MONDAY, JULY 19, 1841

Vol. LIII.

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New Series No. 16.

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

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THE Public is hereby informed, that the Bombar 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.

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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 PLATS PRINTING.

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

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Invitation Cards, Engraving &c, on the most reasonable

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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.

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# TO FAMILIES PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

highly respectable English Girl who has been fiv years with a Lady, is desirons 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 EDI" ron of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a Sporting Magazine, It is bereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 29th of March, and No. 5 will appear in Jary. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankful y received.

LOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;	
Respondentia Bonds, each	R. I
Ship's Articles	
Policies of Insurance	
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.
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Powers of Attorney	100

T 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 Over-land Mail, and to comprize selections from every depart ment 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 admitted, though should any important news reach us from Affghanistan 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 rapees in advance, to non-subscribers ten rapees,

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 MALIA 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 Medi erranean.

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

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

# NOTICE

S 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 JREJEEBHOY DADABHOY'S Sons, by Bo. MANJER JEBJEBBHOY, SORABJEE JEEJEEBHOY and BYRAMJEE JEESHOY. Gentlemen indebted to this Firm previous to the above mentioned date are hereby requested to settle their accounts.

Bombay, 19th July 1811.

तारी भ. २ छ. भागशाट शने १८४१ नेपार शोभिथी भीशी भरश . छ જમાઈ • દાદામાઈનાં • છે ! છરાએ ! ના • છે भपनाने नामनी पेईडोने। शर्व छ। रलार नथा छ। मछ। ले नथा छे छे યાલશે \* મને • દિ. પેફડી ના • છાર જાર • બ मं बळ . चळ आ हे . पथा . ही ही रा लक. અઅમાં ઇ·તથા. બેફેરાંમઅ. અંજાબાઇ-रिणांवा अवावशे अवाशते हिनेरी भनी भागमयना कि शाहिलाना - हेशाल. इारितइना तिवारि हुरपाछरी ने नाछा લ . છરવા \*

શ્રી મુમબાઈની •તારીખ ૧૯મી • लुसार्ड , १८४१

## FOR SALE.

BAY Arab Saddle Horse, young, quiet, and sound, would make an excellent bughorse : is only part-

ed with because the owner has no further use for him.— Price 300 Rupees, Cash.—Apply to the Printer.

TO ADVERTIZERS.

N 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 UKHBAR, 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. always have a portion of our attention, whilst Literature, The Sikh army caanot, however, be maintained in its prethe Drama, and Fine Arts will not be neglected, a sum-mary of Home Events will be the only original article admitted, though should any important news reach us 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 brilllant Affghan policy either useful or complete, is, that he is afraid.\*

# MADRAS.

# UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE, JULY 9.

SHIPPING INTRLLIGENCE.—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 Coinpany of the 52d Native Infantry. We are sorry to find that this detachment suffered a good deal by Cholera, whilst on its late door, 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

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 Kulludgee. 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 inmatters 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, the' 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 Detach. ment 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 t young Officer of the 4th Cavalry Lieutenaut K \_\_\_\_sho a large tiger, a day or two since within a few miles of Canatonment, 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

\* The Hurkaru doubts the accuracy of the report which we gave of His Lordship having made a requisition to the Sikh Government or Shere Singh, for like Napoleon he is Government, L'etat 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.

GENERAL LUMLEY .- As the cause of General Lumleys' having been detached from Head-quarters will cease when the Commander-in-chief proceeds to the upper provinces, the General will rejoin Head-quarters at Kurnsul, (or perhaps even before His Excellency arrives there) resume his duties as Adjutant General of the Army.

ATHENÆUM, JULY 8, We are happy to be able to announce the arrival of the Claudine, which anchored in the roads yesterday afternoon.

We understand that an action for libel has been commenced in the Supreme Court against a gentleman of the bar, by Mr. Dighton of Hyderabad. The Advocate General has been retained by the plaintiff and Mr. Osburu by the defendant. The case will come on during the ensuing term.

We understand that under Instructions from the Court of Directors, arrangements are about being made to discontinue the firing of salutes at Native festivals. We are unable at present to give the particulars, but hope to do so ou Saturday.

### CEYLON.

OBSERVER, JUNE 28. Death of Mr. Oswin-We have to announce the death of Tho. MAS OSWIN Esq. District Judge of Negombo-which took place at 3 A. M. on Saturday at that station.

The Bank of Ceylon - We are somewhat surprized to learn that notwithstanding the wording of the Royal Charter, which instructs the Governor to afford every encouragement in his power to the Bank of Ceylon, Government do not receive the Bank's notes in payment of duties, &c. It is evident that this is the most material assistance that can be granted, as without it the Institution will find it almost impossible to get its notes into extensive circulation. The welfare of the Bank is so important to the Colony that it has engaged much of our attention, and excited our enquiries into the practices of Banks in other Colonies; and we are gratified to learn from a mercantile gentleman of experience in Mauritius that the Government there receive the notes of one of the Banks which is chartered, in payment of duties; and only wait the arrival of the charter of the other which is expected from England, to take the notes of it also. - What objection then is there, we should be glad to know, to the Government of Ceylon extending the same privilege to the Bank here? We know of none, and we therefore hope soon to hear that it has been granted.

A slight mistake-A man was lately sentenced by a District Court to receive corporal punishment and imprisonment with hard labour. Against this he appealed to the Supreme Court which confirmed the hard labour but remitted the punishment. Owing however, to a clerk in the Registrar's Office neglecting to forward the order to the Fiscal the man received the lashes. On discovering the mistake the Clerk, it is said, sent the culprit 100 Rus, to cure his back , but the circumstance having reached the ears of the Judges they ordered the Clerk to be dismissed. Query -Supposing the punishment had been hanging instead of flog-ging, what compensation would have been offered, or accepted?

## CEYLON EXPORT MARKET.

CURRENCY, Besides British ; the Rix dollars at Is 6d. sterling. Company's Rupee at 2s. Sicca Rupee 2s (Intrinsically, however, 100 Sicca Rs are 106. 10, 8 Company's, Madras and Bombay (old) 1s. 10d.,—and Spanish Dollar at 4s. 2d, accounts are generally kept in English Currency, some times Rix dollars, Fanams and Pice 1 Rp—12 fanams, 1 F—4 pice.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES are of English Standard.

Dottes, Export are 24 pr. cent on all produce except Cinnamon, which is 2s. per lb. for 1s 2d and 3rd; quality and Cinnamon Oil 1s. per oz Precious Stones, Bullion, &c. free.

ARRACK, (including casks) £7 10. leaguer of 125 Imp. gall. CARDAMONS, 6d. to 7d. per lb. CINNAMON, Government.

Upset prices 1st quality, 3s. 6d ... 2nd do. 2s 0d ... 3rd do 9d. per ib. Terms of sale .- Ten per cent must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale-The deposit being liable to for feiture if the whole amount of purchase be not paid within a fortnight after-and the Cinnamon which shall not then have been paid for, will be resold at the next sale, at the risk of the ori-

Sales held on the first Monday of every month. No alteration whatever can be made in the Trade without ten months previous notice.

1st quality 2s. to 2s. 6d. rer lb.

2vd Do. 1s. 3d. ,, 1s. 6d. ,, ,, 3rd. Do. 7d. ,, 3d. (exclusive of embaling)

COFFEE, 43 to 45. nominal. 'Junk £ 2. to £ 2-5. per Candy of 500lb R. pe best £2.18 to £3. do. do. COPPRIAH, 43 to 45s per Candy 500 lbs. HORNS. Deer £5 6 to 5 10. 545 lbs. (scarce.) Buffalo 56s. to 49s.

NUTS, Cocoanuls £1 16s. per 4,000. Arreka £1 10s. per ammonam of 24,000,nuts. Oils, Cocoanut 200s per leaguer. Gingelly £13 10 to £14.

Cinnamon nominal. Cinnamon leaf (commonly called clove) nominal. PRPPER, 145s to 150s. per Candy of 500 lbs. ALUMBAGO, £ 3. per Ton in boxes on 20 days notice

Woods, Ebony 12s to 16s. Sappan £1 4 to £1 8 0 searce. EXCHANGES.

Per Co's Rupees Madras, 1 113 a \$ 30 days sight Bombay, 1 11 Calcutta, 1 114

FREIGHTS. To London & 4 80 for Coffee and Oil Cinnamon, 5 100



# CORRESPONDENCE

FRA MIGUEL-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. Sir,-It is really surprizing to observe, to what extent the vile attempts of a certain portion of the Portuguese Inhabitants (the Archbishop's) are carried, to prejudice the public mind against the above named unfortunate Priest, now in confinement. The degree of ill feeling and jealousy that has existed for some time past, and now exists between this portion of the Bombay inhabitants and that belonging to the Italian Bishop is pretty generally known; I shall therefore offer no remarks in regard to it, further than asserting that the strenuous exertions to stigmatize the character of Fra Miguel, originate from that source alone: but believe me Mr. Editor, that in my humble attempt to excul-pate this individual, I am actuated to do so by naught else but a wish to expose the perfidy and villany of his despicable opponents, to check the scandal that is so meanly put in circulation here regarding him, and to caution the public mind to receive the false represent ations made of him and his haracter with the utmost incredulousness.

Strange things do happen; and fabrications are more than often so managed and contrived by the base inventions of ones avowed enemies as to escape even the keen eyes of

Fra Miguel is an Italian by birth, and has been under the jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic Bishops since his arrival in India ( about 10 years ago ) and his appointment to his late office. He is a man whose education is far superior to the generality of the Priests here, and whose moral principles are most unquestionable. His attention to his duties and his flock has been unremitting, and his labours have been applauded and appreciated by all but those who belong to the Archbishop of Goa with a handful of his own ignorant, unthinking people, who glory in the misfortune he has met with, and whose sole aim and pride seem to be to carry their vile efforts to stamp him with ignominy and irreligion to the greatest possible pitch. His advocates may be computed at 2 or 3 thousand, whereas the Goa Bishops are only a few hundreds; and owing to the conflicting and zealous dispositions that has so long subsisted between these two parties of Portuguese, every slight opportunity to heap additional numerited injuries on Fra Miguel is seized upon by the opposite party with the greatest addity and every nerve is strained to poison the public against any commisseration for his misfortune and to ous him from his deserved attained situation. In particular one insignificant puppy long rendeted disgusting to the community by his foppishness and mon-keyism, has wonderfully signalized himself by his busy un-dermining and treacherous conduct during Fra Miguel's trial in the Supreme Court: I shall only insinuate to him that his behaviour is sufficiently well known to people to be

A" Representation" to Government is now being got up by his scurvy oppressors, exclaiming against his fitness for the situation to which he has been posted by his Bishop, and praying for his removal. A certain dwarfish Andear roo Tohthzxer, figuring under the title of Don has rendered himself very conspicuous by going his rounds with the document and soliciting the signatures of all the rif-rafs on the Island, hoping thereby to give it an appearance. This worthy of the black gown is instigated in the affair I hear, by

the Vicar General of Mazagon!!
It is thus, Mr. Editor, Fra Miguel is persecuted by his worthless enemies; and it is the fervent hope of every right thinking liberal minded person that the authority to whom this " Representation' is directed, will spurn it with the silence and contempt it most decidedly deserves.

Yours most Obediently, TRUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. Sir,-Your late predecessor most strenuously advocated the establishment of a Theatre in this Island. The public cannot but acknowledge their deep sense for the interest he all along evinced in carrying out his objects on that score-His numerous suggestions, if possible to stimulate some one of our many capitalists to essay in the speculation, were of no avail, which obliged him, as the only alternative, to draw up and invite those who were disposed, to attest a Petition to the Honourable Court, praying that the sum accumulated from the sale of our late Drury, be made over towards the erection of another. I shall not presume Mr Editor, that the subject of Theatricals is one in accordance with your taste, but I shall venture to suppose, that for the sake of the THEATRICAL PAPER' which you now Edit, and which was once so affectionately termed by the Bombay Public, you will not withhold your Editorial aid whenever the subject happens to be reverted to, and maintain it on the grounds of a public deficiency for, had you but seen the numerous and highly respectable attestations appended to it, I doubt that even this distant request would be necessary

With regard to the Petition itself, I cannot help but passing an humble observation concerning its prospects. A full year has now rolled over our heads since its despatch, and strange to say, the old boys of Leadenhall street have not, at their several subsequent meetings even casualty acknowledged its receipt, while transactions of a more recent date, have been disposed of. Verily it is hard to predict its fate, but to speak truth, it would be heaping well merited shame upon ourselves were we to let the matter here end, and content ourselves with such gross indifference-It is snow high time to revive the subject! Where are the bright youths who contested hard to establish it? where are the sound reasoning Shakespere's Ghost-Shade of Shakespere. Syntax? &ca? are they not again prepared to take the field? -If we are to receive the boon solicited -why, we shall be deep ly indebted to the old codgers of Leadenhall; if not-why we shall be content, but fortify ourselves at least against.

There is not the smallest doubt but that our Ditchy and Benighted neighbours are prepared to 'laugh us to scorn' and I am only astonished they have not as yet done so, for, altho' we comparatively hold a supremacy in many important points, it must however with truth be acknowledged that in all pertaining to diffuse kindred feeling and promote sociality, they excel us to a superlative degree-Shame, shame to thee, thou flourishing little 1sle !-You of course Mr. Editor, may best judge whether it is not recommendable that a Committee, chosen from the body of the attestants to the petition, should not as early as posible be constituted, to reiterate the objects therein set forth.

16th July 1841

# TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,-There are a few inaccuracies, not to say inconsistencies observable in the remarks of your cotemporary of the Courier on the trial of Captain McPhun and the remarks it called forth from some of his contemporaries (among whom you reckon one) and their correspondents. I claim an equal share of philanthropic spirit as your Cotemporary, and while my feelings of humanity lead me to look upon the circumstance of McPhun's not having had to expia e his offence with his life, as a happy one, my sense of justice compels me to view the merciful bearing of the Judge in not having visited the crime with a punishment adequate to its enormity as clemency exercised where it was never called for .- Judges may differ in opinion, and they may be wrong. Sir Henry Roper said the law allowed four years imprisonment in this case, it is doubtful whether had there been another Judge he would have been of the same opinions as Sir Henry. Transportation perhaps would have been considered a just punishment, as you have pronounced it.

There is a cunningness with which your cotempopary argues the point which cannot escape observation : he observes that the charges preferred against McPhun "were brought forward by parties who had been degraded by order of the accused and who consequently must be open to the suspicion of having brought the misconduct of their superior to the notice of the magistrates as much from a feeling of personal dislike, as from any abstract love of justice." I wonder that such a sentiment harboured by your cotemporary, who, by the way, was one of the Jury. In attempting to defend the guilty party he scruples not to impute guilt to an honest man; this is, to say the least of it, uncharitable.—Surely the Courier cannot be so short-sighted as to perceive that ill feeling did exist between McPhun and the Mate and not know at the same time whence it originat... ed. If your cotemporary's memory fail him I would recommend to him the attentive perusal of the report contained in your issue of the 12th. I would refer him particularly to the passage relating to the interference on the part of the

Chief Mate and its consequences, where he will find that there had been three disnputes between McPhun and himself, -that he had been disrated after the 3rd -that during this interval he had remonstrated frequently against Carey's ill treatment and had himself thereby run the risk of his life. He will then find that the suspicions is groundless, and that there is more reason to suspect the justice of the Chief Mate's degradation than the purity of his intention in leading McPhan to the bar of justice.

According to your Cotemporary's own admission the con-duct of MePhun " was marked with acts of the most wante cruelty and the grossest negligence;" but he observes at the same time that he "cannot conceive that his crime amounted to murder." It was only at the will of a wise Providence that the slender cord of Carey's life had not enapped at a moment when the charge of marder could have been fully brought home to him, but that he is a murderer in heart few

will attempt to gainsay.

Your Cotemporary's Geographical knowledge has cost me a smile. Greenock I all along thought was in Scotland, but your Cotemporary informs us that " the same amount of provisions was daily served to the Crew from the time of the Vessel leaving England."!!!

I am Mr. Editor, Your's &c. TRUTH AND JUSTICE.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It is said by the late Captain George Hamilton Cox that, a Man's killing himself is not a crime, but the scripture teacheth us that, "thou shalt not commit murder," by which I am perfectly sure that it is a sin which shall be with the surpose Reing with the surpose scripture. the Supreme Being with the utmost severity, but 1 am doubtful, Mr. Editor, whether bribery or fingering John Bull's pice is a crime, if so, by whom the delinquent should be tried, in the first instance, whether by his immediate superior or by some higher tribunal, because a case of a very similar nature, I recollect, having taken place in the District of Canara in the Barcoor Talook at the latter end of 1839, so that I shall feel obliged with your advice on the subject.

Your most obedient servant. "NON SUM QUALIS ERAM."

Mangalore, 5th July 1841. ON POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR, The present mis-government of India, I dare say, proceeds from two causes, first because the English want to enrich their Great Britain to an extent unparalelled in history, at the expence of it, and secondly they want to give permanency to their dominion in this Country and hand down its sway to their posterity as the first trophy of their valour and wisdom, and as the best state they could be queath, them for their support and comfort in this life. / Both these views are selfish beyond measure and as long as they are predominant, we cannot hope that India will ever regain its lost wealth, and prosper. The Policy adopted to govern it, is of course best adapted to these views, so that it cannot be doubted that India is to be swept away of the remain ing little wealth it now has, and to be made as clear of it filthy lucre as you call it as its mistress the now might Britain had been some four or five centuries ago. Poor India; it will then have nothing to boast of but its ancient name and grandeur. No more than about 24 years have elapsed since the extinction of the Maratha power, but with" in so short a period the change the British policy has wrought in India is won lerfully great, not with standing it has had the benefit of the China Trade. Is it to be conceived that a country very lately glittering in all the splendour of richness and variety should within a few years (24) be reduced to the last extremity of poverty, that is, be hurled down from the highest pinioacle of affluence to the lowest grade of indigence? How could any other nation but the British have been able to effect this? By losing one kingdom, we have lost all, we have been deprived of our wealth and consequently of our influence. You talk of the abolition of slave trade, and hoast of many other acts of kindness and humanity; but at the same time you forget, Mr Editor, to think that the destiny of the hundred millions of inhabitants of Hindoostan is sealed, and that they are now no more or less than your slaves. Mahomed and other rulers of India hated the Hindoos for no other cause but their religion, but your hatred of them seems to be quite of a different nature, the political bigotry of some of your most celebrated statesmen has so far gone, that they have laid it down as a maxim that to preserve the Hindoo religion as it is, and to keep the nation ignorant of its absurdity, is the sure foundation of preserving their kingdom to perpetuity, so that your politics have got the better of your religion. Had you adopted a little milder tone of policy and had you consulted our interest and comfort as you have done your own, we would not have complained against you. The Natiou are habituated to a foreign ruler from time immemorial, and all are therefore not averse to being governed by another nation, but it was your duty to have secured their attachment and good will to your rule by adopting such policy towards their government as humanity might suggest and conscience might dictate, but, no, you would not do so, you would rather slight your own religion, defy your own conscience, and disregard your duty towards your fellow creatures than allow yourselves to be persuaded of the necessity of giving India the benefit of machinery and relieving it in some degree from its present distress. This is it which makes us feel the more severely theiron hand of tyranny, and that too from so enlightened and wise a nation as the British. It is now high time and India calls aloud for a great reformation in its politics as well as

in its trade. I do not like that a few merchants of Great Britain should be entrusted with the entire management of so mighty an empire, who should rule the destinies of the myriads of its Inhabitants with uncontrolled authority. The object of a dealer is nothing but gain, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that this body of merchants should screw out by every means in their power from India its remaining wealth so that it cannot be doubted that if a further charter of 20 years be allowed them India will be totally undone and be de-prived of its last particle of gold. There seems no other reason to justify the aggrandizing policy they have of late adopted except that of by such means to secure a more handsome dividend on the India stock than they have hitherto received. The dethronement of the Raja of Satara without his being in the least guilty of the charge they had ungraciously brought against him will ever remain the blackest spot on the character not only of the E. I. Company, but the whole British Nation, should his restoration to his Guddee be not subsequently made by the House of Com. mons to whose decision the case has been referred, what plea can they set forth to justify their abrupt resumption of the Angria's territory. If these parties meet with no justice in Eng land, they have no other remedy but to submit to their fate. mit to their fate, and suppress their feelings of discontent without murmur. A gross ignorance, I hear, prevails in England regarding India, when any discussion concerning it takes places in Parliament, the ministers in order to avoid the trouble of canvassing on the subject unanimously declare that the Court of Directors know best of India and they must refer the matter to their discretion, under such circumstances it cannot be expected that anything might be

done towards reforming the abuse of power that don at present exist here. But you may be assured, Mr. Editor, that that time is past when you could commit any injustice to. wards us withimpunity. We would now no longer tamely bear your audacity. We would go to England and open the eyes of the British Public to the gross injustice India has received ed at their hands. We could lay our complaints before the very threshold of the House of Commons, and assert our first claims and privileges in that august assembly. I do moreover assure you that should all these endeavours fail, we will forsake your kingdom altogether and relinquish the idea of being called British subjects, and will retire to some other country and pass our days in quiet and peace, lamenting only the fate of our Native Country, India. In conclusion, I have only to state that I am no enemy of yours, may I am rather your friend and sincere admirer; I admire you for your knowledge, for your enterprizing spirit, for your refined taste and many other excellent qualities you for your refined taste and many other excellent qualities you are master of; but I hate you for the bad use you have made of your power and your religion which outweighs all your noble qualities an a tenfold degree; more of this bye and bye, in the mean time believe me dear Mr. Editor. Your faithful friend,

Bombay, 16th July 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sta,—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 these consends the provideration of these consends the consenderation of the consend 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. Confinement for a week, will I have not the least doubt be attended with beneficial results inasmuch as it will tend to deter unnecessary absence, and ensure the due performance of the arduous duties devolving on that most important (doing nothing) office of Government. Believe me Mr. Editor, this suggestion has arisen from the great desire I have to secure the regular performance of the duties of Government and above all to prevent if possible the Clerks (enjoying salaries most of them above a hundred) drawing such sums without being a little deserving of them, the next proposition I shall submit will be to instruct the Clerks in their right about and left about shoulders, charge Bayonets &c, as I conceive, weeks employed in the Board Office, should possess a little knowledge of such matters to qualify them for service in such a Military Office, conducted on such Military Principles.

Yours Truly, A. Z.

A. FAIRHEART.



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.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1841.

# Military Arribals and Depaetures.

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...from...do.

Do. 15th.—Lieut. Barrow, 19th Regt. N. I. from Tannah.

DEPARTURES,

Do. do.—Lieut J. W. Renny. 19th Regt. N. I. to Ahmedruggur.

Do. do.—Lieut J. W. Renny. 19th Regt. N. I. to Nuggur.

Do. do.—Lieut. Pottinger, 15th Regt. N. I. to Poona.

Do. 15th.—Surgeon James Boyd, Marine Battalion, to do.

Do. d.—Ensign H. Fenwick, 19th Regt. N. I. to Tannah.

Do. 16th.—Asst. Surgeon Patrick Cruickshank, M. D. to China.

Do. do.—Asst. Surgeon R. Woosnam, M. D. to do: DEPARTURES.

# 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

An Impartial Englishman in our next.
The Young Ladies Friend, in our next.
WE will insert the communications of Captain Douglas with much pleasure PADDY BOBBERY 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."

# 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 hleaded guilty. The Circumstance must have been gratifying to both the Judges and the

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 promise a few words on this score at a future day.

WE have received the Agra Ukhbar of the 8th July. It would appear from the extract we have inserted, that it is reported the Seikh 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 decieved 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. It is of no consequence who brought forward the charge. It was proved, and should have met with its reward. " The most wanton cruelty" and the " grossest negligence" are the terms applied by this advocate towards his clients proceedings as connected with Carey's death. We utterly deny that " many of the most important counts set forth in the Indictment either could not be substantiated or were positively contradicted by the witnesses." The Jury were distinctly asked by the learned Judge for their verdict upon each separate count and that verdict was on each count " Guilty." Again, as to the Captain's allowing the deceased to occupy " one of the best Cabins in the vessel," this is the first time we ever heard a Round House thus described but perhaps it is a favorite berth of the Courier's.

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 canuot (in our opinion) he "too severely reprehended. No! there is not one single view of this case which can place McPhun's conduct in any other light than that in which we have already considered it. The Courier had much better leave him alone or alse study his subject a little more, for at present McPhun may well say, "save me from my Friends"! One word more and we have done. In the Courier's panegyric upon Sir E. Perry, he says that the learned Judge frequently alluded to the want of care displayed by those whose duty it was to bring forward the evidence for the Crown. There certainly was one case where the absence of a Moonshee caused the acquittal of a man charged with murder. 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 lenrned Judge, with, we must say, very indiscreet haste stopped the case, a great criminal would not have escaped. As it was, the Moonshee was in the Court, ten minutes after the Prisoner was acquitted. We were informed that in cases similar to this, it has always been the custom of the Court to make a delay of a few minutes.

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.

Ir 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 Lieutenaut 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. We maintain, and we think our Military readers will agree with us, that there should have been nothing appended to these proceedings which would indicate that it was His Excellency's opinion the Court had come to a wrong conclusion; and if this was his opinion a re-finding might have been directed. Apparently a non-commissioned Officeer has given the only grounds for these remarks, and he is said by the Commander in Chief to have been disbelieved by the Court, and moreover his conduct is to become the subject of subsequent judicial investigation. So that in fact these remarks have been made upon no true grounds whatever. We presume there cannot be a second opinion amongst Military mea as to the propriety or otherwise of making a non-commissioned Officer the medium of verbal communications between Officers. As we have before said these honorable acquittals are of unfrequent occurrence and it is therefore a great pity that any thing should be said to damp the feelings of satisfaction such results must ensure.

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

WAR OFFICE MAY 21."

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.

3cots Fusileer Guards.—Lieut. C. De Salis, 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 Salis.

15th Foct.—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. Crampten, who ret.; W. A. Eyrs, 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 Rl. 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.

32d.—J. Cunningham, Gent., to be En. by p. v. Wilbraham.

32d.—J. Cunningham, Gent., to be En. by p., v. Caulfield, who ret.; En, J. D. 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. 2.

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. S.

Seys, Gent., to be En. by v. 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. Macdonald, from 60th Foot, to be Quarterm., v. W.
Ellery, who ret. upon h. p.
65th—En. C. G. Trafford, to be Lieut. without p., v. Sealy, dec.; En. B. W.
R. Trafford, from 25th 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. Mackechnie'

who ex.

80th—A. T. Welsh, Gent, to be En. by p., v. Hopper, who ret.

85th—J. A. Keyt, Gent., to be En. without p.

89th—Brev.-Major E. Thorp, to be Major without p., v. Pearse, who ret. upon full-p.; Lieut. H. Wynyard, from 85th Foot, to be Capt., v. Thorp.

93d—En. C. Mackechnie, 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. Sure, to the Forces—J. J. M. Wardrop, Gent.; E.

Hospital Stail—10 be Assist. Suite. to the Forces, J. 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. Harington Bart, to be En. and Lieut. by p., v. Chayton, 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. Bradfute, who ret.; En. B.

Rooper, to be Lieut. by p., v. James; E. C. Packe, Gent., to be En. by p., v.

Rooper.

A. Dick, from 58th Foot, to be En., v. Primrose, pro.

43d—En. J. A. Dick, from 58th Foot, to be En., v. Primrose, pro.

46th—Gent. Cadet A. R. Garret, from the Rl. 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 Rl. Mil. Coll., to be En. without

54th— Gent. Cadet E. Neville, from the Rl. 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 Rl. Mil. Coll., to be En., v. Drury.

ry.
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 Rl. Mil. Coll., to be En., v. Tupper.
92d—C. E. S. Gleig, Gent., to be En. without p., v. Napier, who resigns. Brevet—To be Majors in the Army—rCapt. R. Leonard, of the Royal Marines; Capt. F. Spry, of the Royal Marines.
Memorandum—The commissions of Brevet-Majors J. Whylock and A. Morrimerandum—The commissions of Brevet-Majors J. Whylock and A. Morrison, of the Royal Marines, have been antedated to the 28th Sept., 1840.

"Sugar, Mr. Speaker," said Billy Pirr the first, once upon a time, rising to address the House of Commons; and the House 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 mersel of sugar or sweetness of any kind in his whole composition, roared forth three times, "Sugar, sugar, sugar-now, who will

This was thought a great achievement at the time, for by mere laugh ?" dint of this repetition CHATHAM awed them into a most awful silence. But, God bless us ! that is nothing in the present day, we are all become CHATHAMS now. Sugar, sugar, sugar, and nothing but sugar, is repeated day and night in the House of Commons for a whole fortnight, and so far from feeling any inclination to laugh, the feelings of the House are seldom or ever inclination to laugh, the feelings of the House are seldom or ever aroused to the expression of anything more light or merry than a

Sugar—sugar—sugar. Heaven save us! the very words now sound like a treacle-posset, and remind us of bed-time. Sugar rules the world just now. It is the cane with which the backs of the Whigs are to be whaled—it is the material out of which one new candid-orange Press Minister is to be made—it is the raw new candid-orange Press Minister is to be accepted. material out of which a new rum Ministry is to be extracted. The Whigs, in trying to secure a permanence of the sweets of office, have been smothered in it—caught like a flight of bluebattles stuck by the legs in a moist sugar-hogshead. They have battles stuck by two syllables, for in attempting to get through with their measure of sagcharine matter, they have succeeded only in making sure of getting the sack .

We don't know whether among the other ways which the East. Indians have of getting sugar they have the knack of extracting it from poppies, but we should think it very probable, if we may judge from the effect which the word sugar in the mouths of the East Indians had upon a House of Commons' audience. This was particularly evident in the effect of the speech of the min Hogg, who stood up upon his legs, and cried sugar with all his might. The very first words smelt so opiumish, that all those members who had any respect for their health rushed out of the House, and the effects soon became to evident upon the very few who were obliged to remain, that you might have taken Hogo, for the first and only time in his life, for a conjuror; or even, which is still more extraordicary, for a god. Somnus himself, chaking his poppy branch over the head of the assembly, could not have been more potent.

In the East they are all very fond of figurative titles. Thus old TIPPOO SULTAUN was called the Tiger of Mysore, and most of the Rajahs, we believe, take to themselves the pame of some animal supposed to be congenial to their nature. We would suggest to Hoog that, since he has become so thoroughly East Indian, he should do as the hast Indians do, and call himself by some appropriate figurative title. He might choose, for instance, a title from his little affair with Mr. Phice, and by calling himself " the Pig of the Bangalow," he might retain a close approximation to his present name, and at the same time denote those rooting propensities which induced him to grub up another man's house. He might also, if he preferred it, call himself "The Boar of Stephens," only that there might be a slight orthograpehical objection to that title. Or he might take the : G unter of Beverley," or a dozen other names, although the best he could take for the relief and the respectability of the House of Commons would be to take himself off.

Our partiality and admiration for this worthy representative of

the old lady of Leadenhall-street, and of the post of Director - and a more admirable representative of a directing post, or of any other post, could not be found—has seduced us to digress from our subject, which was sugar and nothing but sugar. We beg pardon; on further consideration we find that it was something besides sugar. On searching diligently among the speeches we find that there is nearly as much about corn in it as there is about sugar-nearly as much about cheap bread as about saccharine matter. Instead of calling it, therefore, the ugar debate simply, we think it should be called "loaf sugar debate," which defines it more exactly, or if any reader wishes the title of the sugar still more refined, we think we might venture to call it " the barleydebate," a compound term, waich will explain at once the mixture of grain and cane juice which made up the debate, and which may possibly account for the fact of the Ministers having received such a licking upon it.

The barley-sugar debate then be it, for like a stick of barley. sugar was it-smooth, sweet, uniform, insipid, and long. A friend of ours made the most exquisitely bad joke upon it which we have heard for a long time, when he described it as a deliberation of moles and asses about molasses -- we record it as a foil to

our own good ones.

Dr. Johnson said he cou'd write an essay upon a broomstick, and so no doubt he could; for if his rambler had only taken a broomstick in hard it might have helped him on at a smart pace. But did Dr. Johnson ever try to write an essay or to speak a speech upon sugar, and did he ever try to do so after having heard six hundred and odd men chattering about nothing else for the best part of a fortnight? If he ever did, he did a much harder thing than endgelling his brains with a broomstice, and would find the true meaning of the lines"Medio de fonte leporum

Surgit amari aliquid quod in ipsis floribus algai a line and a half of Lucretius, which might, we think, be fitly translated by the image of the mighty mother of the " Dunciad," great Dulness herself, rising majestically out of a sugar hogs-

GAL'GNANI'S MESSENGER, June 1.

The monopolists have triumphed in France. In the Chamber of Deputies on Thurs lay several propositions for reducing the import duty on cattle were rejected -the Ministers parodying the declaration of Sir R. Peel that they would take another year to meditate upon the utility of the measure. The Minister of Commerce did not blush to tell the Chamber that the reports of the d stress of the working classes, and of the scarcity of butchers meat, were exaggerated; and that if mest was scarce, the scarcity did not so much arise from high import-duties as from their imperfect knowledge of ag iculture, and the bad system which prevailed in the rearing and management of cattle. So because French farmers do not know how to rear cattle, the people of Paris are to go without any food ! Fore on cattle are to be excluded from French markets, because the French do not understand the art of rearing any themselves ! What a convincing and conclusive argument from the mouth of a Minister of State !- (SUN.)

The treaty on the long-mooted Eastern question, far from being already signed, as announced by some of our contemporaries, is experiencing another untoward delay. The question at present is, whether the Conference will, by an act binding themselves to the enforcement of certain conditions to be observed, obtain the concurrence and definitive signature of the only desecting Power, or will refer once more to Constantinople and Alexandria. In the first case a week, in the second a month or six weeks, may elapse before this apparently-interminable affair

reaches its conclusion -(Post )

The Standard, which claims for its party the character of " the Christian gentlemen of England,' some short time since pour ed out the vials of its abuse, in language suited to i's own character, upon a member of the administration, for voting on an important division some days after the funeral of his child. But the Standard can cou-Veniently shut its eyes to the fact that within two days after the death of his son, and before the tomb had closed over his remains, Sir Edward Sugden was to be seen as usual in his place in the House of Commons; and no noubt will be equally b ind to the fact that Lord Granville Somerset was as usual popping about the Tory benches in the house last night, although his aunt died only the day be-

fore .- (Globe.)

Extract of a letter from Dub in, May 27 :-" It is generally rumoured to-day that Tuesday morning next is fixed for the celebration of the nuptials between the Lord Lieutenant of Leland and the youthful and beautiful reliet of the late Sir Marcus Somerville. The cu ious in such matters apprehend that the ceremony will be perform. ed as privately as possible, so difficult is it to obtain anything like precise information upon the subject. The servants about the castle are getting the travelling carriages. in order, some say for the use of the bride and brideg oom during the honeymoon trip to the country; but the more general opini n is, that his Excellency feels the day is fast approaching when he will be releved from the troubles of his high situation, and that he may as well at once make up his mind to spend the remainder of his life in the undisturbed enjoyment of the married state."-Standard.

OLD Tom !-The celebrated poet Thomas Moore, yesterday completed his 61st year .- (Globe.) FIRE IN BIRMINGHAM -Extract of a letter, dated Friday, four o'clock : " A fire, involving a destruction of pro. perty to the amount of £20,000 and upwa ds, broke out in

Broad street last night. The fire is said to have originat. ed on the premises of Mr. Lifte, a large coach-manufacturer, who is uninsured, and whose loss cannot be estimated under £6,000. Report says that it was caused by the ignition of some shavings. Thence it extended to the manu-

fac'ory, and to Mr. Belion's timber-yard. The flumes shortly afterwards extended to Mr. Henley's glass-cutting manufactory, to Baske ville House, on the opposite side of the canal, and to Mr. Bourne's, but not much injury was sustained. The whole of Mr. Bolton's timber is distroyed. It is said to be the greatest loss which the old Birmingham Fire Office has ever sustained in the shape of insurance.'-(Post.)

DREADFUL DEATH .- On Tuesday an inquest was held at Brighton, on Lyttleton George Erington, Esq., whose death has been already stated. H. Forman, grown to Mr. Tampin, the first witness, said he was looking out at the window, and he saw a lady and a gentleman (the latter he now knew to be the direased) riding past the house in the direction of Lawes. They were at the time going at a fast pace, and the horses were very quiet. The deceased put his horse in a can er; the animal then broke into a gallap, crossing the road again and making towards the Hanover Arms, and witness saw the horse fall against the wall. The deceased could not sit the horse properly when the horse started. The lady put her horse into a trot and followed, and was nearly up to the deseased when he fell. W. Beartie, another witness, saw the deceased coming at a rapid rate, from the direction of the Steine. His feet were out of the stirrups, and one of the stirrups and leather was gone. The decesse I appeared very much alarmed, and was holding on by the puramel of the saildle with one hand. The animal was rushing towards the wall, and witness called out to deceased to pull the reins with his right hand, which he dd, and the suldenness of the jerk carred the horse to wheel off short, and he threw the deceased head foremost against the flint and rolled over him. The ho se got up and trotted off. It did not kick at the deceased. He considered the horse was frighten-d by the insuner in which the deceased rade. Witness heard the crash as the déceased's head struck against the wall, and can and picked him up. The blood flowed profusely, and there was no sign of life. The coroner asked the jury whether they wished to question the lady, and they replied that they considered it unnecessary. The jury returned a verdict of " Accidental death "-Deodand 1s. The de eas. ed was only 25 years of age, and resi .ed with his mother on the Steine .- (Chronicle.) HEARTLESS HOAX .- On Thursday, sho tly after one

o'clock, one of the street cab nen drove up at a furious rate to the office of the British and American Steam Navigation Company, in Billiter-court, and acquainted the gentlemen inside, that a person respectably dressed, and who said his name was Porter, engaged his cab in the Strand, and after paying him his fare, ordered him to die with all possible speed to their office, and communica e the pleasing intelligence that their long-missing st-am ship, the President. had safely arrived off-Holyhead, where the passengers had landed, and that he (Mr Porter) had received a lotter to that eff-ct. As neither the letter nor Mr. Porter accompan ed the cabman, and as the company had that morning (Thursday) received a communication from their agent at Liverpool, dated Wednesday evening, which was silent on the subject, and more ver, taking in o consideration that had there been any truth in the report Lord Fitzroy Lonox, Mr. Power, and doub less several other passengers known to be an board, would most assuredly have taken the speediest mode of conveyance to the metropoles, in order to allay the great anguish of their telatives and friends, it was im nediately concluded that another cruel hoar had been practised by some demon in human shape. There. port of the President's arrival off Holyhead spread with the rapidity of lightning, particularly at the west-end of the town, and at a later period of the day a venerable judge in one of the Westminster courts of law, having heard the report, instantly disperched his servant to the office in Billiter square, requesting to be informed whe her the report was correct. A reply in the negative having been en and com punicated to his Lordship, we understand his Lo dship expressed him elf interms of deep and unmitigated indignat on at the author of such fi ndish and atrocious conduct. It is to be hoped the miscreant will be discovered, and, if possib'e, be b ought before the learne ! Lord to receive punishment .- (Times.)

The merchants of Nantes have petitioned the Chamber of Peers against the bill for coofi ming the new treaty wi h Holland, as being prejudicial to their own and the general

foreign trade of the French ports.

A Madrid journal men ions a woman at Cuenca, who is enceinte with her thirty-third child !

The Belgian journals give the following instance of retributive justice executed by a horse on its driver, who had been treating the animal with brutal and unmerciful severity. "A farmer's man of Wibryck, near Antwerp, was a few days since unmercifully flogging a horse with a whip, when the enraged heast turned upon his tormenter, bit hi a severely in the face, crushed both his hauds which he raised in his defence, and, having got him down, tram-pled on him till life was extinct."

The following horrible instance of violation of one of the strongest ties of nature is related by the Progrés du Pas de Calais :- " A woman, living in the Rore des Pipots, at Boulogne sur-Mer, has detained her own daughter fortwenty years in such close confinement in a loft, that she has been the whole time deprived of light and fresh air. This victim of barbarity is now thirty years of age, and when released was perfectly naked, her body reduced to a skeleton, and covered with vermin. The discovery excited the indignation of the people to such a degree, that the authorities, in conveying the unnain al woman to prison, had great defficulty in preserving her fom sommery justice."

A man has been arrested at Bayonne, in consequence of orders sent by the telegraph, as being an accomplice of the persons arrested in Paris for making false notes of the Bank of Spain. He is a Brazillian by hirth.

The following passage occurs in the royal decree read on the opening of the States of the Prussian Rhenish Provin-

"We have seen with great satisfaction the magnanimous manifestations of true love of country and genuine German sentiments, which, when affairs hid lately assumed a menacing attitude, were evinced in the Rhenish provinces, found an echo in all parts of Germany, and failed not in their effect on either bank of the Rhine. We learnt this unanimity of feeling with the firm confidence that with the assistance of God we should succeed by our faithful efforts in soon re-establishing unanimity of sentiments in that part of the country where it has been partly disturbed by events which so deeply afflicted the heart of our royal father. We trust to heal the wounds which these dissensions have caused to the religious minds of our faithful subjects of the two confessions, and we hope that the love we bear to al will succeed in assuring and strengthening sentiments of confidence in, and respect for, the equally just rights of the Church and the State."

A magnificent high altar is now erecting in the Church of the Jesuits at Rome. The marble employed for its deco-

ration is of great heanty, and the cost is estimated at 30,000 scudi, about 160,000fr., resulting entirely from voluntary

AN UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT ... One of the large bathing establishments at Mayence, which, like the Bains Vigier on the Seine, are moored off the town in the Rhine, was full of bathers the other evening, when a sudden cry of ... The boat is sinking," forced the persons on board, some clothed, some in peignoirs, and some in the slightest bathing-costume possible, to rush out of their rooms and take refuge in another similar boat moored alongside. The unfor unate bathers had to witness the spectacle of the boat, with all the clothes, etc., they had left behind, sink in their presence.

A letter from Paris, in the Augsburg Gazette, states that the King of the French had promised to Northern Courts that, as soon as Espartero should have been declared Regent of Spain, Don Carlos should be liberated from his derention at Bourges. The letter also states that efforts are making to effect a matrimonial alliance between the Duke d'Aumale and Queen Isabella, but that the Northern Courts will not consent to her marriage with a French Prince, and desire that she should espouse the eldest son of Don Carles,

The Courrier Français describes the speech of Sir Robert Peel as being full of tact and biting irony, but it denies the truth of his inference that a dissolution of parliament at this moment would be unconstitutional. It says :-

"In vain does Sir Robert Peel go as far back as the accession of the House of Hanover, and heap together the precedents of a century and a half in support of his argument. It is positive that a Ministry which has no longer a majority in the House of Commons acts equally in the spirit, and according to the letter of the constitution, whether it gives way at once to the House by withdrawing from office, or by resolving upon a dissolution, at the risk of seeing the decision of the former House confirmed by a new par-

## COMMERCIAL.

### Bombap Price Current and Mercantile Register.

SATURDAY, JULY 17TH 1841.

The Sir Herbert Compton, Clipper, which arrived here on the evening of the 15th Instant, brings advices from Macao to 20th May last; at which period a barter Trade of some extent continued to be transacted, atmough the Chinese Dealers generally appear to have been much more reluctant to buy than to sell. Matters remained quiet at Canton, but numbers of Chinese Troops were continually arriving and the Mandarias were erecting a Fort near Canton, which it was thought likely the British Forces would speedily demolish.

It was expected that export of Tea to Europe would amount during the Season to 20 Millions of 15 s., and of Silk to about 20:00 Bales. Exchange on England @ 6 months sight 4s | 10d @ 4s | 11d | Dollar.

The H. C. Steam Frigate Sessitris left this day for China with the new Envoy, Sir Heary Pottinger Bart., and Rear Admiral Sir W. Parker.

By the Ship" Fazel Currim" from Mauritius the 1st Instant, accounts have By the Ship. Fazel Currim from Mauritius the 1st Instant, accounts have have been received of the Ship David Scott, burthen 753 Tons, which arrived at that Port from Calcutta on the 29th May last, having taken fire on the 12th Ultime by the accidental ignition of some Spirits in the Spirit Room, and, notwithstanding every effort was made to arrest the progress of the flames, was burnt to the water's edge.—The portion of her inward cargo remaining on board at the time of this accident, consisting of 6451 Bags of Rice, some Wheat and Gram, and about 1000 planks, were entirely destroyed in the conflagration.

The American Ship Republic was also consumed by fire at the same Port on the 21st Ultimo, nine days after the previous catastrophs, in consequence of the fermentation, from wet, of a quantity of Linseed in the hold of the Vessel —The total loss of this latter vessel would in all likelihood have been prevented had not a panic seized the crew and the persons assisting in quenching the flames, in consequence of an unfounded report having prevailed in the early stage of the accident, that the Fire had reached some Gunpowder and Saltpetre said to have been on board. We are, however, happy to learn, that neither of these accidents were attended with anyloss of life.

Chests 6,667 Balance of former year's importation ......

Imported from the 5th May 1840 to the 13th July 1841......

., 19,0000

There have been some arrivals of Silk suited for up country consumption, but we have not heard of any sales, although we believe the Article is in some de-

EUROPE GOODS.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES.—The sales throughout the most have been of the most trifling and limited nature, and of goods adapted to the consumption of the immediate locality in all the leading articles of Imports business is entirely suspended, but before the next Mail leaves, on the 1st September, we hope to be able to report an active resumption of Trade on more advantageous terms than prevailed at the close of the Season. The accounts continue favorabe as to the fall of rain in all the up Country Districts, which is so far satisfactory

METALS.—We have no particular changes to notice. The supply of English Bar Iron continues very heavy, and the last quotation of Rs 201 is barely supported. Unless supplies are checked, there seems no prospect of improve-

SWEDISH BAR.—There is less in the Market, but still a plentiful supply.

Rs. 55 \$\psi\$ Candy is the nominal value.

KEG STEEL.—Rs. 11 \$\psi\$ Cwt.

FAGGOT STEEL.—Rs. 11\frac{14}{2}\$ \$\psi\$ Cwt. (None in the Market.)

PIG LEAD.—Rs. 11\frac{14}{2}\$ \$\psi\$ Cwt.

SHEET LEAD.—Rs. 11\frac{1}{2}\$.

Red Lead.—Rs. 10\frac{1}{2}\$.

WHITE LEAD.—Rs. 10\frac{1}{2}\$.

WHITE LEAD.—Rs. 101. TIN PLATES.—Rs. 18 D Box.

QUICKSILVER.—Rs. 2 4 lb. SPELTER.—Rs. 121 per Cwt. but no Sellars at that rate. SHEATING & SHEET COPPER.—Rs. 591.

Tile Copper.—Rs. 531.
South American Copper.—Scarce at Rs. 52 P Cwt.
Beer.—The Market has improved, and from 300 @ 400 Hhds. have been sold at Rs. 50 and 55 P Hhd. BOTLES.—In no demand at present.

BRANDY.—Saleable at Rs. 1 10 Annas at Rs. 1. 12 Annas & Gallon duty

COCHINEAL.—The Stock is large and Rs. 21 1 1b cannot now be pro-GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Paper of the Second Five & Cent Loan continues at about par, but no transactions are reported to us. 4 & Cent Paher 9 @ 10 Discount.

her 9 @ 10 Discount.

Bills on Bengal.—The Government Sale on the 14th Instant, of Five Lac of Bills, averaged Rs. 99, 6 Annas P Co.'s Rs. 100, or 10 Annas Discount. Count.

Bills on Madras.—Have been sold at 8 Annas Premium.

Bills on England.—Are very scarce for remittance by the present Mail and Exchange may be quoted nearly one half penny & Rupee lower than last month.

Bills at 5 months Sight 2s | 0½d at 2s | 0½d.

at 3 months Sight 2s | —

Bank of Bombay Shares.—24 Premium.

Bank of Asia Shares.—No recent Sale reported.

FREIGHTS.

To Great Britain.—Were tolerably firm last month but have recently been affected by the numerous arrivals and the very discouraging accounts for Cotton brought by the last English Mail.

The bulk of the recent engagements have been made we believe at £ 3 15 \$\mathbb{P}\$ ton, but Shippers now appear to be holding off for lower rates, which will probably be accepted, as there is some quantity of Tonnage in the Harbour disengaged. £ 4 \$\mathbb{P}\$ Ton has been paid, we are informed for one or two small Parcels of Cotton.

Parcels of Cotton.

The discharge and lading of the Shipping in the Harbour has been greatly retarded lately by the boisterous weather and by a refusal of the whole of the Boatmen of the Port to work, in consequence of a Government Regulation ordering them to be registered.

To China.—One Vessel has been engaged at Rs. 30 P Candy to Macao, nd we hear that one is at present under treaty for Singapore.

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II. MONDAY, JULY 19 1841. No.13

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month. The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette faction. 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 Gazetle 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

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

Agents in Eugland, Messrs. Grindlay, Chris-

tian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place Charing 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 Mr. Field, one of the gendemen taken prithere 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 intrenched themselves. For the particulars we refer our readers to our " Precis." The Troops have returned to their different stations. In Scinde Nusseer Khan whom our Politicals wish to put on the throne of Khelat rivals our hoary old friend Christma ; 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 the Bogue forts. The remains of Mr. FIELD, of our Affganistan campaign. Tribe after one of the three gentlemen who were lately accidentally captured by the Chinese on their way Tribe attempts to throw off the Feringee from Macao to the Bogue, was discovered in Yoke and the British name app ars at a Cassilha bay, with several wounds on the head 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 Nuffoosk disaster; General Brookes having been removed from his command and Colouel Valiant o dered to return to the Presidency and to resume the command of the Bombas 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 distingushing qualities of his predecessor eminently qualify him for the situation.

The Calcutta papers have been engaged in a laudable end-avour to find a parailel 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 M rehants. 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. Admi. ral 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 affair in the Ghiljie country is not far discover the cause of the immense mor ality distant.

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

# 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 exc-pt the disturbances in Belgaum. The Agra Ukhbar is replete Sing stationed at Kooloo, stating that the body of with interest.

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 attack upon Khiva and returned to their own one of H. M. Ships at Canton is said to Provinces deemed it advisable to establish have fallen into the hands of the Chinese who beheaded him immedia ely. Sir Fleming Senhouse issued a circular expressing ing a strong and lively sense of his obligations to his readiness to forward the views of the British Government for favors recently remer hants in regard to opening a commu- ceived exerted his influence for the release nication with the Chinese. The body of siners, has been found in Cassila Bay.

The news from China was brought by the Arcthusa ir m Penang.

The following will be read with some in-

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. Senhouse, the S-nior Naval Officer, had issued a Circular to the British Commercial community, expressing his readiness to communicate with them at all times and to and other parts of the body. Of Messra. BLIGH and Toole nothing was heard, but there were apprehensions that they had met an equally unfortunate death. KESHEN it is reported hal! been strangled by an Imperial messenger on his the Cleopatra Steamer. Mr. Heyman will way to the capital.

Peshaver, says our contemporary the May, on which latter date Captain Broad- succession, foot's kafila had left Peshawur en route to Cabul. Every thing around was quiet and all differences apparently Court of enquiry on Commander Natt, of settled. The Seikh Soldiers under Ge. the Indian Navy whilst in command of neral Avitabili are represented as smar the East India Company's Steam Frigate and well disciplined men, but the wails of Peshawur wear an appearance of the from his duties to await aCourt Martial. For prevalence of Lynch-law, being deco- some time past many complaints we berated with gallows; and here and there lieve have been made of the petty intera few victims suspended -a proof that the General understands a civilized mode of punishment!

Colonel La Font of the Seikh service met with a severe accident. In at- Commander Nott on the 7th May last tempting to draw the ramrod of a fowl- expelled three scamen from the Seing piece with a view of cleaning his sostris with the rogues march. The proown with it, the piece went off and per officer whose duty it was to mus er the the contents lodged under the shoulder blade. He is still suffering from the authorities here. The Superintendant marks of the Chief Justice were rather 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 Kelat-i-Giljee.

the 15th May, and it is supposed he brought against him, would be injurious to

will proceed to Calcutta. A letter from Ghuzni dated 20th May states that the road between that place and Candahar 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 of superiors and subordinates. The Super-

THE following short remarks have been translated from the Loodianah Ukhbar by our north west contempo-

LAHORE. -Bhae Goormookh Singh received orders from the Maharajah to investigate the acwhether 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 Koonr Purtanh Sing who was about to proceed as Governor of Cashmere, and aid the Prince with his advice in matters relating to Government, as hewas yet young and inexperienced. Preparations on an extensive scale are in train for the Prince's approaching journey.

with interest.

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.

BOKUARA.—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 au friendly footing with the English and has account ingly released Colonel Stoddart from imprison-ment. The Ruler of Constantinople entertain-Colonel Stoddart.

WE beg to call attention to the report of the disturbances in the Belgaum districts quoted from our contemporary, the Bombay Times of Saturday, also the remarks of our con-" CHINA .- The Emma which came in yesterday temporary the Bombay Courier on the statement of the Captain of the Berkshire, and the report upon the case of Ritchie Steuart and Co. versus Kimchund Motichand in the Supreme Court of Bombay.

> We under tand that a change has taken place in the lighthouse department of the Harbour of Bombay. The office of superintendant has hitherto been held by an officer of the Indian Navy, but has now been transferred to the Pilot establi hmen', and Mr. Waller the Senior pilot has been appointed to the charge. 'We may therefore hope as Government has relected a commanded, will always be inefficient and Gentleman who knows the danger vessels a spirit of discontent prevail. are exposed to on entering the Harbou, that something is in course of preparation, ment may be to the institution of measures to render the lighthouse more efficient.

MR. ROBERTS departed for England in sacceed him as first Assistant to the Master Attendant. We have no doubt that Mr. LETTERS have been received from Heyman will in every way show that he is worthy of the appointment c nferred upon Agra Ukhbar, dated the 19th and 27th him and we con ratulate him upon his

WE understand that the resu't of Sesostris, is, that officer be suspended ference and tyrannical influence exercised by that officer, which has caused discontent and encouraged desertion amongst his crew. On he own responsibility and without any legal investigation, it . would appear, men, very properly reported the case to his wound, and it is doubtful whether of the Indi n Navy with his wonte! care for the comfort and subordination of those over whom he is placed, has relieved Commander Nat from his duty until the re- Jul. sult 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 Major Todd arrived at Cabul on condemned or justified of the charge the enquiry and might tend to dispose his peers to prejudge 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 re-pects the pecuniary emoluments of the Company's Marine exceed those of Her Majesty's Service, it must be evident even to a mere essual observer that some thing is wanting to cement the interests

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 murmer assails the ear from the stem to the stern of a steam vessel in the Company's Service during a voyage from Bombay o 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 auxiety for the general good feeling which should pre-ail 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 forsnoth 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 warm-rely 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 annot, except with a few sor. 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 Briton's glory-men and which has been taken upon ourselves by Magna Charta. This, a desideratum in the Indian Navy, secures subordination, imparts stamma 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 fle t however

But however lukewarm the Governfor 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 I-t them show the spirit of Neison and Collingwood's jolly tars, who loved subordination because the rules for its muintainance 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, shew 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 arangements 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 recopious, but from the low tone of voice in which they were delivered, we regret that our reporter was not able to give them in

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 show. ers 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 intendant's urbanty and mildness are not but have not the Buckinghamshire wanting whenever and wherever required; 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 Lintin 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 confi-dence as our contemporary, respecting the safety of the Buckinghamshire.

"The following letter from the Assistant Magistrate at Dapoolie to the address of Messrs. Dadabhoy Pestonjee contains an account of ninety eight bales of Cotton which have been picked up near Hurnee and Bankote. Several others have been conveyed by fishermen to the Hubahee Toritory. 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 Concan.

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

I take the liberty of writing these few lines to inform you that 50 Bales of Cotton have been landed at Bancote 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 adviseable 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 they are the same of the Bales which perhaps they are the same of the Bales which perhaps they are the same of the Bales which perhaps they are the same of the Bales which perhaps they are the same of the Bales which perhaps they are the same of the Bales which perhaps they are the same of the Bales which perhaps they are the same of the Bales which perhaps they are the same of the same of the Bales which perhaps they are the same of the Bales which perhaps you or other agents may recognize. The Bales of Cotton are all safely lodged at Bancote 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 Hubshee Territory, by the fishermen of that State. I have written to the Hubshee 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

Dapoolee, 18th June 1841.

NBF 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 359 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

tiuckinghamskire has not been wrecked."

FROM what we understand occurred at the Police Office yesterday, an affair d'honeur 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 flugged with a horsewhip. It originated we believe in a love affair, where pictures were exchanged and the fair young lady confiding in the pledges of an unconvenanted 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 mo-tives 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 Bri-

' 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 Sickhs, gave a salute, though it was expected they would be not quite civil, but they are; Avitabili is in

all bolted after threatening, and detaining the Convoy, Zenans, &c. ; all they required they said were all the camels to go on to Labore with, and

What with Company's paper from coin sent up here to Government through McNaghten and his hoards at Peshawar, now safe, his wealth is said to be something very enormous; he is a fine fellow. The precarious situation in which he has 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 violains with whom he has ever been surrounded, attributed 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 Doorance order duly registered in Doctors Com mons. 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 Elphinston, e 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, au contraire already. Arbuthnot's the Ticket; the Presidency will be lucky to get such a

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 ere 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 o course and quite above the dictates of such anevery day low thing as common sense. I'll send you a receipt in my next how to make a Generaa Brigadier, and Commanding Officer; the ine gredients 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 Mahommed for his Abdar and Ramzan for his Hookah Burdar, and SirW. 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 Scikhs. For a long time an open rupture has self and although deeply engaged with the great matters of the state he has not forgotten the soft yet powerful

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 in. vested, 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 in one minute by the ill calculated orhe receive commands ; because to him mand of the troops and at the head of hasten to assemble at the capital that

at the Attock to the number of some 7 or 8000, subject a general to the caprices of a civilian. The Courier remarks :

"It can never be expected that Military Officers when they got there, they would return them, of high rank and of long standing and experience till which time the Convoy must halt and do will readily submit to the control of civilians much without them.

Thus ends for the present what every body in these parts, fully expected to be the beginning of a Seikh war. Avitabili has the credit of having ercouraged the Seiks in their proceedings as never interfered with. In a country where imthe means of getting our troops up, to enable potent military operations are constantly required him to get off with his valuables, &c., which he could not possibly have succeeded in doing with out; for he was obliged to protect himself in his He who can, by a requisition founded on his polifort. He has been removed from his Government, tical powers, cause large bodies of troops to be but would have cut whether or no when possible. 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 polilong been placed, and the nature and habits of tical Agents is perfectly natural. But it is not the people with whom he had to deal ever since 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. mean that of appointing a Captain or Subaltern as an Assistant Political Agent and thereby enabling to cruelty; even decimation as fast as they were him to controul the movements of a detachment caught, was not sufficient to quell the daily plunders and murders; and lenity, or mercy, is a longer standing than himself. The interference of 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 agreeable when that authority is vested in a junior member of his own profession, who has sheathed

his sword to pen protection, who has sheathed his sword to pen protection.

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 Generallissimo 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 conyincing 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 ar my 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 fully calculated upon. We con- been received from Ferozepoor dated gratulate the Brigade upon its sec- 31st May. Which state that the Dawk cess, though in all probability the love of the 29th from thence to the provinof exploit in the northern region of Hin- ces had been attacked and robbed at dostan would prompt it to look Zeerub a place between Ferozepoor and supply of tea regardle s of any injury and to hope for more glorious doings Loodhianah. Our Bengal contempoand the distribution of prize money. rary supposes that this refers to the Avitabili has taken good care of him- 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 voice of nature-take care of number 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 Mell sh. 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. Tais 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 Garretf, who may look for the time of final adjust-started for Simla, "on the 30th, will be ment to be coincident with the settle-va-tly glad of this." Meantime poor Capment of the boundary question with tain Mellish will be a severe sufferer from confinement and anxiety-to wnich, we regret to be obliged to add, a fleshly ill of no common order-to wit erisepilis.

From Lahore our most recent intelligence comes likewise via Ferozpoor. 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 highest horse and in addressing his two would the orders have been fulfilled, 24th April, which brings news from generals admonishes: "Let the two how would they have permitted or that quarter to 61 days. We are inrather submitted plans which had been debted to the Singapore Free Press of months, in concocting to be exploded the 14th May, brought by the Vansittart which arrived at Madras. Trade Should you dare become tardy in your ders of a young civilian? A military with the Chinese has been resumed duties and listen to their pretensions to Commanding Officer must have full upon a comprehensive scale until the make peace-I, the Emperor, will place control and deliberately act as his su- pleasure of the Emperor be known, perior judgment in military matters and if we are to judge from one of his may dictate. From whomsoever he recelestial Majesty's edicts, proclaiming of English guilt. All the troops of ceives his sword, from him alone should that his brother was to assume com. Keelin, Woolung and Solun will also

camp; the convoy is within one march of Pesha- he is responsible for his conduct. It is an army of 50,000 men was to exterwur now; so all is over, and the Brigade returns direct to Cabool in a day or so. On hearing of unseemly, it is unwarrant ble, except minate the British—indeed his zeal is its near approach, the rascals who had collected where a Civil power predominates to so great in carrying out the compreso 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

> 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 Dritish 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 fine 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 disugst; 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 or disgrace, to the British name, compromise the bravery of the li-ns 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-latitudinarian 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 the United States. Our political policy and negociations 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 words ' make peace' for ever after this, find no place in your hearts, nor ever give them form by writing them out .myself at the head of a mighty force and

allowing so much as a bit of broken plank of the Chinese are making fresh preparations for War and the English to return—then will be laid aside Canton. my imperial resentment—Respect this." Had such a daring defiance as this been addressed to our fleets, even by so great a nation as France, our hearts of oak and jolly tars would not have left one of the sons of Gaul to repeat the ignominious challenge. It would have been a day embarked 300 armed men in boats and sent them to assist us at Canton; but when the cause was made known they were when every man would have done his duty- sent back to their respective men of War." when "the flag that's braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze' would have magni- WE bave received a communication from our ficently waved at the summit of a pile formed of China correspondent dated May 2nd the printhe cranium of every soul whose tongue when cipal items of intelligence in addition to those living uttered the daring boast. Yet an imbecile, already given in our two previous issues are that a semi-barbarous people, whose numerical Trade assumes an aspect as if the Merchants strength is their defensive weakness, challenges were conscious of the necessity of making hay the mistress of the seas and the Queen of nations while the Sun shines and that the quantity of to peril an advance step upon their territories, Tea for the season will be about thirty Million and their only protection a few chests of tea pounds. which has closed the eyes of H. M. Plenipoten- Our Singapore correspondent in his letter of exists one of the men with a long hairy cord to completely over stocked with Malwa Opium. when placed as a barrier to turn his resentment : and no purchasers. no : Mounseer had denied Jack's prowess and he would prove it at the hazard of his life; but which Jack must not break. The vacillatory firm here. order of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary like an imperial edict sums up.-RESPECT THIS." We hope however that something will shortly be done or it will be fatal to the honour and spirit of our Naval and Militaryforces, whosesouls alive to the love of glorywill becomeworn out by every endeavour on their part being frustrated by their superiors, and at last they will break out into open rebellion against his authority and curb their bold and valiant hearts no longer.

Poor Keshen has met with an ill fate at the hands of his imperial master. Charged with bribery and by hire suppressing the efforts of the Chinese troops so that they would not fight, his disgrace has been completed by being cut asunder at the waist and all his relations, friends, and attendants decapitated. Merciful reward! Poor Paoutsung has also fallen a victim to the imperial wrath and was to be punished with a slow and ignominious death by having his flesh cut from his bones by small bits, and his relations were to be sentenced to tran-portation. Calestial clemency !

British forbearance and magnanimity are lost upon such a hard hearted monarch as the present occupier of the throne of China. Had an officer in his Celestial Majesty's service unfortunately been made a prisoner, he would have been treated with every mark of respect his rank entitled him to; but when our countrymen once get within the Emperor's power they are unceremoniously put to death by the most violent means. Such atrocities as these should not pass unnoticed by the British authorities. If the threat to take the life of one man be sufficient ground to declare war with the United States surely the blood of so many that has been shed surely the blood of so many that has been shed without just cause should call loudly for a war of extermination, as an example in the history of the world that a nation's barbarity had met with its just severity.

JUNE 28 .- It would also appear from our northwest Contemporary that the capture of Chirgong brought to light that the rebel had been supported by the Raighs of Oorcha, Dutteah and Lumteah and that the people they sent were billeted by written orders on the Buneahs for rations, &c.; of these our party got possession and every thing was brought to light. Government, we hear, have refused to raise another corps at Jhansi, and have answered Mr. Fraser's request for such a force in no very courteous terms, that gentleman, our correspondent informs us, had actually commenced recruiting, before the orders arrived from Government. Chirgong, we learn, was given up to three bours plunder, and it is confidently rumoured that some of the Sepoys obtained 1000 rupees and others a number of most valuable jewels. Cholera is raging fearfully all over Bundlekund.

We still hope that the report of the 2nd Bombay Cavalry is incorrect. The Delhi Gazette observes :-"We have heard nothing further of the jalleged misconduct of the Bombay Cavalry, although we observe mention is made of them in the Agra Ukhbar, as our correspondents differ as to the number of the regiment, we hope that the report is unfounded; our devils, and really they are in fault this time, made us say that we had heard of "ah engagement" at Nosky when we had written "No engagement".

FROM the Delhi Gazette we learn that the unfortu. nate affair of Major Lynch has set the whole of the Ghilzies against us; and we may therefore expect a little more sharp work in that quarter. Our coutemporary observes:

"The population are said to have risen in arms to avenge the death of the Chief lately killed, and what makes the business worse, is that he is stated to have been one of the firmest of Shah Soojah's allies in that part of the country; orders are issued for troops to march and are counter manded the same day it is however surmised that a regiment of Native Infantry and other troops will leave Gabul immediately on the arrival of Shelton's Brigade which was expected on the 7th instant. In the mean time the country is in a most distarbed state, the daks are robbed and passengers stopped. Our latest letter from Candahar is to the 24th Ultimo at which date the right wing and Head Quarters of the 38th N. I. with Captain Leeson's Horse and two of the Shah's guns were about to start for Kelat-i-Ghil.ie under the command of Colonel Wymer, the force was only warned on the evening of the 22nd Ultimo so we suppose the emergency must be great.

A sporting correspondent at Cabul says the primary arrangements for races are progressing rapidly, more than three thousand rupees are subscribed and horse flesh has proportionably risen in value, anything having four legs and a tail, will be bought by the confederates; particularly (to use a Cabool expression) if it has been broken in for racing."

July 5 .- WE have received the following from our valued correspondent at Canton.

" Canton, 15th April 1841. " Here every day rumours are affoat that hostilities will commence again in course of a very short time. All the Merchants who have now come and taken up their abode at Canton will have to go back. A new Governor arrived at Canton the day before yesterday. The Hong Merchants come to Captain Elliot very frequently, but what communi-

we may altogether advance and exterminate, not cations takes place is not known. It is rumoured that

tiary. What is a dish of tea to Jack while there June 2nd observes that the market there was defy Jack's a dvance and deny his valour! Fond There were about 300 Chests in the settlement as Jack was of the Ladies, he broke their ranks and at the time of writing the price was drs. 370,

WE have been favored with the following now, enraged by greater insults, a few chests of extract from a letter written by Captain Frazer Bohea is made an effectual barricade through of the Corsair addressed to a distinguished

> " Singapore May 22nd 1841. According to your request I now write you to announce my arrival here and I am happy to say that I have made a very quick passage compared to the other vessels. I arrived here on the 20th instant, about an hour after the "Mary Gordon" and "Atilt Rahoman" having beat those vessels about 32 days in the passage. I start for China tomorrow.
>
> The "Julia" arrived here to day and the "Wild Irish

Girl' has not arrived here yet, -she has got the March Mail

July 6 .-- WE learn that a letter has just been received from Brigadier Joaquim Pereira Marinha, ex Governor General of "Mozambique" stating that he left that place, in charge of seven large slavers ! for Bombay, where he intended to hand them over to the authorities for transmission to Europe. Bad weather obliged him to put into Goa, where the vessels were immediately seized by order of the Governor, and a guard of Cassadores placed over General Joaquim, and all communication between him and the Natives prevented. He was subsequently with his Secre. tary and two attendants, escorted by a Military guard, to the Goa Frontier and having been told privately, that it was likely he would be assassi-

make kind enquiries after the slavers, and then

make kind enquiries after the slavers, and then teach his Excellency the Governor that as we protect his country both at home and abroad, we will not allow him to commit his wholesale kidnapping under our very noses.

With reference to some letters which appeared from our own correspondent in our papeared from our we have made use of the word "Cut" or "Khut." The meaning the word is intended to convey is, that a flag of truce had been sent from the fort and that the bearer of it also had a "Cut" or "Khut." (a note) in which the Jemadar expressed his regret, &c.

This explanation may b: necessary, because many of our readers may not understand the meaning of the term.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Mortar Battery was accordingly removed 400 yards nearer the Fort, and considered the fattery as accordingly removed 400 yards nearer the Fort, and considered the fattery as accordingly removed 400 yards nearer the Fort, and considered the fattery as accordingly removed 400 yards nearer the Fort, and considered the fattery as accordingly removed 400 yards nearer the Fort, and considered the fattery as accordingly removed 400 yards nearer the Fort, and considered the fattery as accordingly removed 400 yards nearer the Fort, and considered the fattery as accordingly removed 400 yards nearer the Fort, and considered the fattery as accordingly removed 400 yards nearer the Fort, and considered the fattery as accordingly removed 400 yards nearer the Fort, and considered the fattery as accordingly removed 400 yards nearer the Fort, and considered the fattery as accordingly removed 400 yards nearer the Fort, and considered the fattery as accordingly removed 400 yards nearer the Fort, and considered the fattery as accordingly removed 400 yards nearer the Fort, and considered the fattery as accordingly removed 400 yards nearer the Fort, and considered the fattery as accordingly removed 400 yards nearer the Fort

# GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT. BY THE HONBLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9th JULY 1841.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9th JULY 1841.

No. 426 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed
A Regimental order by Lieutenant Colonel Croker, Commanding Her Majesty's 17th Regiment of Foot, dated the 26th of June 1841, appointing Lieutenant E. Croker, to act as Interpreter to the Regiment during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Clarke.

No. 427 of 1841.—The following orders by Lieute. Col. Davies, dated Camp at Karrack the 3d June 1841, appointing Brevet Captain Munro of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to perform the duties of Staff Officer at that Station during the absence of Lieutenant Jopp on sick leave.

Detachment order, dated Camp Karrack, the 6th June 1841, appointing Lieutenant Seton, to acţ as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Detachment of the 1st European Regiment at that Station, during the absence of Lieutenan Jackson on sick leave to the Presidency.

No. 428 of 1841.—The Hod'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Acting Sub-Conductor W. Purkinson, attached to the Gun Carriage Department to be a Sub-Conductor in the Ordnance Department from the 15th February 1841, his name will be placed in the list of Sub-Conductor, below Sub-Conductor Coleman, and above Sub-Conductor Kirk:

name with be placed in the list of sub-Conductor, below sub-Conductor Coleman, and above Sub-Conductor Kirk:

Bombay Castle, 10ht July 1841.

No.429 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governorin Council is pleased to re-publish to the Army the following General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

No. 152 of 1841. GENERAL ORDER BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN CONCI. Fort William, 16th June 1841.

Fort William, 16th June 1841.

The undermentioned Native Officers of the Bombay Establishment are admitted into the 1st and 2nd Classes of the Order of British India, with the titles respectively of "Sirdar Bahadoor" and Bahadoor", to fill existing vacancies.

First Class.

Subadar Major Secundar Khan of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, from the 10th May 1839, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor." vice Subadar Mahomed Khan of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry killed in action.

Second Class

Subadar Major Bhola Sing of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, from the 6th April 1840, with the title of "Bahadoor', vice Subadar Abdoola of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry excluded from the "Order of British India."

(Signed) J. STUART, Lieute. Col Secy. to the Goot. of India Military Department. By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Concil. (Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieute. Col. Secy. to Govt.

No. 430 of 1841.—Captain Scott delivered over charge of the Commissariat Department at Shikarpoor on the 10th ultimo, in pursuance of the General Order of the 22d May last permitting him to rejoin his Regiment.

No. 431 of 1841.—Captain Cooke of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry is nominated to Command the Detachment of that Regiment doing duty over the Subsidiary Jail at Tannah from the 10th May last.

No. 433 of 1841.—In pursuance of General O May last, Major General G. B. Brooks delivere Scinde Force to Brigadier England on the 3rd ult ce of General Order No. 308

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1841.
v a resolution passed in the Political De No. 433 of 1841.—By a resolution p

No. 436 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon the Indian Navy, and placed at the disp 436 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon R. Collum, is relieved from in Chief.

Assistant Surgeon R. R. Smith is placed under orders

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Co. P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. to Secy.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1841.

No. 87 of 1841.—With reference to General Order No. 81 dated 26th ultimo, Lieutemant Draper is allowed an extehsion of leave till the 31st instant.

No. 88 of 1841.—Mr. Purser Stockham is allowed to proceed to the Deccan on sick certificate, with leave of absence for one month.

No. 89 of 1841.—The following appointments are made.

Mr. James Ward, Purser, from the Sesostris, to be Acting Clerk of the Checque, and Chief Clerk in the Naval Branch of the Superintendent's Office.

Mr. J. A. Keys, Capain's Clerk, from the Victoria, th be Acting Purser of the Sesostris.

Sesostris.

Mr. F. H. Hora Captain's Clerk, from the Superinter Clerk in Charge of the Victoria.

Bombay Castle, 13th July 1841.

No. 90 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon R. D. Peele is pof the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for dnty branch of the service. of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in the branch of the service.

No. 90 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon R. Collum is relieved fr Indian Navy, and place at the disposal of His Excellency the in Chief.

Assistant Surgeon R. R. Smith is placed under the endent Indian Navy, for duty in the Indian Naval bra

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Counciligned) P. M. MELVILL, Lieute. Col. Secy. to Gov.

## NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castel, 9th July 1841. to the following Extract of a letter In giving publicity to the following Extract of a letter to the Lieutenant Warburton, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Division of the Army, from Major N. Johnson, of the 26th Regime

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Gov

LIEUTENANT P. E, WARBURTON by Assistant Adjutant General, Southern

I do myself the honor to report to you, for the information of the Major General Commanding the Southern Division fo the Army that on arriving before Badamee, on the morning of the 8th instant, I assumed command of the whole Force, and having obtained from Captain Woodfall all due information regarding the measures he had previous to my arrival, taken to prevent the escape of the Garrison, I found no cause to direct any alteration in them— In the afternoon, I proceeded with Captain Burgoyne, Commanding the Artillery, who at my request officiated as Engineer, to make a recomnoisance of the South Wall of the Pettah, and to examine the part that had been breached by Sir T. Murro in 1818. The old Breach was found to have been built up, but not strongly, but that in Captain Burgoyne's opinion it might be re-opened by 9 pounders. The Ditch was also discovered to have been partially filled up with rubbish. The Enemy appeared on the Walls and opened a fire during the reconnoisance, but without effect.

During the morning, the Light Company of the 7th Regiment N. I. under

During the morning, the Light Company of the 7th Regiment N. I. und Captain Penny, aided by some Irregulars, attacked, and in the most gallamanner drove in an Arab Picquet which occupied the Hill on the extrem

South, which is the more commanding of the two; at the same time the Howitzer was carried up a steep Ghaut to the South, to act upon the Fort also.

The Mortar Battery was accordingly removed 400 yards nearer the Fort, and opened its fire about 11 A. M. the practice from it was so excellent, that the Garrison, about 20 'clock called for terms, and about 5 P. M; together with that of the larger Fort surrendered themselves unconditionally. Darkness having come on before the whole were in our hands, and it being impossible to collect them during the night, the remainder were left in the Forts, which were strictly guarded. The next morning I in company with Mr. Bettington, the Magistrate, proceeded to secure them, when all as was then supposed (8 having been subsequently found who had secreted themselves) but four gave up their Arms on their being demanded, but these a part of the Garrison of the Smaller Fort positively for some time refused to do, and it was only after long discussion, and so far yielding to them, as to allow them to carry them as far as the Camp, that they were induced to give them up, and even this was not effected until Mr. Bettington, at their request, had ascended the Fort to re-assure them:—These Men are, I believe, Bedoins, and the only Men of that Tribe in the Garrison.

To the excellent practice from the Mortar Battery, 20 Shells out of 28 having fallen into a Fort of not more than 100 yards diameter, 1 attribute the early submission of the Garrisons of both; for although from their statements it would appear that one Man only out of 80 was wounded, yet they were so much harrassed by the Shells, that they despaired of holding out.—To Captain Burgoyne I consider myself under great obligations, both for his exertions in his own department, and as an Engineer, the duties of whom he at my request most cheerfully undertook. I beg also to bring to the Major General's notice the conduct of Captains Scotland and Otter, who commanded the Parties which assailed the Pettah on the 9th instant; of Cap

From Mr. Bettington, both since my arrival here, and also on the march, have received every aid that it was in his power to give:—He and Mr. Davidson, accompanied as Volunteers the Party which assaulted the Breach.

A portion of the money, taken by the Arabs from the Cutcherry, has

A return of Casualties during the operation against the place is he with forwarded.

with forwarded.

The number of Prisoners taken amounts to 105.

1 have &cc.
(Signed) N. JOHNSON, Major. 26 Regt, N. I.
Camp Badamee, 14th 1841.

Extract from Orders issued by Major Johnson, Commanding Field
Force, against Badamee, Camp Badamee, Friday 11th June 1841.

1st.—The Commanding Officer congratulates the Troops under his Command, on the successful termination of their labours by the unconditional surrender, yesterday evening, of the Garrisons of both the Forts, and begs that all employed will accept his best thanks for the cheerfulness with which they have borne hard duty, and considerable privation, and for the gallantry they have on all occasions shewn when engaged with the Enemy, Major Johnson, particularly noticed the gallant manner in which the Light Company of the 7th Regiment N. 1, under the Command of

Captain Penny, drove in on the 8th instant the Enemy's Picquet on the Hill to the Fort of Jugmandal. 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 mainer in which they conducted their different attacks, and for the discipline afterwards preserved. To Captain Burgoyne, Commanding the Detachment of Artillery, he considers himself under great obligations both for the able manner in which he conducted the duties of his own department, and for his assistance as an Engineer. To the excellent practice from the Mortar Battery is mainly to be attributed the early submission of the Enemy. The activity with which the Farty under Lieutenant Purvis carried the Howitzer up a steep Ghaut, and the quickness with which a fire was opened from it, did not pass unobserved. The Party composed of Details of the Light Companies of the 7th and 47th Regiments Native Infantry, under the Command of Captain Taylor of the latter Corps, performed well their part in advancing across the Hill on the Southern Fort during the assault on the Breach, thereby distracting the Enemy's attention, and drawing, off from the assaulting Party a portion of the fire.

(True Extract)

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

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

		Remands.	Namely, 1 severely, 1 Dangerously, since dead Do. 1 Corporal, 1 Private sughtly. 1 Series, 2 Privates sughtly. 1 Series, 2 Privates sughtly, 3 Privates, dangerously, 1 Captain, 1 Private severely. 1 Private severely. 26th Regiment Jemedar wounded slightly. Names of Officers wounded—Bt. Captain Penny 7th Regt. N. 1.,—Jemedar Soobiah, 26th Regt. N. 1.,—Jemedar Soobiah	
	Europeans, Natives.	Privates.	::•:	- 0
4		Havildars.	Prin e :	1 -
Wounded.		Jemedara.	::: " ::	1 1 1 5 1 1
B		Privates.	:::	15
*		Corporals.	Lara i i a la	1 -
*		Serjeants.	Later and a second	1 -
		Bt. Captain.	04m :	1 -
Killed.	Na- tives.	Privates.	通1:00 :	61
		corps.	Detacht, A. C. 1st Bn. Arfs Do. H. M. 4th Regt. K. o. Do. 7th Regt. N. I Do. 26th do. do	***

N. B.—In addition to the above 1 Dooly Bearer has been wou slightly, and one Horse of the Irregulars wounded by a Cannon shot. Camp Badamee, 11th June 1841. 1841.
(Signed (S. BAYLEY, Capt. Staff Officer.
(True Extracts,)
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secy. to Govt.

## Shipping Arribals and Departures.

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

June 17th, American Ship Luconia, E. Barlow, Master, from New York 10th March.

Do. 18th, Barque Berkshire, R. M. Norris, Master, from Sydney 17th April. Do. do. Barque Soobrow, H. B. Conner, Master, from Mauritius 4th June. 
Passengers.—60 Natives.

Do. Ship Wm. Lushington, R. Atkins, Master, from Sydney 14th April. June 22d, Barque Wm. Shand, L. Potter, Master, from London 10th March. Passengers.—Lieut, and Adjutant D. Cooper, H. M. 17th Regt. and Mrs. Cooper, George F. Forbes, Surgeon, Ensign R. Penefather, H. M. 22d Regt., G. R. Scatchard Cadet, John Bell, Esq. 125 Men, 3 Women and 3 Child.

June 24—H. M. Ship Endymon, Cantain the Hon, F. W. Grey, from

June 24—H. M. Ship Endymion, Captain the Hon. F. W. Grey, from den. Passengers—Mrs. Tremeer and 2 Children, Mr. Tremeer, and Mr.

June 25th Barque British King, W. Paton, Master, from Clyde 11th March. June 28th, H. C. Schooner Emily, Er. H. Polowers, in charge from

June 28th, H. C. Schooner Emily, Er. H. Polowers, in charge from Karruck 12th June.

July 5th—Ship Asiatic, G. Barlow, Master, from Gravesend 12th March Passengers—Major Poole, 22d Regt. Comg.; Ensign Armstrong, 17th Regt.; Doctor Cameron, in medical charge; 114 Men., 5 Women and 3 Children.—Spoke the Candahar, from Gravesend with Troops for Bomboy 21st June.

Do. 6th.—Ship Catherine, J. Williams, Master, from Liverpool 1st April. July 7th. Brig Balfour, T. Buller, Master, from Liverpool 1st April. July 7th. Brig Balfour, T. Buller, Master, from Liverpool 9th March. Do. do.—The E. 1. C. Steamer Victoria, Lieutenant H. A. Ormsby, Comg. from Suez 22d, and Aden 29th June. Passengers from Suez.—Admiral Sir William Parker; Sir Henry Pottinger; Major Malcolm, Secy. to Sir H. Pottinger; Lt. Tenmant, R. N. Flag Lieut. to Adml. Sir W. Parker; Mr Chino, Secy. to do.; Hon. Charles Clifford; Mr. Mobillion; Mr. Matheson of China; Mr. Livingstone of China, Mr. Pedder late of Java; Mr. Ede; Lt. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. S. Pelly, Asst. Surgeon; Mr. W. Pelly, Cadet; Mr. W. Milne; Mr. T. Mackay; Mr. J. Mackay; Mr. Barr, Cadet; Mr. Laire, Naval Architect; two Europeans, Servants to Admiral Parker; one European, Servant to Sir H. Pottinger; and four Engineers. From Aden—Mr. Milligan, Asst. Surgeon Bombay Army; Mr. T. Edger; Captain T. Smith; Mr. H. Smith; Mr. Hogg; Mr. Dallas; Mr. A. de Blaquire; Mr. Saville; Mr. Burgass; Mr. Byles; Mr. Pendergrast; Miss Wahab; Ensign Geach; Benagear Nowrojee, Esq.; Dorabjee Muncharjee, Esq.; — Meerwanjee Esq.; Nurse and child of General Wahab, and two Parsee Servants.

Do. do.—Ship Candahar, J. Ridley, Master, from London 12tn March.—Passancers—Cantain and Mrs. O'Gradv. 2d Queen's; Lieut. Bowles, 94th

Nowrojee, Esq.; Dorabjee Muncharjee, Esq.; — Meerwanjee Esq.; Nurse and child of General Wahab, and two Parsee Servants.

Do. do.—Ship Candahar, J. Ridley, Master, from London 12tn March.—Passengers—Captain and Mrs. O'Grady, 2d Queen's; Lieut. Bowles, 94th Regt.; Ensign Dakers, 22d Regt.; Dr. Faithful; 196 H. M. Troops, 95th and 22d Regts., 11 women and 10 children.

Do-8th—Barque Sophia, W. Jones, Master, from London 9th March. Passengers—Captain Oliver, 40th Regt.; Ensign King, 2d Royals; Ensign Poole, 94th Regt.; Mr. Arskin, Cadet, Artillery; Messrs. Bathe and Manesty, Asst. Surgeons; Mr. Johns, Mr. Drinkwater, and Mr. Brown.

July 10th, Ship Morley, C. Evans, Master from Sydney 4th May 1841. Parted Company with Britinart, and Sesostris at Booby Island on the 1st June. Passengers.—Archdeacon Jeffreys, Mrs. Evans, Master Evans.

Do. do. Ship Oserold, C. West, Master, from London 14th March 1841. Passengers.—Mrs. Ralph, died 24th April, Miss Ralph born 19th April, Capt. Ralph, Commanding Detachment, Mr. Asham, Mr. Alms, W. Collum, Assist. Surgeon, G. Ogilvie Assist. Surgeon, 203 Men, 4 Women, and 6 children of H. M. 40th and 41st Regts.

Do. do. Barque Olive, J. Femwick, Master, from Singapore 19th May. 1841 touched at Anjer. Passengers.—Mr. Robert Stevenson, Private Gentleman.

Do. do. Barque Ardaseer. A. McIntyre, Master, from China, 16th May.

man.

Do. do. Barque Ardaseer, A. McIntyre, Master, from China, 16th May, Anjeer 20th June. Passenger.—Colonel Montgomery, landed at Anjeer.

Do. 12th, Ship Circassian, G. Sproul, Master, from Liverpool 9th March. Passengers.—Messrs. A. Hill, J. Donald, R. Mepers, and J. Turlong.

Do. 13th, Barque James and Thomas, G. Watson, Master, Newcastle, 26th

February,
July 15.—Barque Sir Herbert Compton, T. Boulton, Master, from China 20th May, and Anjer 26th June.—Passengers Mrs. Boulton and Ayah, and Mr. C. Moore, Mariner.

July 16th, Barque Sephna Tulla, Nacoda from Aden 6th July. Passen.

Jers.—3 Frenchmen and 20 Natives.

Do. 17th, Ship Quentin Lietch, J. Gray, Master, from London 18th March. Passengers.—Captain Mears, Lieut. Franklane, Doctor Lauric, Ensign King, Doctor Cannon Dr. Hudson, Mr. Merewether, Mr. Muter, Mr. Laurie, 150 Troops, 5 Women, 5 Children, 1 European Servant and 1 Native Servant.

1 Native Servant.
1 Native Servant.
Dor 18th, Barque Bangalore, T. Smith, Master, Liverpool 12th April
Passenger.—Surgeon G. Allender.
Do. do. Ship Glenelg, J. Biles, Master, from Plymouth 8th April. Passengers.—Captain Ottley, Lieut. Morse, Lieut. Grendlay, Doctor Boyronson, 262 Troops 7 Women, 2 Children, Mr. Worgan, Mr. Dickson, Mr. Hope, Mr. Herue, Mr. Davis, Mr. Harvey, Cadets, H. C. Troops.

# 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.

June 24th, Barque Mor, A. Young, Master to Calcutta.

June 29th, Barque Louisa, J. Jackson, Master, to London.

Passenger.

June 28th, Darque De Laton, Master, to Singapore.
July 24—Barque Inez, D. Eaton, Master, to Singapore.
Do. 4th—Ship China, Archibald Phillips, Master, to Liverpool.

Do. 4th—Ship China, Archiband I Master, to London.

Mrs. Phillips.
Do. do. Barque Resource, W. Boyle, Master, to London.
Do. 5th—Ship William Miles, V. W. Sampson, Master, to London.
Passenger—Mr. W. Pearse.
July 7th—Barque Margaret, G. Mainland, Master, to London.
Do. do.—Barque Soobrow, J. P. Biah, Master, to Calcutta. Passengers—Dr. Morgan; Mr. C. H. Cracroft; Mr. T. Oldham; Mr. Bell and 5 natives
Do. do.—Ship Florist, W. Huggun, Master, to London. Passenger—Mr.
W. M. Wettinton.

Do. do.—Ship Florist, W. Huggun, Master, w London.

W. M. Wettinton.

July 11th, Ship Royal Sovereign, G, Walker. Master, to Liverpool. Passen-Do. 11th, Ship Belvidere, S. Stephenson, Master, to Liverpool Passenger
—Mr. Miles Patrick...
Do. do. Barque Benares, H. B. Connew, Master, to Calcutta, touching at
Madras and Colombo.

### Domestic Occurrences.

### BOMBAY.

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 mmutes. At Belgaum, on the morning of the 25th Inst., the wife of Mr. W. Bertie, of the Collector's office, of a son, 4th July, at Girgaum, Mrs. Arnold B. Collett, of a Son. At Malligaum, on the 26th of June 1841, the Lady of Captain James Mellor of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At the Armenian Church, Bombay, the Rev. Tre Arakiel Johannes at the age of 41, after a lingering illness and very much regretted by his At Quetta, on the 26th May Mr. Mynahap, Acting Sub-conductor of the commissariat department, leaving a wife and two children to deplore their irreparable loss.
At Aden, on the 7th June, Eliza, the wife of Mr. Conductor Parsons, of the Ordnance Store Department, aged 26 yearsAt Kotra, upper Scinde, on the 4th ultimo, Captain C. C. Rebenack, of the 25th Regiment N. I. deeply and sincerely regretted.

#### CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA.

MARKIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 3d June, by the Rev. Dr. Charles, William Jaffray, Esq., Bamundie Kishnaghur, to Jane Margaret, second daughter of William Jaffray, Esq., Southfield, Perthshire.

At Allipore, by licence on the 3d June, by the Rev. Mr. McQueen, Mr. Wm. Smallman, to Miss Juliana Millner, eldest daughter of Mrs. A. Donnelley, Coolle Bazer.

At Calcutta, on the 12th June at St. John's Cathedral by the Reverend H. Fisher, Senior Presidency Chaplain the Honorable H. F. H. Pery, third Son of the late Lord Glentworth, and Grand Son of the Earl of Limerick, to Amelia Mary, second Daughter of aptain Bowland Money, R. N. B.

At Calcutta, on the 12th June at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend HenryFisher Senior Presidency haplain, Mr. Charles, Gould to Miss Ellen harlotte Philpot.

harlotte Philpot.

At Futtehgurh, by Special License on the 20th May, by the Reverend J.

H. H. Rudd, District haplain, John Robert Lamaistre, Esq. to Miss Mary

Fanthome.
By special licence, at the Residency, abool, on the 1st June, by the Envoy and Minister, David Lumsden, Esq. Licutemant 27th Bengal Native Infantry, to Rosamond Harriet, third daughter of the Revd. G. H. Deane.
At Barrackpore, on the 28th June, by the Reverend Charles Wimberly, Presidency Chaplain, Gavin Turnbull Esq. Surgeon, 28th Regiment Native Infantry, to Mary McDouall, second Daughter of the late William Stuart, Esq., of Perth, N. B.

BIRTHS. At Calcutta, on the 1st June, the lady of P. Mædonald Esq., of a daughter.
At Garden Reach, on the 3d June, the lady of George Dougal, Esq.,

At Calcutta, on the 13th June Mrs. C. Aurthray, of a Son.
At Allipore on the 12th June Mrs. J. M. Conell, of a Daughter.
At Dum-Dum, on the 13th June the Lady of J. W. Kaye, Esq. of Daughter.
At Midnapore, on the 11th June the Lady of Arthur Grote Esq.Civil, Service

At Midnapore, on the 11th June the Lady of Arthur Grote Esq. Civil Service of a Daughter.

At Ghazeepore, on the 5th June the Lady of W. H. B. Ross Esq. 2d European Regiment of a Son.

At Sectapoor, Oude on the 25th May Mrs. A. Berrill of a Son.

At Burrisaul, on the 7th June Mrs. G. J. Jordon of a daughter.

At Agra, on the 4th June the Lady of Arthur D Johnson Esq. of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 20th May off Dumaun the Lady of Assistant Surgeon Purrell 13th Regt. Native Infantry of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 18th June, Mrs. George Grant, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 22d June the Wife of Mr. H. M. Smith, survey de partment, of a daughter.

At Chittagong, on the 10th June, Mrs. Barbara Rogers, of a daughter.

At Bareilly, on the 19th June, the lady of R. Nicholson, esq. of a son.

At Bareilly, on the 19th June, the lady of lieutenant colonel Eckford of a daughter. At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 29th June, the wife of mr A D'Souza, of

At Scrampore, on the 29th June, the lady of William W Baker, esq, of At Calcutta, on the 1st July, mrs F S Oehme, of a son.
At Calcutta, on the morning of Thursday, the 1st July, the wife of Charles Gomes, of a son.

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

At Allipore, on Friday, the 4th June, Danvers Walter Henry Speed, Esq. Actuary Government Savings' Bank, aged 50 years and 18 days.

At Calcutta, on the 5th June, Mrs. Charl-tte Edwards, widow of Mr John Edwards, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, aged 44 years.

At Calcutta, on Sunday, the 6th June, Paulina, the younges, daughter of Mr. A. Baptist, aged 11 months and 15 days, deeply and sincerely regretted by her relatives.

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

At Humeerpore, on the 30th May, Mungo Fairlie Muir, Bengal Civil Service, aged 26 years and nearly 4 months.

At Patna, on the 31st May, the infant son of Mr. Jas. Wright, aged 11 months and 18 days.

At Patna, on the 31st May, the infant son of Mr. Jas. Wright, aged 11 months and 18 days.

At Calcutta, on the 3d June Charles J. only Son of P. Delmar Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 10th June Letitia E. P. Delmar only child of P. Delmar Esc.

At Calcutta, on the 10th June Lætitia E. P. Deimar only child of F. At Calcutta on the 10th June after a lingering illness of about 12 months hich she bore wup with Chris tian fortitude, Miss Elizabeth Anne Mull his and 27 days, deeply regretted by all her rlatives and frnds.

At Calcutta, on the 11th June Albert Thomas the Infant Sonof Mr. and Mr. G. E. Rodger aged 1 year 2 months and 14 days.

Died at Calcutta, on the night of the 14th June after a severeillness of 44 upys at the age of 46 years, James Cullen Esq. of the Firm of Messrs. Mackillp Stewart and Go. and formerly of that of Messrs. Cruttenden Mackillop and Co. At Calcutta, on the 15th June Master Charles Clarance Martin Montague, Son of Mr. Charles Jeffs Stephen Montague, aged 14 months and 2 days.

At Delhi, on the 3d June of Convulsion, Frederick Hogan onlySon of Mr. Wm. Hickie and grand son of Mr. and Mrs. JohnPeterson, aged 10 months. At Assam, Goalparah, on the morning of the 3 June, of a remittant fever, Mr. Thomas Wentworth, of the magistrate's office.

At Simla, of measles, on the 5th June, Finetta Maddy, fourth child of capatrant of the magistrate's aged 3 years.

At Simla, of measles, on the 5th June, Finetta Maddy, fourth child of captain and Mr. J. T. Boileau, of engineers, aged 3 years.

At Calcutta, on the 18th June suddenly. Mr. Wm. Hope assistant to Glass and Co.

At Agra, on the 9th June Mary Louisa, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

W. Woollaston, aged 3 months and 28 days.

At Cawapore, on the 14th June of hooping caugh Mariet Helen aged 2 months the infant daughter of William Vincent esq. of Nudjuffighur.

At Allahabad, on the 16th April, Mr Reuben Foran, aged 72 years, an as sistant to the English establishment of the Sudder Dewwanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

At Lucknow, on the morning of the 14th June, Ann Amelia, the beloved daughter of serjeant T Newbold, 70th regiment native infantry, aged 2 years and 11 months. and 11 months.

At Rajkund Factory, Tirhoot, on the 22d June, William Inglis, the infant Son of Lewis A. Cook, Esq. aged 11 monthes and 4 days.

At Lucknow, on Monday, the 21st June, after a long and painful sickness of four months, quarter master serjeant John Forrest, 57th regiment native nifantry, aged 32 years.

At Howrah, on the 1st July, mr Dugald Renton, ship builder, aged 52

At Howan, of the 1st July, Mary Anne Davis, relict At Kidderpore, on the morning of the 1st July, Mary Anne Davis, relict of the late serjeant John Davis, of the H C pension establishment, at an advanced age, exceeding 95 years—deeply regretted.

#### MADRAS. MARRIAGES.

At St. George's Cathedral, by Special License, on Friday the 4th Instant, by the Rev. F. Spring, Mr. W. H. Drewitt, to Miss Margaret Jane Augusta Reid, Daughter of Mr. Robett Reid of Bombay, and grand daughter of Stephen Harris, E.sq.

At Cuddalore, on the 9th instant, by the Revd. J. Knox, Lieut. W. Crew, 32d N. I. to Olympia Charlotte, daughter of Captain Houbert.

At Bellary, on Tuesday the 8th of June, Lonsad a Barrow, E.sq. 5th Light Cavalry, to Piercy, third daughter of the late A. MacDonald, E.q. M. D. Integeness.

Cavalry, to Piercy, third daughter of the late A. MacDonady Sciences.

June 11th at Waltair by the Rev. F. G. Lugard Lieut. P. P. Speaks Adjutant 17th Regt. N. I. to Marion fourth daughter of the lare Lieut. Colonel Elliot Voyle of the Bengal Service.

At Prince of Wales Island, on the 27th April 1841, by the Rev. J. T. Jones A. M. Chaplain, Joseph Dods, Esq. Lieutenant 4th Madras Infantry, to Joanna Blossom, third Daughter of the Revd. T. Beighton of that Island.

At Saint Thomas's Mount, on Wednesday the 9th June, by the Reverend W. T. Blenkinsop A. B., Second Apothecary, John George Snugg, of the 2nd Battalion Artillery, to Miss Jane Bond, daughter of the late Mr. John Bond of Madras.

Madras.

At Trippasore, on the 17th June, by the Reverand John Rowlandson A. M. Mr. George Stokoe, Cuddapah to Miss Ann Sibley. Madras BIRTHS.

At Egmore, on the 5th instant, the lady of Lieut. Colonel C. Mandeville of a daughter.

At Ferozepore, on the 16th May, the Lady of Captain Wilson, 64th Regiment, of a Son.

At Tranquebar, on Sunday the 6th of June, the Lady of Captain T. W.

ment, of a Son.
At Tranquebar, on Sunday the 6th of June, the Lady of Captain T. W. Steele, 2d N. V. B. of a son.
At Bombay House, Ootacamund on the 2nd June the Lady of Captain J. Bloomfield Gough A. D. C. of a Son.
At Trichinopoly on Sunday the 6th of June the lady of William Elliot Esq..
At C. S. of a Son.
At Muktul on the 7th instant the lady of Capt. Wm. B. Jackson 25th Regt, Madras Native Infantry of a daughter.
At Bolarum, on the 11th May the Lady of Captain T. Henry Bullock of the Nizam's Army of a Son

At Bolarum, on the 11th May the Lady of Captain 1. Henry Billiock of the Nizam's Army of a Son At Luz, near Madras on the 1st June the Lady of Captain Nathaniel J. Gordon 31st Light Infantry, of a Son. At Madras on the 22d May the Lady of John Rohde Esq. M. C. S. of a Son. At Tellicherry, on the 23d May the Lady of Mr. Rollo Corbett of a Daughter. At Bangalore, on the 9th June, the wife of Asst. Apothecary G. Wright, of the 2d M. E. L. I. of a daughter.

At Vellore, on the 4th Instant, the wife of R. Irvin, Schoolmaster of a Son. At Madras, on the 23d June the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Lethbridge, of a daughter.

At his house on the Poonamaliee Road on Thursday the 24th June the Wife of the Rev. M. Bewje, of the Scotch Church of a son.
At Bangalore, on the 20th June the lady of Asst. Surgeon C. T. Smith. of a daughter.
At Anantapoor, on the 26th of June, the lady of C. Pelly, Esq Sub Collector of Bellary, of a daughter.
At Nellore, on the 30th June, the lady of T. A. Anstruther, Esq. of a Son. At his house on the Poonamallee Road on Thursday the 24th June the Wife

At Vizagapatam, on the 19th June, the wife of Sergeant John Sturt, C. E. V. B. of a Son.

At Guntoor, on the 28th instant, the lady of E. Story, Esq. M. C. S. of At Fort St. George, on the 16th June, the wife of the Rev. G. W. Mahon, A. M. Garrison Chaplain, of a son.

#### DEATHS.

At St. Thome, 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. 1. aged 4 years, 5 months and 8 days.

At Waltair, on the 4th June, Lieut, James Simpson, of the 17th Regt. N. I. At Ootacamund, on the 14th June at the house of lady Gough Carmina, wife of Captain J. Bloomfield Gough A. D. C. of Major General Sir Hugh Gough K. C. B.

At Octacamund, on the 14th June at the house or lady Gough Carmina, wife of Captain J. Bloomfield Gough A. D. C. of Major General Sir Hugh Gough K. C. B.

On the 9th June at Coringa after a short illness Captain William Pike of the Country Service and eldest son of the late Captain Michael Pike, ag ed 33 years sincerely regretted by his relations and friends.

At Trevanderum, on the 10th June, after suffering most severely for 24 hours, from an attack of worms, Elizabeth Ernestina aged 1 year 9 months and 24 days the beloved infant daughter of Mr. F. Snow.

At John Pereira's, on the 19th Instant, Andrew the infant Son of Mr. Ro. bert Johnson, aged 6 months and 15 days.

At Octacamund, on the 20th June William, the infant son of the Rev. J-Jerkins, Wesleyan Missionary aged 5 months and 26 days.

At Nellore on the 20th ultimo, Mr. George Arbuthnot Thomson Superintendent of Messrs, Arbuthnot and Co.'s Indigo Works, aged 33 years'

At Octacamund, on the morning of the 21st June, Mrs. Emelie Downes, widow of the late Lieut. Colonel Henry Downes, of the Madras Army.

At the Presidency, on the 29th ultimo, at the residence of Lieutenant Colonel Haunell, Mrs. Charlotte M. Faith, widow of the late Captain J E. C. Faith, of His Danish Majesty's Service, aged 49 years, 11 months and 11 days.

days.

At Waltair, on the 23d April, Eliza, the wife of Captain D. Duff, 37th
Regt N. I. Paymaster of Vizagapatam.

At Waltair, on the 24th June, the infant Son of Dr. Hugh Cheape.

On the 1st July, Mr. James Dual, Son of Sergeant Major Dual, of the

At Madras, on Friday the 2d July, after a short illness of Dropsy Mr. WILLIAM GRONEY, (the late Proprietor of the Madras Advertiser Press) aged 42 Years, 9 Months, and 5 Days; left a disconsolate Son behind to be mount his irreparable loss.

#### MADRAS.

### SPECTATOR, JUNE 30.

Since our last issue Canton papers to the 3d and Singapore papers to the 31st ultimo have reached us, but we can gather but lutle matter of p duical interest from them with regard to the progress of China affairs. Captain ELLIOT as usual seems perfectly well satisfied with the state of affairs, but some uneasiness is felt by the mer. chants of Canton to whom our naval force does not afford any very adequate protection. Although 50,000 troops were ordered down by the Empe or, Captain ELLIOT had strangely enough withdrawn the troops and ships of war from Cauton to Whampoa, The subscriptions at Macao for the benefit of the unfortunate Mrs. NoBLE amounts to between two and three theusand pounds. The same miserable condition of trade still prevails, and though che shipment of teas is carried on with great activity, and it is expected that eighteen or twenty million pounds would be exported, the transaction is carried on upon most ruinous terms? the prices being 25 to 30 per cent, higher then in former seasons, and nothing but ha d eash taken in exchange while the accumulated stocks of English manufactures remain unpurchased. A rumour is mentioned by the Singapore papers that if the new Commissioner YIH SAN could not succeed in exterminating the English, he was empowe el to sriange matters amicably, but this does not at all accord with the Emperor's savage wrath with KE SHEN, who was condemued to be cut asunder, and his whole family decapitated, or wi h the inflated vanity which prompted his C-lestial Majesty to threaten to place himself at the head of a mighty face, and most uncompromissingly make an end of the English. We should have extracted some of these lengthy and combastic declarations of Imperial wrath, in which the darker features of the Chinese character are sufficiently apparent, but believe that our columns will be better filled by giving a sample of the contents of our May periodicale.

From a private letter date I Hong King 21st April, we glean the following particulars. A Court of Enquiry consisting of Sir Hugh Gough. Major PRATT commanding the 26th Regt. and Col. Morris commanding the 49th is sitting daily to examine into the causes of the mortality at Chusan. I fall the questions forwarded from Bengal are satisfactorily answered, it will be considered rather surprising by parties on the spot. The Sepoys of the 37th M. N. I. are in tents on Hong Kong; the troops are all well and duly supplied with provisions. Colonel MONTGOMERIE we regret to hear has been under the necessity of optaining two years sick confidents for New South Wale . No tidings had been gained of Messis, BLIGH and O'Tooks, of H. M. S. Blenheim, and it was much feared they had been murdered and thrown overboard by the crew of the boat which ran them down

We learn from Hong Kong that Lieutenant Colonel MONTGOMERIE C. B. of the Areillery, has been granted by Sir Hugh, two years leave to New South Wales. This secures Lieutenant Colonel Bond in his present acting appointment of Principal Commissary of Ordnance for that period.

The Head Quarters, with three Companies of the 8th Regt. N. I. arrived in the Harrison on Sunday evening, they will march shortly to Vellore. whither the d-tachments of the Regiment under Captain PRITCHARD and Captain Lucas have already proceeded.

# 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 con racy winds and bad, weather, since which her passage has been very favourable. The following is a list of passengers by this vessel.

Mesdames Symonds, Fox and Sutliffe, Misses Carver and Saunders, Revol Messrs. A Symonds. H. Fox and W. Noble : Doctors Sultiffe and McLord. Messrs. Wood. Waddle, McKenzie and McMaster. For Calcutta-Mesdames Price and Bright, Misses Lamb, M. Lamb and Reynold, Rev. R. Prince Captain Lamb, Dr. Goodine, Messrs. Waddy, Edgell, Metcalf, Voyle, Fraser, Blaigmain, Hookin. Price. Christ e, Money, Nott, Wiggins, Nation and Saunders;—steerage, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Bailey, Messrs. Hall and Forbes.

Sir Robert Augutenot embarked on board the Adams on Sunday morning with the usual salute : the gallant General proceeds to Bengal to take command of the Meerut Division of the Army.

# MADRAS HEBALD, July 7.

We have had no less than four arrivals from the Mauritius within the last few days, namely, the Stork. 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 Elphiastone 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.

Kafila.

#### PUNJAUB.

DELHI GAZETTE, JUNE 9.

We have seen letters from Peshawur 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. Avitabili's Seikh soldiers are represented as very smart men and completely under his dicipline, but the walls of Peshawur 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 gup relative to the march of the

" The Seikh Regiments, the Convoy had for a gard, 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 Seikh Regiments had heard that we had 25 lacks of Treasure 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 barm them farther than plentifully abusing them in their own peculiary delicate manner; a Fakeer 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 compelt ed to take it foully. They were told thanothing would afford greater pleasure to 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 Seikh guard who accompanied Mr. Baness' Stores, he having been directed to join the Kafila, grew very impertinent and overbear ing, 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 Affghan videties 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 Seiklis, came pouring into our of date abovementioned. "To begin with the begin camp in numbers requesting employment. Cap- ning" one must touch upon the "cream ka kaghuz" tain 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 peaceably by, but the sirders had no controll over the sepoys, they would not come to terms, he then and thence made his Moonshee write out a Persian proclamation declaring them enemies to their own king and to the British and the first arme! Seikh found near the eamp should be shot like a dog. On returning home he puckelowed six Seikh officers with his Affghan guard, disarmed them and put them in the guard until furthe orders, we broke the bridge of boats behind us and remained perfectly secure in our position, in the meantime we were joined by Captain Dowson with his 300 Affghan irregular horse; slashing fellows they are, and he wearing the Affghan 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 Seikh 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 Seik 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 Punjaub as far as the keeping a reputedillegitimate on the throne may be calledso, and Shers Sing or rather his minister, isjust 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

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 firm ally; it is true that, as yet, we have nothad sufficient provocation for a quarrel and if wo 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 ho wever 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 Mo narch will we suspect render it absolutely necessary, debauchery and licentiousness in which the ruler of the Punjaub 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 Seikh Soldiery, we understand, prevailed upon a few of the Goorkah 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 disgrace with the suvoy for the little affair near Kelat-i-Giljie, 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 is the chef d'œuvre and may be called a palace. The Cantonment is represented as commodious, situated about a mile N. E. of the city with a rampat 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 Calcatta; 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 obeving the imperative orders of the Vuzeer, he remained for some days encamped in the valley, endeavouring to bind up the friendship which was so suddealy 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 less regles for him to enter into a de-fence of his conduct, we hope that some exposi-tion 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.

HURKARU, JUNE 5. We have received intelligence of the 24th ultimo from Feerozpoor, which is unimportant, save in the particular of supplying facts connected with the trial of Captain Meelish of the 10th Light Cavalry. The -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 .however, in order of succession stands third, and

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 troop

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. Fir 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 as imilar 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 :Beeharee, Syce, from August 1839 to January

Eedoo, Syce, from December 1839 to April 1840. Gheenoo, Syce, from December 1839 to July 1840.

Shykh Rusool Bukhsh, Syce from February 1840. May 1840. Buhram Khan, Syce, from February 1840 to May

1840. Suddoowa, Grasscutter, from February 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

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 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. This "Scymetar of Allah,"

habit of getting gram for the Captain's horses from the supply which was daily furnished by the Commissariat goomashta, 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.

Beeharee, Syce the third evidence for the prose-cution, 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 bunniah; 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 abstath at present from any comments on the proceedings. But in regard to a trial which must needs be decided, long ere our first issue of its 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.

but a very brief statement of the proceedings with the exception of Captain Saunders, slightly; of the second day's trial of Capt. Mellish, suf-ficient nevertheless to interest our readers. The fast. Captain Mellish's court closed their proceed-Kuttree Major (a head syce so called,) two ings on the 29th, and the Kurnaul members, troopers, and a Syce by name Eedoo were the Captains Garrett, Bradford and Pennefeather, only natives examined; but the troopers, teturned by dawk the same day; also our worthy Amanut Khan and Shekh Mohammed Ali, gave Judge Advocate, who proceeded to join his new it seems very straightforward answers to all the appointment at Bareilly. The investigation of questions put to them. The substance of what hey deposed is in a few words that out of eight unprejudiced court could not have been selected they deposed is in a few words that out of eight for the occasion: the proceedings were knocked off in style by the Deputy Judge Advocate, and, Commissariat for each troop, only 7 were ever from what we hear, Captain M. was able to make brought to the 3d troop by the troop Darogab. a better business of it than was at first anticipat-The eighth bag the Darogah is supposed to ed. have appropriated to his own use. Out of the remaining seven bags, about 40 seers a day still, but certain runours of large supplies of went to Capt. Mellish's house. Beharee Eedoo grain being lid in by the commissariat are curand Gheenoo, syces, came by turn to the troops rent. Indeed the sudden rise in the price of that for it when it was weighed out to them by the article would warrant the suspicion, although not Darogah. To lull suspicion and to keep up allowed by the chiefs. appearances the Darogan kept about 10 maunds for Capt. Low of the optic it is reported, is to act appearances the Darogan kept about 10 maunds for Capt. Wheler on his departure, but whatever in the troop godown—he even went so far as Capt. Le's talents may be, it is to be regretted that to buy grain and place it there: they could not some one with a little more temper is not to be say whether Capt. M. was or was not aware of selected. There is no foundation for the report in Court assembled for its first sitting on the morning gram going to his house from the troop godown; the Agra Ukhbar, of Shere Sing has they did not report the circumstance to Capt. lied by his Akalies, that personage being at present M. because the grain went to his house, but they in the quiet enjoyment of all that constitutes the 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 Doragah and no more gram went from the troop after that. The gram in the troop godown was supposed to be kept there by the Dorogah to make up at a moment's notice any deficiency detected or about to be detected. Some of the witnesses could speak to evince themselves at Ferozepore, for I was agreekept there by the Dorogah to make up at a mothe fact that Capt. Millish was aware of the troop gram going to his house, and this we subscription to a course, in circulation which it is understand is what Capt. M. will dwell upon in to be hoped will eventually form a rallying point. his defence. He does not deny now (however for the disjointed society here. The liberality of sceptical he might have been at one time) that some of the subscribers is indeed truly praiselarge quantities of grain 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 Ferozepore to be next to impossible, funds are rather low to be sure at present, so we that such a system should have prevailed for so long a time without Captain M.'s knowledge, but when it is considered how indifferent follow the example. A gallant Major commanding Capt. M. was, and has ever been to all his a Corps here though cash was much wanted, refusconcerns, both public and private, the great difficulty is removed. Lieut and Adjt. 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 a third, much wounded and quite naked, managed 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 seem, as yet appeared in orders at Feerozpoor, so as to relieve him from the duties of his legal office.

The deposition of Major Blair was, in brief, to the Capt. M. to prepare his defence. days at the very least must then be allowed to

> ENGLISHMAN, June 14. The following in an extract from a letter from

erozepore received on Saturday :-'Though still living in hopes and looking out effort unmade for restoring the horses to good conduliness of Ferozepore, where each man seeming dition. It was added by the Major, that in his opinashamed of his neighbour, has wisely determined to nion some want of gram, and of e due attention in cut his acquaintance. Were it not for the zeal of the supervision of the troop, must have occasioned it our various commandants, we unfortunate Subs the fidelity of our Seikh allies, who, by the treaty might fancy ourselves undergoing the sentence of a long solitary confinement, varied alone, 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 deposed, that he had been " in the service of the Go- aforesaid gents, now that the hot weather has set allow his troops to convey treasure for us with the risk of its being seized by the rebels, for past, and had been employed by him to take charge themselves to furnish us with amusement, gene-

of his private stud. He stated that he was in the rally to take place in the morning, but not unfrequently a pretty little piece is got up for the even-ing: 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 earcases 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 Brigalier\_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 Punjaub Simoons and Affghan Sabres have ceased to fright him from his propriety, has re-appeared in propria persona and is shewing the wondering world what a soldier he can be on a parade. By the by 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 Ferozepore 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 begining 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 iu 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 eatch it, for his unwarrantable attack on the Gilzee fort ; it is said to be in every way uncalled for and calculated to make a seriously Our Ferozepore correspondent has given us tribe, Almost all the officers were wounded, but the charges lasted 5 days, and a fairer or more

'All the heads of departments remain quiet

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-foolably surprised to see the other day a paper for worthy, and we hope the example set by Mr. Cerk, 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 would urge those who may be at all in arrears to look up, and trust that few will be found to ed to fork out 3 dibs, because his pay for the month had not arrived-faugh. Further letters from Ferozepore received yester-

day, give sad accounts of the state of the road to Loo lianah. 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 Ferozepore: two of them were killed, and

to crawl into contonments.

The rumour of the defeat of a Regiment of Bombay Cavalry by the Brahoes was still current at Ferozepore, 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 UKHBAR, 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 for squalls, we have neither touched tack or sheet to the effect, that the British Government have since my last, but vegetating in all the dust and called upon Shere Singh for a force of 10,000 menwith all necessary supplies, for service in the en-suing cold season. It is conjectured that the ob-ject of this extraordinary requisition, is to test entered into with Runjeet 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.

ly, however erroneous they may be for Such a trick of state as testing the fidelity of the Seikhs 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 Seikh alliance, we cannot bring ourselves to look upon it as a bona fide call, originating in a belief, that 10,000 Seikh Troops would prove of any substantive assistance to us in our operations against Heerat. For the present and for years to come, whatever work there is to be done in Affganistan, mustbe performed by British Troops; neither Seikhs nor Affghan Levies will effect anything. Our communications from, Lahore likewise inform us that Purtab Singh, son of the Shere, had proceeded to Cashmere to instal a successor to the lately murdered Governor of that province. The Princes presence was necessary as the Seikh 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 Afighanistan 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 Sinde, as given by our Bombay contemporaries, is fully in keeping with this of Affghanistan, and altogether forms a very disagreeable picture to contemplate, with a still more disagreeable back ground.

Kelat-i-Ghiljie is in a disaffected state, and as it appears, cannot be traquilized 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

Abbott's Artillery. 2nd Cavalry S. S. Force New Artillery.

5th Bengal Cavalry.

State Regiment Jan Baz.

State Infantry S. S. Force. H. M.'s 13th Lt. In- 4th

fantry. 5th Native Infantry. 6th His M.'s Horse Guards 35th " " 37th

And Colonel Campbell's Brigade of Inf-no Ragamuffins.

Shahzada Timour left this a 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 has been organized by the British Government for His Majesty Shah Sooja ool Moolk, and that the Shah pays the Officers and men composing that Force from the Revenue of Affghanistan. 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 yclept "the Shah's Force," is paid by the British Government; and that it costs the Government no less than 1,80,000 £ sterling per aunum, 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-i-Ghiljie—Bolan Rangers at Quetta, the force already described at Cabool—Khoistanee Regiment at Charekar, and Huzara Pioneer Corps ditto-Khyber Rangers, and Juzzailchu Regiment towards Jellalabed 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 ma-terial 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 Affghamstan; for example, three Regiments of Infantry one of Cavalry with a Troop of Horse Artilery are sent out to sup-press the rebellion in Khelat-i Ghiljie, where the the Eavoy could have ordered out 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 fumb ling of the Shah's Force, we are obliged at last to send our Regular Cavalry and Infantry " to settle, the hash of the Ghiljies. This last stroke, Mr. Editor, is a proof to you of the inutillity of the Shah's Force. I may be attacked from vari. ous 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 of 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, Lieutenauts 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 Co-ps, 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 tyranize 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 Shas'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 propo 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 coun tenanced by the Shah ; in excessive usurry 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 vil-

fairs, I can inform him that the title of the printhe better it may be for the public interests in cipal "of this den of thieves" is "Bunsee Dhur the quarter where he now exercises a misplaced We loc 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 ent., if you should be urgently in need of the

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 Heerat 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 under-standing. How susceptible Yar Mahomed Khan is of insult ! a wretch that has not one spark of onourable feeling in his whole being! and that Britons should be duped with the idea of Todd's naving insulted Yar, is certainly laughable. Ask Eldered Pottinger of what composition Yar Maomed 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 compiainant, and is successful. Now Major Todd is not one of the half measure Politicals, 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 Minis. ter. 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 Ungraize! 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 fu-ture 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 Heerat 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 Khillut, consisting of Shawls, watches, Teescopes, &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 purcaaser now goes to the keeper of the Teoshah 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 al to have bribed it not have be 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 Compapany 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 worthess fellows, the Chiefs of Affghanistan. Taking another view of the case: he is giving them a great temptation to rebel, and it, hus 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 respec, tive 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 Envoys 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 Soojah is on the throne, and the present Gentleman, Envoy, and Minister. To rule the Afghans properly-spirit is necessary-and which I am sory to say, is not possessed by either the one or the other of the last mentioned noten-

Cabool, 27th of May, 1841. P. S .- Since writing the foregoing, Major Eldred Pottinger has arrived at Cabcol 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 Heerat? 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 lainy. Is it not a shame, Mr. Editor, that the embody that information in an article to-mor-Envoy does not take notice of this scandalous row—giving it as our opinion, meanwhile that,

authority.

FRIEND OF INDIA, JUNE 10. THE POLITICAL STAFF IN AFFGHANISTAN .- 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 preseats us with smple 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 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 Affghanistan. This sum is of course exclusive of the enormous charge of the large army maintained there, which must be furnished, in a great measure, with its sup-plices from this country. This necessarily swells the military expenses to an a mount far exceeding the cost of an equal body of troops within our own boundaries. What the adtional annual demand on the revenues of India may, be, for the whole civil and military establishments, which we are obliged to keep up in Affghanistan, 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 Affghanistan will occasion a perpetual and heavy drain on the resources of India, and deprive 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 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 retrogade 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 esta-blishments 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 gra-dually be encumbered with fresh debts. Something must be done to stop this demand on the revenues of India, or they will fall into irretrievable 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 "cozing out" of money which it entails, were fully known in Europe, we are satisfied that no nation would envy us the pos-session of Affghanistan; 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 in-

Monthly Rs. Sir W. H. Macnaghten, Bart, Envoy and Minister. ... 9350 Lt. Col. Sir Alexander Burnes, at Cabul, ... 2500 Major E Pottiuger, Resident, Toork stan ... .. I200 Lt. P. Lynch, ditto, Ghilzee country,.. .. .. 1000 Capt. A. Copolly, Envoy to Khiva, ..... 1200 Lt. P. Nicholson, in charge of Dost Maho-Capt. G. F. P. Lawrence, Military Secretary Lt. C. A. Jackson, Assistant to ditto, 1.... Lt. G. H. Macgregot, Political Agent, Jel-Capt. F. Mackeson, Political Agent, Pe-

Lieut. E. B. Eastwick, Assistant, .. ....... 700 Capt. W. J. B. Knyvett, ditto, .. .. .. .. 700 Lieut. E. J. Brown, ditto, .. .. .. .. .. 700 Lieut. W. Young, ditto, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 600 Lieut. W. Broalfood, Assistant, Toorkistan 

Shawur, ... ... ... ... Capt Colin Mackenzie, Political Agent. ... ...

har, .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 600

# ENGLISMMAN, 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 Salsette. 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 ul. timo, a well written, caustic article on the Rivett Carnac testimonial, with which we have only one fault to find-but that fault is a grave one.

imposition? If he knows nothing of Cabool af- the sooner the said political is re-regimented | The article has made its appearance a month

We look upon this as inexcusable. An artiele 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 stric. tures 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 proprietory 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. Snrely, our contemporary's articlegood as it is-could not have occupied a month n concoction.

Nothing is more true than that it is ridiculous in the highest degree, to vote statues and 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 percep. tion, 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 humbugs, 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 discovery able in a day-they dawn slowly upon the in telligences of our Bombay brethren, and do not strike, in their full effugence, 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 Calcuita. 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 fol-lowing 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. MERRUT. - 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. High 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 as the Doctor gives his personal superintendence to the details of the office, we even hope for still great ter improvements. The heat is intense, but there is not much sickness. The 72ud N.1. are to move up to Meerut or Delhi! if to the former place, one of the Light Infantry Regiments, it is supposed, will be re-moved. Our late worthy General is reported to find himself rather too much of a cypher in Affghanis-tan : for Military Commandants in Cabul possess but little discretionary power being so entirely at the mercy of the politicals. 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 birth-day was celebrated by a parade of the who e of the troops, and the usual feu de joie fired. Mr. Edmonstone appointed to act as Joint Magistrate, has arrived from Bolondshahur. All the three Light Infantry Battalions are now provided with Non-Commissioned Staff. The 2nd Battalion has been hutted 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 or-der 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 Khelat, and was to have moved on the next day towards Quettah, 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 rest of the name illegible] persuaded the young Khan, that the troops moving on Moostung were to sieze 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 but 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 movud 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-i-Ghilzie where it appears we are building a fortification to whichGhilzies are averse. Intimation having been received at Candahar that the force at Kelat-i-Ghilzie consisting of 2 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 Christies 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-Ghiljie 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 surprize the garrison, halt-d for the night. The Ghilijies moved on and coming upon Colonel Wymer' sforce in the night and in Camp, they, fully three thousand in number immediately attacked our Troops, to had formed, in front rushing down to the bayonets, they again were repulsed, but again and made the attempt in very gallant style, this falling, 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 of abuse on all their female relations. Their bravery repulsed every attack and at length drove the Ghiljies off the fied. 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 a 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 Gundukmuck for want of Camels for which there are 500 loads Lieut. Dias is left in charge with two Companies of the 5th N. I.

It is expected that a force will have to proceed to Ko-histan about the end of May to bring some of the refractory Chieftains of that part of the Country to their senses.

ATHENAEUM, 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 Khan desh, 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 Dhurrungaum, as being directly connected with all those villainous transections, 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 Ur. gaoan 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 times escaped the search of the authorities, though he was strongly suspected of a hand in it. Matters ran on smoothly, and all seemed luled 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 conserquence 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 Naigue 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 roke from his arrest 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 hard riding arrived once more in Dhurrungaum, 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 wa ched to prevent his escaping a second time. One of his compeers of the same Corps deserted, and has not since been heard of. The Subadar Major en leavoured 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 d-livered into his possession by his myrmidons, amounted to about 50,000 Rupres (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 fif teen or twenty Coss in the North West direction of Dhoolia. Captain Moreis, 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 wilv 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 Malligaum 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 One under Captain Greene towards the Dharwar them to disperse the gang of marauders; and boundary, the other under Lieut. Studdy in letters have been sent on to Indore, requesting the direction of the Nizam's frontier; since the resident at that Court to order a sufficient which in consequence of further reports that a

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 Daug; 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 Malligaum as was expected, in consequence of the increase of sickness among the men, and want of. Eu ropean officers in the 22nd Regt. B. N. I., some of whom are now ordered on Court Matial 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 assem ble at Asseerghur, has not yet commenced its sittings, in consequence of the indisposition of Brevet Colonel Roome, 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. Woodfall, 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 la-test 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, Kulladgee 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 iniserable, they have put on dirty miserable worn out cloths. The report among the inhabitants is, that the enemy are de 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 o understand, that for many years past, a number of old guns, shot, and a great quantity of ammuni-tion 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 Ma. rauders having crossed the river for the purpose of plundering the villages along the Northern Frontier of the Bellary District, in cone sequence of which two Troops of Cavalry were sent off immediately. We have since received letters from Be lary 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 youwith 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 Robillas, 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 Ghurries for security. It was further rumoured that Badamee which was for. merly a strong fort, though its defences are now greatly out of repair, had been seized on by aparty 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.

their escape on that side. I hope to be able to | Humps augur, 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 Græme. 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 Groene, I am told, writes that no inroad has been yet actually made upon the villages on this side of the Toombudra, the at to rescue our countrymen at the factories and Humpsaugur and Kumply the inhibitants are our ships at Whampoa from any attempt unexdreadfully apprehensive of an attack and have pectedly made by the Chinese. 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. ceived a Canton Press of the 24th, from which under Captain Fischer marched this morning we publish below all the China intelligence it for Humpsaugur, which will enable Captain furnishes. It will be perceived from this, that Græme to move about the country. The Arabs up to that date the Trade still continued to be and Maharattas are said to comprise a body of carried on, under further assurances of peaceful 600 of the former and 400 of the latter; the intentions from the local government, although insurrection if it may be so called is in the name | so far from any change having taken place in of the ex-Rajah of Satara whose adherents are the denunciatory tone of the Imperial Edicts, endeavouring to obtain volunteers at any cost, and as there are many Arabs and Robillas wandering about the Nizam's country, who by the tade was conducted at Canton were any thing capture of Kurnool and Nepance 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 Com-punies of Native Infantry from Dharwar and tour Companies from Kulladghee are moving upon Badamy, as also, I suppose, Guns, &c. tfom Belgaum : and another company of Infanty 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 com" mand. General Woulfe was to leave Hyderahad on the 2nd and will be here on the 6th. We had a aplendid 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 Badamee, 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 Nepanee. 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 or 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 regulaition of the Memludar of Badamee immediately detached the Flank Companies of the 7th and 47th N. I. with about 300 irregular Silladar orse, 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 posession of the Badamee Fort, they 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 mamlutdar 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 Anab Jemidar who fell at Nepance in February lest 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 Nepance 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 surprizing, for should have been employed in blockading the we have never yet known the Coffee crop coast, in order as we are officially informed, to in Ceylon to be otherwise than abundant. In fact whereever the tree flourishes, there it is invariably covered with fruit in due season.

Duty upon Cinnamon .- Our Mercantion of duty upon Cinnamon of all qualities of the Chinese treasury an immense amount number of horsemen of the Indore irregulars, large body of Mahratta Horse had crossed the tion of duty upon Cinnamon of all qualities to keep in a direction along the hills to prevent river and was supposed to be advancing towards at 2 shillings per lb from the 1st Instant.

## CHINA.

SINGAPORE FREE, PRESS MAY 14. "I am commanded by Sir FLEMING SEN-HOUSE, 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 April 7, 1841.

Signed F. Belcher. H. M. Ship Sulphur.

CHINA. - By the arrival of the Danish Oak yesterday from Macao the 26th ult, we have re. 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 Pekin in the late Edicts of the Em-

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 Scaleby 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 ear-nor is it probable that much later news han she brings will arrive here for some weeks

( From the Canton Press, 24th April. ) Our last advices from Canton are to the 21st, up to which time every thing was going on quiet ly, and shipments of Teas for England and America going on fast. We do not, how hear that any thing but dollars are taken in ment for exports, imports continuing, with trifling exceptions, unsaleable, even at very prices. We publish below the several p Notices from H. M. Plenipotentiary, from it will be seen that Captain Elliott continue receive pacific assurances from the local Gov ment, which has also issued a Proclamatic calm people's minds, as will be seen from translation below. The new Governor of ton says in this document that he is waiting the Imperial commands—these must by this time have been received, for the present arrange. ment 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 legious, and of carrying his arms to England and India. The Emperor threatens nothing but annibilation, and deals most com. prehensively in orders for execution, viz. thefate with which Paoutsung (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 har tred 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 les. sons ere they will sincerely wish for an eq uita ble settlement of differences. We are still, although hitherto our fears for the safety of foreign ers and their property in Canton have not been realized, or opinion, in spite of the peaceable assurances of the local go. vernment, 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 surprize, that from June to the end of Febraury a period of eight months. Her Majesty's forces distress as the Government, by witholding 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 Duty upon Cinnamon.—Our Mercan-tile readers are reminded of the equaliza-their foreign trade, and receive for the benefit 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. Pleni. potentiary, 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 m-asures 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 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 lattacked Woochung (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 eastern ocean to wash out. Keshen and Eleaning 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 ; Keshen having received bribes (from the English) an Imperial massenger was sent to ment; 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 Yihaan, Lungand Yanglo should, with vengeful efforts, visit death upon the English in order to re deem their former errors.

I, The Emperor, has especially summoned Imperial younger brother Meefang together h 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. Res-PECT THIS.

The imperial commands are again received

The English rebels having entered the river with their troops, daring to seize upon the con. fines 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 Meenfang 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 (Meenfang 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 pretentions to 'make peace,' I, the Emperor, will place myself at the head of a mighty force an I most uncompromisingly make an end of English guit. 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

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 Yibshin, 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 trans-

Let the peacocks feather be plucked from the cap of Yihshan for his imbecility and tardiness in bringing forward the troops; let Lungwar 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 untill they make good their delin-quencies by efficiency of effort. RESPECT THIS.

#### PROCLAMATION.

BY H. E. RE, THE NEW GOVERNOR OF KWANG-

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 barba-rians 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 reble-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 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 Proclama-

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 Consoo fund; which promise it seems was the result of H. M. Plenipotentiary's endeavours to lower the Consooduties, which we adverted to some weeks since. No one has, we imagine, any means of ascertaining whether the Consoo charges are really such as the Hongmerchants state them to be. Imports being sold exclusive, 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 then they formerly were, and ought to be much more than sufficient to pay the still due dividends of the Hongserchants. 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 Consoo-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 Taouke wang, the consoo charges called Hongyung " 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. Monnison.
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 intend ed to reassure the trading people, the Plenipoten tiary 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 in-dustrious 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

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

Wacao, 20th April, 1841. Notice is hereby given that all persons requiring assports 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 bimself 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 conveneences 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, upou 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 truce 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, Konohasset, Waterman, United States, 24 .-Giraffe, Wright, and Jean, Grimes, for Sydney; Mellish, Jones and West Brook, Lemington, 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, Durtmouth. Aden, Lowjee Family, Jean, Ann Gales, Recovery, Amazan, Francis Smith, Mary Catherine, Anne Laing, Castle, Huntly, Chebar, Kingston, Orleana, Castle, Duchess of Clarence, Premier, Bella Mari-

na, 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 Em' peror's edict in answer to the news of the takng 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 appa. rently conciliating measures been degraded, and even earried 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 Hongkoug will on no account be again given up by the Eng-lish, and no fulminating edicts demanding positive to cut off all communication we 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 againg 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 Mocao Passage. Every day a guard of 50 marines is landed 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 someof 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 existance 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 se 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 shew 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 THERIVER .-We stated last week that Messrs Bligh and Toole, mates of H. M. S. Blenheim, and Mr. Field, late chief officer of the schooner Snipe 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 ou 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 forehodings 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 mur-der 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 Cumsingmoon, only about 14 miles from Macao, where also he commands one or two small forts. 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 OFKESHEN-News has reached us yesterday that Keshen, on his way to the capital, was met by an imperial mes. senger with a bowstring, and strangled. If this should be confirmed, it proves to us that Ker shen has all along acted according to the orders from the Court, knowingly deceiving the Engish in his negociations for peace, but is now victimized, being able most probably, to make most inconvenient disclosures."

"SINGAPORE,8th May 1841.-We continue to receive contradictory accounts from China as regards the opening of the trade. Captain Eiliot is doing his utmost to prevail upon the local Governernment to accede to his request, and the Mandarins are said to be favorable to his propopositive 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 gune 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 eroan the Hong Merchants however show no disposition whatever to purchase manulars; in fact most of the teas that are likely to be shopped 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'.

'Atalanta 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 WEL-LESLEY .- 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 DONNADIBU-who has already arranged for clearing a very large fact of land and intends to extend it ultimately to 5,000 orlongs 7,000 acres. The undertaking, of course, will involve considerable immediate outlays, for which it is understood Monseur DONNADIBU 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 ex-

We were on the qui vive yesterday for China news brought by the Poppy, and applied in every quarter where we were likely to obtain information; but all that we were able to glean was that matters remained in statu quo. The Courier has been fortunate in picking up an item or two which our own papers to the 26th of April do not supply. We subjoin them.

"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, 18th 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 president, Colonel Burrell is present, and is permitted to put questions: the court is an open one; supplies are ab undant. The greater part of the Merchauts have returned from Macao to Cantou, and have sent for their office establishments; they feel so secure, at the latter place, that they have requested Captain Elliot to withdrawa small guard, which he had placed on the factory. One or two ships have been dispatched with tea and others are loading. The Americans, having their cargoes rea ly, and having chops granted to them before they were granted to English merchants, have been able to get their vessels away the first. Scarcely any dealings have taken place, excepting by means of dollars for t

sion."
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

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 a demand—Patna is offering at Sp. Drs. 350—Benares Sp. Drs. 350—the principal purchasers are junk people, few Europeans seem disposed to try the China market at present.

The latest letters from Macao are dated 7th April, all quiet, but parties vary so washing their ideas of the state of affairs that it is impossible to come to a conclusion.

The latest reters from Macao are caused vin April, an queet, our 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 other say not one ship load will be got, time only can show when the Chief is of so vacillating a character. H. M. S. Jupiter passed here ten days ago on her way to Cannanare for European troops for China, and 400 men go on from the Straits."

We are happy to state that the Syed Khan, with the Hon'ble Captain Osborne on board, arrived at Canton on the morning of the 21st April."

"Since the above was in type and as we were going to press, "tters and papers by the Poppy came in from Canton to the 3d and Singapore 31st May; all was quiet at that time—Captain Elliott had withdrawn the ships of war and troops from Canton to Whampoa. The announcement of the actual execution of Keshen is reported to be false. Opium was very dull, 370 Sp. Drs. for Patna and Benares, and 380 for Malwa. We have no time to add more."—Hurkaru, June 19.

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 tranquilizing the basbarians. 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. Its contents are exactly such as we may suppose them to wish to go abroad, as they would, if they intend hostilities, wish to gain time to make all possible preparation. All the letters from Cauton whave seen agree in stating that troops are daily pouring into the town, and about a week since there was some alarm of an interruption to the present armistice, but subsided again. We however think it not at all unlikely that the Chinese may, although they have had such sad experience of the inefficiency of their troops, still fatter themselves that numbers may at last prevail, and having drawn together as many of their armed rabble as they can, they may make an attempt to expet the English, or possibly capture those now in Canton, is evidently intended to blind the English authorities, for it is well known that the Chinese soldiers now assembled there, must exceed at at least ten times that number. Arms and ammunition were only a few days since seen to pass up the canal passing by Creek factory, and for the last two or three days the inner harbour here has been filled with about 200 large fishing boats which we are told have been taken up by the Heang-shan authorities, to carry to Canton a great number of divers, and seafaring people engaged at Heangslan for the service of the Chinese intended the present stated to H. M. Plenipotentiary that his colleagues Yih shan and Lung wan were dissatisfied with the present state of things and that the fared his own influence might no longer be sufficient to keep open the trade, unless inde. H. M. Plenipotent

Friday evening. After writing the above the Paradox Passage boat has arrived from Canton, beinging dates to the 6th. On the 3d it appears, that owing to some exactions from the mandarins, as it was said, Chops to ship had been refused to one or two Hongs; on the fourth no boats were allowed to leave; and on the fifth the same. The reason for this apparently hostile proceeding has not become known, but it is probable that the Chinese only put it forward as a fee er to know the disposition of the British authorities; and if this, they must soon have been made aware that the could not play with them with impunity; for troops were immediately despatched to the ships on the advanced stations, to act if required. The consequence was that on the sixth, Chops were again granted and the shipping business was again resumed. The deputy Superintendent has again had an interview with the Kwang-chow-foo, which that officer, a few days since, is said to have refused, when demanded. We cannot here pass over without mentioning, and commending, a circumstance that is said to have happened some days since, before the interruption above mentioned was threatened:—The Kwang-chow-foo had promised Mr. Johnston a visit at a certain time; he did not arrive till more than half an hour after the time apponted: and the Deputy Superintendent, for this want of punc tuality, made the Lord Mayor of Canton wait his plausure for a couple of hours. This is as it ought to be—it will shew the long tailed gentry the respect they owe to others, which, we regret to say, they, have not been hitherto taught. We understand that H. M. Superintendent will leave this for Canton this morning.

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, re-mains to be seen; we think it is not unlikely:

It is said that the Tartar officers and their troops expected 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

PUBLIC NOTICE. Captain William Caine, of her majesty's 26th (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.

(Signed) CHARLES ELHOT.

(Signed) to the annexed warrant.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Charged with the government of the island of Hongkong.

(True copy) J. ROBT. MORRISON,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintende

CANTON PRESS, MAY 15. 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 Szechuen soldiers, it is said as many as 3000, arrived in Canton, and passed the factories in boats. From other parts of the country detachments of troops are also collecting. At Shaming, a few hundred yards west of the Factories, a new fort mounting six gans has been erected and everything in fact looks as warlike as well can be. Such were the hostile preparations of the Chinese, that in consequence of them H. M. S. Modeste has been moved nearer the city from her anchorage at the Macao fort, and H. M. S. Migerine is now anchored in front of the Factories; whilst-strong parties of sailors and marines in boats are near the Factories every night, and the guard of marines has also been doubled on shore at Canton. H. M. Plenipotentiary and Mrs. Elliot left this for Canton on Monday last and after staying there wattl the 12th, returned to the City in the Nemesis steamer yesterday morning. Our dates from Canton reach to the 12th, at which time everything remained and Mrs: Elliotleft this for Canton on Monasy last and alter staying the sattle the 12th, returned to the City in the Nemesis steamer yesterday morning. We hear that Captain Elliot had an interview with the Kwangchow fool when at Canton, and it is said that the letter demanded as a condition on which alone trade was to be carried on in future, that the building now carrying on at Hongkong should cease, besides some other things equally inadmissible. This we We hear that Captain Elliot had an interview with the Kwangchow fool when at Canton, and it is said to at the letter demanded as a condition on which alone trade was to be carried on in future, that the building now carrying on at Hongkong should cease, besides, some other things equally inadmissible. This we give as a mere rumonr It is however undeniable that among the Canton Commercial community, foreign as well as native, the greatest excitement, continues to exist. The foreigners are shipping off property as fast as they can obtain whilst it is excessively difficult to prevail on the Chinese to make purchases of imports, By the last letters from Canton it appears that numbers of the inhabin tants, that had returned to Canton for the sake of trade were again leaving it. It is true Yihshan and his Colleagues have issued a proclamation, telling the people, and are not now listened to with much reverence. How long the present state of uncertainty may last is not for us to predict, although we fear that the arrangement will very soon be interrupted by some violence on the part of the Chinese, It can hardly be supposed that 40,000 men, although they be Chinese soldiers, would suffer themselves for any length of time to be kept in awe by what must to them appear a very contemptible, number of the enemy, and that they will make and at no distant period, a trial of number against skill appears to us to be inevitable. We shall not now enter on the subject, whether the cutting roads and building at Hongkong at the present moment whilst the trade which H. M. Plenipotentiary invited to Canton, is going on, and whilst immense quantities of British property are warehoused in Canton, have in any way caused the extraordinary hostile preparations of the Chinese: this matter we reserve for future remark, when probably we shall be in possession of some documents to assist us in the enquiry.

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. p

shore; some letters for the authorities were given to fishermen to deliver; but if they were, which is very doubtful, ever delivered, on notice was taken of him. The reception the Columbra met with at Chusan abundantly man-

ifests the spirit of hostility entertained by the Chinese against the English, and it likewise shews that what has hitherto been done by the latter has entirely failed of making them feared or respected: in fact the haughtiness of the Chinese towards outer barbarians seems rather to have increased then otherwise since the evacuation of Chusan, which in Imperial Edicts is ascribed to the fear of Tartar armies; and if the Chinese give credit to these, it is natural they should not stand in awe of so weak an enemy. From all that could be seen of the proceedings on shore, preparations for defence were making in all directions; several new forts were building near the city of Tinghae on Chusan, and the fortifications of the city were likewise being repaired and strengthened.

Last week we published a warrant whercin H. M. Plenipotentiary appoints Capt. W. Caine of the Cameronians, Chief Magistrate of the Island of Liong-kong; we likewise copied from Capt. Elliot's Hongkong Gazette. "Rules and Regulations for the British Merchant shipping." These publications have preceded more active measures for the colonization of the Island, which are now being executed. A number of coolies, we are told as many as 600, have been hired at the rate of 10 dollars a month to cut roads and level the ground of the site of the intended fort and town, and some provisional buildings have already been erected. It is said that to fortify the Island effectually against foreign enemies, not Chinese, will be a work of great difficulty and expense; but if it is contemplated to erect defences against Chinese only, this may be done at little cost, as a very small naval force may at any time prevent the landing of hostile Chinese.

The Peking Gazettes have of late contained a great number of memorials to the Emperor, from young men of good families, who are anxious to signalize their valour and patriotism, requesting to be permitted to join the imperial army to fight against the red bristled race. At Peking, so very distant at present from the seat of war, the spirit evinced by the government, so hostile to every peaceable arrangement, seems to be very popular, and threats to exterminate the insolent barbarians find great favor. Some-how or other the ardour for combat seems to cool down in the breasts of these gallant Tartars in proportion as they reach the proximity of the great guns of their enemies, and Yih-shan, Yan-fang, Lung., have hitherto done nothing to signalize their valour.

We are sorry to state that a good deal of sickness has lately prevailed at Canton, as well among the merchant community, as on board the ships of war, anchored in the rivers The weather has latterly been very unfavorable; a great deal of rain has fallen in the neighbourhood of Canton, and the river was so much swellen as to stop the streets, which is very unusual at this early season of the year.

a great usus of rum has fallen in the neighbourhood of Canton, and the river was so much swellen as to stop the streets, which is very unusual at this early season of the year.

Hong Kong—A public "Notice and Declaration" by Capt. Elliot, published in last week's "press, will have acquainted our readers with the manner in which it is proposed to grant lots of land on Hongkong either on lease at a quirrent, or for sale. With the conditions themselves we have at present nothing to do; they do not, as far as we can see, appear to be dojectionable; but we fancy that in the present position of affairs speculators will be rather chary of laying out their money upon so uncertain a speculation as building at Hongkong, before it is known that the government at home approve of the colonizing of that island, and, in fact, before, even supposing that a permanent settlement of that island, and, in fact, before, even supposing that a permanent settlement of the stisland is continued, it can be foreseen with some greater degree of certainty than we now have, how the China-war will end. At present it has every appearance that the government at Peking will be to the very last moment opposed to a peaceable settlement of the differences between the two governments, and its perhaps notat all improbable, that the continued opposition of the Chinese Court to all arrangement upon equitable principles, will render the ocen at on by the British of a province or provinces of the Chinese Empire a necessary measure. We confess we think nothing more probable, and in that event many situations would be found much more convenient to trade than Hongkong. Suppose Canton be kept possession of—an merchant would in such ease transact his business elsewhere but there. If, as some think, the town and island of Amoy are the object of the present expedition to the northward—thereanother very convenient port for foreign Commerce is opened. Nango opposite to the disastrous Chasan is likewise a place which offers great advantages as one of the principal

The hopes, if any existed that the bill for £ 63.000—drawn by Capt. Elliot on the Treasury, in payment for Opium sold to him, would, although refused acceptance, be paid when due, have not been realized. The protests for their non-payment were brought by the Sovereign from Bombay, and we learn that the holders of the bill in England have thereon instituted legal proceedings for the recovery of the money. Capt. Elliot must find himself placed in an anomalous position; his acts on the one hand disavowed and disapproved of by his government, whilst on the other he continues to be invested with powers and exerts them too, which have seldom heretofore been entrusted to one individual. It is, however, judging from the past of the future, to be feared that many of the acts of Capt. Elliot in his present high office may be equally disavowed by the home-government, and is the loss which may fall upon individuals for having trusted in the powers which an officer charge with officers of the last importance, proclaims to hold from his government to be berne by them alone, as it is feared will be the case with the dishonored bills? It she government not obliged to abide by the acts of its agents! Or inot, are not their agents responsible to third parties for having exceeded their powers, in the same manner as would be the ease in transactions betweenprivate individuals? It is now proposed to sell territory on Hongkong; will the government at home approve of its sale? and if it should not, who is to bear the last of the buyers?

CANTON REGISTER, MAY 11-

We were lately surprised to receive a number of Hongkong government Gazettes - a publication of unknown parentage, having been brought into the world without any ostensible parents—neither father nor mother own the bintling, which it is said, was turned out from a hospital. Its imprimature contains not either the names of the editors or printers; the government of Hongkong owns the proprietary

It has been established for the purpose of giving publicity to the general orders, and will be issued at half monthly periods; we are glad to see this hapless stranger, and give it a hearty welcome; but how are the natives to inform themselves of its contents?-should it not be printed in Chinese, the E. 1. Company's Chinese types being in the charge of h. m.'s plenipotendary, who is also the Company's agent?—we have been lately thinking that the publication of a newspaper in the Chinese language, under the controll of h. m.'s plenipotentiary, would be a felicitous stroke of policy; and as no less than four interpreters are now attached to h. m.'s commission in China, the task could not be very difficult.

Vast numbers of na ives are now employed at an extremely high rate of wages, in making roads on Hongkong : we have heard their numbers and exertions described

> Qualis apes æstate nova per florea rura Exercet sub sole labor— Fervet opus-

It is said that even a slap bang shop has been opened where, at the sign of the government arms, swinging in glory to the breeze, which are argent. (sad emblem of our state ) a Chinese pencil and a goosequill quartered party per pale, crest, a ball of Patna opium supporters, a suroff and an armed clipper, motto, per fas at nefas—may be seen the following bland invitation, to be chanted to the tune of rich and rare:-

Victoria sausage's rich and good, Prince Alberts black-puddings, an excellent food.

A few days ago the cargo boats were stopped in Canton through some misapprehension in the hoppo's office; in about three hours 700 troops made their appearance under the orders of captain Herbert, and the mistake was immediately rectified by the Canton authorities and the boats allowed again to run.

There is still a great degree of uncomfortableness felt by the English in Canton; and their anxiety to ship off their property is evinced by the high rate of freight, which has advanced to £9 a ton.

Any justification of the system under which the trade has been renewed is beyond our hamble powers; it should not be forgotten that Sir Gordon Bremer, in his public notice dated March 21, told the English merchants on their return to Canton, that all consequences arising from the possible and sudden resumption of hostilities of course

remaining at the risk of the parties.'

We thought this notice most extraordinary at the time; we thought we had here a superintendent for the protection and

promotion of the English trade!

The Canton authorities begged h. m's. plenipotentiary to spare the city, and the city was spared, but on what conditions? that the trade should be carried on as usual! these easy terms are highly disinterested and magnanimous on our part; but would not the interests of England have been better and as easily protected if the following conditions had been imposed:—the trade to be at once removed to Hongkong; or if continued in Canton, the hong

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 sinuggling 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 aw 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 billious fever and and cholera, partly induced no doubt by mental anxiety and apprehension and the ruinous system of the trade.

The transports Thetis and Stalkart are to be discharged : the Framjee Cowasjee has been taken up by h. m's plenipo-tentiary, without any public notice for tenders having been

The emperor is fortifying Teentsin; the proclamation of the imperial commisssioner, 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 prepaning for the inevitable future strnggle for empire.

It is said the Britsh force will proceed to Amoy on or about the 12th instant.

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 Singloson (vide C. R. March 30 and April 6) on the 20th of March : it is said he was

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.

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

Suyprou, the Cheheen of Tsigyuen, has been drowned in Sayshwuyheen; ChinKinglae is appointed to succeed

EMPERIAL EDICTS. Report from the Fooyuen of Shantung begging for supplies. ToFanpoo, lieut. governor of Shentung, 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 heen 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 leen salaries to the treasurer, and if around the life his head it will be carried to the treasurer. sury; and if every one lifts his hand it will be easily managed and the e will be no necessity to open the imperial trea-

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 prople 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 conf

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 furler 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 has been received.—It is recorded.

PROCLAMATION.

From the imperial commissioners. Yih, pacificator of the rebels and generalissimo with the assistant great minister Jung and Yang, issues this proclamation for the cear 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 peo-

ple) 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 (Ythshan) 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 provisious 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 must 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

\* Yang heen—to feed the purity of a magistrate, to grantan allowance to prevent his extorting from the people Government salaries are so called. (Morrison's diet) rison'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 ye people be not dilatory nor stand gaping about through suspicion. A special proclamation. 3rd moon 29th day ( Apri

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 immed ately indicated, he is to be dismissed, and his crime punished with the greatest severity. Respect

As artiflery is now being conveyed to Teentsin, I order that the keepers of the hair cloth (or felt) store houses immediately prepare 160 pieces of felt for covers for the guns; I turthur order the foo magistrate of Shunteen 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.

Canton, 26th April 1841. PRICE OF THE ARTICLES OF IMPORT FROM BOMBAY. Surat, Broach & Jumboosur Cotton new 10 to 10.2 taels a Picul Oomrawuttee Cotton, new ...... 9.3 to 9.4 Do.......old.......9 New Dholera......8.5 Ditto. Madras Fins in bales 20 Dollars per picul Do in bundles. ..... 28 to 32 per do. Rhinoceros Horns 65 Dollars per picul Sandalwood of pieces 12 to 15 weighing a picul 24 Dollarsl 

 New Do.
 183 do.

 Pepper per picul
 63 do.

 Beetle nut Do.
 31 do.

 Quick silver Do.
 85 do.

 PRICE OF EXPORTS FROM CANTON. Sugar 1st sort per picul 6 taels Don 2d do ...... do . . 5.8 Do..3d do.....do..5.6 Chinchew Sugar candy in tubs of a picul each... 10 Dollars Do.....in small tubs of 1 picul each.. 111...Do. Loaf Sugar 1st sort per picul......5.2 taels Punjum Silk 1st sort...... 110 Dollars per picul English Cinnamon 111 Dollars per picul Bombay do.......11 do......do. Rhubarb peeled 25 to 100 Dollars per picul Do. not peeled 20 to 90 do...... do. Green Hyson 46 to 50 taels per picul Coarse Green 20 to 25.....do...do. Camphor ..... 40 Dollars per do. Cubebs ..... 10 do. Turmeric......24 do. Musk 1st sort 100...2d...70...3d...10 Dollars per Cattee Paper white per box 17 Dollars. Colored paper per box containing 4000 snee Large Umbrellas 12 to 122 Dollars per 100 Small Do..... 10 to 11 do. Crackers per box containing 500 bundles 53 Dollars. Tortoise shell powder 40 Dollars per picul American do.... 175 do. Cloves large red...24 Dollars per picul Do. small black 20 do...do. Mace new......120 do...do. Do. old..... 100 do...do. CHINA CLOTHS. Velvets 1st sort 26 Dollars 2d sort 14 drs. 3d sort 6 drs. per piece. Plain Satin Do, spotted do......10.....do.
Silk Damask 1st sort 17 Dollars 2d sort 12 drs. per piece
Lustring embroidery 1st sort 7 drs. 2d sort 6 do...do.

# EXCHANGE. England 4-11 to 5 shillings per 1 Dollar Calcutta 218 to 219 Sicca Rs. per 100 Dollars Bombay 218 to 219 Rupees per Dollars.—Gazette, July 6. CABOOL AND KOHISTAN.

EXCHANGE.

Gold 100 touch. . .... 26f drs. per I tael in weight. Do. 98 do........ 26 drs... ..... .... do.

DELHI GAZETTE, June 23. We have received several other accounts of the engagement between Col. Wymers's force, and the Ghiljies at Aseea 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 Wymer'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 carrier of the ber of the assailants is given by all our correspondents from 4 to 5000. The killed and wounded on our sideamount 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 Ghiljie who attempted to cut him down, a sepoy, however, bayonetted him. The Douranies, who have hitherto been at enmity with the Ghiljies, are said to have mingled with them in this affair. Colonel Wymer marched the following morning for Kelat-i-Ghiljie 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 perusai of it will be most gratifying to those of this station who remember their old

EXTRACT DETACHMENT ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL WY-MER, COMMANDING CAMP, ASSEAH HAZARAH, 30TH MAY

Lieut. Col. Wymer 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 "Asseea Hazarah" who by their gallantry and conduct, repulsed the repeated attacks on the Convoy, made by the united forces of the Ghilzies—amounting, it is said, to near 5,000 men, headed by their two most celebrated Chiefs, Khau and the "Gooroo" after 3 hours of fighting. The desperate and continued attacks of the enemy—favored 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 winch 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 a tacks 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 orduous duty of defending itself and the extensive Convoy committed to its

charge.

It now becomes the most agreeable and gratifying part of Lieut. Colonel Wymer'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 con-test 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 greated 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 Wymer feels much indebted for the valuable assistance he received from him, and for which he thus publiely tenders his unfeigned thanks, and the same is not less due to Lieuts Pocklington, Tytler and Farquharson for the very attentive manner in which they conducted the duties of the posts assigned to their 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. 1. Lieutenant Colonel Wymer 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 Jeremie, Staff Officer to the Detachment, has during this affair, pr ved of the greatest use to the Lieut. Colonel from his knowledge of the Persian language and the duties appertaining to his office. Dr Jacob'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 Wymer offers his most sincere praise and thanks for the great exertious manifested

by them in the trying contest.

Mookloor, about 6 marches from Ghuzni, and nearly as many from Kelat...i-Ghiljie 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 Wymer's detachment, it is supposed, will also join them and the whole will remain encamped until it be necesa sary 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. Cap-tain 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-Ghiljie is to be rendered a strong place, and is to be armed 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 Affghan 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 hill side 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 checkupon the rebellions 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

Our letters from Cabul do not contain much news beyond the details of the engagement at Kelat-i- Ghiljie, 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

# 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 Seik 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 Dooranees, (before their sworn enemies) having united themselves heart and hand with the Giljies, 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 the other day just arrived from Scinde, who says, that the first enquiry generally made by the Belochees 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 birth 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 encreased here within the last fortnight; the Thermometer varying only from about 970 to 1000 in Tents, and sickness, I regret to say, is much on the encrease; 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 disa comfort, 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.

Scinds.-The intention of Nusseer Khan to "come in," seems, say our correspendents 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. Bom Gaz.

AGRA UKHBAR, 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 Scindh. We reached this on the 22d with Meer Mahomed Azim Khan,

Meerboy Mahomed, Meer Esah Khan and Boheer and eight other Chiefs, to express their devotion to the Company. other Chiefs, to express their devotion to the Company.

The young Khan has most fully satisfied Mr. Bell, that a Moonshee employed in the Intelligence Department in General Brooke's Camp, was sent by the General to Bangwaira; when in Durbar, this Moonshee 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 Suwars would be seized. The horses were saddled when this occurred and on hearing it a consultation was held, the Khan was persuad-

ed to remove to Nal, whilst Sirdar Meer E-ah Khan Mherager

was sent with letters on the subject. This secondrel Raudal 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 hiefs in Durbar, declared to them Kauder Bux was never employed by him in any way, that he had never seen him in his life. Kauder Bux stands fully convicted of the charges mad against him, and will be most severely punished. The

Khan has ever been anxious to come in but has been prevented by some such unforseen 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 negocia-

tions were opened at Zechrie.
Seer-i-ab, seven miles from Quetta.—We got our Rookhsut 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 Sinde, 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 from thence. in the height of the hot winds. At the date of our friend's despatch, the rains had not set in, dispite the prognostication of the weatherwise; 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

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 of being sent to join Dhost Mahomed at Calcutta. This is good evidence of the faith which the Belochees put in the promises of Mr. Ross Bell and his Agents! We have however, good reason for believing that the young Khan nas, 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 baving reached Dadur, will have the effect to 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 (andahar, 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 building preparations were suspended, so that we have very good grounds to give evidence to the report of his recall which we pub shed some time ago, being correct.

# SUPREME COURT OF BOMBAY.

JULY SESSION .- JULY 9, 1841. Before Chief Justice Sir Henry Roper and Sir Erskine

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 coun-

FOR THE CROWN. Mr. Advocate General Le-Messurier.

Attorney. Mr. Ayrton. FOR THE PRISONER. Mr. Howard.

Mr. Montriou. Attorney.

Mr. Collins.

The Prisoner pleaded " Not Guilty." Ms. 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. Le Messurier 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 exercized towards him, the first brutal treatment witness perceived was his being lashed up to the mast head without clothes, the deceased was diftily 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 ever 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 tash 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 pitiously. 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 deak 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 Captaines 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 thes 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 funnell in his hand to blow, in order that the Captain might know he was not asleep. After Carey had been overboard about & 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 het 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, be 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 bard 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 Mizen royal, witness was on the quarter Deck. Deceased went up as far as the Mizen 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 stupid from that day, he was in the act of picking up some dirt off the Decks when the Captain came on deck 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 over-board 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 attendaance, some of the people rubbed some liniment on his chest. Witness gave him a dozen with a cat. Carey was tied, up to the Mizen chains, witness did not enter it in the Log book, the Cat was made of a Log line, 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 gave the linement 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 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 with him when he died, 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.

Oth lost his life committed his hear to the doc.

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 Greenocks 18th Nov. On 1st January we were within the tropics. Deceased was shipped as an able seaman, could not do his duty. Ship 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 disrated about 13th of March, several words had passed between the Captain and witness before that, was not charged with stealing wine when disrated, witness said to the Captain he was not the man for him, wirness could not carry a rope's end in his pocket to trash skulks. The Captain did not say he disrated 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 Magistrates. 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

arly when he was hauled on board after being own 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 stooped his head, this was more than a fortuight before his death, Never heard from any body but the Captain that Parker had knoesed 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. Reex -

Parker was never put into confinement when deceased said he had given Ifim 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 disrated, 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 all the men aloft and then knock witness down and stand over him with his dagger and would then say now 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 Argyli. Ro bert 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 recollected flogging the deceased by the Captain's or ders, 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 the deceased was thrashed, but believes it was for some offence, witne s 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 decrased 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 ships 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, not 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 forecastle, witness cannot say flow long he remain ed there, witness heard Carey make no complaint, wirness 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 forecastle 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 drown. ed, 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 (arey down, paid out the line and he drifted, he was lowered head foremost, deceased went, under water, after drifting two or three minutes, Carcy vas 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 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 occar sion 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 crowed off to the deck, where he died about 1 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 Capcain 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 I dozen the Captain ordered the Mate to desist as he (the Captain) would give him the other dozen, which he did. Cary 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 messed where he could at first, homess. ed 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 newer 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 ou 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 must 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 - Wisness saw Wall give Carey one dozen and a half lashes; on this occasion the Captain was present... Wir saw no blood-about fourteen days after sailing Carey stripped of his clothes and sent up aloft. Carey had more clothes on until he died\_On one oceasion Carey kept in the top sail sheets all night -witness saw Carey over the side with a hoop round his neck, and a bund thimbles-saw him also lowered and dipped and then astern three or four times. Carey was much tired t brought up on deck-Carey had none but stagnant v to drink -He was thrown overboard on new year's after which the Captain ordered him four glasses of Gr the Captain came to the gangway and ordered Carey cor-board—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 I the deceased wa 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 would 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 disrated 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 Argyle 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 Logging Carey. A Hammock stretcher is about a yard long and an inch thick.

ALEXANDER MCCARTHY saw the Captain fires three times at Carey in one day, deceased never received any injury, remarked Carey's face one day all frackled over as if he had been struck with something which had left marks behind; Witness recollected baving seen a mark inside Carey's thigh and a great splatch 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

smell 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 forchead and said that there were to be no more provisions given to the deceased, and that if witness gave Carey any thing be would throw witness overboard; Witness did not obey the order, and as he was afraid of the Captain, he gave the deceased food

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 vevage-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. MERRITT.—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

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 felter was at the law and if he are read the late perparty of the low 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 Beidence, 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 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 Guitty? Had the Doctors been of opinion that the injury received by the firing of the gun and pistol, the immersion is the matter the lambing to the mast. 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.

The jury consulted for a few moments and returned a verdict of "Guilty" of the Assault.

The jury consulted for a few moments and returned a verdict of "Guilty" of the Assault.

The Learned Judge then addressed the Prisoner and said he had been found Guilty of all the counts, when Mr. Howard interrupted him and said that the prisoner had only been found Guilty of an Assault which did not include all the counts in the Indictment. The Learned Judge differed from Mr. Howard and and finally asked the jury's opinion upon each count separately, when they found the prisoner "Guilty" of each and all of them. The Judge then 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 month 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 Prisonerwas then removed when on Sir H. Roper having spoken to Sir E. Perry the latter recalled the Prisoner and s uid the court had made a mistake, for it had the power of inflicting Imprisonment for four years.

four years.

However the Court would not recall its sentence.

The Prisoner was then removed- Gazette, July 12.

# NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR, July 1.

A report has reached us that a party of Punjaubees recently crossed the Sutlege, and plundered a virlage in the British Territories, but, we cannot vouch for its accuracy. There is no doubt, that His Excellency the Com. mander in Chief speaks of such a possibility, as the assemblage of a body of troops on the Srikh frontier in the cold weather; and that to one Officer he wrote, that in the event of a move into the Punjaul, he should not he 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 Allygurh, has been given up by Government as a Dak Bungalow, for the accommo dation of travellers.

A letter from Simla of a late date says, "the Coolee Panichas not yet ceased! Fifty white men, they say, are hiding in the jungles of the higher Hills by day, who descend to Simla at night to slaugh er the Puharees, and pick the churbee from their entrails a less ferocious butch. ers do with sheep. Two hundred hewers of wood and drawers of water absconded in the first instance. Many Jampanees and Chowkeedars have since disappeared, A fellow with a Press warrant from the Magistrate is supposed to have inspired this terror in o 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

AGRA UKHBAR 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 Sinde, and which was very extensively current throughout the North-Western Provinces. It first appeared in the Delhee 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 p-osecution, 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 liave the Bengal pap rs notice 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

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

3d. That the following Gentlemen be appointed a Com2 mittee for the purpose of circulating the Memorial as determined in the second Resolution.

Majora 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

That an address he prepared expressive of the high sense entertained by the Resi lents in the North West provinces of India the noble and generous conduct of Mahomet Ali in providing for the security of the Overland communi. cation between India and Europe through Egypt, so con-

spicuously 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 over which you preside, po-s-ss each a Sea-port Town within their own limits, which is the seat of their Local Govern\_ ment, and through which, by improve I 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 Capi. tal of a Sister Pres dency, is the Seaport through which all our correspondence with Europe must be maintained, and through which many of us se k a passage to our Na. tive land.

Whilst therefore the exercions 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 rout-s separate, to Allahabad. Muzapore and Benares via Sangor, on the one hand to Rajpoorana and Neemuch, on the other, and, direct to Agra tor Delhee 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 sale 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 Drum. mond's shortest rou e is 748 Miles The fair weather time in which this distance is 169 hours, which is at the rate ofabout 41 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 real is improved and travelling is facilitated, this speed may be increased. But a serious inconvenience is experienced f om 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 (200lbs,) and its d livery 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

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 arrangement, are too ob i. ous. In such cases, the simul aneous delivery of all packets that may ar ive by the same Mail, is no less a matter of ustice, 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 strength. ening 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 earnesly pray your Lordship's continued sup" port 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 Hou'de the Gourt 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 FELIECE. - We have been kindly favored by Captain Saunders, of the Dido, with a memorandum of a serious mutiny on board of the barque La Feliece. 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 hatches, 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, under. going their trial, when the Dide 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 perus. ing 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 practise. We are confident that it need only be known to the Government which extinguished Suttees 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 senction of the Government in Orissa respecting which as Philanthiopists 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 Pooja. We have been told that [if we do not mis ake 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 d zen burkundazes; but he was obliged to relinquish them to their unhappy fats 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 Honou able 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 - Scotia, J. Campbell, to London; 20, A'ex. Robertson, R. Brown, to London ; 30, John Line, J Brodia, to London and Paragon, J. Oummings, to Madras and

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 her longed 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 fiteen. 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 sirears 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 embezziement. They have a cheque on Mesers. 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 Khattah merchants applied to the Chief Magistrate yesterday, for certain gold and silver articles, to be restored to them, which they had give 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 landlard, 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.

simila.—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, Loodhianah and Feerozepoor, have been attracted thither by the rustour of an expected series of gaieties; and by the certainty that they would be we'come as rain in spring-or as the said rain would be at any station in the provinces about the present moment. There is a task of a Benedicks' ball to be given by Civila ans, Military, Commercial and the Lord knows what-"in blissful concert joined;"-besides a succession of musical soirces. No less than five weddings are about to -what is the word? \_consummated; torrents of rain on the night of Saturday the 10 h.

ANOTHER ROW .- Messrs. J. B. Gomes, Peter De Couze, John Manuel, Edvin Rebello and another, the grand mother of the last gentleman, appeared to answer a charge preferred aga not them by Mr. John Willoughby D. Cruze, for the said defendants jointly and severally harling a cane at his shoulder, battering his gate with the stray leg of an old table, an i putting him in intense bodily fear, by threatening to abridge the term of his natural existence by violent means.

Bating a great deal of bad English and libellious 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 tan. talised 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 voiley 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. DeCouze, 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.

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