

PUBLISHED

DAILY.



# BOMBAY GAZETTE

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1841.

Vol. LIII. Price 13 Rupees Per Quarter:—52 Rupees Per Annum;—or, if paid in Advance, 48 Rupees Per Annum. New Series No. 16.

### CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.  
For others the charges are:  
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.  
3 do. do. for a second do.  
2 do. do. for a third do.  
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.  
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

FROM and after the 1st July 1841, the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be published daily (Sundays excepted) without any additional charge to Subscribers.  
Bombay, July 1, 1841.

### WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Six first-rate Compositors six second do.—they will be liberally paid. Apply at this office.  
July 19th, 1841.

### NOTICE.

THE Public is hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

### BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

To the Subscribers of the *Gazette*. Included in the charge  
To Non-Subscribers. 1 Rupee per Copy.  
To Subscribers in England. 15 rs. in advance.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.  
Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

### COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE Public in general is hereby informed that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS, will be executed at this Office, at the following prices.

Lady's Visiting Cards, Enamelled, per pack. Rs. 2  
Printing. Ditto. Ditto. " 3  
Gentlemen's. Ditto. Ditto. " 1 1/2  
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Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable terms.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 8, for September, October and April, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same of the Editor by letter post paid.

### TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARNEY'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I. R. 1

### TO FAMILIES PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A highly respectable English Girl who has been five years with a Lady, is desirous of going with family or Lady to England, or to take charge of Children Apply at this Office.

### BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the Editor of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*, It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 2 will appear in July. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

### FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each ..... R. 1  
Ship's Articles ..... " 1  
Policies of Insurance ..... " 1  
Bills of Exchange, per set. .... Aus. 8  
Interest Bonds..... " 8  
Bills of Lading, each. .... " 8  
Powers of Attorney..... " 8

IT is in contemplation, should a sufficient number of Subscribers send in their names, to publish a weekly supplement to the Delhi Gazette, to contain only extracts from the Papers and Magazines brought by the Overland Mail, and to comprize selections from every department noticed by the European Journals, except commercial articles; the debates in the Houses of Parliament, which our present limits generally debar us from inserting, will always have a portion of our attention, whilst Literature, the Drama, and Fine Arts will not be neglected, a summary of Home Events will be the only original article admitted, though should any important news reach us from Afghanistan or elsewhere, about the time of publishing, it will either form a portion of the paper or be published separately.

At the commencement of the paper it will be published as a single sheet equivalent to 4 pages of the Gazette, but the type will mostly be of the size in which our extracts of to-day are printed, and will never exceed that of our editorials.

The price to subscribers to the Delhi Gazette will be eight rupees in advance, to non-subscribers ten rupees, and all subscriptions must be for one year.

If our present advertisers wish their advertisements to appear, they will be printed on a separate slip.

Should the bi-monthly Overland dispatch be carried into effect, of course the Supplement will become more valuable.

Any Gentleman requiring the Supplement is requested to write to the Editor or Printer, Delhi.

### THE MALTA TIMES.

THE MALTA TIMES is published every five days for the convenience of being transmitted to Europe by the French Government Steam packets, it contains the latest intelligence from India, China, and the Levant: it will, also, for the future (by the means of *Supplements*) contain the latest intelligence from Europe, coupled with all the important news of the Mediterranean.

Subscription one pound per annum, the Subscribers paying the postage where such is enlarged.

It will be forwarded by a note addressed to the Editor or Printer (wherever required.)

### NOTICE

IS hereby given that from Monday the 2nd of August next all the affairs of the late Firm of JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY and Co. will be conducted under the name and style of JEEJEEBHOY DADABHOY'S SONS, by BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, SOBABJEE JEEJEEBHOY and BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY. Gentlemen indebted to this Firm previous to the above mentioned date are hereby requested to settle their accounts.

Bombay, 19th July 1841.

જાહેર ખબર \*

તારીખ. ૨ જી. આગસ્ટ. ૧૮૪૧ નેવાર. શોમેથી. મીશીઅરશ. જી જીખાઈ. દાદાખાઈનાં. છોકરાઓનાં. કમખાને. નામની. પેહ્લેડીનો. શરવે. કારખાર. તથા. કામકાજ. તથા. લેણું. દેણું ચાલશે\* અને. પેહ્લેડીનો. કારખાર. બમંજી. જીખાઈ. તથા. શોહીરાખજી. જીખાઈ. તથા. બેહરંમજી. જીખાઈ. ફિયાવો. ચલાવશે\* વાશતે. ફિતેરીખની આગમ્યનો. જી. શાહીખાનો. હુશાખ. ફા. તેહનો. તેવો. ફિ. કુરપાકરીનો. નાકાલ. કરવો\*

શ્રી. મુખબઈની. તારીખ. ૧૯ મી. જુલાઈ. ૧૮૪૧ ]

### FOR SALE.



A BAY Arab Saddle Horse, young, quiet, and sound, would make an excellent bug-horse: is only parted with because the owner has no further use for him.—Price 300 Rupees, Cash.—Apply to the Printer.

### TO ADVERTIZERS.

IN future persons requiring ADVERTISEMENTS to be published in THIS JOURNAL will please to SEND them to this Office before 6 P. M. and endorsed with the number of times they are to be inserted.  
Bombay, July 12th 1841.

### INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

#### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHEAR, July 8.

The Sikh soldiery, report says, are no longer in revolt but have returned to their duty and allegiance—for how long is not stated. Mr. Clerk is, in consequence, in hopes of the Government becoming effectually and permanently settled and our relations with the Sikhs continuing unbroken. The Sikh army cannot, however, be maintained in its present state and size, for the maintenance of a body so disproportionate to the resources of the Lahore territory, must produce financial distress, irregular payment and irregular payment mutiny. To meet this difficulty by reducing them, would be only to give rise to another, for the discharged soldiery will attach themselves to disaffected or ambitious Chiefs, until in the end the confederacy which at present constitutes the Sikh Government, becomes broken up. We presume the reason for the Governor General's long forbearance, to adopt towards this country the only measures that will ever render his brilliant Afghan policy either useful or complete, is, that he is afraid.

#### MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, JULY 9.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—We are happy to announce the arrival of the *Claudine*, which vessel came to anchor in the roads on Wednesday last, and the *Princess Royal* yesterday last.

THE GOVERNOR.—We learn that Lord Elphinstone will leave the Presidency on Monday next on a little tour to the Seven Pagodas, with his distinguished guest Prince Alexis Soltakoff, who proceeds subsequently to Tanjore, Seringapatam, Bangalore and Ootacamund, after which His Highness will visit Hyderabad and Nagpore on his way to the City of Palaces.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.—We learn from Sholapore that Lieutenant Kelso returned to Cantonment on the 26th ultimo with one Troop of the 3rd Cavalry and a Company of the 52d Native Infantry. We are sorry to find that this detachment suffered a good deal by Cholera, whilst on its late tour, several cases having proved fatal; but the running stream apparently dissolved the spell, as the epidemic almost entirely disappeared, as soon as it had crossed the river.

Our Correspondent mentions a supposition that there are still some Arabs wandering about the country, and in consequence, a Troop of Cavalry has been left for the present at Kulludzee. The Light Company of the 52d has been also posted at a place called Moodenabad, the Officer in charge of which, has been directed to attend to the orders of the Chief Civil Authority. We place the word in capitals that it may the more immediately catch the eye of Sir Robert Dick! should it not rather, ask we, have been Requisition? since the orders of unmilitary men are occasionally indiscreet in matters purely military, of which we had a very fatal proof in the Southern Mahratta country some seventeen years ago. It may however be, that by orders, is meant only requisition, tho' it would surely have been better to have left no grounds for error or misapprehension in giving instructions of this kind! The remainder of Captain Water's Detachment has been ordered back to Sholapore, and the Nizam's Horse have already returned to—Ambah. Captain I—gave a Field day whilst at Sholapore, wherein the dexterity of the Irregulars was shewn to great advantage in skirmishing and their individual trials of personal skill both with sword and lance, were greatly admired.

BANGALORE SHIKAR.—We learn from Bangalore that a young Officer of the 4th Cavalry Lieutenant K—sho a large tiger, a day or two since within a few miles of Cantonment, Messrs K— and L—of the same Corps were, it seems, on the watch for Bison, and the tiger passing near the tree wherein Mr. K—had posted himself, was turned over by a single shot, that gentleman having the good fortune to send his first ball through the tiger's heart, and which of course settled him.

SUPREME COURT.—The Third Criminal Session for the present year, commenced on Monday last, and which proved one of the shortest for a long time remembered; the Calendar only containing two cases for trial against both which prisoners, "True Bills were found," and the whole business of the Session had terminated in the course of a couple of hours.

\* The Hurkaru doubts the accuracy of the report which we gave of His Lordship having made a requisition to the Sikh Government for Share Singh, for like Napoleon he is Government, Letat and everything; for 10,000 men; and with great reason. Nothing but the source from which we received it, could have made us notice anything so extravagant.



done towards reforming the abuse of power that do at present exist here. But you may be assured, Mr. Editor, that that time is past when you could commit any injustice towards us with impunity.

Your faithful friend, A. FAIRHEART.

Bombay, 16th July 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir.—Understanding that the Barrack Room Rules, which exist in the Military Board Office, for the guidance of the Clerks are not of a nature sufficiently calculated to prevent many of the hands occasionally absenting themselves, allow me to suggest through the medium of your Journal for the consideration of those concerned the propriety of confining the refractory, and negligent hands, in the cells situated at upper Colaba adjoining the Hospital of Her Majesty's 17th Regt.

Yours Truly, A. Z.



Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to despatch a Steam Frigate, with a Mail for Suez, this day Monday the 19th July.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

- ARRIVALS. July 14th.—Captain Donnelly, Staff, from Deccan. Do. do.—Ensign W. J. Oldham, 2nd or Queen's Royals, from England. Do. 15th.—Ensign J. King do. do. do. from do. Do. 16th.—Lieut. Barrow, 10th Regt. N. I. from Tannah.

To Correspondents.

We beg to inform our Correspondents that we have constructed a letter Box, facing the stairs upon the first floor landing, that their communications may be dropped in at all hours without inconvenience or enquiry as to the sender.

A CORNER in due time. AN IMPARTIAL ENGLISHMAN in our next. THE YOUNG LADIES FRIEND, in our next. We will insert the communications of Captain Douglas with much pleasure. TRUTH in our next. PADDY BOBBEY immediately.

To our Readers.

SHOULD our Mofussil Subscribers consider it better to send two days issues together, on account of postage, we will be happy to do so if they will make known their wishes.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, July 19, 1841.

THE early termination of the Sessions at Madras is a subject worthy of notice. All that the Court had to do was to dispose of two cases, which could not have occupied its time for as much as an hour, since the Prisoners had both pleaded guilty.

THE inefficiency of our Indian navy Establishment has often been a subject of complaint, and we regret to observe that there appears to be no prospect of any abatement of the cause.

We have received the Agra Ukhar of the 8th July. It would appear from the extract we have inserted, that it is reported the Sikh Soldiery have returned to their allegiance. We look anxiously for a confirmation of this report.

We have received Madras Papers to the 9th July, and the Colombo Observer of 28th June.

We have also received the first number of the "Weekly Englishman." It contains a great deal of very interesting matter and will prove a great acquisition to the public.

CAPTAIN McPhun has at last found an advocate in the man, as the Englishman would say, who does for the Courier. We are sorry for this. It would have been a more friendly act in the Courier to have been silent, than to have made this abortive attempt at a defence: for the public have no right to be deceived into the supposition that there is in this case one single fact which the most tortuous reasoning can devise to be adduced in extenuation of this heinous crime.

We also never heard of the taking clothes off one man being a preservative of another man's "health and cleanliness," but here we may be wrong again. The Courier says "the lowering of the man overboard and discharging fire arms at him, cannot be too severely reprehended," really this is a very cool way of talking, and cannot (in our opinion) be "too severely reprehended."

This however we take leave to state did not arise from any neglect on the part of the Officers of the Crown, and moreover had not the learned Judge, with, we must say, very indiscreet haste stopped the case, a great criminal would not have escaped.

In this case however there was not a delay of one. A friend of ours in a conversation on the subject of the Sessions just concluded, said, that on the whole, It was the very funniest Sessions he ever saw, and we are not disposed to differ with him.

It does not often occur that an Officer receives a full and honorable acquittal at the hands of a General Court Martial, and when an individual is so fortunate as to come out of such an investigation without any imputation upon his character as an Officer and a Gentleman we cannot but think that he should have the full benefit of such a verdict.

We have been led into this train of thought by a perusal of the Finding of the General Court Martial before which Lieutenant Brockman of the 20th Madras Native Infantry was tried upon charges preferred against him by Major Cracklow of the 22nd Bombay Native Infantry and the remarks of Sir Thomas McMahon thereupon.

Lieutenant Brockman is tried upon five charges, the first containing three additional instances. He is most fully and honorably acquitted of all and every portion of the charges exhibited against him. (En passant we beg to offer our congratulations to Lieutenant Brockman.)

We conceive that no stronger language could have been used by the Court whereby to mark their conviction of Lieutenant Brockman's perfect innocence. And we cannot therefore understand why this Gentleman should have to submit to remarks from the Commander in Chief which convey a sort of reprimand for conduct of which he had been most fully and honorably acquitted by the Court.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

- WAR OFFICE MAY 21. 17th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. F. Burdett, to be Capt. by P., v. Croker, who ret. Cornet A. Hamilton, to be Lieut. by P., v. Burdett; H. C. Taylor, Gent., to be Cornet by P., v. Hamilton. 1st Foot Guards.—H. W. G. Lord Paget, to be En. and Lieut. by P., v. Bentinck, who ret. Scots Fusileer Guards.—Lieut. C. De Salls, to be Lieut. and Capt. by P. v. Wall, who ret.; En. F. Haygarth, from 46th Foot, to be En. and Lieut. by P., v. De Salls. 16th Foot.—Lieut. E. Inge, from 4th Lt. Drags., to be Lieut., v. Ingall, Pro.; En. W. Boyle, to be Lieut. by P., v. Inge, who ret. J. Bolland, to be En. by P., v. Boyle. 20th—En. W. Baring, to be Lieut. by P., v. Crampton, who ret.; W. A. Eyre, Gent., to be En. by P., v. Baring. 21st—Serg.-Major J. Mahood, to be Quarterm., v. Vale, dec. 25th—En. S. Northey, to be Lieut. by P., v. Peacocke, who ret.; Gent. Cadet B. W. R. Trafford, from 11. Mil. Coll., to be En. by P., v. Northey; B. T. Roberts, Gent., to be En. without P., v. Trafford, ap. to 65th Foot. 29th—Lieut. G. L. Way, to be Capt. by P., v. Phillpotts, who ret.; En. and Adj. K. Murchison, to have the rank of Lieut., En. T. E. Wilbraham, to be Lieut. by P., v. Way; J. J. Bourke, Gent., to be En. by P., v. Wilbraham. 32d—J. Cunningham, Gent., to be En. by P., v. Power, who ret. 40th—Lieut. F. W. Smith, to be Capt. by P., v. Canfield, who ret.; En. J. D. M. Andrew, to be Lieut. by P., v. Smith; R. Dawson, Gent., to be En. by P., v. M. Andrew. 43d—En. J. M. Primrose, to be Adj. and Lieut., v. Freer, pro. 46th—En. W. T. B. Fitzgerald, to be Lieut. by P., v. Atkins, who ret.; J. B. Sear, Gent., to be En. by P., v. Fitzgerald. 55th—En. J. Frend, to be Lieut. without P., v. Pinder, dec.; Serg.-Major J. R. Duell, to be En., v. Frend. 59th—Serg.-Major W. Maedonald, from 60th Foot, to be Quarterm., v. W. Ellery, who ret. upon h. p. 66th—En. C. G. Trafford, to be Lieut. without P., v. Sealy, dec.; En. B. W. R. Trafford, from 29th Foot, to be En., v. C. G. Trafford. 71st—F. P. S. Mackenzie, Gent., to be En. by P., v. Duncan, ap. to the Scots Fusileer Guards. 76th—En. R. H. H. Keightley, from 93d Foot, to be En. v. Mackenzie who ex. 80th—A. T. Welch, Gent., to be En. by P., v. Hopper, who ret. 82d—J. A. Key, Gent., to be En. without P. 89th—Brev.-Major E. Thorp, to be Major without P., v. Pearce, who ret. upon full P.; Lieut. H. Wynyard, from 85th Foot, to be Capt., v. Thorp. 93d—En. C. Mackenzie, from 76th Foot, to be En., v. Keightley, who ex. Unattached—Lieut. J. B. Kingsley, from 98th Foot, to be Capt. without P. Hospital Staff.—To be Assist. Surg. to the Forces.—J. M. Wardrop, Gent.; E. Le Blanc, Gent.; J. Ewing, Gent. JUNE 1. 12th Lt. Drags.—Cornet D. A. Monro, to be Lieut. by P., v. Wellesley, who ret.; F. M. Mulcaster, Gent., to be Cornet by P., v. Monro. Coldstream Guards.—Sir J. E. Harrington Bart, to be En. and Lieut. by P., v. Clayton, who ret. 14th Foot.—Lieut. R. Budd, to be Capt. without P., v. Hazlewood, who ret. upon full P.; En. H. J. Warre, from 5th Foot, to be Lieut. v. Budd. 20th—En. R. Daly to be Lieut. by P., v. Masterson, who ret.; H. Murray, Gent., to be En. by P., v. Daly. 34th—Lieut. W. E. James, to be Capt. by P., v. Bradford, who ret.; En. B. Rooper, to be Lieut. by P., v. James; R. C. Paake, Gent., to be En. by P., v. Rooper. 43d—En. J. A. Dick, from 58th Foot, to be En., v. Primrose, pro. 46th—Gent. Cadet A. R. Garret, from the 11. Mil. Coll., to be En. without P., v. Fyffe, pro.; J. E. Spilling, Gent., to be En. by P., v. Haygarth, ap. to Scots Fusileer Guards. 54th—Gent. Cadet E. Neville, from the 11. Mil. Coll., to be En. without P., v. Warre, pro. in 14th Foot. 56th—En. A. W. Byles, to be Lieut. without P., v. Turner, dec.; J. S. Saunders, Gent., to be En., v. Byles. 58th—En. J. S. Flack, to be Lieut. by P., v. King, who ret.; J. A. Dick, Gent., to be En. by P., v. Flack; En. T. Pedder, from 62d Foot, to be En., v. Dick, ap. to 43d Foot. 67th—Lieut. C. W. James, to be Capt. without P., v. Harpour, who ret. upon full P.; En. A. Drury, to be Lieut., v. James; Gent. Cadet his Serene Highness Prince W. A. Edward of Saxe-Weimar, from 11. Mil. Coll., to be En., v. Drury. 69th—Lieut. St. John Mundell, to be Capt. without P., v. Considine, dec.; En. C. W. Tupper to be Lieut., v. Mundell; Gent. Cadet E. Bowen, from the 11. Mil. Coll., to be En., v. Tupper. 92d—C. R. S. Gleig, Gent., to be En. without P., v. Napier, who resigns. Brevet.—To be Majors in the Army—Capt. R. Leonard, of the Royal Marines; Capt. F. Spry, of the Royal Marines. Memorandum.—The commissions of Brevet-Majors J. Whylock and A. Morrison, of the Royal Marines, have been antedated to the 28th Sept., 1840.

SATIRIST, MAY 16.

"Sugar, Mr. Speaker," said BELL, PRY the first, once upon a time, rising to address the House of Commons; and the House burst of Commons, at this strange apostrophe to the Speaker, burst into a loud fit of inconherent laughter. This was a mortal offence to the dignity of the heavy-browed patriot, so he immediately drew himself up to his greatest height, knit his brows like a thunderstorm, and, looking as though he had not a morsel of sugar or sweetness of any kind in his whole composition, roared forth three times, "Sugar, sugar, sugar—now, who will laugh?"





## BOMBAY

Vol. II. MONDAY, JULY 19 1841. No. 13

## GAZETTE

## BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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To Subscribers in England..... 1 £ 1s. in advance.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place Chancery Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1841.

OUR Budget for the last month contains but little news of an exciting nature. Our "little wars" go on, on a small scale and there appears no probability of their being brought to a speedy conclusion.

The Madras Troops have had a sharp little affair in the reduction of a strong Fort called Budamee where some refractory Arabs had entrenched themselves. For the particulars we refer our readers to our "Précis." The Troops have returned to their different stations. In Scinde Nusseer Khan whom our Politicians wish to put on the throne of Khelat rivals our thirty-year-old friend Christiana; he is always coming, but he has not yet arrived. We fear our policy has not inspired his advisers or rather his guardians with much confidence in our honor. Nearly the whole of the Indian Press joins in condemning the cause and course of our Afghanistan campaign. Tribe after Tribe attempts to throw off the Peringee Yoke and the British name appears at a discount in that Quarter. Dost Mahomed is enjoying his "otium cum dignitate" with the Governor General at his country house.

The members of the Clibborne commission have suffered severely for their conscientious opinions as to the Nuffosk disaster; General Brookes having been removed from his command and Colonel Valiant ordered to return to the Presidency and to resume the command of the Bombay Garrison. Mr. Ross Bell the notorious Political Agent in Scinde has either resigned his appointment or been informed that his valuable services are no longer required in that quarter. He is to be succeeded by Major Outram, an appointment which will give universal satisfaction. Major Outram's determined character and the absence of all the distinguished qualities of his predecessor eminently qualify him for the situation.

The Calcutta papers have been engaged in a laudable endeavour to find a parallel for their 2nd Light Cavalry amongst the Bombay Troops in which we are happy to say they have signally failed. In China all seems at a stand-still. Trade has been resumed at Canton, and it is supposed about thirty Millions of Tea will be realized, though no confidence appears to exist in the minds of our Merchants. Chinese Troops, and of a more soldierlike description, seem to be approaching Canton. Keshen has been beheaded by the Emperor and his family disgraced.

Lord Palmerston's old friend "Lin" has been restored to the Imperial favor, which does not certainly forebode Peace. Admiral Sir William Parker and Colonel Sir H. Pottinger sailed for China on the 17th inst. having remained in Bombay 10 days.

This delay has attracted much notice and certainly unless the reasons for it are better than what we have heard, seems very reprehensible. It is said not to have been the Admiral's fault. A committee has sat to discover the cause of the immense mortality

amongst the Troops at Chusan but the result is not known. The supercession of Captain Elliott has given universal satisfaction.

## MONTHLY PRECIS OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

June 21.—We have received Calcutta papers to the 8th June, but they are void of intelligence. Madras and Ceylon papers contain nothing of importance except the disturbances in Belgium. The *Agra Ukbar* is replete with interest.

CALCUTTA papers have since arrived to the 9th instant, from which we gather the following items of intelligence from China. Keshen is reported to have been beheaded about the 3rd of May. A Lieutenant of one of H. M. Ships at Canton is said to have fallen into the hands of the Chinese who beheaded him immediately. Sir Fleming Semhouse issued a circular expressing his readiness to forward the views of the merchants in regard to opening a communication with the Chinese. The body of Mr. Field, one of the gentlemen taken prisoners, has been found in Cassila Bay.

The news from China was brought by the *Arcthusa* from Penang.

The following will be read with some interest.

"CHINA.—The *Emma* which came in yesterday afternoon from Singapore brings us the *Free Press* of the 6th instant with China news to the 3d April, but in consequence of our columns being already fully occupied, we are precluded from submitting any extracts this week. We do not however perceive any material change in our relations there subsequent to the last account published by us. Sir F. SEMHOUSE, the Senior Naval Officer, has issued a Circular to the British Commercial community, expressing his readiness to attend to any representation they might submit to him on commercial matters. It was apprehended, that there would soon be an interruption to the present favorable appearance of things in consequence of an Edict by the Emperor on receipt of the intelligence of the destruction of the Bogue forts. The remains of Mr. FIELD, one of the three gentlemen who were lately accidentally captured by the Chinese on their way from Macao to the Bogue, was discovered in Cassila bay, with several wounds on the head and other parts of the body. Of Messrs. BLIGH and TOOLE nothing was heard, but there were apprehensions that they had met an equally unfortunate death. KESHEN is reported to have been strangled by an Imperial messenger on his way to the capital."

LETTERS have been received from Peshawar, says our contemporary the *Agra Ukbar*, dated the 19th and 27th May, on which latter date Captain Broadfoot's kafila had left Peshawar en route to Cabul. Every thing around was quiet and all differences apparently settled. The Sikh Soldiers under General Avitabili are represented as smart and well disciplined men, but the walls of Peshawar wear an appearance of the prevalence of Lynch-law, being decorated with gallows; and here and there a few victims suspended—a proof that the General understands a civilized mode of punishment!

Colonel La Font of the Sikh service met with a severe accident. In attempting to draw the ramrod of a fowling piece with a view of cleaning his own with it, the piece went off and the contents lodged under the shoulder blade. He is still suffering from his wound, and it is doubtful whether he will recover the use of his arm.

From letters from Cabul it would appear that Captain Lynch (query Leech) has got into disgrace with the Envoy on account of the late little affair at Kejat-i-Giljee.

Major Todd arrived at Cabul on the 15th May, and it is supposed he will proceed to Calcutta.

A letter from Ghuzni dated 20th May states that the road between that place and Candabar is shut, but on what account it is not stated. The report was brought by Major Lane and other officers who started on the 15th May but returned. The affair at Khelat-i-Giljee had it appears, exasperated the people who were determined to resist the progress of our Troops, and it is feared from the warlike preparations of the enemy that an affair in the Ghiljee country is not far distant.

The following short remarks have been translated from the *Loodianah Ukbar* by our north west contemporary.

LAHORE.—Bhae Goormookh Singh received orders from the Maharajah to investigate the accounts of the Road Fund with a view to ascertain whether or not Mr. De Laroche had been guilty of embezzlement.

An honorary dress was bestowed on Dewan Mool Raj with instructions that he should accompany Koor Purtaub Sing who was about to proceed as Governor of Cashmere, and aid the Prince with his advice in matters relating to Government, as he was yet young and inexperienced. Preparations on an extensive scale are in train for the Prince's approaching journey.

A Petition was received from Sidar Hookum Sing stationed at Kooloo, stating that the body of Horsemen placed under his orders had all abandoned their post without permission. The Maharajah observed that the soldiery had not yet come under the influence of discipline.

BOKHARA.—The Shah of Bokhara observing that the Russians, in consequence of the natural difficulties of the route and the unfavourableness of the season, had abandoned their project of an attack upon Khiva and returned to their own Provinces deemed it advisable to establish friendly footing with the English and has accordingly released Colonel Stoddart from imprisonment. The Ruler of Constantinople entertaining a strong and lively sense of his obligations to the British Government for favors recently received, exerted his influence for the release of Colonel Stoddart.

WE beg to call attention to the report of the disturbances in the Belgium districts quoted from our contemporary, the *Bombay Times* of Saturday, also the remarks of our contemporary the *Bombay Courier* on the statement of the Captain of the *Berkshire*, and the report upon the case of Ritchie Stuart and Co. versus Kimchund Motichund in the Supreme Court of Bombay.

WE understand that a change has taken place in the lighthouse department of the Harbour of Bombay. The office of superintendent has hitherto been held by an officer of the Indian Navy, but has now been transferred to the Pilot establishment, and Mr. Waller the Senior Pilot has been appointed to the charge. We may therefore hope as Government has selected a Gentleman who knows the danger vessels are exposed to on entering the Harbour, that something is in course of preparation to render the lighthouse more efficient.

MR. ROBERTS departed for England in the *Cleopatra* Steamer. Mr. Heyman will succeed him as first Assistant to the Master Attendant. We have no doubt that Mr. Heyman will in every way show that he is worthy of the appointment conferred upon him and we congratulate him upon his succession.

WE understand that the result of a Court of enquiry on Commander Nott, of the Indian Navy whilst in command of the East India Company's Steam Frigate *Sesostris*, is, that that officer be suspended from his duties to await a Court Martial. For some time past many complaints we believe have been made of the petty interference and tyrannical influence exercised by that officer, which has caused discontent and encouraged desertion amongst his crew. On his own responsibility and without any legal investigation, it would appear, Commander Nott on the 7th May last expelled three seamen from the *Sesostris* with the rogues march. The proper officer whose duty it was to muster the men, very properly reported the case to the authorities here. The Superintendent of the Indian Navy with his wonted care for the comfort and subordination of those over whom he is placed, has relieved Commander Nott from his duty until the result of the Court Martial transpires.

To offer any comment upon what has taken place until the matter has been fully investigated and the officer in question condemned or justified of the charge brought against him, would be injurious to the enquiry and might tend to dispose his peers to prejudice the case: we will therefore abstain from premature observations and offer a few remarks on the present state and prospects of the Indian Navy.

When it is considered that the Indian Navy possesses some of the finest ships and Steam Vessels for war service, and that in some respects the pecuniary emoluments of the Company's Marine exceed those of Her Majesty's Service, it must be evident even to a more casual observer that something is wanting to cement the interests of superiors and subordinates. The Superintendent's urbanity and mildness are not wanting whenever and wherever required;

no: in these desiderata of a superior officer the example of Captain Oliver is praiseworthy. The Officers of the Indian Navy are generally as far as we have observed, kind in their disposition and strenuous in their endeavours for the welfare of those under them. Still a spirit of discontent prevails and a low murmur assails the ear from the stem to the stern of a steam vessel in the Company's Service during a voyage from Bombay to Suez, or vice versa. It behoves the authorities to look to it. If the Bombay Government has any desire for the welfare of its Marines let it evince its anxiety for the general good feeling which should prevail amongst officers and men; if it requires the aid of noble lion-hearted seamen, let it not overlook the interests of those in its service and forthwith expect when called upon to hazard their lives and sacrifice their all for the Company's benefit—they will do so with that ardour and determination essential to success, and as displayed by our tars in the ever memorable days of Howe, Jervis, and Nelson. No: there must be something to excite a man, to rouse his energies, to engage and occupy his passions, to ensure obedience and devotion to the Company's injunctions and interests. Were the Indian Navy to be called upon to engage in a war merely to promote the price of Company's Stock, where are those feelings of loyalty which constrain a Briton to forget his own interest and to place his life between the Queen and Her Majesty's enemies? Valour cannot, except with a few sort did minds, be purchased with money: to secure valour the affections must be enlisted in the cause which demands of a man his life as the proof of his loyalty.

In Her Majesty's Navy, besides a feeling of loyalty there is that emulation which seals loyalty, and which ensures the performance of the obligations of Britain's glory-men and which has been taken upon ourselves by Magna Charta. This, a desideratum in the Indian Navy, secures subordination, imparts stamina and every other good quality essential to the character and success of Her Majesty's Naval forces. This however is wanting in the Indian Navy, and until the authorities give this boon, their marine however paid, their vessels however manned, their fleet however commanded, will always be inefficient and a spirit of discontent prevail.

But however lukewarm the Government may be to the institution of measures for the improvement of its marine, let not the Indian Navy regard with indifference the position it occupies. If the crews of the Company's vessels wish to be entitled *British Seamen* let them show the spirit of Nelson and Cillingwood's jolly tars, who loved subordination because the rules for its maintenance were given by officers whom they loved and for and with whom they could die. Let them by their unanimity, their ardour, and their willingness to act, show themselves equally honorable and deserving of the title of "true Jacks," who could feel the emulating injunction "England expects that every man will do his duty" and strive for the mastery of loving their Commander, most and serving him best. Let it no longer be said that the Indian Navy is void of merit and wanting in emulation.

In another part of our columns we have given a report of the Contempt Case in the Supreme Court on Monday. We regret the deficiency of the present arrangements for reporting cases is such, that we can rarely give more than the substance of the clear and powerful proof of legal knowledge displayed in the address of the able advocate, on behalf of the defendants. The remarks of the Chief Justice were rather copious, but from the low tone of voice in which they were delivered, we regret that our reporter was not able to give them in full.

June 23.—The dawks are becoming very irregular. Calcutta papers to the 11th and Madras to the 14th did not arrive till near 8 o'clock last evening.

The former contain nothing of importance to us, altho' the pleasant showers that have visited that presidency have given great joy and a change to that dry subject,—hot and fair weather.

The Madras Journals are too much occupied with the June overland to afford much attention to other matters.

WE learn from our Correspondent at Dapoolie dated 18th June, that a very large quantity of bales of Cotton had been washed on shore at Hurnee but have not the *Buckinghamshire* marks as noticed in the Postscript of

our valuable contemporary the *Bombay Times*, and our Correspondent expresses his fears that the bales of Cotton may have belonged to the *Linton* which left this port on the 7th.

Our Correspondent observes that fine pleasant weather prevails at Dapoolie.

Since the above was in type we received the following postscript from our contemporary the *Courier*, and we would wish to cherish the same confidence as our contemporary, respecting the safety of the *Buckinghamshire*.

"The following letter from the Assistant Magistrate at Dapoolie to the address of Messrs. Dababoy Pestonjee contains an account of ninety eight bales of Cotton which have been picked up near Hurnee and Banote. Several others have been conveyed by fishermen to the Hubahee Territory. These bales are no doubt the same that were observed by the Captain of the *Westmoreland*; many nautical men having expressed an opinion that they would drift towards the shore of the Southern Ocean.

TO MESSRS. D. & M. PESTONJEE, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN, I take the liberty of writing these few lines to inform you that 50 Bales of Cotton have been landed at Banote and 48 at Hurnee which were picked up by the Fishermen of this coast, and as I have reasons to suppose that they formed part of the cargo of the "*Buckinghamshire*," I thought it advisable to acquaint you with the circumstances. I examined the Bales yesterday and made out though indistinctly the marks on some of the Bales which perhaps you or other agents may recognize. The Bales of Cotton are all safely lodged at Banote and Hurnee under the care of the District authorities. I hear from the fishermen who brought in the Bales that a number of them have been conveyed away to the Hubahee Territory, by the fishermen of that State. I have written to the Hubahee soliciting his assistance for the seizure of the Cotton and to inform me of the number of Bales he may recover and at the same time to take measures for securing the property.

Believe me in haste Your's very Sincerely,  
(Signed) C. PRICE,  
Assistant Magistrate.

Dapoolie, 18th June 1841.

MARKS.  
C  
B F T 11 Bales  
H E P  
S F I do.  
RS  
N B F I do.

The marks on Eleven bales correspond with the manifest of the *Buckinghamshire*, but those on the others do not. The marks have however been considerably defaced which will account for their not being identified. There is little doubt that the whole was part of the cargo of one vessel. There was no indication whatever of a wreck on the coast, nothing having been seen but bales of Cotton. There can therefore be no doubt that they were thrown overboard from the *Buckinghamshire* at the commencement of the gale. The number of bales is certainly much greater than that reported by the Pilot to have been left on deck when he quitted the ship. But as the vessel was excessively crank it is most probable that the whole of her gun deck cargo, about 350 bales, was thrown over the side. These would nearly correspond with Captain Emery's estimate of the number seen from the deck of the *Westmoreland*. It is evident, from no spars or mber having been seen near the coast, that the *Buckinghamshire* has not been wrecked."

FROM what we understand occurred at the Police Office yesterday, an affair d'honneur had like to have taken place under peculiar circumstances, but the offending party refused to give the satisfaction that was demanded, and but for his clean heels, which quickly found their way to the Police to bind the threatening friend over to keep the peace, or he would in all probability have been flogged with a horse-whip. It originated we believe in a love affair, where pictures were exchanged and the fair young lady confiding in the pledges of an unconventant gentleman of moustacha notoriety whose office is within one hundred miles of the entrance to the Custom House, was induced to leave England and come to Bombay. "Promises and pie crusts are meant to break" but we hope that false motives of delicacy will not prevent the young lady's coming forward to bring the culprit to his bearings and to seek that reparation for the injury done her, that our laws grant.

THE wreck of the *Memnon* was sold for Rups. 2000. We understand 5 or 6 boats have been seized by the authorities containing bales of cotton belonging to the wreck of the *Memnon* to which the boatmen had very sagaciously helped themselves. Punishment will no doubt be inflicted on the offenders.

FROM the *Englishman* of the 10th instant we learn that a letter has been received dated May 17th, from which we gather the following intelligence of the progress of Colonel Shelton's Brigade.

The Brigade under Brigadier Shelton reached Jumrood, and march from Peshawur, on the 16th, after harrassing and forced marches through the Khyber, knocking up cattle, &c. The Killadar in the fort here, with his Sikhs, gave a salute, though it was expected they would be not quite civil, but they are; Avitabili is in

camp; the convoy is within one march of Peshawur now; so all is over, and the Brigade returns direct to Cabool in a day or so. On hearing of its near approach, the rascals who had collected at the Attock to the number of some 7 or 8000, all bolted after threatening, and detaining the Convoy, Zenans, &c.; all they required they said were all the camels to go on to Lahore with, and when they got there, they would return them, till which time the Convoy must halt and do without them.

Thus ends for the present what every body in these parts, fully expected to be the beginning of a Seikha war. Avitabili has the credit of having encouraged the Seiks in their proceedings as the means of getting our troops up, to enable him to get off with his valuables, &c., which he could not possibly have succeeded in doing without; for he was obliged to protect himself in his fort. He has been removed from his Government, but would have cut whether or no when possible. What with Company's paper from coin sent up here to Government through McNaghten and his hoards at Peshawur, now safe, his wealth is said to be something very enormous; he is a fine fellow. The precarious situation in which he has long been placed, and the nature and habits of the people with whom he had to deal ever since his absolute rule at Peshawur required the control of a rod of iron, and what was matter of absolute necessity has been by people not acquainted with the foul and lawless villains with whom he has ever been surrounded, attributed to cruelty; even decimation as fast as they were caught, was not sufficient to quell the daily plunders and murders; and lenity, or mercy, is a thing quite thrown away upon them, for they never knew or heard of it, and cannot appreciate it even remotely. He is the lord of hospitality and liberality.

I suppose that this move of the Brigadier if it brings up the old Shashs Zenana safe and quick, added to Sungho Kale will be worth a Dooranee order duly registered in Doctors Commons. There is a report that the Bombay Cavalry have bolted from the Brahoes, but I have as yet heard nothing beyond it. It is said that when General Elphinstone at Cabool heard of the sudden move of Brigadier Shelton's Brigade he flew in a tremendous rage, a regular puddle in a storm, but which afterwards lulled on receiving letters from Mackeson, &c. [It was on his requisition that the Brigadier moved off so soon.] Reports, &c. from Cabool do not hold out any prospects of the Military Chief obtaining popularity, *an contraire* already. Arbutnot's the Ticket; the Presidency will be lucky to get such a man.

It will be quite a treat for this Brigade to get to Cabool, for they will be as bad as Major Sturgeon with their marching and counter-marching etc long; however, now it is to be hoped that Paradise of a climate will soon be enjoyed; even the really good is enhanced by comparison and you can imagine how the finest climate in the world, for such is Cabool, is looked forward to as a change, and relief, from fatigue, heat, dust, glare, profitless labour, and useless exertions; not to mention expense the only meanings I have ever been able to find out for the words 'zeal for the service,' a phrase or term uncessingly in the mouths of big, or would be big men; people unlike any other of course and quite above the dictates of such an every day low thing as common sense, I'll send you a receipt in my next how to make a General a Brigadier, and Commanding Officer; the ingredients are all mixed but they are not off the fire yet; in fact all the requisite ingredients are to be had here ready by looking for. Adieu for the present; as soon as Herat falls, and the Brigadier gets Yar Mahomed for his Ahdar and Ramzan for his Hookah Burdar, and Sir W. Mc. Naghten reigns in his stead, I'll let you know.

We here see what the *Englishman's* correspondent terms the end of the beginning of a war with the Seikhs. For a long time an open rupture has been fully calculated upon. We congratulate the Brigade upon its success, though in all probability the love of exploit in the northern region of Hindostan would prompt it to look and to hope for more glorious doings and the distribution of prize money. Avitabili has taken good care of himself and although deeply engaged with the great matters of the state he has not forgotten the soft yet powerful voice of nature—take care of number one.

THE *Courier's* issue of yesterday contains some very fair and elucidatory remarks on the disadvantages to the Political and Military prospects of India, that Military Authority should be invested, pro tem, of course, in a civilian; which arrangement gives rise to much jealousy and is very inimical to the subordination and cordiality necessary to carry into execution those measures which the peculiar case demands. "In Europe the Military Authority is some time vested in the civil power, but only in the instance of internal disturbance that the rights of the people should not be invaded; in other respects the Military is the paramount authority, at liberty to adopt measures in loco, to carry out the main principle of the project. Had Wellington and Marlborough been required to obey the injunctions, however inglorious in their tendency, of a civilian younger in years and a mere babe in experience to themselves, how would they have permitted or rather submitted plans which had been months, in concocting to be exploded in one minute by the ill calculated orders of a young civilian? A military Commanding Officer must have full control and deliberately act as his superior judgment in military matters may dictate. From whomsoever he receives his sword, from him alone should he receive commands: because to him

he is responsible for his conduct. It is unseemly, it is unwarrantable, except where a Civil power predominates to subject a general to the caprices of a civilian. The *Courier* remarks:

"It can never be expected that Military Officers of high rank and of long standing and experience will readily submit to the control of civilians much their juniors in age and in length of service. It is idle to say that their departments are entirely distinct and that the purely military authority of a General or Commanding Officer of a force is never interfered with. In a country where important military operations are constantly required of be undertaken on the shortest notice; strategy and diplomacy must be inseparably connected. He who can, by a requisition founded on his political powers, cause large bodies of troops to be moved in any direction and to any distance, is in reality their Commander, and by his interference renders their nominal Chief an absolute cypher. That military officers should feel the deepest repugnance to being so controuled and that they should evince want of cordiality towards the political Agents is perfectly natural. But it is not merely by the nomination of members of the Civil Service to these appointments that the feelings of gallant and experienced warriors are outraged. A practice still more objectionable exists. We mean that of appointing a Captain or Subaltern as an Assistant Political Agent and thereby enabling him to controul the movements of a detachment commanded by an officer of far higher rank and longer standing than himself. The interference of the Civil authority must always be excessively galling to a warrior when in actual service in a foreign land, but it is ten thousand times more disagreeable when that authority is vested in a junior member of his own profession, who has sheathed his sword to pen protocols.

The system of appointing a Political Agent as a sort of Supercargo to a Military force must have originated in the early commercial days of the Hon'ble Company. The sooner it is discontinued the better. We know of no parallel in modern history, to such a proceeding unless it be the custom formerly pursued by the States General of Holland, in sending field deputies with their armies. These functionaries were a source of constant annoyance to the great Duke of Marlborough, when that illustrious warrior held the office of Generalissimo of the allied English and Dutch armies. If so eminent a strategist found their presence an incubus which paralyzed his military talents and neutralized the courage and energy of the gallant men he commanded, it surely is a convincing proof that the presence of the diplomatist in the camp is neither welcome nor desirable and that with the exception of general political instructions from government, the commander of an army should be perfectly independent of all controul. He, who is to superintend the execution of warlike operations should be allowed to arrange all the details and disposition of the force he commands. The best person to negotiate with obstinate and energetic enemies is he who leads the force employed against them.

June 25.—The Calcutta Dawk becomes more tardy as the monsoon advances. We received no papers or correspondence yesterday, and our latest Calcutta files do not reach beyond the 12th.

From Madras papers to the 16th we learn that the somewhat erratic course of the *Jupiter* has at last been determined. She left Singapore for Madras and will proceed to Cannanore.

FROM the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 12th instant, we learn that letters had been received from Ferozepoor dated 31st May. Which state that the Dawk of the 29th from thence to the provinces had been attacked and robbed at Zeerub a place between Ferozepoor and Loodhianah. Our Bengal contemporary supposes that this refers to the dawk bearer. All is therefore not quiet on the Calcutta side of the Sutlej.

No traces had been discovered either of the *Vandals* or of the *Letters*, whose foes they were; but an important result has occurred from this mischance, for on that day and by that dak were despatched the proceedings of the Court-Martial on Captain Mellish. The original of those proceedings was sealed, and cannot, (so) the orders on this subject will it)—be re-opened for the purpose of a transcript being taken from them, till permission to this effect shall have been obtained from the Commander in Chief. This will enable the Cavalry gentlemen on this Court, to cool both head and heels at Simla for the next two months, and, (adds our correspondent,) "Captain Garrett, who started for Simla, "on the 30th, will be vastly glad of this." Meantime poor Captain Mellish will be a severe sufferer from confinement and anxiety—to which, we regret to be obliged to add, a fleshly ill of no common order—to wit erisipilis.

From Lahore our most recent intelligence comes likewise via Ferozepoor. It is to the effect that on the 27th ultimo, upwards of a lakh of armed men had congregated at the former point. Their object was unknown, but was it undetermined?"

Our anxiety about the affairs of China is somewhat relieved by intelligence received from China up to the 24th April, which brings news from that quarter to 61 days. We are indebted to the *Singapore Free Press* of the 14th May, brought by the *Vansittart* which arrived at Madras. Trade with the Chinese has been resumed upon a comprehensive scale until the pleasure of the Emperor be known, and if we are to judge from one of his celestial Majesty's edicts, proclaiming that his brother was to assume command of the troops and at the head of

an army of 50,000 men was to exterminate the British—indeed his zeal is so great in carrying out the comprehensive plan of humbling the British that his Bohea Majesty has a strong notion of taking the field himself, that inspired by his celestial presence they may bring the stubbornness of the English rebels to nought, and prove the valour of the mighty troops of the Celestial Empire. We may therefore conclude that there is more work in this quarter.

The suspension of hostilities and the opening of the trade may be of but short duration—it is but a temporary measure, awaiting the arrival of the Emperor's commands; and his Majesty does not appear to expedite the matter, as sufficient time had elapsed for a courier to have proceeded to Pekin and to have returned before our contemporary of the *Canton Press* issued his journal of the 24th April.

The present position of affairs cannot long continue. Commerce it is true is open, but the advantages are all upon the side of the Chinese. They take little or none of our goods, and will not let their tea go but for dollars.

The affairs of China are too far East for us—we cannot grasp the measures and instructions of the British government to Captain Elliott. From a few movements of H. M. Plenipotentiary we jump at the line of policy he means to pursue, when suddenly these all go to the wind, and his subsequent measures seem diametrically opposed to the former line of policy. When the enormous fleet went to the China seas and such determined blockading measures were taken, our inference was that the intention of H. M. Plenipotentiary was to starve them out by cutting off their forcing of the trade with the Chinese merchants, in defiance of the Imperial edicts, giving them money and offering our goods for theirs, assuring them of safety under the mouth of our guns; if they will but bring that refined luxury for sale—tea—completely gives the lie to the utility and design of a blockade. The earnest endeavours of H. M. Plenipotentiary to get tea at any rate would seem as if his instructions were to procure this article at the expense of national honour. Never mind wearing out the bravery of our tars by suddenly arresting them when glory is before them; treat with indifference the daring ardour of our troops, and when success is before them make them return with disgust; vex our naval and military forces with insults from their enemies; urge them on to return the insult as in days of old, and just as the dogs are going to fly at and will pain the Chinese bull, draw them violently back to their kennels; hit the inhabitants of the celestial empire hard, but don't hurt them; get our supply of tea regardless of any injury or disgrace, to the British name, compromise the bravery of the lions rather than forego the supply of tea we require at your hands—would seem to be the instructions of Her Majesty's Government to the arch-latitude diplomatist, Captain Elliott. If this be really the case H. M. Plenipotentiary is deserving of the greatest honour and respect for carrying these instructions into effect, even to a tittle. With good grace Captain Elliott in imitation of the great Napoleon might conclude his dispatch with the singular and astounding epithet—"we have lost honour but gained ground."

At the rate China affairs have been settling during the past three years we may look for the time of final adjustment to be coincident with the settlement of the boundary question with the United States. Our political policy and negotiations with the Celestials certainly continue, as Captain Elliott says "in course of progress" but the rate is slow, and the result proves that it proceeds from bad to worse. Three years since we sent an enormous fleet and threatened to annihilate them or make an advantageous peace. The Chinese laugh at what we have done and think it all vain boasting that we said we could do. The Emperor rides the highest horse and in addressing his two generals admonishes: "Let the two words 'make peace' for ever after this, find no place in your hearts, nor ever give them form by writing them out.—Should you dare become tardy in your duties and listen to their pretensions to make peace—I, the Emperor, will place myself at the head of a mighty force and most uncompromisingly make an end of English guilt. All the troops of Keelin, Woolung and Solun will also hasten to assemble at the capital that



Captain Penny, drove in on the 8th instant the Enemy's Plaque on the Hill to the Fort of Jugmunda. To Captains Scotland and Otter, who commanded the Parties which took possession of the Pettah on the 9th instant, his best thanks are rendered for the manner in which they conducted their different attacks, and for the discipline afterwards preserved.

(True Extract) (Signed) S. BAYLEY, Capt. Staff Officer.

Return of Casualties throughout the operations against the Pettah and Fort of Badamie, by the Force under the Command of Major N. Johnson, 26th Regiment Native Infantry, from the 30th of May to the 10th June 1841.

Table with columns: Corps, Killed, Wounded, Remains. Rows include Native, European, and British regiments.

N. B.—In addition to the above 1 Dooly Bearer has been wounded slightly, and one Horse of the Irregulars wounded by a Cannon shot. Camp Badamie, 11th June 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS. June 17th, American Ship Luconia, E. J. Barlow, Master, from New York 10th March. Do. 18th, Barque Berkshire, R. M. Norris, Master, from Sydney 17th April.

DEPARTURES.

June 19th, Barque Ellora, W. Black, Master, to Clyde. June 22—Brig Lion, A. Ruxton, Master, to London. Do. 23—Barque Halifax Packet, J. W. Smith, Master, to Liverpool.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS. At Mazagon House, on the morning of Wednesday the 23d June the Lady of Lieut. Barr of a daughter, who only survived her birth a few minutes.

DEATHS.

At the Armenian Church, Bombay, the Rev. Tru Arakid Johannes at the age of 41, after a lingering illness and very much regretted by his community.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 3d June, by the Rev. Dr. Charles, William Jeffrey Esq., Bannudie Kishnagur, to Jane Margaret, second daughter of William Jeffrey, Esq., Southfield, Perthshire.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 2d June, at the residence of Mr. T. Crawford, General Hospital, Miss Ellen Maycock, aged 6 years.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's Cathedral, by Special License on Friday the 4th instant, by the Rev. F. Spring, Mr. W. H. Drevitt, to Miss Margaret Jane Augusta Reid, daughter of Mr. Robert Reid of Bombay, and grand daughter of Stephen Harris, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 18th June, at the residence of Mr. Samuel Hill, Deputy Commissary, Bow Bazar, Master Harold William Henry, son of Mr. Henry Hill, aged 5 years, 7 months and 28 days.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 18th June, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Hope assistant to Glass and Co. At Agra, on the 9th June, Mary Louisa, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Woodson, aged 3 months and 23 days.

DEATHS.

At Egmore, on the 5th instant, the lady of Lieut. Colonel C. Mandeville, of a daughter. At Ferropore, on the 16th May, the Lady of Captain Wilson, 64th Regiment, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At St. Thomé, Madras, on Friday the 4th June, John Hugh, the beloved and eldest child and the only Son of Lieut. Colonel H. Mitchell of the 50th Regt. N. I. aged 4 years, 5 months and 8 days.

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR, JUNE 30.

Since our last issue Canton papers to the 31st and Singapore papers to the 31st ultimo have reached us, but we can gather but little matter of political interest from them with regard to the progress of China affairs.

SPECTATOR, JULY 7.

The Ship Roberts. Captain ELDER from Portsmouth 14th March, and Madeira 12th April, came into the roads on Monday morning; at the commencement of her voyage she was a good deal delayed by contrary winds and bad weather.

MADRAS HERALD, JULY 7.

We have had no less than four arrivals from the Mauritius within the last few days, namely, the Stork, the Canopus, the Elizabeth Ainslie, and the Graham. We believe this is unprecedented in the annals of Madras shipping.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, JULY 9.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—We are happy to announce the arrival of the Claudine, which vessel came to anchor in the roads on Wednesday last, and the Princess Royal yesterday last.

THE GOVERNOR.—We learn that Lord Elphinstone will leave the Presidency on Monday next on a little tour to the Seven Pagodas, with his distinguished guest Prince Alexis Soltakoff, who proceeds subsequently to Tanjore, Srirangapatam, Bangalore and Ootacamund, after which His Highness will visit Hyderabad and Nagpore on his way to the City of Palaces.



PUNJAB.

DELHI GAZETTE, JUNE 9.

We have seen letters from Peshawar dated the 19th and 27th ultimo, on which latter date it appears Captain Broadfoot's Kafila had left that place on route to Cabul. Every thing around that quarter, at the time our Correspondent writes, was quiet, and all differences, at least for a time, settled. Genl. Aritabill's Sikh soldiers are represented as very smart men and completely under his discipline, but the walls of Peshawar wear an ominous aspect at first sight to the stranger, from the appearance of a gallows here and there, with a victim or two suspended, proving the Lynch-law manner which the General resorts to for keeping the peace. He gave a grand dinner party to the Officers of the Kafila on the 18th.

From the letters themselves we select the following *gossip* relative to the march of the Kafila.

"The Sikh Regiments, the Convoy had for a guard, becoming very impertinent, and neither obeying the orders of Capt. B. nor their own Commanding Officers, were ordered to quit the Convoy, which however they declined doing, and kept dodging in the rear, a circumstance which aroused a suspicion of their intention to plunder. Soon after, rumour after rumour came pouring into the Camp that the revolted Sikh Regiments had heard that we had 25 lacks of Treasures with us, and were determined to attack us—a few mornings afterwards a Regiment of Sowars came up and though they met several Europeans alone they did not attempt to harm them farther than plentifully abusing them in their own peculiar delicate manner; a Fakcer rode up against a solitary European but was prevented from assaulting him by his own comrades. The Regiment however passed quietly on, but on the same day a deputation of their Sirdars appeared in Camp and made a very reasonable proposition viz. that the 25 lacks which they believed to be in our possession should be given up to them, as well as the Ladies, asserting that Shere Singh would be compelled to pay the money back and that the British would be no losers adding as an incentive to do so that all lives should be spared, and that if the property was not given up fairly they would be compelled to take it foully. They were told that nothing would afford greater pleasure to the Kafila than to have an opportunity of giving them a hearty thrashing which a little staggered them. However it was deemed expedient to take measures for receiving them should they venture to attack.

The Sikh guard who accompanied Mr. Baness's Stores, he having been directed to join the Kafila, grew very impertinent and overbearing, threatening at one time to throw an officer into the Jhelum for which they were ordered out of the Camp without delay.

As we approached Attock we were kept in a state of excitement by our Afghan videttes fine looking men, but all went on as smoothly as could be expected, the bridge we found to be pretty much injured but was soon put in excellent order by Sergt. Brien of the Sappers under the direction of the Officer officiating in the Q. M. G's. department. On this side the Attock we took up a strong position, making a splendid battery with all the camel saddles. Sent the Sappers to work at a narrow pass and loosened several large blocks of rock to hurl on the heads of the enemy should they advance and also block up the road for their guns, six 6-pounders, which we were most afraid of; there we remained for 3 days waiting the advance of Shelton's Brigade. The mountaineers, a race of hardy military robbers, hostile to the Sikhs, came pouring into our camp in numbers requesting employment. Captain B. took 15 or 1600 of them into pay, and the mountains round about were bristling with their two pronged matchlocks, very effective instruments, they appear to be like a pitch fork at the muzzle, licensed to kill three men at a blow. Captain B. had a meeting with the head men of the revolted regiments to see if they would allow us to pass peacefully by, but the sirdars had no control over the sepoy, they would not come to terms, he then and there made his Moonshee write out a Persian proclamation declaring them enemies to their own king and to the British and the first armed Sikh found near the camp should be shot like a dog. On returning home he packed down six Sikh officers with his Afghan guard, disarmed them and put them in the guard until further orders, we broke the bridge of boats behind us and remained perfectly secure in our position, in the meantime we were joined by Captain Downson with his 300 Afghan irregular horse; slashing fellows they are, and he wearing the Afghan dress, so with all these reinforcements we wished nothing better than an opportunity of attacking (they striking the first blow) We sent several expresses for Shelton's brigade to make as much haste as possible or we would be all cut up. News reached the Sikh camp that it was within 3 days march and the rebels thought proper to get out of our way, the greater part of them crossing a fordable branch of the river leaving their guns, and regiment within 200 yards of the road, we sent the camels and women in front and our troops in the rear to make a dash should they interfere. They turned out on parade and the two forces were face to face for some minutes but as there was no hostile movement on their part our boys went on their way not at all pleased.

From the above, and we have every reason to credit our informant's relation, it will be seen that Captain Broadfoot cannot have been so much to blame in sending for aid as was given out, considering the charge with which he was entrusted; it proves too, that however great may be the affection of the Sikh Government towards us, and we believe that there are those about the court who through a proper estimate of our power clothe their fears with a semblance of love, that the rabble soldiery are not to be depended upon and are almost uncontrolled; there is no doubt that our government are anxious to avoid unnecessary interference and to uphold the integrity of the Punjab as far as the keeping a reputed legitimate on the throne may be called so, and Shere Singh or rather his minister, is just as equally anxious to prevent too much contact with our troops, yet it will never do, however it may save us trouble, inconvenience and expence, to allow his troops to convey treasure for us with the risk of its being seized by the rebels, for

though a promise of repayment may be given and held to, the delay, which in such case, must necessarily ensue might occasion the most serious inconveniences. A high road to Cabul must be insisted upon, it is all our government will, we feel assured, ask for, and it must be maintained even at the expence of affronting a government which Lord Auckland chooses to consider such a firm ally; it is true that, as yet, we have not had sufficient provocation for a quarrel and if we find ourselves obliged to take the law into our own hands it will be as a providential measure to ourselves and to the Maharajah. Every thing will however be kept in readiness for an advance into the Sikh territories the moment it becomes necessary and if this does not take place so soon as we have expected, the demise of the Maharajah will we suspect render it absolutely necessary, debauchery and licentiousness in which the ruler of the Punjab emulates his ancestors, will no doubt hasten a crisis which must lead the kingdom, when it does occur, to its overthrow, and to an interference which, though we do not think it will, may for some time yet, be put off.

Some of the disaffected Sikh soldiery, we understand, prevailed upon a few of the Gorkah Recruits, proceeding with Captain Broadfoot's Kafila, to desert, but we are glad to say that in general they were unsuccessful in their inducements.

It would appear by our letters from Cabul that Capt. Lynch has got into disgraces with the Envoy for the little affair near Kelat-i-Giljee, for though in a military point of view "Lynch law" may be the best mode of managing these petty chieftains when they insult us, as they did the Major in the present instance, our policy which has always been effectual and brilliant, demands other lenient measures; at least so thinks Sir W. Macnaghten, for it is said that the chief in the present instance, was one of our friends, though it must be difficult to make the distinction we suspect. All the troops have been turned out of the Bala Hissar for His Majesty's accommodation, and as the weather has been most dreadful, some of the Officers have been greatly inconvenienced. A square fort is to be built for a Magazine with quarters for two Regiments, and much praise is given to Lieutenant Sturt of the Engineers, for his plan of the building which will most probably be adopted. There are now some very good houses at Cabul, Generals Sale and Elphinstone are well quartered, but the Envoy's the *chef d'aure* and may be called a palace. The Cantonment is represented as commodious, situated about a mile N. E. of the city with a rampart and ditch round it. The interior is laid out in parallelograms, and barracks have been built for the 10th Light Infantry and two stories of upper apartments for the Officers.

Major Todd arrived at Cabul on the 15th ultimo, and proceeds, we believe, to Calcutta; we are very glad to see that there is a great feeling in his favor, and cannot help holding to our opinion that were he to publish his own relation of the circumstances of his departure from Herat it would be found that he had no alternative left him but to retire. In addition to what we have hitherto stated, we hear that there was no precipitate flight whatever, and that, after obeying the imperative orders of the Vuzer, he remained for some days encamped in the valley, endeavouring to bind up the friendship which was so suddenly broken. We have advocated the Major's cause from the first day we heard of what was termed his flight, and, though it may not be quite *selon les regles* for him to enter into a defence of his conduct, we hope that some exposition will be given to a public, who at present may, from the circumstances of his recall, be inclined to believe he has acted with much greater precipitation and deficiency of judgment than is, we believe, the real case.

HUKKARU, JUNE 5.

We have received intelligence of the 24th ultimo from Ferozpoor, which is unimportant, save in the particular of supplying facts connected with the trial of Captain Mellish of the 10th Light Cavalry. The Court assembled for its first sitting on the morning of date above mentioned. To begin with the beginning "one must touch upon the 'cream ka kaghuz'—also 'no cream of a jest.' The charges then are almost precisely identical with those which we published, reduced to their essence, in one of our March issues. The only difference consists of an apparent interpolation—to wit that of a fifth charge,—which, however, in order of succession stands third, and runs as follows.

3rdly. "For gross neglect of duty, during the same period (i. e. "during several months previous to August 1840") "in having permitted the horses of the 3d Troop to get into worse condition and (to) become thinner, than the horses of the other troops."

The fourth charge, which is essentially to the effect which we long since specified, may as well be quoted, since it supplies the name of the Pay Havildar, who it is alleged had charge of Captain M's accounts. 4th. For having during the period from September 1839 to August 1840, in disobedience to General Orders dated the 15th November 1806, employed Heera Sing, Pay Havildar, to keep his private accounts. For a similar reason (that an omission of our extract above alluded to of March is here supplied, in the particular of names) we subjoin the 5th and last of the charges;—which is as follows. "For having wholly withdrawn from their proper duties and employed in his own stables the following troop syces and grasscutters:—

- Beharee, Syce, from August 1839 to January 1840.
- Eedoo, Syce, from December, 1839 to April 1840.
- Gheeno, Syce, from December 1839 to July 1840.
- Shykh Rasool Bukhsh, Syce from February 1840 to May 1840.
- Bahram Khan, Syce, from February 1840 to May 1840.
- Suddoo, Grasscutter, from February 1840 to July 1840.

The prisoner, we are told, appeared to be suffering under considerable physical weakness, and he was indeed compelled, during the whole course of the day's proceedings, to recline upon a couch which had been placed for his accommodation.

Major Blair, the temporary Commandant of the 10th Cavalry appeared as prosecutor. The counsel for the prosecution we have already named as Captain Wheeler, whose late appointment to the command of the 7th irregular horse, had not, it would seem, as yet appeared in orders at Ferozpoor, so as to relieve him from the duties of his legal office. The deposition of Major Blair was, in brief, to the purport, that the 3d troop had deteriorated in condition during the period referred to in the charges. That Col. Pope had requested him to communicate to Captain Mellish his (Col. Pope's) surprise and displeasure at this circumstance, and that the Captain, in expressing his concern that occasion should have appeared to exist for animadversion on the state of his troop, had pledged himself to leave no effort unmade for restoring the horses to good condition. It was added by the Major, that in his opinion some want of gram, and of due attention in the supervision of the troop, must have occasioned it to fall off in the manner which has been described or alleged; and that this state of things occurred in despite of every due precaution on the part of the commanding officer.

The second witness for the prosecution, (if the prosecutor may be named as giving the first evidence) was one Syf Oolla, the "Scymetar of Alth," deposed, that he had been "in the service of the Government," under Capt. Mellish, for some time past, and had been employed by him to take charge

of his private stud. He stated that he was in the habit of getting gram for the Captain's horses from the supply which was daily furnished by the Commissariat gomashta, for the horses of the 3d troop. The quantity which he applied to the *diurnal wants* of the Captain's personal stud, was from forty to five and forty seers. Of this amount, he accounted for the expenditure of only eight and thirty; and on cross-examination, he specified an expenditure of upwards of fifty.

Beharee, Syce, the third evidence for the prosecution, stated, that although a syce in the pay of the Honorable Company, he had been constantly engaged in attendance on Captain Mellish's private stud. He was not able to state whether he was employed in this way by Captain Mellish's order. He had himself been directed to remain at the Captain's stables solely by the troop darogah. His detail of the amount of gram obtained daily from that which was furnished for the use of the 3d troop, exhibits a distinction which is by no means without a difference from that which was put forth just before by Syf Oolla. It lastly appeared from this man's evidence, that gram was latterly obtained for the horses of Captain Mellish, from a bunnish; and that he has no reason to believe that the Captain was aware of the change of arrangements. By the way, we had well nigh omitted to observe that Captain Mellish is described as having made a formal admission of his guilt on the (comparatively) unimportant offence alleged against him in the 5th charge. We propose to resume this subject (condensing, perhaps, somewhat of the matter supplied by our friends) as from time to time relays of intelligence on the case in question may reach us. The second instalment will probably arrive to-morrow,—as the Court was appointed to re-assemble on the morning of the 25th, at 6 o'clock. We studiously abstain at present from any comments on the proceedings. But in regard to a trial which must needs be decided, long as our first deliberations can reach the point from whence they emanate, we are willing to waive those objections to a publication of its proceedings, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have impelled us to decline again, as we have declined before, availing ourselves of an opportunity to cater to the appetite of that Liberal Public, (as the phrase runs) whose approbation we highly value; yet whose applause we cannot seek to win at the cost of what is due to any individual, however humble or however unfortunate.

ENGLISHMAN, JUNE 7.

Our latest intelligence of the *Khafila* is that the mutinous Sikh regiments moved out of the way on the 15th ultimo, and that Captain Broadfoot went forward with his charge on the morning of the 18th. This is all well, for any collision between the Brigade and the troops in question, would at this juncture and with reference to the plans of government have been premature; and indeed the present result would seem to argue in favour of our opinion that the call for the brigade was, at the time, an injudicious procedure.

Our Ferozpoor correspondent has given us but a very brief statement of the proceedings of the second day's trial of Capt. Mellish, sufficient nevertheless to interest our readers. The Kuttree Major (a head syce so called,) two troopers, and a Syce by name Eedoo were the only natives examined; but the troopers, Amanut Khan and Shekh Mohammed Ali, gave it seems very straightforward answers to all the questions put to them. The substance of what they deposed is in a few words that out of eight bags of gram of a maund each, sent by the Commissariat for each troop, only 7 were ever brought to the 3d troop by the troop Darogah. The eighth bag the Darogah is supposed to have appropriated to his own use. Out of the remaining seven bags, about 40 seers a day went to Capt. Mellish's house. Beharee Eedoo and Gheeno, syces, came by turn to the troops for it when it was weighed out to them by the Darogah. To lull suspicion and to keep up appearances the Darogah kept about 10 maunds in the troop godown—he even went so far as to buy gram and place it there: they could not say whether Capt. M. was or was not aware of gram going to his house from the troop godown; they did not report the circumstance to Capt. M. because the gram went to his house, but they represented it in an urzee to the Colonel.

During the night of the day that the Colonel began a system of daily weighing the gram for each troop, the gram that was in the troop godown was taken away by the Darogah and no more gram went from the troop after that. The gram in the troop godown was supposed to be kept there by the Darogah to make up at a moment's notice any deficiency detected or about to be detected. Some of the witnesses could speak to the fact that Capt. Mellish was aware of the troop gram going to his house, and this we understand is what Capt. M. will dwell upon in his defence. He does not deny now (however sceptical he might have been at one time) that large quantities of gram were abstracted from the troop and a part sent to his house, but that he was all along ignorant of the circumstance.

It is, our correspondent writes, imagined by many at Ferozpoor to be next to impossible, that such a system should have prevailed for so long a time without Captain M's knowledge, but when it is considered how indifferent Capt. M. was, and has ever been to all his concerns, both public and private, the great difficulty is removed. Lieut. and Adj. Kitson and Veterinary Surgeon Hulse, 10th Cavalry both deposed, that the bad condition of the 3d troop, when conducted by Capt. M. was owing chiefly to the want of attention on the part of that Officer, and that since his removal from the command of the troop, it began gradually to reform. The Court adjourned till the following day at 6 A. M. The prosecution was to close the next day, after one question had been put to one of the former witnesses, Capt. M. will then produce his, the examination of which will, it is said, in all probability occupy the court during the whole of the 3rd sitting. Two days at the very least must then be allowed to Capt. M. to prepare his defence.

ENGLISHMAN, JUNE 14.

The following is an extract from a letter from Ferozpoor received on Saturday:— "Though still living in hopes and looking out for squalls, we have neither touched tack or sheet since my last, but vegetating in all the dust and dulness of Ferozpoor, where each man seeming ashamed of his neighbour, has wisely determined to cut his acquaintance. Were it not for the zeal of our various commandants, we unfortunate Subs might fancy ourselves undergoing the sentence of a long solitary confinement, varied alope, by the quantity of impalpable powder we are obliged to swallow every day in the shape of dust; a misfortune we believe from which the criminal in his cell is at all events exempt. However, thanks to the aforesaid gents, now that the hot weather has set in and no mistake, they have kindly taken upon themselves to furnish us with amusement, gene-

rally to take place in the morning, but not unfortunately a pretty little piece is got up for the evening: wind at white heat and parade ground covered with poor jacks, whose bellies charged with some seers of dol and attah in an active state of fermentation, unable to bear the necessary bracing, have fallen out, and reposing their gorged and belted carcasses in the warm dust, give vent to their overloaded feelings, in various strains infinitely more natural than sentimental. This ought to be put a stop to, and our worthy Brigadier—than whom a better Soldier or kinder man does not exist, and who well knows the difference between the true man and the pretender,—would, by doing so, confer a benefit on all.

Among those not least remarkable for their zeal is the poor little Major, who absconded in the hour of need; but now that Punjab Simoons and Afghan Sabres have ceased to fright him from his propriety, has re-appeared in propria persona and is showing the wondering world what a soldier he can be on a parade. By the way we are afraid you have been a little hard on him, not knowing the extenuating circumstances, but it certainly does not look well when a man's Regiment is actually ordered for immediate service, no matter where, to see him hide himself under a bushel.

One mad dog they say makes many, and unfortunately Ferozpoor is not an exception to the rule; the gallant chief with the white Kiver, who, to give him his due, does the thing well, though rather too often, has unfortunately bitten some of our commandants, and the two principal sufferers, Little Noodle and Poodle, are now labouring severely under the infliction; the only consolation however to be derived from the same is the enjoyment of a little quiet snizzle, when looking on at their rather awkward attempts at imitation of their great original.

Of interesting news there is at present a plentiful scarcity, Shelton's Brigade has been stopped on its way to Peshawar, and Sir W. M., they say, is beginning to feel rather ashamed of having allowed himself to be so long humbugged by Captain Broadfoot, whose character as a blustering alarmist was too well known here to have excited much concern except for the health of the gallant Brigade, to whom his folly was near proving fatal, by causing their exposure to the (at this time of the year) nearly deadly climate of Peshawar. Captain B. is now supposed to have reached the latter place, and all his troubles being of his own brewing, it is to be hoped that in the next distribution of rewards he will not be forgotten. Nott's Brigade, the 420 and 43d with the Company of Artillery, have been warned to return after the rains via the Bolan Pass, their place to be supplied by Bombay troops Major Lynch it is believed, will catch it, for his unwarrantable attack on the Gilzee fort; it is said to be in every way uncalculated and calculated to make a seriously bad impression on that suspicious and restless tribe. Almost all the officers were wounded, but with the exception of Captain Saunders, slightly; he however, we are glad to say, is recovering fast. Captain Mellish's court closed their proceedings on the 29th, and the Kurnal members, Captains Garrett, Bradford and Pennefather, returned by dawn the same day; also our worthy Judge Advocate, who proceeded to join his new appointment at Bareilly. The investigation of the charges lasted 5 days, and a fairer or more unprejudiced court could not have been selected for the occasion: the proceedings were knocked off in style by the Deputy Judge Advocate, and from what we hear, Captain M. was able to make a better business of it than was at first anticipated.

All the heads of departments remain quiet still, but certain rumours of large supplies of grain being lid in by the commissariat are current. Indeed the sudden rise in the price of that article would warrant the suspicion, although not allowed by the chiefs.

Capt. Low of the 39th it is reported, is to act for Capt. Whelan on his departure, but whatever Capt. L.'s talents may be, it is to be regretted that some one with a little more temper is not to be selected. There is no foundation for the report in the *Agra Ukhar*, of Shere Singh having been bullied by his Akalies, that personage being at present in the quiet enjoyment of all that constitutes the happiness of an eastern monarch, and perfectly undisturbed, as far as regard his personal safety.

The horses of the late 2nd L. C. it is said are intended to be made over to field batteries; rather an odd arrangement when it is only four months since the horses of the battery here were sold off by auction at a considerable loss; but queer things are done now, and the penny-wise-and-pound-foolish system appears to predominate. Symptoms of civilization, I am happy to say are beginning to evince themselves at Ferozpoor, for I was agreeably surprised to see the other day a paper for subscription to a course, in circulation which it is to be hoped will eventually form a rallying point, for the disjointed society here. The liberality of some of the subscribers is indeed truly praiseworthy, and we hope the example set by Mr. Clerk, whose generosity needs no puffing and also those of our excellent Deputy Commissary General and Brigadier, will be followed by many. Money now comes in slowly, but it does come, and funds are rather low to be sure at present, so we would urge those who may be at all in arrears to look up, and trust that few will be found to follow the example. A gallant Major commanding a Corps here though cash was much wanted, refused to fork out 3 dibs, because his pay for the month had not arrived—faugh!

Further letters from Ferozpoor received yesterday, give sad accounts of the state of the road to Loo Janah. Capt. Cunningham had posted sowars and burkundazes at different chowkies, but it is surmised that the force is too small to be of any use. On the 1st instant, three men, servants of a subadar of the 30th Native Infantry were attacked close to Ferozpoor: two of them were killed, and a third, much wounded and quite naked, managed to crawl into contoments.

The rumour of the defeat of a Regiment of Bombay Cavalry by the Brahoes was still current at Ferozpoor, but no further particulars are given, nor do we find any allusion to the story made in the Bombay papers. We hope sincerely it is not true.

AGRA UKHAR, JUNE 19.

The following important information may, we believe, be confidently relied on; it is communicated in a letter dated Lahore, June 8th, and is to the effect, that the British Government have called upon Shere Singh for a force of 10,000 men, with all necessary supplies, for service in the ensuing cold season. It is conjectured that the object of this extraordinary requisition, is to test the fidelity of our Sikh allies, who, by the treaty entered into with Ranjeet Singh, previous to the restoration of Shah Soojah, are bound to assist us with a body of men, if necessary to the full completion of that political move. On the other hand it is said, that these Troops are required for bona fide service, and are to form part of a force to be sent against Heerat in the ensuing cold season. This, is perhaps the most probable conjecture, for the Governor General's politics are too state-

ly, however erroneous they may be for such a trick of state as testing the fidelity of the Sikhs truth. The open and direct refusal of Shere Singh to comply with the requisition may indeed be assumed, and on the contingency extensive measures shaped out, still though slow to believe that the call for these Troops are made with a view to test the sincerity of the Sikh alliance, we cannot bring ourselves to look upon it as a bona fide call, originating in a belief, that 10,000 Sikh Troops would prove of any substantive assistance to us in our operations against Herat. For the present and for years to come, whatever work there is to be done in Afghanistan, must be performed by British Troops; neither Sikhs nor Afghan Levies will effect anything. Our communications from Lahore likewise inform us that Partab Singh, son of the Shere, had proceeded to Cashmere to install a successor to the lately murdered Governor of that province. The Prince's presence was necessary as the Sikh Troops, quartered in the happy Valley had declared their determination not to recognise any authority but that of Singh or his son.

Our intelligent Correspondent "Sharp" has sent us another of his interesting communications with which and the contents of the late Mail, our space is nearly occupied. Our Correspondent's account of the present state of Afghanistan is in its main features, no doubt, correct; and particularly as regards the item of expense, a most serious and weighty consideration, on which we will offer a few words in our next. The account of Sind, as given by our Bombay contemporaries, is fully in keeping with this of Afghanistan, and altogether forms a very disagreeable picture to contemplate, with a still more disagreeable back ground.

Kelat-Ghilzie is in a disaffected state, and as it appears, cannot be tranquillized by the detachment of Shah's Force that has been doing business there for the last month, the 5th Cavalry and a Regiment of the Company's regular Native Infantry are to move upon it, and after settling affairs there, to push on to Candahar. The 5th Infantry arrived from Jellalabad a few days ago, and Shelton's Brigade is expected in another week. We have now in Cabool the following Corps:

- Abbott's Artillery. 2nd Cavalry S. S. Force.
- New Artillery. 1st Regiment Jan Baz.
- 5th Bengal Cavalry. 3rd Infantry S. S. Force.
- H. M.'s 13th Lt. Inf. 4th
- 5th Native Infantry. 6th " " "
- 35th " " " " " His M.'s Horse Guards.
- 37th " " " " " "

And Colonel Campbell's Brigade of Inf.—no! Ragamuffins.

Shahzadeh Timour left this couple of days ago for Candahar, and the gallant young Conolly has also started for the same place, where he is to organize some Jan Baz for the Shah.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor your numerous readers do not exactly comprehend the term "Shah's Force." They probably imagine that this is a Force which has been organized by the British Government for His Majesty Shah Soojaool Moolk, and that the Shah pays the Officers and men composing that Force from the Revenue of Afghanistan. Such, I presume, is the manner in which the Nizam's service is conducted—but happy would I count the British Parliament if it is deceived by this delusion. Are you aware that this body of men (yept "the Shah's Force," is paid by the British Government; and that it costs the Government no less than 1,80,000 sterling per annum, of which vast sum the Shah does not pay one single fraction. Now let us consider of what indispensable use this Force is, the Regiments are distributed in the following manner, 1st, 2nd, and 5th Infantry, with Artillery, and 1st Cavalry at Kelat-Ghilzie—Bolan Rangers at Quetta, the force already described at Cabool—Khoistanee Regiment at Charekar, and Hazara Pioneer Corps ditto—Khyber Rangers, and Juzzalichu Regiment towards Jellalabad and the Khyber. Those Regiments at out-stations may be of some little use, but when they could be dispensed with, surely they should not be kept at a needless expense to the state. What are the 10,000 Bombay Troops doing? Are they not sufficient to keep the country on this side of Candahar in good order, I should think a few Regiments of the Bombay Troops more than sufficient for that task.

The Governor General will murmur at having to organize ten Regiments of Regular and efficient Infantry in the Provinces, who would be of material use to the state; but he will quietly submit to the Envoy's suggestions to raise 15 or 16 Regiments, of Infantry. Such an absurd proceeding, His Lordship will, or dare not object to, because, forsooth, the measure is recommended by his Envoy. Now in plain terms, allowing that a few Regiments of this Force may have acted gallantly, yet notwithstanding, this Force is of no importance in Afghanistan; for example, three Regiments of Infantry one of Cavalry with a Troop of Horse Artillery are sent out to suppress the rebellion in Kelat-Ghilzie, where the Envoy could have ordered some of the Company's long-standing steady Corps, who would have done the business in half the time, and with half the number and after all the fumbling of the Shah's Force, we are obliged at last to send our Regular Cavalry and Infantry to settle the hash of the Ghilzies. This last stroke, Mr. Editor, is a proof to you of the inutilty of the Shah's Force. I may be attacked from various quarters for my remarks on the Force, but depend upon it my assailants will write feelingly, Yes, I will allow that, the Shah's Force is, in a manner, a source of good to some, it constitutes an ample, field for patronage, and is them-eans doubling the pay of men, who get it. It helps to get many a poor fellow out of debt, and that, you will admit, is praiseworthy. A Captain commanding Cavalry in the Force receives 1,000 rupees per mensem that of Artillery, the same sum, a Captain commanding Infantry 800, Lieutenants and Ensigns 500, and 600. You observe the vast difference of pay but remember, that it is all paid by Government. An Officer with his Regular Corps, has to do his duty, and is kept under whole some restraint, but when the same Officers are transferred to the Shah's Force, they are doubly paid by the Company for imperfectly doing their duty, they become despotic and lord it over the rabble, they command, and tyrannize with impunity. An Officer who has for any length of time held a command in the Force, is not fit to be returned to his Regiment, where he will be impatient of restraint, through having been his own master in the Shah's Force, and having had no one to enquire into the discipline of the mob he commanded. Ah it was a knowing fellow who first proposed organizing "the Shah's Force." No doubt he marked out a good situation for himself.

There is a very grievous abuse existing in Cabool, and which I am sorry to observe, is countenanced by the Shah; in excessive usury of the Mahajuns of Cabool. One House, with which the Shah himself has a long account, charges 75 per cent per annum on money borrowed from it. The Shah is aware of this, but as he is charged but 48 per cent, he winks at the villainy. Is it not a shame, Mr. Editor, that the Envoy does not take notice of this scandalous

imposition? If he knows nothing of Cabool affairs, I can inform him that the title of the principal "of this den of thieves" is "Bunsee Dhur Dhutthos Mull and Co." From the example of this House, all the Mahajuns of Cabool charge the same rate, so that if an usurer wishes to oblige you as a friend, he will charge you only 48 per cent., if you should be urgently in need of the blunt.

You have probably heard of Major Todd's arrival here, which occurred some twelve days ago. He is to proceed and join his Regiment as soon as the road will admit of the measure. He has been sadly used. What a plausible excuse for Lord Auckland for having failed in the Herat policy. He would now vent his spleen upon poor Todd, and perhaps ruin the prospects of the man, who wishes to act decisively with the scoundrel who was constantly evading an honest understanding. How susceptible Yar Mahomed Khan is of insult! a wretch that has not one spark of honourable feeling in his whole being! and that Britons should be duped with the idea of Todd's having insulted Yar, is certainly laughable. Ask Eldered Pottinger of what composition Yar Mahomed Khan is wrought? and he will respond, deceit, baseness—low cunning,—flattery—treachery—and debauchery! that's a character for a Prime Minister. However, Yar Mahomed Khan is not a bad Politician, when he saw he could gain nothing from the Bombastic turn-out of our Representatives he considered that "second thoughts were better," and sent in a long complaint against Major Todd; and instead of having been arraigned for his breach of faith by the Envoy and Minister, he becomes the complainant, and is successful. Now Major Todd is not one of the half measure Politicians, but a man of spirit and intelligence, who is thoroughly acquainted with the depraved characters of the different Governments west of the Oxus and knows infinitely more of this country than the Envoy and Minister. Why the latter obviously knows nothing of this country, at least so any man of common sense would be led to think from his erroneous policy. Yar Mahomed exults in the downfall of Major Todd, and professes his warm friendship for the Elchee Sahib and the Company Saniban Ungraze! He agrees to tolerate another Representative of our Government at Kamran's Court, but it is with a notion (and faith I believe old Yar is about right) that he will get his future requests agreed to, without much murmur, by Todd's successor; for it must be naturally inferred, that if the British Officer makes any objections, and unfortunately perseveres in them, Yar Mahomed Khan will insult him from Herat "at a moment's notice" he will then reverse the case in a report to the Envoy and Minister, who will surely credit it. He has made himself the dupe of Yar Mahomed Khan, and it evident, his dupe he will remain.

It is evident that the Envoy is no fighting man unless the weapons are ducats and rupees. He would prefer bribing the lawless rabble to chastising them: he has always disapproved of the last method of establishing good order, but his policy is calculated to produce a host of idle vagabonds, who call themselves Chiefs. He has a Thoshah khana always with him, which is a repository of valuable and rich property, from which he makes presents to the above-mentioned Chiefs; but remark the mean souls of the wretches whom he pampers so prodigally with the property of Government. As soon as the Chief is presented with a Khilut, consisting of Shawls, watches, Telescopes, &c., worth, we will say, 3,000 rupees he does not go three hundred yards from the Presidency, ere he is accosted by a purchaser who offers him one thousand or one thousand five hundred for the set-out, and money being of more use to the man than toys, he is overjoyed at the offer, and pockets the cash. The purchaser now goes to the keeper of the Thoshah khana, and strikes a bargain with him for the goods, the keeper gives him two thousand five hundred, for them, recommends them to the Military Secretary, who re-purchases them for the Government for their original value three thousand! Would it not have been more economical to have bribed the Chief with one thousand rupees hard cash, than to have been at the loss of three thousand—besides this a road as open for John Company honestly. May I ask, the only one I can discover is, that it makes the treasure chest the lighter for carriage—may be alleged as a very good reason in this country where camels are scarce; but would it not be more generous to serve it out to the servants of Government, than to throw it away upon those worthless fellows, the Chiefs of Afghanistan. Taking another view of the case: he is giving them a great temptation to rebel, and it, has often happened, that those men whom he has once bribed, as soon as the money was exhausted, they have concocted plans to make him fork out more; or, in plain terms, they have kicked up rows, by which means they were sure of bread. The Envoy would send out people offering them honorable terms, and they saw the terms were lucrative they gladly "come in" and tender their allegiance for the second time; secure the blunt and depart quite contentedly to their respective forts, (with full determination to revolt again when it was all expended,) the Envoy no less gratified at his master stroke of policy. This system of bribery is productive of contempt from the very Chiefs who profit by it! From an idea, Mr. Editor, of the manner in which so much treasure disappears, and how the expenses of the Campaign have amounted to the fearful sum of £5,000,000, and which is every day increasing. The Envoy's prodigality and the Shah's force both of which articles could be safely dispensed with, have very materially assisted in completing the woeful FIVE! It might be reasonably asked by the English journals, "why the cash should not come from Cabool, instead of go there?" But the British Government will never get a rap from this country, until the form of Government in it is entirely changed, and proper measures adopted to regulate the revenue, and ameliorate the distressed condition of the natives; which events, I fear, will not come to pass while Shah Soojaah sits on the throne, and the present Gentleman, Envoy, and Minister. To rule the Afghans properly—spirit is necessary—and which I am sorry to say, is not possessed by either the one or the other of the last mentioned potentates.

Cabool, 27th of May, 1841.  
P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, Major Eldered Pottinger has arrived at Cabool from India. It is supposed, that he will be ordered to Kohistan to succeed Dr. Lord, but would it not be better to depute him to Herat? He is the only man in this country—besides Todd, who would be able to manage Yar Mahomed Khan.

We have letters from Candahar to the 5th ultimo, but they do not give us any actual news, though as the information contained in them very strongly confirms the opinion, we at once expressed regarding the injudicious proceedings of Major Lynch towards the Ghilzies, we shall embody that information in an article to-morrow—giving it as our opinion, meanwhile that,

the sooner the said political is re-regimented the better it may be for the public interests in the quarter where he now exercises a misplaced authority.

FRIEND OF INDIA, JUNE 10.

THE POLITICAL STAFF IN AFGHANISTAN.—The conduct of our Political Agents in the newly occupied territories beyond the Indus, has of late been brought frequently under public notice; and we have been led to enquire into the sum which they stand the state in. The Agra and Bengal Gazetteer has enabled us fully to gratify this feeling of curiosity, as it presents us with ample and official particulars of all the public establishments. These we have extracted, and present to our readers at the foot of this article. It will be seen from that table that the charge for Political Agency alone, amounts to Five Lakhs of Rupees a year. If to this sum be added the allowance to Dost Mahomed and his family the demand in the diplomatic and political department will be found to exceed a fifth of entire revenues of Afghanistan. If we retire within the limits of our own boundaries, which we are obliged to keep up in Afghanistan, we have no means of accurately ascertaining; but it must be far greater than was contemplated when the expedition was undertaken. And these establishments, unfortunately appear likely to be permanently necessary; for it is difficult to anticipate a time when it will be safe to withdraw our forces. Though all apprehension of excitement from Russia and Persia has for the present ceased, yet the character of the inhabitants requires the presence of a force, not very materially less than that which originally took the field. There is no such appearance of internal tranquillity, after a two year's occupation of the country, as would justify the removal of any large portion of our troops.

It is evident therefore that the occupation of Afghanistan will occasion a perpetual and heavy drain on the resources of India, and a deprivé Government of the means of pursuing a generous policy towards the country which furnishes the funds. It is too late to quarrel about the good that might have been done in India with the money which has been, and which is daily sent, across the Indus. The conquest of the country was forced on us by hostile political combinations which had for their ulterior object the wresting of India from Britain. The occupation of the country is a fact; it cannot be undone. If we retire within the Indus, we shall be required to retire within the Ganges, and a retrograde movement once begun, will not end but with our retirement from the country altogether. Yet the interests of India require that the question, however difficult, should be looked bravely and honestly in the face. If our establishments are to be kept up on their present footing it must be evident, not only that no surplus revenue can be available for the improvement of India, but that the resources of the state must gradually be encumbered with fresh debts. Something must be done to stop this demand on the revenues of India, or they will fall into irrevocable confusion. And there seems to be at present no other more feasible plan than that of endeavouring to combine wisdom and kindness with firmness, in the political management of the people to such an extent as to render the presence of so large a force unnecessary. There are few acts of folly which are not eventually resolved into cash; and for which some one is not called to pay. The state must pay for the indiscretion of its agents. A single act of folly in any of the functionaries whose names appear below, may cost Government many lakhs of Rupees.

If the full cost of this was in the first campaign, and the subsequent periodical "oozing out" of money which it entails, were fully known in Europe, we are satisfied that no nation would envy us the possession of Afghanistan; and that Russia would consider herself well revenged for the disappointment we have inflicted on her, by the vast expenditure of funds which her ambition has constrained us to incur.

	Monthly Rs.
Sir W. H. Macnaghten, Bart, Envoy and Minister.	9350
Lt. Col. Sir Alexander Burnes, at Cabul.	2500
Major E. Pottinger, Resident, Toorkistan.	1200
Lt. P. Lynch, ditto, Ghilzee country.	1000
Capt. A. Conolly, Envoy to Khiva.	1200
Lt. P. Nicholson, in charge of Dost Mahomed.	900
Lt. C. Rattray, Political Assistant, Kohistan.	700
Capt. G. F. P. Lawrence, Military Secretary to the Envoy.	1200
Lt. J. B. Conolly, Military Assistant to the Envoy.	700
Lt. Rawlinson, Political Agent, Candahar.	1200
Lt. C. A. Jackson, Assistant to ditto.	900
Lt. G. H. Macgregor, Political Agent, Jellalabad.	1200
Lt. C. Burnes, Political Agent, Ghuzni.	600
Capt. F. Mackeson, Political Agent, Peshawar.	1500
Capt. Colin Mackenzie, Political Agent.	700
Capt. J. D. Beas, Political Agent, Quetta.	1200
Lieut. W. F. Hammersley, Assistant.	700
Mr. Ross Bell, Political Agent, Upper Shide.	3250
Lieut. E. B. Eastwick, Assistant.	700
Capt. W. J. B. Kayett, ditto.	700
Lieut. E. J. Brown, ditto.	700
Lieut. S. Macleair, ditto.	600
Lieut. W. Brown, ditto.	700
Lieut. W. Young, ditto.	600
Lieut. W. Brothood, Assistant, Toorkistan Frontier.	700
Capt. J. Nash, in charge of State Prisoners, Cabool.	800
Capt. E. Sanders, attached to the Herat Agency.	1640
Capt. J. Abbott, Political Agent, Herat.	700
Major D'Arny Todd, Herat.	1200
Lt. R. Leech, Political Assistant, Herat.	700
Lt. R. C. Shakespear, Political Agent, Herat.	700
Lt. E. K. Elliot, Political Assistant, Candahar.	600

ENGLISHMAN, JUNE 7.

We find that the King of Joanna, to whose affairs we made a reference on Friday, has had an interview with the Governor General, and is now on the point of proceeding to the Mauritius in the *Salsetta*. Nothing, it appears, can be done for the unfortunate refugee by Lord Auckland's Government. His cause and his fate are therefore left to the Government of the Mauritius, which island is near to Joanna, and being under the orders of the Colonial office, is in a better position to interfere (if any interference be deemed expedient) than the Vice Roy of British India. We question, however, whether the Mauritius planters will consider it a very great point in the King of Joanna's favor that he is hostile to slavery and the slave trade. The present Joannese dynasty seems very much inclined to supply the deficiency of labourers so long complained of at the Mauritius, and has already, we observe, allowed of the emigration of many of its subjects for the express purpose of assisting the sugar growers.

HURKARU, JUNE 7.

There is, in the *Bombay Times* of the 26th ultimo, a well written, chaotic article on the Rivett Carnac testimonial, with which we have only one fault to find—but that fault is a grave one.

The article has made its appearance a month too late.

We look upon this as inexcusable. An article such as our contemporary has written, ought to have appeared at the time, or not at all. It comes in, with a sorry grace, now, as the echo of the voice of the Bengal press. It looks mean, some weeks after the subject of the strictures has taken its departure. It is useless, too now that the subscription has amounted to twenty-five thousand rupees.

We do not blame the editor of the *Times*, whom we believe to be as bold and honest as any one of his fraternity; we merely regard the case as affording another convincing proof of the injury, which a quasi-independent journal sustains by a proprietary connexion with a body of influential men, like the merchant-owners of the *Bombay Times*. If that journal had been the property of one independent man, there would not have been this cautious silence, whilst the Governor was still at Bombay—this execratory shouting after him when the ex-Governor was half way to the Red Sea. Surely, our contemporary's article—good as it is—could not have occupied a month in concoction.

Nothing is more true than that it is ridiculous in the highest degree, to vote statutes and the boards of plate to a Governor, whose chief praise is, that he was an easy, accessible man, who pleased himself and his friends—himself first and his friends afterwards—but surely our western contemporary is not so slow of perception, that this fact did not strike him in full force, before Sir James Rivett Carnac had well nigh reached Aden. "Excellent man!" say the *Bombay papers*—how sorry we are that he is going to leave us—such a Governor!—such a Prince of a fellow! when shall we see his like?"—But no sooner is he clear of Bombay, than they begin to look about them—"Are you quite sure he's gone?"—"Quite sure!"—"No possibility of his hearing?"—"None whatever!"—"No chance of his coming back!"—"Not a shadow!"—"Quite sure!"—"Quite!"—"Then here's at him—Of all the lumbags, who have ever come to Bombay, that man was the most atrocious. The sun never went down without descending upon a flagitious job. As a governor he was beneath contempt, &c., &c., &c." These great truths, it appears, are not discoverable in a day—they dawn slowly upon the intelligence of our Bombay brethren, and do not strike, in their full effulgence, on the mental vision of the people of the west, until reflected back from Bengal. It takes a month, at Bombay, to comprehend that, which is comprehended in three minutes at Calcutta. Well may the reader exclaim, on throwing down the *Bombay Times*—"Have you only just found that out?"

GHUZNEE.—A friend has sent us a scrap of information, in the form of an extract from a *Ghuznee* letter, dated May 14th, contained in the following words. "The 1st Bombay Cavalry got a licking a few days since, which I dare say you have heard of"—but as the 1st Bombay Cavalry are, we believe, at *Deesa* and no account of any reverse has been yet received in quarters, which the intelligence would, in all probability, have reached, had any such affair taken place, we may set down the whole as a mistake. We only allude to it now because the report may have been circulated.—*Hurkaru*.

DELHI GAZETTE, JUNE 9.

MEERUT.—Gup.—"The station is much deserted through the many departures for the hills. Certain Officers concerned in the late pork affair, have had to pay their victim 500 rupees. Lieut. B. ——— of H. M.'s 9th, has leave to proceed to the Horse Guards, with all expedition. The improvement of our Post Office matters is very great indeed and reflects great credit upon Dr. Madden; the letters from Delhi, are delivered generally at breakfast time and as the Doctor gives his personal superintendance to the details of the office, we even hope for still greater improvements. The heat is intense, but there is not much sickness. The 72nd N. I. are to move up to Meerut or Delhi! if to the former place, one of the Light Infantry Regiments, it is supposed, will be removed. Our late worthy General is reported to find himself rather too much of a cypher in Afghanistan; for Military Commandants in Cabul possess but little discretionary power being so entirely at the mercy of the political. Brevet Major Hicks, it is expected, will retire in October next, for a consideration to which all the Officers of his Regiment, except one, have subscribed. Her Majesty's birthday was celebrated by a parade of the whole of the troops, and the usual *feu de joie* fired. Mr. Edmonstone appointed to act as Joint Magistrate, has arrived from Bolonishahur. All the three Light Infantry Battalions are now provided with Non-Commissioned Staff. The 2nd Battalion has been hatted some time ago, and the 3rd is now doing so in the hopes of not being obliged to change its ground of encampment. Rifle Companies are to be on the left of Battalions, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, though Rifle Corps have precedence of all foot soldiers.

ENGLISHMAN, JUNE 15.

The following intelligence from Colonel Stacey's camp may be relied on, and it is not without interest. On the 12th ultimo, he was encamped just outside of Kelat, and was to have moved on the next day towards Quetta, and our letter goes on to say:—"The Chiefs arrived on the 10th, and on 11th they all visited the Colonel, who returned the civility. He thinks the conduct of the Chiefs deserves the highest praise; for when Darogah Gool Mahomed and Akram the young Khan, (the name illegible) persuaded the Moostang were to seize him, and induce him to fly to Nal, three marches from Bhogwana, the Chiefs told him in Durbar that they had, as well as himself, made a contract with Colonel Stacey to accompany him to Mr. Ross Bell; that if he chose to follow the advice of his enemies and desert his people they were all resolved to abide by the promise they had made to the Colonel.—and they have done so to a man—not one has failed—not a Chief has allowed a man to move to Colonel S.—and not one but appeals to him for orders. Depend upon it this work will be crowned by the boy coming in as soon as all the Chiefs have been introduced to Ross Bell, and all this has been effected without the aid of a single Sepoy. The fact is we have hitherto gone the wrong way to work. These people were not understood, but they may be trusted. The Khan has moved to a village of his own, Muskye, two marches beyond Nal. His retinue amounts to about fourteen persons only, and the Chiefs are certain he will come in when they have been introduced to the above named Political.

DELHI GAZETTE, JUNE 28.

We last week intimated that a force was about to leave Candahar for Kelat-Ghilzie where it appears we are building a fortification to which Ghilzies are averse. Intimation having been received at Candahar that the force at Kelat-Ghilzie consisted of 22 of the Shah's Infantry Corps, Commanded by Captains Macan and Griffin, half of Christie's horse and two Guns, was surrounded by 3 or 4000 Ghilzies when it was deemed politic that Macan, however anxious, should not

attempt to attack. Colonel Wymer with 400 of our old friends, the 38th and the remainder of Christie's horse commanded by Captain Leeson and four Horse Artillery Guns, moved with stores towards the Fort, but when within two or three marches of their destination the Ghiljies hastened from Kelat-i-Ghiljies and made for the approaching troops, Capt. Macan "eager for the fray" immediately gave chase with a portion of his force, but not coming up with them, nor being able to gain any intelligence of their movements, the Captain, suspecting a feint, and that, perhaps, the Ghiljies had returned by another route to surprise the garrison, halted for the night. The Ghiljies moved on and coming upon Colonel Wymer's force in the night and in Camp, they, fully three thousand in number immediately attacked our Troops, who had formed, in front rushing down to the bayonets, they again were repulsed, but again and made the attempt in very gallant style, this time they tried the flank and turned it, but got well drubbed for their pains, they exhibited a most determined spirit, only exceeded by the truly loyal and gallant behaviour of the sepoys who, when solicited by the Ghiljies to give up their charge under promises of reward and protection, replied by discharges of musketry as well as abuse on all their female relations. Their bravery repulsed every attack and at length drove the Ghiljies off the field. Next morning seventy of the enemy were found to have fallen, it is impossible to say what the number of wounded may be, as the Ghiljies ran every risk in carrying them away, but it is, no doubt, considerable. Colonel Wymer's force was too small to pursue them but it is to be hoped that they may fall in with the wing of the 16th which left Ghuzni under Col. MacLaren, who was in daily expectation of being joined by the 5th Light Cavalry. Our disasters were, 38th N. I., one Sepoy killed and 10 slightly wounded, Leeson's horse, 3 killed and 5 wounded, the Artillery a horse or two killed, total 4 killed and 15 wounded. Macan's party did not even hear the firing, or a much more severe lesson would have been read to the Ghiljies, as it is this little affair will keep them quiet for a time. Colonel Wymer's coolness and arrangements when surprised, are said to have been admirable, and both Officers and men behaved as gallantly as the Bengal Infantry do.

The Brigade had not arrived at Cabul on the 6th instant but was expected about the 10th it was however more than probable that a part will push on towards Ghuznie. A very large portion of the Military Stores has been left behind at Gramshimukh for want of camels for which there are 500 loads. Lieut. Dias is left in charge with two Companies of the 5th N. I.

**ATHENÆUM, June 10.**

**KHANDESH, May 29.**—In my letter to you of the 30th January last, I believe I mentioned that several gang robberies had taken place in Khandesh, nearly all of which then remained undiscovered. I have now to inform you that a few days ago the whole, from the commencement, were traced to a respectable individual, the Subadar Major of the Khandesh Bheel Corps, stationed at Dhurrungam, as being directly connected with all those villainous transactions, in the last of which he appears to have been personally concerned and which proved his downfall. It occurred at a village some twenty-three coss S. E. of Dhoolia named Urganon in the Burgoam Talook, on a rich native banker of that village, who was rifled of all his property, valuables, &c. amounting to several thousand rupees, and to crown all, was maltreated into the bargain. A few of the plunderers were seized, and a pair of shoes and a cap of the military kind were found near the spot, which the freebooters in their hurry to escape forgot to take with them. These two articles of Military equipment were traced to some of the Bheel sepoys. The Subadar Major at this time escaped the search of the authorities, though he was strongly suspected of a hand in it. Matters ran on smoothly, and all seemed lulled into oblivion, when some more of the plunderers were taken up, by whose depositions the Subadar Major was implicated, and as several of the gang (taken up in different other villages) corroborated the same statement against the Subadar Major, he was in consequence placed under arrest about the 20th of April last, as also were several of his accomplices, to undergo their trial at Nundoorbar by the Collector, who is now on his circuit at that Talook. On the 21st April the Subadar Major was placed under charge of a Bheel Guard, consisting of one Nair and three Sepoys (another Guard in the interim being placed over his house to prevent any communication passing between him and his family. The prisoner had not proceeded above three marches when he broke from his escort by quitting the guard, telling the Non Commissioned Officer that he had received instructions from the Officer Commanding to return; and without waiting for a reply, he put spurs to his horse, and after a few hours had riding arrived once more in Dhurrungam, in the costume of a wild mountain cossack, having a long colored bamboo bow and quiver of arrows slung on his back, a sword dangling by his side, and a spear in his hand, thereby endeavouring to show himself off as a true son of Mars. His unexpected appearance caused considerable uneasiness among the Officers, &c. &c. and on being questioned how he came there, and by what authority, he endeavoured to prevaricate and begged to be forgiven, but this was not so easily done. He was, without further remonstrance, placed under a stronger guard, and strict surveillance commanded, and in this state took his second journey to Nundoorbar, where he is now closely watched to prevent his escaping a second time. One of his accomplices of the same Corps deserted, and has not since been heard of. The Subadar Major endeavoured to destroy himself, swallowing a gold ring set with a fine Diamond, a token of his ill-gotten wealth. The whole amount in money, ornaments, &c. &c. taken at the different robberies, and delivered into his possession by his myrmidons, amounted to about 50,000 Rupees (more or less.) That nothing might be found in his possession of the stolen goods (even if he should be suspected), he concealed all at Moofair, a gurry some fifteen or twenty Coss in the North West direction of Dhoolia. Captain Morris, Bheel Agent in Khandesh, deserves the greatest praise for his exertions in probing and tracing the affair to the extent he has done, and which alone tended to bring to light the plans of the wily Subadar Major, and which he endeavoured so artfully to conceal.

About three weeks ago, a large body of Bheels collected on the Southpoora hills, (a range of seven mountains on the North of Khandesh) and plundered the surrounding villages of cattle, &c. oppressing the inhabitants, and spreading devastation wherever they went. Intelligence having been sent to the Collector of the affair, an application was made to the Brigadier at Malligam for military aid, to scour the country, and take up the rebel mountaineers if possible. Several Companies of regular and irregular Infantry were sent out, and a sufficient body of Sowars accompanied them to disperse the gang of marauders; and letters have been sent on to Indore, requesting the resident at that Court to order a sufficient number of horsemen of the Indore irregulars, to keep in a direction along the hills to prevent

their escape on that side. I hope to be able to let you know the result in my next.

Events of this kind are not unfrequent in the mountainous parts of Khandesh, and the uncivilized country of the Dak; whereas thriving fields and gardens speak much in favor of the civilized Bheels to the South East of Khandesh, and the march of intellect is evidently gaining ground, owing to the strenuous exertions and conciliatory means of that much respected, intelligent, and scientific gentleman Major Outram (now political agent at Scindh) towards the children of the mountain, 'ere the formation of that useful branch of the local service, the Bheel corps of Khandesh.

The detachment of the 20th Regt. M. N. I. has not yet left Dhoolia for Malligam as was expected, in consequence of the increase of sickness among the men, and want of European officers in the 22nd Regt. B. N. I., some of whom are now ordered on Court Martial duty. The Detachment of the 20th is not expected to be relieved till after the monsoon, which commences about the 15th of June and lasts till the middle of September.

The General Court Martial ordered to assemble at Asseerghur, has not yet commenced its sittings, in consequence of the indisposition of, Brevet Colonel Boume, President of the Court.

**DHARWAR June 1.**—On the 11th ultimo, the wife of a Sepoy belonging to the 47th Regiment N. I. and her daughter were drowned in a well near the end of the Lines. It appears that the girl was drawing water with a brass jumbo suspended by a rope, when she overreached herself and fell into the water, and the mother in striving to save her daughter was drowned also.

On the 30th ultimo, a detachment of the 47th Regt. N. I. consisting of a subaltern, two Native Officers, six Havildars, six Naigues, one Drummer, and a hundred Rank and File, under the command of Captain C. Woolfall, marched from Dharwar for a place called Badamey about sixty miles to the East of this, where a lot of rebels are plundering the country, and have obtained possession of a large fort. A second detachment of twice the strength, well supplied with arms and ammunition, has since left for the same place. I believe too that a detachment of the 7th Regiment from Kulladghee, and a detachment of Artillery from Belgaum, have also proceeded to Badamey. It is expected to turn out a second Nepanee affair. The Badamey fort is said to be much stronger and better fortified.

**JUNE 7.**—On the morning of the 5th, orders arrived here for the Officer Commanding the 47th Regt. N. I., to send another strong detachment to Badamey. In consequence, one Captain, two Lieutenants, four native officers and two Companies of the above Corps, marched from the Fort fully equipped and in high spirits. The latest account received from our first detachment is, that the men are encamped close to the Fort of Badamey waiting for other detachments to join from Belgaum, Kulladghee and Sholapore, and when all are assembled, to attack the enemy in his strong hold. During the last five days, the Arabs have been striving to annoy the British camp, by throwing an odd shot now and then from the fort. Three Officers had a narrow escape as a shot dropped close to their feet. I am happy to state that no accident has occurred on our side as yet, at least I have not heard of any.

Since the departure of the last detachment, the rich Merchants &c. in and about Dharwar, have become very much alarmed, on account of their money, jewels, &c. which I understand they have buried in the earth; and to make themselves appear poor and miserable, they have put on dirty miserable worn out cloths. The report among the inhabitants is, that the enemy are determined to obtain possession of the fort of Dharwar; but this must be received as mere bazaar rumour, originating more in fear than any thing else. On the night of the 6th instant, an alarm was given from our lines to the Fort, that a strong party of horsemen were approaching. The gates of the Fort were instantly closed, and all the guards inside loaded their muskets, besides other preparations being made. After all, it turned out to be mere smoke.

Since writing the foregoing I have been given to understand, that for many years past, a number of old guns, shot, and a great quantity of ammunition have been in the Badamey Fort in charge of a Mamoldar, and that it was returned as dead stock. The enemy have put themselves in possession of the whole, besides 15,000 Rs. Company's money, and they have got several of the guns fitted up. They have also employed some straggling natives who were discharged formerly from the Native Horse Artillery and Golundauz, to put them in the way of handling the guns. I have also heard that one of the Nepanee rebels is a chief officer among them.

**UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, JUNE 11.**

**DISTURBANCES ON THE BELLARY FRONTIER.**—We in our last mentioned that intelligence had been received at Bellary of a body of Marauders having crossed the river for the purpose of plundering the villages along the Northern Frontier of the Bellary District, in consequence of which two Troops of Cavalry were sent off immediately. We have since received letters from Bellary of five days later date and from Belgaum of the 2d instant from which the following are extracts:—

**BELLARY, 5th June.**—The rumours current at this station, are so very vague on the subject of the supposed insurrection that I cannot venture to trouble you with them, you may however depend upon the general correctness of my information as follows. On the 1st instant, the Collector received reports from different Amildars along the Nizam's Frontier, and that of the Dharwar district, announcing that several strong bodies of Rohillas, Arabs and Mahrattas, were hovering about the border; and stating that the ryots were so greatly alarmed that they were abandoning their villages and getting away into Ghurrries for security. It was further rumoured that Badamey which was formerly a strong fort, though its defences are now greatly out of repair, had been seized on by a party of the marauders and the district treasury, which is kept there plundered by them. In consequence of these alarming statements two Troops of Cavalry were ordered off by forced marches. One under Captain Graeme towards the Dharwar boundary, the other under Lieut. Studdy in the direction of the Nizam's frontier; since which in consequence of further reports that a large body of Mahratta Horse had crossed the river and was supposed to be advancing towards

Humpaugur, a third Troop of Cavalry was sent off with orders to make forced marches in that direction, but nothing has been since heard of the movement of the three Detachments, except from that of Captain Graeme. For my own part I am inclined to believe that the numbers and violence attributed to these predatory bodies have been greatly magnified, for Captain Graeme, I am told, writes that no inroad has been yet actually made upon the villages on this side of the Toombudra, tho' at Humpaugur and Kumply the inhabitants are dreadfully apprehensive of an attack and have implored the Officer Commanding the Cavalry Detachment to remain with them, stating that if he do not they shall be obliged to put themselves under the protection of the Rajah of Soondoor. Captain Graeme has therefore called for a Company of Infantry, and in consequence the Grenadier company of the 4th N. I. under Captain Fischer marched this morning for Humpaugur, which will enable Captain Graeme to move about the country. The Arabs and Mahrattas are said to comprise a body of 600 of the former and 400 of the latter; the insurrection if it may be so called is in the name of the ex-Rajah of Satara whose adherents are endeavouring to obtain volunteers at any cost, and as there are many Arabs and Rohillas wandering about the Nizam's country, who by the capture of Kurnool and Napanee have been thrown out of employ, these emissaries find no difficulty in collecting adventurers and we hear that the insurgent Force at Budamee is already busily employed in repairing the fortifications and making ready for a flare up. Four Companies of Native Infantry from Dharwar and four Companies from Kulladghee are moving upon Belgaum, as also, I suppose, Guns, &c. from Belgaum; and another company of Infantry is ordered to be in readiness here. This with the company away with treasure, leaves the 4th a mere skeleton, without any thing like a relief for the men on duty. Lieutenant Moore 5th Cavalry arrived yesterday morning and started again in the evening to take command of his Troop, which is at present under Lieutenant Barrow; and Lieutenant Remington, of the same corps, now on leave at Belgaum, has been ordered forthwith to join the Troops on command. General Woulfe was to leave Hyderabad on the 2nd and will be here on the 6th. We had a splendid fall of rain yesterday which has made the place very cool and pleasant and I hope will tend to expel the cholera from this district.

**BELGAUM, 2d June.**—I hasten to send you the particulars of a disturbance at Badamey, about 20 miles from Kulladghee, which Fort has been seized by about 500 Arabs, who are supposed to be some of those which got away from Napanee. The Ryots throughout the Eastern Talooks of this district are in great alarm and the Native Authorities report that these insurgents are committing every sort of depredation: in consequence the Flank Company of the King's own; Captain Burgoyne's Company of Artillery, and some Companies of Native Infantry, are under orders to be held in readiness to start at a moment's warning; the first reports were so alarming, that the Officers Commanding at Kulladghee and Dharwar on the requisition of the Memludar of Badamee immediately detached the Flank Companies of the 7th and 47th N. I. with about 300 irregular Silladar Horse, under Subadar Mahomed Ghouse; the former accompanied by Mr. Davidson, the latter by Mr. Bettington, who was returning from the Hills quite an invalid. From all that I can learn the Arabs are in number about 500. On their taking possession of the Badamey Fort, they plundered the Government Treasury of several thousand Rupees, and a quantity of valuable Jewels belonging to a Temple which were lodged for security in the Cutcherry. They also robbed a Sowcar of 10 or 12 thousand Rupees. The whole of the Native Establishment, with the exception of the memludar who took to flight, are in close confinement, and it is said that they are dying thro' starvation, as they refuse to take food whilst in confinement. The Arabs will I have no doubt make a determined resistance, which will cause bloodshed, tho' they must eventually succumb to our Troops. It is supposed that they were desperate thro' want, having no means of subsistence since they were turned out of employ and thus had nothing for it but to get up a little bit of an insurrection. Their leader is said to be the son of an Anah Jemidar who fell at Napanee in February last but other accounts mention the ex-Rajah of Sattarah's name as connected with the cause of this outbreak, and some of the insurgents have it is asserted come from the Sattarah country. I think it however most probable that they are men who were expelled from Kurnool and Napanee and who have been since wandering about the Country without means of getting their bread and thus have been driven into this rebellion. Whatever however may have been the cause of this outbreak, the particulars are I believe much as I have given them, and since Sunday last we have been all in a bustle and our arsenal alive with preparations. At this moment 2 P. M. orders have been received for two Brigades of Artillery to march to-morrow morning under Captain Burgoyne. The detachment is accompanied by Conductor Ward. The Political Agent Mr. Shaw returned here some days ago and Colonel Dowker, the gallant defender of Mangalore has just arrived and assumed charge of the Kemmendines.

**CEYLON.**

**OBSERVER, JUNE 7.**

**The Coffee Crop.**—Accounts from the interior inform us that the rains are rapidly developing the Coffee berries, and that the coming crop promises to be most abundant. This, by the way, is not at all surprising, for we have never yet known the Coffee crop in Ceylon to be otherwise than abundant. In fact wherever the tree flourishes, there it is invariably covered with fruit in due season.

**Duty upon Cinnamon.**—Our Mercantile readers are reminded of the equalization of duty upon Cinnamon of all qualities at 2 shillings per lb from the 1st Instant.

**CHINA.**

**SINGAPORE FREE PRESS, 14th MAY 1841.**  
"I am commanded by Sir FLEMING SENHOUSE, Senior Officer, to communicate to the British merchants at Macao, that he found every thing satisfactory in Canton in relation to the Trade, and all going on in harmony with trifling exceptions. That he has left a strong force to make the most cautious arrangements to rescue our countrymen at the factories and our ships at Whampoa from any attempt unexpectedly made by the Chinese."  
April 7, 1841.

Signed F. BALCHER,  
H. M. Ship Sulphur.

**CHINA.**—By the arrival of the Danish Oak yesterday from Macao the 26th ult, we have received a Canton Press of the 24th, from which we publish below all the China intelligence it furnishes. It will be perceived from this, that up to that date the Trade still continued to be carried on, under further assurances of peaceful intentions from the local government, although so far from any change having taken place in the denunciatory tone of the Imperial Edicts, the last ones are still more violent against the English. The terms, however, on which the trade was conducted at Canton were any thing but advantageous. Teas were both scarce and high, 35 Taels having been paid for Congous, and for other sorts at proportionately advanced rates, while nothing but Dollars were taken in payment for them. Nothing was doing in imports, nor did it seem to be expected that any considerable quantity of British goods, of which the stocks had accumulated to such an extent, "duwo" be got through. This together with the very high rates paid by the first houses for Teas gave occasion to suspect that the present tranquillity is not expected to last, and that it was believed the Canton authorities would ere long find themselves under the necessity of carrying into effect the hostile policy enjoined by the Court at Peking in the late Edicts of the Emperor.

We are informed that all the American ships had left with Tea Cargoes before the Danish Oak sailed, and several British vessels also. The latter had been freighted at £8 per Ton, and at these rates the two large ships *Seabey Castle* and *Fort William* were loading with all the expedition they could command. The high rates given for Tea had given rise to the belief that the years' supply would fall considerably short of the average quantity.

The passage made from Macao by the Danish Oak is remarkably short for the period of the year—nor is it probable that much later news than she brings will arrive here for some weeks to come.

*(From the Canton Press, 24th April.)*

Our last advices from Canton are to the 21st, up to which time every thing was going on quietly, and shipments of Teas for England and America going on fast. We do not, however, hear that any thing but dollars are taken in payment for exports, imports continuing, with trifling exceptions, unseizable, even at very low prices. We publish below the several Notices from H. M. Plenipotentiary, from which it will be seen that Captain Elliott continues to receive pacific assurances from the local Government, which has also issued a Proclamation to calm people's minds, as will be seen from the translation below. The new Governor of Canton says in this document that he is waiting for the Imperial commands—these must by this time have been received, for the present arrangement was entered into on the 20th of last month and ample time has therefore elapsed to allow a Courier to go to and return from Peking. The continuance of the present peaceable state of things will therefore depend upon the orders from the Court, and should they be favorable, the politics of the Emperor must have undergone a great change indeed, which judging from his Edicts hitherto, we think by no means likely. We have been favored with translations of two of these documents which will be found below, and if they be genuine, of which the translator's Chinese assistant has some doubt, the Imperial indignation is roused to the utmost, even to the threatening of marching himself at the head of his legions, and of carrying his arms to England and India. The Emperor threatens nothing but annihilation, and deals most comprehensively in orders for execution, viz. the fate with which Paotsung (formerly Camprador in a Commercial house but latterly employed by Keshen) and his family as well as the village in which he lived, are threatened. After thus publicly proclaiming to all his subjects his hatred of the English it seems improbable that he will so far expose his infallibility with his own people, as soon to condescend to admit the British demands, and we cannot but think that the Chinese must be taught much more severe lessons ere they will sincerely wish for an equitable settlement of differences. We are still, although hitherto our fears for the safety of foreigners and their property in Canton have not been realized, or opinion, in spite of the peaceable assurances of the local government, that whenever they think practicable, the Chinese will break the present arrangement, and would not advise merchants at Canton to lay aside their precautions only because hitherto they were apparently useless. The accounts from all quarters state the number of soldiers in and near Canton to be daily increasing, and what can be the object of drawing together such large forces, unless hostilities are contemplated?

To parties unacquainted with the plan of operations chalked out for the expedition by H. M. Plenipotentiary, and we confess our ignorance on the subject, it must be a matter of surprise, that from June to the end of February a period of eight months. Her Majesty's forces should have been employed in blockading the coast, in order as we are officially informed, to distress the Government, by withholding from them the marine duties; and "hat after that period, although the Chinese Government had not acceded to a single demand made by H. M. Plenipotentiary, the forces should be stationed at Canton to do the very reverse, to compel the Chinese to keep open their ports, carry on their foreign trade, and receive for the benefit of the Chinese treasury an immense amount of duties, which no doubt will enable them to

protract their resistance. The Chinese themselves, are no doubt much astonished at this sudden change of the measures of H. M. Plenipotentiary, and have reluctantly consented to have their pockets filled by compulsion. However deep the wisdom that has dictated this course of proceeding, it is evident that the blockade did very little harm to the Chinese, and that the forcing the trade open is of immense advantage to them; but that both measures have been equally destructive to the interests of British merchants. During the blockade, their business had of course ceased altogether; the trade being opened by force of arms, without sufficient guarantee for its continuance, there is naturally a scramble for who is first to get in and out again; the consequence has been the raising of the value of exports much beyond the prices they have ever been known at, and a proportionate fall in imports where it was possible to dispose of them. We are perfectly aware that the peaceable occupation of the merchant must be exposed to interruption and losses in time of war, nor would we complain of it supposing it had been inevitable; but the measures hitherto pursued by H. M. Plenipotentiary have been so devoid of any apparently fixed plan, and so unsuccessful withal that we cannot but think that had the management of the Expedition been in other hands, the interests of commerce would be in a much more favorable position than they now are.

#### IMPERIAL EDICT. (A.)

On the 2nd of the 3rd moon (March 24 1841) the imperial commands were received as follows:—

On a former occasion, the English rebels having attacked and destroyed our fortresses of Shukuk and Takuk, I, the Emperor, had therefore already repeatedly transmitted my imperial will clearly commanding Keshen and Eleang to exercise a rigorous increase of determined opposition and to advance, attack, and exterminate the enemy.

But at present the Bocca Tigris has fallen, and the English barbarians taking occasion to enter far into the river with large forces have advanced upon an attacked Woodchung (near to Whompoa) wounding our great generals, and slaying our troops. Such wickedness and guilt as this would be most difficult indeed for all the waves of the east-ru ocean to wash out. Keshen and Eleang were charged personally to defend this said region, and what kind of hearts must they really possess that not an iota of defensive care has been taken; K-shen having received bribes (from the English) an Imperial messenger was sent to arrest him and bring him to condign punishment; and General Ho together with the judge, intendant of circuit, literary Chancellor and the foo and been magistrates had all already been deprived of their rank but still retained in office.

It is decidedly requisite that Yihson, Lungwan and Yangfo should, with vengeful efforts, visit death upon the English in order to redeem their former errors.

I, The Emperor, has especially summoned my Imperial younger brother Meefang together with the high Minister Hoo, to lead forth a grand army, fifty thousand strong, and by journeying day and night to repair to Canton with all haste; and let the vengeance of heaven be exhibited by not allowing a single English Sail to return, but sweeping them clean from the face of the seas (Van Tromp!) in order to fill my imperial mind with gratification. RESPECT THIS.

The imperial commands are again received as follows:—

The English rebels having entered the river, with their troops, daring to seize upon the confines of the city, creating confusion and disturbance, contemptuously regarding our Celestial dynasty, and wounding our high Generals and troops, have aroused our deepest indignation. The origin of the above proceedings is found in the fact of the whole of our officers being affrighted and not daring to attack them—and thus matters have come to this. I, the Emperor, now order Meefang and the great Minister Hoo to lead forth the army of fifty thousand, and most decidedly make a thorough extermination of the English rebels in order to tranquilize the hearts of our people. But if you dare to be cowardly, and privately of your own accord proceed to make peace, most certainly will you be put to death. Let the two words "make peace" for ever after this find no place in your hearts, nor ever give them or by writing them out. If you both (Meefang and Hoo) do not tremblingly carry out my imperial design, then are you not the Son and Minister of our realm. And should you dare to become tardy in your duties and listen to their pretensions to "make peace," I, the Emperor, will place myself at the head of a mighty force and most uncompromisingly make an end of English guilt. All the troops of Keelin, Woolung and Solun will also hasten to assemble at the capital that we may all together advance and exterminate, not allowing so much as a bit of broken plank of the English to return—then will be laid aside my imperial resentment. RESPECT THIS.

#### IMPERIAL EDICT.

RESPECTING THE EXECUTION OF KESHEN. On the 8th of the third moon (30th March 1841) the imperial commands were received as follows:—

It appears that the English barbarians being perversely rebellious have hostilely approached near to the confines of the city (of Canton) and so supremely outraging all laws that the indignation of both gods and men are aroused and with which imperial heaven will not bear. An official document has been presented to the Court in which they (the English) are represented as submissively seeking peace, but it is most difficult to regard them with leniency, and as they have become so extravagantly disobedient, we now swear that both shall not stand (uncompromising extermination of one or the other of the contending parties) Let Yihshin, therefore, and Lung, Yang, Ho, E, Lin, and Tang put in readiness our troops and most peremptorily make an entire end of the whole, not allowing one barbarian to escape back to his country. And I, the Emperor, will summon a great army that from the north we may exterminate them by destroying their nests and dens (in England and India), thus cutting them off both root and branch, and not allowing them one foot of ground, in order to appease my

imperial wrath. Keshen having received bribes and hired our troops (not to fight), I order that he forthwith be cut in sunder at the waist. And let those who officially attended him, whether great or small, his relations, and all who appertain to him, with those who are arranging the affairs with him be all indiscriminately decapitated. And let Paoutsung, who was traitorously combined with the English in the affair, be put to a slow and ignominious death by having his flesh cut from his bones by small bits, let his native place be laid waste for a hundred lee-round, and let his relations be sentenced to the punishment of transportation.

Let the peacocks feather be plucked from the cap of Yihshin for his imbecility and tardiness in bringing forward the troops; let Lungwan be disgraced two degrees of rank; and let Yangfang be deprived of the truly brave rank of How. And let every officer in the province of Canton; whether high or subordinate, be deprived of his official button until they make good their delinquencies by efficiency of effort. RESPECT THIS.

#### PROCLAMATION.

By H. E. RE, THE NEW GOVERNOR OF KWANG-TUNG.

Re, Assistant guardian of the Prince, a Director of the Board of War, and Governor of the two Kwang Provinces proclaims his commands for full information. Whereas I, the Governor, having been invested with the rule of this territory, it becomes matter of first importance to tranquilize the people. In consequence of the English barbarians having thrown the affairs of the Provincial city into confusion, our mercantile people both within and without the walls dwell in disquietude. During the past month the said English barbarians earnestly requested to have commercial intercourse, and in regard to which Yang, the assistant Commissioner and high Minister, and E, the Lieutenant Governor have already made a true representation to the court.

At present, Yih, the rebel-quelling general, and Yang, the assistant minister, together with myself; the Governor, all respectfully wait until the day his majesty's will arrives, when we shall arrange matters in obedience to the imperial commands.

It is specially to be feared that you mercantile people, upon seeing such great bodies of troops assembled together, may suppose that there is certainly going to be battle and extermination and dreading the confusion, you may therefore previously remove your families and goods out of the way. It is on this account therefore that we hasten to proclaim to you our commands. It is requisite that each of you remain quiet without fear; and let those who have already removed to other places immediately return without delay. Your persons and family shall be as safe as the person and family as me the Governor; and most certainly you shall have the full protection of the laws.—Decidedly need you not have the slightest apprehension or surmise of bringing upon yourselves after repentance. A special Proclamation.

Macao, 21st April, 1841.

We publish below the Hongmerchants' promise not to levy on the trade now carrying on, more than the rates levied last year for the Consoco fund; which promise it seems was the result of H. M. Plenipotentiary's endeavours to lower the Consoco duties, which we adverted to some weeks since. No one has, we imagine, any means of ascertaining whether the Consoco charges are really such as the Hongmerchants state them to be. Imports being sold *exclusively*, and exports being bought *inclusive* of these dues—but supposing them to be really the same as last year, they are about 50 per cent more than they formerly were, and ought to be much more than sufficient to pay the still due dividends of the Hongmerchants. Whether H. M. Plenipotentiary has stipulated, that in consideration of the Co-hong being permitted to levy these increased dues, those debts shall be paid forthwith, does not appear, but we can hardly suppose that he would sanction with his name the levying of these high imposts without obtaining a promise that these debts are to be paid. Should, contrary to our hopes, however, such payments not be made, the high Consoco-taxes will go into the coffers of the Chinese government, for the payment of troops, building fortresses &c., to which purposes this fund has been ere now diverted.

IT IS PUBLICLY RESOLVED.—That on all commodities exported and imported in the 21st year of Taoukwang, the consoco charges called Hongkyung ("for the use of the hongs,") profit &c., shall all be the same as in the business and arrangements of the 20th year of Taoukwang; nor shall there be any thing taken in excess thereof. In witness of which this is given.

Taoukwang, 21st year, 3rd month, 21st day, (12th April, 1841).

(Signed) By the Ten Hong-merchants, True Translation. (Signed) J. R. MORRISON, Chinese Secy. & Interpreter.

#### CIRCULAR.

Canton, 16th April, 1841. A satisfactory communication has this day been received from H. E. Commissioner "Yang" declaratory of the faithful intentions of his newly arrived Colleagues concerning the arrangement concluded between H. E. and the undersigned.

The "Kwang-chow-foo" having also issued a Proclamation by desire of their Excellencies intended to reassure the trading people, the Plenipotentiary has for a like reason (with the concurrence of the government) made public the accompanying notice under his seal.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, H. M. Plenipotentiary.

#### A NOTICE.

British Factory, Canton, 16th April, 1841. Elliot, &c. &c. learning that the quiet and industrious people of Canton are disturbed by constant rumours of warlike preparations against this Town and Province, upon the side of the British forces—clearly declares to all the people that these reports are false and mischievous.

The Commissioner "Yang" and the high Officers of the Province acting with good faith and wisdom have now opened the Trade, and whilst their Excellencies are fulfilling their sealed engagements with Elliot, there will not be the least disturbance of the peace at Canton by the British forces.

The high Officers of the English Nation have clearly and manifestly proved that they cherish the people of Canton, and if misfortunes befall the city and the whole trade of the Province, assuredly the evil will not be justly attributable to them.

#### PUBLIC NOTICE.

Macao, 20th April, 1841. Notice is hereby given that all persons requiring passports for small craft proceeding up the river after this date will receive the same on application at the office of the Superintendents of trade.

The passports must be exhibited on board the Senior Officer's ship, off North Wantung, and it is particularly notified that all small craft attempting to pass without examination will be liable to be brought to by the ships of war or their boats. CHARLES ELLIOT, H. M. Plenipotentiary.

#### PUBLIC NOTICE.

British Factory, Canton, 17th April 1841. To prevent general and serious inconvenience to the Trade, Notice is hereby given that Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary has applied to the Senior Officer in command of the H. M. Ships, China (and received his consent) not to suffer any schooner or other small craft to pass inwards beyond North Wantung without producing on board of the Senior Officers' ship at that anchorage a passport signed by the Plenipotentiary. And it is further notified that all small vessels without such passes will be liable to dismissals from the river by the commanding officer of H. M. Ships.

To except vessels furnished with his own passports from a visit or examination by the officers of the Provincial Government upon the ground of protecting the Revenue, or any other, the Plenipotentiary has also procured licenses bearing the seal of the Kwangchowfoo.

But the Plenipotentiary that has at the same time pledged himself not to issue his own or these passes of the government to any other than persons who shall afford him assurance to his own satisfaction that the boats shall only be employed in the conveyance of letters passengers or supplies of table provisions or conveniences for the use of H. M. ships in the river. The passports therefore will see cancelled whenever the Plenipotentiary shall be cause to determine that such a course is necessary in discharge of his engagements.

Subjects and citizens of foreign states desiring passports for boats to be employed in the above mentioned pursuits will be pleased to refer to their respective Consuls, upon whose application to the Plenipotentiary they immediately be issued.

And Notice is further given that H. M. Plenipotentiary will apply to the Senior Officer in Command of H. M. Ships to remove out of the river any ship or vessel proved to his satisfaction to be engaged in dangerous pursuits calculated to disturb the trade and interrupt the general trade.

CHARLES ELLIOT,

H. M. Plenipotentiary

SAILED.—April 22.—British, Herald, Watt for Leith, Black Swan.—for Singapore and Calcutta; Java, Pickering, for London; American, Komhasset, Waterman, United States, 24.—Giraffe, Wright, and Jean, Grimes, for Sydney; Mellish, Jones and West Brook, Lewington, for London.

Under immediate despatch, Scotland and Clifford for London, and Monarch for Leith.

#### SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

BRITISH.—Julius Cesar, Nimrod, Fort William, Earl of Clare, Dartmouth, Aden, Lowjee Family, Jean, Ann Gales, Recovery, Amazon, Francis Smith, Mary Catherine, Anne Laing, Castle, Huntly, Chebar, Kingston, Orleans, Scoble Castle, Duchess of Clarence, Premier, Bella Marina, Eliza, Monarch and Charlotte.

AMERICAN.—Eben Preble, Lowell, Narraganset, Lima, Hamilton, Argyle, Oneida, Splendid, and Sumatra.

FRENCH.—Le Lydie.

#### CANTON PRESS, APRIL 3.

"RENEWAL OF TRADE.—We stated last week at full length our opinion of the arrangement entered into between H. M. Plenipotentiary and Assistant Commissioner Yang for the temporary carrying on of this season's trade. If we then saw little hopes of its actually taking effect, we confess that the Emperor's edict in answer to the news of the taking of the Bogue forts, which we published in an Extra on Wednesday last confirms the view we entertained: the edict expresses uncompromising hostility to the extinction of one of the contending parties; moreover Keshen it can no longer be doubted, has for his apparently conciliating measures been degraded, and even carried a prisoner to Peking; where all his family is to share his fate. The cession of Hongkong, is considered by the Emperor a very great offence; yet Hongkong will on no account be again given up by the English, and no fulminating edicts demanding the restoration of that island will have the slightest effect on the rebellious barbarians. The feelings of hostility that are entertained by the Chinese government are therefore likely by late events to have become more exasperated, yet the last accounts from Canton state, that an expectation is entertained that business to some extent may be carried on. At a meeting of merchants held at Canton on Monday last at the request of the Hong merchants, to take into consideration the securing of the ships. Howqua at first proposed the former bond, of forfeiting life and property in case of any opium being found on board a ship. This proposal was of course not attended to, but it was proposed that the former certificate usual on securing ships, should be given. This certificate is merely to the effect that the ship has no opium and no woman on board unattended by any penalty. After some demur to this proposition, the Hong merchants agreed to it, and we are told that one or two English ships have already been secured. There is no difficulty in obtaining pilots for English ships and the merchant fleet at Whampoa must at this moment already consist of about 30 sail. The British merchants mean while have taken possession again of their factories, and have been to see the Hong merchants, nor have they up to the last advices, (30th March,) been in any way molested. The Hong merchants we understand, promise to ship the teas, but we have not heard whether they are willing to take British manufactures in exchange.

The English ships of war have removed to some distance below the city; H. M. S. *Modeste* only remaining in the Moco Passage. Every day a guard of 50 marines is lauded at the Factories who re-embark in the evening. Some of the shops in the town are open but all their property has been removed.

It remains now to be seen whether the expectations entertained by some of really carrying on business, will be realized. We confess that we have no faith in the professions of the Government; nor can it be supposed that they would be willing to seek their existence by conniving with the English in trade, when they are witnesses of the severe punishment suffered by one of their highest officers Keshen for having merely recommended conciliatory measures. We therefore fear that under the fair appearances of the present day the Chinese hide dark and treacherous designs and would warn all such British merchants as have gone to Canton, to use the greatest circumspection not only in not risking their property more than they can help but in not affording the Chinese any opportunity of seizing on their persons. In the crowded streets of Can-

ton. A ship of war in the Macao pass is but an unavailing defence against any sudden attack; and should the Chinese succeed in getting several British merchants into their power, it may be a matter of the utmost difficulty to obtaining their liberty. It is true, we have been told by H. M. Plenipotentiary, that the provincial Government will be held responsible for any such acts of aggression, but is H. M. Plenipotentiary prepared to enforce that responsibility? We again recommend the utmost caution to all British merchants now at or proceeding to Canton, nor must they forget that their stay there, as they have been officially informed is on their own responsibility?

Another week or fortnight will show how far the Chinese on this occasion are inclined to be sincere; until we have full proof of their good faith, we cannot believe in it.

#### SEIZURE OF ENGLISHMEN IN THE RIVER.—

We stated last week that Messrs Bligh and Toole, mates of H. M. S. *Blenheim*, and Mr. Field, late chief officer of the schooner *Suise* were near the Nice Islands, when on their way to the *Blenheim* in a very small cutter, the *Luna* was run aboard by a large Chinese boat, and that according to the story of the boatmen, these gentlemen, fearing that their boat would sink, jumped on board the Chinese boat, which carried them off. It is now our painful duty to state that the body of Mr. Field, was washed up shore in Casilla bay on Thursday last. On examination two deep cuts were found on the head, and another near the ear, by which part of the left ear was cut off; one of the hands was also much wounded. From the fate Mr. Field met with the most melancholy forebodings as to that of the two officers of H. M. S. *Blenheim* suggest themselves, and there appears to us to be some mystery as to who the perpetrators of this murder may have been. We understand that the story told by the lascars, of which there were four in the *Luna*, is altogether contradictory. Are these men not to be judicially examined, so as to arrive at least at the greatest possible portion of truth? No such examination has as yet taken place, but we think it is high time it should. By some it is suspected that the noted Wengchung may again have been guilty of this murder; it is said that he at present is commander of several junk fishing boats, and that his usual station is Cumingmoon, only about 14 miles from Macao. Others say that the son of the Chinese Admiral, lately killed at the taking of Anunghoy, has vowed vengeance for the death of his father, and that on having been refused the command of 200 men which he demanded from his government, he has on his own account enlisted a number of partisans and that he has been the perpetrator of this murder. The report of one of the gentlemen having been taken to Caca Branca has not been confirmed, nor that of their both being at Canton.

#### REPORTED STRANGLING OF KESHEN.—

News has reached us yesterday that Keshen, on his way to the capital, was met by an imperial messenger with a bowstring, and strangled. If this should be confirmed, it proves to us that Keshen has all along acted according to the orders from the Court, knowingly deceiving the English in his negotiations for peace, but is now victimized, being able most probably, to make most inconvenient disclosures.

#### "SINGAPORE, 5th May 1841.—

We continue to receive contradictory accounts from China as regards the opening of the trade. Captain Elliot is doing his utmost to prevail upon the local Government to accede to his request, and the Mandarins are said to be favorable to his proposition, but the Edicts from the Emperor are most positive to cut off all communication with the English. Several vessels had been secured up to the 3d ult. by the Hong merchants, and many merchants had gone to Canton; at the same time great fears are entertained of some treachery on the part of the Chinese.

P. S.—The *Agnes* has this moment arrived from China, the 7th ult.; we give the annexed extracts from two letters which confirm the want of confidence in Captain Elliot's arrangements for carrying on a trade.

Our last advices from Canton are to the 4th, when some Chop boats are said actually to have come along side ships at Whampoa to discharge cargo on the Hong Merchants however show no disposition whatever to purchase manulars; in fact most of the teas that are likely to be shipped were bought or contracted for some time since, and whatever activity there may be in shipping would not go to establish that an active trade was being carried on, people having every little faith in the continuation of the present state of things. Exchange on England 49ths to 410ths however some American Bills have been sold at 52.

*Atlanta* steamer came down from Canton this morning having left on the 5th. Several vessels were discharging into Chop boats at Whampoa and it was fully expected that matters would go on quietly. No teas had arrived down at Whampoa.

#### PINANG.

SUGAR CULTIVATION IN PROVINCE WELLESLEY.—We are happy to announce, that considerable additions towards the cultivation of this important staple in the rich and fertile district of *Bukit Tamboon*, in Province Wellesley, have been commenced upon by an enterprising French gentleman alluded to in the above article.—Monsieur DONNADIEU—who has already arranged for clearing a very large tract of land and intends to extend it ultimately to 5,000 or long 7,000 acres. The undertaking, of course, will involve considerable immediate outlays, for which it is understood Monsieur DONNADIEU has already provided, and that he intends instantly after his return from the Mauritius in the brig *Patriot*, now in this harbour, and chartered by him, to spare no expense in carrying into effect the objects of his speculation, in which he is proceeding with an enterprising spirit and liberality that ought to ensure and secure to him the utmost success, and we wish him, most sincerely, the accomplishment of his most sanguine expectations.—*Gazette, May 8.*

We were on the qui vive yesterday for China news brought by the Poppy, and appear in every quarter where we were likely to obtain information; but all that we were able to glean was that matters remain in statu quo.

The subscription at Macao for Mrs. Noble amounts to between two and three thousand pounds, therefore it is but fair to infer that it has been fully ascertained, that but for such subscription she would be destitute.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1841.—I have this moment returned from Macao, and find that a mail will be made up for Singapore and Calcutta in an hour or two; I hasten to write a word or two to you—

At present the naval and military forces are in a state of inactivity; the former scattered about the river and its neighbourhood; the greater part of the latter, on board ship, at Hong-kong; the remainder at Wang-tung, forming the garrison of that island—no preparations for the disembarkation of troops are in progress here; the sick are not to be sent away. The health of the troops generally is improving; many of the men are still subject to attacks of the intermittent fever. A kind of Court is sitting to enquire into the cause of the sickness at Chusan; the General is present, Colonel Burrell is present, and is permitted to put questions; the court is an open and a very candid one.

The following are extracts from a letter from Singapore—our readers will find that though the date is not the latest there is much in the communication which is new to us:—

Singapore, 12th May 1841.—Since our letter of the 28th ultimo, we have had several arrivals from your port and two from China. The supply of Opium and Cotton has been nearly all brought up and there still remains a great deal of it in the hands of the principal purchasers here.

The latest letters from Macao are dated 7th April, all quiet, but parties vary so much in their ideas of the state of affairs that it is impossible to come to a conclusion; some say 20 millions of tea will be got out of Canton, while others say not a single ship will be got, only one can show when the Chief is so vacillating a character.

We have copied from the Register a document purporting to be an Imperial Edict approving of the measures taken by Yangfang; and directing to devise means of managing and tranquillizing the barbarians. We entertain great doubts of this Edict having really come from Peking, and rather suspect it having been manufactured by the local authorities at Canton, with a view of its getting into the hands of foreigners, and to be the means of still more throwing them off their guard.

It is also said that Yangfang has in an official note stated to H. M. Plenipotentiary that his colleagues Yin-shan and Lung-wang were dissatisfied with the present state of things and that he feared his own influence might no longer be sufficient to keep open the trade, unless indeed H. M. Plenipotentiary were to send the English ships of war out of the river, and were to give up again to the Chinese the forts now in possession of the English.

Friday evening. After writing the above the Paradox Passage boat has arrived from Canton, bringing dates to the 6th. On the 3d it appears, that owing to some exactions from the mandarins, as it was said, Chops-shan had been refused to one or two Hongs; on the fourth no boats were allowed to leave; and on the fifth the same.

Lin, it is said, has left Canton for Ningpo, on the 1st of this month. Whether this officer's frequent offers to take command of the troops of that province and to lead them against the English, have been accepted by the Emperor, remains to be seen; we think it is not unlikely.

It is said that the Tartar officers and their troops expect to from the north, linger so long on the road in order to squeeze the people of the towns and villages through which they pass to the utmost.

Piracy in the neighbourhood of Macao is again becoming very frequent, and many fishing boats are said lately to have been plundered.

Captain William Caine, of her Majesty's 29th (or Cameronian) regiment of infantry, is appointed chief magistrate of the island of Hongkong, pending her Majesty's further pleasure, and all persons repairing thither are required to respect the authority in him vested, agreeably to the annexed warrant.

Charged with the government of the island of Hongkong. (True copy) J. ROBT. MORRISON, Acting Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents

Our dates from Canton reach to the 12th, at which time everything remained quiet, and business was transacting as before; although the excitement caused by the warlike preparations of the Chinese still continued. During the last days of last week a great number of Szechuan soldiers, it is said as many as 3000, arrived in Canton, and passed the factories in boats.

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On Tuesday last H. M. brig Columbine Captain Clarke, returned from her trip to Chusan, whither she had gone to take a 'chop' from H. M. plenipotentiary for Japan, the governor of Chekiang, demanding a large sum of money for the manner in which Capt. Stead of the Pestonjee Bomanjee went on shore in order to deliver the chop, but when near the fort, the guns were pointed at her and a number of soldiers threatened to fire into her if she proceeded. On this the Columbine signalled for her to return. At Singa, where Capt. Stead was killed, Mr. Gutzlaff, the interpreter, went on shore in the Captain's gig in order to obtain some further intelligence as to the manner in which Capt. Stead met his death, and was there, we are informed, told by the inhabitants that there had nothing to do with the transaction, but that Capt. Stead had been killed by mandarins and soldiers, who beat him to death with stones.

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monopoly to be repealed; no goods to be warehoused or delivered to the Chinese until export cargo of equal value had been shipped off; the trade to be a better trade, which would only be in accordance with numberless imperial edicts: the duties to be paid only those established by the imperial tariff. There is nothing overbearing or harsh in these terms to a conquered foe: they are barely just to the English merchant. But, in aid of the Chinese police, our passage-boats are subjected to search—unjustifiable and illegally in our opinion—by h. m.'s ships, while the Chinese smuggling boats laden with opium are allowed to traverse the river unmolested.

Had the trade not been resumed either in Canton or Hongkong, we are confident that the same quantity of teas and raw silk would have been smuggled out of the river by the Chinese themselves, at a much more favourable rate to the English merchants, while at the same time they would have obtained better prices for their cotton.

Much sickness has lately occurred amongst the English in Canton, several having suffered from bilious fever and cholera, partly induced no doubt by mental anxiety and apprehension and the ruinous system of the trade.

The transporters Thetis and Stalkart are to be discharged; the Franjee Cowasjee has been taken up by h. m.'s plenipotentiary, without any public notice for tenders having been issued.

The emperor is fortifying Teentsin; the proclamation of the imperial commissioner, though not of recent date, has been industriously circulated lately amongst the Chinese in Macao. From the imperial edicts in a following column it would appear that the emperor is preparing for the inevitable future struggle for empire.

It is said the British force will proceed to Amoy on or about the 12th inst.

The engineer's estimate for fortifying Hongkong against all enemies amount to £500,000. It is to be hoped that fears of Epsilon as to the unhealthiness of the site of the intended town of Hongkong, will be proved to be unfounded.

This morning h. m.'s ship Columbine, commander T. J. Clarke, arrived from Ningpo. It has been ascertained that Capt. T. F. Stead, the captain of the transport Pestonjee Bomanjee, who held a lieutenant's commission in the navy, was murdered by the Chinese of Singlon (vide C. R. March 30 and April 6) on the 20th of March: it is said he was stoned to death.

The Chinese officers at Ningpo would not receive h. m.'s plenipotentiary's letter on any terms. The Columbine made the passage up in 15 and down in 6 days.

Woodkeenheun, a naval officer, from Fokien, has been ordered by the military board to succeed the late admiral Kwan.

Suyyoo, the Cheehen of Tsingyun, has been drowned in Sashwahyueen; Chinkinglae is appointed to succeed him.

To Fungpo, lieutenant governor of Shantung, kneeling reports, and looking up begs for the imperial glance.

It is known that as regards the defensive measures against the English rebels, last year in the province of Shantung, of which I have already made a lucid report. After consultation I took from the provincial treasury 29000 taels, which the provincial treasurer disbursed, for the use of the different chow and been districts. I have ordered the different officers to report each item of expenditure, but the facts have not yet been ascertained and reported: but about 10000 taels more will be required to cover the whole expenditure; yet it is not excessive. I have consulted with the treasurer that all the officers throughout the province should, to meet the expenditure, return their Yang-lean salaries to the treasury; and if every one lifts his hand it will be easily managed, and the e will be no necessity to open the imperial treasury.

If what is required to repair the walls of the city, to increase the number of the village militia to keep watch and guard against the English rebels, and to hold possession of the city, is again borrowed from the people's resources as the people are lean and the land sterile, in the whole of Shantung and its dependencies, I fear their strength will not be equal to it; and disturbances and confusion may occur.

Last year the expenditure from the treasury was all raised from the people; but now the treasury is empty—there are no available funds, and to provide for defence against the rebellious barbarians will require large sums. I dare not in the smallest affairs be bigotedly obstinate, which would impede further operations. I have again and fourth time brooded on the matter; and can only look up and entreat imperial favour to grant that 80000 taels be advanced from the treasury, when we shall have time to carry on our preparations of defence without hurry; and when this affair of the English rebels is over and finished, the different items of expenditure shall be revised; and should there be an overplus, it shall be returned into the treasury to encrease the country's resources.

On this account I have made this duly prepared report. The imperial will have been received.—It is recorded.

From the imperial commissioners. Yih, pacificator of the rebels and generalissimo with the assistant great minister Jung and Yang, issues this proclamation for the wear understanding of affairs.

It is known that the foundations of the empire are the people and that the safety of the people is the army; and therefore, as they are mutually dependent on us they should regard each other with mutual good feeling.

The province of Canton has always been reported as a rich and extensive department, a district famous for learned and wealthy men. Our dynasty has fed and nourished (the black-haired people) for more than two hundred years, and have kept the empire in peace and tranquillity for a long period, and the people have never seen a red coat; and so, if one person acts disgracefully and opposes the laws; the whole people are alarmed as at the sound of the wind and the cry of the stork—thinking soldiers are coming. But our emperor, to rescue his people from their difficulties orders his officers to lend forth their troops.

When I (Yihshan) first seated myself in my chariot, I heard that since the rebellious barbarian's first belted into the river of the city, great numbers of the trading community have removed themselves. Now that troops are assembling from all quarters, the strength of our forces cannot be said to be slender; nor can the city and the surrounding land be said to be undefended; grain and provisions cannot be said to be scarce; our military weapons cannot be said to be out of order; therefore, ye traders, you must rest in tranquillity without any apprehensions and all of ye in the city be of one mind. On this account we issue these perspicuous orders. After this proclamation is issued, let those who have not removed dwell in tranquillity, rejoicing in their occupations, and those who have removed retire forthwith return, and all peacefully pursue their different callings.

The corps of public officers have hitherto been the people's hope and dependence; and more especially now they cannot lightly desert their village wells. Hitherto the barbarians have been respectfully obedient to the empire, and already have they been permitted to open their holds and commence trading; therefore it is essentially requisite to preserve tranquillity, and not give way to anxiety and fear. As to the soldiers, they have strict prohibitory warnings; yet if they cause agitation and

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\* Yang hoem—to feed the purity of a magistrate, to grant allowance to prevent his extorting from the people Government salaries are so called. (Morrison's dict.)

trouble, the people are permitted to collar and carry them to the camps, where they will be ruled by military law; decidedly no indulgence will be shown them. And yet people be not dilatory nor stand gaping about through suspicion. A special proclamation, 3rd moon 29th day (April 20).

The following imperial edict has been received. At the present time the military affairs of the provinces of Kwangtung and Chekeang are matters of the greatest importance; and it is absolutely necessary that all the public despatches be forwarded at the rate per day written on the envelope; in this rate of speed not a moment is to be lost. I direct that the governors and lieut. governors of all the provinces issue strict orders throughout all the chow and heen districts, that all important military despatches be forwarded with flying speed. If, on examination, there is any delay or deception, the name (of the offending officer) is to be immediately indicated, he is to be dismissed, and his crime punished with the greatest severity. Respect this.

As artillery is now being conveyed to Teentsin, I order that the keepers of the hair cloth (or felt) store houses immediately prepare 100 pieces of felt for covers for the guns; further order the foo magistrates of Shuntien to send officers, and men with ropes to lift the guns into the carts. Let all the said officers obey accordingly, without the least delay: Respect this. BY J. S. ED. C. R.

PRICE CURRENT FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including items like Surat, Broach & Jumboor Cotton, Oomrawatee Cotton, New Dhoolera, Old Dhoolera, New Mangalore, Old Dhoolera, Bengal Cotton, Madras Fins, Rhinoceros Horns, Sandalwood, Ivory, Tin, Old Banca, Pepper, Beetle nut, Quick silver, Cane, Sugar, Chiuchew Sugar candy, Leaf Sugar, Fine Silk for Exportation, Punjum Silk, Green Hyson, Camphor, Turmeric, Paper, Colored paper, Umbrellas, Crackers, Tortoise shell powder, Quicksilver, English Cochineal, American do., Cloves, Mace, Velvet, Plain Satin, Flowered wide, Do. narrow, Do. spotted, Silk Damask, Lustring embroidery, Plain, Silver Sycee, Gold touch, Do. 98.

CABOOL AND KOHISTAN.

DELHI GAZETTE, June 23.

We have received several other accounts of the engagement between Col. Wymers's force, and the Ghiljies at Assea and our correspondents deserve our thanks for the haste they have evinced in giving us the information, but though they afford a few particulars omitted in our Extra of last Friday, they do not differ in any respect. The Ghiljies it appears, came down upon Colonel Wymers's force on the 29th ultimo, and about 6 in the evening attacked our troops, the engagement lasted till eleven when the Ghiljies retired leaving 70 men dead on the field, the number of the assailants is given by all our correspondents from 4 to 5000. The killed and wounded on our side amount to the number we at first gave out, no Officers met with accidents, Lieutenant J. Waterfield was struck by a spent ball, but not hurt, and Captain Scott was rushed upon by a Ghiljee who attempted to cut him down, a sepoy, however, bayoneted him. The Douranies, who have hitherto been at enmity with the Ghiljies, are said to have mingled with them in this affair, Colonel Wymers marched the following morning for Kelat-i-Ghiljee and came upon Captain Macan, sadly annoyed, of course, that he had no part in the affair. Every one speaks in high terms of the coolness and admirable arrangements of the Colonel, and the following order, issued by him proves how well his example was imitated, and how the services of both Officers and men were appreciated by him. The perusa of it will be most gratifying to those of this station who remember their old friends:—

EXTRACT DETACHMENT ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL WYMER, COMMANDING CAMP, ASSEAH HAZARAH, 30TH MAY 1841.

Lieut. Col. Wymers has the greatest satisfaction in giving publicity in Detachment orders of the very high sense he

entertains of the steady and soldier-like conduct of the Detachment under his Command, in the affair of last evening at "Assea Hazarah" who by their gallantry and conduct, repulsed the repeated attacks on the Convoy, made by the united forces of the Ghiljies amounting, it is said, to near 5,000 men, headed by their two most celebrated Chiefs, Khan and the "Gooroo" after 3 1/2 hours of fighting. The desperate and continued attacks of the enemy—favoured by the nature of the ground—were repulsed by the small party of the troops appointed for the Convoy's protection, consisting of two Horse Artillery guns under Lieut. Hawkins, a Wing of the 1st Shah's Cavalry under the Command of Capt. Leeson, a Detachment of 21 men of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, and four Companies 38th Regt. N. I.

The very scientific manner in which this small detachment was simultaneously assailed on both flanks and centre by three dense columns, consisting of Horse and Foot, called forth the most determined resistance from the mere handful of men opposed to them, and which was most conspicuously displayed in the complete discomfiture of the enemy—compelling them to withdraw their forces to a still more favorable point, from whence they poured forth a galling fire on their opponents under cover of ravines—they renewed their attacks as circumstances seemed to favor their designs, till at length they finally withdrew on the frustration of all their well concerted plans for the extermination of the little Band opposed to them, which was employed in the very arduous duty of defending itself and the extensive Convoy committed to its charge.

It now becomes the most agreeable and gratifying part of Lieut. Colonel Wymers's duty to express in detachment orders, the high sense he entertains of the gallantry of the different European Officers, he had the honor to command in the unequal contest of yesterday, and to request their acceptance of his best and most cordial thanks for the support they so willingly yielded on the occasion above alluded to. Too much cannot be said for the scientific and destructive manner in which the Artillery practice was conducted by Lieut. Hawkins Commanding, which created awful havoc in the lines of the enemy to the admiration of all present. The broken nature of the ground, in which the action took place, was too unfavorable to admit of any extensive display of Cavalry movement—they had however one opportunity of charging the enemy, which charge was perfectly successful and prevented any renewal of attack in that quarter—one hundred and fifty of the Cavalry were also distributed round the Camp, and their good conduct drew forth the praise of the Officer under whose immediate Command they were, and all that could be done by that branch of the service, was most ably effected by Capt. Leeson in Command—assisted by Lieut. Moorcroft of the Madras Army who volunteered his services. To Capt. Leeson great praise is due for the expert manner in which the arduous duty of patrolling the hills right and left of the roads from the period of the Convoy's marching from Candahar was conducted.

To Capt. Scott in immediate Command of the Wing of the 38th, Lieut. Colonel Wymers feels much indebted for the valuable assistance he received from him, and for which he thus publicly testifies his unfeigned thanks, and the same is not less due to Lieuts. Poclington, Tyler and Farquharson for the very attentive manner in which they conducted the duties assigned to the charge, each of which had its due effect in repelling the repeated and furious attacks of the enemy—for a period of nearly 4 hours. To Lieutenant Waterfield, acting Adjutant 38th N. I. Lieutenant Colonel Wymers also feels himself much indebted for the various aid afforded him, and the expeditious manner in which the sudden calls for reinforcement were so readily obeyed. Lieut. Jerome, Staff Officer to the Detachment, has during this affair, proved of the greatest use to the Lieut. Colonel from his knowledge of the Persian language and the duties appertaining to his office. Dr. Jacobs's professional skill and attention to the wounded on both sides need no encomiums from the Commanding Officer's pen—they have been all he could wish. To the whole of the Commissioned and non-Commissioned European and Native Officers and soldiers Lieut. Colonel Wymers offers his most sincere praise and thanks for the great exertions manifested by them in the trying contest.

Mookloor, about 6 marches from Ghuzni, and nearly as many from Kelat-i-Ghiljee is to be the station of the wing of the 16th N. I. and the 5th Cavalry, that they may be at hand should there again be necessity for their services, which is not very improbable. The 43d N. I. from Candahar and Colonel Wymers's detachment, it is supposed, will also join them and the whole will remain encamped until it be necessary to seek for winter quarters, about which time, it is expected, should matters have become tranquil, that the 16th and 43d Regiments N. I. with the other corps, who have had their spell of service will return to the provinces. Captain Macan, it would appear, has been much hampered in his movements by the political Officer of the district, who would not allow him to drive off the Ghiljies when they threatened the fort, it may however, be doubted, whether the Captain acted wisely in pursuing them as he did and halting half way, it is unfortunate as it turned out, for the Ghiljies would no doubt have been between two fires and must have suffered dreadfully and perhaps have been utterly destroyed. Kelat-i-Ghiljee is to be rendered a strong place, and is to be fortified with two of the 18 pounders now at Candahar, and half the European Artillery Company will be stationed with the guns. The position is a very strong one, always provided the assailants have no Artillery. It is supposed that it will be tenable against any Afghan Army. The hill on which it stands is elevated one hundred feet above the plains, and about its centre, uprises a broken cone forming a kind of citadel 60 feet higher. At the foot of the cone a beautiful spring gushes from the hillside affording water for the garrison, but nine heights in their vicinity command many portions of the works, and on that account it is probable that the fortifications erected and now in progress will not be of a very permanent nature. The position is, however, at present of very great importance and will always serve as a check upon the rebellious of the Ghiljies, and to keep up a chain of connexion between Cabul and Candahar, to which Mookloor, mentioned above, it is believed will form another link, and thus the whole distance will be divided into portions of 100—60—70 and 80 miles.

Our letters from Cabul do not contain much news beyond the details of the engagement at Kelat-i-Ghiljee, but the country round about that city appears to be infested with vagabonds, so much so, that it is perilous to move out beyond the line of Sentries who have even been fired at.

ENGLISHMAN July 2.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Feroze.

A great deal of desertion has taken place here within the last few days, some 40 or 50 men altogether having walked off, it is supposed to Lahore, from which circumstance it is suspected that Sikh emissaries have been at work. It is said that immediate measures will be taken to investigate the business.

Nothing new stirring here now. A letter from Guzni mentions that they had just heard of the Douranies, (before their recent enemies) having united themselves heart and hand with the Ghiljies, but it is no use, for Jack sepoy (the Bengal one) is well to take it out of them. I saw an old native officer that one day just arrived from Scinde, who says, that the first enquiry generally made by the Belooches is, if there are any Europeans on the way to attack them, and then if the sepoys are Bengal or Bombay; if Bengal, they give them as wide a berth as they can, but if Bombay, they laugh at the idea of such men opposing them.

SCINDE.

TIMES, JUNE 3.

QUETTAH.—The following is extract of a letter we have received from a correspondent at Quettah:—

"The heat had much increased here within the last fortnight; the Thermometer varying only from about 97° to 100° in Tents, and sickness, I regret to say, is much on the increase; the admissions on the 7th being 12 in the Hospital of the 40th; indeed the Regt. since we left Deesa, on the 4th of January 1839, has had a pretty fair share of discomfort, marching and privation; and should our still right cheerful services not be required longer in the field we would fain hope that by the end of this year, we may be considered as having earned a fair and honorable claim to the repose and comforts of Poona or Belgaum, and we would be obliged to you, Sir, were you just to say as much for us in your paper some day. Col. England assumed Command of this force

about a week ago, and temporary Command of the 2d Brigade devolved, the 1st on Major Hibbert 40th Foot, and the 2d on Major Brown 41st.

SCINDE.—The intention of Nusseer Khan to "come in," seems, say our correspondents from Quettah, to be now believed very generally, and Colonel Stacey has again returned with renewed hope to the negotiatory system, in which he has been baffled for a period that would have worn out the patience of any less enduring diplomatist.

On a reference to the files of our contemporary for four months past we find the line repeated "Nusseer Khan has not come in;" we are now happy to learn that he is "coming in."

Ed. Bm Gaz.

AGRA UKHAR, JUNE 24.

The following extracts are from a letter dated Quetta 27th ultimo. The intelligence they give, holds out a prospect of a speedy settlement with Nusseer Khan, and with it something like quiet in Scinde.

"We reached this on the 22d with Meer Mahomed Azim Khan, Meerby Mahomed, Meer Esah Khan and Bocher and eight other Chiefs, to express their devotion to the Company.

The young Khan has most fully satisfied Mr. Bell, that a Moonshie employed in the Intelligence Department in General Brooke's Camp, was sent by the General to Bangwala; when in Durbar, this Moonshie told the Khan and Sirdars he was a Spy of Mr. Bell's, but that he was a Mussulman, and would not betray the followers of the Prophet; that consequently he informed the Khan's Durbar it was not safe for them to proceed to Mr. Bell at present, for if he did, he and his Suvars would be seized. The horses were saddled when this occurred and on hearing it a consultation was held, the Khan was persuaded to remove to Nal, whilst Sirdar Meer Esah Khan Meerger was sent with letters on the subject. This account I received by Bux got to Khelat a day or two before Meer Esah Khan, and had the impudence to represent himself as a spy of Mr. Bell's but the imposition would not take.

The moment Meer Esah Khan moved we learned all that had passed, and instantly reported it to Mr. Bell. This Kander Bux was examined before Esah Khan,—when Mr. Bell, first received the chiefs in Durbar, declared to them Kander Bux was never employed by him in any way, that he had never seen him in his life. Kander Bux stands fully convicted of the charges made against him, and will be most severely punished. The Khan has ever been anxious to come in but has been prevented by some such unforeseen circumstance, but we hope and believe it is the last, though never was a more active and villainous party against us. Not a man has been in arms from the day negotiations were opened at Zehrie.

Scer-lah, seven miles from Quetta.—We got our Rookhut yesterday evening, and we are once more on our way to Khelat to receive the Khan if he chooses to come in. The heat is terrific, no sitting in a tent, Thermometer 105; wind quite hot.

General Brookes and party start on Thursday down the Pass.

We learn with regret, by private letters of the 16th instant, from Scinde, that General Boyd had just returned thither in ill health, occasioned, it is supposed, by his recent visit to that place, or rather of his ill-timed return thence. In the height of the hot woods. At the date of our friend's despatch, the rains had not set in, despite the prognostication of the weather-men, and the winds were still, as they say of new-made wrecks both "high and dry." The epistle which, supplies the foregoing contains one or two more items of local news, which, on the strength of old acquaintance, we unceremoniously transferred to our columns.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, JULY 13.

A letter received from Quetta, dated 17th June, states that the latest news received from Kelat, on the 16th ultimo, positively announced that Nusseer Khan was certainly coming in, and had fixed on the 22nd or 23rd as the day. This was fully believed at Quetta, where the natives declare, that Nusseer Khan has been all along deterred from coming to terms, through an apprehension being sent to join Dhost Mahomed at Calcutta. This is good evidence of the faith which the Belooches put in the promises of Mr. Ross Bell and his Agents! We have however, good reason for believing that the young Khan has, at length, surmounted his scruples, and we may soon expect to hear of his reception in a British Camp. It is probable that the fact of Shah Nawaz Khan having reached Dadur, will have the effect of accelerating Nusseer Khan's submission and coming to terms.

From Herat, we learn that Kamram Shah shews no disposition to receive a British Mission at Herat. The establishment which Major Todd left at Candahar had been ordered to be dismissed, and the European officers of the late Mission are placed temporarily under Major Rawlinson, at Candahar, pending the ultimate decision of Lord Auckland, in reference to Herat. There is every probability of a force being moved in that direction.

No public intimation of the recall of Mr. Ross Bell had reached Quetta, but it was understood that he had received a hint, and this supposition was supported by the fact that the building preparations were suspended, so that we have very good grounds to give evidence to the report of his recall which we published some time ago, being correct.

SUPREME COURT OF BOMBAY.

JULY SESSION.—JULY 9, 1841.

Before Chief Justice Sir Henry Roper and Sir Erskine Perry, Puisne Judge.

ROBERT MCPHUNN was arraigned this day for the wilful murder of Anthony Casey, on board the Ship Argyll, of which the said Robert McPhunn was Captain, on the high seas, on the 9th of January 1841.

The Indictment was read by the Clerk of the Court. It contained several counts. There appeared the following counsel.

FOR THE CROWN.

Mr. Advocate General Le-Messurier.

Mr. Herrick.

Attorney.

Mr. Ayrton.

Mr. Howard.

Mr. Montriou.

FOR THE PRISONER.

Attorney.

Mr. Collins.

The Prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."

MR. HERRICK opened the case and Mr. Advocate General proceeded to address the Jury. He was almost immediately interrupted by Mr. Howard who took some objections to the indictment but which were for the present overruled by the Court. Mr. LeMessurier then resumed and having expressed a hope that the gentlemen of the Jury would dismiss from their minds any thing they might have heard elsewhere as to the present case, briefly laid the circumstances before them and concluded by calling his first witness.

Thomas Taylor, being sworn, stated that he was Chief Mate of the "Argyll" of which ship the Prisoner, whom the witness here recognized, was Captain. Left Greenock on the 18th Nov. 1840. Anthony Carey was on board, he was shipped as an able seaman. Carey was about 23 years of age, observed peculiar treatment exercised towards him, the first brutal treatment witness perceived was his being lashed up to the mast head without clothes, the deceased was distily inclined, he was a long time naked, perhaps a week, when witness allowed him to put on his clothes at night. Carey did what he could up to the first of January, had frequently heard the Captain order Carey to wash his head, next occurrence was the deceased being lowered over the Ship's side with a rope's end, witness came on deck about 12 o'clock. Wall lashed him there, witness was on deck, shortly after Carey's hands became loose, Captain ordered Wall to again lash him and moreover, if he did not do it properly this time he would lash him with him, a second time Carey got loose and the Captain himself went aloft and lashed him, cannot say how long the Captain was aloft, Carey was after some hours ordered down, he was at this time without clothes, he did what he could, walking about the decks, next thing witness saw was Carey's being lashed up aloft, not on the same day, when witness came on deck he was crying very pitiouly. Remained aloft this time till 12 o'clock at night, the deceased was naked, witness remained on deck until 4 A. M. Captain then came on deck and asked who loosed the deceased and on being told by witness that he did, not knowing the Captain said he (witness) was a pretty officer of the Watch not to know who loosed him, next thing witness remembers was the Captain shooting a pistol at Carey's head, between 12

and 4 P. M. was going forward when he saw the pistol go off in the Captain's hand, when the Captain fired the pistol, Carey put his hand up to his head, witness cannot say whether he was sitting or standing, was facing the Captain, blood came from his face, he then went and worked about deck, put nothing to his face; putrefaction commenced on the 2d day, but the day after that the man's face was very bad. The next thing witness saw was Carey's being ordered over the side was lowered down seated on a rope's end with a scraper in his hand a hoop of iron and leather and a bunch of ship's thimbles were round his neck, with an oil funnel in his hand to blow, in order that the Captain might know he was not asleep. After Carey had been overboard about 1/2 an hour, the Captain ordered Dempster to bring him a rope's end which he did, there were three rope's ends then made fast to the man, 1st and 3rd were about 5 fathoms, 2d was about 6 fathoms, but witness did not measure them, was working at a sail, heard Captain order deceased over the side to scrape the Ship, when the foremost rope's end was hauled in and the others let go, heard a splash in the water, witness then went forward and saw the deceased splashed into the water, did not see Carey again until about an hour and a half after when the Captain ordered him on deck, the man was quite naked his skin being burnt from exposure to the sun without clothes and there were sores in different parts of his body. The Capt in then ordered Carey to rip an old sail, he had no knife of his own and wanted to borrow one, which the Captain would not allow. That evening witness heard Captain ask Carey if he would have any thing to eat and saw him with some Pork and tea, next morning saw Carey aloft again, he was in a very bad state severely purging, witness ordered him down saw nothing more until the Captain began shooting at him with a bow and arrow. On new year's day the Captain and two boys being present saw 2d Mate Gray, make fast a rope to his (Carey's) knees, he was lashed to the bottom of a hen coop and laid on the railing with his head towards the sea as if about to be committed to the deep like a corpse, he was then lowered down head foremost, was under water about two minutes he was then hauled up, when on deck Captain ordered a man to go to his bag and bring him a shirt, he was in a very bad state and it was hard to find life in him, he continued in this state about an hour when the Captain asked him how many glasses of Grog he could stand. Carey said four or five he then went aft and witness saw him drink two glasses, he was in a very weak state. The Captain then ordered him to go aloft and loose the Mizzen royal, witness was on the quarter Deck. Deceased went up as far as the Mizzen top mast when he cried out he could go no further witness ordered him down and sent the boy Dempster to loose the sail. Captain then went below. Carey was staid from that day, he was in the act of picking up some dirt off the Decks when the Captain came on deck a breast of the companion with a musket, this was after the pistol had been fired and after the deceased had been lowered down the first time, the Captain fired the musket at him, was about 20 feet from him. Carey, then finished what he was doing, did not hear the Captain say any thing. The skin was off his body in different parts, his body was marked with grains of powder, the mark was about the size of a shilling. To the best of witnesses recollection this took place between the first day Carey was thrown overboard and 1st January. Carey had been flogged by the Captain himself. Witness had given him a dozen by the Captain's order. Witness marked the 25th as Christmas day, after he had laid on the main hatch deceased was sent to the round house he was two days in the round house. A great stench proceeded from him, observed the wound on his hip, when he was lying on main hatch, not quite so big as a half crown some men put a piece of tarpaulin over him, had no medical attendance, some of the people rubbed some liniment on his chest. Witness gave him a dozen with a cat. Carey was tied, up to the Mizzen chains, witness did not enter it in the Log book, the Cat was made of a Log lue, asked the Captain why he was punishing deceased as he was not justified in so doing the Captain replied he did not care so long as he kept within the limits of the crime, they could do nothing to him. Witness supposed he was being flogged without reason as he had been before, he remained on the main hatch ten days before he died, no one could go near him from the stench which proceeded from him, that is from the wound on his hip. It was hot weather, we were within the tropics. After his death the Captain read a chapter of the new testament over him, the Captain read the liniment for his chest, witness served out the means' rations that is the Beef and Pork, the Captain told witness that he was giving too much, after which it was weighed, witness several times sent deceased to the cook for food. Deceased one day asked leave to eat a piece of Pork which had been used as a bait for sharks, it was quite dry and smelt, but not very much. Carey took it forward and eat it, it had been towed astern several days. Served out so many pieces to the men, saw the cook one day give deceased something but he was too ill to eat it, after this he got nothing but water, was too ill to eat, witness went and got a lantern and called the Captain, deceased was to be thrown over board at half past 10, could not bury him like others in consequence of the stench, saw the wound on his hip, it was blue and maggots were crawling out of it, it was the fleshy part of his hip, there were large blisters on his feet, he was very much worn away. Witness entered his death in the log but not the cause of it: the reason of this was that he knew the Captain would not allow it, entered it seven or eight weeks afterwards, witness then entered it then because the Captain had asked about it several times, Captain one day ordered him to bring the log book, told him to commence the entries 6 or 7 days before his death 1st Entry.

Dec. 28th Carey falling sick " trouble unknown."  
 29th Carey sick do. do.  
 30th do. do. do.  
 31st do. do. do.  
 January 1st 1841 do. do. do.  
 Do. 2d 3rd 4th 5th 6th do. do. do.  
 7th Anthony still sick, found to be spotted fever.  
 8th still sick.  
 9th lost his life, committed his body to the deep.  
 Witness had heard deceased complaining of his chest, never heard of any complaint in the bowels.

Cross examined by Mr. Howard.  
 The Ship left Greenock 18th Nov. On 1st January we were within the tropics. Deceased was shipped as an able seaman, could not do his duty. Ship's tonnage was about 389, she was a Ship, not a Barque, had two mates, witness was chief mate, John Gray was second mate, deceased had never been in a square rigged vessel before, deceased was considered a "skulk" they the people i. e. the Ship's company used to say they were doing his work, even what the men could do he was dilatory about, witness was disgraced about 13th of March, several words had passed between the Captain and witness before that, was not charged with stealing wine when disgraced, witness said to the Captain he was not the man for him, witness could not carry a rope's end in his pocket to trash skulls. The Captain did not say he disgraced witness because he liked spirits. At this time the Captain did not know, only allowed one glass of grog a day, so witness told Steward always to keep a bottle in his Cabin. Recollects when the Ship arrived in Bombay, it was on a Saturday, 2 days after went before the Magistrate, lost no time. Captain several times asked him whether he had made the entries in the log book as to the cause of the man's death. Entries were all made in one night in the Cabin. Witness does not think any one heard what the Captain said. Steward was walking backwards and forwards, and in and out the Cabin, no one else was present, no communication took place between witness and the Captain, except telling him to make the entry, said nothing at the time to the Captain, the Captain never objected to the entry. Witness was not in the habit of asking the Captain how to fill up the log, the way witness filled up the log was witness's own and he was not instructed by the Captain how to do it. The Prisoner never told witness not to enter punishment or sickness as the cause of death, after the entry of spotted fever, mentioned it to no one. Witness told the people, he had been entering Carey's death and had written spotted fever. Deceased's bag was in the long Boat, deceased could get it when he liked, but was not handy at getting into the boat. His ill treatment commenced about 23 or 24 days after the Ship left Greenock, it might have been a fortnight before Christmas. Deceased died on 9th January 1841. Observed

him particularly when he was hauled on board after being thrown into the sea on the hencoop, his hair and face were wet he was cold and trembling, had never had any conversation with the Ship's company on the subject on board. People are now at the Sailors home, witness might have conversed with them there. The Ship was going about 3 knots thro' the water when he was thrown overboard. Deceased never committed any fault, was a man of very dirty habits, he had been scrubbed three times. The Cook's name is Samuel Johnstone, he was in the habit of striking the deceased, had heard of his striking him with his head, afterwards with a piece of wood above the hip, knows George Parker, does not remember his knocking Carey down and jumping on his chest, it was only the Captain who said so. The day after his being thrown overboard witness heard the Captain say to Anthony Carey "who gave you your death blow?" to which deceased answered "George," meaning Parker, there was no other George on board he had a sore breast and stopped his head, this was more than a fortnight before his death, never heard from any body but the Captain that Parker had knocked Carey down and jumped on him from the windlass. Witness had frequently thrown pannikins of water in the face of deceased when keeping a look out, had frequently struck him with a ropes-end. Never knocked him down but frequently pushed him down, had thrashed him with a Gasket, but cannot recollect whether he had his clothes on at the time, never saw him spit blood, he complained frequently of his Chest. Ruex-

Parker was never put into confinement when deceased said he had given him his death blow.  
 By the Court. The first quarrel between Captain McPhunn and witness took place about 14 days after they left home. The next time he did not recollect, had 3 quarrels altogether, the 3rd time was when witness was disgraced, the second time was before new year's day; witness had been knocked down several times by the Prisoner, during a watch the Captain would send him aloft and then knock witness down and stand over him with his dagger and would then say you—no one sees us now. Witness never lifted a hand to him, when Carey died it created a great sensation in the Ship, has no doubt of the cause of his death, always intended to report it when the ship arrived in Bombay, and had always told the Captain he would not take a false oath for him, Carey was in good health when he came on board.

SATURDAY, JULY 10th.

The Court sat at 9 o'clock A. M. Mr. Samuel Wall examined he stated that he was an apprentice on board the Argyll. Robert McPhunn was Captain of her. Witness here recognized the Prisoner. Witness knew a man named Carey on board the Argyll. Carey was an ordinary seaman, and received several acts of ill-treatment from the Captain. The witness was here directed to state the several instances which he had seen. Witness recollects flogging the deceased by the Captain's orders, this took place about a week after the ship had been at sea, witness gave the thrashing with a sort of Cat-o-nine-tails, but did not know for what offence the deceased was thrashed, but believes it was for some offence, witness was ordered to give the deceased two dozen, but did not give all. The Captain was present, after this the deceased was lashed to the Skysail Yard, this was in December, Carey and witness were both on the Skysail Yard. The Captain had desired witness to go up and make him fast there, witness did so and the deceased got loose. The Captain then desired witness to go aloft a second time and make him fast, and said that it witness did not make him fast properly this time, he would lash witness himself to the Yard. Carey got loose the second time. The Captain then went aloft and made Carey fast himself. The deceased cried out very much and said the Captain had tied his hands too tight, the deceased was perfectly naked, this was for an offence, but the witness did not know what, this took place in the afternoon, the deceased was on the Sky-sail Yard four hours, witness did not find him on the yard when he came on deck, it was very hot and there were passing showers, deceased appeared about 27 years of age and was in a good state of health when the ship left Greenock. About two or three days after this, in the afternoon, witness was called by the Captain. Carey was at this time over the ship's side, witness had been on deck about an hour and a half, Carey was sitting on a bowline knot, with a scraper in his hand, an iron collar round his neck and a bunch of ship's thimbles, the deceased had a rope passed under his arms which was belayed to a pin, the Captain ordered witness to let go the rope which witness did, the Captain had hold of the other rope which deceased was sitting on, witness let go the rope, Carey fell into the sea and drifted a stern, he was in the water two or three minutes, after pulling him up to the ship's side there was another rope made fast to him by the Captain's order, this rope was also belayed to a pin, after keeping Carey up a short time he was again let go when he drifted a stern as before, after a few minutes he was again pulled up to the ship's side and kept suspended barely out of the water, altogether he was let go 7 or 8 times, the last time Carey remained in the water about an hour and a half, witness heard the deceased beg of the Captain to pull him in "for God's sake," but the Captain answered, no he had not done with him yet, believed it was done for a punishment, Carey was a man of very dirty habits, after Carey was hauled on board several parts of his body were entirely raw which was caused by blisters having burst, Carey seemed very weak, when he was hauled on deck he went to lie down and in a few minutes he went to the fore-castle, witness cannot say how long he remained there, witness heard Carey make no complaint, witness saw Carey again the same night about 6 o'clock, near the Galley. The Cook was present, but witness did not see him give any thing to Carey, witness knows Carey drank some coffee, which was given him out of the men's allowance, witness does not know who gave him tea, if tea was given to the men, it was given by the Captain, witness saw tea given to Carey shortly after he had been shot at, about a week after this deceased got some tea, witness believed from the steward, witness saw the deceased drink it, it was in the evening about the time when witness was sweeping the deck and the deceased was picking up the dirt without any clothes on his body. The Captain was on the larboard side of the deck about 4 or five yards from Carey, witness was about twenty feet from the Captain, witness observed the Captain point a musket at the deceased, the Captain fired the musket at and hit Carey with it, Carey put his hand to his head, began to cry and lowered himself down, the Captain went away directly, he ran away forward. After this Carey went to supper, the wound was red with little black spots about 4 inches in diameter, the skin was not broken. Carey came to the fore-castle for his supper, witness does not recollect the day but it was before Christmas Day. After this transaction and after he had been fired at with the musket, Carey was again towed overboard, Carey on this occasion was over the side, naked, not doing anything, witness heard the Captain order him to jump overboard in the state he was and before the ropes were made fast had the deceased jumped over board, he must have been drowned, at this time the Ship might have been going from two to three knots. The Captain ordered Carey to jump overboard a second time, there were then two ropes fastened to him. Two apprentices and witness were then ordered to let the deceased go which they accordingly did, the deceased cried out, when he fell into the water, was underneath for a little time, when witness hauled in the stock of the line. The Captain then ordered witness to let go the whole length of the line which witness did, and it caused deceased to drift a good way a stern of the place where he was first let go, they then hauled him in again, when the Captain ordered witness to make the ropes fast and leave the deceased to him, they then left him and returned in about an hour when deceased was allowed to go about the deck as he pleased. About a week after this on new year's day, the deceased was lashed to the bottom board of a hen coop—his feet and head were lashed down to the board—the Captain called to some of the men to lower Carey into the sea, all on deck refused, that is they did not go. The Captain then called to the 2d Mate to catch hold of the line and make it fast, the Captain himself then lowered Carey down, paid out the line and he drifted, he was lowered head foremost, deceased went under water, after drifting five or six minutes Carey was pulled in again to the Ship's side where he remained for some time probably about half an hour, witness was standing by the

taffrail, witness was unemployed at the time. Shortly after this Carey was let go again. The rope fastened which was round his body slipped as well as the rope lashed to the board, which the Captain having observed ordered the deceased to be pulled in on board, when on board Carey could not stand. On the same evening witness saw Carey on the main hatch, he had nothing to protect him but an old piece of tarpaulin, was taken to the round house and Carey, remained there for two or three days. Witness had occasion to go for some canvass, deceased then looked very bad, he had no clothing on and was lying on his back. Witness observed Carey's body after the Captain ordered him to be pulled on deck. There was nothing to protect him but the old tarpaulin and an old shirt to keep the wounds out of sight, the wound was full of putrefaction and maggots, it was about 9 inches in circumference, on the same spot as where Carey had been hit by the musket, there were no dressings applied. A sort of liniment was applied by witness to the deceased's chest. About two nights before his death, witness heard Carey tell the Captain he did not think he would get over it. The Captain told him not to be afraid on that account. The general appearance of Carey's body was greatly emaciated. Witness was sick on board the Ship as was also the cook, both took physic which the Captain gave. Carey laid on the main hatch for about 2 days, when he crawled off to the deck, where he died about 1/2 past 10 o'clock on the 9th January. Witness did not see him die, Carey was then thrown overboard by means of some pieces of bamboo on which he had been lying, at about 11 o'clock P. M. all hands were present, the Captain read a sort of service over him. On one occasion witness remembers the Captain ordered the chief Mate to give Carey two dozen lashes, after the Mate had given him 1 dozen the Captain ordered the Mate to desist as he (the Captain) would give him the other dozen, which he did. Carey cried out very much, the Captain drew blood. Witness observed Carey's face one morning in a very dreadful state, it was nearly well before he died, the deceased mended where he could at first, hanged with the men, the Captain ordered Carey out of the Mess, Witness observed the deceased full of vermine and very dirty. After this the men handed his dinner to him, the men continued to give him his food as long as he could eat it, Carey could not eat any thing after new year's day, his habits were very dirty. Carey's feet were very much blistered from being exposed to the sun without shoes. Cross examined by Mr. Montriou, some of the crew wore shoes and some did not, just as they pleased, witness had never been at sea before, there were four able seamen on board. Two or three days after the Ship left Greenock witness heard deceased say that he had shipped as an ordinary seaman. The wages for able seamen were £2 10, for ordinary seamen £2 5, 0. Witness has heard the Captain ask the deceased how he could have the impudence to ship as an able seaman, there were no men to spare in the ship, there was plenty of work and too few hands, Carey was not able to do his duty, the discipline on board the Ship was very severe, Carey began his dirty habits very soon after he came on board and was at first taken to the head pump, Carey was a skulk, witness never saw any one on board ill use Carey. Witness never heard that Parker had knocked him down and jumped on his Chest from the windlass. The Captain never asked the crew to take back the deceased into the ship, Carey was sheltered when in the round house. The gun was fired at Carey about a month after he had been lashed to the Skysail mast head.

JOHN GRAY.—Was 2nd Mate of the Argyll when she left Greenock—remembered various acts of ill treatment towards the prisoner—on one occasion when Carey was coming down from aloft and the Captain following him, the latter "jumped him" all the way down, that is, kept jumping on his head and shoulders—Carey had clothes on at this time—Witness saw Wall give Carey one dozen and a half lashes; on this occasion the Captain was present—Witness saw no blood—about fourteen days after sailing Carey was stripped of his clothes and sent up aloft. Carey had no more clothes on until he died—On one occasion Carey was kept in the topsail sheets all night—witness saw Carey over the side with a hoop round his neck, and a bunch of thimbles—saw him also lowered and dipped and then drifted astern three or four times. Carey was much tired when brought up on deck—Carey had none but stagnant water to drink—He was thrown overboard on new year's day, after which the Captain ordered him four glasses of Grog—the Captain came to the gangway and ordered Carey overboard—Carey was lashed to the bottom of a hen coop and a rope passed round his body; Carey was then lowered down to the water and then let go altogether—Carey was kept in the water about twenty minutes; witness lent a hand to haul him in; when Carey was again on deck he drank 4 glasses of Grog out of a Spit box 1 the deceased was then sent aloft; he came down again of his own accord, at this time he was the worse for liquor. Shortly after reaching the deck he began jumping and singing "Jim Crow." Witness saw the Captain fire both gun and pistol at the Prisoner; a day or two before he died Carey got very lean. The wound on his hip was hollow, rotten and offensive; there were also maggots inside, which were creeping about; two days before Carey died his head was on a swab, he was lying on his belly with a piece of tarpaulin under him, the deceased remained in this way until he died. Cross examined. Deceased did not fall down when the Captain fired the gun at him nor did he cry; Witness heard Carey say before and to the Captain that George Parker had given him his death blow; but the Captain could make the Prisoner say anything; remembered the Captain asking Carey who had been chasing him and he answered Parker, Carey had gone below into Parker's cot and directed it; The Captain then said he had always told Carey that he would get his death from some one, for he would not leave off his tricks; Witness heard the Captain say that Taylor was a great scoundrel for writing letters about Carey; Witness was disgraced in consequence of wine being lost on board the ship, and a bottle being found with him.

DAVID WATSON corroborated the whole of the foregoing evidence, and on cross examination said he remembered striking Carey one night with a hammock stretcher. Carey was licked a good deal on board the Argyll but not so much as he would have been on board any other Ship; Witness licked Carey because he deserved it; Witness had heard that Parker had beaten him but did not recollect the cook having beaten Carey; Witness saw Taylor flogging Carey. A Hammock stretcher is about a yard long and an inch thick.

ALEXANDER MCCARTHY saw the Captain fire three times at Carey in one day, deceased never received any injury, remarked Carey's face one day all freckled over as if he had been struck with something which had left marks behind; Witness recollects having seen a mark inside Carey's thigh and a great splotch on the outside near the loin; deceased was in a horrid state, the wound outside the thigh appeared mortifying, this was about a week before his death. The small after death was very offensive.

SAMUEL JOHNSTONE stated that he was a Cook on board the Argyll and knew the deceased. Witness cooked for the Ship's company. The Steward always served out the provisions to witness. After the Ship had been about a month at sea, the Captain came forehad and said that there were to be no more provisions given to the deceased, and that if witness gave Carey any thing he would throw witness overboard; Witness did not obey the order, and as he was afraid of the Captain, he gave the deceased food secretly.

Cross examined. Witness never gave Carey any barley water, witness gave meat to the men, was not in the habit of fighting with the deceased, though he has pulled him out of the Gally; Witness swore positively he never struck the deceased with his head.

W. DEMPSTER examined. He stated that he was an apprentice on board the Argyll. He was 17 years of age and was never at sea before—Witness came from Greenock. Witness saw Taylor flog deceased, the deceased was knocked about by the whole crew, witness had pushed him himself but had never struck him.

DR. GRAHAM—Had heard nearly the whole of the evidence and was of opinion that the deceased was mentally and constitutionally unwell at the commencement of the voyage—witness was not of opinion that the deceased had died o,

mortification, that the treatment received by the deceased from the Captain and crew might, have hastened his death.

Dr. Mesarr.—Surgeon lived in Bombay in private practice, had heard the whole of the evidence before the Court and heard the evidence given by the last witness with which he agreed.

At the conclusion of this evidence Sir Erskine Perry informed Mr. Advocate General that the graver charge of murder had fallen to the ground.

Mr. HOWARD waived his right of addressing the Jury and the learned Judge proceeded to point out to the Jury the effect of the evidence of the Medical Gentlemen. Some of the Jury deemed by their observations to differ from his Lordship who resumed his charge, his Lordship observed that the Jury were undoubtedly Judges of facts but it was his duty to point out the law to them, which he would do, as some of them seemed to have rather an extraordinary idea of the nature of their duties. True it was that a heavy responsibility rested with them, but in a far greater degree was the Judge responsible for the performance of his duty, the Jury on being discharged would go to their homes, and who would be the wiser as to who the men were who had given a verdict contrary to law? The life of a fellow being was at stake and if he suffered the last penalty of the law unjustly, would not the Judge as well as the Jury have an awful weight upon their consciences for the remainder of their existences? It was the duty of the Jury to find according to the Evidence, and this they would not do if they passed over the Evidence of these two medical men. They the "Medical Men" were surely better judges of the causes of death than any others, because they had been educated in the science of the human frame and against whose knowledge and experience not one word had been attempted. But he would put it in a much stronger light, suppose the Medical men had given an opposite opinion, would it not have been his duty at once to direct the jury to find a verdict of Guilty? Had the Doctors been of opinion that the injury received by the firing of the gun and pistol, the immersion in the water, the lashing to the mast, the want of nourishment and the floggings or any one of these had caused Carey's death the jury would have had but one course to pursue.

All the Judge could say was that they would pursue a course for which whatever might have been the custom in this Court, he knew no precedent after saying he hoped the sentence he was about to pass would be a warning to others, in the Prisoner's situation of life, sentenced him to imprisonment with hard labour for 2 years in the House of Correction. The 1st and 9th month in the first year and the 2nd and 12 months of the second year to be passed in solitary confinement. This was the heaviest punishment, the Judge observed which the Court had the power to inflict. The Prisoner was then removed when Sir H. Roper having spoken to Sir E. Perry the latter recalled the Prisoner and said that the Court had made a mistake, for it had the power of inflicting imprisonment for four years.

However the Court would not recall its sentence. The Prisoner was then removed.—Gazette, July 12.

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHAB, July 1.

A report has reached us that a party of Panjaabees recently crossed the Sutlege, and plundered a village in the British Territories, but, we cannot vouch for its accuracy. There is no doubt, that His Excellency the Commander in Chief speaks of such a possibility, as the assembling of a body of troops on the Sikh frontier in the cold weather; and that to one Officer he wrote, that in the event of a move into the Panjab, he should not be forgotten.

AGRA.—The rains, we are sorry to say, still keep off, but the weather has for some days been tolerably mild.

We are very sorry to announce the death of Lieutenant Grant, of the Revenue Survey, at Banda on the 22nd ultimo. This very intelligent Officer died from an attack of Cholera, which is very prevalent at this station, both amongst Europeans and natives.

The old Circuit House at Allypore, has been given up by Government as a Dak Bungalow, for the accommodation of travellers.

A letter from Simla of a late date says, "the Coolees Panich has not yet ceased! Fifty white men, they say, are lying in the jungles of the higher Hills by day, who descend to Simla at night to slaughter the Puharees, and pick the curibee from their entrails; a less ferocious butchers do with sheep. Two hundred hewers of wood and drawers of water absconded in the first instance. Many Jampanees and Chowkedars have since disappeared. A fellow with a Press warrant from the Magistrate is supposed to have inspired this terror in the people by some nonsensical threats."

We see by the Calcutta papers, that Lieutenant Macmullen, one of the Heroes of Ghuznee, has been appointed Superintendent of Cadets. A Correspondent thinks, this gallant Officer will be as much at home in this appointment as he would in that of Huntsman to the Calcutta Honnds.

AGRA UKHAB JULY 3.

The Bombay cavalry have we are given to understand, resolved on bringing an action of libel against this Paper, though on what grounds, or where the venue will be laid, we are uninformed. We indeed conjecture that it is for inserting a report of the flight of a corps of that Service, in a recent engagement in Sindh, and which was very extensively current throughout the North-Western Provinces. It first appeared in the Delhi Gazette, was next put forth in our pages—on the strength of two communications from most respectable quarters—and was subsequently given in all the Calcutta Papers, as well as in the Friend of India. Why, therefore, the Bombay Cavalry have selected us for a prosecution, we are at a loss to conceive, unless it be some remaining leaven of the "Clibborn Affair" that animates them. We do not however apprehend much from our Prosecutors. Apart from the legal difficulties they will find opposed to them, there is nothing very libellous in giving a very common report, that the natives of a Cavalry Regiment—for to the native troopers alone could such a report apply—misbehaved themselves before the enemy; the same has been said of British Cavalry before now, without actions of libel following. If the report in question be unfounded, as it appears to be, we shall have much more pleasure in contradicting it than ever we had in adding to its currency. But not alone have the Bengal papers noticed it, even the Bombay papers speak of a similar report having reached them, and attaches credit to it, though uncertain as to the where and the when. The Times which is both careful, and zealous for the credit of Bombay troops and Bombay every thing—no, not Bombay Governors.

AGRA AND BOMBAY DAK.

Proceedings at a Public Meeting held at the Metcalfe Testimonial at Agra, on Thursday, the 1st July 1841.

Major-General Pollock C. B., in the Chair.

Resolved.—1st. That a Memorial be drawn up addressed to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, praying for the improvement of the communication between the North Western Provinces and Bombay, and especially of the Post Office arrangements for the carriage of the Overland Mail.

2d. That the Memorial now read, be adopted and circulated for signature throughout the North Western Provinces.

3d. That the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee for the purpose of circulating the Memorial as determined in the second Resolution.

- Major-General Pollock, c. b.
Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton.
Mr. F. O. Wells.
Mr. D. Melver.
Mr. R. Gordon.

4th. That the Committee be further authorized to form a deputation from this Meeting to wait on the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P. with the Memorial when duly subscribed, and respectfully to solicit His Honor

to be pleased in forwarding the Memorial to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, to give it the weight of his recommendation and support.

The Meeting being about to adjourn a discussion arose on the propriety of noticing, in some marked manner the honorable conduct of Mahomet Ali in permitting the free and unmolested passage of the India Mails during the recent contest. The following Resolution being put from the chair was unanimously carried.

That an address be prepared expressive of the high sense entertained by the Residents in the North West provinces of India the noble and generous conduct of Mahomet Ali in providing for the security of the Overland communication between India and Europe through Egypt, so conspicuously exhibited during the recent contest.

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to General Pollock for his conduct in the Chair.

GEO. POLLOCK, Chairman.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE EARL OF AUCKLAND, C. C. B., Governor General of India.

May it please your Lordship.

We the undersigned inhabitants of the North Western Provinces, most respectfully beg leave to draw your notice to the state of our communications with Europe.

The other Sections of the Great Eastern Empire need which you preside, possess each a Sea-port Town within their own limits, which is the seat of their Local Government, and through which, by improved arrangements and Steam navigation, they have the prospect of establishing a more rapid intercourse with Europe than at present. We on the contrary, have no such prospect. Bombay, the Capital of a Sister Presidency, is the Sea-port through which all our correspondence with Europe must be maintained, and through which many of us seek a passage to our Native land.

Whilst therefore the exertions of the inhabitants of the Presidencies are devoted to the extension of their communications by Sea, we must look to the improvement of our means of intercourse with Bombay by land.

We gratefully acknowledge the attention your Lordship has already bestowed on opening a good road from Bombay to Agra. As far as to Indore, this road forms the direct channel of intercourse with the whole of the North West Provinces. Thence the route is separate, to Allahabad, Mirzapore and Benares via Saugor, on the one hand to Rajpootana and Neenatch, on the other, and direct to Agra for Delhi and other Stations to the Northward. We are in hopes that all these routes will soon become well constructed roads—passable at all seasons of the year, and furnished with all the necessary conveniences for safe and easy travelling.

But we desire more especially on the present occasion to press on your Lordship's consideration, the state of our Post for the conveyance of letters.

The distance from Agra to Bombay by Major Drummond's shortest route is 748 Miles. The fair weather time in which this distance is 169 hours, which is at the rate of about 4 1/2 miles an hour. We are aware, that this is a fair average speed for the carriage of the public Mails in India, though we have good reason to believe, that when the mail is improved and travelling is facilitated, this speed may be increased. But a serious inconvenience is experienced from the inability of the present Establishment to convey the whole contents of the Mail at once. We have been informed, that the weight of the Overland Mail conveyed to Agra, sometimes exceeds 100 seers (200 lbs.), and its delivery frequently is not completed till 9 or 10 days have elapsed from the arrival of the first despatch. This inconvenience to an equal extent, is felt at all places throughout these Provinces.

It frequently happens at Agra and some other stations, that the first letters which arrive by each Mail admit of reply by the Mail then under despatch from Bombay, whilst those which are delivered on later dates, cannot be answered till after the lapse of a whole month. The severe disappointments and losses which may be occasioned by such partial and uncertain arrangements, are too obvious. In such cases, the simultaneous delivery of all packets that may arrive by the same Mail, is no less a matter of justice, than an object of the highest importance both to the Merchant and to the private correspondent; and we humbly conceive, should be a paramount object in the Post Office department.

We have been given to understand, that the Post Office receipts in these Provinces, have considerably increased, and we respectfully entreat, that a portion of the accruing surplus revenue, may be devoted to improving and strengthening the several establishments, which are concerned in the despatch of letters and parcels on the several routes from Bombay to these Provinces.

To the general improvement of our means of communication, we earnestly pray your Lordship's continued support by encouragement to the subordinate Government, by recommendation to the Native Independent States through whose territories the line passes, and above all, by representation to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. We are sanguine, that the liberal aid which has lately been afforded to the establishment of a comprehensive scheme of Steam Navigation, will be still further extended, so as to bring within our own reach similar benefits to those, which our fellow countrymen in other quarters, will reap from that measure.

We have, &c.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER, JUNE 23.

MUTINY ON BOARD LA FELICE.—We have been kindly favored by Captain Saunders, of the Dido, with a memorandum of a serious mutiny on board of the Barque La Felice. She had been freighted by the Straits Government to carry twenty or thirty recruits for the Ceylon co ps from Penang to Ceylon, touching at Madras. A few days after she had put to sea, from some cause or other, a party of the Malay recruits got into the Captain's cabin, and endeavoured to murder him. They, however did not succeed, as the Captain managed, after receiving several wounds, to get clear of the assassins, and getting on deck, summoned the crew to his assistance, put on the hatch, and thus kept down the major part of the conspirators. A battle then took place between the Captain and crew on one side, and the assassins on deck on the other, the result of which was, that seven of the Malays were cut down, and the rest captured and bound hand and foot. Those below were subsequently secured, by being ordered on deck, one by one. The second mate (the Captain's brother) and another man, jumped over board, it is supposed from terror, and were drowned. The vessel put back to Penang on the 8th instant, her decks still in the same condition that they were after the murderous struggle; and on the prisoners being examined, several of them were found dead, from the sufferings they had endured while tied. The whole of the parties were on shore, undergoing their trial, when the Dido left, and Capt. Saunders can supply us with no further information on the subject.—Hurkaru.

FRIEND OF INDIA, JULY 1.

MURDER OF CHILDREN BY THE KHUNDS.—In perusing the Report of the Orissa Mission, we find the follow-

ing statement; and we place it in a prominent point of view, with the hope that it may attract the notice of those in power who have the means of extinguishing the barbarous practice. We are confident that it need only be known to the Government which extinguished Sautes that such enormities exist, to call forth its benevolent and energetic interference.

"There is one other evil of enormous magnitude perpetrated in part under the sanction of the Government in Orissa respecting which as Philanthropists they feel bound to lift up their voice: we allude to the human sacrifices among the Khunds. It is fearful to think on the number of hapless children who have this year, that is since January last, been immolated at the Meria Pooj. We have been told that [if we do not mistake the number] upwards of a hundred victims who were to be sacrificed in January, the Agent of the Madras Government could have rescued with half a dozen burkundazess; but he was obliged to relinquish them to their unhappy fate on receiving orders from head quarters that nothing but persuasion should be employed. Surely the case is too dreadful to be committed to the moral sense of these most ignorant and brutal of the Honorable Company's subjects; men who would as soon kill a child as a chicken.

"Auckland: with tearful eye and bended knee, These children breathe their earnest prayer to thee!"

ENGLISHMAN, JULY 3.

The Semaphore of yesterday announced the arrival of the Hotspur, Wilson, from Liverpool 12th Jan. and Cape of Good Hope 12th May.

We have seen a letter from a Planter on the Baughruttee, which states that manufacturing is going on in all the factories on that river: the October crop is very good, but does not yield so much produce as other years, and finishes by surmising that if produce gets up and the river keeps down, if the weather keeps fine, and no accident happens, the Baughruttee will do well this year.

HURKARU, JULY 3.

The Semaphore of this morning announced the arrival of the Marquis of Hastings, Cau, from Sydney 14th April.

Late yesterday evening we received a file of Cape papers to the 8th of May, but they do not contain any news of importance. We shall give an extract or two on Monday—to-day we can only find time to extract the following list of ships that have reached the Cape either from, or bound to, Calcutta:—

April 28—Sentia, J. Campbell, to London; 20, A'ex. Robinson, R. Brown, to London; 30, John Line, J. Brodia, to London and Fargon, J. Cummings, to Madras and Calcutta.

May 1—Packet, D. Shirling, to London; Columbus, H. Ager, to Madras and Calcutta, and Atlas, J. Sexton, to London.

LOSS OF BANK-NOTES.—A Mr. William Rogers has just lost two Bank notes to the value of a hundred rupees each. He suspects them to have been stolen by a native that he belonged to the house. Information of the circumstance has been given to the Police as well as the Bank.

A military gentleman has also lost two notes, one of fifty rupees and another of fifteen. He suspects the servants of the house.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Messrs. Billing and Co., builders, have brought to the notice of the Police the fact of two of their servants having absconded without any apparent reason for them to do so, and without having rendered an account of the monies and bills in their charge. Besides the general suspicion of their having made away with money, there appears one specific case of embezzlement. They have a cheque on Messrs. Willis and Earl, in favor of their employers, for fifty rupees. It appears they drew this amount before running away from service.

A HARD CASE.—Two Khotiah merchants applied to the Chief Magistrate yesterday, for certain gold and silver articles, to be restored to them, which they had given to be made up to the late Malabar Goldsmith, who was, about a week ago, found dead in his house under suspicious circumstances. It appears that these valuables, together with articles belonging to others of the deceased's customers, have been taken possession of by his landlord, on account of an alleged claim of arrears of rent of seven years. The Police authorities have, of course, properly refused interference in the matter, and the Petty Court will not entertain such a suit, it being an action in trover. The only alternative, therefore, left to the applicants, is the expensive one of having recourse to the Supreme Court.

SIMLA.—The ball to be given, on the 25th, by the Military men at Simla, is expected to be very well attended. Scores of new though temporary arrivals from Kurnaul, Meerut, Ludhiana and Ferozpoor, have been attracted thither by the rumour of an expected series of gaieties; and by the certainty that they would be welcome as rain in spring—or as the said rain would be at any station in the provinces about the present moment. There is a talk of a Benevolence ball to be given by Civilian, Military, Commercial and the Lord knows what—in blissful concert joined;—besides a succession of musical soires. No less than five weddings are about to be—what is the word?—consummated; torrents of rain on the night of Saturday the 19 h.

ANOTHER ROW.—Messrs. J. B. Gomes, Peter De Cruze, John Manuel, Edwin Rebello and another, the grand mother of the last gentleman, appeared to answer a charge preferred against them by Mr. John Willoughby De Cruze, for the said defendants jointly and severally hitting a cane at his shoulder, battering his gate with the stray leg of an old table, and putting him in intense bodily fear, by threatening to abridge the term of his natural existence by violent means.

Being a great deal of bad English and libellous embellishment indulged in by the complainant, it appeared, the defendants were in the house of a female friend in Zig-zag lane on the evening in question; that complainant being a sick man, his eyes and ears were nightly tantalised and offended by seeing the defendants, who were young men, walking neck and neck with young women, and singing and playing in the most cheerful manner till late hours. That they not unfrequently got on complainant's terrace; and were about to do so on the night in question, when complainant's servant interfered, and the row arose. That the defendants then went to complainant's gate, and besides the battering and hurling above mentioned, commenced a volley of abusive epithets and promises of violence. One threatened to break his bones, another his head, and in fact, in the most remorseless manner, they all volunteered to kill him, not caring as he stated, a fig for the consequent loss.

Mr. De Cruze, in his excitement, having lost sight of truth, and failing to prove the case, though he insisted to the last on being in intense bodily fear, the Magistrate ordered the defendants to find sureties of the peace.