

which such a large force is concentrated. The General Commanding and the Political Agent should look to this.

The heat here is day by day getting very intense. Those who are accustomed to strong drink are not affected by it—it is disgusting to see some how they do forget themselves, and fly to this deserted source for relief—and the afflictive consequences that result from it.

We learn from a quarter that is a good guarantee for its correctness, that Sr. Lopes de Lima, the present pro. tem. Governor of Goa, has been recalled. The Governorship had been offered to Sr. J. F. Pestana, but he declined, preferring to take a part in the Lisbon Cabinet.

We noticed a few days ago a shocking accident and the loss of 17 lives, from the upsetting of a boat in the neighbourhood of Dharwar. It is our painful duty not only to write in confirmation of the above but also to record the loss of 14 more lives from a similar accident, near Coytree, a place about five miles from Belgaum. The only description of boat used in crossing these ferries is a funnel shaped basket boat covered with leather—they are sometimes of a circular form and easily upset. It is the duty of Government to remedy the evil by having proper rafts constructed.

We are happy to learn that Government intends to award some portion of the prize property taken at Nepanee. At Belgaum Prize rolls have been sent in by the officer commanding H. M. 4th Regt.

11. We have received other letters from Cabool where all is quiet, and from which we learn the progress of the change from an anarchy of 40 years to good order. They also confirm the engagement with the Ghilzies and state that "the number of Akhtur Khan's troops amounted to 5000 men, who attacked with much courage about 1400 of the Shah's troops under Captain Woodburn. The Khan was totally defeated and fled to Zewin Dawur."

17. We published an extra yesterday afternoon announcing intelligence from Scinde which we reprint for our Mofussul friends.

It seems the report of Nusseer Khan's having "come in," which we stated, on the authority of our correspondent to be doubtful, was on the contrary the fact. But our readers will no doubt be surprised to learn that although the bird was caught he made good his decampment with 30,000 Rupees he managed to get out of Mr. Ross Bell. The following are the particulars from our correspondent at Sukker:—

"In my (26th July) last I mentioned to you, with some doubt the surrender of Nusseer Khan; I have now to inform you that it is a fact, and what follows will astonish you and your readers' nerves. A private letter was received in Camp this morning, which after detailing the surrender of this extraordinary chieftain, makes mention of the friendly professions he made to Ross Bell, Esq. and the *sang froid* with which he raised the wind, in the sum of 30,000 Rupees, on a plea of paying up his followers and granting them their final *juwauh*. No sooner had the young Khan a tight grip of the 30,000 Rupees than he collected together his scattered followers, and "made a bolt right through the guard and ran away for—" can I say for ever—no—we must leave that to the success of our arms—he decamped—so says the letter and no one at present knows the direction.

It is rumoured here that the Army will return in October. The 1st Grenadiers and 23rd N. I. expect to be relieved very shortly."

Nusseer Khan has certainly played Mr. Bell a trick and done the thing neatly too. He has now a little ready cash to carry on the war and will laugh in his sleeve at our duplicity. He will know that in future he need not look for mercy from the British, or expect another opportunity will be afforded him of gulling the officials by so clever and bold a trick.

In the hope that Purtaub Sing, the dethroned Rajah of Sattarah, will still receive at the hands of Her Majesty's Government the restitution of those sacred rights of which he has unjustly been deprived through the false accusations and vile chicanery resorted to by the Bombay Government, we once more take up the pen to expose the unfeeling and unrelenting conduct of those individuals who aided or were mainly instrumental in disgracing the British name, by one of the basest and ignoble schemes of tyranny and treachery that ever came within the province of the historian to record. In reading over the published, and unpublished (yet authentic,) details of the Sattarah affair, the mind can no longer entertain the idea that we live in the nineteenth century, an era in British history renowned for the glory of its rightful conquests, the wisdom and justice of its policy towards allies, the impartiality of its judicial awards in the administration of justice, the emancipation of slaves, the protection of the oppressed, the diffusion of the knowledge of that glorious and happy religion

which demands of the Prince and the plebian "do unto others as you would they should do to you." The minds of British subjects, accustomed to cherish these favorable and exalted views of the conduct and policy of the Government under which they live, are at a loss to reconcile the acts of the authorities in the case of this Mahratta prince with every principle of justice or honour, of humanity and policy. The minds of the natives of India, no less susceptible of the finer feelings of our nature and viewing the solemn treaty which was made with them by the British Government, are equally at a loss to account, with the treaty before them, for the baseness of conduct so palpable in the Sattarah affair: they recur to the treatment they have experienced at British hands during nearly the last 250 years and the mystery is solved. The total disregard which the British have manifested for the moral and political obligations of any treaty which was inimical to or opposed their love of gain and the acquirement of territory is, as the Right Hon. Edmund Burke observed, proverbial. Under the pretence of enforcing treaties whose obligations had ceased to be valid or binding on the native states, on account of their infringement by the British Government, Princes have been dethroned and spoiled, territories have been appropriated, the happiness and the property of subjects have been sacrificed, ah! and the blood of millions spilt to gratify the insatiable love of gain and stain the honour and reputation of the British name! Great Britain is responsible for all the bloody acts and schemes of oppression which have been perpetrated from Cape Comarin to Ladauk, from Assam to Herat, because she has lent her name and granted her auspices to a set of men whose lust for amassing wealth has made them indifferent to even the most unequal means of acquiring it; whose hearts by such practices have become callous to moral sentiments; and who, from persisting in the habit of such ill concerted contrivances, have practised tyranny for good and mild Government, used malversation for integrity, and who have closed their eyes to the hideousness of vice and regarded and fondled it as virtue. This is no hasty, overdrawn or illegitimate conclusion, but is the result of a cool investigation of all the deeds done since 1601. In fine: were we called upon to give a laconic, succinct and dispassionate opinion upon the acts of the once "honorable" by act of Parliament, but now no longer entitled to the appellation even by courtesy, but gravely designated "The East India Company" we would do it in the language of Cornelius Nepos: "all those are accounted and denominated tyrants, who exercise perpetual power in that state which was before free."

In considering the case of Purtaub Sing, the Rajah of Sattarah, we must commence from 1817-18, when, scarcely sixteen years of age, he was inveigled from the Peishwa's camp by the British, and under the most flattering reception in the British Camp it was promised him that he should be placed unrestrictedly upon the throne of his ancestors, and treated on the same footing as the most favored of the princes in India who were allies of the British Government! Scarcely out of the nursery leading strings, he placed confidence in his new ally. How far these specious promises have been treacherously broken, the subsequent conduct of the British towards His Highness will amply testify. No sooner had Purtaub Sing quitted the Camp of the Peishwa, and placed himself under the pledged protection of the British, than he became a prisoner; nay worse, a mere slave without the power of proposing or acting in anything relating either to the State or to his Highness' domestic concerns. His Highness soon found to his bitter regret that he had placed confidence in those whose aim was his subjugation to their wishes, and finally his ruin. He was so far placed upon a footing with the most favored princes of India that he was not allowed to do anything in the management of his state affairs without the knowledge and approbation of the British Government; and he could neither marry nor could any member of His Highness' family marry aught but those approved by the British Government! Was this being favored?—or was it not rather the commencement of the disgraceful acts of oppression which were consummated in the downfall of the magnanimous prince, who would never have entered the British Camp but for the false assurances of the British Government? What would an European ally of the British Government think if such terms were proposed under the plea of placing the new ally among the favored few? What a servile condition must such a state be in to accept such terms! But His Highness having once quitted the protection of troops virtually his own, although they were commanded by the Peishwa, who exercised a sort of coercion over his Highness, and placed himself among the British; once, we say,

within the power of the latter there was on other alternative than to accept the ignoble terms proposed or refuse them before the cannon's mouth! His Highness had no power to resist and knew full well the consequences of a refusal. This disgraceful treaty itself, and the manner in which it has been disregarded and unceremoniously broken by the British Government, we intend to publish for the information of our readers that they may "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" a treaty with a Prince who was vauntingly promised should be placed "upon an equal footing with the most favored princes of India"; and towards whom his base accusers assert they "have hitherto acted with the greatest forbearance and good faith"!—All this has been done "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ."!!!

How far the Government of England could solemnly deliberately, and Heaven knows criminally—sanction and approve of a treaty made with a prince who had just been inveigled into their camp through false promises, and whose youth the subtlety of the Company could plead as the ground of their surveillance of his affairs,—a treaty which made the prince of a weak state a mere pageant, and gave liberty to the stronger to assume to itself nearly all the advantages, pecuniary and political, to be derived from the stipulations—is a problem yet to be solved upon principles of honour and policy between different states. Had a treaty been made with an European state under similar circumstances to those which dominated at Sattarah, it would never have been recognised by other powers, and the unfair means used to obtain it would have disannulled it altogether. Yet such irregular means were resorted to in the instance of the Rajah of Sattarah; were approved by the Court of Directors; and, passing uncensured by the British Parliament when investigating the affairs of the East India Company in 1832, however disreputable their adoption they were used and sanctioned "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ."

In 1822 Purtaub Sing is said to have had delivered over to him the whole and full control of the affairs of his Kingdom. This however was not the case; because, so long as the treaty was undiminished in the severe, unnecessary, and disgraceful power it gave to the English to interfere on every occasion with every act, political or domestic of the Rajah, the latter continued his ancestors, the assurance was violated, and the treaty will stand as a memorial to the end of time of the dishonorable conduct of a Company of men empowered to make war and conquest, to enter into treaties which nullify the claims of natural justice, to break the most solemn pledges to aggrandize themselves, and to bring eternal disgrace upon the free institutions of our country; because however flagrant their crimes, or foul their proceedings, what they do is done "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ."

In 1832 the Bombay Government wished to commence their scheme of territorial acquisition, and endeavoured to provoke the Rajah to open acts of hostility, that there might be some ground alledged for his deposition. According to the treaty the Jaghires taken by the Company were the undeniable right of the Rajah; indeed, so explicit is the treaty upon the point that it must be evident to those who will look into it that no doubt could exist in the mind of any one but he who could not, simply because he wished not to see the Rajah's right to them. An occasion was sought to quarrel with the Rajah because His Highness had a capital revenue and knew well how to govern his dominions. The Company however committed an infraction of the treaty—it was the first to break the stipulations, to set aside the obligations it had sworn to perform that it might eventually appropriate every advantage to itself! In the face of such transactions what but the most ruinous impression could the native Princes and their subjects have had of the British Government? Had the Princes of India united and punished the violation of the sacred rights of one of their own religion and blood, by compelling the marauders to immediately redress his grievance, they would have been justified by the natural rights of man; and whatever injury, dishonour, or disgrace might have been inflicted upon the crest fallen British Government there could have been no just ground for complaint; because the power with which the Company was invested, and whose abuse caused the evil, was "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ."

His Highness, sensible of his inability to revenge the insult inflicted upon the house of Sivajee, adopted a milder, and, perhaps, a more laudable course. He appealed against the injustice of the Bombay Government. Redress was denied him. Finding the Rajah determined on sending his case to the Court of Directors every nerve was strained by the Bombay Government to bring charges of treachery against His Highness. This was his reward for resenting the in-

jury, and for complaining of the perfidy of the Bombay Government!—a reward given him "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ."

It having been clearly proved that, the treaty of 1819 was broken by the British the Rajah doubtless became free from its obligations—it was now no longer binding upon him, and according to the dictates of common sense and justice, His Highness was left to follow any course which he considered calculated to ensure his continuance upon the Musnud, and the protection and welfare of his subjects. The treaty expressly declared that if its stipulations were not implicitly complied with by the Rajah, his rights would be forfeited. A treaty however must entail obligations on both parties, and confer reciprocal advantages: the obligations and the advantages must be considered inviolable as much by the one as the other. If the obligations are not respected the reciprocal advantages cease; the motive for breaking the former can only be with the object of gaining an undue possession of the whole of the latter; but by the same parity of reasoning the party whose privileges are invaded and assumed, necessarily becomes free from the obedience and loyalty required by the stipulations, and the treaty itself becomes null and void. The aggrieved party only is at liberty, according to the law of nations and of nature, to open fresh negotiations of renew hostilities for the recovery of its just, and, by the treaty, solemn and sacred rights. The Jaghires having been taken possession of by the English, contrary to the treaty, after the Rajah required their restoration, according to the conditions of the stipulations, and his just request denied, His Highness was at liberty to appeal to arms for the maintenance of his lawful rights; in the same manner as any European state with whom a treaty has been made and broken. Unfortunately—we speak from a cosmopolitan spirit—the Rajah had not the means of appealing to the only method of punishing a perfidious state; the struggle would have been unequal; and, notwithstanding the justice of his cause, without the miraculous interposition of Heaven to defend the right, he must have fallen a victim to superior numbers and well disciplined troops. Supposing then for argument sake the Rajah was guilty of endeavouring to raise troops, or to gain others to maintain his cause,—where is the injustice or treachery of such a proceeding? It is a maxim of war to endeavour to gain over the enemy's troops and no country has resorted more to the practice, or expended such large sums of money in the endeavour, or used more ingenuity in carrying out the scheme than England, and especially the East India Company!! Was not the secret service money of the Company lavished in trying to bring over the faithful adherents of Purtaub Singh? Were not large sums drawn from the blood fund to procure blank papers signed by His Highness? Was not 50,000 Rupees offered with the knowledge and consent of a former Company's Agent for the loan of the seal of the Rajah, Purtaub Singh? Let those who have clean hands accuse the Rajah of treachery and injustice, or let them lay their hands upon their hearts in the presence of that Great Being who judgeth righteously, and declare their innocence of these charges! His Highness showed no disposition to be otherwise than attentive to listen to the advice, and obey the instructions of the British Government, until the latter openly violated the treaty by the grossest perfidy and injustice, although during the amicable period, thirsting for the revenue of the Rajah, the vilest practices were constantly resorted to by the Agents of the Company whose love of human blood and violence to the principles of natural justice was rewarded from that fund of blood—secret service money—which is the strength of Kingdoms in the nineteenth century! These secret service men frustrated their own designs from their eagerness to urge the Rajah to commit a breach of the treaty, they were known. His Highness, against whose fidelity not an iota of proof can be adduced, never gave them an opportunity of gratifying the lust of the British Government, or of satisfying the insatiable desire of its Agents for his downfall. If these detestable practices of the Indian Government can be recognised and applauded; where, we ask, when the treaty was violated, was the injustice or treachery of the Rajah in endeavouring to strengthen himself upon the throne of his ancestors? But when it is considered that this charge cannot be established by the least proof, direct or circumstantial, in what a base, despicable, and treacherous light does the conduct of the East India Company appear. However worthy such proceedings may have been in the age of Tam-rane, one can hardly reconcile the fact and suppose that such means could be imagined, or persisted in by a Christian Government in the nineteenth century. Yet it did adopt such base measures, and what shocks the heart of an Englishman and a cosmopolite most is that these barbarous and unchristian like proceedings have been done "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ."

It was the rapacity of the Bombay Government, whose unnecessary interference provoked and ultimately ruined the brave and enlightened descendant of Sivajee—the Maha-Rajah of Sattara. The whole proceedings of this Government were condemned by the Governor General who declared, 2nd October 1837, that he saw "little or nothing in the evidence recorded, to inculpate the Rajah." There was however a singular coincidence arising from the prosperous condition of the Rajah's revenue and the unpropitious state of Sir Robert Grant's funds: hence the anxiety of the then Governor to bring about the dethronement, at all hazards to his own reputation and that of the Government over whose Councils he presided. Indifferent to the admonitions of the Supreme Government and in total disregard of the instructions

of the Court of Directors, he resorted to every means within his power to effect the Rajah's ruin and the payment of the debts in which he was involved before his departure from England.

The death of this individual before his object was accomplished frustrated those pecuniary designs which were to be carried into effect at the expense of the Rajah's honour, happiness, and liberty. This is no surmise—the conclusion is based upon authentic statements which cannot be invalidated by the mere assertions of Sir Robert Grant's friends. The eagerness of Sir Robert Grant to ruin his victim, notwithstanding the entire absence of any proof of the Rajah's guilt, and the "impolitic" measures that were made use of to trace the shadow of a proof, was increased more from the frequent applications of his creditors than even the conviction from evidence that the crimes with which Purtaub Singh was charged were at all founded in truth; or why the wiggling of the Governor General that Sir Robert Grant would "please to abstain from all further inquiries upon collateral points, or other measures of this nature, leading, as they must do, to nothing but futile and discreditable result." The Rajah of Sattara was the last man in the world to shrink from the fullest investigation of the subject, or of a minute examination of the remotest suspicion, or of the most comprehensive accumulation of direct or collateral evidence against him; a conviction of innocence assured him that however lengthened the enquiry, or scrupulous the investigation, it must have tended to justify him. Indeed this extensive and minute enquiry he requested; nay, even demanded; first for his Chitness, and afterwards for himself. But, from some remarks by Sir Robert Grant, it is evident the dethronement of Purtaub Singh, and the elevation of Appa Sahib, was determined on nearly from the commencement of the pretended investigation. Thus prepossessed in favor of Appa Sahib, Sir Robert Grant became touched at least with that sentiment of Juvenal.

The mind of mortals, in perverseness strong
Imbibes with dire docility the wrong.

Under these circumstances what just and impartial examination could be proceeded in, or what hope could the Rajah entertain for participating in that right which England in consequence of magna Charta, cannot refuse to the worst of felons—to be tried and condemned or justified from the evidence adduced? Yet no such fair trial was the wish of Sir Robert Grant, and his successor carried out the villainous mockery, taunting, and injustice that Sir Robert Grant employed. The Court of Directors also, except four magnanimous members, approved of the proceedings, and, however derogatory to the British honour, whatever was unjustly done, or cruelly left undone, was "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ."

The pecuniary situation of Sir Robert Grant we have seen was most embarrassing: his political position in grappling with the Sattara affair was perplexing in the extreme. Allured by the dazzling and splendid promises of Appa Sahib, his heart was wound up in the project of Appa Sahib's elevation to the Gudee; while on the other hand the continued expressions of the Governor General that Sir Robert Grant would desist from further investigation, and his Lordship's reiterated conviction that, the new evidence adduced did but weaken the charges against the Rajah, Purtaub Singh, served more and more to urge the Bombay Governor to continue scraping together alledged fresh proofs, and to attempt to foister upon the Governor General as authentic documents papers which the latter declared bore *prima facie* evidence of their inaccuracy and falsehood. It so happened, inauspiciously no doubt for Sir Robert Grant but fortunately for the cause, of justice and truth, the Soobadars who were instructed by * * * * * to declare that the Rajah's Agents had endeavoured to bribe them to his cause, on their further and subsequent examinations quite forgot what they had previously sworn to, that there was no possibility of drawing any other conclusion, or of admitting the force of the result of the investigation, than in the words contained in the minute of Mr. Shakespeare:—"The discrepancies between the stories first told by the Soobadars and their subsequent depositions before the commissioners, and the absurd terms in which the Rajah is said to have announced to the Soobadars the signs of coming events, I confess I look in vain for anything tangible or solid in the shape of proof, for my mind to rest upon." The Governor General, who had carefully and assiduously read the whole of the evidence furnished by the Bombay Government against the Rajah, and other criminatory communications from secret Agents sent by himself to enquire into the truth or incorrectness of the reports, was not to be misled! his Lordship solemnly declared that after minutely and dispassionately examining them he placed no belief in the evidence, either in the whole or in any part, and thought the expensive and unnecessary mass of accusatory matter which had been collected of "the most trifling importance!" The Court of Directors were of a similar opinion until his (Sir Robert Grant's) repeated statement that, by depositing the Rajah a revenue of thirty five lacs would annually fall into the coffers of the Company. The lust for gain, ever dominant in the mind of the Company, made it eager that the plan should be carried out, although, at first, it was sensible the injustice of the proceeding was so palpable that the despatches of the Court to the Bombay Government were for some time couched in expressions "do" and "not do," "if consistent with our policy," and "the peculiar nature of the case," let it "be done." The "ifs" and the "buts" were no longer employed when the pecuniary affairs of the Company began to wear an unsatisfactory aspect, and when Sir Robert Grant urged his fervent, and perhaps only just plea for despoiling an innocent prince of his rights—having proceeded to

the extent he had, it might eventually be of considerable mischief to the Company's interest, and weaken the opinion of other princes as to the soundness of the Company's policy, to stop short of the object for which so much time had been lost in collecting proofs of Purtaub Singh's guilt.

The Court of Directors, however, had still some forebodings, and were haunted by fears lest the baseness of the proceeding should call for the immediate interference of the Crown and deprive them of the authority vested in their body by Royal Charter; especially as public feeling at the time was by no means favorable to the Company. The cruelty and injustice which they subsequently employed towards Purtaub Singh were not then ripe—they felt smarting under the animadversions contained in some of the remarks of the members of the Committee of the House of Commons, on the application for a renewal of their charter in 1832. Would to God they had continued to smart under the conviction that, their doing would be observed and would be freely commented upon; because what they had done, was done or what they might do would be, "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ."

Sir Robert Grant finding that he failed in his endeavours to incite the Court to immediate and harsh measures, continued to expend the blood money in fousting out, what the late magnanimous Director John Forbes Esq. designated, "the shadow of a proof"—but he laboured in vain. He sent Agents over the whole of India and displayed that ingenuity in his plans, which, if directed to an honest, upright, and laudable end, would have been above all praise; as it was it was directed to the vilest, cruelest, and most corrupt practices possible for the human mind to devise, such indeed as stamp our race with the lowest degradation,—viz. endeavouring to brand an innocent prince and faithful ally with treachery and treason. Let it not be supposed that we write too severely of Sir Robert Grant without the most tangible proof of the justice of our animadversions—the evidence against him is so clear that, no subtlety of reasoning or logical evasion will in the least tend to invalidate, or even mitigate, the observations; and our determination to do justice to an injured prince will not in any degree allow us to speak otherwise than freely of all, who took any share in the dethronement of Purtaub Singh;—this will be seen in the sequel.

In consequence of the discrepancies in the representations of the Supreme and the Bombay governments, the Court of Directors in 1838 began to feel the importance of bringing the protracted enquiry to a close, and called upon the Supreme and Bombay governments "to review on the earliest possible day the proceedings relative to the Rajah of Sattara, and to give their decided opinion whether it was not a waste of time to carry on the enquiry further." The Supreme government declared that, every day convinced it of the Rajah's innocence; the Bombay government, on the contrary, persisted in maintaining his guilt. The Court was rather inclined to the opinion of the latter but expressed itself not unfavorably of the former; and, after a lengthened investigation, it was determined that Sir James Carnac, the newly appointed Governor of Bombay, should bring the affairs of Sattara to a final adjustment. Sir James Carnac, prior to his departure from England, declared his conviction that the Rajah had been unjustly treated, and stated in unmeasured terms his deep sympathy for the Rajah. The Court hypocritically expressed its concurrence in the magnanimous expressions of the new Governor, and hoped that he would find the reports of the Rajah's guilt, upon re-examination, incorrect; at the same time, however, the Court secretly advised him to endeavour to depose the Rajah! Doubtless Sir James was "an honorable man" and without question so were they all—all honorable men! Yet these honorable members of an honorable court could act dishonorably, and dishonestly, too; without any misgivings because past occurrences of a similar nature had made them accustomed to it:—

Nemo repente fuit turpissimus.
Juvenal.

Can such discreditable and disgraceful conduct pass uncensured? Can the conduct of any secret assassin be justified? They did not, because they dare not, openly declare their intention of depriving an innocent and untried man of his lawful rights, or the despoiling him of his revenue, or the plundering him of his treasures, or the incarceration of his person in a dungeon; but once accomplished, however secretly the means they revelled in their approaching act of villainous barbarity, and gloried in the motto that would cast a veil over all their misdeeds—"Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ."

We have seen what were the pretended and real prospects of the Rajah, and the anomalous position Sir James Carnac and the Court occupied and still hold with respect to those honorable feelings which are characteristic of men of honour and integrity: it will be necessary, however, to go more into detail, in order to portray to the life those men who have been placed by a Royal patent in the seat of monarchs and whose undoubted right and hallowed pleasure is well expressed by Pope:

The Sacred right of Kings to govern wrong.

Sir James Carnac, as an old Director, as Chairman of the Court, and by virtue of the latter office a member of the Political and Secret committee, had access to all the papers connected with His Highness Purtaub Singh; and it came within our province personally to know that he was conversant with their contents, and confessedly convinced of their utter inutility in establishing or even indirectly implicating the Rajah in the proofs brought forward by the upright and even principled (?) Sir Robert Grant, and his equally bene

when h. m.'s plenipotentiary, accompanied by a strong body of troops, rushed up China street, waving a white pocket handkerchief on the point of his sword...

They described the Chinese officers as being in utter consternation at the failure of their attack by fire rafts on the night of the 21st; they had counted themselves sure of success, and their failure had driven them to their wits' end...

Some of the guns taken in the forts had elevating screws and double sights, and certainly were not of Chinese manufacture, being very superior to any ever before seen.

The City of Palaces, from the 'City of Palaces'-Calcutta, has arrived this morning. The Aden, is to be despatched to Liverpool to day at 5 p. m.

PROCLAMATION.

By Yu, acting Kwangchowfoo, for the proper understanding of affairs. It is generally known that on account of fighting with the English nation all intercourse with them was forbidden...

Proclamation from the three imperial commissioners. By Leang, magistrate of Nanhai. I have received from the imperial commissioners Yih, Yang, and Lung, orders to promulgate the following proclamation.

Military operations having now ceased, yet, as the state of affairs may not be generally known to the village and water braves, it is proper again to issue a perspicuous proclamation, as follows for the full information of all the military in the towns and encampments...

REGULATION.

Macao, 15th May, 1841. The leaving of seamen or other persons on shore at Hongkong, without the written permission of the government, being attended with expense, and danger to the public peace, it is hereby declared and ordered...

CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent, Charged with the government of the island of Hongkong.

TRANSLATIONS.

Peking Gazette.-The imperial will has been received. I order that two long under and two short upper silk robes be conferred on Yihshan; and on Lungwan and Yangfang one of each; of the presents for Yangfang, I order Yihshan to be the bearer to Canton.

The imperial will has been received. Chingtao of the white banner, Pa Yangho, PooShehai, of the first and Nanhai of the 2nd division of the yellow banner, are to accompany Yihshan to Canton, to be employed there. Respect this.

The emperor has also conferred rewards of tens of taels of silver on many other officers; and has made some regulations, founded on the report of the cabinet, on the allowance of rice to the families of the soldiers of the white, yellow, and blue banners...

CANTON PRESS, JUNE 12.

We have been able, through the kindness of friends, to glean some particulars of the military operations of the British force at Canton, which we now lay before the public. Should these details not be so full as the importance of the operations deserves, or be found in part incorrect...

On the 24th Major Pratt, commanding the 26th, or cameronians took possession of the Factories, whilst the other troops, embarked in Chop-boats and a large salt boat, proceeded up the river to the north west of Canton...

The main body however marched on, and sent two companies of the 27th to disperse them. The 49th advanced gallantly on a temple on a hill, from where they drove the celestials; the 18th Royal Irish marched towards the Wingcong fort where they arrived a little after the 49th...

Such were the dispositions, when the General resolved the next day to make an attack upon the city, effect a breach near Ong-sang-lo and to advance upon the Kwan yin hill within the fortifications of the city...

On Friday the 28th in the morning a great many armed Chinese amounting to about 5000 were seen on the heights behind the encampment of the British troops, apparently with the intention of venturing an attack. Part of the British force was ordered to be in readiness...

On the next morning the Chinese were again seen in great numbers, and it was thought they again intended an attack. Sir Hugh Gough therefore sent a communication to the Kwang chowfoo demanding the meaning of these hostilities...

some demur. It is supposed that they were villagers who had been incensed by some disorders committed by camp followers during the preceding nights.

A good many of our soldiers have been wounded in this affair, and a sergeant of the 26th is missing, most probably killed. We regret to have to state that Major Beecher, Quarter master general, whilst in pursuit of the enemy, fell down dead, overpowered by heat and fatigue.

Two days after, the troops embarked without further molestation; indeed the Chinese themselves lent their aid in getting rid of such troublesome visitors, by sending coolies to assist in carrying the materiel to the boats.

Several Camp followers, whilst out lulling, have been taken and killed by the Chinese.

On this day, as will be seen from a Public Notice published below, the allotments of ground for the new settlement of Hong Kong are to be disposed of by sale. Many of our neighbours are gone to venture their money, but many likewise have been kept back by business...

Below we publish the Official Notice of the convention entered into by Captain Elliot with the authorities of Canton. We last week gave the substance of it, and have now only to state that the six millions have been paid, five in silver and the sixth in securities...

PREPARATIONS MADE BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT BEFORE MAY THE 21ST TO DESTROY THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE RIVER OF CANTON.

FROM A NATIVE.

The Mandarins have stationed soldiers in all the temples, shops, and warehouses and numbers of guns. From the Yewian gate to Tsao mui lan and the Chow tau chu y of Honam, there are guns of 10,000, 8,000 and 6,000 weight stationed, all prepared to attack the English men of war...

There are also Katamarans to be constructed in the form of a horse to float on the water and inspire the English with terror. They are only to be used when the tide is favorable.

Two hundred fast sailing vessels stowed with Cotton soaked in oil, are to be set fire to, and whenever the tide favours, set afloat to burn the English men of war.

Large wooden shields are to be used to prevent the men of war from fighting. With all these preparations victory is certain, as subsequent events have fully shewn.

Statement of the export of Tea to Great Britain from the outer anchorage of China from 1st July 1840 to the reopening of the trade, and since the reopening of the trade to

Table with columns: Date, Ship's name, Destination, Boba, Congo, Capur, Souchong, H. Muey, Pekoe, Orange Pekoe, Ankoil, Twarlay, Hyon, Skin, Young Hyon, Gunpowder, Imperial, Silk, Black, Green, Total.

To exports to the United States have been Black teas 1524244 Green teas 6030103 Total 7554347

Return of Killed and Wounded on the 25th and 30th May before Canton, of the Force under the Command of Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B.

Table with columns for Corps, Date (25th May, 30th May), and Status (Killed, Wounded). Rows list various units like Royal Artillery, Madras Artillery, Sappers and Miners, etc.

Kong for Canton, I have now the gratification to enter upon the details of a succession of operations, highly honorable I trust to Her Majesty's Arms, and by which the large and populous city of Canton has been laid in complete submission at the feet of the Queen's Forces.

No. 1. I have also the honor to forward. Opinions were uncertain as to the feasibility of entering the northward branch of the river, and of floating at low water.

No. 2. At 11 at night, commander Belcher returned with the gratifying intelligence that he had discovered an excellent landing place on a pier, with water enough for the Sulphur, close to it at low water.

- List of vessels: Blenheim, Blonde, Sulphur, Hyacinth, Nimrod, Modeste, Pyriades, Crusier, Columbine, Algerine, Starling, Atalanta and Nemesis. Includes details of crew and armaments.

Captain Herbert was stationed at Whampoa with the Calliope, Conway, Herald and Alligator, and was directed on the 24th to take the command of the force afforded by the four vessels under his orders, and pushing up with the flood-tide with such vessels as could proceed, or with the boats of the ships endeavour to take possession of and secure the Arsenal.

No. 2. I have received from captain Herbert, detailing the part he took in the affair that followed, where the usual gallantry and zeal were displayed by Her Majesty's Seamen and Royal Marines; commander Warren, with his Gig's crew, placing his colours first on the walls of the French Fort; commander Warren was also ordered, with the ships under his command, to take up his anchorage in line along the town from the Western Fort as far as the Factory, and to cannonade the exterior to prevent the enemy from firing on the right column as it passed.

No. 4. Of this letter, where I regret to observe the loss of men was more than had been ordinary. A return of the killed and wounded is here added, No. 5. and although it may appear strange to see the wounded of the Army in the Naval report, yet the two Corps had been so entirely mingled together, their services

so blended, and such intimate harmony has existed, that it would be difficult to make any separation between the acts of either or the circumstances that concerned them. The two Officers who had fallen, Major Becher of the Indian Army, Deputy Quarter Master General, a very old Officer who had served ably in the Burmese war, and Lieutenant Fox, first of the Nimrod, have united the regret of all by their characters and services.

I have the honor to enclose lists of the Officers who have been personally engaged in the operations on shore and afloat in boats, but it must be remembered that the dates and fatigues of Commander Pritchard of the Blenheim and of those who remained on board their respective ships, were increased in the same ratio as their numbers were diminished, so that the ultimate success in the attainment of the whole body, each working in his particular sphere. The names of many will be seen who have already distinguished themselves at Chuenpee, Anunghoy, Wantong; and the many affairs in the Canton River, and no doubt have already, like their brother officers at Aere, been so fortunate as to secure their country's notice.

No. 1. To CAPTAIN T. HERBERT, Commanding the advanced Squadron. Her Majesty's Ship Alligator, off Howqua's Folly, May 22d, 1841.

Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you that last night, shortly after 12 o'clock, an attack was made by the Chinese upon Her Majesty's Ship Alligator, under my command, by fire rafts.

They were chained in pairs, and brought down in a direct line for the ships on a flood tide: owing to the confined position I was in, and the sunken junks and line of stakes astern, I could not stop but by steering the ship, and the activity of Lieutenant Stewart first of this ship, and Messrs. Woolcombe and Baker, Mates, in command of the boats, they were towed clear, although they passed within ten yards of the bows: as I had reason to believe that a considerable force was assembled in the vicinity, to take advantage of any accident that might occur, I fired several shot on both sides to clear the banks. No damage has been sustained.

I have the honor, to be, &c., (Signed) AUGUSTUS L. KUPER, Captain, (Acting.)

No. 2. CAPTAIN SIR H. LE FLEMING SENHOUSE, Kt. K. C. H. Senior Officer, &c. &c. Her Majesty's Ship Sulphur, Off Canton, May 23d, 1841.

Sir,—In pursuance of your directions I proceeded up the Creek on the Western side of Canton in order to examine the nature of the country, our force consisting of the Druid's Launch, Lieutenant Goldsmith (1st Lieutenant of that ship) Sulphur's Pinnace and two Cutters, Modeste, Pyriades and Algerine's Cutters, Starling's Cutter, and my Gig, the two first named boats carrying guns.

On approaching Neishang, where the boats of the Squadron were yesterday engaged, I observed the 'fast boats' of the enemy collected in great numbers, part retreated by a creek to the left, but shortly after returned and manifested a disposition to impede our progress, by firing guns and drawing up across the creek. Our advance, and notice of our determination by a round from each of the boats carrying guns, put them to flight, and in a very short period in 13 fast boats, 5 War Junks and small craft collected, amounting to 28 in all, were in flames. Five rafts were in readiness, on the banks of the creek, but too well secured by chains, and therefore beyond our ability to destroy during our short stay.

The whole force behaved with their usual gallantry, and the Commander of the Division under my direction (Lieutenant Goldsmith) afforded me that steady determined support, which so particularly distinguishes him, and which caused me to ask you for his co-operation.

The enemy being posted in force on a hill above us, prevented me, in obedience to your orders from exposing my small party by an attempt to dislodge them. But I fully succeeded in effecting my reconnoitre by being hoisted to the mast head of the largest junk, from whence I was able to survey the whole surrounding country.

From that examination I am happy to acquaint you that landing on solid ground is perfectly practicable. That the advance to the batteries situated on the hills North of Canton is apparently easy, and I have every reason to believe that our Artillery will not meet with an extraordinary difficulty.

On my return I landed at the Mandarin temple at Tsingpoo, where I found sand bags and 5 small guns which were spiked and thrown into the sea. This temple, with other large commodious buildings will afford ample quarters for the troops which may first be landed.

No casualties whatever occurred. I brought out with me one large fast boat of 60 oars, the boat from which the Mandarin escaped; and in pursuance of your separate order collected vessels for the conveyance of 2000 soldiers.

I have the honor to enclose a list of boats and officers engaged, and am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant, (Signed) EDWD. BELCHER, Commander.

Officers Killed.

Major Becher, Deputy Quarter Master General, died from over fatigue. Lieutenant Fox, Her Majesty's Sloop "Nimrod," killed

Officers. Wounded.

- Mr. Walter Kendall, Mate of "Nimrod," (dangerously,) lost his Leg. Mr. W. H. Bate, Mhow Blenheim, slightly. Lieut Morehead, of Hyacinth, slightly. Mr. Peter Barclay, Mate of ditto, slightly. Mr. E. Fitzgerald, Mate of ditto dangerously. Mr. Hall, commanding Nemesis, severely burnt. Mr. Vaughan, Asst. Surge on of the Algerine, slightly. Lieut. Randall, of the Madras Sappers and Miners, dangerously. Captain Sarjeant; 18th R. I. severely. Lieut. Hilliard, ditto, slightly. " Edwards ditto, severely. " Pearson, 49th Regiment, severely. " Johnson, 26th Cameronians, slightly. Ensign Berkeley, 37th N. I. severely.

OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

- 25th May. Killed. Lieut. Fox, H. M. ship Nimrod. wounded. Lieut. Randall, Madras sappers and Miners, Mr. Kendall, mate H. M. Ship Nimrod, do. Captain Sarjeant, H. M. 18th R. I. severely. Lieut. Hilliard, ditto, slightly. Lieut. Edwards ditto, severely. Lieut. Pearson H. M. 49th Regiment, severely. Mr. Bate, H. M. S. Blenheim, slightly. Lieut. Johnstone, 26th Cameronians, slightly. Ensign Berkeley, 37th Madras N. I. severely.

Return of the Ordnance mounted in the Forts, on the Heights above Canton, when Stormed and captured on the 30th of May 1841, by the Forces under the command of Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K. C. B., commanding Expeditionary Force serving in China.

Table with columns: Names of Forts, Guns of all calibre, Grand Total, Remarks. Rows: Yang-Kang-Tai, She Ting-Paon, Paon Keih-Tai, Kung Keih-Tai.

(Signed) J. KNOWLES, Captain, Commanding Artillery Brigade. (True Copy) Sd) ARMINE S. H. MOUNTAIN Lieut. Colonel, Dept. Adj. Genl Expeditionary Force. (True Copies) (Signed) H. GOUGH, Maj. Genl. Comg. Expy. Force.

Extracts from a Despatch from Captain Sir. H. Le Fleming Senhouse, K. C. H. &c. to Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C. B. and K. C. H. Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

Dated Heights above Canton, May, 29th 1841, continued on board H. M. Ship Blenheim, French River, June 2d, 1841.

I closed my former letter with the details of our proceedings up to the moment the Expedition was about to leave Hong-

CALCUTTA.

We mentioned yesterday the receipt of intelligence from the Mauritius of the destruction of the American ship Republic, by fire.

Our harbour was yesterday again the scene of a deplorable disaster. Another fire broke out at day-light on board the American ship Republic, in consequence of the fermentation from wet of a quantity of liased which formed part of her cargo.

The vessels which had arrived from Calcutta at the Mauritius are the Jane, the Viscount Melbourne, the W. Wilson, the Cavendish, Bentinck and the Paragon.

By prices current and private letters we learn that Rice is quoted, agreeably to actual sales, at 3 dollars and 25 cents per bag; Gram, at 3 dollars and 80 cents; Dholl, at 3 dollars and 41 cents; and Dooda Wheat, at 3 dollars and 42 cents.—Englishman, July 28.

Captain Curtis has, we understand, been appointed to the charge of the Commissariat of the Commander-in-chief's camp, and leaves this day in the Steamer for Allahabad in advance of His Excellency.—Ibid.

We are indebted to a mercantile friend for the following extract from a letter from Macao :

It would appear that 1 million of the redemption money has been taken in various orders on Foreign houses who being large Creditors of the Cohong may not feel disposed to pay these same orders—some transfers of Hong debts have even been taken!

Hongkong has been advertised for sale on 12th instant on the spot, when all the particulars of tenure, &c. are to be given.—Ibid.

A letter, dated Singapore, July 16th 1841, says:—H. C. Steamer Phlegathon reached this on the 15th instant. She had to touch at Penang on the 11th for coals, left it on the following day.

The Commodore, with part of H. M. 55th on board, left this morning for China, the others have gone some time. The transports of the 26th and 39th detachments have not arrived yet.

STAR, AUGUST 12.

We are sorry to learn from private letters lately received, that H. M. 62d Regiment at Hazarebaugh, is suffering severely from a visitation of Cholera, and other equally intractable and fatal diseases.

BENGAL HURKARU, AUGUST 13.

A letter from Rangoon, dated 21st July, says:—Orders have come down to build a Palace for the Old King. This vacillation of purpose, on the part of Tharrawaddie, implies fear.

Private letters from Hongkong of the 11th mention that the signal had been made that morning for all the transports to complete their water and provisions for four months.

be the first object of the expedition, then Ningpoo and afterwards Peking.

MERRUT.—Authentic information has been received that Sir W. McNaghten has made a requisition for 5 more Native Regiments, for Afghanistan and that Herat is in possession of the Persians.

Captain Thompson, Officiating Assistant Adjutant General has proceeded to the Hills, on anticipation of medical certificate, having arranged with Brevet Captain Burroughs of the 17th to set for him; the Adjutancy of the 17th N. I. being filled up by Ensign Watson.

The sickness of the Brigade Major made room for the performance of the onerous duties of that office by the Officiating Assistant Adjutant General Burroughs

AGRA.—Mr. Hamilton, Commissioner of this Division, has been offered the appointment of Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, in succession to Mr. MacFarlaner who is going home.

We publish the following notice for general information:—

The Committee appointed at the public meeting to circulate the Memorial to the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India, praying for an improvement in the arrangements for the transmission of letters and mails between Bombay and the North Western Provinces, have much pleasure in notifying for public information, that 1107 signatures have already been appended, and that it is proposed to present the Memorial to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, on any day that His Honour may please to fix, after the 1st proximo, previous to which date, the Committee request intending subscribers will have the goodness to forward their signatures.

Since our last there have been two days of favourable rain, which have proved of great benefit to the Crops; our accounts from the interior of the district represent the draught, as till prevailing, with dry westerly winds.

The Gallant General cannot return to India and resume the Quarter-Master-Generalship of Queen's Troops, as Officers upon the Staff lose their appointments under all circumstances, on returning from Europe.

By our last accounts from Cabool, we learn that General Elphinstone's continued illness had compelled him to resign the command of the force and General Nort had sent in his resignation.

General Sir R. Sale—than whom a braver soldier does not exist, but it is not probable that he will be trusted with the command of the whole force, especially as his Regiment, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry will return to the Provinces in about October. The question is then, who will be nominated to the command? Hitherto we have seen the highest rank entirely monopolized by Officers of Her Majesty's service, Sir John Keane, Generals Cotton and Willsure—General Not, cannot be added to the list, for Sir John took special care to keep him back when there was a prospect of his reaping laurels at Ghuznee.

The 16th, 35th and 37th Regiments Native Infantry will return to the provinces sometime in October, most reduced scale of carriage, possible for troops, &c.—the Government wishing to substitute Yaboo's, and Donkeys for Camels.

We have advices from Mauritius to the 16th July. They announce the arrival of the Olivia, Roone; the Fleetwood, McKay; the Victoria, Potter; the Imogen, Shields; the Hooghly, Bailey; the Gilbert Munro, Nicolson, the Sorcerer, the Washington, and the Vallentire, from Calcutta, and the Buckinghamshire, Moore homeward bound from Bombay.

Chinese and Straits labourers, in default of Indian coolies, were flocking to Mauritius to the great joy of the unfortunate planters.—Englishman, Aug. 10.

The Semaphore of yesterday announced the arrival of the John Hooper, Salmon, from Sydney 24th June and Batavia 24th July.—Englishman, Aug. 14.

Our letters from Loodiana state that the 53d Bengal Native Infantry, has been warned for duty with the great Convoy proceeding, in October next, to Afghanistan.

We hear from Ferozepore that the feeling of the Sikhs towards the English is any thing but unfavorable, if a judgment may be formed from the facility with which the humblest individuals may travel across the country.

A letter from Ferozepore dated 1st instant says "the Bazar Sergeant of this place put an end to his existence yesterday by blowing out his brains. He had been for some time suffering from slight indisposition, but had exhibited no signs of mental derangement.

When the Englishman attempts to make out that Captain Elliot caused the death of Sir Fleming Senhouse we are inclined to say, a joke's a joke, but such a poke as that is not exactly fair.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn, that Mr. A. J. Whiffen, late Editor of the Commercial Advertiser, met with a serious accident on Thursday last on the strand.

The Madagascar went off yesterday, for Hong Kong, where Captain Dicey expects to arrive about the 4th of next month. He takes with him as passengers to Singapore, the Revd. Mr. Pontey and wife; and Captain Macintosh, Governor-General's A. D. C. to Hong Kong;

We may here mention that we believe the Friend of India is wrong in stating that the Enterprize is going to Burmah. If we are rightly informed, she goes to Masulipatan (to land Captain Barlow, who is to proceed overland to England with the China despatches) thence to Madras and Colombo, and is to return here with treasure.—Cal. Courter, Aug. 14.

MADRAS.

CHOLERA.—We regret to learn that Cholera has been raging for some days back in Bellary, and the villages in its vicinity, and that, no less than from ten to fifteen Natives daily have become its victims in Bellary alone.

Loss of the Schooner Experiment.—We regret to learn the loss of the Schooner Experiment at Maulmein on the 11th of June last.—She was totally lost near the mouth of the Setary River, the crew, however, we are happy to find have all been saved.—Ibid.

We have also to announce the death, at Cannanore, on the 23d instant, after a few days illness, of Brevet Captain Burke, of H. M. 94th.—Ibid.

The Golconda, which sailed hence with the Head Quarters of the 37th Regt. N. I. for China in August last, not having been heard of since early in October when she touched at Singapore, it has at length been determined on to fill up the vacancies in the Corps, and the local authorities have accordingly written to the Supreme Government to know the dates of the promotions.

CIVIL SERVICE MATTERS.—We learn that orders have been received from the Supreme Government directing the abolition of the present Salt monopoly, as also that of Tobacco in Malabar and Canara: and substituting a tax thereon, as upon other articles of produce in lieu of the existing arrangements.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

North West Provinces.

The doubts respecting Colonel Dennis taking the command of the Sikh Division have been removed by Brigadier Paul's announcement...

It is now rumored that the settlement of matter to the Northward is not so very decided as was imagined...

Calcutta.

WHAT SHOULD THE INDIA GOVERNMENT DO IN THE AFFAIRS OF HERAT?

(CORBYN'S INDIAN REVIEW. JULY 15.) We have seen that Count Nesselrode does not deny that Count Simonich, on joining the Shah before Herat, and witnessing the distress of the Persian army...

What then is the British Government now to do? This brings us to the next question. Thirdly, the necessity of occupying Herat as the Key of India. Major Todd doubtless foresees the coming storm by the treatment a native in power begins to make...

such arrangements of the forces are warranted. In regard to the relative efficiency of European and Native troops. Sir Robert Scot observes, that their comparative efficiency, when on actual service, "would vary very much according to circumstances..."

Madras.

An orbit has prevailed we understand at Bangalore that General Shover's is coming to that Station, while General Allan will take charge of the 5th Infantry Division...

We announce with deep regret the death at Tanjore, on the 25th July, of Abraham Sahib or Abuloolah Sahib, aged 75 years, a native Merchant of Tanjore...

The official despatches of Sir Hugh Gough and Sir FLEMING ANBROSE, which appeared in our Extraordinary of Thursday, are documents that will be read with proud satisfaction by every Englishman...

Table with columns for Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and sub-columns for European and Native troops. Rows include Cavalry, Artillery (Foot), King's, and Infantry.

The foregoing result is highly important as a guide, and as regards Bengal troops are principally employed and properly so as regards expenditure. We may judge what has been the great expenditure by marching and embarking so many Europeans instead of natives on field service.

respect for a Commandant; and in the present instance from all we have seen and heard, should say that the feeling of regret at parting was mutual, and afforded evidence that a Commandant can, in a gentlemanly way, strictly exercise his authority in upholding discipline...

BOMBAY DISTRICT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Contributions to the District Benevolent Society received in the month of August 1841. D. Bane, E. q... 100. Captain Stanton, Artillery 2d. Donation to the D. B. S. 25. To the N. P. Asylum. 25.

Bombay, 31st. Augt. 1841. Several Contributions of old clothes are thankfully acknowledged. C. D. GILDER, Secretary.

The usual Monthly meetings will take place at the Society's Dharmshala, on Friday the 3rd September at 7 A. M. and at 5 P. M.

Military Arrivals and Departures. ARRIVALS. Assist. Surgeon R. Macpherson 40th from Kerke. Capt. J. M. Mardin, Horse Artillery from Poona.



THE GAZETTE. Wednesday, September 1, 1841.

The Steamer Victoria will take her departure for Suez this evening. The regular hour for receiving letters for the overland mail will close at three o'clock.

Its with extreme regret that we have to apologize to our readers for the late appearance of our journal yesterday and to-day and the continuance of Hindoo and Parsee holidays...

We hear that one of the Scions of fortune, formerly of mustache notoriety, will shortly leave Bombay and proceed to Europe to marry a Duchess!

Contemporary Selections. An order emanating from the Head Quarters of the Scinde field force was published at Sukker on the 9th instant, declaring Nusser Khan...

We were given to understand that the vacancy in Council occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Dunlop will be filled up by the appointment of Mr. Marriott.

The insularity of the Bombay Dockyard and its environs has lately been clearly demonstrated. Since the arrival of Her Majesty's Ship Endeavour at this port, nearly one half her crew have been attacked by fever.

The following is an extract of a letter from Cabool dated 2d August. There is a rumour afloat here, that all the troops are to march immediately for Candahar in

progress to Herat. It is quite evident something is in the wind, as great preparations are making in the Commissariat department. The head of a European writer called Gaudier was severed from his body the other day at Candahar: a fanatic Faqueer accomplished it with one blow with his Tolwar...

By a letter from Hyderabad on the Indus, it appears that the Steam Flotilla is getting somewhat out of condition, through sickness and accidents. The Meteor has broken down in the Ghara; the Planet has half her crew sick...

European Intelligence

The late Parliament.—The last Parliament of William the Fourth, elected in 1835, was dissolved in 1837, and the first Parliament, of Victoria, the third Reformed Parliament, met in November of that year.

The will of Mr. J. T. Barber Beaumont has been sworn under 60,000*l.*, and it is divided among his children, except 13,000*l.* free of legacy duty...

On Sunday morning, observes the Bath Journal, so intense was the frost, that about two o'clock many immense quantities of white ice were to be seen in the wet meadows to the south of this city.

The railway, from Brighton to London will be opened probably on the 28th July to which day the proposed opening of a portion of the line on the 28th inst., is deferred.

Mr. William Power, the eldest son of Mr. Power, the comedian, has received a government appointment in the Commissariat.

The word fiances applied to a young lady about to be married, slightly corrupted by the Guernsey pronunciation, has been ably translated by a London paper into founced; and a founcing ceremony, founded on this absurdity, is invented and described by the same authority.

The heaviest falls of rain during the last six months were on the 22d March and the 23d June; on the latter day 7 1/2 inches of an inch fell.

Mr. Sauford, late M. P., was married on Monday to the Lady Caroline Stanhope. The marriage took place at Belgrave square, in the presence of the Duke of Sussex, Wellington, Leinster, &c., and the happy couple left town for Woburn Abbey.

Mr. Saunders was elected city comptroller at the last court of common council. Splendid weather (says the Taunton Courier) still prevails, and the few light snows which have occurred have delightfully refreshed our gardens...

At the county police office, Worcester, on Tuesday, Mr. John Woodward, farmer, of Bishampton, was fined 10*l.* including costs, for trespassing upon the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, on Monday week...

The packet ship Orpheus, Captain Cole, saw the President on the 12th March, the day before the most terrific gale that ever occurred (says a New York paper) on our coast.

The Roman Catholic cathedral, just completed in Birmingham, was solemnly consecrated on Tuesday by the newly appointed bishop of the diocese, Dr. Wiseman.

A most brilliant party dined at Highbury tavern on Wednesday, in honour of the Licensed Victuallers Company, and for the benefit of their asylum. 2,500 were provided for, and the subscriptions were, among many others, from Mr. C. Barclay, Messrs. Barclay and the people in

As the most moderate calculation that can be made, I think that during the four months of our stay in New York, I became personally acquainted, by introduction and interchange of calls and visits, with nearly 500 individuals...

The sketch of the scene is curious. We went about nine o'clock with the family of Colonel Gardiner, who is attached to the public service here...

At Washington our traveller attended the first drawing-room held by the then President, Mr. Van Buren. The sketch of the scene is curious.

The President received his visitors standing in the centre of a small oval room, the entrance to which was directly from the hall on the ground floor.

The President (Mr. Van Buren) is about sixty years of age, is a little below the middle stature, and of very bland and courteous manners...

There being no rank (for the President himself is but a simple citizen, filling a certain office, for a certain term), there was no question of precedence, and no thought, as far as I could discover, comparison as to superiority.

Now, what are the facts, for the accuracy of which we confidently appeal to every intelligent native of America? Simply, that there are no defenders of slavery in the non-slave holding states...

All this is very favourable to the character of the people, and ought to be borne out in mind when we substitute comparisons between English and American society.

The order of proceedings in both Houses is, in its most essential parts, like that followed in England; but there being much fewer members, and much less business to do...

At Saratoga springs—the fashionable watering place—Mr. Buckingham had an ample opportunity of confirming his opinions respecting American society and the beauty of American women.

The American ladies did not appear to me to evince the same passionate admiration, which is constantly witnessed among English females, for the pursuit or object in which they were engaged.

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They do not want information, he continues—hence, he concludes, this apathy must result from a deficiency of taste of feeling.

In the third volume there is much valuable information, especially respecting education and the voluntary system in Boston and throughout the New English States.

Miss White was a most remarkable old lady; a descendant of the pilgrim father, William White, whose son, Preegrine, was born on board the Mayflower.

The room in which she lived was a house more than two hundred years old, and one of the earliest of those built in the colony.

Miss White's room was called "The Cabin of the Mayflower," and it was certainly the most perfect cabinet of antiquities we had yet seen.

Our author delivers a very decided opinion upon the principles of the American Colonization Society, without appearing to have sufficiently sifted the complicated questions connected with the subject.

The defenders of slavery in this country profess, indeed, that their only reason for opposing the doctrines of abolition is a belief that their slaves are more happy in their bondage than they would be if free.

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The work is a large store, full of facts, the major part of which are very trivial, while few of the remainder are sufficiently accurate to be regarded as authentic.

In April 1839, Captain Grey, in his expedition of discovery, crossed a stream which he named the Hunt River; in January 1840, the Colonial schooner Champion was sent in search of its mouth...

"13th. Steered east for the main to make Hunt River, saw an opening in the land, like the mouth of a river; at three p.m. bore up for it; at 7 h. 45 m. anchored in the open sea in seven fathoms of water, during the night a heavy swell set in.

"14. At six a.m. started for what I took to be the entrance of the Hunt River. Found it blocked up by mud, and too much silt to permit the boat to land.

"15th. At daylight, weighed and made sail to the north, at two we off R.D. Point of Gonthalme Bay; shored sail with the determination of anchoring in the bay, but on hauling in, found it much exposed; wore and stood out again."

On the 25th he made shore again and landed near two rivers to the east of the Abrolhos Islands. They were choked with sand and dry, but the country was good."

"29th. At daylight weighed, and made sail to the south; eight a.m. anchored in a bay (not laid down in the chart) lying in latitude 23 deg. 50 min. the north land bearing N.N.W. and the south point S.W.

The Auckland steamer, whose arrival we anticipated in our last, did not bring with her the intelligence we expected to have received from Aden...

The Auckland did not make nearly so good a voyage as we had expected, having taken 21 days from Bombay to Aden, which she reached on the 9th—this would have enabled her to reach Suez by the 18th and Alexandria by the 21st...

It is rumoured that the following changes will shortly take place in the Civil Service: Mr. Pyles to be one of the Revenue Commissioners, Mr. Leagey to be Collector of Customs, and Mr. K. Combe to be confirmed in the appointment of senior Magistrate of Police.

DEPARTURES.—August 13, Barque Cleopatra, Captain R. Early, from Ennore to Calcutta. Passenger—W. R. White, Esq., P. B.

At Saratoga springs—the fashionable watering place—Mr. Buckingham had an ample opportunity of confirming his opinions respecting American society and the beauty of American women.

The American ladies did not appear to me to evince the same passionate admiration, which is constantly witnessed among English females, for the pursuit or object in which they were engaged.

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Table with columns: Spanish Dollars whole, Ditto do. broken, German Crowns, Sovereigns of Bank of England, Silver large ingots, Do. do. small ingots, Bombay Bank Shares, Asia Bank Shares.

Table titled 'Shipping in the Harbour.' Columns: Names, Agents, For, To Sail. Lists various shipping companies and destinations.

Table titled 'Vessels Expected.' Columns: Names, Agents, From, To Sail. Lists expected arrivals from various ports.

UNCLAIMED PACKAGES IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Table with columns: Number of Packages, To whom addressed, By what Ship imported. Lists unclaimed goods and their origin.

Parties applying for such Boxes or Packages will have the goodness to send Invoices showing the Contents and Value and to depute persons to be present at the opening of them at this Office.

J. PYNE, Collector of Customs. Bombay, 18th August 1841.