the ipse dixit of Lieut. Stirling; whose general indistinctness of recol-lection and exident distant of his own managers is

of my recollection." - Any discrepancy in his testi-mony it must be important to point out. And you have two excellent beacons in his superintending my sale, on the 6th of Feb. 1841 and in his note of the 13th Feb. -- When examined on the part of the Prose-cution, he said that I had uttered the expression alluded to in the 6th Instance, some evenings after the Pledge had been sent in, and the Application for leave

meaning equest when leave was hourly expected, and after I it forthwith bona fide granted? Has it ever been request when leave was hourly expected, and after 1 if forthwith boha and granted? This if ever been had sold off my property, and had repeatedly asked for permission to quit Deesa, and had also written to Horse Guards for a Transfer: and further that I could have been so stupid as to suppose that a Pledge ob-tained with so much difficulty would be thus lightly returned. 2ndly. That the expression thus r ally ut-tweed as a near the response to the Pledge in the response of the relation of the Pledge? Not to say to England. tained with so much difficulty would be thus lightly returned. 2ndly. That the expression thus r ally uttered so long as a month or six weeks after the Piedge, and consequently subsequent to the note, then he and I held intercourse subsequent to the note ; which is not only contrary to every probability, and every rule of life, but also to his own Answer in Evidence. The real facts are these. 1st. That if ever I did utter an expression of such import; and Lieut. Stirling himselfa ds the saving clause " or words to that effect, was immediately subsequent to the signing of the Pledge; and that it was not with the front of offence, or intention to offer affront, which the Prosecution would set forth ; but rather in the tone and style of an ejaculation. 2nd. That Lieut. Stirling did not take any further notice of it than by a mere reply or passing remark; nor was intercourse suspended; and if he did repeat, or, to use Major Brough's own word, reto trial. port, the same to him, it was demeed unimportant, 1 was never called to account, and the whole was dropped. Not only is Lieu. Stiring unable to say whe-ther it was only a few evenings, or so long as even six weeks after the signing of the Pledge; but also Major Brough, to whom it was repeated, has, in framing the Instance, given it the long latitude of "January or February."- 3rd. If an expression of such import, under such circumstances, and at this distance of time, be deemed liable even to be revived, and taken cognizance of ; s ill such a momentary expression of opi " talse assertion, without the shadow of foundation" nor to " ungentlemanly conduct," - - (A40)

Lieut. Stirling has repeatedly stated that I was to have fourteen months leave; and as the Pledge bound me down to 14 months, it is plain that leave to quit Deesa at once, must have been intended; and he has stated that he personally requested the two additional months: and though he does not admit that he told me, I would be allowed to go off, yet I declare he did; and 1 importuned him so much on the subject, that he at length resolved to get rid of my importunities, and quit of the whole affair, by writing that note; which was the only breach that ever occurred. That note affords another proof of his defective memory. He has asserted that at one period of the negociations of the Pledge, that is, between the 16th and 18th January he wrote to decline all turther in-terference in my affairs, and requested me to transact my own business personally in future.—The following were the question and the answer.—Question by Major Brough to Liest. Stirling. Are you aware if the arrangement relative to Lieut. Pilfold's Retirement or Exchange was broken of at any time between you and him?

off at any time between you and him? A. I recollect that I gave up any inteference in his affairs at one stage of the Proceedings, and wrote him a note to that effect to the best of my recollection, desiring him in future to transact bis own affairs himself.

Even this answer, Gentlemen, contains the saving clause, "to the best of my recollection."-But I maintain that he did not at that period give up in-terference; nor until the date of the note of the 13th

February, as the note itself will evince. Further, that note shews that he did deem himself somewhat bound to obtain me leave to quit Deesa;

somewhat bound to obtain me leave to quit Deesa; and that therefore such subject must have been dis-cussed, at the period of signing the Pledge. Major Brough, when asked whether I had applied for such leave, either officially or through Lieut. Stirling, replied that he "could not charge his memory." When however I handed to the Court the official refusal, dated 8th February 1841, he produc-ed my official application. When asked whether I was permitted so to proceed, he replied "Lieut. Pliftld did not go, but I quite forget how that happened."—

ing that I was required to retire forthwith; for, not only was the leave expired, but also, as to Exchange,

The 6th instance is based solely on the ipse dixit of Lieut. Stilling; whose general indistinctness of recoi-lection, and evident distrust of his own memory is evinced by his repeated use of the words "I believe, I think, I should imagine, I dont recollect, to the best posed to exchange.-Or else, the calling on me thus, was an endeavour to elicit something like an acknow-ledgement from me of the continued validity of the Pledge. - I therefore deemed it necessary to make a full and unreserved statement, pointing out that the refusal of leave had annulled the arrangement; and which important expression has not been meddled with, bat, strange to say, a contrast is drawn, between the words of another expression, vizt. "in consideration of twelve months leave" and the equivoque on the word "Forward." Admit that the arrangement has been annulled, by the refusat of leave — and the assertion has not been impagn-and the of the section has not been impagned ----- then of consequence the 2nd and Instances fall to the ground. 4th

Instances tail to the ground, The Prosecution has endeavoured to manitain that the Pledge was given, not in consideration of leave; but of the mere forwarding a sheet of paper, and which also might be, and indeed actually was, done in such manner as to ensure a refusal. - But not only Lieut. Stirling, but even the prosecutor himself, state in evidence that I really did expect the leave, and that they did too .- Where then was the perversion of true

But to the point ; the real question. According to idence I was to have fourte months leave.

communications he had with Capt. Grehan, or any body else; or what requests he made to Major Brough. I know not. This much is certain, that all his ende vours did not prevail on my final decision ; and that then me to retire ?

he urged me to exchange: and besides other argu-ments, finally exclaimed " I tell you what it is, either you or Brough mast fall; and I leave to your own good sense to decide which is most likely" This argu-ment appeared in so forcible a light, that I yielded, and sat down, and wrote the letter of the 16th January 1841.

So much stress has been laved on that arrest, of the 12th January 1841; and the charges which were to be torwarded, have been so darkly and ominously sha that the only method for avoiding a trial which would de wed forth; and my escaping urraignment on them has been so strengly dwelt on by the Prosecution, however irrelevant to the matter submitted for this Court's decision; that I unteignedly regret that the subject and grounds of that arrest were not sifted ; in the allegations of "Ungentlemanly, highly unofficer-

such a heavy preamble, of having reflected on the con-

(A 37) The original Address contained no notes: therefore all notes here are extraneous. When Lieut. stirling made those assertions in Answer 46, he could not have calculated on the questions subsequently put to Major Brough, as to whether he, (Major Brough), had informed Lieut. Pilfold of the causes of his Arrest.—Indeed the calling on Major Brough as an Evidence was very unexpected in more quarters than one. The A. D. J. Adv. obtained for Lieut. Pilfold a sort of censure from the Court, for not giving him a more lengthy notice, of the Evidences he might require.

is more than what Lord Hill himself would do: and points to an unremitted series of efforts, ending in sucress, to thrust me out of the Regiment by exchange. al.' Again, in answer to the question, " Did I, Why then, not allow me to do so? and why compel

To go back. Naturally anxious to avert my first Trial, in December 1840, I made certain efforts with Major Brough, by Official Letter, which were coldly received. I consequently applied to Captain Little-wood, who was appointed Officiating Judge Advocate; and asked him to solicit the Brigadier to remit the

Trial. as stated in Evidence. He did so: and his first reply to me was on Sunday the 28th November 1840. On Monday the 30th he sent for me, and informed me that the only method for avoiding a Trial which would order that the tull extent of the penalty I had been permitted to escape, might be known. As it is, I can only make a personal statement as follows: to: but the 2d Instance 2d Charges ad Charges to: but the 2d Instance 2d Charge, assumes that a reflection was intended on the conduct of Major reflection was intended on the conduct of tanget Brough, merely because I mentioned in my statement, that leave had been requested by me, and had been nominated them an attempt to work upon my fears. I also asked permission to take a copy, which was refused. On leaving Captain Littlewood's house, he

told me I had better consider of the Proposal, and let him know. It was of a nature so important that I did reconsider it; and, to conceal nothing from this Court, in momentarily harbouring the idea, I enquired whe-ther Captain Grehan's Brother-in law could put me in immediate possession of one thousand pounds. Time was required for deliberation, and soon after, the money was offered to me. But 1 had meanwhile re-flected on the consequences of such a step; and decid

that such was the proposal or message sent to me. were not by order of the Commander in Chief, but the production of his own mind; since he refused to abandon them, but offered to compound them. Brdly. That admitting Major Brough " could not be so wicked" (as he has stated) as to forward two " new" charges, to enforce compliance, with Proposal; still it is plain that he tried to make his his "Additional" Charges effect that object; and thus the change is solely on the words "new," and " addition-

under such accumulated charges, consent to quit the Regiment or the Service ?" Major Brough replies that degine not know. Who then is to know? (A38) Pray Gentlemen, observe the slight grounds on which the 5th Instance is, according to Major Brough's answer, Captain Grehan did not tell him of the private com-

munication I had made in December 1840, till after the receipt of my Statement; that is, till Septem-ber 1841. Thus it is obvious, such communication in no way influenced his treatment of me in January 1841, or his obtaining me leave to Poona in April 1841: and the having been misled could alone form justifiable grounds for now exhibiting such an Instance. 3RD INSTANCE.

The Third Instance also makes an accusation of a false instruction, on my part, that the Proposal did not come from me. But I can see no instruction whatever in the simple mention of facts, and certainly never intended any. Nobody has a right to infer one thing

(A38) Major Brough has said that he was ordered to prefer these Additional Charges. The facts are these : Lieutenant Pilfold applied for a Court of Inquiry on the 23rd September 18-0; for which he was placed in Arrest on the 25th after two days consideration; and the Application was transmitted to the Commander in Chief. In consequence, Lieutenant Pilfold sent certain papers to the Military Secretary, (Cap-tain MacMahon) which were returned through Vajor Brough, without comment, on the 26th October. On the 29th Novem-ber Lieutenant Prioda applied to Captain Littlewood, to avert a Trial; and on the 39th November Major Brough frame's, and dated, those Additional Charges, founded of Papers which he had returned 34 days before. Had the Papers which he had returned 34 days before. Had the 'ourmander in Chief ordered them, would he have returned those papers? Or would he have forcone them? or would Major Bough have delayed, for 31 days to Trane them. or have offered to compound them?

(A39) The delay in the transmission of Charges, was an actu al breach of Section XX Art. 2 of the Bombay Williary Re-gulations, which require that when an Officer is put under Arrest, " immediate information thereof, accompanied by the

Arrest, " immediate information thereol, accompanied by the charges" shall be transmitted. (A400) A Military charge may infer insubordinate or unoffice-like conduct, as being essentially a Milit ry Officer; but it examples the transmitted. (A400) A Military charge may infer insubordinate or unoffice-like conduct, as being essentially a Milit ry Officer; but it examples in fer ' false hood," and there a ugain infer, an-gentlemanly conduct. The Prosecution has failed to shew any adequate cause or motive for Lt. Pilfold thus to affront Lt. Stirling, which is a strong proof of its improbability. The tone of the whole trait would point out that in "soliciting" his negliation, he blocked on him as a friend; whereas proving he uttrance of the expression in reference to him, would any tend to prove, that the mediation and advice had not reen solicited by, but forced on, Lt. Pufold, and that the ex-mession was used under consequent irritated feelings. Major Brough has, in his Reply to his Address, contradiet-this own Question S2 and Lieutenant Stirling's various

India even as far as Bombay ? After signing the Pfedge, I was detained in Deesa three months : then granted three months leave to Poona on private affairs ; then detained there two months and a half ;

then ordered to join the Detachment at Bombay : then placed in Arrest on the 2nd October, six months before the expiration of the period of the Pledge; and have now been in Arrest three months and a half, one month of which was in idleness at Bombay.- Is this the way to accord the stipulations of a Pledge ? Have the fourteen months even expired, that I should be cal ed to account? In any view, the charge is not borne out; and there can be but one reason for bringing me

Even if, leave not being granted, the Pledge were still binding, yet it was obviously for Major Brough to step between, and prevent my being molested, or called to account till the expiration of the period : but

on being questioned, why I was allowed to be so called on, he replies 'I do not know." Had Major Brough, in any one of the numerous communications made to me; either when intimating the retusal of leave ; or when replying to various let-ters, particularly my letter of the 13th March 1841 ; or when he received my application for three monthleave to Poona ; or when applying for an extension ; or on receipt of my application for leave to England dated 4th August 1841; and which was never even acknowledged; or when he received my statement; had

answers, as to when he reported the use of the expression answers, as to when he reported the use of the expression: by declaring in that Reply, that the 6th Instance was foundest on information received from Licotenant Stirling after the receipt of the Statement: that is, in September 1841. This asserston could only have been intended to explain away the fact that he had passed over a matter at the time of its coming to his knowledge, and then received it nine long months after; and which act is in breach of the 11th Article of Section XX of the Bombay Code of Millitary Regulations— a Coleres strongly quoted by the Judge Advocate General in relevence to Lieutenant Macdonald, a member of the Court, thus:—

on 08 April, 2017

be, on any one of those accessions infinated that he expected me to renew the Pledge; and would again spply for leave to England, I certainly would have estimated in the opicit of the original compact, and also because the Regiment, would now have prevented my return to it. The whole tone of the procedure adouted towards

The whole tone of the procedure adopted towards appropriated to the erection of a synagogue. Solo increased had I possessed it from the day of my alli-mons, knowing well my avaricious disposition, made acce with the Jew's daughter; and that increase ascer-tained, I mourned over its loss as keenly as if it had draudle out my fourteen months, and then call on me marriage, he foresaw that I should not squander my been abstracted from my coffers, and set more store The whole tone of the procedure adopted towards to retire. I beg to quote his evidence. Question by the Court to Major Brough.

You have said the Pledge is binding to the letter. How is it Lieut. Pilfold has not been allowed the full term of its validity ? Any interruption of it is attributable to his

Own act. Q. What acts? A. Uis letter of statement, I conceive.

Thus then, Gentlemen, when I was called on for "the information required" it merely meant that I was to make an acknowledgment of the validity of the Pledge, and that it wasstill in force !

Pledge, and that it was still in force ! Gentlemen, you are all aware that an application for what was in prospect—nay, even the enormous riches a year's leave on private affairs, has seldom or never that were in all events secured to me, seemed inconsi-been refused ; and had Major Brough obtained me derable in comparison with the equal riches that a year's leave on private affairs, has seldom or never been refused; and had Major Brough obtained me such leave, 1 could never have returned. My state-ment points out that the refusal was owing to bis own act, in alluding to exchange or retirement. When asked the question, whether private leave would not be more likely to be granted, he has replied that it is " a matter of opinion."—Surely his experience must tell him the contrary. He must know that al-lusion to exchange, or retirement in the event of failure, involved a slur on me which might cause a lusion to exchange, or retirement in the event of failure, involved a slur on me which might cause a refusal. On the other hand, Sir Jasper Nicolls has a duty to perform, and possibly might have thought that I really purposed to retire; and he did not see why, in such case, the public should pay me for another year for nothing. And here let me point out another why, in such case, the public should pay me for another year for nothing. And here let me point out another contradiction in this affair. An official letter from the Adjutant, copied into the statement, marked No 26 and dated 13th March 1841 has communicated for the March 1841 has communicated the March 1841 has communicated for the made no the March 1841 has communicated for the made no the March 1841 has communicated for the made no the March 1841 has communicated for the made no the marked No the March 1841 has communicated for the made no the March 1841 has communicated for the mark of the made no the March 1841 has communicated for the mark of the mark to me, by Major Brough's Order, that he made no "Remarks on the face of the Application." But Major Brough's own evidence states that allusion was made on the face of the application, to "Exchange or Retirement.

When questioned, on exemination by me, thus, " Have you ever caused me to be informed that the fulfilment of the penalty of the Pledge depended solely on your "forwarding" an application for leave to England, without reference to leave being granted, Major Brough has replied " No."

Again, when a similar question was put to him on the Court's examination, he made a similar Answer: vizt. "I do not know." Again, when asked whether he responded to

letter dated 13th March 1841 or intimate that he did not view the pledge in the light therein set forth; he again replied " No."

Nevertheless, because I would not acknowledge its continued validity, in my statement, I am brought to Trial. And in truth, this is my second Trial, solely because I will not consent to quit the service.

Find. And in order, such to quit the service. Because I will not consent to quit the service. Gentlemen, the subject is far from exhausted; but I must refrain from trespassing longer on your paticnce. I cannot help however, strongly drawing your attention to an extraordinary answer given by Lieut. Stirling during his cross examination, and towards the end of the Trial; as being, not only a very indirect fanswer to the question put; but as wery indirect fanswer to the question put; but as adopting and supporting precisely the views of the Prosecutor. It is this:-"I consider that Lieut. Pilfold was entitled to 14 months leave, with the exception of the time he was detained here, if he took proper steps, during any part of that time, to leave the Regiment."

The purport of the above is, that the 14 months was only intended to be local leave; that I had no right to quit Deesa, in anticipation; that the leave to Poona, formed part of the 14 months; that from the date 1 left Decsa for Poona, I should have been granted left Deesa for Poona, I should may been granted leave to remain at Poona during the remaining eleven months, if I had taken proper steps during my stey there to leave the Regt. and the inference is, stey there to leave the Regt, and the interence is, that not having taken such steps, or in other words, ac-knowledged the force of the Pledge, so I deservedly forfeited the remainder of the fourteen months, and am justifiably brought to Trial. I trust, Gentlemen, you will see through this Answer, and perceive its source. - It is totally different from what Lieut. Stirling averred on his examination for the Prosecution. Then he stated the compact was for the two first months to Poona, and the remaining twelve to Eng-land! The answer is also glatingly absurd; for if entitled to the remaining eleven months after quitting Dresa, what had it to do with the steps I might adopt? I was only liable to the final penalty. Besides, had I been detained at Deesa all, or nearly all, the four-teen months, at Major Brough's discretion, was I then to be sent off to Poona for a month, on private affairs, and then told to surrender ?-Lieut. Stirling has also, on his cross examination, adopted the method of answering a question, and then qualifying or ex-

plaining it away by extraneous matter. I now leave the case in your hands, Gentlemen, sincerely thanking you for your consideration, and patience in eliciting the truth ; and fully relying that your Verdict will not be swayed by any conventional

Kules, or question as to my demerirs. And anticipating a favorable verdict, and a restora tion to the position from which I have been excluded for sixteen long months, I earnestly and respectfully beg the Court to recommend that I be permitted to preceed to England, and report myself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

been abstracted from my coffers, and set more store upon it alone, than upon all that I rightfully possessed wealth, and he knew that my children must be my heirs.

No sooner had I gained the object of my long cherished hopes, and secured the ultimate possession of great riches, than new sources of disquietude arose. I drended the death of my wife, because I should in that event lose one half of the inheritance I promised myself, and the delay to which I was forced to sub-mit ere I could inherit any part of the wealth of my father-in-law; for might he not live ten or even twenty years, entirely neutralized the pleasure I received from the hope of ultimately enjoying it. The dowry I had already received seemed nothing in comparison with what was in prospect—nay, even the enormous riches

these? Is it not gold that sets the world in motion? Gold, that is the incrter of war, and the purchaser of peace. Gold, that can bribe virtue, and buy innocence. Gold, that can overthrow a dynasty or raise up a king. Gold, for which men every day peril life itself-for lack of which nations languish, science fails, arts de-cline, and kn-wledge stands still. And is the avarici-ous man asked, why he desires to possess gold? It is not, indeed, that he desires to use it in any of these ways, but he has learnt the value which other men set upon it : and hence he has learnt to value it himself. upon it; and hence he has learnt to value it himself; his passion is, to increase his wealth, and his enjoyment

of every other passion-its gratification. I have omitted to record in its proper place, a cir-cumstance that must needs form a part of these confessions. Let me now supply the omission. When I was left master of my fortune, my grandmother, by the father's side, was still living. My father had assigned to her a separate maintenance from a sum of money which he had placed in the hands of a respectable mer chant, and upon this she had, many years previous to of mine carry consolation to the poor, or once alleviate the smallest among the miseries of humanity. Between the character of the man who is merely his death, continued to sub-ist in comfort. This old woman had always been kind to me; and if there was

one for whom 1 could ever be said to entertain any fond of money and of increasing his wealth, and the affection, it was for her-not great indeed-for warm haracter of the confirmed miser, there are many gradations. The desire of adding acre to acre, and of nereasing one's possessions, is a less engrossing passion feelings were foreign to my nature, but such as might have afforded a presumption that, during the short remnant of her life, I would look with an eye of kindthan the love of accumulating gold. The former may be the consequence of industry in a thousand bran-ches,—the latter is the business of a man's life;—the former may proceed from many passions,—the latter from one only—avarice. But the accumulator of gold is not yet a miser. When I become entitled to this a prellation I will, by laying bare mygown feelings, confering my willow how where it is the disting ness upon the desolate condition of her who had scarce-ly a relation upon earth but myself. Very soon after the death of my father I was surpris-ed one evening by a message from my grandmother, that she was desirous of seeing me. I immediately concluded that she was ill, and though herself dying; and although the sum from which she derived her confessing my actions, show wherein lies the distinc-tion between the avaricious man and the thorough maintenance was not large, yet the expectation of pos-sessing it, as I should do in the event of her death, miser. At present, let me speak of myself as I am, - as an avaricious man. My desire, the sole object of life, the only subject of my thoughts, was to add to my wealth, increase my stores, to see my gold grow around me; and it is a strangley intoxicating pleasure, gave me very sensible pleasure, and I obeyed with alacrity the summons which I had no doubt was to prove the truth of my surmise. But I was deceived. The that which the avaricious man knows, seeing has heaps of gold and bundles of securities grow bigger and bigger. I know not what may be the exquisite-ness of those enjoyments in which I never partook, ing riches; yet, save at those moments when I saw and hundled them, the inquietudes I have named, perp-

lexed and distracted me. It was an upper and an inner chamber that I had deposited the objects of my devotion : there at the early dawn, when all was still, I daily stole, and sitting down at a small oak table, and with odd scraps of

in place of receiving an accession to my wealth, not only to find the expectation of this entirely cut off, but to have a new claim made upon me; I nevertheless did not at that moment refuse to help her in her nepaper, and a pencil before me, I meditated upon the subject nearest my affections; icalculated the acces-sions that a day had brought to my stores; considered the relative advantages of various securities offered for loans, and resolved in what manner recent gains were cessities, and for a short period she received a scanty supply from my coffers. But as avarice grew upon me, the little pittance that went out, without the prospect of returning with usury, or even of returning at all, was like flesh torn from my bones-I could no longer support the pain it inflicted upon me, and at to be laid out; but often, ay, every day, while thus employed, my mind wandered from the contempla-tion of the present to the future : from the wealth that lay around me to that which I hoped one day to posses, length refused any more to submit to the agony it occasioned. From that time, which was shortly be-fore my admission into the Jewish church, my grand--from the furniture and panels of the chamber where I sat to the chests I had seen in the depository of Solo-mons the Jew; and then all that I possessed seemed utterly insignificant. But even the hoards which I saw in fancy might never be mine; at all events an inmother never received any further aid at my hands. How she subsisted, I have no means of knowing ; but about a year afterwards, when she died, it was discovered that I was her only relative, and 1 received no-tice to bury her. I could only ascertain further, that terminable period seemed to stretch between the present and the hour when I should become master of them; she had died of want .- Colburn's New Monthly Maand then the question was asked, is it not possible to anticipate this hour? a question that at length became one of constant recurrence. What epithet did he deserve

who put this question to himself a second time ? He de-erved the epithet of a murderer-for such he must PROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF AN OFFICER EMPLOYED AGAINST have been-and such at heart was I. Yes, I was daily, almost hourly, a parricide. Daily, hourly, dia I covet the possession of wealth that could not be nine save by he death of its possessor-I wanted only courage to

be an assessin. They who have never known the dominion of avarice, They who have never known the dominion of avarice, as it rules in its utmost strength, will scarcely give credence to the confessions of an avaricious man. The love of gold is unlike every other passion in this, that it has constant nourishment. Ambition has its achievements, love has its triumphs, the sensual appe-tites have their hour or their moment of gratification;

stances out of which they arise. New objects create, indeed, new desires; but in every passion save in the love of gold, there is a pause ; for avarice has ever an Take a look at her from the foreyard, Mr. Smart. attainable object in view. The love of glory feeds up-on its trophies, the love of power upon its attainments, the love of woman upon its triumphs; but the achieve I descended the ladder, not in a very amiable mood. ments of love or ambition do not of themselves produce tresh conquests, whereas it is the peculiar character of avarice that it cannot languish for lack of fuel, for gold not help it, -- but the truth will out. I am not (I say generates itself. This, it is, that gives to avarice its peculiar power, and that makes so abjectly its slave

saw her shed many ; and while she sighed in solitude over her disappointed hopes, I busied myself with my

of the deception 1 had practised. The charms which

neeted with the father of my wife, and with the con-tinuance of her life, I might have altogether forgotten

Meanwhile I remained steadfastly a Jew-obedient

clears away the schooner is under every s'itch of sail. The brecze freshens, —we are in hot pursuit. " Mind your steerage, Quartermaster, and keep her on with the larboard fore-rigging." Steady ! Bang again : . the shot falls short. Out bed, and let the gun down day its use was denied me, defrauded me of a day's fruits; I calculated how much it might already have increased had I possessed it from the day of my alli-auce with the Jew's dauguter; and that increase asceron the rear-axletree : now, then,-fire with the rising

motion. Bang ! "Slap through her main sail, sir !" exclaims a man

read by mortal eyes — will ask, what pleasure I deriv-ed from accumulating wealth, since it was not for its increase. The avaricious man will only answer, that he thus gratifies his passion; his passion is not to spend riches, but to possess them. Ask the naturalist what pleasure he finds in collecting around him the rare productions of the animal and vegetable worlds? Ask the antiquarian wherein lies the satisfaction he experiences in sceing spread before him of the satisfaction he experiences in speing spread before him the coins and medals, and other memorials of times past? Cannot the collector of gold give as rational an answer as these? Is it not gold that sets the world in motion? Gold, that is the inciter of war, and the purchased of the purchased

"The brig is hailing, sir." "She is from Quillimane in the Mozambique Chan-

This old

nel," exclaims Mr. Smart; " sixty-two days out, 330 slaves, sadly in want of water."

dirty the vessel's side ; what a clamour of voices : we are on board. Look at that cool, villainous-looking scoundrel pac-

are on board. Look at that cool, villalnous-looking scoundrel pac-ing up and down the deck smoking a cigar; his bands are in his pockets; he appears totally unconcerned about the number of murders he has committed, and the horrors that surround him. He is captain of the slaver, and a Portuguese; but he declares that he is only a passenger, and that the captain died at sea. He is even now calculating how much he has lost by this unfortunate speculation. "Let me see," says he. "I own twenty of the *healthiest*, for my black nerred died!" and he grins,—" that would have given me to have given me four thousand for the trip.—sixteen to have given me four thousand for the trip.—sixteen are in his pockets; he appears totally unconcerned about the number of murders he has committed, and the horrors that surround him. He is captain of the slaver, and a Portuguese; but he declares that he is only a passenger, and that the captain died at sea. He is even now calculating how much he has lost by this unfortunate speculation. "Let me see," says he. "I own twenty of the healthiest, for my black nerred twelve thousand cruzadoes, and Don Bernadino was to have given me four thousand for the trip.—sixteen twelve thousand cruzadoes, and Don Bernadino was to have given me four thousand for the trip,—sixteen thousand clean gone !—diabolo take the English pica-roons! I wish h—would shallow up that island of their's," and he mutters " curses not loud but deep. "Well' well, I must be upon my guard now however Santa Maria! I wonder it do a space where 500 were crammed on leaving the Coast of Alica. The water is pure and wholesome, and they a e allowed a liberal quantity. They are all elothed; for the Guiana Immigration Society not only liberally provide clo-thing, but defray all the expenses of their transporta-tion. Their provisions consist of hung-beef, salt fish, farina, rice, and lemon-juice; with tapicca. "Well" well, I must be upon my guard now however Santa Maria! I wonder if they will rob me of these sixty half doubloons fastened round my waist; if they do, may they never receive absolution, the miscreants. He grinds his teeth, lights a fresh cigar, and continues walking the deek. Behold that skeleton form ! the unfortunate breathes

her pulse still beats; her heart even yet echoes faintly to the touch of humanity. A few days since, an in-fant hung at her breast ; thrice happy innocent, it died-it was starved and, she the poor emaciated mother, has been starved too! she has existed these told me, in the manner of one who is certain of receiv-ing sympathy, that the merchant who had been intrust-ed with her provision, had become bankrupt, and had absconded; but thet she well knew my father's son would not allow his old grandmother to want for any comfort in her declining years. At this time avarice had not obtained so perfect a

until the hitle corpse was taken from her by force, and thrown into the sea. Whilst we are looking, she is dying !-she is dead !- "Oh death ! where is thy sting ?" Friend of humanity, turn to that nest of little ones, all in the last stage of the small-pox --in the confluent state ; their bodies are one mass of putrifying sores : their tongues are rolling out of their parched mouths as heaving for water they cannot sugar they utter their tongues are rolling out of their parched mouths as begging for water : they cannot speak ; they utter inarticulate sounds ; but in a few hours they will be quite still, - yes! they will be "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest,"—they will die without a groan; watch them narrowly as you may, you will not perceive the transition from life to death ! The black glassy eye is half open, and almost transment.

transparent. It quivers !-- it is fixed in death, Mark, that living skeleton ! lying with his face to the deck ; one little month, and that man was a Hercules ? but fearful of his strength, the villains have kept him in close irons; this is the first time he has breathed the air of heaven since he embarked. Look at his lengthy frame - his sunken eyes - his lank jaws - his attenuated limbs ! the bones seem willing to burst through the frail covering of skin that surrounds them ; you may count every rib. He was one of the brave men of his tribe; he was doubtless taken fighting hand to hand, defending his wife, his children, his home; even the rude hut in the wilds of Africa; but he was surrounded and taken prisoner, and driven with hundreds of others, like flocks of sheep, to the sea coast. See he moves"

He leans upon his hand-his manly brow

Consents to death, but conquers agony, And his drooped head sinks gradually low. He is past all suffering : a few hours, and he will cease

Yonder are some suffering from ophthalmia-all more or less blind; one is totally so; and every now and then he endeavours to throw himself overboard and when he is restrained, he mumbles something and points to his eyes, as much as to say, "Why should I,

A short time before we captured her, they were all battened down in a gale of wind. Yes, they covered over the hatchways to prevent the seas that fell is board from filling the vessel. What screams of agony, what yells must have been uttered, when they were sufforating? The weather moderated, the hatches were opened, and forty corpses were passed up and commit-ted to the deep. Thanks be to Heaven for this fine refreshing fair wind: how the sun shines and the vessel flight. The

wind : how the sun shines and the vessel flies! port is in sight, and we shall anchor ere sunset.

port is in sight, and we shall anchor ere sunset. Lo! we are at auchor. What cries of joy the unfor-tunates utter as they leave the dirty, nauseous vessel that has brought them a cross the Atlantic! Those that are dying for a while partake of the joy, and fan-cy their sufferings all over; and, indeed, so they are, for no earthly aid can save their bodies, and, alas! they are ignorant of their souls. And thus they die, casting a last envying look on their comrades who " and drink are ignorant of their souls. And thus they die, casting a last envying look on their comrades, who "eat, drink, and are merry" – on the cool, spacious decks of Her Majesty's receiving frigate Crescent. The healthiest are divided into messes, and are given beef, soup, and as much water as they can safely dink. Some little urchins love to sit all day long by the side of the tank, and turn the water for every one who

comes; that running steam being to them the dearest sight earth can afford. The sick are laid on beds, and have the best medical treatment; they are given nou-rishing food to reanimate their debilitated frames some poor skeletons would drink all day long (if al-lowed,) so great is their thirst. By degrees they reco-ver and get merry, and dance their native dances, and ts de-arici-It is board this slave-vessel; come and see the handy works these en set a nauseons smell as we approach; how slippery and distruction of the second state of the second sta slave-vessel; they are about to proceed to the British colony of Guiana : for if they remain in the Brazils

tion. Their provisions consist of hung-beef, salt fish, farina, rice, and lemon-juice; with tapioca, arrowroot, sugar, &c., for the sick. Each one is provided with a mat, which they take the greatest eare of. The officer who is seut with them is very particular in keeping the vessel pure and clean, and regularly ventilated, sprink-ling chloride of lime in the hold occasionally, and keep-ing the negroes as much on deck, as possible. Twen-tr, of the first ard structure and reducted to argit the ty of the finest and strongest are selected to assist the seamen in working the ship. They keep regular watch, which they are proud of. The passage is long and tedious, but they are merry free from care, as the following extract from the prize-

officer's private log will show :-"The negroes this evening established a band of in his native woods - he handled a stick (his gun) with the greatest dexterity, loading and firing quickly, and with great minutia of movement. "The successful shot was attended with a yell of

triumph, and a crash of pots, pans, &c. His move, ments were regulated by a song, in which all joined." Thus, evening after evening, they amused them-selves. At length they anchor in the river Berbice; they are landed, and are located near a plantation-

They immediately demolish an acre of sugar-canes. The men and women are now divided, and made to form a line opposite each other; the men are told to select a wife from the opposite each other, the men are told to se-lect a wife from the opposite party, when, if the lady be nothing loth, they are married by a magistrate, and henceforth are husband and wife. Some are not con-tented with one, but want two wives, and appear much the more numerous. One fellow, a cook by profession, have disappointed when relused especially if the females are the more numerous. One fellow, a cook by profession, quite an *artiste* in his way, picked out *three*, and sadly wanted to keep them all; finding it impossible, he took two children, thus becoming a family man at once. In a short time they begin to work at the different plantations, and gain a livelihood, labour here finding

plantations, and gain a livelihood, labour here finding a ready market; they are perfectly at liberty to change masters when they please; they are under the protec-tion of a magistrate, responsible only to the Govern-ment; and they enjoy as much liberty in every respect as those of our own race. They become Christians, at-tend church, and, in the fulness of time, they depart this world, - not as worshipper of stones and serpents, but with a hope of everlastings happiness. And thus ends the liberated African's "strange eventful histo-rv."

F.

#### MISCELLASEA.

ry.'

#### From | Bell's New Weekly Messenger.

QUEES ELIZABETH .- Sir James Melville who was points to his eyes, as much as to say, "Why should I, live? I am of no use-can only exist in utter darkness ambassador from 'Iary Queen of Scots to Queen Eli-tabeth, in his 'Memoirs,' gives the following curious sabeth, in his ' Memoirs,' gives the following curious particulars of an interview with the 'Virgin Queen': - 'The Queen, my mistress, had instructed me to' leave matters of gravity and cast in merry purposes, lest otherwise I should be wearied, she being well informed of that Queen's temper. In declaring y ob-servations of the customs of Dutchland, Polymand Italy, the buskins, of the women was not forgle, and what countrey weed I thought best becoming gen-tlewomen. The Queen said she had clothes of every sort, which every day hereafter, so long as I was there, she changed. One day she had the English' weed, another the French, and another the Italian, and so forth. She ssked me which of them became her and so forth. She asked me which of them became her best. I answered, 'In my judgment the Italian dress; which answer I found pleased her well, for she de-lighted to show her golden-coloured hair, wearing a caul and bodet, as they do in Italy. Her hair was more reddish than yellow, curled in appearance natu-rally. She desired to know what colour of hair was reputed heat, and whether my Quant's hair or hore reputed best, and whether my Queen's hair or hers was best, and which of them was fairest. I answered, the fairness of them both was not their worst faults. But she was earnest with me to declare which of them I judged fairest. I said she was the fairest Queen in England, and mine the fairest Queen in Scotland. She inquired which of them was of highest stature. I said, 'My Queen' 'Then,' saith she, ' she is too high for I myself am neither too high nor too low.' Then she asked what sort of exercise she used. I answered, That when I received my departch the Queen was come from the Highland hunting ; that when her more serious affairs permitted she was taken up with reading histories; that she relieved herself in playing upon the late and virgingal.' She asked if she played well. I suid, 'Reasonably for a Queen.' Soon after, this conversation the Queen left me and walked into her ante-chamber, and I betook myself to mine own apartment." THE ORIGIN OF BLUE STOCKINGS .- Mrs. Veseey was the lady at whose house the celebrated ' bas-blue meetings of the time were first held; and indeed with her the phrase itself is said to have been originated. It her the phrase itself is said to have been originated. It is related that, on inviting Mr. Stillingfleet to one of her literary parties, he wished to decline attending in on the plea of his want of an appropriate dress for an evening assembly. 'O, never mind dress,' said she; come in your blue stockings !'--which he was wearing at the time. He took her at her word; and on enter-ing the room directed her attention to the fact of having the room, directed her attention to the fact of hav-ing come in his 'blue stockings':--and her literary meetings retained the name of 'bas bleu' ever after.

THE SLAVER.

nastery over me as it did at a later period of my life;

and although 1 felt it to be a grievous disappointment,

# THE SLAVE TRADE.

From the United Service Journal for March. Her Majesty's shooner Fancy, off the coast of Brazils.

THIS is the thirty-first day of our cruize, -no sale to gladden our eyesight or excite our hopes! The doltites have their hour or their moment of gratification; but all of these must ebb and flow with the circum-"What does she look like?"

"What does she look like ?" "A small sail, sir, standing towards us ?"

" One of those eternal f

(Signed ) M. R. PILFOLD, Lieut. 2d or Queen's Royal Regt

## Extracts frem Dew Works.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN AVARICIOUS MAN-BY THE LATE HENRY D. INGLIS, ESO.

CHAP. II. THE day arrived when 1 should become as one "born in the land." The rites were administered : I spoke the perjuries required of me, "that neither the I speak as I myself telt, and would at this time have acted; hitherto, whatever my actions may have been -some crimes have been perpetrated only in fancy-but the time approaches when avarice consummates love of any Jewish woman, oor the prospect of riches, or of any worldly advantage," had tempted me to become a proselyte; and in the presence of the assem-bled Israelites, and of many Christians, who had come the deed, as well as suggests it to the mind. Let me now for a moment return to my wife. Es-ther was soon undeceived ; she speedily discovered to witness so novel an occurrence, I solemnly profess-ed my assent to the Jewish doctrines, and promised to persevere in the faith and practice of the law of God ther was soon undeceived ; she speedily discovered that she had wedded one for whose perjuries and apostacy, love towards her even could not be pleaded. The state of her mind cannot form any part of my con-fessions; to tell that she was undeceived, is to say that she was miserable. As her life was valuable to me (in the only sense in which anything could be va-luable). I was not neglectful of her health and com-ferent who had be the undeceived in the back of the terms. to persevere in the faith and practice of the law of God till death. The sacrifice was offered, and I returned from the synagogue, a Jew. Even previous to my alliance with the family of the rich Israelite, it was apparent to me, that the predic-

tion of Solomons was true, and that the world was willing to look to results, rather than to motives. forts; but this was small consolation to her who had expected affection. I wiped away no tear, though I circumstance of my apostacy was generally known, and although there was little difficulty in divining the motive that led to it, I found that the world forgave daily pursuit, or remained wrapt up in the gloom of my own dark and crooked thoughts. No explanation passed between us-I did not any longer teign the attachment 1 never felt, nor did 1 make any avowal , in consideration of the consequences that were liketo ensue.

I now because anxious for the completion of my bargain, and secretly urged the Jew to shorten as much as possible the term of my probation, while at the same time I prosecuted my suit with the Jewess with in-

had at first made some impression upon my senses, soon became indifferent to me; and had it not been creased assiduity. Esther listened to me, because her feelings were in my tayour; but although my alostacy had removed the difficulty that oppressed her, when she said, "would that thou wert of that fold," I could easily perceive that she entertained doubts of the sincerity of the confession 1 had made that women once assured that my daily cogitations and earnest wishes were conthat she existed. the confession I had made ; but woman, once assured that she has inspired a genuine passion, will almost forgive the errors into which that passion may lead to the sabbaths, observing the feasts, and neglecting none of the external ceremonials of the Jewish law. its votary ; and when at length, by the consent of Solo-mons, a period waspat to the term of incertitude (for mons, a period was part to the term of incertitude (for until united to his daughter I could not feel altogether at rest), I found Esther willing to bestow herself upon the whom she deemed altogether worthy of her love. The day strived; I filled up the measure of my per

again) a war officer, but, in comparison, a very young-ster. I have no stories to tell of him who yields himself up to its influence for pas-sions will grow with the opportunities of gratifying

Hair-breadth' scapes, Or dangers in the deadly imminent breach.

them; and thus the passion of the avaricious man, hourly nourished as it is, soon fills up the entire soul, exc'uding all other passions and desires, and sacrific-ing to its own lust, all that is esteemed lovely on earth, Ill-used, time-worn veterans! I cannot share your hardly earned honours; and, although I do not feel with you your heart-burnings, nor the despair of hopes blighted and withered, yet, believe me, I feel for you.

blighted and withered, yet, believe me, I feel for you. Don't pretend to despise us. Don't say that we have de-generated from the gallant tars of old ; for you know you don't mean it. No, — your sons are chips of the old block. These newfangled ways of ours have some mearing, after all, — you confess as much. Well done, old Honesty 1 then, let me jog on with note-book. " Mast-head, there! Look well round, and come down "

lown."

Another day has passed into night, -night again has passed into "peep of dawn." It is the morning watch: the sun, about to rise, gives notice of his approach by

"A sail!' exclaim a dozen voices, "and, by St. Paul, a brig!"

Paul, a brig !" I was dreaming of ancient times. I fancied myself Benhow's Flag-Lieutenant, and he would persist (to my great horror) in making me chew tobacco. A voice (which I at first mistook for Admiral Benhow's) vociferated in mine ear,-

" A sail, Sir, bearing due east."

I was on deck in a "quarter less no time." "Where is she? Ah! I see. Up with the helm.. square the yards, Mr. Smart. Drop the topgallant-sail, and out reefs, quietly and slowly, --nay, slowenly, if you will, for he looks a clipper, and stratagem is our nly chance."

Steady-so! I don't think he observes us yet, for it is scarce day break, and we are to the westward of him. Starboard a little-steady! Now for a good squint, and let me wipe the damp off my "Dolland." le appears to be running along the land, --odd, cer ainly! By Jovel he hauls his wind towards us. He tainly ! He takes us for a coaster. The long gun is quite ready ? . Good ! keep it covered with the tarpauline, and none you show your ugly mugs above the gunwale. " Put the red nightcap on, Sambo, and sit on the

We are nearing each other fast: a fine, taunt, rakish. carries the day, and the weak squat down in despair looking craft she appears, three hundred tons, at their breasts heave, and they gasp for a little air.

-let me put an end to my miseries!"

They are serving out the water ! - See, what a rush there is to the after hatchway : men, women, children, how eagerly they watch their turn to grasp the little calabash which is half filled for each one. It holds just a pint : with what agony some of the little urchins regard the process !- afraid, dreadfully afraid-they shall be forgotten. How they creep between the legs of the taller ones to get nearer the tub! A dozen hands are thrust in at once : with what envy they regard the fortunate possessor! and how they watch every drop that passes down his poor parched throat, and snatch it from his graspere it is quit empty! Main strength here wins the day: they have little respect for friends or comrades in misfortune: and no wonder - each is endeavouring to save his own life ! Hark ? what splash was that ? They have just

hove two unfortunates overboard; their bodies were yet warm, but they were encumbering the crowded decks the flies were swarming around them, and even the air was becoming tainted: they are now food for the sharks; two of these ravenous creatures have followed the ves. sel across the Atlantic: they will await the last victim, and then go in search of more.

Nine bodies have been thrown overboard to-day. Just peep down into the men's slave-room : how close and poisonous the atmosphere ! only three feet from the planks to the deck above: they must all squat down in one position; move they cannot. Im-mense leaguers for holding water are stowed away undementh; some little fellows manage to crawl between the planks—they find the bunghole of the casks. Ne-cessity is, indeed, the mother of invention: they tear of a portion of the rag that is tied round their waist and is the compared for the it to round their waist and is their only covering, fasten it to a rope-yarn, and lower it into the cask : lo ! they draw it up, suck out all the moisture, and so again, until their insatiste thirst is somewhat abated. Some never come up again perhaps cannot, and so die beneath the planks, and are not dicovered until the confined air below becomes rank poison, and then a search is made, and a putrid body found and cast overboard.

I feel a hot puff of wind from the south-west -- that dense cloud on the horizon is rising fast -a flash of lighting issues from it—it begins to sputter with rain: this porten is a squall. Unbappy wretches! you must descend. With what reluctance they go !- the strong-est shoving the weak before them. Look at the forest of human heads with the faces turned upwards, peeping through the barred-down gratings of the hatchway ! What shoving, squeezing, cuffing, and yelling, to get the envied berth ! Brute force again

Printed at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee.

My consequence among my fellow-men had greatly risen since my connexion with the family of Solomons; top of the forescuttle."