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PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

Bombay, July 1, 1841.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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

CONTRACTS may be made by applying to the PRINTER Bombay, August, 1841.

NOTICE.

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

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

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

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

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

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

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To Non-Subscribers, 4 Rupees per Copy.

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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 PLATE 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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Respondentia Bonds, each Rs. 1

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Interest Bonds, " 8

Bills of Lading, each, " 8

Powers of Attorney, " 8

WANTED two good Correctors of the Press.—Apply at this Office.

Bombay Gazette, Aug. 24th 1841.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Madras.

The Ship General Kyd, Captain JONES, left the roads for Singapore, Penang and China, on Wednesday with the following passengers:

Mrs. Jarrett and 3 Children, Major Hutchinson, Captain Whittingham, H. M. 26th Regt., Rev. M. Bowie, A. Reel, Esq. and Lieut S. G. Pseudergast.—Spectator, Aug. 14.

The arrival of the Larkins, may we understand, be daily expected; she left England on the 30th April.—Ibid.

H. M. Ship Larne, will most probably sail for China this evening; two important packets of Overland despatches to be forwarded by this vessel have already come to hand, and there can be little doubt that the remaining China portion of the mail, which alone detains her, will arrive to-day. The departure of the Larne will afford the best opportunity which is likely to occur for some time to forward letters to China, and ought to be availed of by all who are desirous of writing to friends belonging to the Expedition.—Ibid.

From an Overland letter dated June last, received by the Ice Committee yesterday, Mr. TUDOR has advised the shipment of another cargo of Ice by the "New Orleans," which may be expected to reach Madras in October. This announcement removes all fear of non-subscribers being deprived of Ice, and will be very opportune in preventing that great loss which might have been anticipated on the stock in the Ice house becoming low, and also from storing the new supply in a empty and comparatively warm building. In consequence of this announcement, a book will immediately be sent round for subscriptions for shares in a new Ice House, in order that all who have not yet become proprietors may have an opportunity of coming forward, and ensuring a constant and never failing supply of this valuable luxury for the Madras community.

It must be satisfactory to know that the Ice experiment has succeeded so perfectly, that the wastage here is less even than at Calcutta, while the daily issue is not much lower. The daily consumption at Calcutta never exceeds a Ton per day, while the wastage is never under a Ton and a half; here on the contrary our daily consumption is about two-thirds of a Ton, and our wastage never greater than one-third. It is a curious fact, that the wastage has not been diminished by the Paul & Co. recently put up around the Ice House, thus proving that the Americans were correct in stating that the building was as perfect as it could be—infinitely better certainly than could have been hoped from a first experiment.

It may interest our Madras readers to know that Ice has been sent to Nellore and Pannanair with perfect success, so that its use may be safely extended to all stations within a moderate distance of the Presidency. Looking at this favourable result, and the cooler climate of the table land of Mysore; we see no reason indeed to believe but what Ice might with care be conveyed to Bangalore and I hope to hear shortly of the experiment being tried.

So full a measure of success having attended the Ice project, it is deserving of notice that it was in the first instance upheld to a very considerable extent by the liberality of Lord ELPHINSTONE; had not his Lordship indeed come forward with his powerful aid, we should not now have been in the enjoyment of this luxury.—Ibid.

MAJOR BERNARD.—We are truly happy to observe that the Command-in-Chief in India, has been pleased to promote Captain Bernard, commanding H. M.'s Depot at Poonamallee, "until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known" to the Majority in his Regiment, the 39th Foot lately vacant, by the death of Major Fitzgerald. This speaks well for Sir Jasper Nicoll's due appreciation of the claims of a brave old Soldier, who in place of the interest which he has not the good fortune to possess, can only boast of above 30 years full pay Service, in a tropical climate, and a character for justice and good judgment in the discharge of his duties that can scarcely ever be forgotten by those who have from time to time been brought within the influence of his authority, in the capacity of commanding Officer of H. M.'s Depot at Poonamallee. We observe it mentioned as a certainty by another journal that Major Bernard, must on his promotion quite the Command that he has so long held with honour to himself and advantage to the Service, but why should it be so? for does not the Senior Major of a Queen's Corps, at present Command Convalescent Depo. in Bengal, and he too a far Junior Officer, to the Veteran Major Bernard.—U. S. Gazette, Aug. 13.

A treasure detachment from Cuddapah, under the command of Lieut. W. S. SIMPSON of the 48th Regt. N. I. arrived at Poonamallee yesterday, and is expected at the presidency this morning.—Athenaeum, Aug. 14.

Kamptee, August 2.—Captain Hall of the 49th Regiment Native Infantry and paymaster to the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, arrived here on the 18th ultimo, and received charge of his Department from Captain Brown 6th Regiment Native Infantry, who has consequently returned to his duty.

We have had plenty of rain here. The country around looks most delightful. The Troops are very healthy, considering the change of weather.

The Order for the exchange of 17 per cent has arrived; but we are at a stand whether the European Troops are to receive it in arrears for July, commencing from 1st August, or whether it will be paid in September in arrears for August. Since the promulgation of the order, the Troops at this Station expect to move next year in consequence, but the truth, time will tell.

Mercara, August 9.—Ensign Vivian of the 28th Regt. N. I. unfortunately received an injury in his left hand and arm on the 5th instant, a few miles from this place, by the bursting of a fowling piece. It appears that while out shooting, he espied a number of wild elephants, and selecting a very large one, fired at him and knocked him down twice; but the monster got away. He fired at another which was on the edge of a ditch, and tumbled him into it with one shot; but not wishing too close an acquaintance with such an animal when alive, fired again, when the piece burst. One of the balls (the piece was double shot) by mistake entered the elephant and caused his death. The injury Ensign Vivian received is not so severe as might have been expected, and I am happy to state that he will very soon be able to destroy some more of these monsters.

There has been no fresh contract for providing meat for the Europeans at this station entered into; it is now bought by the Commissariat servants, and the system promises well.

Departures.—On the 2d, Lt. and Adjt. Scafe, Lieut. Woolley and Ensign Yates of the 28th Regt. N. I. on leave within the limits of Coorg during the month. F. Company Sappers and Miners from Erzerpsett to Bangalore.

Cannanore, August 9.—When a person, (I will not say a Gentleman) attempts to write for a paper, he should make it a rule to adhere to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. He is not permitted to exaggerate, or set down aught in malice; or to ridicule his superiors, and screen himself from that chastisement he so richly merits. If we test "your own correspondent" from Cannanore of the 19th ultimo, by these honest rules; we shall find him woefully deficient. The whole description of the "Veteran hero," is one tissue of gross falsehoods! And if we may judge of the whole by this morceaux of absurdity and nonsense, it is scarcely intelligible, and what Byron terms "signa-rola."

In accusing an Officer "of firing" "ball in line," he should in candour and justice, (if he possesses these qualities) say, where? He says, a mile in the country; this is so vague, that it tends to mislead those who are ignorant. It was at "ball practice" on a spot where all Corps go for the same purpose! and they fire into the sea! He was therefore only performing neither more nor less than his duty!

If "your own correspondent" is so blind as to be unable to see so large an object as a Target, 6 feet by 2, he should be led by the nose as asses are!

He boasts of having served as a soldier; and appears to have benefitted as little by it, as by changing his profession into a quill driver; to be ignorant, that the angles of squares (in the absence of guns) are perfectly safe; and he seems to have as much valour, as Falstaff, "to throw himself on his belly to save his life" when there was no danger whatever!

NOTE.—We have made two slight omissions in our Correspondent's communication, for reasons that must be apparent to himself. With regard to the letter of our former Correspondent on the 19th ultimo, our readers have now the other side of the story and may judge for themselves. We have satisfactory grounds for believing that "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," lies midway between the two statements.—EDITOR.—Ibid.

ACCIDENT.—On the evening of Sunday last, Lord Elphinstone was returning from his Park at Guindy, when a Moor boy, crossing the road near the Convict's jail, was nearly run over by his Lordship's horses. Fortunately, as soon as the horses came in contact with the boy, he shouted out as loud as he could, when his Lordship's coachman pulled in the horses and gave time for the lad to rise up from the ground. The boy received no serious injury, and his Lordship kindly gave him two rupees.—Ibid.

BIRTH EXTRAORDINARY.—On Tuesday last, a native woman in the service of Mr. Hogg, the Librarian, was delivered of three children at one birth. All are living and doing well.—Ibid.

MARRYAT'S SIGNALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS HERALD.

SIR,—With reference to an opinion which seems to prevail that an official notice on the introduction of Captain Marryat's New Edition of his celebrated signals for general use through the Mercantile Marine, should obtain the utmost publicity, I herewith forward you a statement which, I hope will produce the desired effect. Although this great and important change must be attended with much confusion and inconvenience at sea, yet I see no cause to apprehend any serious consequences, because in all cases of emergent necessity there is a well known signal which signifies the want of immediate assistance, such for example, as the following,—springing a leak, being on fire, a mutiny, or otherwise in danger, viz. the display of the British Ensign where most conspicuous, Union downwards, and as this emblem of distress has been so long and universally the practice, there can be no mistake, and it is also understood that if any vessel wishes to communicate with another she is to show the same Ensign but not reversed at the Fore. I consider the new code is very materially improved, and that its manifest advantages are a great boon to the merchant service, highly creditable to the talented zeal and perseverance of the able and gallant author who has devoted so much time and labour to the perfection of this great national work.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
CHRISTOPHER BIDEN.

MADRAS, 13th August 1841.

P. S.—Both Codes will be in use at my office until the new edition is in general use, but I am of opinion that it would have been advisable to give one year's notice before so great a change had been attempted. C. B.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
Whereas a new and much enlarged edition of Marryat's Signals has been published for general use throughout the Merchant Service, and as this improved and comprehensive Code will from its vast utility, be universally adopted; all Commanders of Merchant Vessels are hereby apprized that the Numerical Register of Shipping, and those parts relating to Ports and Harbours, general communication by sentences, and by this Vocabulary under the Telegraph Flag, totally changed, so that no one Numerical Signal by the old edition corresponds with that designated in the new, and as this change must tend to create much perplexity and inconvenience, it is of the utmost consequence that so great and important a change should be publicly notified, and thereby enable all Commanders of Vessels in the Indian Seas and elsewhere, to provide themselves with Marryat's New Code of Signals, published by J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill, London, on the 1st of January 1841.

The subjoined notice is worthy of particular attention:—
“As the numbering of the present edition differs throughout from that of the last, it is suggested that, in order to prevent any misunderstanding from signaling with the two editions, the following question should be put by communications of numbers from the old editions, with which, or the new one, it is supposed all vessels are provided.”

Have you Signal Book for 1841.
No. 45 Pt. 5 246 Pt. 6 231, Pt. 6 526, Pt. 6 Nume.
Second distin- ral Pen.
guishing pen- dant. Telegraph Flag at some other Mast head.

No or Not Answer (from the old edition.)
2479. Pt. 6 or Yes. 4103 Pt. 6.
Telegraph Flag.

“It is also requested that all vessels possessing this Edition of 1841, in making their numbers or other communications with any of the Signal Stations will hoist the Numeral Pendant (at some other Mast head) to signify that they are using that edition.”

CHRIS. BIDEN,
Master Attendant.

Herald, Aug. 14.]

Mr. W. B. Anderson the Second Judge of the Provincial Court, Western Division, is, it is said, about to return to the father land. On Mr. A.'s departure Mr. Arthur Freese, the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, is to go to Tellicherry, and will be succeeded in his present office by Mr. Henry Morris.—*Ibid.*

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.

“Mr. Copley of the Examiner,” or some other scribbler in that truly independent journal, (Mr. C. himself we understand writes only a portion of its Editorial articles) has thought fit to honour us in Thursday's issue, with a couple of columns of dirtier abuse than we remember to have seen in any paper that has fallen into our hands, either in this country or in England. In virulence and filth this scurrilous article beats the tirades of the Calcutta Englishman, and those of our Ceylon contemporaries hollow in fact, we question if the annals of Billingsgate, or St. Giles, can furnish it counterpart. To reply to it, filled as it is with the most indecent personalities, and wilful misrepresentations, is impossible. Indeed we should be utterly wanting in self respect were we to take any further notice of a production which is throughout a tissue of the grossest falsehoods, couched in the most impudent and vulgar language.—*Ibid.*

WE BEG TO DIFFER.

From a short extract under our religious head, it will be seen that the Parsee community are bestirring themselves to secure for their children an education upon Zoroastrian principles. This they have a perfect right to do, though it is much to be lamented that the mental culture which they purpose to bestow upon their offsprings, will consequently be of a very meagre and defective kind to say nothing of the erroneous sentiments which must be necessarily imbibed. The Parsees it will be also seen are preparing to engage in controversy with Dr. Wilson. This we are not sorry for, for the collision between truth and error that may be now expected cannot but be beneficial to the cause of the former, whilst it must be destructive to that of the latter.—*Ibid.*

China

NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM, SECRET DEPARTMENT, 7TH AUGUST, 1841.
The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council having this day received intelligence of the happy result of the joint operations of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Naval and Military Forces in an attack upon the Chinese forces in front of the City of Canton on the 26th and 28th of May last, is pleased to direct the publication for general information of the following Despatch from Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., Commanding the land forces, and extracts from a Despatch addressed by Captain Sir Henry Le Fleming Senhouse, K. C. H., the Senior Naval Officer of the Fleet at Canton, to His Excellency the Naval Commander in Chief in India, which has been communicated to the Supreme Government.

These accounts of the brilliant successes of the British Arms have been received with the highest gratification by the Governor General in Council, who, in expressing his admiration of the gallant conduct of every portion of the forces employed in this Service, has deeply to lament the loss which has been sustained by the death of Captain Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, who is reported to have subsequently sunk under the fatigue and exhaustion caused by his exertions in the actions with the Chinese.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in honour of this Victory of the British Arms a Royal Salute be fired from the ramparts of Fort William, and at the principal Military Stations of the Army of India.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to Govt. of India.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL OF AUCKLAND, G. C. B.,
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.
Head Quarters, Ship Marion,
Canton River, proceeding to Hongkong,
June 3d, 1841.

Mr LORD,
My letter of the 18th from Hongkong will have made your Lordship aware of the temporary abandonment of the movement on Amoy, in order to resume active operations against Canton, consequent upon the constant arrival and concentration of a large force from the several provinces, and other demonstrations indicative of an interruption to our friendly intercourse with the Provincial Government.

2. From the judicious and unwearied exertions of Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, the Senior Naval Officer, the Fleet

of Men of War and Transports was prepared to sail on the 18th, but in consequence of light and variable winds, the whole did not get under weigh until the 19th. H. M. S. Bleaheim took up her position within six miles of Canton in the Macao passage on the 21st ultimo, but the whole of the forces was not assembled until the morning of the 23d, when I proceeded with Sir Le Fleming Senhouse to the vicinity of the suburbs of the City, for the double object of meeting H. M. Plenipotentiary and ascertaining, as far as possible, the extent of the enemy's preparations.

3. It being the anxious wish both of Sir Le Fleming Senhouse and myself to commence active operations on so auspicious an epoch, as the anniversary of the birth of our Sovereign, every exertion was made and the Troops were placed by 2 p. m. on that day in various craft, procured during the previous day and night by the great exertions of the Royal Navy.

4. From all the sources, from which I had been enabled to collect information or rather from the conjectures of persons who have long resided in China, (for no European had been permitted to see the country above the Factories, and the Chinese would give no information) I was induced to decide on making my principal point of debarkation to the North West of the City, while another column was to take possession of the Factories, drawing the attention of the enemy to that quarter, and at the same time to co-operate with the Naval Force which was to attack the river defences, in order to silence numerous new works recently erected by the Chinese along the whole southern face of the City. A most spirited and judicious reconnoissance made by Captain Belcher, of H. M. S. Sulphur, the previous evening, established the practicability of effecting a landing at the point I had selected.

5. Every arrangement having been completed by two o'clock, and the boats, and other craft placed in tow of the Steamers, the force moved to the point of attack as follows:—

Right column, to attack and hold the Factories, in tow of the Atalanta, consisting of her Majesty's 26th Regiment as per margin, an Officer and 20 rank and file of the Madras Artillery, with one 6 pounder and one 5½ inch mortar and 30 Sappers, with an Officer of Engineer under Major Pratt, of H. M. 26th.
Left column—towed by the Nemesis, in four Brigades, to move left in front.

	Officers.	Other Ranks.
4th (Left Brigade under Lieut. Col. Morris, 49th Regiment.	H. M. 49th, commanded by Major Stephens. 28	273
	37th M. N. I. Capt. Duff. 11	219
	One Company Bengal Volunteers, Capt. Mee. 1	114
3d (Artillery) Brigade under Capt. Knowles, R. A.	Royal Artillery, Lieut. Spencer. 2	33
	Madras Artillery, including Gun Lascars, Captain Anstruther. 10	231
	Sappers and Miners, Captain Cotton. 4	137
Ordnance	4 12 pounder Howitzers. 4	9
	4 9 pounder Field Guns. 4	6
	4 6 pounder ditto. 3	5½
	3 5½ inch Mortars. 152	32
	152 32 pounder Rockets.	
2d Naval Brigade under Capt. Bouchier, H. M. S. Blonde.	1st Naval Battalion, Capt. Maitland, H. M. S. Wellesley. 11	172
	2d Naval Battalion, Commander Barlow, H. M. S. Nimrod. 16	231
1st (Right) Brigade, (Reserve) Under Major Genl. Burrell.	Royal Marines, Capt. Ellis. 9	372
	18th Royal Irish, Lt. Col. Adams. 25	494

6. The right column reached its point of attack before 6 P. M. and took possession of the Factories, when Major Pratt made the necessary arrangements for strengthening his post, holding his men ready for offensive or defensive operations.

7. The left column, towed by the Nemesis, from the difficulties of the passage, with such a fleet of craft as she had in tow, did not reach the Sulphur until dusk, which vessel Captain Belcher had judiciously anchored close to the village of Tsing-hae, the point of debarkation about five miles by the river line above the Factories. I could therefore only land the 49th Regiment with which corps I made a reconnoissance to some distance, meeting a few straggling parties of the enemy. After placing the picquets, the Corps fell back on the village of Tsing-hae to protect and cover the landing of the guns, which was effected during the night by the zealous efforts of the Artillery. The following morning, the remainder of the column landed, and the whole proceeded soon after daylight.

8. The heights to the North of Canton, crowned by four strong Forts, and the City walls, which run over the southern extremity of these heights, including one elevated point, appeared to be about three miles and a half distant; the intermediate ground, undulating much, and intersected by hollows under wet paddy cultivation, enabled me to take up successive positions, until we approached within range of the Forts on the heights and the Northern face of the City walls. I had to wait here some time, placing the men under cover, to bring up the Rocket Battery and Artillery.

9. I have already informed your Lordship that I was totally unacquainted with the country which I had to pass over, the amount of the Enemy's force, or the difficulties that might present themselves at every step; but I had the proud consciousness of feeling that your Lordship had placed under me a band, whom no disparity of numbers could dishearten, and no difficulty could check. They nobly realized, by their steadiness under fire, their disciplined advance and their animated rush, my warmest anticipations.

10. Having at 8 o'clock got up the Rocket Battery, with two 5½-inch mortars, two 12-pounder howitzers and two 9-pounder guns, a well-directed fire was kept up on the two Western forts, which had much annoyed us by a heavy fire. I now made the disposition for attack in Echellons of columns from the left, and directed the 49th Regiment to carry a hill on the left of the nearest Eastern Fort, supported by the 37th Madras Native Infantry and Bengal Volunteers, under Lieut. Col. Morris of the 49th Regt. The 18th Royal Irish, supported by the Royal Marines, under Major General Burrell I directed to carry a hill to their front, which was strongly occupied and flanked the approach to the Fort just mentioned. This movement was to cut off the communication between the two Eastern Forts, and cover the advance of the 49th in their attack and storm of the nearest. Major General Burrell had directions to push on and take the principal square Fort, when the 49th made their rush. Simultaneous with these attacks, the Brigade of Seamen was to carry the two Western Forts, covered by a concentrated fire from the whole of the guns and rockets.

11. During the whole of the advance, my right had been threatened by a large body of the enemy, which debouched from the Western suburbs, and just as I was about to com-

mence the attack, a report was made that heavy columns were advancing on the right, I was therefore compelled to detach the Marines under Captain Ellis, to support the Brigade of Seamen, and to cover my right and rear.

12. At about ½ past 9 o'clock, the advance was sounded, and it has seldom fallen to my lot to witness a more soldier-like and steady advance or a more animated attack. Every individual, Native as well as European, steadily and gallantly did his duty. The 18th were emulous which should first reach their appointed goals; but, under the impulse of this feeling, they did not lose sight of that discipline which could alone insure success. The advance of the 37th M. N. I. and Bengal Volunteers, in support, was equally praiseworthy.

13. The result of this combined movement was that the two Forts were captured with comparatively small loss, and that, in little more than half an hour after the order to advance was given, the British Troops looked down on Canton within 100 paces of its walls.

14. The well-directed fire of the Artillery in the centre was highly creditable, and did great execution.

15. In co-operation with these attacks, I witnessed with no ordinary gratification, the noble rush of the Brigade of Seamen under their gallant leader, Captain Bouchier, exposed to a heavy fire from the whole of the north-western rampart. This right attack was equally successful, and here also the British Standard proudly waved on the two western Forts, while the British Tars looked down upon the north-western face of the city and its suburb.

16. During the greater part of the day, a very spirited fire from heavy pieces of Ordnance, Ginjals and Matchlocks, was kept up on the different columns, occupying the heights and forts.

17. A strongly entrenched camp of considerable extent, occupied apparently by about four thousand men, lay to the N. East of the City upon rising ground, separated by a tract of paddy land from the base of the heights. Frequent attacks were made upon my left by bodies sent from this encampment, but were as frequently repulsed by the 49th. This, however, exposed the men to a heavy fire from the walls of the City.

(To be Continued.)

Return of Killed and Wounded of Her Majesty's and H. E. I. Forces in the Attacks on Canton Outworks, suburbs and defences, &c. 23d to 30th May, 1841.

Names of Ships and Forces.	Guns.	Killed.	Wounded.	
Blenheim.....	72	2	9	Detachments of Seamen and Marines from these ships (not the vessels themselves) under Capt. Bouchier, the Blonde, Capt. Maitland, Wellesley and Barlow of Nimrod with Lieutenants and Mates, Field pieces, &c.
Wellesley.....	72	0	6	
Blonde.....	42	1	1	
Calliope.....	26	0	1	
Druid.....	42	0	0	
Alligator.....	26	0	0	
Herald.....	26	0	0	
Sulphur.....	8	0	0	'Sulphur' supplying Provisions, 'Starling' in attendance off the Camp, of N. W. heights, &c. and conveying Marines to the Field.
Starling.....	6	0	0	
	320			
Ships engaged with Forts and defences of the City.				
Nimrod.....	20	2	4	Totally attacked and destroyed a Battery defended by 300 Tartar Troops of II Guns, some 10 to 11 inch bore which the 'Nimrod' spiked, and then shelled the City 3 hours on the 28th, by order, in our direction, Pylades in another.
Pylades.....	18	0	0	
Modeste.....	18	1	9	Variously engaged with French and Dutch Folly Forts, defences up and near the Factory, destroying every thing and taking the 2 Forts. The Guns of the Nemesis, S. V., and 32 pounders, some long ones for the Shells, 'Algerine's 18 pounders. Steamers large shell guns.
Hyacinth.....	18	0	5	
Columbine.....	18	0	1	
Algerine.....	10	0	4	
Nemesis, S. V.....	4	1	1	
Atalanta, S. V.....	4	0	0	
Total Guns.	110	7	42	

Naval officers Killed and Wounded.

Ships.	Names.
Blenheim.....	Mr. W. Bate, Mate, wounded slightly in the chin, had his pistol shot out of his hand before this.
Nimrod.....	1st Lieut. Benj. Fox, right leg shot off died directly; Mr. Walter Kendall, Senior Mate, (now a Lieut.) right leg shot off, amputated above the knee, considerably lauded at Macao. Sick quarters doing well.
Hyacinth.....	1st Lieut. Morshead, and Mr. P. Barclay, Mate, slightly.
Modeste.....	Mr. E. Fitzgerald, Mate, dangerously; Mr. W. Pearse, Mate, slightly.
Algerine.....	Mr. Vaughan, Assistant Surgeon, slightly.
Nemesis.....	Mr. Hall, (R. N.) Commander, severely hurt by bursting of a rocket.

Forces.	Killed.	Wounded.	Officers Killed and Wounded.	
H. M. 18th R.I.....	2	19	Major Becher, Q. M. Genl. died on the 20th " 315 " Field through excessive fatigue. " 49th " 1 17 " Madras Sappers Lt. Rundell dangerously. " 37th " 1 13 " 18th Capt. Sarjeant (severely) Lieut. Edwards ditto.	
Bengal Volunteers..	0	1		Ditto Lt. Hilliard, slightly.
Camp Followers.....	1	3		49th Lt. Pearson, slightly.
Staff.....	1	0	26th Lt. Johnston, severely.	
Madras Artillery....	0	1	37th Lt. Berkeley, (severely)	
Sappers & Miners....	0	1		
Total.....	9	70	Soldiers.	
	7	42	Sailors.	
	16	112		

These are the ships of war on duty at Canton:—H. M.'s Modeste, Algerine, Pylades, Columbine, Hyacinth, Sulphur, Cruiser, Nimrod, and Starling, and H. M.'s Cutter Louisa: besides the steamers Nemesis and Atalanta. The Blenheim 74, and Blonde remained with the transports.

(From the Singapore Free Press Extra, July 20.)

The arrival of H. M. S. Nimrod from Macao the 10th June was announced last night, with important intelligence from China, of which the particulars will be found in the selections republished below from the China Papers that have reached us.

It is asserted that Captain Elliot's new arrangement was strongly protested against by both the naval and military Commanders-in-Chief—and the withdrawal of the whole force from the River of Canton certainly appears one of the success-nullifying devices of the Plenipotentiary; but we shall see what follows.

Captain Barlow, who formerly commanded the Nimrod, carries home the despatches announcing these occurrences; going overland to Bombay from Calcutta, for which port the Nimrod will start immediately.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.
None.
DEPARTURES.
None.



CORRESPONDENCE.

PROSPECTUS FOR INSTITUTING A CRICKET CLUB.

The want of a place of Amusement in Bombay, (a) such as is this Game likely to promote a place of amusement—laughable (b) of what? The Lord knows. How is it intended to set a place of Amusement on foot? An abundant supply of Confections. President, another name for a Treasurer I suppose. Lord what do I see. Two of the Honourable Bungs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. Sir,—The above Blazing "Prospectus" is, believe me, the production of one of the bright Boys, and young men of this Island, and for the sake of posterity pray give it a corner, in to-morrow's issue. Mark, Mr. Editor, the elegance of the language, and above all the elucidatory remarks in the margin.

Your's Truly, B. Y.

23d August 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. Sir,—Permit me to pass thro' the medium of your valuable Journal and call the attention of whom it may concern to the stupidity of the Peons and their 'chargé de la police' for interfering in a matter that does not concern them.

An extraordinary disturbance took place on the 16th instant in the church of No. Sr. de Rozario at Mazagon at about 9 A. M. after the Divine Service was over. My sentiments are great and I do not know who will assist me in this anguish, because my wealth in capacity is not so active; however I depend on the Almighty and in a little knowledge that I have received, I hope it will assist me in this instance to bring the fact forth to the notice of your respectable readers. On the date as above mentioned, we had a festival in our church to celebrate the memory of a great Hero... and it was always customary to fire guns on the festival days in our churches, indeed it does not connect any thing with the religious ceremonies, but we have established it merely for two purposes, first to solemnize the day, and second to note to those persons that are living at a far distance, as at the 'Mount' and 'Byculla, that they, by hearing the salute of the Gun, might know the time to attend Prayer—otherwise they cannot come at proper time, because poor people can't afford wearing watches to know the hour. So the Vicar of the said church did the same, as customary, but alas! a very strange impediment came out by the authorities of the Police department enquiring of the Vicar of the church, by whose permission he had fired the gun? and summoning him to the Police Office. I was an eye witness of the fact, and of the rude and brutal expression of the Peon to the Priest, which made me to intrude myself. I asked the infernal if he had brought any summons or letter from the Magistrate to the Priest, but his reply was 'saucy, saying that there was no requisite of the letter, neither of the summons, and that the Priest should consider himself that he (the Peon) was quite sufficient to take him to the Police; on hearing this answer, I was quite surprised that such bad treatment on the part of the Police to be used towards a Priest to whom in England are paid due respect as they pay to a Duke or a Lord!! This is a second time, Mr. Editor, that the Priests were called to attend the Police without summons, or letter—the first happened a year or two ago, which I do not recollect well, and it was hinted to the Government in some of the newspapers of this Presidency and demanding that the Roman Catholic Priests should receive due respect and honor as they are receiving in England, and that they never should be called without a summons or letter of the Crown, therefore to rectify this gross neglect, a representation is preparing to be made to the proper channel for to renounce such authorities from the Police Department against our church concerns, and I earnestly beseech too of my Catholic brethren their prompt assistance to take the step into consideration, it is not for any other thing but only to support the foundation of our churches on a better basis and to keep 'chargé de la Police' as a cock on a dung hill. By the bye I omitted to say that the said Sopy No. 396 caught hold of two parishioners without the least cause or motive, and struck one of them with the shullaly on the back, and presented them to the Magistrate, imputing false pretence, saying that they had made much resistance—the Magistrate asked the Peon what resistance, did they strike you or express any dishonest words? he replied no, then the Magistrate released the two prisoners and the Peon. Ah! what a spectacle is this! is this justice of the Magistrate to let the Peon go away without any fault or crime? See how this Department is going on: nothing but injustice, and it is evident that the Magistrate gives them courage to impose on poor people of respectable character instead of depriving them it, why do they not interfere with those drunken Sailors that are making the night disturbances in all the streets of Bombay? I know they will not interfere because they know that they might get some thrashings from them. So they are catching respectable people only to show their punctual duty! and why does not the Magistrate look after this important business? what has he to do with our religious matters? Do we fire a gun in the streets or public roads that he can prevent us doing so? No—we are firing a gun in our compound and church yard, consequently I think he has no power to prevent it. I think this will suffice for the present.

I remain Sir, Your most obedient Servant, A CATHOLIC.

We will thank a Catholic the next time he has occasion to write us to bestow a little more time upon his spelling and expressions, or we cannot be troubled by his illegible communications.—ED. BOM. GAZ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE. Sir,—I am very sorry indeed to observe the present rules or regulations for the Dockyard, as it has thrown several classes of workmen into the utmost consternation—as the Carpenters have vowed they will not work, and I do not see in any shape whatsoever the means of making them do so; therefore I trust in expressing my sentiments of strong duration [?] whomsoever it may concern, will view the matter properly. To be sure, the Carpenters have all been employed to work? The question is why do they not? Because a portion of their salary being deducted and to be done so monthly; why does Government reduce these poor fellows to misery who are living on the trifling pit-

tance they procure? I cannot tell, well if Government wished to employ men to work for them they should in my opinion take the following steps. Provided that each man will be bound to serve Her Majesty's Government on whatever salary they, the Government, may offer. But this plainly and determinedly shows that without they receive the same as they formerly did there is no use asking them, and I trust Government will take some measures to replace the old Rules that such may never occur again.

I beg to remain, Mr. Editor, Your most obedient, BILLY OROOKE, the Piper.



Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez on Wednesday the 1st September next. By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt Bombay Castle, 2d July 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS. Aug. 22nd—Fute Reyman, Coonjoo Farid, nacadah, from Judda 4th July—at Judda 4 Arab ships.—Passengers—107 Natives. Do. 23rd—Barque Usive Esavie, Hajee, nacadah, from Judda, Mocha and Muscat 16th August.—Passengers—150 Pilgrims. Do. do—Barque Eleanor, A. McPherson, master, from Liverpool 16th May. DEPARTURES. Aug. 19th—Barque Bolivar, J. Fenwick, master, to London. Do. do—Barque British King, W. Patan, master to Cork. Do. do.—Ship Bomanjee Hormasjee, James Lyon, master, to China.—Passengers—P. Livingstone, Esq.

Shipping in the Harbour.

Table with columns: Names, Agents, For, To Sail. Lists various ships and their destinations.

H. M. Ship Endymion. H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings; Steamers Ariadne, Medusa, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Cleopatra, Indus, and Victoria; Brigs Taptet, Tigris and Palimurus; Schooners Royal Tiger, Emily and Margaret; Surveying Tenders, Cardiva and Maldiva. Yacht Prince Regent. Country Vessels.—Jane, Fazal Rahimoon, Alliance, Hannah, Lord Castle, Rangoon, Pentamer Savoy, Fanny, Lodease, Hamanshaw, Dodley, Faze Cardree, Dowlut Pursaud, Fattel Currim, Bramear, Fattel Barree, Fute Rayman, Usive Esavie. Portuguese—Brig of War Cassadore Africano.

To Correspondents.

We will attend to QUESTER'S communication in a day or so—in the mean time we will be happy to receive further information from him, as we wish to sift the matter well. No paper in India is more desirous than we are of maintaining the cause of Natives and of exposing every act of injustice practised towards them; still we must press our solicitation upon "A NATIVE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE" not to object to give us his name—which to us, at least, is an assurance of the truth of his statements, and will enable us to offer those observations which the merits of the case demand. Our readers and correspondents have sometimes just grounds for complaint; we wish we could remedy the evil by getting efficient correctors.



"Measures, not Men."

THE GAZETTE.

Tuesday, August 24, 1841.

We have received Madras papers to the 14th instant, the Calcutta Govt. Gazette to the 7th instant, Port Phillip (Australia) to the 31st May and Adelaide (Australia) journals to the 11th May.

The injuries of the Rajah of Sattara in continuation to-morrow.

We understand that in consequence of the great cruelty practised upon the poor Horses which are used in drawing the hired Buggies about the Island, the Magistrates have issued instructions to the Police Peons and Constables for the prohibition of more than two individuals at a time, being taken into one of these Bug-

gies by the driver; who, if found acting contrary to such directions, will subject himself to a fine and imprisonment. If the report be true, we may look upon the orders in question, as a preface to the introduction of Dick Martin's principles, &c. for the suppression of "Cruelty to Animals." However, we are glad to see that the Police personages are not quite so insensitive, as we took them to be, to the horrible sufferings of the poor Horse.

It is said the premises of the Gun-Carriage Manufactory at Colaba are to be greatly extended and enlarged. And that for this purpose portions of ground, now occupied by adjacent huts and other buildings, have been purchased by Government. This will doubtless lead to a rather extensive migration of the 'diddle-dum'-doo's now located in that neighbourhood.

Australia.

BILLS ON THE TREASURY.

The opinions of the Colonists having been so fully expressed upon the subject of his Excellency's drawing upon the Treasury to meet the present exigencies of the colony, as expressed in Mr. Williams' motion at the public Meeting on Monday week, his Excellency has, we understand, determined upon this course—the protest against the resolution, subsequently and surreptitiously passed, being considered a "sufficient document" to justify this act of personal responsibility.—Southern Australian, May 11.

SUPREME COURT.—CIVIL SIDE.

(Saturday, 29th May.—Before His Honor the Resident Judge.)

On the opening of the Court, which sat for the purpose of hearing motions, Mr. Le Scouf, the Assistant Protector of Aborigines, was sworn in as a Magistrate of the territory.

Messiter v. Brodie.—Mr. Croke applied for a common jury in this case.—Granted.

On the Ecclesiastical Side of the Court.

In the matter of Charles Grey George, deceased, Mr. Brewster said that it would be, no doubt, in the recollection of His Honor, that he had, on the first day of the present term, applied to the Court for probate of the will on behalf of Mr. Leadbeater, the sole executor to the will; the motion was postponed on that occasion, in order that further enquiries should be made, he now appeared to renew the application.

His Honor said there had been a caveat entered. Mr. Brewster.—Perhaps your Honor will grant a probate in the mean time to the executor, who can collect the estate, until the caveat is disposed of.

His Honor said he should direct the Deputy Registrar to collect the estate at present; as a caveat had been entered the applicant was not entitled to probate until the matter was decided, and he should require him to prove that will by the attesting witnesses, who must be examined in Court, as he intended to have the case thoroughly sifted.

Mr. Brewster said one of the witnesses had left the colony, and he should not be able to produce him.

Judge Willis.—Then we can issue a commission for him to be examined elsewhere, which will answer the same purpose.—Motion refused.

Graham v. Bourhill and another.—Mr. Barry, on the part of the defendants, applied for further time to plead, on the ground that the papers had been handed over to Mr. Duerden, who was applying to be admitted an attorney of the Court at that time, for the purpose of defending the case, and on account of that gentleman's application being refused the delay had arisen.

Mr. Brewster opposed the motion on the ground that the defendants were damaged by the act of their attorney.

His Honor said that all that he could do in the matter was, if Mr. Brewster persisted in opposing the present application, to suggest that the parties should arrange the case out of court, because, in the strict letter of the law (continued His Honor) Mr. Barry, you have not, in my opinion, a leg to stand upon.

Mr. Barry would with His Honor's permission, read the affidavit on which he grounded his motion. (Affidavit read.)

Judge Willis.—Your affidavit states you have a good defence to the action. I should say if you were to pay the cost of the day, plead instanter, and take short notice of trial, the other side would consent.

Mr. Brewster could not consent to the proposition of the learned judge, as he was instructed to say it was understood the defendant was about to leave the colony.

Judge Willis.—If you can procure an affidavit to that effect, he can very soon be stopped; perhaps, observed His Honor, as the amount is only £71 17s. 6d., the defendant will pay the amount into court in the course of ten days from this, and that would leave all suspicion of leaving the colony out of the case.

Mr. Barry feared his client could not pay the money into court in that time.

Judge Willis, then I must refuse your motion; when I suggested that the money should be paid into Court to await the issue of the case, I considered it would be a test on your client's sincerity. Cannot this case, continued the learned Judge to save expence, be referred to arbitration, you then could make your submission a rule of Court, and issue an attachment on the award within a given time. Mr. Brewster said he was instructed to press the case to assessment.

Judge Willis—as I said before I cannot interfere unless the other parties consent. The case is entirely in your hands, Mr. Brewster, and if you persist in opposing Mr. Barry's motion, I have but to refuse the application.—Motion refused.—Port Phillip Patriot and Melbourne Advertiser, May 31.

European Intelligence.

MELBOURNE'S MEMS ON MEN AND MANNERS.

Having but little to do since the vote of "No Confidence," and being in want of some means of beguiling the tedium which very naturally comes over him when contemplating the prospect of a speedy exclusion from office, and a hopeless ejection from the luxuries of the Royal table, it suddenly occurred to the Premier, the other morning, to dedicate his name to immortality by throwing together a few aphorisms illustrative of the characters of his contemporaries. As his lordship's library happens to be pretty extensive, he wisely preferred to avail himself of the incubations of others, instead of resorting to the assistance of his own, and by the time that the dinner bell at the Palace was heard pealing its summons across the Park, his lordship had succeeded in jotting down the following as the result of his experience of Courts and Cabinets, affixing to the head of each aphorism the name of such individuals as he considered most appositely realising the truth of its contents:—

Her most Gracious Majesty.—As sovereigns are begotten and born like other people, it is to be presumed that they are of the human species, and, perhaps, had they had the same education, they might prove like other people. But, flattered from their cradles, their hearts are corrupted, and their heads are turned so that they seem to be a species by themselves. No Royal personage ever said to himself or herself, "Hinc sum, nihil humani a me alienum puto."

1. My Noble Self.—A cheerful easy countenance and behaviour are very useful at Court; they make fools think you a good-natured man, and they make designing men think you an undesigning one.

2. Descending to the little is the surest way of attaining to an equality with the great.

Lord Brougham.—A man who cannot command his temper, his attention, and his countenance, should not think of being a man of business. The weakest man in the world can avail himself of the passion of the wisest, and he who cannot command his countenance may even as well tell his thoughts as show them.

Sir Robert Peel.—A proper secrecy is the only mystery of able men; mystery is the only secrecy of weak and cunning ones.

Lord Stanley.—In all your friendships, and in all your enmities, let your confidence and your hostilities have certain bounds; make not the former dangerous, nor the latter irreconcilable. There are strange vicissitudes in business.

King Louis Philippe.—Monarchs that have lost their credit and popularity are like merchants inevitably destined to ruin; for all men immediately call in their loyalty and respect from the first as they do their money from the latter.

Bishop Philpott.—An Atheist is but a mad, ridiculous dardor of impiety, but a hypocrite makes a sly jest of God and religion; he finds it easier to be upon his knees than to rise to do a good action; like an impudent debtor who goes every day and talks familiarly to his creditor without ever paying what he owes.

John Wilson Croker.—Men that have but little real wit are commonly like street hawkers, who if they have but a gross's worth of rotten or stinking stuff, everybody that comes near will be sure to know of it, while those that drive a noble trade make no noise about it.

Colonel Sibthorp.—There never was any party, faction, sect, or cabal whatsoever in which the most ignorant were not the most violent, for a bee is not a busier animal than a blockhead. However, such instruments are necessary to politicians, and perhaps it may be with States as with clocks, which must have some dead weight hanging to them to help to regulate the motion of the finer and more useful parts.

My Condition (in prospect).—A man coming to the water side is surrounded by all the rabble in an instant; every one is officious, every one making applications, every one offering his services; the whole busle of the place seems to be only for him. The same man going from the water side no noise is made about him, no creature takes notice of him, all let him pass with utter neglect. The picture of a Minister when he comes into power and when he goes out.

Church and State.—Princes and States do by religion as the Kings of France used to do by their salt—make every one that is subject to them take a quantity whether they use it or not.

The Marquis of Waterford.—Spirit is now a very fashionable word; to act with spirit, to talk with spirit, means only to act manly and to speak indiscreetly. An able man shows his spirit by gentle words and resolute actions, and is neither intemperate nor timid.

Lord Howick.—It is frequently more difficult for the member of a faction to live with those of his own party than to act against those who oppose it.

Sir James Clark, M. D.—Flattery, though a base coin, is the necessary pocket-money at Court, where, by custom and consent, it has obtained such a currency that it is no longer a fraudulent but a legal payment.

The "Satirist."—Such papers as, uniting wit with wisdom and prudence, most effectually serve to eradicate errors and vices, are the most profitable writings in the world, and ought to be valued and studied more than all others whatsoever. Justly and fervently, then, may we say with Virgil of the matchless journal which the universe at large places at the head of this noble description of literary composition—

"Oh, mihi tam longe manent parvulum vite Spiritus et quantum Sat erit iua dicere facta!"

FAMILY JARS—A SCENE IN PIMLICO.

"I command you to get ready to accompany me," shrieked an illustrious personage—not a little uffo! at something that had previously occurred between herself and her partner in domestic bliss.

"Command!" reiterated the gentle youth, scarcely loud enough to be heard.

"Yes, sir, command," thundered the indignant lady, "and I beg that I may be instantly obeyed, or—" Here the youth got up—walked quietly out of the room, and proceeding to the library, took a book and began to read. Finding he did not make his appearance, the irritated lady went in search of him, and pouncing upon him in the act of reading, after pouring upon him a torrent of invective for his disobedience, left the room, and locking the door upon him, secured the key, so that he could not make his exit. The lady then went for an airing in a close carriage, and returning after two hours' absence, proceeded to the cell of her prisoner, whom she found still occupied with his book. The ride having subdued her ire, she paused not to address the youth of her affection in a tone the very opposite to that in which she spoke to him a very few hours before.

"What are you reading, my dear?" inquired the ill-tempered lady.

"The life of that untameable shrew, Katherine of Russia," replied the youth.

"Indeed! quoth the lady; 'do you know, my dear, how long you have been locked in?'"

"No," replied the youth.

"Why more than two hours," continued the lady.

"It is the happiest two hours, then, I have passed for some time!" concluded the youth with a sigh.

This rebuke being taken in good part, all differences were speedily reconciled, and the youthful couple,—

To make society the sweeter welcome,
Kept themselves till dinner time alone.

Satirist, June 20.]

Government has received the following telegraphic dispatch:—

"The Sub-Prefect of Bayonne to the Minister of the Interior.—On the 23rd, the Chamber of Deputies (at Madrid) decided that there were grounds for resolving by both the Chamber jointly the question of the guardianship."

There is a talk in the fashionable circles of a grand feté to be given this month by the Duke of Orleans, at Villers near Neully, in honour of the conquest of Algiers.

It is said that the Queen of the Belgians will come to Paris after leaving the Court of St. James's.

The Queen Dowager of Spain has purchased a large hotel in the Rue de Valenciennes, and will remove thither from the Palais Royal as soon as the necessary preparations are finished.

It is stated that a communication has been made to the French Cabinet, from the British Government, to the effect that, Mehemet Ali having accepted the Hatti Scheriff, no obstacle now exists to the accession of France to the Conference of London; and therefore the French Government is requested to send instructions to the Baron de Bourqueney, its Charge d'Affaires in London, to give his signature to the final protocol for the settlement of the Eastern question.

According to the Presse the sum already sent by Mehemet Ali to the Sultan, on account of the tribute, is 1,250,000fr. "Every thing, therefore," this journal adds, "gives reason to hope that even this reserved point of the difference between Turkey and Egypt will not give rise to any serious difficulty."

A correspondent at Malta, of the Sud of Marseilles, writes on the 25th ult.:—

"Two important pieces of news arrived yesterday by the Eurotas Loyant packet. The first, from Athens, informs us that M. Marrocordato, lately appointed President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs in Greece, has resigned his office into the King's hands. The real motive for this step, which was taken in the night of the 20th, is not precisely known, but the event is the more surprising as the King had acceded to the Ministers programme. At the same time, as it is only the post of President of the Council that M. Marrocordato has given up, it is not impossible that the differences which have arisen between King Otto and his Prime Minister, whose entry into power has raised the hopes of the people, may be made up. The other intelligence is derived from Crete through letters of the 18th. On the 13th there was an engagement between the insurgents and the Turkish troops, which was commenced by the first, but who, after a battle of several hours, were defeated and compelled to retreat to the mountains, pursued for a considerable distance by Mustafa Pacha, at the head of two battalions of regulars. The Turks, according to their own account, had only a few men wounded, while their adversaries had, at least, 700 hors de combat, and the Candians on their side assert that they sustained no loss at all. From this contradiction it is evident that the affair was anything but decisive."

Our Madrid intelligence is to the 27th ult. It was said in some quarters that the only difference between the propositions of the Minister of Finance for a new loan, and the capitalists with whom a negotiation has been attempted to be opened, consists only in the amount. The minister wants 35 millions of reals, and can only get offers for 30 millions. It is reported that the project of the Budget, which will shortly be submitted to the Cortes, will recommend a shabby piece of economy—that of cutting down the young queen's civil list by 3 millions of reals per annum, while the allowance made to Espartero, as Regent, will be 2½ millions. The allowance of the Queen Dowager, as Regent, 12 millions per annum, stops of course. In the preamble of the project of law for raising 50,000 men for the army, the Minister of War states that the active service list of the army is to be fixed at 100,000 men, and the disposable reserve is to be 50,000, composed of provincial corps and the skeletons of disbanded regiments. The former number is complained of by some of the opposition party at too high, considering the impoverished state of the country. It was expected that the prorogation would take place on the 7th July. In the sitting of the Deputies on the 26th, a motion was made by M. Sanchez and some other members, that all charges and imposts made in the name of what is called the Royal Patrimony, established since

1844, should be abolished:—referred to a committee. Another motion was made by M. Sebastian Garcia, that whenever the taxes of the kingdom, as determined by the chambers, were found insufficient to cover the deficit in any year, this deficit should be made good by being portioned out in sums, to be raised for that special purpose throughout the kingdom:—this was also referred to a committee.

A Berlin correspondent says—"An interdiction against the Gazette of Upper Germany being admitted into Prussia after July 1 has just been issued it has excited some sensation. This measure is attributed to the editor having published the names of the members of the Rhenish Diet as they voted upon a false important motion."

On learning the proceedings at M. de Bree's school near Boulogne, Lord Palmerston instructed her Majesty's Consul to make every inquiry into the circumstances of the case, and to ascertain by personal inspection whether any British children still remained in M. de Bree's establishment. The Consul found that the whole had been removed, and that the school had been closed by order of the French authorities, who had cited M. de Bree to appear before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, in order that he might be punished according to law, for having opened a school without the necessary licence. Lord Palmerston further instructed the Consul to ascertain whether M. de Bree was liable, by the laws of France, to prosecution for his improper conduct towards the English children, and if so, to take steps to prosecute him; on consultation with the Procureur du Roi at Boulogne, the Consul found the legal impossibility of further proceeding being taken in this matter.—(Chronicle.)

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

(Concluded from Saturday's Gazette.)

It was in vain that Buonaparte attempted to make a final effort by bringing into action some battalions of the guards, which had not yet been employed, and which he himself headed. All was useless. Intimidated by what passed around them, and overpowered by numbers, this feeble reserve soon yielded, and with the rest fled back like a torrent. The artillerymen abandoned their cannon: the soldiers of the wagon-train cut the traces of their horses; the infantry, the cavalry, and every other species of soldiery, formed one confused intermingled mass, partly flying along the road; and partly across the field. The generals were lost in this crowd; the corps had no longer any regular commander, and not a single battalion existed, behind which the rest could attempt to rally. Even the guards, who had hitherto been the very bulwark of the army, and the terror of the enemy, were dispersed among the multitude, the disorder of which was increased by the darkness of the night.

The fugitives, painfully pressed by an overwhelming foe, ran rapidly over the two leagues which separate Gemappe from the field of battle, and at length reached this small place, where the greater number trusted that they should be able to pass the night. In order to oppose some obstacles to the enemy, they collected carriages on the road and barricaded the entrance to the principal street. A few cannon were collected into the form of a battery; bivouacs were formed in the town and its environs, and the soldiers went into the houses for the purpose of finding an asylum and food; but scarcely were these dispositions made when the enemy appeared. The discharge of cannon, on their part, spread universal alarm among their downcast enemies. All fled again, and the retreat became more disorderly than ever.

At this time every one was ignorant of Buonaparte's fate for he had suddenly disappeared. The general report was, that he had fallen in the heat of the battle. This intelligence being conveyed to a well-known General, he replied in the words of Mezeret, after the death of Charles XII at Friederichstadt, "Then the tragedy is ended." (Voilà la piece finie.) Others said, that while making a charge at the head of his guards, he had been dismounted and taken prisoner. The same uncertainty prevailed as to Marshal Ney, and most of the principal officers.

A great number of persons affirmed, that they had seen Buonaparte pass through the crowd, and that they knew him by his grey great coat and horse. This proved to be the fact. When the last battalions of the guards, which he led into action, were overthrown, he was carried away with them, and surrounded on all sides by the enemy. He then sought refuge in an orchard adjoining to the farm of Caillon, where he was afterwards met by two officers of the guards, who were, like him, endeavouring to elude the enemy. To them he made himself known, and they passed together over the plain, upon which were scattered various Prussian parties. These, however, luckily for the fugitives, were employed in plundering the captured equipage. Buonaparte was recognized on several occasions, in spite of the darkness of night, and the soldiers whispered to each other as he passed,—"Look! there is the Emperor!" These words seemed almost to alarm him, and he hurried forward through the multitude. Where were now the acclamations, which used to greet his ear, the moment he appeared in the midst of his troops?

Vessels Expected.

Names.	Agents.	From	To Sail.
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	23d June.
*Repulse	Forbes & Co.	do.	26th May.
*Tanjore	Foster & Co.	do.	4th June.
Malabar	Shipter & Co.	do.	20th July.
*John McEllan	do.	do.	9th June.
*Rehamed	Remington & Co.	do.	23d June.
Chikla Harold	Foster & Co.	do.	10th July.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	1st July.
*Sarah	Grey & Co.	do.	7th June.
*Tasso	Foster & Co.	do.	18th June.
Leaper	do.	do.	do.
*Ceylon	do.	do.	16th June.
Devonport	do.	do.	do.
*H. McCormick	do.	do.	18th Dec.
*Thalia	Metz, Brownrigg & Co.	do.	12th May.
*Athol	do.	do.	7th May.
*Majestic	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	29d June.
*Madonna	Foster & Co.	do.	22d May.
*Ann	Higginson & Cardwell	do.	26th May.
*Higginson	Metz, Brownrigg & Co.	do.	29th June.
Mertoun	do.	do.	do.
*Margaret	do.	do.	1st Aug.
*Ulvenstone	Ritchie, Stuart & Co.	do.	6th June.
*Hannah Kerr	do.	do.	8th June.
William Pirie	do.	do.	8th June.
Helen Stewart	Maevier, Burn & Co.	do.	10th July.
Caledonia	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	In July.
Princess Charlotte	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	do.
Queen Victoria	Pöllxien, Milne & Co.	do.	do.
Montague	Skinner & Co.	do.	do.
Christiana	W & T. Edmond & Co.	do.	do.
Alex. Grant	do.	do.	do.
Woodman	do.	do.	do.
Agnes Gilmore	do.	Clyde	10th Feb.
*Ann Martin	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	21st May.
*Brilliant	Maevier, Burn & Co.	do.	26th June.
*Strabane	do.	do.	26th June.
Mavis	do.	China	do.
*Sterling	Higginson & Cardwell	Singapore	27th June.

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.

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Judge Willis, then I must refuse your motion; when I suggested that the money should be paid into Court to await the issue of the case, I considered it would be a test on your client's sincerity. Cannot this case, continued the learned Judge, to save expence, be referred to arbitration, you then could make your submission a rule of Court, and issue an attachment on the award within a given time. Mr. Brewster said he was instructed to press the case to assessment. Judge Willis—as I said before I cannot interfere unless the other parties consent. The case is entirely in your hands, Mr. Brewster, and if you persist in opposing Mr. Barry's motion, I have but to refuse the application.—Motion refused.—Port Phillip Patriot and Melbourne Advertiser, May 31.

European Intelligence.

MELBOURNE'S MEMS ON MEN AND MANNERS.

Having but little to do since the vote of "No Confidence," and being in want of some means of beguiling the tedium which very naturally comes over him when contemplating the prospect of a speedy exclusion from office, and a hopeless ejection from the luxuries of the Royal table, it suddenly occurred to the Premier, the other morning, to dedicate his name to immortality by throwing together a few aphorisms illustrative of the characters of his contemporaries. As his lordship's library happens to be pretty extensive, he wisely preferred to avail himself of the incursions of others, instead of resorting to the assistance of his own, and by the time that the dinner bell at the Palace was heard pealing its summons across the Park, his lordship had succeeded in jotting down the following as the result of his experience of Courts and Cabinets, affixing to the head of each aphorism the name of such individuals as he considered most appositely realising the truth of its contents:—

Her most Gracious Majesty.—As sovereigns are begotten and born like other people, it is to be presumed that they are of the human species, and, perhaps, had they had the same education, they might prove like other people. But, flattered from their cradles, their hearts are corrupted, and their heads are turned so that they seem to be a species by themselves. No Royal personage ever said to himself or herself, "Homo sum, nihil humani a me alienum puto."

1. My Noble Self.—A cheerful easy countenance and behaviour are very useful at Court; they make fools think you a good-natured man, and they make designing men think you an undesigning one.

2. Descending to the little is the surest way of attaining to an equality with the great.

Lord Brougham.—A man who cannot command his temper, his attention, and his countenance, should not think of being a man of business. The weakest man in the world can avail himself of the passion of the wisest, and he who cannot command his countenance may even as well tell his thoughts as show them.

Sir Robert Peel.—A proper secrecy is the only mystery of able men; mystery is the only secrecy of weak and cunning ones.

Lord Stanley.—In all your friendships, and in all your enmities, let your confidence and your hostilities have certain bounds; make not the former dangerous, nor the latter irreconcilable. There are strange vicissitudes in business.

King Louis Philippe.—Monarchs that have lost their credit and popularity are like merchants inevitably destined to ruin; for all men immediately call in their loyalty and respect from the first as they do their money from the latter.

Bishop Phillips.—An Atheist is but a mad, ridiculous derider of piety, but a hypocrite makes a slyer jest of God and religion; he finds it easier to be upon his knees than to rise to do a good action; like an impudent debtor who goes every day and talks familiarly to his creditor without ever paying what he owes.

John Wilson Croker.—Men that have but little real wit are commonly like street hawkers, who if they have but a great's worth of rotten or stinking stuff, everybody that comes near will be sure to know of it, while those that drive a noble trade make no noise about it.

Colonel Sibthorp.—There never was any party, faction, sect, or cabal whatsoever in which the most ignorant were not the most violent, for a bee is not a busier animal than a blockhead. However, such instruments are necessary to politicians, and perhaps it may be with States as with clocks, which must have some dead weight hanging to them to help to regulate the motion of the finer and more useful parts.

My Condition (in prospect).—A man coming to the water side is surrounded by all the rabble in an instant; every one is officious, every one making applications, every one offering his services; the whole busle of the place seems to be only for him. The same man going from the water side no noise is made about him; no creature takes notice of him, all let him pass with utter neglect. The picture of a Minister when he comes into power and when he goes out.

Church and State.—Princes and States do by religion as the Kings of France used to do by their salt—make every one that is subject to them take a quantity whether they use it or not.

The Marquis of Waterford.—Spirit is now a very fashionable word; to act with spirit, to talk with spirit, means only to act naively and to speak indiscreetly. An able man shows his spirit by gentle words and resolute actions, and is neither intemperate nor timid.

Lord Howick.—It is frequently more difficult for the member of a faction to live with those of his own party than to act against those who oppose it.

Sir James Clark, M. D.—Flattery, though a base coin, is the necessary pocket-money at Court, where, by custom and consent, it has obtained such a currency that it is no longer a fraudulent but a legal payment.

The "Satirist."—Such papers as, uniting wit with wisdom and prudence, most effectually serve to eradicate errors and vices, are the most profitable writings in the world, and ought to be valued and studied more than all others whatsoever. Justly and fervently, then, may we say with Virgil of the matchless journal which the universe at large places at the head of this noble description of literary composition:—

"Oh mihi tam longe manent parvultima vitæ Spiritus et quantum Sat erit tua dicere facta!"

FAMILY JARS—A SCENE IN PIMLICO.

"I command you to get ready to accompany me," shrieked an illustrious personage—not a little uffled at something that had previously occurred between herself and her partner in domestic bliss.

"Command!" reiterated the gentle youth, scarcely loud enough to be heard.

"Yes, sir, command," thundered the indignant lady, "and I beg that I may be instantly obeyed, or— Here the youth got up—walked quietly out of the room, and proceeding to the library, took a book and began to read. Finding he did not, make his appearance, the irritated lady went in search of him, and pouncing upon him in the act of reading, after pouring upon him a torrent of invective for his disobedience, left the room, and locking the door upon him, secured the key, so that he could not make his exit. The lady then went for an airing in a close carriage, and returning after two hours' absence, proceeded to the cell of her prisoner, whom she found still occupied with his book. The ride having subdued her ire, she paused not to address the youth of her affection in a tone the very opposite to that in which she spoke to him a very few hours before.

"What are you reading, my dear?" inquired the illusive lady.

"The life of that untameable shrew, Katherine of Russia," replied the youth.

"Indeed!" quoth the lady; "do you know, my dear, how long you have been locked in?"

"No," replied the youth.

"Why more than two hours," continued the lady.

"It is the happiest two hours, then, I have passed for some time!" concluded the youth with a sigh.

This rebuke being taken in good part, all differences were speedily reconciled, and the youthful couple,—

To make society the sweeter welcome,
Kept themselves till dinner time alone.

Satirist, June 20.]

Government has received the following telegraphic dispatch:—

"The Sub-Præfect of Bayonn to the Minister of the Interior.—On the 23rd, the Chamber of Deputies (at Madrid) decided that there were grounds for resolving by both the Chamber jointly the question of the guardianship."

There is a talk in the fashionable circles of a grand fête to be given this month by the Duke of Orleans, at Villers, near Neully, in honour of the conquest of Algiers.

It is said that the Queen of the Belgians will come to Paris after leaving the Court of St. James's.

The Queen Dowager of Spain has purchased a large hotel in the Rue de Valenciennes, and will remove thither from the Palais Royal as soon as the necessary preparations are finished.

It is stated that a communication has been made to the French Cabinet, from the British Government, to the effect that, Mehmet Ali having accepted the Hatti Scheriff, no obstacle now exists to the accession of France to the Conference of London; and therefore the French Government is requested to send instructions to the Baron de Bourqueney, its Charge d'Affaires in London, to give his signature to the final protocol for the settlement of the Eastern question.

According to the Press the sum already sent by Mehmet Ali to the Sultan, on account of the tribute, is 1,250,000fr. "Every thing, therefore," this journal adds, "gives reason to hope that even this reserved point of the difference between Turkey and Egypt will not give rise to any serious difficulty."

A correspondent at Malia, of the Sud of Marseilles, writes on the 25th ult.:

"Two important pieces of news arrived yesterday by the Eurotas Levant packet. The first, from Athens, informs us that M. Mavrocordato, lately appointed President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs in Greece, has resigned his office into the King's hands. The real motive for this step, which was taken in the night of the 20th, is not precisely known, but the event is the more surprising as the King had acceded to the Ministers' programme. At the same time, as it is only the post of President of the Council that M. Mavrocordato has given up, it is not impossible that the differences which have arisen between King Otto and his Prime Minister, whose entry into power has raised the hopes of the people, may be made up. The other intelligence is derived from Crete through letters of the 18th. On the 13th there was an engagement between the insurgents and the Turkish troops, which was commenced by the first, but who, after a battle of several hours, were defeated and compelled to retreat to the mountains, pursued for a considerable distance by Mustafa Pacha, at the head of two battalions of regulars. The Turks, according to their own account, had only a few men wounded, while their adversaries had, at least, 70,000 dead, and the Candians on their side assert that they sustained no loss at all. From this contradiction it is evident that the affair was anything but decisive."

Our Madrid intelligence is to the 27th ult. It was said in some quarters that the only difference between the propositions of the Minister of Finance for a new loan, and the capitalists with whom a negotiation has been attempted to be opened, consists only in the amount. The minister wants 35 millions of reals, and can only get offers for 30 millions. It is reported that the project of the Budget, which will shortly be submitted to the Cortes, will recommend a shabby piece of economy—that of cutting down the young queen's civil list by 3 millions of reals per annum, while the allowance made to Espartero, as Regent, will be 2½ millions. The allowance of the Queen Dowager, as Regent, 12 millions per annum, stops of course. In the preamble of the project of law for raising 50,000 men for the army, the Minister of War states that the active service list of the army is to be fixed at 100,000 men, and the disposable reserve is to be 50,000, composed of provincial corps and the skeletons of disbanded regiments. The former number is complained of by some of the opposition party as too high, considering the impoverished state of the country. It was expected that the prorogation would take place on the 7th July. In the sitting of the Deputies on the 26th, a motion was made by M. Sanchez and some other members, that all charges and imposts made in the name of what is called the Royal Patrimony, established since

1844, should be abolished:—referred to a committee. Another motion was made by M. S.bastian Garcia, that whenever the taxes of the kingdom, as determined by the chambers, were found insufficient to cover the deficit in any year, this deficit should be made good by being portioned out in sums, to be raised for that special purpose throughout the kingdom:—this was also referred to a committee.

A Berlin correspondent says—"An interdiction against the Gazette of Upper Germany being admitted into Prussia after July 1 has just been issued it has excited some sensation. This measure is attributed to the editor having published the names of the members of the Rhenish Diet as they voted upon a late important motion."

On learning the proceedings at M. de Bree's school near Boulogne, Lord Palmerston instructed her Majesty's Consul to make every inquiry into the circumstances of the case, and to ascertain by personal inspection whether any British children still remained in M. de Bree's establishment. The Consul found that the whole had been removed, and that the school had been closed by order of the French authorities, who had cited M. de Bree to appear before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, in order that he might be punished according to law, for having opened a school without the necessary licence. Lord Palmerston further instructed the Consul to ascertain whether M. de Bree was liable, by the laws of France, to prosecution for his improper conduct towards the English children, and if so, to take steps to prosecute him; on consultation with the Procureur du Roi at Boulogne, the Consul found the legal impossibility of further proceeding being taken in this matter.—(Chronicle.)

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

(Concluded from Saturday's Gazette.)

It was in vain that Buonaparte attempted to make a final effort by bringing into action some battalions of the guards, which had not yet been employed, and which he himself headed. All was useless. Intimidated by what passed around them, and overpowered by numbers, this feeble reserve soon yielded, and with the rest fled back like a torrent. The artillerymen abandoned their cannon: the soldiers of the wagon-train cut the traces of their horses; the infantry, the cavalry, and every other species of soldiery, formed one confused intermingled mass, partly flying along the road; and partly across the field. The generals were lost in this crowd; the corps had no longer any regular commander, and not a single battalion existed, behind which the rest could attempt to rally. Even the guards, who had hitherto been the very bulwark of the army, and the terror of the enemy, were dispersed among the multitude, the disorder of which was increased by the darkness of the night.

The fugitives, painfully pressed by an overwhelming foe, ran rapidly over the two leagues which separate Gemappe from the field of battle, and at length reached this small place, where the greater number trusted that they should be able to pass the night. In order to oppose some obstacles to the enemy, they collected carriages on the road and barricaded the entrance to the principal street. A few cannon were collected into the form of a battery; bivouacs were formed in the town and its environs, and the soldiers went into the houses for the purpose of finding an asylum and food; but scarcely were these dispositions made when the enemy appeared. The discharge of cannon, on their part, spread universal alarm among their downcast enemies. All fled again, and the retreat became more disorderly than ever.

At this time every one was ignorant of Buonaparte's fate for he had suddenly disappeared. The general report was, that he had fallen in the heat of the battle. This intelligence being conveyed to a well-known General, he replied in the words of Megret, after the death of Charles XII at Friederickstadt, "Then the tragedy is ended." (Voilà la piece finie.) Others said, that while making a charge at the head of his guards, he had been dismounted and taken prisoner. The same uncertainty prevailed as to Marshal Ney, and most of the principal officers.

A great number of persons affirmed, that they had seen Buonaparte pass through the crowd, and that they knew him by his grey great coat and horse. This proved to be the fact. When the last battalions of the guards, which he led into action, were overthrown, he was carried away with them, and surrounded on all sides by the enemy. He then sought refuge in an orchard adjoining to the farm of Caillon, where he was afterwards met by two officers of the guards, who were, like him, endeavouring to elude the enemy. To them he made himself known, and they passed together over the plain, upon which were scattered various Prussian parties. These, however, luckily for the fugitives, were employed in plundering the captured equipage. Buonaparte was recognized on several occasions, in spite of the darkness of night, and the soldiers whispered to each other as he passed,—"Look! there is the Emperor!" These words seemed almost to alarm him; and he hurried forward through the multitude. Where were now the acclamations, which used to greet his ear, the moment he appeared in the midst of his troops?

Vessels Expected.

Names.	Agents.	From	To Sail.
*Cambrian	Eglinton, Maclean & Co.	London	23d June
*Repulse	Forbes & Co.	do.	26th May
*Tanjore	Foster & Co.	do.	4th June
*Maharaja	Skinner & Co.	do.	30th July
*John McLeish	do.	do.	30th June
*Refined	Remington & Co.	do.	23d June
*Chikie Harold	Foster & Co.	do.	10th July
*Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	1st July
*Sarah	Grey & Co.	do.	7th June
*Passo	Foster & Co.	do.	18th June
*Raupey	do.	do.	do.
*Ceylon	do.	Shields	16th June
*Devonport	do.	Liverpool	do.
*H. McCormick	do.	do.	18th Dec.
*Phalia	McG., Brownrigg & Co.	do.	12th May
*Athol	do.	Liverpool	7th May
*Majestic	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	22d May
*Madonna	Foster & Co.	do.	22d May
*Ann	Higginson & Cardwell	do.	20th May
*Higginson	Mc., Brownrigg & Co.	do.	20th June
*Mertoun	do.	do.	1st Aug.
*Margaret	do.	do.	6th June
*Urethane	Ritelli, Stewart & Co.	do.	26th June
*Hannah Kerr	do.	do.	26th June
William Pirrie	do.	do.	do.
Helen Stewart	Maevicar, Burn & Co.	do.	10th July
Caledonia	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	In July
Princess Charlotte	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	do.
Queen Victoria	Follexien, Milne & Co.	do.	do.
Montague	Skinner & Co.	do.	do.
Clansman	W. & T. Edmond & Co.	do.	do.
Christiana	do.	do.	do.
Alex. Grant	do.	do.	do.
Woodman	do.	do.	do.
Agnes Gilmore	do.	Clyde	10th Feb.
*Ann Martin	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	21st May
*Brilliant	Maevicar, Burn & Co.	do.	26th June
*Strathane	do.	do.	26th June
*Mavis	do.	China	do.
*Sterling	Higginson & Cardwell	Singapore	27th June

* Have sailed by the latest accounts.