BOMBAY COURIER.

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

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year or of the first month of the year for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. LI. FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1842. No. 8644

WILL BE PUBLISHED

AND READY TO SELL

ON MONDAY NEXT THE 27TH INST.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 45, corrected to the 1st February 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*. Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 24th June, 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The *Cove*, A. I. will positively sail on the 3rd July 1842. Apply to

FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 24th June 1842.

FOR PASSAGE TO CHINA.—The fine New Ship *Grecian*, A. I. to sail about the 23d instant—has splendid accommodations. Apply to

WM. & ALEX. GRAHAM AND CO.

Bombay, 24th June 1842.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Registration of Outward and Inward Letters being about to be abolished at all the Post Offices under this Presidency, the attention of the public is particularly directed to the mode of obtaining receipts at the Office of delivery, as pointed out in the subjoined Extract from the Rules for the management of the Post Office, dated the 30th August 1837.

As these receipts are calculated to afford the best security against the misappropriation of Letters, it is recommended that they should be generally taken, and be carefully preserved.

W. ESCOMBE,
Actg. Post Master General.

Bombay Genl. Post Office, 22d June 1842.

Extract Section 32, *from the Rules for the management of the Post Office Department, passed by the Governor General of India in Council on the* 30*th August* 1837.

XXXII.—"Receipts will not be granted for "Letters, Papers, or Parcels, received at any "Post Office for despatch, unless they are pre-"sented ready written either in Books or on se-"parate Slips of Paper, along with the Letters, "Papers, or Parcels. Receipts so presented "will be duly Stamped in all cases, and will "also have the weight, whether single, double, "&c. and the amount of Postage noted on them "when the Postage is paid in advance."

True Extract.
W. ESCOMBE,
Acting Post Master General.

FOR SALE.

JUST landed ex Ship "St. Vincent" Two Buggies of an entirely new fashion and most highly finished; one painted Blue and White and one Green and White.

ALSO.

A most elegant Cab-Phæton of the highest finish. All built by Messrs. Walter and Whitehurst of Oxford Street, London, and may be seen at the office of Messrs. BOADEN and Co. opposite the Dock Yard.

Bombay, 24th June 1842.

FOR SALE.

PATENT Chain Cables and Anchors, manufactured by *Messrs. Brown Lennox and Co.* of London.

Rigging Chain of different lengths and sizes.
Patent Cordage of suitable sizes.

One Double Purchase Crab, apply to *Messrs. Boaden and Co.* at their office opposite the Dock Yard.

Bombay, 21st June 1842.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction on Monday the 27th June at 12 o'clock in the forenoon at the Office of the Undersigned, on account of Her Majesty's Government, a quantity of old Copper, Copper Nails, and Pieces of Lead, together with Seven Condemned Iron Water Tanks, returned from Her Majesty's Ship *Alligator*, RICHARD BROWN Esq. Master Commanding.

The above must be cleared away and the money paid immediately they are sold.

BOADEN & CO.
Naval Commission Agents

Bombay, 21st June 1842.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of REMINGTON AND Co. the following Superior Wines &c.

From NILLIS HADOW AND Co.

Champaign in cases of one dozen packed expressly to preserve it in a hot climate		@ Rs. 45	per doz.
Port	3 dozen in Quarts	@ 22	,,
,,	6 ,, Pints	@ 12	,,
Brown Sherry	3 ,, Quarts	@ 22	,,
Pale	3 ,,	@ 20	,,

From PHLAN, *of Bordeaux.*

Champaigne in cases of 1 doz. Quarts		35	,,
Do ,,	2 ,, Pints	18	,,
Brandy ,,	1 ,, Quarts	20	,,

CEYLON, GOVERNMENT BILLS.

FOR SALE.—Bills of Exchange, drawn by the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Ceylon, on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight, in sets of £300, £200, £100, and £50 each. Exchange at 1s. 11¼d. per Rupee. Apply to

FRITH AND CO.
Agents, Ceylon Govt.

ON SALE, at Messrs. FRITH AND Co.'s Godowns, "*Allsopp's*" and "*Bass's*" Ale, of the last October's brew. Price Rups. 75 per Hhd.

Nesbit Row, 24th June 1842.

FOR SALE.

ALLSOPP'S Golden Ale warranted of last October's brew ..... Rs. 65 ℔ hhd.
Saunders' Burton Pale Ale equal to either Bass or Allsopp ..... ,, 55 ,, ,,
Ainslies' Golden Ale ..... ,, 55 ,, ,,
J. W. O'Conner's Fine Golden Sherry in 3 dozen Packages ..... ,, 18 ℔ doz.
Do. Port Wine ..... ,, do.

CASH.

Apply to JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE at the Office of Messrs. BATES, OWEN AND Co.

PROCLAMATION—*Bombay to Wit.*—By virtue of a precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the COURT HOUSE on Tuesday, the Fifth day of July next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed, within the town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects, in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the dominions of the native Princes of India, in Alliance with the said Government.

And also, that, at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated or committed, on the high seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.—Dated this Twenty-second day of June in the sixth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

J. L. JOHNSON.—*Sheriff.*

ઢંઢેરો— (શ્રી•મુમબઇમાં) કું•ઢંઢેરો•કઢુચ•તથા•ખબર•ફીઆંથી•બહેર•કઢુંચજે•શ્રી•મુમબઇની•જુદીકોર્ટની•ક્રુપરીમ•કોરટ•આગલ•શેશંન•બેશશે•જે•ઠેકાણે•કોરટ•ભરેચ•તેજ•ઘેરમો•શ્રી•મુંમબઇનાં•કોટ•મધે•મંગાલવારને•દીને•તારીખ ૫ મી•જુલાઇ•આવતા•મહીનાનીએ•કલાક ૧૧ નાં•પેહેલા•પોહોરનાં•શેશંન•ભરાશે ❀ અને•તેજ•જગો•ક્રુપર•તેજ•વેલાએ•આદમીરાલટી•શેશંન•એટલેજે•દરીઆવરદી•ખાતાનાં•નેઆવની•શજા•બેશશે•શાશાકુકે•જેકોઇ•માંણશનો•ટંટો•અથવા•ખુંન•અથવા•વાંણમોની•ચોરી•અથવા•દરીઆનાં•ચાંચીઆ•ચોરો•અથવા•તરકટ•અથવા•ક્રુરેક•બીજીતકશીરનો•દાવો•હોએ•તેહનો•નેઆવ•કાંડે ❀ અને•કું•શરીક•ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપુચજે જેકોઇ•માંણશનો•ટંટો•હુઆ•ચોરી•હુઆ•ખુન•હુઆ•તરકટ•હુઆ•ક્રુરએક•કંઇ•બીજીતકશીરનો•દાવો•હોએ•તે•માંણશ•પોતાનો•મુદો•ખરો•કરવા•શાકુ•જે•દાહાડો•ક્રુપર•છાપેલીછે•તે•દાહાડે•તથા•ક્રુપર•છપેલા•ઠેકાંણે તાંહાં•તેનાં•ગ્રવાહી•અગર•શાહેદી•આપે અને•પોતે•હાજર•થાએ•અને•તેવાં•માંણશો કોરટનાં•હોકમ•વગર•કોરટમાંથી•જાએ•નહી—તારીખ ૨૨ મી•જુન•તથા•અંગરેજની•રાંણી•વીકટોરીઆનુ•વરશ•છઠ્ઠુ ❀

જે—એલ—જાનશંન—શરીક

FOR SALE.

THE Barque *Lema*, formerly the *Hercules*. The *Lema* was built at Calcutta, and is entitled to registry under Act 10 of 1841, if purchased by a British Subject.

Apply to FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 23rd June 1842.

MESSRS. TENNANT AND CO. having after repeated experiments succeeded in producing a quality of Beer which they can confidently recommend as equal in every qualification of lightness, flavour, and soundness, to the best of the favourite brands, imported into the *Indian Market*, have resolved for the purpose of introducing it into general use to submit small shipments of it to public sale from time to time, persuaded that a fair trial once obtained for it, even if at some sacrifice in price at the commencement, will soon place it in the first estimation with the Indian public. With this view they have appointed Messrs. R. FRITH AND Co. Agents for the sale of their Beer in Bombay, by whom a small consignment of 30 Hhds. will be submitted to Public Auction at their Rooms, upon Wednesday the 6th July at ½ past 1 o'clock P. M. these are warranted sound, and can be strongly recommended to Mess Agents, and families as of first rate quality.

N. B. Parties ordering from outstations are requested to instruct their Agents to pay for and receive the same.

TENNANT'S INDIA ALE.

A SMALL Supply of the above of very Superior quality, is now landed from the *Albyn*, and may be had at 60 Rs. per Hhd. at the Godowns of

WM. & ALEX. GRAHAM AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 24th June, 1842.

MOST IMPORTANT.

The Public of Bombay have now an opportunity of participating in the great advantages to be derived from the use of

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID, MAGNESIA

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES OF THE DAY.

MESSRS. W. ELSAM AND CO. Merchants, the Consignees of this invaluable Medicine, have appointed Messrs TREACHER AND Co. the sole agents from whom it may at all times be obtained in a state of the greatest purity. The great fame which this excellent Medicine, and Saline draught, has acquired in Great Britain, and in those Colonies where it has been already introduced, is a certain passport to its universal use in this warm climate, as it forms in combination with the "Acidulated Syrup" which accompanies it, the most agreeable effervescent draught, as well as a most delightful medicine in all cases of Fevers, especially of the inflammatory kind. To all persons going to sea, it will ever be a *sine qua non*, as it is a certain preventive of sea-sickness. It completely removes the distressing nausea and sickness which accompanies the early stages of pregnancy; and is the most certain and delightful restorative to the stomach of the intemperate. Without the acid it is especially useful in all cases where Anti-acid Medicines are indicated, and being perfectly tasteless, is peculiarly adapted for children whose bowels are more or less constantly affected with an excess of acid.

Price for Fluid Magnesia Rs. 2 and for the Acidulated Syrup Rs. 1½ per bottle and muster bottles may be had of the above parties, by application.

Military Square, 24th June 1842.

NOTICE.

THE Executor of the late *John Hyslop Esq.* I. N. being about to close the accounts of the estate, and parties having claims therein are requested to prefer them for settlement forthwith.

LECKIE AND CO.

Bombay, 23d June 1842.

SALE OF COAL.

TO be sold by Public Auction on the Carnac Bunder, a quantity of Coal ex *Woodman*, from Liverpool on Saturday the 25th Instant at 11 o'clock A. M.

Conditions will be declared at the time of Sale.

Bombay, 23rd June 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

ON account of the concerned on board the wreck of the Ship *Vansittart* will take place at the Rooms of Messrs ROBERT FRITH AND CO. on Saturday the 25th instant at 12 o'clock A. M.

The Cotton which is now in whole Bales unbroken will be sold in one lot and biddings to be taken per Bale as it now is on board the wreck; the purchaser removing and paying every expence of landing the same.

The Cotton washed on Shore will be Sold seperately. Samples of the Bales may be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, and one will be cut open to satisfy intending purchasers of the depth of injury on the day of Sale.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO will shortly sell by Public Auction the following choice assortment of Seeds and Roots ordered out by a Gentleman received per last overland mail.

Double Dahlia.. seeds.
Cypress..... ,,
Fine Auricula..... ,,
,, Palgauthus.. ,,
Pelargonium.. .. ,,
Superior ditto.... ,, (Flanagan's)
Variegal ditto.... ,,
Mixed.... ..... ,,
Yellow Carnations.
Mixed ditto.....
,, Heartsease.. ,,
Superior ,, ... ,, (Lockhart's from Harlem Holland.)
Violets of sorts.
Sweet Scented Violets (Flanagan's)
Passiflora.. .. ..seeds. (Noble's)
Honey Suckle.. .. ,,
Maythorn..... ,,
Fox Glove..... ,, Red and White.
Clive..... ,,
Shallot.... .. .. ,,
Strawberry.... .. ,, (Noble's)
,, Alpine.. ,, (Lockhart's)
Fine Auricula plants
Superior ,, ,, (Lockhart's)
Fine Polyanthee. ,,
Common Daisies. ,,
,, Doffodels. ,, (Warner's)
Named Poony Roots.
Double Scarlet Dahlia roots.
,, White ,, ,,
,, Yellow ,, ,,
Plants, best Strawberries, British Queen, White Alpine included.
Myatt's British Queen Strawberries.
,, Prince Albert ,,
,, Ex. Eliza Deptford Pine, Elton Pine &c. white Alpine.
Roots Purple Kidney, Patatoes ,,
,, Black skin or Dark purple ,,
,, Manchester Blue ,,
,, Lady's finger.... ,,
,, Red Nose Kidney ,,
,, Red Collier.... ,,
,, Ash Leaf Kidney ,,

N. B. Parties at outstations requiring any are requested to apply early as the quantity is small and first applications will be preferred.

FOR SALE.—A Cabinet Piano, just imported of Superior tone and by a first rate London Master may be heard of by application to

Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

FOR SALE.—Recently imported Hams of fine flavor at 6 Annas per lb.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO

BOMBAY WIDOW'S AND ORPHANS' FUND.

IN compliance with the wishes of a large Majority of the Subscribers to this Fund,—Notice is hereby given that from and after the 1st Proximo, the Designation of the Institution will be altered to that of the "*Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund*;" and from that date the Institution will be restricted to the Servants of Government.

By order of the Directors.
JAMES HURST,
Secretary.

Bombay, 24th June 1842.

D. FERNANDEZ AND CO. respectfully beg to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the public community of Bombay, that they have removed their Shop from Forbes Street to Apollo Street, and have engaged a place in the lower apartments of Mr. GABRIELLI; and have also enlarged their Establishment of Trade, by the addition of Gun making and Hair platting; and by the neatness and punctuality with which they will discharge these several duties, they trust to merit a share of the public patronage.

Bombay, 24th June 1842.

GENERAL MOFUSSIL AGENCY:

FOR THE

Civil Service and Army.

ESTABLISHED by Messrs. Thos. Wiltshire and Co. of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, exclusively for the Honourable Company's Civil Service, and the Queen's and Honourable Company's Army, attached to the different Mofussil or Out-Stations of the Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.

Have the honour to inform the gentlemen of the Honourable Company's Civil Service, and the Queen's and Honourable Company's Army, attached to the different Mofussil or Out Stations of the Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras Presidencies, that at the earnest recommendation of several influential personages, they have been induced to establish themselves, only as General Mofussil Agents: exclusively for the Civil Service and Army; concocted on such economical principles; and so well suited to the exigency of the present times: as to animate them invariably to import their own Wines, Beer, Spirits, &c. of first rate quality, direct from Europe; and to undertake the transaction of any kind of agency business from the Mofussil, or Out-Stations without charging any Commission.

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. beg very respectfully to be most distinctly understood that, simply in consideration of their constituents, pledging themselves permanently to take all their supplies of Wines, Beer, Spirits, &c. solely from their Establishment, and their moreover, unanimously guaranteeing to subscribe perpetually to the subjoined rates of monthly payment, (which would never pay even, for the wages of a common Sircar, if each individual employed one) received either in advance, or as they fall due, at the end of every month; Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. will immediately and continuously, undertake to execute all orders, or commissions, for any description and quantity of articles or Goods that might be required by Regimental Messes, or individuals from the Mofussil, procurable at the lowest retail market prices of the day in Town, without charging any Commission. In fact, with reference to the conditions set forth, in this Circular, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. will be happy to undertake any kind of Mofussil business without charging any commission whatever: provided they are previously amply furnished with funds by Drafts, or Hoondies, &c. at either short, or long dates.

☞ In the event of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. succeeding in obtaining universality of support of a sufficient number of Subscribers from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay and Madras; and should pressing advances be required, they also purpose ultimately granting Loans of Money, to their constituents in both services so as to enable them to proceed to Europe, or elsewhere on Furlough upon sick certificate or urgent private affairs without charging them the usual agency interest and Commission.

Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO. have the honor to state for the especial information of those Out-Station Gentlemen, or the Mofussil Community in general: who may not feel disposed to subscribe to mensem, or annum payments; and thereby forego the advantage of Furlough Loans: nevertheless, their Miscellaneous Mofussil business, shall also always be attended to, without commission: provided, their constituents, simply pledge themselves, invariably to take all their supplies of Wines, Beer, Spirits, &c. exclusively from their Establishment, and previously remit them ample funds.

In conclusion: Messrs. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO., beg to bring to the very prominent notice of the highly discerning Mofussil Public, that, no Cotemporary Agencies, in, or out of Town, offer such advantageous terms, as to grant Furlough Loans to the sick, &c., in the event of their subscribing: nor, do they profess, to transact only Out-Station business, without charging any commission whatever: even, when their Constituents do not subscribe to annual payments in advance!!!

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.

NEED HARDLY PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO DEVOTE THEIR UNDIVIDED AND ENTIRE ATTENTION, TO THEIR GENERAL MOFUSSIL AGENCY; FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE AND ARMY: AND THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MONTHLY RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION ADVERTED TO ABOVE.

Senior Merchants in the Civil Service and General; of the Queen's and Company's Army, Co.	Rs.	6 0 0	
Junior Merchants ditto; Colonel's and Supg. Surg.	do.	5 0 0	
Factor's ditto; Majors, Chaplains, and Surgeons,	do.	4 0 0	
Writers ditto; Captains, and Assistant Surgeons,	do.	3 0 0	
Lieutenants of the Queen's and Company's Army	do.	2 0 0	
Cornets and Ensigns,	do.	1 0 0	

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, FAMILIES, SINGLE GENTLEMEN, &c., IN THE MOFUSSIL OR OUT-STATIONS OF THE PRESIDENCIES OF BENGAL, AGRA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS; AS WELL AS AFFGHANISTAN, CHINA, &c.

☞ All Commissions, or Orders, from the above, for Supplies of any kind and quantity of Wines, Beer, Spirits and Comestibles; as well as for every other description of English, French, American, China, Coast and Country Goods of the greatest variety that could be possibly enumerated; all of first rate quality; procurable in Calcutta; at the very lowest Market prices of the day too; are promptly attended to: and executed with great judgment, fidelity, punctuality and despatch, by

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.

United Service and General Mofussil Agents.

No. 91, WELLESLEY STREET.

CALCUTTA:

provided they be previously amply furnished with funds in Bank Notes, or Drafts, Hoondees, &c., and either short or long dates.

Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. will also always be very happy to undertake Agency business of the most diversified, or miscellaneous nature from the above, on immediate application, with equal promptitude and fidelity.

LOTTERY.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO.'S

FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE AND GENERAL BIANNUAL LOTTERY.

of 1843, of all prizes.

☞ [*In the event of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. of No. 91, Wellesley Street, Calcutta, succeeding in obtaining universality of support, or a sufficient number of Subscribers, to their General Mofussil Agency: for the Civil Service and Army, and Biannual Lotteries; from the Presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Bombay, Madras, &c., it is proposed, to devote and allot the principal portion of the profits derived thence, towards the gradual establishment, and accumulation of a Reserved Fund; only for the accommodation of those permanent subscribers and Constituents, of the Agency and Lottery; who may be of considerable standing, and who may ultimately require pressing advances, or Loans of Money: so as to enable them to proceed to Europe or elsewhere, on Furlough, upon sick certificate; or urgent private affairs: with or without charging them the usual Banking or Agency Interest and Commission*]

2,000, or all prizes!!!

With the capital Prizes of 200 and 100 Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets, as well as another 100 Reserved ditto, for the ultimate equal division of Government Prizes, only amongst those Subscribers, whose Prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this scheme!

MESSRS. THOMAS WILTSHIRE AND CO'S. FIRST CALCUTTA UNITED SERVICE, AND BIANNUAL LOITERY OF 1843.

On Five Hundred and Eighty (580) whole Tickets, of the ensuing First Calcutta Government Lottery of 1843; divided into 2,000 Prizes or Chances, at only Co.'s Rs. Fifty (50) per Chance: and the Drawing to take place before the first January 1843.

☞ *Although this Lottery, is, in a manner, ostensibly dedicated to the United Covenanted and Commissioned Service, of the several Presidencies and Settlements; nevertheless, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co., beg to request, it might be considered Universal; and equally dedicatory to the Public at large, for their liberal patronage.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of		200	Tickets.
1	ditto		100	ditto
1	ditto		50	ditto
1	ditto		25	ditto
1	ditto		12	ditto
1	ditto		6	ditto
1	ditto		3	ditto
1	ditto		2	ditto
10	ditto of 1	Ticket each	10	ditto
20	ditto of ½	ditto	10	ditto
40	ditto of ¼	ditto	10	ditto
80	ditto of ⅛	ditto	10	ditto
160	ditto of 1/16	ditto	10	ditto
320	ditto of 1/32	ditto	10	ditto
1362	ditto of 1/64	ditto	22	ditto
2,000 Prizes or Chances.			480	Tickets.
Reserved, of the first Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, for the purpose of ultimately, equally dividing the Government Prizes, *only amongst those Subscribers, whose prizes may turn up less than a half Ticket in this Scheme.*			100	ditto
		Total.....	380	Tickets.

CONDITIONS.

1.—Subscribers shall not be called upon to pay for their chances until 2,000 Tickets shall have been actually disposed of. But, nevertheless, to prevent disappointment it is to be hoped, intending subscribers will, in the interim, see the urgent necessity of making as early paid-postage applications as possible, for chances, with or without remittances, from the Mofussil or Out-stations of the several Presidencies or Settlements.

2.—After securing 2,000 chances, it is expected subscribers will discharge the full amount of their Tickets, on the immediate presentation of Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co.'s letter or demands, much prior to the drawing of this scheme. [See 4 and 5 conditions.]

3.—The amount of the subscriptions realized, to be deposited in one of the Banks.

4.—It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. to erase the names of those subscribers from the list of this Lottery, who may, from casual circumstances, fail to pay for their chances in full much prior to the drawing, with or without any kind of reference or notice to them whatever.

5.—After the 2,000 chances shall have been paid for, in full, the drawing will take place, most convenient to the majority of subscribers, before the 1st January, 1843, of which, timely notice will be given in all the papers.—☞ *As a counteraction to the general complaint of unfairness against Minor Lotteries, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. would be very happy indeed, and gratefully obliged to a few disinterested Gentlemen, if they would kindly take the entire management of the drawing of this Scheme, into their own hands.*

6.—*All prizes, above a quarter Ticket*, according from this scheme, shall be delivered to the fortunate Calcutta winners, either in Government Lottery Tickets, or if preferable, paid in cash, at Company's Rupees 110 for each Ticket, three days after the drawing shall have been finished. The same conditions are equally applicable to the Mofussil or Out-station winners of prizes in the several Presidencies and Settlements, only with this difference: in lieu of cash, Government Lottery Tickets, or drafts, less Exchange, &c. shall be remitted to them. It shall be optional with Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. either to pay in Govt. Tickets, money, or drafts.

7.—Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. purpose keeping the 100 Reserved First Calcutta Government Lottery Tickets of 1843, in their possession or depositing the same in one of the Banks, with the ulterior view of equally dividing the Government prizes, *only amongst those subscribers, whose chances may turn up a prize of less than a half Ticket in this scheme thirty-five days after Government shall have finished their drawings.* [See 6 and 8 conditions.]

8.—Should any of the above 100 Reserved Tickets, be entitled to Prize Tickets for the last two days, or prior drawing for the Government Lottery, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. for the benefit of winners of prizes of less than half a Ticket, will pay the extra Co.'s Rs. 50 for each Ticket, demandable by Government, out of their own pocket.

9.—With reference to the 7 and 8 conditions, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. reserved to themselves the discretionary power of charging a commission of ELEVEN per cent, on all Government prizes.

10.—In the event of Government changing their project of the First Lottery 1843, so as to disarrange this, Messrs. Thomas Wiltshire and Co. also reserve to themselves the privilege of altering their scheme accordingly.

N. B.—With especial reference to the 5 conditions, subscribers may, with the greatest confidence, rely on the fidelity and punctuality of the projectors, in the drawing of this scheme. Those who may feel it inconvenient to subscribe to a whole Ticket for Co.'s Rs. 50, will find it much to their advantage, to arrange for halves, quarters, &c. by clubbing together amongst themselves.

TO BE LET.

A Commodious Airy lower roomed house or office situated in Town (opposite to Church Gate or the Guard House) which was formerly occupied by the deceased *Hormusjee Dorabjee* as for particulars apply to Messrs *Hormusjee Dorabjee Sons and Co.*

No. 9, Church Street, Bombay 23rd June 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th June 1842.

No. 436. The undermentioned Gentlemen, are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment.

Infantry.

No. 901. Mr. Thomas Darlingker, Ranked and posted to the 6th Regt. N. I. in G. O. of the 6th ultimo, Date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd June 1842.

No. 859. Mr. George McBain Barnes, Ditto posted to the 22nd Regt. N. I. in G. G. O. of the 6th ultimo, Do. 3rd June 1842.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Lieutenant G. K. Bell, of the Regiment of Artillery.

Surgeon Joseph Bowstead, of the Medical Establishment, Date of arrival at Bombay 3rd June 1842.

No. 437. With reference to the General Order No. 375 dated 17th ultimo, Lieutenant R. Shaw, Sub-Assistant Commissary General is allowed an extension of leave to the 30th instant, and to proceed to the Deccan, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Poona, 20th June 1842.

1. The following removals are ordered.

Lieut. Col. (Bt. Col.) S. Hughes, C. B. from 5th Regt. N. I. (Lt. Infy.) to 15th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. Col. M. C. Bagnold, from 15th Regt. N. I. to 5th Regt. N. I., (Lt. Infy.)

2. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Brevet Colonel S Hughes C. B. dated Ahmednuggur the 11th April 1842, directing Assistant Surgeon Campbell, to receive Medical charge of the 18th Regiment Madras Native Infantry and Staff from Assistant Surgeon Atkinson.

An order by Lieutenant Col. A. Manson C. B. dated Ahmednuggur the 8th May 1842, directing Assistant Surgeon Evans, to receive Medical charge of the 18th Regiment Madras Native Infantry from Assistant Surgeon J. D. Campbell.

3. The Commander in Chief is pleased to authorize the issue of 20 days subsistence money to Shaik Marroo, a rejected recruit for the 22d Regt. N. I., to enable him to return to his native village.

Head Quarters, Poona, 21st June 1842.

1. The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence.

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry,—Captain W. J. Ottley, from 18th June to 1st October. To remain at the Presidency and visit Poona, until the season will admit of his proceeding to join his Regiment.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in-Chief.

(Signed) STRATFORD POWELL, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th June 1842.

No. 59. The following Extract, Paras. 1 and 2 of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, No. 16, dated 27th April last, is published for general information.

Para. 1st. We have appointed the undermentioned persons, Volunteers for the Indian Navy on your Establishment, viz.

Mr. Walter Cargill Ranken.
" Thos. Edward Lewis.

2nd. Their order of Rank will be transmitted in due course.

Bombay Castle, 16th June 1842.

No. 50. Captain R. Lowe, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 20th June 1842.

Mr. A. Elphinston, collector of Ratnageeree, is permitted to remain on deputation in the districts, for eight days, beyond the prescribed period of four months.

Mr. G. B. S. Karr, acting second assistant to the collector of Sholapoor, is placed in permanent charge of the Talookas of Barsee and Kurmulla.

Mr. E. M. Suart, acting first assistant to the collector of Sholapoor, is placed in permanent charge of the three Talookas South of the Bheema.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th June 1842.

The leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, granted on the 8th instant, to Mr. G. L. Elliott, Judge and session Judge and agent for the Hon'ble the Governor at Surat, is to take effect from the 1st of August next, instead of the 1st proximo.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th June 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. (No. 19) dated 27th April last.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 19 of 1842

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, at Bombay.

We have to inform you, that we have permitted Mr. Henry Liddle to return to his duty on your establishment.

We are &c.

(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON,
" JOHN COTTON, and other Directors

LONDON, 27th April 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, (No. 16) dated 27th April last.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 16 of 1842.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
at Bombay.

We have to acquaint you, that under the particular circumstances of the case, we have resolved that the term in Council at your Presidency of Mr. G. W. Anderson, be extended for one year beyond the prescribed period.

We are &c.

(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON,
" JOHN COTTON, and other Directors.

LONDON, the 27th April, 1842.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, (No. 4) dated 27th April last.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4 of 1842.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
at Bombay.

1. We have to inform you, that we have appointed the Reverend William Goodall, M. A. to be an assistant chaplain on your establishment—his rank will be determined hereafter.

2. We have also permitted the Reverend Henry Hickman Brereton, an assistant chaplain on your establishment, to defer his departure for two months beyond the period allowed by the regulations.

We are &c.

(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON.
" JOHN COTTON, and other Directors.

LONDON, the 27th April 1842.

Bombay Castle, 20th June 1842.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the annexed copy of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Public Department, (No. 15) dated 27th April last.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 15 of 1842.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,
at Bombay.

We have to acquaint you, that in consequence of the vacancy occasioned by the lamented decease of Sir William Hay MacNaghten, Baronet, we have appointed Colonel Sir George Arthur, Knt. K. C. H., to be Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

We are, &c.

(Signed) J. L. LUSHINGTON.
" JOHN COTTON, and other Directors.

LONDON, the 27th April 1842.

Bombay Castle, 21st June 1842.

Surgeon John McLennan, is appointed Surgeon to the Hon'ble the Governor from the 9th instant, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 22nd June 1842

H. B. Frere Esquire, is appointed to the office of private secretary to the Hon'ble the Governor.

Lieutenant H. J. Pelly of the 8th Regiment N. I. assistant political agent, received charge of the post office at Kurrachee from Captain Kennedy on the 30th ultimo.

Lieutenant Kenyon, post master at Deesa, is permitted to visit Aboo for a short period, the duties of his office during his absence being performed by Captain Littlewood of the 9th Regiment N. I.

Assistant Surgeon M. Stovell, civil oculist, is allowed leave of absence on sick certificate, till the 20th October next, to visit the Deccan.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that unless marked "per Ship," all letters received, at the General Post Office, from Tuesday the 24th May to Saturday the 18th instant, (both dates inclusive) for transmission to England, Foreign Europe, Egypt and the Red Sea, were dispatched by the Honorable Company's Steamer Cleopatra.

W. ESCOMBE,
Actg. Post Mr. Genl.

Bombay, Genl. Post Office, 22nd June 1842.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 15th instant	Chests	296
	Total	296

INDORE.

Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840 | 41	Chests	180
Ditto under the proclamation of 1841 | 42 up to the 14th May	"	14,592
Ditto ditto on the 26th May	"	15
	Total	14,787

IMPORTED.

Balance of former year's importation	Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd Nov. 1841, to the 14th instant	"	14,535
Ditto from the 15th to the 21st instant	"	147
	Total	16,682

EXPORTED

From the 27th October 1841 to the 14th instant.	Chests	9,995
Ditto from the 15th to the 21st instant	"	233½
	Total	10,188½

E. H. GLASS, Opium Agent.

Bombay, 22d June 1842.

CALENDAR,—JUNE 30 DAYS 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.	High Water. P. M.	PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.
F.	24	Nativity of St. John Bap-	12 0	0 20	
S.	25	[tist.	0 38	0 55	
Sun.	26	5th Sunday after Trinity.	1 13	1 31	
M.	27	[—King George IV. died, [1830.—King William [IV. Access, 1830.	1 47	2 6	
T.	28	King William IV. pro- [claimed, 1830.	2 21	2 40	
W.	29	St. Peter.	2 58	3 17	
Th.	30		3 56	3 56	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

At Byculla, early of the morning of Monday the 20th inst., of Cholera, Mary Arabella, the beloved child of John and Jemima Farrell, aged 2 years and 16 days.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Fairlie Place, on the 9th June, the lady of James Duncan Mullens, esq. of a son.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 15th of April, the lady of captain George Ellis, Bengal artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th June, at the Old Church, by the venerable the Archdeacon E. K. Horneman, esq. to miss Margaret Roach.

At Sydney, by the revd dr. Lang, on the 1st April, mr. Alexander Tarves, to mrs Mary Gray.

Also by dr. Lang, on the 2d April, mr. Charles Riley, of Sydney, to Mary M'Kinlay,

Also by dr Lang, on the 12th April, mr Henry Chapman, of Sydney, to Magdalene Armstrong.

DEATHS.

At half past 6, on the morning of the 6th June, mrs C. Gordon, relict of the late lieutenant H. C. Gordon, R. N. after a lingering illness of consumption for 1 year, which she bore with Christian fortitude. Aged 43 years, deeply regretted.

At Calcutta, on the 16th May, mrs Ann Scott, wife of mr. W. F. Scott, of the firm of Currie and co, aged 36 years.

At Calcutta, of general debility, John Brown, esq. of the firm of John Brown and co, wine merchants, aged 49 years and 9 months.

At his residence, New South Wales, 28, George street, on the 7th April, after a short but severe attack, dysentery, mr. John Wilson, June, aged 26 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th Instant, the lady of William Douglas, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Madras on the 13th instant, the lady of T. B. Roupell, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At the Cape of Good Hope, at Woodstock, on the 21st April, Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of the Honorable Henry Cloete, Esq.,

At Black Town, on the 11th instant, William Reginald, the beloved and only Son of William Eliza Cruickshanks, aged 3 years, 9 months and 14 days.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.

June 21st. The East India Company's Schooner Mahi' Lieut. A. Mcdonald, Commanding, from Bushire, 3rd June 1842.

Passengers.—Mr. Hopkins, I. N.

Departures.

June 22nd. Ship George Armstrong, J. Jones, Master, to Columbo.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Steamer Semiramis	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	19 July
Cove	Forbes & co	London	3 July
Barbara	Grey & co	London	
East London	Foster & Co	London	
Wardchipman	Frith & co	Liverpool	1 July
Mary Campbell	Bates Owen & co	Liverpool	
Wave	B. & A. Hormusjee	Liverpool	
Caledonia	Bates Owen & co	Liverpool	
Robert Benn	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	30 June
Newyork Packet	Ritchie Steuart & co	Liverpool	1 July
Clyde	Frith & co	Liverpool	1 July
Universe	W. & A. Graham & co.	Liverpool	
Woodman	Bates Owen & co	Liverpool	
Marchioness of Bute	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	1 July
Clydesdale	Higginson Cardwell	Liverpool	
John Campbell	Foster & co	Liverpool	
Lady	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	
Indus	Gilianders Ewart & co.	Liverpool	
Herculean	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	
David Clark	Ritchie Steuart & co	China	30 June
William Abrams	Thos Jefferies	China	
Helena	Remington & co	China	
Henry Davidson	Forbes & co	China	25 June
Hebrides	W. Nicol & co	China	
Grecian	W. & A. Graham & co.	China	
Trinidad	Ritchie Stuart & co	China	25 June
Mount Stuart Elphinstone	Nicol W & co	China	26 June
Thetis	Dirom Carter & co	China	
Tartar	Remington & co	China	27 June
St. Lawrence	Forbes & co	China	15 July
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie Steuart & co	China	
William Hyde	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co	China	1 July
John Moore	B. and A. Hormusjee	China	
William Sharples	Forbes & co	China	15 July
Bombay Castle	Jamsetjee J. Sons &co	China	
Prince Regent	Remington & co	China	
Island Queen	Forbes & co	Macao	
Anonyma	Remington & co	Macao	On arrvl of O. M.
Cremona	Dirom Carter & co	Calcutta	
Lord Godrich	B. & A. Hormusjee	Calcutta	
Marmion	McVicar Burn & co	Calcutta	1 July
Lady East	Foster & co	Calcutta	
Belvidere	Ritchie Steuart & co	Calcutta	
Allyn	W. and A. Graham &co	Calcutta	
St. Vincent	Campbell Dallas & co	Madras	
Amable (French)	Thomas Jefferies	France	
Adele	Skinner & co	Mauritius	25 June
Magnificent	Foster & co	Aden	30 June
Caledonia	Viccajee Mherjee		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee &co		
Edmonstone	Muddonjee Nanjee & co		
Westmoreland	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Voluna	Ritchie Steuart & co		
Eliza Goddard			
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichund		
Ritchie	Grey & co		
British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co		
Albatross	B. & A. Hormusjee		
Eliza	W. & T. Edmond & co		
Montrose	W. Nicol & co		
Sophia			
Julius Cæsar	Foster & co		
Scaleby Castle	B. & A. Hormarjee		
J hn Calvin	Ritchie Steuart & co		
Euxine	Grey & co		
Good Hope	Grey & co		
Abberton			
Futtay Moobarck			
Philopontus	W. & T. Edmond & co.		
Oriental	Dirom Carter & co		
Broxbournebury	Dirom Carter & co		
Duke of Lancaster	Ritchie Steuart & co		
Britons Queen	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Harbinger	Higginson & Cardwell		
John McLellan	B. & A. Hormarjee		
Hyderabad	McVicar Burn & co		
Broom	Grey & co		
Hannah Kerr	Ritchie Steuart & co		
Amy	Wooler & co		
Lema (American	Forbes & co		
Soliman Shah			

H. M. S. Alligator.

H. C. Steamers. { Atalanta. Hugh Lindsay. Zenobia. Cleopatra. Semiramis. Indus.

H. C. Brig	Tapter	
" " "	Tender Cardiva	
" " "	Euphrates	
" " Sloop	Elphinstone	
" " "	Coote	
" " "	Schooner Maldiva	
" " Royal Tiger		
" " Cutter	Nurbuddah	
" " Ship	Hastings	

Expected.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	SAILED.
Majestic	Foster & co	London	18th Feb
Midlothean		London	16th Mar
Fort William	Jamsetjee J S & co	London	25th Mar
Margaret	Ritchie Steuart and co	London	20th Mar
John Bull	Ritchie Steuart and co	London	20th Mar
Osceola	Ritchie Steuart and co	London	21st Mar
Providence	Eglinton Maclean &co	London	6th Mar
Earl of Clare	Jamsetjee J Sons & co	London	3d April
Edward	Frith and co	London	
Columbus		London	21st April
Morley		London	22d do
Bussora Merchant	Remington and co	London	23d do
Boadicea		London	25th do
Lord Lynedoch		London	29th do
Berkshire	Foster and co	London	
Kingston		Liverpool	23d Mar
Victory	Frith and co	Liverpool	
Portland		Liverpool	6th April
Caledonia		Liverpool	16th do
Formosa		Liverpool	28th do
Argyll		Liverpool	14th do
Windsor Castle		Liverpool	21st do
Candahar		Liverpool	27th do
Ann	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	27th do
Hugh Wallace		N. Castle	28th Mar
Emma		Shields	7th Feb
Edward Cuthbertson		Shields	6th Mar
Sir W Wallace		Shields	1st April
Nepaul	Ritchie Stuart & co	Clyde	17th Mar
Brahmin	McVicar Burn and co	Clyde	11th Mar
Royal Adelaide		Clyde	11th Mar
Quentin Lietch		Clyde	
Independent		Hull	22d Feb
Monarch		Leith	5th Mar

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

June 9th—English Barque Mahomed Shaw, D. Ovenstone, from Hong Kong, 10th March, Madras 25th and Vizagapatam 31st May.

9th—English Brig Dido, L. Saunders, from Singapore 8th and Penang 30th May.

10th—English Barque Ariel, J. Burt, from Macao 20th April and Singapore 9th May; English Brig Baronet, J. Whitehead, from Bordeaux 1st January and the Mauritius 1st May; English Barque John Wm. Dare, A. Ross, put back from Sea, leaky.

☞ Lord Western arrived at Cooly Bazar on the 9th inst.

June 10th—English Barque Martin Luther, R. Swan, from Batavia 2d May.

11th—English Henry Duncan, W. W. Holt, from Bombay Barque 17th May.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Dido—mrs. Ridge, miss Lord, captain H. Kinsay, and mr. Smart.

Per Ariel, from Macao—L. Denty, esq. merchant.

Per Henry Duncan—W. F. Fergusson, esq. and mr. R. Binning, merchants.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Ariel, on the 4th May, exchanged colors with H. M. Ship Endymion, with a fleet of transport, off Po Aor. Spoke the Schooner Columbine going into Macoa Roads.

REMARKS.

By the Dido.—Vessels signalized during the passage—Hope, from Calcutta towards Singapore; Amelia, from ditto, ditto; Hindostan, from Bombay towards Singapore; Sir H. Compton, from ditto to ditto; H. M. S. Huzard, from England was at Penang, bound to China.

Vessels at Singapore.—H. M. Steamer Frigate Vexen; H. C. S. Ship Medusa; H. M. S. Dido, from England; and 8 or 10 Madras and Calcutta Transports. Encountered severe gales in the Bay of Bengal from the 23d of May to the 5th of June, and from the 28th to the 2d, was under bare poles, lost a suit of sails and the quarter boat washed away; parted from an anchor and 50 fathoms of chain at the Sand Heads, and broke the flew of the second anchor.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

11th—Montefiore, Davidson, for London, and John Hepburn, Livingston, for Moulmein and Rangoon, in a day or two.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June 11, Brig Moulmein, G. D. Pritt, from Chiloe, Macao 20th April and Singapore 21st May.

Passengers.—Mrs Little and 3 children, T. Little, Esq., T. T. Gilman, Esq., 5 Servants and 7 natives.

Do. 12, French Barque Nouveau Tropique, C Thevenard, from Bordeaux 19th Jan. and Pondicherry 19th Instant.

Passengers.—G. DeColons, Esq. Duclos Esq., Monsieur Coibiline and Son, 5 native servants.

Do 13, Brig Arethusa, J. Clarke, from Calcutta 14th May.

Passengers.—Lieut. and Mrs. Chatfield, and Mr. O. Weneer, 3 men, 4 women and 2 children.

Intelligence.—Spoke the Barque Ganges, from Singapore, bound to Madras.

Do 13, Barque Clarissa, G. Andree, from Penang 5th May.

Passengers.—Mesdames Franck, Harriott and child, Darwood and child; 1 European Gunner, 2 Time expired convicts and 11 invalid Sepoys.

Do. 13. Barque Ganges, J. C. Walker, from Singapore 1st May.

DEPARTURE.

June 12, Bark Emily, H. H. Greaves, to Calcutta.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

June 19th. Ensign Green, 19th Regt. N. I. from Kandallah.
Do. 21st. Lieut. C. F. Christie, 2nd E. Lt. I. from Poonah.
Do. 22nd. Capt. Hockin, N. V. Batt. from Tannah.

Departures.

June 21st. Ensign Palin, 2nd Gr. Regt. N. I. to Sattarah.
Do. do. Ensign Bolton, Do. Do. to Do.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1842.

Our latest papers received, are to the following dates; *Delhi Gazette* 11th, Calcutta 11th and Madras 15th Instant, they are more than ordinarily dull, and two of them, and they amongst the best papers in India, for lack of something more interesting, have been for some days fighting a pitched battle, upon the disputed question, whether a piece of ice, by melting in lemonade, has or has not resolved itself into it's native element!!

Memorandum of the Number of Covers and dates of Dawks despatched by the H. C. Steamer *Cleopatra* on the 18th June 1842.

	Letters.	Papers.
Via Marseilles	7,181	5,413
" Falmouth	16,116	2,935
" Foreign	1,117	704
Letters	24,414	9,052
Papers	9,052	
Total	33,466	

DAWKS.

Calcutta dawk up to	8th June.
Madras	10th do.
Agra	10th do.
Colombo	31st May.
Delhie	8th June.

EXPRESSES.

Calcutta Express of the	8th June.
Madras do	10th do.
Agra do	11th do.
Colombo do	4th do.
Allahabad (Govr. Genl's)	8th do.

On Tuesday morning, His Lordship the Chief Justice sat in Court, for the first time, after his late severe indisposition:—Although apparently suffering much pain and inconvenience from sitting for hours in the same position, and the necessity of constant reference to books, and copious note taking, His Lordship continued in Court throughout the day, assisted by Sir Erskine Perry in hearing, some special motions reserved for the consideration of the full Court. Again on Wednesday, though unexpected, the Chief Justice presided, when their Lordships proceeded with the Equity causes.

The English Newspapers, lately received by the Overland Mail, are unusually devoid of interest. The two great subjects which appear to engross attention at home, are, the state of affairs in Affghanistan, and the proceedings before Election Committees. With respect to the former, namely, our affairs in Affghanistan, as may be expected, there are many and various opinions put forth by the press. The oracles of the several Political parties, true to their colours, implicate or absolve the late Ministry, according to the bias by which they are severally actuated, and, for the most part, instead of treating the subject of our position in the East with statesmanlike views, or as a question of national consideration, they make the disasters of the Affghan campaign a theme of angry, personal vituperation, and Affghanistan itself, the watch-word of a party. To us, who from our position, are in receipt of intelligence down to so much later dates, the opinions and comments of London News-papers are chiefly interesting as evidence of the ingenuity and dexterity of the Editorial belligerents. Their speculations as to the future, are drawn from facts transmitted through us, and are thus wanting in the charm of novelty. We are matter of fact people, and consider that where great national interests are at stake, an ounce of fact is worth a pound of comment.

The second topic which engrosses public attention at home, namely the proceedings before Election Committees, in whatever light we view it, must be considered a stigma upon the national character. One of the first lessons instilled into the youthful mind, is, to consider popular representation as one of the most valuable blessings of the British constitution, and to esteem a member of the British Parliament, as one of the bulwarks of the liberties of the British people. The post of representative in the Commons House of Parliament, so honorable in itself, and so ambitiously sought after by the heirs of the proudest and noblest houses in the land, can only become contemptible in the public eye, through the misconduct of the members of that House themselves. Look at the history of Elections, and of proceedings before Committees from long before the passing of the Grenville Act, in the Tenth year of George the 3rd, and continue your view down to the present day and ask yourself in candour, what is likely to be the result upon the minds and morals of the nation at large? Upon reference to the proceedings before Election Committees, down to the latest date we find the Lordly scion of a noble House, the hereditary possessor of princely fortunes; we find the private landed proprietor, the Lord and Master of unbounded wealth; we find the banker and the merchant, the lawyer and the scholar, amongst them, men of the highest order of cultivated intellect, men of the highest grades in all departments of the state; "all honorable men," all in their several avocations, enjoying the approbation of mankind for their probity, honour and truth: but transplant those very men into the House of Commons, evoke them from privacy and introduce them upon the arena of political strife, into Election Committees; the change is talismanic; you shall scarcely recognize their identity; the friend whom you trusted and valued as the soul of honor, become transmuted into a servile follower of a party, sacrificing his true independence, and ignominiously obeying the call of a minister, or of the leader of a factious opposition.

For a long series of years, every effort that the wisdom of Parliament, or the ingenuity of man could devise, has been ineffectually tried to put down bribery at elections. Acts of Parliament have been passed, from time to time, to effectuate that object;—pecuniary penalties and personal punishments, civil disabilities, disfranchisement, all in their various phases have been resorted to, as occasions arose: all in vain; nothing has been found adequate, to remedy the evil. Candidates, by themselves or their agents, still continue to bribe the voter. Perjury and Forgery are the concomitants of almost every contested election; and the proud representative of a purchased constituency, borne triumphantly on their shoulders to-day, tomorrow takes the oaths and his seat, in the lower House of British Legislature: there, on occasion we find him assisting in the enactment of Laws for the punishment of Forgery, Perjury and Bribery: there, you also find him on occasion sitting as a member of Committee adjudicating upon election Petitions, after having taken an oath, prescribed by the Grenville Act, in the words following "you shall well and truly try the matter of the Petition referred to you, and true Judgment give according to the evidence so help you God." You shall find, by some strange gift of prophecy, that so soon as the Committee is drawn, and the preponderance of party constituting that Committee ascertained; the hopes of the Petitioner, either soar aloft to the blue Cerulean, or sink below Zero; and we not unfrequently find the sitting member, at once abandon his seat, although apparently having a large majority of votes in his favour. These indications are not to be mistaken; they proclaim aloud that rottenness exists in the system; and the honor and honesty of the nation require its eradication. Hitherto all the means used, have been found ineffectual; now, other and different means must be applied to effect a cure. Many of the public Journals, and much of the good sense of the community, are in favor of the removal from the house itself of all power of adjudicating on cases of controverted elections, and of transferring the determination of such questions to the jurisdiction, either of the ordinary Judges of the land, or of Judges to be specially appointed by the Crown for such purpose. This appears to common sense more likely than the present system to be productive of satisfactory results, for, whilst it is indisputably certain that no Committee can ever be struck, totally free from the prejudices of party, so is it equally clear that unprejudiced Judges, elevated above Political bias, removed from the sphere of political contest, having attained the highest promotion to which they can legitimately aspire; must constitute a tribunal to which no solid objection can be reasonably entertained; for it is idle to say, that Judges who decide matters of life and death, and character, and property, are not to be entrusted with the decision of such minor rights, as seats in Parliament. The opposition to such a measure arises solely from the tenacity with which the House of Commons clings to, what it calls, its privileges, and being themselves Legislators upon the subject, they have offered, and still offer, every resistance to any measure calculated to deprive them of the smallest particle of the powers of self government and internal regulation.

Our Readers will unite with us in rejoicing at the bravery and gallantry of the garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzie in repulsing the attack on the 21st ultimo, the particulars of which will be found extracted from the *Delhi Gazette*. For ourselves, we perhaps entertain peculiar views, upon the subject, but we do not hesitate freely to avow them from any fear of being deemed either ignorant or Quixotic. Whenever we hear of British soldiers being engaged, we always fully expect to find their arms triumphant—Defeat is a word almost obsolete in our military vocabulary—No doubt, temporary checks must be calculated upon and borne with, accordingly, but any fear that the patient, faithful Sepoy, commanded, officered by British valor, could be eventually beaten by any power that can be furnished by the combined enemies of our sway in the East, never once disturbed our equanimity.

"It is once more our good fortune to have to present our readers with another of those extraordiary and brilliant repulses of the enemy that have distinguished the Kandahar force and its detachments during the long and arduous task they have had to go through, and which they have so manfully accomplished to the satisfaction of all India, notwithstanding the blighting silence which the Government have maintained regarding General Nott's uniformly successful operations.

The garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzie was attacked on the 21st instant by the enemy in great force, and repulsed them with the most determined gallantry, and suffered a loss of 1 man killed and six wounded, while the Affghans left 101 men dead on the field, with 6 standards and 60 scaling ladders in the possession of the heroic band. The intelligence is conveyed to us in letters from Quetta of the 29th May, and may be depended upon as authentic.

By the same opportunity we have learnt that the force alluded to in our last, had marched for Khelat-i-Ghilzie on the 19th, under Colonel Wymer, and it was no doubt, the hope of striking a decisive blow before he could reach his destination that induced the Affghans to attack the fort in such large numbers and with such a determined spirit."

Quettah, 29th May 1842.

"You will be delighted to hear that the garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzie has been behaving nobly; the enemy to the number of four thousand attacked that post on the 21st instant, planted their scaling ladders, and were three times hurled back at the point of the bayonet. This desparate struggle continued for two hours, when at last, the enemy gave way, leaving one hundred and four bodies, six standards, and sixty ladders behind them. This, of course, can form but a small portion of the loss sustained by the enemy, for as usual, all who fell at any distance from the walls, whether dead or wounded, were immediately carried off the field. When the enemy were repulsed Captain Craigie of the Shah's 3rd Infantry, gallantly sallied out and completed the victory. The Ghilzie prisoners were killed by the guard whilst endeavouring to make their escape Our loss was one Knight of the Broom killed, and six sepoys wounded. I am most anxious that you should get this soon, as it will be a great satisfaction to all to know, that the reports in circulation of the fall of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, are utterly without foundation.

At Kandahar another engagement was expected to take place on the 27th instant. The Prince, Sufter Jung, having been joined by the Devamut Chief, Ukhtur Khan, declared, that he would measure his strength with us once more, but he will find General Nott too much for His Highness, and if Sufter Jung has kept to his word, we may expect to hear something very pretty in a day or two.

You will have heard that a large force under Col. Wymer had marched to relieve Khelat of its enemies on the 19th instant; the force consists of a large portion of the Cavalry, including all the Bombay 3d, Leslie's Troop of Horse Artillery, Blood's 9-pounder battery, H. M. 40th, and the 2d, 16th, and 38th Regiments of Native Infantry, a force equal, to all Affghanistan in a fair field.

All well at Candahar up to the 25th instant."

We have given below, in a condensed form, the first day's proceedings, in the Appeal Case of Morgan and others, Attorneys of the Supreme Court, against Mr. Leech, late an Attorney of the same Court. We abstain, for the present, from making any remarks; but, at the conclusion of the report, we shall take the opportunity of observing upon the present Appellate Jurisdiction of the Privy Council, as regards India.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—Friday 12th February 1841, Present The Right Honorable Lord Brougham, The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Bosanquet, The Right Honorable Mr. Justice Erskine, The Right Honorable Dr. Lushington.

MORGAN AND OTHERS.....*Appellants.*
LEECH.....*Respondent.*

Mr. Serjeant Spankie. This is an appeal against the admission of an Attorney by the Supreme Court

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of Bombay, founded upon an order passed in the month of November 1834. The Supreme Court of Bombay is constituted by a Charter of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, in the year 1823, and amongst other things, the Charter authorizes and empowers the Supreme Court at Bombay to admit Barristers and Attornies, and it prescribes the qualifications which the Attornies must have, in order to be admitted and enrolled.

The Charter of the Supreme Court bears date the 8th December 1823, and the authority given to admit Attorneys is in these words "and we do hereby further authorise and empower the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to prove, admit, and enrol as Advocates and Attorneys in such Court, such and so many persons as may be *bonâ fide* practising as such, in the said Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the time of the publication of this our Charter at Bombay, and also as Advocates, such and so many persons, having been admitted Barristers at Law in England, and as Attorneys, such and so many persons having been admitted Attorneys, or Solicitors in one of our Courts at Westminster, as may to the said Court appear fit, according to such rules and qualifications as the said Court shall for that purpose make and declare, to act as well in the character of Advocates, as of Attorneys in the said Court, which persons so approved, admitted and enrolled as aforesaid, shall be, and are hereby authorized to appear, and plead, and act for the suitors of the said Court, subject always to be removed by the said Court from their station therein, upon reasonable cause." "And we do declare, that no other person or persons whosoever, shall be admitted to appear, and plead, or act in the said Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, for, and on the behalf of the suitors or any of them." Those are the words authorising the Supreme Court to admit Attorneys, then the order made touching the admission of Attorneys is this. "Rule of Court 13th November 1834." Secondly "any person desiring to be admitted as an Attorney, Solicitor or Proctor, shall produce a certificate of his having been admitted an Attorney or Solicitor, in one of His Majesty's Courts at Westminster, or of his having served a regular clerkship of three years, to an Attorney or Solicitor of one of the Supreme Courts in India. And also a certificate of his good character and ability, signed in the first case, by the master with whom he shall have served his clerkship in England, and also by one of the principal Officers of His Majesty's said Courts, and in the second case, by the master with whom he shall have served his clerkship in India, and also by one of the principal Officers of the Supreme Court at the Presidency where such clerkship shall have been served." Under this order Mr. Leech was admitted. This order created a considerable degree of feeling amongst the Attorneys, who, came out from England under circumstances, in which they had been put to very great expence in their education, and had served a clerkship for five years, and who, upon going out had thought that, *that* was the class that was alone admissible, and therefore considered they had rights in the character to which they were admitted founded upon the authority of His Majesty in Council, in granting the Charter, which could not be defeated by any Rule or Order for admitting a different class of persons, if that Rule or Order was inconsistent with the provisions of His Majesty's Charter.

First of all application was made to the Court by way of memorial and representation, and it took the shape afterwards, of a Memorial or Petition to His Majesty in Council, to review the Petition as to this order, upon the ground, that there is in the Charter itself, provision for sending home all orders made by the Supreme Court to His Majesty in Council for his approbation, and it was supposed that the order for the admission of Attorneys and prescribing their qualifications was such an order or Rule of Court as required His Majesty's approbation, in the same manner as, unquestionably is provided for Rules and orders relative to the practice and proceedings in the administration of Justice, which are expressly by the Charter itself, required to be sent home for His Majesty's approval: and being in that shape sent home, the usual practice is, that if parties are aggrieved and come showing that they are entitled to complain, His Majesty will hear in his Council the complaint of those persons. Though there is no regular appeal properly speaking for individuals in that mode, still His Majesty in Council will in condescension and by way of indulgence hear parties' complaints, His Majesty in Council will enable these parties to state the grounds of their complaints, and will adjudicate, after hearing those who are concerned for or against the matters complained of.

Pursuant to the terms in which this Rule was made, and very shortly after the expiration of the three years Mr. Leech was admitted; having served the clerkship, according to this Rule, he applied for his admission, and he was admitted an attorney very soon after the expiration of the three years of his clerkship, and he now stands upon the Roll.

As soon as Mr. Leech was admitted, which he was at Chambers, by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Bombay, an application was made to the Court by the Gentlemen whom I represent, to rescind the order for his admission. I will read the Rule which was obtained and which was discussed and from the decision upon which this appeal takes place.

"Mr. Advocate General moved, on the 23d day of February instant, on behalf of Edmund Cobb Morgan and others, for a Rule to shew cause why the order of this Court made in this matter on the 21st day of December last, should not be discharged, and why the name of the said George Williams Leech should not be struck off the Rolls of this Court," whereupon so and so, and on reading the document referred to "it is ordered that the said motion be and it is hereby refused."

The admission will be found to be as follows "upon reading the Petition in this matter, setting forth that the Petitioner, in compliance with the order of this Court made and published in November 1834, had served articles of clerkship with Henry Collins Gentleman, one of the Attorneys of the Court. That Petitioner had annexed to his Petition, a certificate of the time when his articles of clerkship had been executed, as well as the certificates of good character and ability required by the said order. That Petitioner therefore prayed he might be admitted to practice as an Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor of this Court; and also, upon reading the several certificates annexed to, and referred to, in the said Petition, he is admitted."

There was a Rule Nisi for setting aside that admission, and striking Mr. Leech off the Roll, not being legally admitted according to the Charter. After Counsel were heard on both sides, the Court discharged the Rule, that is, they refused the application. In consequence of that decision upon the Rule, the present appellants applied to the Court for leave to appeal, stating their grounds of objection to the proceedings which had taken place.

The memorial to Her Majesty in Council was sent to Sir John Hobhouse the President of the Board of Control, who intimated to them that that was not the regular course of proceeding, because Her Majesty had no authority to pass a Judgment upon this species of order in the way in which she passes Judgment upon Rules and orders for the general practice of the Court, and therefore that proceeding became abortive, but while it was pending, the Judges of the Supreme Court intimated to the present Petitioners, that till the opinion of the Law officers of the Crown or some authoritative opinion of His Majesty upon the subject was given, they should not act upon the order by admitting any body. But when it was found that that mode of proceeding was abortive, they then intimated that they considered the Rule to be in full force, and they would act upon it. In the first instance, by a letter dated the 15th of July they intimated to the present applicants that nothing should be done upon the Rule till some authoritative opinion was given upon the subject, but afterwards, when they found that no proceedings had been taken, by which any authoritative opinion could be obtained, they then intimated that they considered the Rule in force and that they might act upon it as they saw fit; and it was in consequence of its being acted upon, that this application was made to rescind the Rule, and to rescind the admission of Mr. Leech; the Petitioners stating that had they known that Mr. Leech was about to apply for his admission, they, instead of waiting till he was admitted, would have applied to the Court itself, not to admit him: but the admission was at Chambers, no notice had been given of the intention to apply, and in truth, they had no opportunity of applying to the Court, not to act upon the order, till Mr. Leech had in fact been admitted, by this proceeding at Chambers.

It appears that there is no such Rule there, as that which very properly exists here, of an Attorney giving a term's notice of his intention to apply, so that the Petitioners had no opportunity of objecting to the actual admission of Mr. Leech but they took the first opportunity after his admission, to apply to the Court, that this Rule should be reconsidered, and that his admission should be rescinded.

The Rule Nisi being discharged and no redress being given, the present Petitioners petitioned for leave to appeal. The Petition "sheweth that by an order bearing date the 21st Dec. 1837, entitled in the matter of the Petition of George Williams Leech of Bombay Gentleman, it was ordered, that the said George Williams Leech should be and he was thereby admitted to practise as an Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor of this Hon'ble Court, and that the usual oaths be taken by him." He was admitted and so forth "That on the 23rd day of February last, Mr. Advocate General, on behalf, and on an affidavit of, your Petitioners, moved for a Rule to shew cause why such last mentioned order should not be discharged, and why the name of the said George Williams Leech should not be struck off the Rolls of this Court; whereupon Mr. Campbell, who appeared on behalf of the said Mr. Leech, being allowed to shew cause instanter, confined his argument to the matters contained in the latter part of your Petitioner's affidavit; and the Court having taken time to consider their judgment, on the 26th of February ordered that the said motion should be refused."

Then it states "That your Petitioners feel aggrieved by the abovementioned order for several reasons, and more particularly *first*, because the Rule or Order of the 13th November 1834, upon which the order for the admission of Mr. Leech is grounded, is in express contravention of the provisions of Letters Patent establishing this Honorable Court, by which it is declared that the Court is authorised and empowered to prove, admit, and enrol as Advocates and Attorneys, such and so many persons as may be bonâ fide practising as such, in the Court of the Recorder of Bombay at the time of the publication thereof at Bombay, and also as Advocates, such and so many persons having been admitted Barristers at Law in England or Ireland, and as Attorneys, such and so many persons having been admitted Attorneys or Solicitors in one of His Majesty's Courts of Westminster, as may to the said Court appear fit, according to such Rules and qualifications as the Court shall for that purpose make and declare, to act, as well in the character of Advocates as of Attorneys in the Court, and by which it is also expressly declared, that no other person or persons whatsoever shall be admitted to appear and plead or act in the said Court, for and on behalf of such suitors or any of them. *Secondly* because the Judges of this Honorable Court are not authorized, either by the said Letters Patent or by statute or otherwise, to make any Rule for the admission of any person or persons as an attorney or attorneys other than those who have been duly admitted in one of Her Majesty's Courts at Westminster. *Thirdly* because not only has the said Rule or order of the 13th November 1834 not obtained the Royal approbation, but as the Judges of this Honorable Court have been informed through the authorized channel of communication, the power reserved in the Charter has reference solely and exclusively to forms of process, and Rules and orders for the execution of the same, and to rules of Court for settling Terms and Law days, and days for sittings, or the Table of Fees, and that in regard to the admission of Attorneys and Advocates, the rules and orders of the Judges are subject only to the limitations contained in the Letters Patent constituting the Supreme Court at Bombay. *Fourthly* because the admission of Mr. Leech took place in Chambers, and without any previous notice having been given to your Petitioners of his intention to apply for such admission, and because, as your Petitioners humbly contend, Mr. Leech has not qualified himself for admission even pursuant to the Terms of the said Rule or Order of the 13th November 1834 for which reasons" and so forth.

Leave was given for this appeal to be made, and orders were passed in the regular way, by the Court, for transmitting the whole proceedings under which the Judgment and determination of the Court had proceeded, and security was required from the present appellants in the sum of 5,000 Rupees, for the costs which might be sustained in consequence of that proceeding. They complied with all those conditions; they gave security, and the appeal was transmitted here, but the Respondent Mr. Leech has not thought proper to appear, and the case therefore comes on ex-parte.

At this stage, a very lengthy conversation took place between their Lordships and the Counsel engaged for the appellants, which terminated in the decision of the Judges that it was not competent to them to proceed further in the appeal, without an order from Her Majesty in Council, but that they would recommend Her Majesty to grant the Petitioners leave to appeal.

Here the first days proceedings terminated, and after the observance of the proper formalities, the appeal again came on before the Privy Council, on 3rd December 1841, the particulars of which we must reserve, for want of space, until our next issue.

SUPREME COURT.

MONDAY, JUNE 20.

The Court was occupied hearing Insolvent Petitions.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

His Lordship the Chief Justice sat for the first time since his late illness, assisted by Sir Erskine Perry, to hear special motions—some motions for New Trials were made, with but little success.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

Their Lordships after disposing of a Demurrer began the Equity causes—one of which was in part heard.

BOMBAY TIMES.

ATTEMPT TO SET FIRE TO THE "ADELAIDE."—Late on the evening of Friday, the Ship *Adelaide*, ready to have moved down to the middle ground and to proceed immediately on her voyage, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were got under before any damage was done; when circumstances transpired which left no reason to doubt that incendiaries had been at work. A spirit cask had been placed so as to ignite the cargo as quickly as possible, and both over and around it was strewed handstull of dry hay. Fire had been set to this; and had the spirits ignited, the ship might have shared the fate of the *Vansittart* and *Cornwallis*; which there is now too much reason to fear suffered from similar causes. Twenty Lascars suspected of having been engaged in, or cognizant of, this diabolical act, were immediately taken into custody, and are now under examination. The individuals against whom the strongest suspicion lies, are two Seacunnies who are ascertained to have been on board the two ships already burnt; having received from each of the three, six months' pay in advance. There is reason to fear that no adequate legal proof may be obtained against them.

We find we were slightly in error in reference to the ship *Kate*, noticed in our last. The crew believed her to be on fire, and engines from the Dock-yard were accordingly sent off to her assistance. These, on arriving, found that further interference on their part was not required—the alarm was without cause.—June 22.

North Western Intelligence.

DELHI GAZETTE, JUNE 11.

The intelligence from Jellalabad extending to the 30th ultimo, confirms the opinion of one of our correspondents from whose letters we gave extracts in our Wednesday's issue, that the move to Char Bagh had been ordered by General Pollock as a blind, for up to the day on which our letters left, no movement had taken place, tnd altho' our usual correspondent deems a retreat unlikely, we have every reason to believe that it has been determined on. The orders for the despatch of carriage to assist in the retreat, or evacuation (or by whatever name our Rulers may deem fit to designate one of the most injudicious measures, which it has been the misfortune of an Indo-British Government to determine on) are again in full operation, and no less than three hundred doolies go from the Meerut division alone to the assistance of the sick. The prisoners are again reported to have been moved from Tazeen, but, we sincerely hope, the rumour will not be confirmed, and that whatever may be done with regard to the withdrawal of the troops, it will not be carried into execution, until they and the Kabul *detenus* are restored to safety and liberty. Amongst the items of news given below, will be found the march of a Detachment towards Peshawur to bring up treasure, and the appointment of Major Leadbeater of the 53d, to the command of the second corps of Jezailchees, and of the Fort of Ali Musjid. Our correspondents do not account for the summary removal of Captain Thomas, for such seems to have been the step pursued by the General. It will be seen by our Ferozepore local news that the rockets about which so much has been said, are intended for General Nott! We are happy to know, that at present there does not appear any intention on the part of the Khyberies to attempt to close their pass, whatever they may do, when our army returns from Jellalabad.

The following is from our constant friend, who has also favored us with a Prospectus of proposed Jellalabad Races, which will be found in another part of the paper:—

Camp, Jellalabad, 30th May, 1842.

"Every succeeding day waxes hotter and hotter, and we shall soon feel the effects of it, if a move to Gundamuck is not made. Sickness is considerably on the increase, and, I am certain, that the Doctors are looking out for full employment. We hope to march to Sultanpore (ten miles) in a day or two, are anxiously looking out for the overland mail, and our General is anxious for further orders from the Governor General, and which will depend upon the instructions, the latter receives from England. It is rumoured in camp, that after Ukbar Khan met with a second defeat at Cabul, he ordered the prisoners to be removed from Tazeen, and that they are now on the other side of Cabul. This is the rumour of to-day. Perhaps it is our duty, if not a duty, it will be to our interest to leave Affghanistan in a state of quietude and peace, and for this purpose, our object *now* should be, to instil into the minds of every Chief assurance of our future friendly alliance, and make offer of our assurance in raising to the throne of Cabul, a rightful successor and one of the people's own and general choice. This would, no doubt, fall upon Futteh Jung, and from all accounts, I should say, that no time should be lost in placing him on the Gaddee, and entering into friendly terms with him. He, it appears, is the man upon whom the choice has fallen, is valiant, bold, firm and decisive, possesses full knowledge of the Affghan character, in a word, he is clever, friendly towards the British, well chosen, and adapted to govern and sway the sceptre of the King of Affghanistan. It is impossible we can return until this is done, although many of the good folks in Camp think or rather *hope* otherwise, but then you must know these are married or double men who rattle after their own fashion and agreeable to their own desires, and to such lengths do some of them carry out the theme, that their surmising imaginations even in fanciful realities, thereby keeping up a stamina, which, is the chief support of an unhappy existence; if these characters are asked the question, "how are the ladies and prisoners to be restored if we now return," the reply is, "why better than if we remain;" if a second question "by what means" is asked, the reply (equally short and sweet) is as follows "why by treaty to be sure;" with these people it is, "God for ourselves, the devil for the rest." Letters from Ferozepore, (to officers and natives) have been pouring into camp for three days past, full of intimations and cheering assertions. Some feel and report, that a day has been fixed upon for our first retrograde march, and one letter states, that we are to move from Jellalabad on our return to the provinces, on the 19th proximo. This is all very fine, Mr. Crump, but I must confess myself an unbeliever, until proof undermines my ambiguity. For thus expressing myself I may be thought a dogmatist, but this I would soon disprove by "bringing the changes" in your paper, so soon as I found myself in error; the thinking mind, unbiassed by hopes and wishes, drinks from the cup of reason, and founds its opinion on the basis of enlightened vision, and will it an acknowledgement of error in judgment, and a line of truth are linked together. Reports continue to be got up for amusement, and many are found to believe them, however incredible they may appear. Three days ago, it was said, that Nott had again beaten the enemy, and killed some hundreds of them. Two days ago the report was, that Nott was half way to Cabul, and yesterday it was given out, that he had left Candahar for Quettah!! To-morrow, we may perhaps hear, that he has re-taken Ghuznee, it may truly be said that the generality of mankind run after every thing that bears the semblance of truth however fabulous the reality; people generally take more pains to feed their imaginations than inform their judgments. Yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, the right wing of the 64th N. I., two Ressalahs of the 3rd Irregular Cavalry, left this in progress towards Peshawar, for treasure; a nice warm march they will have of it, most assuredly, and I should not wonder if Lieut-Colonel Mosley, in command, addresses the Commander-in-Chief on the subject; certainly it was easy to foretell what money would be required here for the troops, and this brings forward the question of "why did not Brigadier Monteath's Brigade bring a larger supply of *largent*, for there was plenty at Peshawur." It is bad management, MR. Editor, and the troops have not received pay for April not are they likely to get it, until the arrival of more coin. Maj. Leadbeater of the 53d, with his Adjt or second in command, Lt. Corsar of the 64th N. I. left this for Ali Musjid, with Col. Mosley's detachment. Maj. Leadbeater, successes Capt. Thomas, (ordered to rejoin his regiment) in the command of Ali-Musjid, but he is allowed an addition to the present force occupying that garrison. The detachment he is to command, will be 1000 irregular Seik soldiers with Jezils, and three guns, (artillery) attached to his party. No interruption appears to be offered in the Khyber pass; a convoy came in yesterday morning, with stores, &c. and merchants, with large quantities of supplies, arrive at Jellalabad almost daily."

Another Correspondent to whom we are under obligations for his frequent communications writes—

Jellalabad, 26th May, 1842.

"We have been for some days enlivened by reports from Simlah, that the force now here had been ordered back, but the Commander does not, I presume, think such a step advisable, and he is no doubt right, for the mortality from exposure to such a sun all day would kill more than might fall in a dozen engagements with the Affghans, and to be in camp in the Punjab, as we could not get across before the rains, with, such tents as we have got here, would be killing work indeed for it is out of the question to think of taking the equipage we have left at Peshawur as there *is not* carriage for the little we have here; and, as nearly all the Officers and men have made Tyeklanas in which they can *exist* for months, it would be much better, bad as it is, to remain here than in any part of the Punjab, though if we went to the eastern side of the Indus, the rations and batta would be saved to the Government. Still it could never be any saving, for the Europeans would die in numbers from the damp and heat, and to replace them would cost more than could be saved. The Quarter Master General has been sent to Char Bagh several times, the was accompanied by most of the Quarter Master of Corps but no ground has been determined on, and if the Affghans flood the fields, there will be but little room for an encampment there. Makeson the elder left this yesterday; tas usual he took a 46 mile trip but with relays of horses; he makes the irregular cavalry whom he takes as escort, sending them on a head some distance, rattle along with him. I see a Correspondent of the Agra Ukbar writes of the native cavalry being useless, but I can tell you it is very seldom they have a man off duty which is quite enough to prove his assertions false, and I fear he will have to swallow a good many of his words or some bullets are long.

29th May 1842.

A wing of the 64th, three guns and 200 men of Tait's Irregulars were sent this day to Alee Musjid for treasure coming from Peshawur. Major Leadbeater is appointed to command at Alee Mujid and he has got Captain Thomas's Regiment of Jazailchees, he having been removed: it is a fearful climate in the Khyber for some months to come, and it is not every one that would accept the appointment. Forage for camels is becoming every day more scarce and expensive, and the animals are dying very fast. We have 71 Elephants here and I am told their food costs 250 Rs. a month each; the bhoosa eaten by the camels is a rupee a maund and barley is at 16 seers per rupee, so that each camel must cost at least 16 rupees a month and we are said now to have 6000. Fruit is coming in, apricots, green guges and cherries; snow also comes in daily, carried on mules, and meets, as you may imagine, with a ready sale in the bazar; melons will be ripe in 10 days and sooner if the sun continues as hot as it is to-day. The sepoys are suffering much from the bad quality of the atta served out, its debilitating qualities are hardly credible. It is now believed that elephants and camels are on their way from the provinces to help to carry back our baggage."

In reference to the propositions which appeared in our issue of the 4th instant, that testimonials should be presented to the different corps who formed the garrison of Jellalabad, and also the one suggesting a similar token to Lady Sale as a mark of the light in which her heroic conduct is viewed by all her countrymen, we are happy to say we have received from a gentleman in the Civil Service, the offer of Rs. 50, towards a piece of plate to be presented to the Officers of the force at Jellalabad, and of 50 Rs. towards some token to be given to Lady Sale. We heartily recommend not only both these propositions to the attentive consideration of our readers, but also that for erecting a monument to the memory of our countrymen who fell in the awful conflicts, which deprived the Government of so many servants whom it could ill spare, and almost every family of a son, a husband, a relative or a friend; and we sincerely hope, that they will be one and all received and promoted by both service, with that generous feeling which never fals to animate all who have the means of contributing towards the attainment of such ends as are now in view.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

We understand, that the *Ann*, an opium clipper, returning with treasure, from the east coast of China, has been attacked by pirates, or Privateer Junks, licensed by the Chinese Government, and half the crew killed.—*Hurkaru, June* 11.

MADRAS.

We are sorry to have given too hasty publicity in our last issue to the misinformation that the ticket No. 1445 had been purchased for Major General Morrison, C. B.; it appears that the fortunate holder of the ticket is Lieutenant Colonel James Morrison, of the 4th Light Cavalry.—*Herald, June* 15.

SINGAPORE.

PIRACY.—We have a daring case of Piracy to record, committed within the last few days in sight of the Harbour, the vessel on which the outrage in question was perpetrated, being a trader from Cochin China. It appears that now is the season for these vessels to trade to this port, of which advantage is taken by these marauders to plunder. The parties boarding appear to have used sampans with Malays in them, and from their proximity to Singapore, we may fairly conclude them to be from this place. The gun boat has we understand been despatched for their seizure which has not yet returned.

The following is the deposition taken before the Magistrate which will give the true version of the attack:—

SINGAPORE TO WIT—HOO-AH-TEK appears and on his affirmation states, that on the 28th day of the second Chinese Moon, I left Anam in Cochin China as mate, on board of a Cochin Chinese Junk, Nakhuda Ang-Oh, who is owner of the Junk. The crew consisted of nine men altogether, including the Nakhuda. We came in sight of Singapore Harbour after sun-rise yesterday, and while off Red Cliffs not far from shore a sampan put out to sea from the shore and made for our Junk. We heard no suspicion of its being a Pirate until they came near and fire into our Junk. There were twelve men in the sampan. As the sampan was approaching our Junk only three men were visible, the others concealed themselves. Some of the Pirates had handkerchiefs tied round their heads, the others with their hair loose. Two of them in the Pirate sampan spoke Chinese and asked if we had rice on board—one of them spoke like a real Chinaman. Another sampan there just off from the shore and joined the first sampan. She had nine men in her—Malays. The Pirates had only one musket amongst them. They attacked us with stones and spears fired with the said musket, about ten times and wounded two men. There were three men wounded, one of them received a spear wound. We resisted as well as we could for about two hours when we were captured. I can identify two men, Malays. One of them I have frequently seen in Singapore Town—a young man—the other one is a mad I had never seen before. I have been for the last eight years employed in Junks trading between Anam and Singapore. I saw the following articles taken out of our Junk belonging to the Nakhuda, Passengers, and crews:—5 piculs Beche de mer, 36 catties Raw Silk, 1½ coyan Rice, 3 Brass Pots, and some Wearing Apparel, and 7 Dollars, and sundry other small articles. The Pirates took our Boat with them loaded with Rice. We come in about midnight last night.

Affirmed to before me the 5th May 1842. } Mark of
(Signed) J. Low Justice of the Peace. } HOO AH TEK.

Free Press, May 12.]

The Ariel has brought papers, from China and Singapore of a few days later date than those received by the Algerine, but there is little in them of consequence beyond the following intelligence of the stoppage of a part of the operations of the Singapore Branch of the Union Bank:—

"The unexpected termination of the business of the Union Bank on Saturday last, without the usual and necessary formality of a timely notice, which might have had the effect of inducing persons to contract their liabilities with the Bank has thrown into unparalleled perplexity the affairs of several parties who had habitually dealt with it.

It must be admitted that the facilities afforded by this institution had been such as to have enabled parties, who hitherto restricted their commercial business, to extend their transactions; and this accommodation was the more valuable, from the great scarcity of any large amount of the circulating medium in Singapore.

But while we concede all this in favour of the Union Bank, it is undeniable, that this very facility has been the means of encouraging speculation to an enormous extent. Such being the case, was it reasonable—was a necessary—was it consistent with banking usage, for the parent institution to turn round on its constituents, without the preparatory of even a week's warning, and slam the doors of the local branch in their face and in those of the whole trading community? We ask, would such conduct have been endured or even tolerated for a single moment by any of the mercantile bodies at Calcutta, Madras or Bombay? We are sure not; and we think the least reparation that can be offered by the local direction, is to take upon itself the responsibility of allowing the constituent of the Bank so many weeks grace for paying off their liabilities

It is pretty clear that if the proprietary body or the directors in Calcutta expect a restoration of confidence to the branch established here, that something of the nature we have above proposed must not only be done, but security given, in the stability of future arrangements, against a similar recurrence; and that these sudden contractions of its operations will not be inflicted on the Settlement again.

The Union Bank being now closed for discounts, and as importers of opium in general will be anxious to sell only for cash, which is rather a scarce commodity now, and likely to be much more so very shortly, prices cannot but be lower than at present. The Local Government having received orders to remit 200,000 Mexican dollars to China from this, and the present exigencies of the Calcutta Union Bank obliging the agent here of the Branch Establishment to remit all his receipts, as they came in to his coffers, in Government Bills on Bengal, are certainly circumstances of mutual accommodation so far as the Government and the Bank are concerned; but it is nevertheless a state of things much to be deplored, as it respects the mercantile interests of this settlement. Under the circumstances we have now detailed we do not expect to see sp. drs. 50,000 left in Singapore, in another month, for the thousand urgent emergencies of our extensive trade; thus will a serious injury be inflicted on the commercial prospects of the place.

Exchanges.—Government Treasure Bills on Calcutta at 217—Private Bills 219 to 220—Some Navy Bills sold at 4s 7d to 4s 8d per sp. dr: Private Bills on England with sufficient security at 4s 8½d, plentiful.—Englishman, June 11.

Singapore papers have reached us to May 19th: the Free Press has now, we observe, a rival in a new paper entitled the "Straits Messenger" from which we have taken some extracts. On the 13th H. M. Ship Belleisle, Captain Kingcome, with Major General Lord Saltoun and Staff, Colonel Campbell and part of H. M. 98th Regiment, anchored in the Roads on her way to China. H. M. Ship Thalia, Captain Hope, arrived on the same day, the former having left the Cape 22d, the latter, 18th March. The Belleisle, with the Thalia, Apollo and Sapphire, having on board detachments of H. M. 18th, 26th and 49th Regiments, sailed for China on the 17th May. On the 19th the detachment of the 39th Regiment M. N. I. lately stationed in Malacca, were to leave for China.

The *Friend of China* gives a very gratifying account of the progress of Hong Kong, which has already a greater population by a third, than that possessed by Singapore five years after the settlement was established. A Fire Insurance Company is strongly recommended to the new Colony, and an Anglo Chinese circulating medium, is already attracting attention,—even "the arms, seal and motto of the Colony" are not forgotten by its somewhat sanguine friends! The following are the latest items of news afforded—

"A letter from Amoy, per *Anglona* dated the 9th instant, states that all was quiet there, but the Chinese were gathering to attack the opium vessels in *Chimmo* bay. H. M.'s Brig *Pylades* had gone to render the necessary assistance, if required."

"There is a report, on Chinese authority we believe, that the *Ann*, Captain Denham, has been lost on the island of Formosa, and that the whole crew have been made prisoners by the Chinese. If the report turns out to be true, we fear little mercy will be shown to the unfortunate Captain Denham and his crew; the Chinese will not forget the chastisement they lately received from H. M. ship *Nimrod*, which vessel had visited the island in search of the *Nerbudda's* people—of whom nothing is known—and was fired upon; but the *Nimrod* took ample vengeance in landing her boat crews and destroying all the batteries.

Treasure to a large amount was on board the *Ann*, and we regret to learn that Mr. Robert Gally was a passenger in her. We presume H. M.'s Senior Naval Officer at Hongkong will immediately despatch a force to rescue the crew of the *Ann* and recover treasure; and if the crew have been ill-dealt with we suppose that part of the island which is under the sway of the Chinese will be entirely laid waste."

Canton, 15th April 18..

"The Chinese were a little startled this morning by hearing that two steamers were inside the Bogue—but on learning that their object was merely to reconnoitre, and that no hostile movements were intended on the part of the British forces—unless the Chinese had commenced erecting fortifications below Whampoa—their fears were dispelled. There is no intention on the part of the Chinese officers to erect fortifications below Whampoa."

The latest advices from China were to the 23rd April, nothing decisive had of course occurred, but the Chinese had adopted their old plan of annoyance, attempting to set fire to our vessels, from which H. M. Ship Blonde and the transport Arnaud had received some injury.—Spectator, June 15.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—Arrivals—May 4—Portis, Quison from Madras 19th March; Dardo, Borceo, from Manila 5th April; Dido, Saunders, from Calcutta 17th ditto; Tingoan, Bun Ley, from Rangoon 30th ditto. 5, Nobt. Spunkey, Frompee, from Rangoon 4th March. 6, Thoelong, Willebrand, from Rembang 11th April, 7, Ariel, Burt, from Macao 20th do; Maickel Behar, Hute mson, from Calcutta 28th March; Cur. Cowasjee, Campbell, from Calcutta 26th do; Blundel, Trail, from Calcutta 8th April; Asia, Davidson, from Calcutta 10th do. 9, Samadang, Lim Sin, from Penang 28th do. 10, Serpent, Nevil, Esq. from Cape 12th March; Thunder, Small, from Cape 22d Feby.; Cleopatra, Early, from Madras 1st April; New Orleans, Hall, from Sumatra 21st April; North Star, Sir E. Home, from Cape 12th March; 11, Lingayen, Molledo, from Manila 18th April; Rattlesnake, Sprout, from Ceylon.

Departures.—May 3.—Camorien, Lucas, for Batavia; Monarch, Shephard, for Penang; Cherokee, McKellar, for Macao. 4, Ternate, Mann, for Macao; Algerine, Buckton, for Calcutta; Catherine, Fast, for Mal. and Penang; Abool Asium, Hasim, for Sa and Soorabaya; Fatal Salam, Manmoot, for Sumbas; Fattal Moon, Airie, to Palembang. 7, Letitia, Metcalf, for Batavia; Zoe, Miller, for China; Countess of Minto, Wishart, for London; Ariel, Burt, for Madras. 10, Intrinsic, Davidson, for Macao; 11, Dido, Hun, Koppel, for China; Medusa, Hewett, for do; Vexin, Boyes, for do.

CHINA.

HOSTILE PREPARATION.—It is said, with wha truth we knew not, that the Chinese are making preparations at the Bogue to rebuild the forts there, and H. M. S. Herald and Cruizer and H. C. Steamers Hooghly and Ariadne, have on Wednesday last gone thither, from Hongkong and Macao Roads to ascertain, we suppose, the truth of these reports, and to destroy such works as may have been commenced. It is excessively foolish in the Chinese to attempt these works at the Bogue; they having been repeatedly warned against it; but the orders from the court are peremptory, and they are perhaps obliged, in order to convince the Emperor of the impossibility, to make a show at least of obedience: the interruption of their labors by the British ships of war will release them from all further responsibility.—*Canton Press, April* 16.

Our latest accounts from Pekin, arrived by the new Chinese Steamer Oh fie, which anchored in the roads last night, having left the Yellow Sea on the 8th ultimo. It has seldom fallen to our lot to announce so speedy a passage, or news of greater importance than that received on this occasion. It appears that the Hong Merchants having become desperate, in consequence of the obstinacy and folly of their Imperial Rule, determined to dethrone him; a conspiracy of the most formidable character was secretly formed, and most of the influential *nobs* of the Empire joined it. The English appear to have been unaware of the circumstance until the dreadful termination of the *atrocious* proceedings.

It was known that His Celestial Highness had a tender penchant for a fair Tartaric-looking individual, who resided at a sugar baker's, within 300 yards of the imperial residence: twice had Yang-foo (the chief conspirator) observed H. I. H. casting side-long glances through the medium of a superb Dollond (the plunder of some unhappy ship Captain,) at the Tarteric maid: a bold idea seems at once to have struck this talented person, and the plan for the certain destruction of the illustrious, but monstrous monarch, was forthwith formed. Yang-foo waited on Tartarina (the sweet), and pretended he was sent on the part of the Emperor to plead his cause, and pour into her tender ear the vows of an enamoured Sovereign. The credulous and too affectionate maiden, rapturously listened to the melting tale: an anonymous billet was conveyed to the Emperor, and a rendezvous was settled for the following evening. Here the wonderful tact, and extreme ability of the conspirator, was conspicuously displayed. In the back yard of the paternal relative of the tender Tartarina were several huge boilers, implements of his honorable profession, One of these touched the garden wall, and over it the treacherous Yang-foo constructed a platform beautifully ornamented with the most choice flowers, presenting an admirable spot for *amorous* dalliance.

The cunning rogue had however formed a plan, as deep and deliberate, as it was dastardly and daring,—none but a few renagades (of horrible dispositions, ferocious and fearless as Yang-foo himself) were made acquainted with it.

On the evening of the moon Slap-bang-qui-fong, the celestial monarch's eldest brother, had scarcely hid his rubicund visage below the western horizon, and the lunatic sister risen in the East, when a marked but *manly* shadow fell upon the sugar baker's garden wall—*it was the Emperor in disguise*!! A faint but melodious whistle was heard, and replied to by a tender ditty from the opposite side of the wall. The Emperor paused! was it his good genious that then whispered doubt, fear, treachery into his celestial *bosom*!—alas! when did *love*, passionate, overwhelming love,—have *aught* to say to reason!! His fate was sealed—with an active bound he cleared the wall, and stood panting with exercise, and excitement, before his beloved Tartarina!—With that amorous ticklessness which celestials only can experience, he pressed her convulsively to his beating breast, exclaiming—oh Tartar—Tartar-ri-ni na, oh, oh, bliss, love, delight—extacy, oh, oh, oh—when, oh, horror of horrors, a crash like the sudden burst of Etna in its wrath,—a blaze—dire, fierce and flashily furious—broke the silence of the night. One scream, one terrific-heart-rending cry of horror, one plunge, one squash splash and a pair of the warmest lovers that ever drew the breath of passion, were precipitated into the depths of a compound of sugar and treacle—Oh night of horror! the saccharine matter saturated the spirited spirits of the wretched pair, and supped up the souls of the sinners. The news soon spread, and celestial Bon-bons have been the order of the day ever since the cambals. The Emperor thus having departed to *sweet repose*, a new Emperor was elected on the following day. We have no room, however, for any lengthened panegyric regarding him, at present; but lay before our readers a sketch of H. I. H., merely adding that there is a friend to Britons—wears long tongs—smokes segars, drinks rum—besides possessing many other fashionable European acomplishments—that his name is Yum-fi ndam-boby-boodle, and that there is every chance of his embracing christianity, seeing he has already adopted the christian costume, which he justly considers admirably adapted to his Adonis-like form. The only thing we object to is the head dress, which has something *more peculiar* than pleasing about it. The coat is yellow, with a white star and buttons to match; the pantaloons cerulean, with a green stripe.—*Cooloon Chronicle.*

ON CHINA, AND THE CHINESE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FRIEND OF CHINA.

Dear Sir,—I propose sending you, from time to time as leisure and health permit, sundry miscellaneous articles on China, and the Chinese, provided you may deem fit to give them some unoccupied corner in your valuable paper, and herewith I send as No. 1.

CHINESE SUPERSTITIONS.

The Chinese, alike with all other idolatrous nations of the Earth, possess many absurd and foolishly superstitious observances: indeed *all* nations are more or

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less infected with the darkness of superstition, and which is only dispelled by their advancement in civilization and Christianity. The Chinese may be justly said to be an extremely superstitious people.

A Carpenter on erecting a building, when he reaches the upper beam worships it and offers up prayers that success and happiness may attend those who are to reside within. The Chinese believe that the masons can materially affect the happiness of the inmates of a dwelling; should he conceal in the wall an image or representation of some evil spirit he would by no means confer a blessing on them, but a curse. This belief induces them to adore and worship the Patrons of these Masons and place money under the door that the lot of happiness may be theirs. Murder is not a rare occurrence in the celestial Empire. The spirit of the murdered individual is supposed to be wandering about in a restless condition, and offerings are annually presented, and in some cases the bloody sacrifice of the murderer, when he can be arrested is offered to appease the injured names of the dead, whose wrongs they think can never be atoned for, except by the shedding of blood. In former times, prisoners of war were frequently offered as sacrifices to the standards of the army, in order to ensure success to certain military undertakings. The Generals of the hostile armies when taken, were in some instances, put to death, and their blood sprinkled on the tombs of those whom they had slain in war. These sacrifices are not presented to any deity, but to the departed and restless spirits of men.

To obtain fame, the Chinese literati worship the Northern Polar Star. Their prostrations are made before a representation of Kwei-sing, who is considered the god of learning. He is represented standing on one foot. holding a pencil in his right hand and is supposed to have been, in consequence of his great talent and erudition, translated to the Northern Polar Star.

It is fabled, that a certain bride on leaving her father's house to go to that of her husband, was met by the way, and devoured by a tiger. At the present day to prevent a catastrophe so fatal, the parents of the bridegroom on similar occasions, suspend a piece of meat at their door to bribe the cruel Tiger. A common sieve and a pair of chopsticks are laid at the door, over which the bride leaps on entering the house of her husband, which act is thought to promote the felicity of their future progeny. Also when the bride is going to the house of her betrothed, they scatter rice in her pathway to prevent her from being molested by the fabulous bird Kin-ke-sing, which holds its lofty habitation among the stars.

Among the lower classes of Chinese, the prevailing opinion with regard to an eclipse is, that an animal, a monster of the frog-kind, having one leg and two fore paws sr allows the sun or moon, in consequence of which the priests in the Temples, the people in the streets, and the officers at the public courts keep up an incessant beating of drums. As near the time of the commencement of the eclipse as can be ascertained, each one sounds his drum as loudly as he possibly can, in order to affright the frog, and cause it to cast forth the luminary which it has seized. The noise of the drums continues until the eclipse is over. Eclipses are generally regarded with dread by the Chinese and they present offerings to the sun when he is thus obscured believing some national calamity to be portended. On the 7th day of moon (7th, of August) unmarried females offer wine, flowers and cosmetics to two of the stars of the milky way.

By the Chinese, the Magpie is held in very great esteem, and its flight over a house, is supposed to be indicative at the arrival of some stranger. The Rook, on the contrary, is regarded as an unhappy bird, and her visits are thought to be prognostic of some difficulties with the magistrates.

To cause an abundant harvest of grain, they suspend from the highest beam of the house, a corn sieve and in the same manner, a piece of red cloth to promote 'good luck.'

The Chinese possess an imperfect knowledge of a *Supreme Being. They believe that all things inimate or inanimate possess a presiding spirit, consequently they ignorantly adore gods of seas and rivers, of wood and stone, of lofty hills and mountains, as well as of heaven and earth.*

The Chinese yearly note in their almanacks, the number of fortunate days that will occur during the year. The year 1819 had 150 lucky days. They are very particular, in regard to the kind of work, which may be performed on those days.

Very frequently one observes two or three Chinese characters, meaning 'eight immortals' worked neatly on the caps of young children. This is done with a desire, that they may confer on the children, the blessings of longevity and prosperity.

During the troubles of the three contending states, Changkeo pasted up charms in the streets, to prevent the further spread of some disease then prevailing. The custom is still adhered to by the Priests of Fuh and Taou. The charm consists of two or three characters, written in such a manner as to be perfectly unintelligible. If it can be decyphered, the charm is lost.

For each year in the Chinese cycle, which comprises 60 years, there is a particular charm pasted up as a preventive against disease.

Che-hwang-te, whose death took place about 150 years before Christ, caused all of his domestics to be put to death, that they might still attend on him though in a future state. The practice of burning gilt, and other kinds of paper, seems to have commenced immediately after his death. A vast deal of this paper is annually consumed in the present age, as well as paper made into the shapes of all kinds of their garments, and representations of men, women, horses, houses &c. &c. They use this paper on all religious occasions. At the tombs of their departed relatives they burn it, foolishly believing the dead wear it in their future state, and otherwise receive some good from their so doing. The making of these various kinds of paper affords an extensive branch of trade to the Chinese. This, with many others, may prove a barrier against the promulgation of the gospel of Christ in China. Many thousands of these wretched idolators are wholly employed in making these gods, papers and other things worshipped by them. Should they embrace the gospel, this of course, must be given up, though they may have no other way of gaining a subsistence. A cry will probably ere long be heard throughout these extensive territories, not dissimilar to that of the rabble at Ephesus, who perceiving their craft in danger exclaimed with one accord 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians!!'

Yours &c.

Hongkong March 28th, 1842. A. K.

Friend of China for March.

Spirit of the Indian Press.

Supposing it to be true that General Nott has announced his intention to General Pollock of commencing his move towards Cabook we do not think that the difficulty suggested in the yesterday's letter from a Jullalabad correspondent will be found to exist,—namely a want of troops enough to leave behind in order to insure the tranquillity of Candahar, or at least our power there. After General England's junction, the whole force must have exceeded twelve thousand men, and if General Nott took with him eight thousand, the remainder should suffice to hold Candahar against any odds likely to be brought against it,—but we do not believe that any head would be made in that quarter, with the approaching fate of Cabool so clearly defined as it would be when the combined movement was fairly commenced. As to General Nott's being stopped by Lord Ellenborough's orders to retire upon Quettah,—in the first place we will not argue on the supposition that such orders have been sent, and in the next place if they had been, we are sure they would have been cancelled immediately after the arrival of the last mail, and the countermand would not be many days after the previous despatch in reaching Candahar, so that any pause in General Nott's plan, consequent on the first order, would be of but temporary duration. Then as to the battering train, it seems that Nott can, and means to, bring a sufficient one on with him—enough at least to open a way for our gallant and resolved troops into the Balla Hissar, though Akbar Khan commanded it a hundred times over; so that, for our own parts, we perceive no obstacle to the 'Grand Juction,' except what we believe to be only the temporary one of the deficiency of carriage with General Pollock's force. There is still time enough between this and October to do all that is necessary in the way of retribution, but we should be under no apprehension, for the perfect security of our force if it had to winter again at Cabool, for there would not be another insurrection, and if there were, we presume it would be somewhat differently dealt with! So little do we think of any stand that Akhbar Khan can make against us, even if we find him in full possession of the Balla Hissar, that we should not be surprised to hear that he abandoned it on our approach,—after perhaps an attempt, which of course would be a vain one, to obtain terms for himself—for if he got possession of it, and obtained the suffrages of the Chiefs, on the false pretence that General Pollock had resolved to enthrone him, it follows that when the fraud is discovered there will be a reaction, and indeed the very circumstances (if it be a fact) of the Chiefs having supported him, *because* he had, in their belief, made the English his friends, speaks a pretty large folio volume for the influence of our name at Cabool, and renders it certain that they will not adhere to him under our denouncement. All this is argued on the hypothesis of his actually being in power, as reported, at Cabool; but though such a state of things is not improbable, it yet may not be the case; and if it be not, there befals the chance of his being overmastered there and given up to us—a fate not unlikely to overtake him at any rate, when our advance becomes certain; for assuredly there are Chiefs and parties there, who would calculate on its being greatly to their advantage to come into us, *with him as a prisoner*, even without any previous stipulations, and we should suppose that General Pollock is taking, or has taken, adequate measures to assure them on this point. In no view of the case do we foresee any result but a completely triumphant one on the side of the British,—but at any rate we must never quit Affghanistan until we can do so as manifestly and unquestionably victorious, as was the English army, when, after Louis' *re* restoration, it evacuated France.—*Englishman, June 8.*

Afflicting case of hydrophobia—the foamy state.—Republishing our account from Jullalabad of Akbar Khan's having obtained possession of the Balla Hissar, by the ruse which was mentioned, the *Hurkaru* makes the following observations on the subject of the withdrawal:—

"Nothing could answer the purpose of the British so well as for Akbar Khan to collect followers at Cabul and again to appear in the field against us. Though we cannot well advance upon Cabul without a sufficiency of provisions and without a battering train, there are some grounds for hope that the restles spirit of Akbar Khan will impel him to abandon the defensive and again to move down upon Jellalabad. We might then advance and give him battle upon the very scene of our disasters. Of the issue of the contest there could not be a doubt. *A victory thus achieved*—for Akbar would, in all probability, be aided by all the chiefs on that side of the country, hostile to the British power—*would be quite sufficient to render our withdrawal from the country honorable and a triumphant one. We only want the means of withdrawing with flying colors.* If Akbar Khan's star be again in the ascendant it is probable that an opportunity will be afforded us of achieving a signal victory, before we turn our backs upon Jellalabad.

We say a good deal, yet not, we think more than the fact will support, when we say that of all the puerilities of argument which have been put forth in that journal upon the same subject, the lines we have denoted by italics are most puerilely puerile. The *longing* which Akbar Khan's consistent advocate appear to have that his client should at last escape our just vengeance, has its origin in the un-English feelings which we had often pointed out, and as an effect of such a cause we can understand while we deplore it; but that a person in the capacity of editor of a Calcutta newspaper should exhibit in argument such nimyism as the italicised lines display, is an intellectual disgrace which our very esprit de corps makes it impossible for us not to feel. Only observe, gentle reader, what the argument amounts to. To redress a grievous national wrong we invade that country. We are then to wait, a little way within its confines, until the arch-criminal of all who have been concerned in the guilt in question, shall establish himself in the sovereignty (out of which we are bound to keep *him* of all men) and collect a great army, and, aided by all the chiefs who have participated, in some accessoral degree or other, in his atrocious offence, come down to our position (when it suits him) to attack us,—or near enough for us to attack him, without too much of an advance into his newly acquired dominions. Well, we are to beat him in the actual battle—the high souled Briton, who proposes the plan of operations now alluded to has, grace enough left to assume that result!—and having done so we are incontinently to withdraw, and leave him in full possession of the throne, and this it is pronounced would be a triumphant withdrawal, a withdrawal with flying colours—*flying* colours, indeed! The "victory thus achieved"—a sort of defensive repulse—is not to be followed up by the pursuit and utter dispersion, and, in a military sense, destruction of the enemy's army. It is, at most, to be a Talevera victory, or practically a cross between that and a Corunna one; as we are to beat off the enemy and then beat our own retreat, leaving the perfidious miscreant, whose due chastisement is the main object of the war, not only unpunished, but virtually and politically our conqueror, and considerably better off than we found him. A defeat of him such as the one supposed, to be followed by our complete evacuation of the country, would be of little or no detriment to Akbar Khan, whom it would not prevent for eight-and-forty hours from rallying again, and who might at an easy distance follow us to the entrance (on his own side) of the Khyber Pass, and thus drum us out of his country—with *flying* colours! If there be a man in the army who is not made sick by such a picture, let him turn his sword into a toasting iron, for it is not the stuff for even a ploughshare; and the picture is fairly filled up from the *Hurharian* outline—of which the reader has the means of judging. On the exceeding absurdity of the proposition itself, as a plan for an invading nation getting out of the invaded country—with no object of the invasion gained—we need not make any comment. It would be immitigably absurd in a recruit of a week's standing who might previously have been a man milliner, and so it is beneath a re-proof which would make it of *some* importance; but we really regret to perceive the continued growth of a spirit which stoops to any sort of argument, however frivolous—catches at even the rottenest straw—with the view of creating a feeling so degrading to our country as that which alone could advocate a relinquishment of a contest under circumstances which should leave *such* an enemy unsubdued.—[Poor—Poor Fellow!]—*Englishman, June 9.*

We need hardly direct attention to a very interesting and important document which will be found in another place, and which clearly unfolds the extent and ramifications of that formidable conspiracy, which three or four years ago spread over a large portion of India, and which aimed at no less than the entire subversion of British power. Much was published on the subject at the time, and the outlines of the plot were very generally understood, but we have hitherto seen no official papers on the subject, and till the present, believe that no such documents have been made public. The paper in question is given in the *Morning Herald* of March 31st, as "an important official despatch addressed to a member of the Indian Government, by several functionaries employed in the investigation of the late rebellions and intrigues amongst the native powers in British India," and has we presume been published with other papers on Indian affairs, by order of Parliament. It unfolds a highly important and deeply instructive page in the history of this country; it shows with a clearness not to be mistaken, the peculiar tenure on which our possession of it is held; and proves the necessity of ever being on the watch for dangers and intrigues, the existence of which very few would be disposed to credit.

Feeling as we naturally do, strong in the confidence of our own power and resources, it is hardly possible for us to make due allowance for the gross ignorance which prevails among our native subject, or to attach due importance to the chimerical but dangerous schemes to which this ignorance may give rise. In the intrigues of 1838-9, the foundation of the contemplated insurrectionary movement, seems to have rested on the siege of Herat by the Persian Army. Upon this foundation, and no doubt also the known intrigues of Russia at Cabul, what a splendid superstructure was raised by the joint agency of native ignorance, and the implacable hatred of many of the native Princes, to British rule! The Persian Army was joined by an imaginary Russian force, and (Herat of course being presumed to have fallen) the combined Armies in overwhelming force, were expected to march forthwith to the Indus to invade the British territory! That these views were in the highest degree chimerical and absurd, we well know,—we know that the supposed Russian army never existed; we know that the expected invasion was never contemplated; we further know that even if it had been, Russia has not the means or resources of moving a powerful army a couple of thousand miles beyond her own frontier; and we further know that even setting all these impossibilities aside, and taking the extreme and totally unwarrantable supposition of an invading army making its appearance upon the Indus, it could be nothing more than a jaded and worn out force, encumbered with undisciplined auxiliaries, deficient in supplies and all the *materiel* of war, and totally unable to cope with iron battalions, fresh and vigorous for the contest, which we should have ready prepared to await its arrival. When however the fallacy of Russian invasion became too apparent, the weakening of our military strength by sending a large force into Affghanistan, became the somewhat more rational, but still visionary busts of the insurrectionary schemes.

Demolishing at once then the flimsy foundation on which the political ignorance, and blind impatience to our sway on the part of many of the Native Princes, had endeavoured to mature one of the most formidable insurrections ever yet attempted for the subversion of British power, we pass on to the facts of the insurrection itself, and the instruction it affords. The external dangers were, it is true, purely chimerical, though unhappily men in high station, as Lord Auckland, Lord Palmerston and Sir John Hobhouse, were too much disposed to entertain very exaggerated views of their eventual importance. The internal dangers however, were substantial enough, and though even had the plot been brought to maturity, it would no doubt, have been ultimately crushed, and its participators annihilated, its first unlooked for effects would have been tremendous; hundreds of lives might have been sacrificed to the midnight assassin, and a degree of disquiet and insecurity produced throughout our territories, which for a long period would have produced the most serious embarrassment. Happily however any such fearful consummation was effectually prevented by the zeal and vigilance of one of our Civil functionaries, Mr. Stonhouse, Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, to whose talent and perseverance in unravelling the wide spread machinations, which but for him might have reached a dangerous maturity well entitles him to the gratitude not only of the Government, but of the whole Anglo-Indian community. The Town of Nellore contains a large Mussulman population, and the proceedings of an emissary sent there to promote the objects of the conspirators, first attracted Mr. Stonhouse's attention, and was the means of unravelling, partially at any rate, the ramifications of the whole plot, and furnishing those disclosures which are now laid before our readers.

The focus of the mischief, was of course Hydrabad, an appropriate centre from which we may ever expect the outbreak of insurrection in Southern India. The head and apparently the prime mover of the whole, was the well-known Moobariz oo-Dowlah, brother of his Highness the Nizam; a man who lacks but the power to form as inveterate an enemy to our sway, as was Hyder Ally or Tippoo Sultaun in the last century. This dangerous character, though often frustrated in his machinations, and sent to pause over his disappointment at leisure, in the solitary fortress of Goicondah, had evidently not learned wisdom in this retreat to which we trust he is now irrevocably consigned for the remainder of his days. On the southern ramifications of the plot, we do not possess much information further than the well known active participation of the Nawaub of Kurnaul, and the Jaghedar of Oodiagherry, though it had doubtless plenty of adherents in Mysore. Westward and Northward, it seems to have embraced most of the Native Chiefs; the Rajah of Sattara, the Guicowar, the Rajah of Joudpore, the Nawaub of Bhopal and others, remotely implicating even our "faithful ally," Runjeet Singh, and our at that time dubious friend, Dost Mahomed.

The great, the almost insurmountable barrier to any successful insurrectionary movement in India, is however the fidelity of our Native Army. Of this fact the conspirators were well aware, and they left therefore no means untried to shake the fidelity of the Musselman Sepoys. To this point the intriguing genius of Moobariz-oo-Dowlah, seems especially to have been directed. The Wahabees, the reformers, the "new lights" of the Mahomedan faith, afforded a useful and willing instrument in these designs; by these men sedition and war against the "infidels," were openly preached in the mosques attended by the troops at Secunderabad and elsewhere. Of the actual progress made among the Sepoys by this insidious plan, we know but little, but there is every reason to believe the number of converts made was small,—a fact which when we remember that the religious prejudices of the most fanatic sect on the globe, were warmly appealed to, speaks volumes in favour of the discipline and good feeling of our Native troops. Alas that the blind infatuation of "the powers that be," should since have aroused that spirit of discontent and disaffection among our Native troops, which but three or four years since, the most insidious and persevering efforts of our most vindictive enemies had so signally failed in doing!

That the conspirators acted with a considerable degree of skill and ability in the arrangement of their plans: that their emissaries were well instructed and provided, and were spread over the entire country; and that if brought to maturity, this insurrection though built on fallacious grounds, and doomed to eventual suppression, would have been a most serious calamity to the country, is quite certain. The sinews of war were not wanting, money was distributed freely and the astounding military preparations in the fortress of Kurnool, indicated a degree of determination of purpose, and an extent of preparation, which, except on the perfect and undubitable evidence which events have afforded would never have been credited. The whole narrative of the contemplated insurrection, affords, we repeat, an instructive—one of the *most* instructive pages of Indian history. It shows the necessity for perpetual vigilance on the part of our Civil and Military authorities, and that if this vigilance be suffered to relax, native intrigue and treachery is ever ready to undermine the ground we stand upon, and to burst forth like a volcano beneath our feet. Our late reverses in Cabul, convey in impressive terms the same important lesson. Had the political authorities of Cabul attended to their express duties—had they in the heart of a hostile country, given the same time and attention to the machinations going on around them, which was zealously devoted by Mr. Stonhouse, in our own territory, and little more than a hundred miles from the second seat of British power in India, we should have been preserved from the most serious reverse which has ever fallen the British arms in the Eastern world, and from all the yet undeveloped embarrassments which may spring out of it.

The timely unravelling of this conspiracy, the prompt deposition and confinement of several of its chief promoters, and the brilliant success which attended the early progress of our Affghan campaign, were the means of effectually crushing this gigantic scheme. Yet it is easy to perceive indications of the yet smouldering embers, which it was its object to fan into a flame. The restless spirits which were to have carried out the designs of their chiefs, though deprived of their expected guidance and resources, and without any definite object have during the last two years created disturbance in several of the districts which were to have been the seats of insurrection. In proof of this we need only look at the state of affairs last year in the Southern Mahratta country, at Hyderabad, and still more recently at Nagpore and in the Bundlecund and Sangor districts. In all these districts, in fact throughout the whole of India, unceasing vigilance is required to check the machinations which are well known to be continually going on, and to which the injury to our *prestige* from the late events at Cabul, cannot fail to afford encouragement. To restore that *prestige* to its former brilliance by a triumphant campaign in Affglanistan, ere evacuating the country, is an object deserving of every sacrifice, and connected, we believe, in a much closer degree with the internal tranquility of our own territories, than may at first sight be apparent.—Spectator, June 11.

Extracts from New Works.

JACK HINTON, THE GUARDSMAN.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE CANAL BOAT.

In obedience to O'Grady's directions, of which fortunately for me, he left a memorandum in writing, I started from Portobello in the canal boat on the afternoon of the day after his departure. The day was dark and louring, with occasional showers of cold and sleety rain; however, the casual glance I took of the gloomy cell, denominated cabin, deterred me from seeking shelter there, and buttoned up in my great coat, and with my travelling cap drawn firmly over my eyes, I walked the deck for several hours, my own thoughts affording me sufficient occupation, and even had the opportunity presented itself, I should not have desired any other; on this score, however, there was no temptation, and as I looked at my fellow-passengers, there was nothing, either in their voice, air, or appearance, to induce me to care for any closer intimacy. The majority of them were stout, plain-looking country folk, with coats of brown or gray frieze, leather gaiters, and thick shoes, returning, as I could guess from some chance expressions they dropped, from the Dublin market, whither they had proceeded with certain droves of bullocks, wethers, and hoggets, the qualities of which, formed the staple of conversation; there were also some lady passengers, one a rather good looking woman, with a certain air of half gentility about her, which enabled her at times to display to her companion her profound contempt for the rest of the company; this companion was a poor subdued-looking girl of about eighteen or twenty years, who scarcely ventured to raise her haggard eyes, and spoke with an accent painful from agitation; her depressed look, and her humble manner, did not conceal however, a certain air of composed and quiet dignity, which spoke of happier days. A host of ill-bred, noisy, and unmannerly children, accompanied them, and I soon discovered that the mother was the wife of the great shopkeeper in Longhrea, and her pale companion, a governess, she had just procured in Dublin, to initiate the promising offspring, in the accomplished acquirements of French, and Italian, music, and painting; their only acquaintance on board seemed to be a jolly-looking man, who, although intimate with every one, seemed, somehow, not to suffer in the grand lady's esteem from the familiarities he dispensed on all sides. He was a short, florid-looking, little fellow, with a round bullet head, the features of which seemed, at first sight so incongruous, that it was difficult to decide on their prevailing expression; his large grey eyes which rolled, and twinkled with fun, caught a character of severity from his heavy overhanging eyebrows, and there was a stern determination in his compressed lips that every moment gave way to some burst of jocular good humour, as he accosted one or other of his friends; his voice, however, was the most remarkable thing about him, for while at one moment he would declaim in the full round tone of a person accustomed to speak in public, in the next he would drop down into an easy and familiar accent, to which the mellowness of his brogue imparted a raciness quite peculiar.

His dress was a suit of rusty black, with leather breeches of the same colour, and high boots; this costume, which pronounced him a priest, might also, had I known more of the country, have explained the secret of that universal understanding he maintained with all on board; he knew every one's business, whither they were going, where they had been, what success had attended them in the market, how much the black heifer brought, what the pigs were sold for; he asked why Tim didn't come to his duties, and if Molly's child was well of the measles;—he had a word too for the shopkeeper's wife, but that was said in a whisper; and then producing a copper snuff-box, about the size of a saucer, he presented it to me with a graceful bow, saying,

"This is not the first time I have had the honour of being your fellow-traveller, captain. We came over from Liverpool together."

I now remembered that this was the same priest, whose controversial powers had kept me awake for nearly half the night, and whose convivial ones filled up the remainder. I was delighted, however, to renew my aquaintance, and we soon cemented an intimacy which ended in his proposing that we should sit together at dinner, to which I at once assented.

"Dacent people, dacent people, captain; but *bastes*, after all, in the ways of the world; none of the *usage de societe*, as we need to say at St. Omer's. No, no; *feræ naturæ*, devil a more; but here comes the dinner: the owld story,—leg of mutton and turnips—boiled chickens and ham—a cod and potatoes! by the mass, they would boil one's father if they had him on board," while he added in a whisper—"by rason they can't roast; so now, will you move down, if you please."

"After your reverence; if you'll permit. *Arma cedant tagæ.*"

"Thrue for you, my son, *sacerdotes priores*; an though I am only a priest——"

"More's the pity," said I, interrupting.

"You're right," said he, with a slight pinch of my arm, "whether you are joking or not."

The dinner was not a very appetizing one—nor indeed the company over seductive, so that I disappeared with the cloth, glad to find myself once more in the open air, with the deck to myself; for my fellow-travellers had, one and all, begun a very vigorous attack upon sundry jugs of hot water, and crucibles full of whiskey, the fumes of which, added to the heat, the smoke, and other disagreeables, made me right happy to escape.

As the evening wore late, the noise and uproar grew louder and more vociferous, and had not frequent bursts of laughter proclaimed the spirit of the conviviality, I should have been tempted to believe the party were engaged in deadly strife. Sometimes a single narrator would seem to hold the company in attentive silence—then a general chorus of the whole would break in, with shouts of merriment, knocking of knuckles on the table, stamping of feet, and other signs of approbation, and applause. As this had now continued for some time, and it was already verging towards midnight, I began to grow impatient, for as sleep stole over my eyelids, I was desirous of some little quiet, to indulge myself in a nap. Blessings on my innocent delusion,—the gentlemen below stairs had as much notion of swimming as sleeping. Of this, a rapid glance through a little window, at the extremity of the cabin, soon satisfied me. As well as the steamed and heated glass would permit my seeing, the scene was a strange one. About forty persons were seated around a narrow table, so closely packed that any attitude, but the bolt upright, was impracticable; there they were, of every age and sex; some asleep, with Welsh wigs and red pocket handkerchiefs, screening their heads from cold, and their ears as well as might be from uproar; some were endeavouring to read by the light of mutton candles, with wicks like a light infantry feather, with a nob at the head; others with their heads bent down together, were confidentially exchanging the secrets of the last market; while here and there, were scattered about, little convivial knots of jolly soults whose noisy fun, and loud laughter, indicated but slight respect for their drowsy neighbours.

The group, however, which attracted most of my attention, was one near the fire, at the end; this constisted of his reverence, Father Tom, a stout, burley-looking old farmer opposite him, the austere lady from Loughrea, and a little dried up potted-herring of a man, who, with a light brown coat and standing collar, sat up perpendicularly on his seat, and looked about him with an eye as lively, and an accent as sharp, as though it were only noon-day. This little personage, who come from that Irish Pensylvania called Moate, was endeavouring to maintain a controversy with the worthy priest, who in addition to his polemics, was deep in a game of spoiled five with the farmer, and carrying on besides another species of warfare with his fair neighbour. The diversity of all these occupations might possibly have been overmuch for him, were it not for the aid of a suspicious-looking little kettle, that sat hissing and rocking on the hob, with a look of pert satisfaction, that convinced me its contents were something stronger than water.

Perceiving a small space yet unoccupied in the party, I made my way thither by the stair near it, and soon had the satisfaction to find myself safely installed, without attracting any other notice from the party, than a proud stare from the lady, as she removed a little farther from beside the priest.

As to his reverence, far too deeply interested in his immediate pursuits to pay any attention to me, he had quite enough on his hands with his three antagonists, none of whom did he ever for a moment permit to edge in even a word. Conducting his varied warfare with the skill of a general, who made the artillery, the infantry, and the cavalry of mutual aid, and assistance to each other, he continued to keep the church, the court-ship, and the cards, all moving together, in a manner perfectly miraculous. The vehemence with which he thumped down a trump upon the table, serving as a point in his argument, while the energy of the action permitted a squeeze of the lady's hand with the other.

"There ye go, six of spades. Play a spade, av ye have one, Mr. Larkins——For a set of shrivelled up cratures, with nothing but three, and thou, for a creed, to deny the real ould ancient faith, that Saint Peter and ——the ace of diamonds; *that* tickled you under the short ribs—not you, Mrs. Carney—for a sore time you have of it; and an angel of a woman ye are; and the husband that could be cruel to you, and take ——— The odd trick out of you, Mr. Larkins. No, no, Tueny it—*nego in omnibus, Domine.* What does Origen say? The rock, says he, is Peter; and if you translate the passage without ——Another kettle-full, if you please. I go for the ten, Misther Larkins. Thrumps? another—another hurroo! By the tower of Clonmacnoise, I'll beggar the back to-night. *Malhereux au jeux, heureux en amour*, as we used to say formerly. God forgive us!"

Whether it was the French, or the look that accompanied it, I cannot aver, but, certainly, the lady blushed and looked down. In vain did the poor Quaker essay a word of explanation.—In vain did Mrs. Carney herself try to escape from the awkward inferences, some of his allusions seemed to lead to. Even the old farmer saw his tricks confiscated, and his games estreated, without a chance of recovery: for like Cœur de Lion with his iron mace, the good priest laid about him, smashing, slaying, and upsetting all before him, and never giving his adversaries a moment to recover from one blow, ere he dealt another, at their heads.

"To be sure, Mrs. Carney, and why not? it's as mild as mother's milk. Come, ould square-toes, take a thimble-full of it, and may be it'll lead you to a better understanding. I play the five fingers, Mr. Larkins. There goes Jack, my jewel. Play to that—the trick is mine. Don't be laughing, I've a bit of fat in the heel of my fist for you yet. There now, what are you looking at? Don't you see the cards? Truth, you're as bad as the Quaker, you won't believe your own eyes; and ye see, ma'am"—here he whispered something in the lady's ear for a few seconds, adding, as he concluded—"and thim, Mrs. Carney, thim's the rights of the church. Friends, indeed! ye call yourselves friends! faix. ye're the least social friends I ever forgathered with, even if the bare look of you wasn't an antidote to all kinds of amusements——Cut, Mr. Larkins——And it's purgatory ye don't like. Ye know what Pa her O'Leary said—some of ye may go farther and fare worse—not to speak of what a place heaven would be, with the likes of you in it. Av it was Mrs. Carney, indeed. Yes, Mary, your own beautiful self, that's fit to be an angel any day, and discourse with angels——Howld, av you please, I've a club for that——Don't you see what nonsense you're talking, the little kettle is laughing at you——What's that you're mambling, about my time of life? Show me the man that'll carry twelve tumblers with me—show me the man that'll cross a country—show me the man that'll——Never mind, Mrs. Carney——Time of lift, indeed! Faix, I'll give you a song."

With these words, the priest pushed the cards aside, replenished the glasses, and began the following melodyto an air much resembling Sir Roger de Coverley.

"To-morrow I'll just be three score;
May never worse fortune betide me,
Than to have a hot tumbler before,
And a beautiful crayture beside me.
If this world's a stage, as they say,
And that men are the actors, I'm certain,
In the after-piece I'd like to play,
And be there at the fall of the curtain.
Whack! fol lol."

"No, no, Mrs. Carney, I'll take the vestment on it, nothing of the kind---the allusion is most discreet—but there is more."

"For the pleasures of youth are a flam;
To try them again, pray excuse me;
I'd rather be priest that I am,
With the rights of the church to amuse me.
Sure there's nought like a jolly old age,
And the patriarchs knew this, it said is;
For though they looked sober and sage,
Faith they had their own fun with the ladies!
Whack! fol lol."

"Come now, captain, you are a man that knows humanities; I'll be judged by you."

"I protest," said I laughingly, "I'd rather pronounce on your punch than your polemics."

"No, would you though?" said the priest, with a joyous twinkle in his eye, that showed which controversy had more attraction for him. Faix, then, you shall have a fair trial. Reach me that glass, Mr. Larkins; and if it isn't sweet enough, maybe Mrs. Carney would stir it for you with her finger. There now, we'll be comfortable, and social, and have no more bother about creeds, nor councils; for, although it is only child's play for me to demolish a hundred like you, I'd rather be merciful, and leave you, like Alexander the coppersmith, to get the reward of your works."

Whether it was the polite attention bestowed upon me by his reverence, or that the magical word "Captain," so generic for all things military in Ireland, had its effect, or that any purely personal reasons were the cause, I cannot aver; but, certainly, Mrs. Carney's manner became wonderfully softened. She smiled at me slily, when the priest wasn't looking, and vouchsafed an inquiry, as to whether I had ever served in the Roscommon yeomanry.

The kettle once more sent forth its fragrant steam, the glsses were filled, the vanquished Quaker had extinguished both himself and his argument beneath his broad beaver; and Father Tom, with a glance of pleasure at the party, pronounced our arrangements perfect and suggested a round game, by way of passing the time.

"We are now" said he, "on the long level for eighteen miles; there's neither a lock nor a town to disturb us. Give Mrs. Carney the cards."

The proposition was met with hearty approval: and thus did I, Lieutenant Hinton, of the Grenadier Guards, extra aid-de-camp to the viceroy, discover myself at four in the morning engaged at a game of loo, whose pecuniary limits were fourpence, but whose boundaries as to joke, and broad humour, were wide as the great Atlantic. Day broke, and I found myself richer by some tumblers of the very strongest whiskey punch, a confounded headache, and two-and-eight pence in bad copper jingling in my pocket.

Asthma.—Residence in towns is especially prejudicial to persons afflicted with asthma. Of 1,000,000, there appears to have died in 1839, 182 in the country, and 645 in towns.

A Yankee captain once sung out in a squall, to a raw hand newly shipped on board his craft, "let go that jib?" "I ant a touchin' it;" squalled out the simple down-easter in return.

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