BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.
$\mathbf{W}^{\mathrm{HICH}}$ will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Mouth.
The Public and Subseribers to the Gazette are nformed that an Gverland Monthly Summary, wil sue published at this Office for the present and every
succeding Mail. ucceeding Mail.
The Ontstation Snbscribers th the Bombay Gazefte are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the natnes of the Parties in England to whom
they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they will be forwarded panctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.
No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in Eugiand, Messrs. Grindlay, Christianand Agents in Engiand, Messrs. Grindlay, Christianand
Matthews, 16, Corwhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.
Bombay Gazette Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty
Hon House.

## MONTHLY PREC.IS

 of indian inteliligence.July 20 . We have received the Delhi Ga-
zeite of 7 th July. zeite of 亏̈th July.
We have received Madras papers, up to the
10 th Instant, and the Ceylon Herald 2 oth $J$ une 10th Instant, and the Ceylon
-they are destitute of news.
21. We hăve received the Pinang Gazette of the 2 th June. It contains (amongst other items which the lateness of hour at which we received the paper prevents our noticing, in to-days issue) the result of the Trial of the convicts for the murder of Captain Suffield, the Mate and one of the Seacunnies on board the Brig "Freak." 11 of the Convicts were sentenced to death, of whom 8 were to be executed.

Tlie other 3 are to be transported for life to Moulmain.
27. We learn from our Belgaum correspondent that the Bruhmin who headed the Arabs at the affair of Badamee used the name and seal of the late Rajah min states that, the seal into his service. The Brahto his master, a Nabob, in the Nizam's territories, and that the Oude Nabob having laid some grievances
before Government and receiving no redress, or even an answer to the receipt of his coinplaint, sent the Brah$\min$ with the seal, to recruit as it were, for the Suttarah Rajab. The intention is stated to have been, to cut up our Troops at Sholapore, and to take posses. sion of the arsenal and fortress. This they afterwards thought too tough a job, and bent their steps towards Badamee.

A Commission has been applied for to investigate the whole affair.

Aug. 2. We hear that the Secretariate is about to lose temporarily, the valuahle services of the present Secretary in the Judicial, Politica! and Secret Depart. ments, J. P. Willoughby, Esq. proceeds to Poona on sick leave for three months, during which time the charge of these several Departments is to devolve on
D. A. Blane, Esq. the Pulitical Agent at Kattywar D. A. Blane, Esq. the Pulitic
who is now at the Presidency.

Belgaum, 28th July 1841. Native reports here say that the Ferry boat on the " Jungabadra," was upset a few days
ago, and that 17 persons were drowned. Letago, and that 17 persons were drowned. Let-
ters from the Head quarters of II. M.'s 4th Regt. state that Cholera is raging at Bellary and that several fatal cases have occurred.Poor Lt. Palmer of that corps (now here) is not expected to live another day.
4. We have received Calcutta papers to the 21st ultimo and Madras to the 26th ultimo. From the former it would appear that the object of
Dhost Mahomed's visit to Calcutta has been reDhost Mahomed's visit to Calcutta has been re-
alined, he is to have three lakhs of Rupees an alized, he is to have three lakhs
nually, and will reside at Loodiana.
5. We have received the Delhi Gazette to the 21st ultimo, from which intelligence of matters relating to Cabul is very seanty.

##  






 The above is alt that we have reeeived and for which our correspon-
dents have our best thanks, particulars will no doubt come in during the
week.




Oar north western contemporary seems still to en tertain the thought that some : work will be done in Nepaul, he observes :-
" Reports from Ferozepore, for
 alions, it is added go to Dinapore, with a probability of service in Nepaul.
6. We regret to learn of the death of Lieutenant Palmer of H. M. 4th Regt. He died of a liver comPalmer of f. M. 4th Regt. He dint probably, brught on through hard marching plaint probably, bruught on throug
and expossure orf the Badamee Dour.
Vaprous reports are afloat of certain changes,
fikely ti, take place both in tire Secretnriate and fhe Coun il Board, which we are tald will be brought about by the departure of the Hou'ble Mr. Dunlop by the next $S$ eamer, and it is expected that L. R. Reid, Equire, the Chief Secretary former Gentleman will carry with him the sincere good wishes of all. We have not as yet heard who is likely to be appointed Chief Secretary, but we are led to think it will be conferred on J. P. Willoughby, Esquire, in which case it is not unlikely that the Acting Secretary in the Ju-licial, Political and Secret Departments will be ennfirmed in his place.
9. The DelhiGazette also states that Genl.E'phinstone has rerigned the command in Afghanistan, and that al Shah Soojah to himself in consequence of some representations from Russia, Austria, and Prussia to our Governinent, complaining of retaining a force in that country.
This seems as though some one had been hoaxing our contemporary. TheGeneral's resignation we believe is on the score of ill health.
$W_{B}$ learn from our Hursole correspondent that there has been a plentiful fall of rain at that station so much so indeed that husbandmen and others were encouraged for the fate of iheir crop. From the 19th to the 25 th ult, the rain had ceased
We learnalso the rains have set in at Ahmedabad and Deesa.
We hear that extensive alterations are about to be made in the Custom House department. Those persons who have been in the service from 30 years places supplied by more youthful and active employes. -This will add greatly to the effectiveness of the Esta blishment.

We have received Agra papers to the 29 th ultimo, and the Delhi Gazette, to the 28th ultimo

The latter contains a confirmation with additional particulars of the defeat of the Ghilzies, from which we extract the following. :Aktar Khan of Ghirisk, erossed the Helmund on the evening of the
3d instatu, and gave batte to Woduburs detachment, consisting of the
Shahs 5 Sh Infantry, two Jaun Baz corps and a detachment


wound
lah hea
great
compa
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appar
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Woorb
which such a large force is concentrated. The Gene ral Commanding and the Political Agent should look to this.

The heat here is day by day getting very intense. aff cted by-it is disgusting to see some how they aff eted by-it is disgusting to see some how they
do forget themselves, and fly to this deserted soure for relief-and the afflictive ens-quences that result from it.

We leann from a qua ter that is a yood guarantee for its correctues:s, that Sr . Lopes de Lima, the pre-
ient pro. tem. Governor of Goa, has beeu recalled, ient pro. tem. Governor of Goa, has been recalled,
The Governorship had been offered to Sr . J. F. Pestana, but he declind, prefering to take a part
in the Lisbon Cabinet.

We noticed a few days ago a sh eking accident and the loss of 17 lives, fr m the upsetting of a boit in the neighbourhood of Dharwar. It is our pain, fut duty not oaly $t$. write in co firmation of the above but also to record the lins of 14 more lives trom a simi.. from Belgaum. The only description of boat used in crossing these ferrys is a funnel shaped basket boat covered wi h leather-they are sometimes of a circula.
form and eavily upset. It is the duty of Government form and ea-ily upset. It is the duty of Government
to remedy the evil by having proper rafts constructed.

We are happy to learn that Government intents to award some portion of the prize pr perty tak ${ }^{n}$ at Nepanee. At Belgaum Prize rolls have been
in by the officer commanding H. M. 4th Regt.
11. We have received other letters fromCaboolwhere all is quiet, and from which wo learn the progress of the change from an anarchy of 40 ye.rs to good order. They also confirm the ensngement with the Ghilzies and state that "the number of Akhtur Khan's troops
amounted to 5000 men, who attacked with much couramounted to 5000 men, who attacked with much courage about 1400 of the Shah's tioops under Captaia
Woodburn. The Khan was tot Illy defeated and fled to Zewin Dawur."
17. We published an extra yesterdayafternoou announcing intelligence from Scinde which we reprint for our Mofussul friends
" come ins," which we stated, on the authority " 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 Klian; 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 extraor dinary chieftain, makes mention of the friendly sang froid with which he raised the wind, in 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 juwaut followers and granting them their final juwaub. No sooner had the young Khan a tight grip of the
30,000 Rupees than 30,000 Rupees than he collected together his scattered followers, and " made a bolt, right
through the guard and ran away for-" can I through the guard and ran away for-"' can I say for ever-no-we must leave that to the suc-
cess of our arms-he decamped-so says the cess of our arms-he decamped-so says the
letter and no one at present knows the direcletter

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 $t$, , by the Bombay Government, we once more take up the pen to expose
the unfeeling and unrelenting conduct of those the unfeeling and unrelenting conduct of those tal in disgracing the British name, by ore 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 adminis.
tration of justice, the emancipation of slavery, the protection of the oppressed, the diffusion of 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 ex-
alted views of the conduct and policy of the alted views of the conduct and policy of the
Government under which they live, are at a loss Government under which they live, are at a loss
to reconcile the acts of the authorities in the cas 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 Goverument, are equally at a loss to ac. count, with the treaty before them, for the baseness of conduct so palpabie 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 love of which was inimical to or opposed thei as the Right Hou. Edmund Burke territory is verbial. Under the pretence of enforciur t, proverbial. Under the pretence of enforcing treaties Whose obigations had ceased to be valid or binding on the native states, on account of their infringemeift 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 scheines of oppression which have been perpetrated from Cape Comarin to Ladauk, from Assam to Herat, because she has lent her name and granted her auspicies to a set of men whose lust for amats ing wealth has made them indifferent to even or uneven 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 dispassionat 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: 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 Gevernment! Scarce ly 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 footin with the most $i$ avored princes of In lia that he was not allowed to do anything in the manare. ment of his state affairs wi hout the knowledge and approbation of the British Governiment and he could neither marry nor cound and he cond any member of His Highness' family marry aught but
those approved by the British Goverumet those approved by the British Government!
W as this being favored? -or was it not rather W as 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 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 His Highness, and placed bimself among the British; once, we say,
GOVernment of Maharashtra
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 Highuess had no power to resist and knew full well the consequences of a re-
fusal. This power to resist fusal. This disgraceful treaty itself. and a re-
manner in which it manner in which it has been disregarded and unment, we iatend to publish fie Britis! Government, we iatend to publish for the information of
our readers that they and inwardly digest" a treaty with a Prince who was vauntingly promised should with a Prince who was vauntingly promised should be p!aced "upon an equal footing with the most favo ed princes of India": and towards whom his base accusers assert they " have hitherto acted with the greatest forbearance and good faith"! ! - 111 this has been done "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Ahglia." ! ! !
How far the Government of England could solemnly deliberately,- and Heaven knows crimi-nally-sinction and approve of a treaty made with a prince who had just been inveigted into their campthrough false promises, and whose youth the subtilty of the Company could plead as the ground of their surveillance of his affairs, treaty which made the prince of a weak state a mere pageant, and gave liberty to the stronger to assume to itself near! y all the advantages, pecuniary and political, to be de ived from the stipu-lations-is a problem yet to be solved upon principles of honour and policy between different states. Had a treaty been made with an Europent state under similar circumstances to those whicl dominated at Sattara, it would never have been recognised by other powers, and the unfair been used to obtain it would have disannulled it al together. Yet such iregular mannulled it al ed to in the instance of the $R$ ijah of $S$ resoct were approved by the Court of Directors; and passing uncensured by the Brittish Parliament wassing uncensured by the British Parliament When investigating the affairs of the Bast
India Company in 1832 , however disreputable India Company in 1832, however disreputable
their adoption they were used and sanctioned their adoption they were used and sanctioned
"Auspicio Regis et Senatuis Anglim Auspicio Regis et Senatus Angliæ."
In 1822 Purtaub Sing is aid to
In 1822 Purtaub Sing is said to hive had de livered over to him the whole and full control
of the affirs of his of the affirs of his Kingdom. This however was not the case; because, solong as the treaty was undiminished in the severe, unnecessary, and disgraceful power it gave to the English to interfere on every occasion with every art, political or domestic of the Rajah, the latter continuhis 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 ag randize themselves, and to bring eterual 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 I832 the Bombay Governonent 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. Accordi g to the treaty the Jaghires taken by the Company wer the undeuiable 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 wa 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 advan tage to itself! In the face of such transactions what but the most ruinous iupresion could native Princes and their sul,jects have had the British Government? Had the Princes of Iadia united and punished the violation of the saered rights of one of their own religion and blood, by rights of one of their own religion and blood, by compelling the maratuders to immediately redress he grievance, they would have been justified by the natural rights of man; and whatever injary 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 Si vajee, adopted a milder, and, perhaps, a more laudable course. He appealed against the injus. tice 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 charg's 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 at Senatus Angliæ.
It having been elearly proved that, the treaty of 4819 was broken by the British the Ra;ah doubtiess became free from its obligation, - it was now no longer binding upon hin, and accordm $t$ to the dictates of common sense and justice, His Highness was left to
follow any cou se which he conditred calculated to follow any couse which he considered calculated to
ensure his continuence upon the Musnud, and the protection and welfare of his subjects. The treaty extection and welfare of his subjects. The treaty ex-
pressly declared that if its stipulations were not implieitly complied with by the Rajah, his rights would be forfeited. A treaty however must entail obligations on both parties, and confer reciprocal advan tages : the obligations and the ndvanta;es must be considered inviolable as much by the one as the other. If thedobligations are not resiected the reciprocal advantages cease; the motive for breaking the former can only be with the object of gaining an undue pos
session of the whole of the latter; but by the same session of the whole of the latter; but by the same
rparity of reasoning the party whose privile; es are in.. vaded and assumed, necessarily becomes free from the obedience and loyalty required by the stipulations, and the treaty iself becomes null and void. The aggriev. ed party anly is at liberty, according to the law of natigns and of nature, to open fresh negotiations of
-renew hostilities for the recovery of its just,and, by the renew hostilities for the recovery of its just, and, by the
treaty, solemn and sacred rights. The Jaghires hav. treaty, solemn and sacred rights. The Jaghires hav..
ng been taken pissession of by the Engliah, coatrary ng been tiken possession of by the Eagliah, coatrary tion, according to the conditions of the stipulations and his just request denied, His Highness was at liber ty to appeal to arms for the maintainance of ty to appeal to arms for the maintainance of 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 -the Rajah had not the means of appealing to the gle would have been unequal ; and, notwithstanding the justice of his cause, wwithout the miraculous inter-
position of Heaven to defend the right, he must have position of Heaven to defend the right, he must haye ed troops. Supposing then for argu nent 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 $m$, re 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 !! Wa not the 'secret service money of the Company lavished in trying to bring over the faithful
adherents of Purtaub Sing? Were not large sums adherents of Purtaub Sing? Were not large sums drawn from the blood fund to procure blank papers
signed by His Highness? Was not 50,000 Rupees signed by His Highness? Was not 50,000 Rupees offered with the knowledge and consent of a former Companv's Agent for the loan of the seal of the
Rajah, Purtaub Sing? Let those who have clean Rajah, Purtaub Sing ? Let those who have clean
hands accuse the Rajain of treachery and injustice, or hands accuse the Rajain of treachery and injustice, or
let them lav their hands upon their hearts in the pre.. let them lav their hands upon their hearts in the pre.
sence of that Great B-ing who judgeth righteously, an sence of that Great B-ing who judgeth righteously, an
declare their innocence of, these charges! His Higheess showed no disposition to be otherwise than attentive to listen to the advice, and obey the instruc. tions of the British Government, until the latter openly violated the treaty by the grossest perfidy and injustice, although during the am cable period, thirsing for the revenue of the Rajah, the vilest practices were constantly resorted to by the Agents of the Company whos: $1, v e$ of human blood and viol nee to the prin ${ }^{-}$ ciples of natural justice was rewarded from that fund of jod-secret service money-which is the strengh of Kingd mis in the nineteenth century! These secret service men frustrated their, own designs from-their eagerness to ugge the Rajah to commit a breach of
the treaty, they were known. His Hi弓hn-ss, against the treaty, they were known. His $\mathrm{Hi}_{\mathrm{g}}$ hn-ss, against
whose fidehty not an iota of proof can be adduced, whose fidehty not an iota of proof cal be adduced,
never gave them an opportuaity of gratifying the lust of the British Govern nent, or of satisfying the ine satiable desire of its A zents for his downfall. If these detestable p actices of the Indian Government cau be recognised and applaud d; where, we ask, when the treaty was violated, was the injustice or treachery of the Rajab in endeavouring to strengthen hitnself upon the throne of his ancestors? But when it is consiv
derered that this charge cannot be established by the east proof, direct or circumstantial, in what a base despicalile, and treacherous light does the conduct of the East India Company appear. However worthy such proceedings may have been in the age of Tamerlane, one can hardly reconcile the fact and sup pose that such means could be imagined, or persisted in by a Christian Government in the nineteenth cen.a
tury. Yet it did adopt such base measures, and what tury. Yet it did adopt such base measures, and what
shocks the heart of an Englishman and a cosmopolite shocks the heart of an Englishman and a cosmopolite most is that these barbarous and unnation like proa
eeedings have been done " Auspicio Reges et Senatus ceedings
Angliæ."
It was the rapacity of the Bombay Government, whose nnnecessary interference provoked and ultimate ly ruined the brave and enlightened descendant of Si vajee-the Maha-Rajah of Satiara. The whole pro" ceedings of this Government were condemued by the
Governor General who declared, 2nd October 1837, Governor General who declared, 2nd October 1837, ed, 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 dethrone-
ment, at alt 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 mean 8 within his power to effect the Rajab's ruin and the
payment of the debts in which he was involved bepayment of the debts in which he
fore 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 wajah'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 eager.. ness of*Sir Robert Grant to ruin his victim, notwith. standing the entire absence of any proof of the Ra. jah's guilt, and the " impolitic" measures that were made use of to trace the shadow of a proof, was in.. creased 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 wigging of
the Governor General that Sir Robert Grant would the Governor General that Sir Robert Grant would " please to abstain from all further inquiries upon leadier pors must do, to nothing but futile and 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 in vestigation of the subject, or of a minute examination of the remotest suspicion, or of the most comprehen. sive accumulation of direct or collateral evidence against him; a conviction of innocence assured him that however lengthened the enqniry, or scrupulous the investigation, is must have tended to ju,tify him. Indeed this extensive and minute enquiry he request. ed ; 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 piepossessed to favor
of Appa Sahib, Sir Robert Grant became touched at of Appa Sahib, Sir Robert Grant beca
least with that sentiment of Juvenal.

The mind of mortals, in perverseness strong
Imbibes with dire docility the wrong.
Under these "cireumstances what just and impartial Under these, cireumstances 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 which England in consequence of magna Charia, 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 villaiwous mockery, taunting, and injustice that Sir Robert Grant employed. The Couit of Directors also, except four magnanimons members, approved of the proa ceedings, and, however derogatory to the British
honour, whatever was unjustly done, or cruelly left honour, whatever was unjustly done, or eruelly
undone, was "Aspicio Regis et Senatus Anglia.".
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 projeci of Appa Sahib:s elevation to the Gudee ; the project of Appa Sahib:s elevation to the Gudee ;
while on the other hand the continued expressions of while on the other hand the continued expressions of desist from further invertigation, and his Lordship's reiterated conviction that, the new evidence adduced
did but weaken the charges against the Rajah, Purtaub did but weaken the charges against the Rajah, Purtaub
Singh, served more and more to urge the Bumbay Singh, served more and more to urge the Bombay
Governor to continue scraping together alledged fresh Governor to continue scraping together alledged fresh
pro fs, and to attempt to foister upon the Governor proofs, and to attempt to foister upon the Governor
General as authentic documents papers which the latGeneral as authentic documents papers which the lat-
ter declared bore prima facie evidence of their inacter declared bore prima facie evidence of their inac-
curacy and falsehood. It so happened, inauspicious! curacy and falsehood. It so happened, inauspiciousiy no doubt for Sir Robert Grant but fortunately for the
cause, of justice and truth, the Soobadars who 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 concluthere was no possibility of drawiog or of admitting the force of the result of the in-
sion vestigation, than in the words contained in the minute of Mr. Shakespeare :-" The discrepancies between the stories first told by the Suobadars and their subsequent depositions before the commissioners, and the absurd terms in which the Rajah is said to have ana nounced to the Soobadars the signs of coming events, I conifess I look in vain for anything tanyible 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 eridence furnished by the $B$ mbay Government against the Rajah, and other crimi atory 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 thatafter 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 "t the most trifling importance !"
The Court of Directors were of a similar The Court of Directors were of a similar opinion until his(Sir Robert Grants)repeated statement that, by deposing 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 for gain, ever dominant in the mind of the Company, though, at frst, it was sensible the injustice of the though, at orst, it was sensible the injustice of the Court to the Bombay Goverıment were for some time couched in expressions "do" and "not do," "if con" sistent with our policy," and "the peculiar nature of sistent with our poiicy," and "the peculiar nature of "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 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 ssundness of the s, much time had been lost in collecting proofs of Purtaub Singh's guilt.
The Court of Directors, however, had still some forebodiugs, 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 the Company. The cruelty and
injustice which they subsequently employed to wards injustice which they subsequently employed towards
Purtaub) Sinzh were not then ripe-they felt smarta ing under the animadversions contained in some, of the remarks of animadversions contained inembers of the Conmittee of the House of Commons, on the application for a renewal of heir chert in that, their doing would be observed and the con cion that, their doing would se what they had done, was done or what they might do would be, "Auspicio Regis et Senatus Anglizo."
Sir Robert Grant finding that he failed in his en deavours to incite the Couit to immediate and harsh 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 hi 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 cor rupt practices possible for the human mind to devise, such iodeed as stamp our race with the lowest degradation faithful ally with trg 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 will in the least tend to invalidate, or even mitigate, the observations; and our determination to do justice the observations; and our determination to do justice
to injured prince will not in any degree allow us to an injured prince will not in any degree allow
to speak otherwise than freely of all, who took any to speak otherwise than freely of all, who took any
share in the dethronement of Purtaub Singh; -this will be seen in the sequel.
be seen in the sequel.
In consequence of $t$
tations of the Suprepancies in the represen tations of the Supreme and the Bombay governments,
the Court of Directors in 1838 began to feel the imthe Court of Directors in 1838 began to feel the im-
portance of binging the protracted enquiry to a close, and called upon the Supreme and Bombay goclose, and called upon the Supreme and Bombay go-
vernments "to review on the earliest possible day the proceedings relative to the Rajuh of Sattara, and to give their decided opinion whether it was not a
waste of time to carry on the enquiry further., The waste of time to carry on the enquiry further.' The Supreme governinent declared that, every day con-
vinced it of the Rajah's innocence; the Bombay go vernats it orsisted 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 Guvernor 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 hypo. critically expressed its concurrence in the magnanihe would find the reports of the Rajah's guilt, upon that he would find the reports of the Rajah's guilt, upon reexamination, incorrect; at the same time, however, the the Rajah! Doubtless Sir James wes " an hopose he Rajah! Doubless Sir Janes 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 dis. occurrences of a similar nature had made them accustomed to it :-

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 thwful rights, or the despoiling him of his revenue, or the plundering him of his treasures, or the incarceration of his per. socretly dungeon; but once accomplished, however aet of villaineans they revelyed in their approaching that would cast a veil over all their misdeeds"Auspicio Reges et Senatus Anglix.
We have seen what were the pretended and real prospects of the Rajah, and the anomalous position Si James Carnac and the Court occupied and still hold with respect to those honorable feelings which are cha racteristic of men of honour and integrity: it will be necessary, however, to go more into detail, in order to pourtray to the life those men who have been placed by a Royal patent in the seat of monarelis and whose ed by $P$ ape ed by Pope:

The Sagred right of Kings to govern wrong.
Sir James Carnac,as an old Director, as Chairman of of the Political and Secret of latter ofice a member the papers connected with His Highness Purtanb Singh; and it came within our province personally to know ; and it came within our province personally to
kne 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 the proofs brought forward by the upright and even
principled (?) Sir Robert Grant, and his equally bene
wilent ruccesss Mr. Farish, who, on the death of the fo mer took the reius of Government and complilted he Ch istianlike enquiries Sir Robert had instituted ! The part taken in the Satthrah afair by this Trio will s an It as a monument of declension nnougst apparently ingenu us inen. Sir Jamas Carnac main-
tainet his well intentioned purpose until he artaine 1 his well intentioned purpose until he arrivel at the scene of action; until he found th.se whi were to anite with him in the work were prepared ppoilage, and the agenis by whom it was to be car epoiloge, and the agenis in whon it was to be car-
ried ont, was compilete. The eloak was now thrown ried : without havis, received a despatech from the off: without haviss receiv-d a despatech from the
Court since his departure, without reuderings a reas on Court siuce his departure, without rendering a reas on
for the change io lis ssntiment-, a d desti ute of any
further the Rajah, he fell into the same suare into which Sir hot Rajah, he fell into the same s.are into which Sir larly eliarined with the magical allurements of that, lary charined with the magieal allurements of that
which may take to itself wings and fly awav; these al wurenents and tie magical myst-ry he sulsequentl Jurenents and tie magic.al myst-ry he sulisequent 1 v
realized. and doubtless revels in the enjoym-nts the Aladdin's lamp, coufers upon the lucky poosessor. The Rajah, meanwhile, was endeavouring ly all leeal prayed for a most serupulous mestigation. This will be seen in the remarks in our issue of the 16 h June, was denied him ; because as it certainly would eud in proving his innocence and establishing the base measures, corrupt practices and villainous con-
dact of his accusers nund their Agents, it was-to use dact of his accusers and their Agents, it was-to use
the language of the trio before alluded to, when ap. the language of the trio before alluded to, when ap-
plied to by the Rajah as the on/y reasoinatle and impartial manner in which his character would be vindicated or his gult made apparent, on three seve. ral occasions-it was told him, in answer to his solicitation, that " such course was inconvenient and unneees-ary und that "the C mpany would see jus. tice dove him A pretty tribunal to mete out jus tiee truly : Purtanb Singh was too sagaci us not t have seen the kind, and dearee, to., if justice meted Cape Conarin to the Hindoo Kooth. The C.mpany's hue and cry "Justitia et Clementia" the princes and people of India have lew, since found out to be pain inflicted by the Company's working and gold pain inflicted by
iuspiring motto:

O cursed hunger of pernicious gold :
What bunds of faith can impious lucre
lace hold :
Dryden s Virgil.
After a little hesitation to impart a colouring to pretended resinvestigation Sir James-who in coming out to Bombay for the last time said that, he had waved many inducements to e nntinue in England, but impelied with feelings of good to the people of India he had
determined to go that he might serve them; this friend of the Rajah determined t.) proceed to Sattara-to bring the affair to an anicable en.I? bo ; to con summate and crown the villainy that had been prac. tised upon the unfortunate prince sinfee 1819-Ah
that Heaven had saved Purtaub Singh from his friends
Sir James Carnac ransacked the records of injus sice dealt out with suitilty and iusult, to discover plan whieh would effect his purp se; and, as a proof of his political capacity as an agent of the company, he hit u;on a mode exactly suited to lis object : tnix was to offer terms which would either condemn the Rajah in the absence of any proof of 2 uilt, and in defiance of undeuiable evidence of his innocence, or to submit such
terns as he knew the $R$ jah would unhesitatingly reterms as he knew the R jah would unhe-itatingly reject. We extract from a minute mad』 by Sir James Carnac the thee courses : his sagacious mind had suggested to pursue, namely; first, to subject the
Rajah to a formal trial, and if he wers guily to visit Rajah to a formal trial, and if he were guily to visit hode in which nationalwrongs were ordinarily redress ed, by taking possession of his territories; or thirdly by addessing to the Rujah such remonstrances as might appear expedient, passing over his past offen might appear expedient, passing over his past offen.
ces, in the hope that the exercise of clemency would ces, in the hope that the exercise of clemency would
give rise to a better feeling! Such proposals were a strong proof of political ingenuity-we beg pardon a strong proitical delinquency-in the nineteenth century. A political delinquency-in the nineteenth century. A would coagulate in his veins at giving such a trial to a Robespere os a Guid, Faux;-but honesty and her attendants never yet were allowed to enter the portals of the corrupt senate house in Leadenhall Street: she has however occasionly forced her way in, in conse of the pressure fiom without. A formal trial / and the judge to be the party who had first broken the treaty ! who was in fact the criminal that should have had meted out the same measure of justice, its impartial spirit could, in the plenitude of its tenderness, mete out to the Rajah!. What a mockery and villainous c.nstruction upon the solemnity of administering jus rice is apparent in the proposal! Englishmen! you may glory in the freedom of your institutions, and in the im. partial administration of your criminal code, but such a proposal emanating from one of your late representatives in Parhamen, and the Representative of British Government in the Borabay dominions, reflects disgrace upon vour suffrazes and shame upon your choie, yet in subac, with the propt dating effi on tery, in. formed the Rajah that he was His Higness' "sincere formed the Rajah that he was His Higaess "sincere friend" and did not hesitate to assert that, the "formal trial and other schemes had been, and that the Home approved by had left the matter to him to settle the dispyie with His Highness. Heaven knows the injustice and cruelty of the means used to ruin (misnamed " to settle) "the happiness and future prospects" of Purtaub) Singh. It is unnecessary to condemn too severe-
y the conduct of Sir James C.rnac; he acted according to the secret inst, uctions he eeceled, more than from the dictates of his own conscience, and the Court, in
their despatch of Apiil lst 1840 , with four spendid their despatch of Apiil 1st 1840, with four splendid exceptions, having approved of the whole of the pro-
ceedngs of Sir James, it became responsible fur the ceedugs of Sur James, it became responsible for the
impropriey of the tiansactions it had deliberately and impropriety of the taansactions it had deliberately and heart ly sanctioned "Auspicio Reges et Senatus Anglix."
The The second proposal of the $B$ mbay Governor, and Council too, was as disgraceful as the fir-t. . Tu r dress nutional wrongs by taking possessi $n$ of the $t \in r$ ritories of another may in some cases be justiunble; but the wrong that has been committed must be mate apparent, the injury that has been sustained must estabished; unill the guilt be proved the accused par
ty is held to be innocent: in this case we admit wrung was palpably app.in this case we admit the inflict d was clearly proved, but he purty tad had infict d was clearly proved, but the party that had done the wong and mficted the mjury was the Eat
India Company, not the Rajah: yet fors oth th. firmer, in violation of every honoraile jeeling, and regarulees of the Heavenly admonition " Judge raghteously," and in defiance of evidence, ah! and in despite of truth and in defiance of evidence, ah! and in dexpite of truth and
virtue, instead of redressing the evil committed declares the innocent party to be guity and adjudges that the wiongs which the Company itself has committed should be redressed in the national mods of taking possession of his (the Rajah's) r-rritories"! The dictum laid d,wn by the Company's repres-ntative, in circumstances similar to the Rajah of Sattara, where the strong party on whon the guilt actually rests fix.s it upon the weaker, we will readily adnit has b=en the policy and practice of the Company. The Company have usually done the wiong, and redressed it in its fashionable way by takin, possessi in of territories; int we deny that any honorable men could be found th, constitute a Company for causing and remedying evil at the same time. Lit our readers carefully reperuse what we have writien and seriously conside the official document we are about to lay before them, we will not marvel if they expre*s di-g ist, that, in offering the second c, urse of procseriure for the consi deration of the Rajah they do but see insult added to inju y, and burn with indignation that it could be proposed "Auspicio Reges et Senatus Angliæ."
When the Company from past misgivings of
onscience, or any other cause, can from liberality conscience, or any other cause, can from liberality
of heart and benevolence of iutention eke out a finites of heart and benevolence of intention eke out a finites.
simal of justice toward* the people of Indis, it will be when the inhabitants of antipode in regions, standing in their respective localities, stretch out their hands and congratulate each other that the finite-simal has at length been given them "Auspicio Regis et Sena tus Auglix !
To a mind sensible of its innocence what could he more excruciating then the third and la, conse which it was proposed to pursue towards Purtaub Singh. An innocent prince and faithful ally was, as the last resource offered him, to stand before his accusers and receive from the mouth of the guilty and offending party a remonstrance; when nothing which he had done had called for the ign minious expie-sions and degrading epithets which he must silently stand and receive, or forfeit his right to sit upon the Throne of feeling of an houorable an a feelings of an honorable man and a prinee, who can_ was told that his past offece would be passed ove was told that his past offences would be passed over, fence of which he had been guily? Can no act of volition picture in sufficiently intelligble lines the po sition and circumstances of a prince who had been greatly injured, and must submit to be told by his rapacious injurers they "express a hope that the ex ercise of clemency would give rise to better feeliag

TREATY WITH THE RAJAH OF SATTARAH Dated the 25 th September 1819
Treaty of perpetual Friendship and Alliance between the
Honorable East India Company and his Highness Mahara jah Purtaub Shean, his heirs and succesors, concluded at Sattarah the 25th September 1819, by Captain James, Political Agent on the p.rt of the Honorable East India Company and Wittul Punt Furnaweese, on the part of the Rajah, by
virtue of full powers from their respective Governments. virtue of full powers from their respective Governments.
Whereas the British Government having determined, in consideration of the antiquity of the houses of his Highness the Rajah of Sattarah, to invest him with a sovereignty suf ficient for the maintenance of his family in comfort and dig-
nity, the following articles have been agreed to between the nity, the foliowing articles have been
said Government and his Higimness.
The British Government agreese
ARereignty to the Rajah of Sattarah, his heirs and successors, he districts specified in the annexed schedule.
The Rajah, for himself, and for h
his heirs and successors, the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British agent at his Highness's Court.
The British Government charges itself with the defence of
the Rajahs territories and engages to protect his bighness from all injury and aggression. The Rajah, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engages to afford every facility to
the purchase of supplies, for such troops as may be stationed the purchase of supplies, for such troops as may be stationed
in his country or may pass through it, oand the pasture land now appropriated for the use of the troops, are to be per manently given up to them. The Rajah likewise, for himself power to the British Government, in all wars and military power to the Brish
operations in which it may be engraged.
ARTICLE IV.
His Highness, for himself, his beirs and successors, engage at no time to increase. or diminish the military force, without
the previous knowledge and consent of the British Govern the pre
ment.
The Rajah for himself and for his beirs and successors, engages to forbear from intercourse with foreign powers, and
with all Sirdars, Jaggeerdars, Chiefs, and Ministers, and all persons of whatever description, who are not by the above
articles rendered subject to his Highnoss's authority. With all
the above persons bis Highness for himself, and for his heirs
aud successors. engages to have no connexion or correspo dence. Any affairs hat may arise with them rellating to hiss
Highness, are to be exclusively conducted by the Bitish coserument. If (for the purpose of forming matrimoni purpose) his Highness has oceasion to communicate with persons not rentered sulject to his authority by this agree-
ment, such communication is to be made entirely through the ment, such communi This article is a fundamental condition of the present agreement, and any departure from it on the Rajal's part,
shall subject him to the loss of all the advantages he may shall subject him to the lo-s of all
gain by the said agreement.
The Rajah shall ultimately have the entire arrangement of the country now eeded to him; but as it is necessary on
account of the recent conquests of the country thet it at fi st be governed with particular care and prudence administration will, for the present. remain in the hands of duct the Government int officer will, however, conluct the Government in the Rajah's name, and in onsultahis officers shall acquine experience, and evince their ability to govern the country, the British Governaent will gradually
transfer the whole aduninistration into their hands. He will however, at all times attend, as above agreed, to the advice
which the British polucal a aent shall good of his state and tor the maintenance of general trauquil. lity.
The possessions of the Jagricle vil. The possessions of the Jagreerdars within his Highnes s
territory are to be under the guarantee of the British
Government ; which, on the othrer hand, enyages to tecure Government; which, on the othrr hand, engages to tecure
their performing the service which they owe to his Highness All persons onilty ARTMCLE VIII.
All persons guilty of murder, treason, robbery, or other g eat off-nces, who may fly fion the territories of the Compa-
ny into those of the Rajah, are to be given up to the British Government. In like manner, all criminals, as above described who may fly into the territories of the Briti,h Government, are to be given up to the Rajah. For the better execution of
justice and prevention of crimes, the Rajah consents that the justice and prevention of erimes, the Rajah consents that the
officers of the British Government may pursue such criminals and apprehend them in his territory.̈
The Ghauts to be the general boundary of the Rajahs, territory towards the Concan. Where no specifie exceptions,
made, those mountains are to be ineluded wituin his Highnes':
teritory.
A survey is to be undertaken as soon as convenient, to fix
the frontier where the mountaius run into the plain. The the frontier where the mountains run into the plain. The
British Government reserses to itself the right of retaining such prriions of the mountains, so situated, as may be uecessary to make a el-ar frontier, on other purposes.
The British Governnent aiso reserves cutting timber on she western sides of the Ghauts. The cuscutting timber on the western sides of the Ghauts. The cus-
toms in the line of Ghauts are to be levied by the Comp any, and equivalent allowed to the Rajah.
ARTICLE X.
The H norable Company and the Rajah agree to enter, as soon as may be convenient, a comemereial treaty; and, in the the
mean time, the Rajah, for himself, and for his heirs and ustoms, as ehat which may be adopted by the British regard to ment in its adjoining territories. The treaty consisting of eleveri. ud Wiftul Punt Furnat Suttarah, by Carticles, being this day is Mahal Furna weeze, Captain Grant has delivered to Mahratta and Persian, uncler, a copy of the seal and signature English, said Captain James Grant; ;and his Highness Maharajah
Purtaub Sliean has delivered to the or another copy also in Envglish, Mahratta and Pain James Grant his Hig'mesy seal and signature , Mahratta and Persian. bearing ammes Grant has engaged to procure and deliver to his Highness, without delay, a copy of the same, duly ratified by K. Ge, one of his Briteaunie Mrancis Marquis of Hastings, Privy Council, Governnor $G$ neral in CCuncil, appointed by by
the Honorable Company to direct and controul all heir affai, in
in the East Indies, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's and the Honoralle Company's Forces,c. \& on the receipt of
which by his said Hi,hnest which by his said Highnest, this said. treaty shall be deemed
complet and ininding on the Honorable East Ludia Cowpany complete and itinding on the Honorable East India, Coumpany
and on his Highness Rajah Purtaub Shean, and the copy now delivered to his said Highness shall be returnd the copy Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, this 27th day
of November 1819. f November 1819.
Pitchetgurh, were retained by ; Wassota, Byroogur and Pritebhetgurh, were retained by the Company tho not one
word is mentioned in the treaty about thein, and it wa wilfully enacted by the Company, after the treaty was signed that. these four forts were to be garrisoned and held by the British Government during irs plivasurk; but the lands
immediately attached to them, and within the line aforemmediately attached to them, and within the line afore-


## CABOOL AND KOHISTAN.

We have intelligence from Caubul, and the Ghilije country, in letters of different dates-It is sid that Ge-
neral Elph . to England-probably on account of ill healtb. The Caubul orders, issued relative to Col. Wymer's defeat Oo the Ghiljies and Major Lynch's " Ititle go gho having
given, and with good cause some offence to the field given, and with hood cause some offence, to the field
toren in the Ghilijie country. We kive these orders, With the commeuts of a correspon
"Cabool 8th June, $1841-{ }^{-1}$ Brigade orders by Brigadier Anquecil, commanding H M S S Force. No. 88 of 1841-The bromadior compandink having perusei.
an authenticated cogy of detachinrnt oriers issued by
 quent on the total diseo nfiture of a body of Ghilijie insurgents, which attacked the troops under the Lt. Colopleasare from being able to record the valuables services pleasire from being abie to record int valuable services
of captain Leeson, commandig latry--lieutenant
Hawkins, commanding artiliery, lieutenants Moncroit Hawkins, commanding artillery, lieutrnants Moncroit
and Bremer, 2nd infantry, and lieutenant Wilson, acting and Bremer, 2 nd infantry, and lieutenant Wison, acting
adjutant, 1st eavality, whose exertions are highly and favorably mentioned by lieutenant colonel Wyuser commanding the British detachinent, and aloo by captain " Now, Mr Edioor, mark the f.llowing and you will yy the above is what we designate rot. I do not hesitate ia stating that on no oecasion, since the troops marched
from Hindoostan, was there any action so severely con. from Hindoostan, was there any action so severely con-
tested. Had you seen the old dragoon charge you would have been delighted. His men acted with courage and determination, doing something moie than discomfiting
the bold and deterinine.l fellows that were opposed to the bold and deterinine. 1 fellows that were opposed to
them. You will see that no mention of those men has them. You will see that no mention of those men has been made, who were so long in action under a heavy
shower of balls, and had not their horses been in the hower of balls, and had not their horses been in the
hest condition they would have made but a sorry appearances on the line of march the following dlay, when they had to afford every assistance to the convoy. Fancy these men being all mikht in their saddles aud then in
the morning obliged to march. This is what those who the morning obliged to march. This is
sit at heme at ease would call nothing.
Here is the other order which $I$ cunside
thing more refined by which you may wish to desiknate it G. O. by the British Envoy aud Minister at the
Court of H. M. S. S. Ool Moolk, Ni. 18 of 1841 . Cabool, 8th May, 1841. The Envoy and Minister having before him a letter dated 1st instant and its in-
closure from captain Macan cominanding a detachment closure from captain Macan cominanding a de
of H. M.'s Reikular Troops at Khelat i Ghilzie.
The envoy and minister has derived high gratification from the additional proof which has been furnished on this oceasion of the pallantry an.l efficiency of $\mathbf{H}$.
M.'s contingent, the officers and men of which have invariabiy distin, uished themselves whenever they have een employed, and have as on the present occasion,
achieved the most signal successes even when without she co-operation of other troops. The Brigadier Com" manding the Shah's force is requested to acquaint Capt.
Macan, that it is the intention of the envoy and minister to bring to the notice of the right hon'ble the Governor General in couneil and of His majesty Sha Soojnh, the played on this occasion, and to assu'e cap'ain Macan the gallantry and devotion which have been evinced by them will be duly appreciated.
That excelient officer, captain
That excellent officer, captaia Saunder of the Enginees corps, has rendered most efficient aid in the operation.
The envoy and minister feels that it is beyoad his proThe envoy and minister feels that it is beyoad his pro-
vince to notice the exertions of captain Sanders in such termsis they'deserve, and he rests satisfied in the conviction that the uncominon merits of that officer will be fully gratifying to find that captain Sanders' wounds, though severe, are not pronounced to be dangerous.
Now, Mr. Editor, this wonderful affair that
Now, Mr. Editor, this wonderfal affair that took place
oceurred at a sinall fort occupieid by thirty men under ape'ty chief named Ayaz Khan. The poor dovils were a pe'ty chief namsd Ayaz Khan. The poor dovils were
alikilled, which is not much to be wondered at, seeing
they had Macan's reg'., two guns and half of Leson's they had Macan's reg'., two guns and half of Lseson's horse-the
Affihans.
The hea
The heat is dreadful in the day in tents; though net oppressive at night. Young rimour is deterninined nut he brought to Cabool, consistink of two or three corps, I hear Macan's crorps together with two guns are to march
from Khalti ti Gilzie to meet him at Mookloor. By let from Khsltt ti Gilzie to meet him at Mookloor. By leta
ters from England we learn, that the troops are to va. ters from England we learn, that the troops are to va-
cate Affghanistan, by reason of a treaty between Engcate Affghanistan, by reason of a treaty between Eng-
Russia, and Persia, It is full time some thing should be done, as there is no treasure but gold at
sand 15 Rs., and 1 , hear that so low is the exchequer at Khelat-i-Gilzie that an attempt was made to reduce
the hire of the labourers at the Forts, but they struck the hire of the labourers at the Forts, but they struck
work. There are about 15,000 Rs. in the chest. The Work. There are about $15,000 \mathrm{Rs}$. In the chest. The
43rd left, marched out of Kandbar on the 15 th and com menced their mareh in progress to Mookloor on the 16ih, nenced are to be relieved at Khelat by a Bombay corps.
the 42 nd are
General Brooks has been relieved at Quettah by England. General Brooks has been relieved at Quettah by England. a short time ago. As the Padre was kiving out his text
" Come unto me rll ye that are heavy laden, \&sc. \&c." a Patlander cried out to another," by J—-s, then they ought to send for the Esmels of the left wing for him." Several shot, shells, \&c.. have been dug up in the old fort of Khelat i Gilzie. They say they were thrown into
it by Nadir Shah. The Assai Indee affair has been very severely felt by the enemy. They are atill dying of their wounds. especially the Kandhar men. Ten of thern
were taken out in about an hour to be buried through one gate alone. It is said they have lost between four one gate alone. It is said they
and five hundred men. "-Hurkaru, July 19.
We have notbing from Affghanistan this week, but one etter on the propriety of relieving troops in that country. are sure, the Government will not longer hesitate to gratify it. Since our Indian Empire was established, no body of
troops have had such arduous duties for so long a period troops have had such arduous duties for so long a period
and without reaping any of the usual rewards of active
service. Besides, it is of importance, that other Regiments should see foreign serviee, improving them as it does.
Of the usual relief we here nothing.-Agra Ukhbar, July 24.

Letters from the vicinity of Cabool, dated the 1st of July,
give us the negative information that there is 'no nows ;
though there seems an expectation that there will be ' a turn
up somewhere after the corps are in.' No further particulars ; Let us take this opportunity of telling our correspondent hhat we shall duly execute his private commissi
him know when it is done.- Englishman, $J_{u l y} 24$.
Our last letter from Cabul bears date 9th July, and tually in correspondeare with friends stoddart is ac. his letters speak most highly of the king of Bhokara's present treatment of him, and he expresses no desire to
leave the Court. The country round Cabul is perfectly quiet, whilst trace is incieasing to anastonishing degree and a brewery is taiked off. The imports into Cabul rom Hindoostan for cor last year are stated at upwards of 50 lacs, and atmost as large an amount has
arrived through Toorkistan, we are glad to see this, but he valuations we still fear, are in many cases fictitious, and such as the-merchants wish to receive for their oods. The first year of an opening trade must not, as we have before said, be taken as a proof of its importance,
there always will be, the moment a country resolves tself into a state of trancuility, a rivalry for the fres profits, and the first importations will be eagerly bought up, no doubt; but another year or iwo, and a proper
valuation of the goods itaported, must afford the proof valuation of the koods itaported, must afford the proof of the value of the conmerce of Aff,chanis an, to either
England or India. We. however, siucerely hope, that England or India. We, however, siucerely hope, that
the bright views of all those who are advocates of the Affghan policy, may eventually prove correct and afford a halance, slight though it may be to the opposite scale. We shall not, however, pin our faith to the statement as he trade we have hitherto seon
It appears to be quite certain now, thit H. M.'s 13th iments of N. I. with Abboti's company of A tillery, nd Walker's European Artillery are to be relieved as oon as measures are taken for that purpose in Hindoslieve the returning Regiy known what corps will ren liche
to the corps above mentioned, good news, may be true -Delhi Gazette, July 28.

A Correspondent, who dates his letter from the " NorWest,

- Timour Khan has been for some days past at Khel ati. Ghizie, where be hopes to be able to conciliate the reher he will be successful or not. Time, the great elucida or of all things, alone will shew, bat from all I can learn, I should say, he will not-the two Janbauz Corps that accompanied him, have marched towards Candahar, it is supposel their final cestination will be Girishk to keep Ukthar Khan in awe, who, it is said, has taken this op. portunity of collecting his forces, knowing that that climate the Envoy and Minister with his juvenile tail will take good care to keep clear of its pestileatial influences, they will not mind, and accordingly the Shah's 5th Regitnent under Captain Woodburn, accompanied by two guns, and the ahove named Janbauz Corps have been ords are to proceed at Candahar, so young Conolly, a joint of the Political tail, has been sent down for that purpose-two more are to be raised at Cabul, when it is suppoted the tip of the tail will be put in requisition to carry into effect the important commission of collectiak such rabble. There is nothing but harrassink marching for the Troops at present, the 16 th
N. I., 27 th N. I. 42 d and 43 d are all out now, en route to different places, this is what is commonly called grinding, the expense is enormous ; one Corps alone costs Government 40,000 rupees for jackasses, - not to inention what it expends on those of all cullours who live at ease. I heard a Indicrous anecdote related an evening or two ago, by an
Officer-the particulars I cannot exaclly give you-be it Officer-the particulars I cannot exactly give you-be it
sufficient that the slumbering lion was awakened in the breast of Sir W. H. M——n at the appearance of Ham on one of the Mess Tables of H. M.'s service; now can any thing be more absurd than this; why, I assure you, that not a native of this country. has ever refused to eat from my hand-indeed, before 1 came here, it was fully proved to me that they would not, by several of them by any mean wanting in good sense. The 43d are expecied to reach Khelat-i. Ghilzie on the 26th, they are ac companied by two 18 pounders for the Fort there, the 5tCavalry are en route for Candahar, where it is said, they will winter. I hear General Elphinstone is in a bad state of health, the sooner, then, he leaves this country, the bet-
ter. Mr. R. Bell has resigned, his appointment, it is positively asserted that Outram is to get it. Major Lynch's resignation has been accepted, he accompanies Timour into Caudahar under escort of the right wink 38th. Sickness prevails to a frightful extent in Scinde, two Oficers died at Kotra. The 42 d bring 7 lacs rupees from Quettah, as the Treasury at Candahar is nearly empty. I met a man,
a few days ago, on the Cabul road, he was proceeding to Cabul with letters from Colonel Stoddart, he says the Coonel is well in health, and in good spirits."-Ibid.

Letters from Cabul dated the 18th ultimo, mention the arrival on that day of Dawson's Jann Baz, escorting the treasure, which had been convoyed through the Pun. jaub by the Seikhs. Shah So jah and his royal brother do not agree very amicably; the latzer, shat Zemaun, and styles himself Shah Kelan, in distinction to his bro. ther, the reigning monarch, whom he considers altoge. ther his inferior ; thie consequence of this foolish assump. tion of dignity is that Shah Shonjah has written to his brother to announce his royal will and pleasure that he,
Zemaun, shall henceforth cease to prefix the title of Shah Zemaun, shall henceforth cease to prefix the tille of Shah
to his name. We also learn that the 5th Cavalry and the 16th (having been relieved by the 27th at Ghazni) pass the summer months at Mooktor. The Nijrow country
the is reported to be in a very unsettled state, and it is expected that a detachment will take the field ag ingst
that place in the course of Angust next. that place in the course of Angust next.
Guznes.-Several chiefs of the robbers (kuzzuks) that hested the vicinity of Guznee, having been captured by come intimidated and diopersed. Several of the Guznee Zemindars, however, instigated by the Ghilzies, having refused to pay the Government revenue, a remarden of offered, by the local authorities, for the apprehensien of
the chief among the refractory landholders. The two piincipal ringleaders were, consequently, captured and brough in-the rest immediately paid the arrears of revenue, in-the rest immediately paid the arrears of rear
and came in and promised good behaviour.-Ibid.

Wo have good authority for aesering our Military friends
 measure. are desirous of re-visiting the Provinces, , they will, we pre-
sume, not find it dificult to effeet oxchanges with the Officers of the Regiments, leaving or going. to the country.-Agra
Ukhbar, Aug. 5.

Our letters from Cabul are to the I6th ultimo, but they
contain little news beyond a few particulars relating to the contain little news beyond a few partic lass relating to the that though between 40 or 50 of our side were either killed or
wounded, no other officers except Lieutenant Pattenson and Counded, no other officers except Lieutenant Pattenson and the wound of the former as described in our last, is a severe one, but those of Captain Hart very slight; ; his corps, we
mean the men, though a better example of bravery could not have been set them by the officers, behaved "most shamefully" and the only wonder is that, taking their conduct into
consideration, all hands got off so well as they did and with so small a loss. As a contrast to this, nothing could be bet-
ter than the behaviour of the Shah's 5th Iafantry and the Artillery, the former had to charge front four different times, and at one time and in the hottest part of the action, were forced to present a face in the rear by putting about the reare
rank only and a brisk fire was kept up by them in front and rear in a most orderly and cool manner until the enemy were beaten off. The Artillery played off their grape at a distance
of 30 yards and must have done dreadful execution. It is not precisely known whether Achter Khan is wounded but he is believed to be so and the surrounding villages are swarming with wounded men. It is reported that no less than 1200 Khan, whilot it is well brought into that city in large numbers.
Our troops, even counting the two Jan Baz Corps, did not
amount to 1,200 men with two guns, and the Sher amount to 1,200 men with two guns, and the Shahs
and the Artillery bore the brunt of the whole and
men a a few more engagements of the whe as these, say some will, one would
imagine, prove to the rebels, as they are called their attempts; but it is distressing to think that guerrilla warfare may last for years and yeary enemies are every day, as is proved in every new
gaining military knowledge from our side ; and
this turmoil, this unceasing warfare? to sust this turmoil, this unceasing warfare? to sust
on the throne his nominal subjects will not o
may benefit from on the throne his nominal subjects will not
may benefit from the immense trade our a eventually produce us. The more we reflect aq.
the operations carried on upon our N . W.
greater becomes our inability, to appreciate. greater becomes our inability, to appreciate our adopted policy. The glass of time, serve
to our eyes the absurdity of such proceeding vation from Russia and Persia, and hope of som Feam crease to our commerce, beyond this fear and this hope, no
other possible reason can be-imagined or assigned, for the great sacrifice of life, and ruinous expense we have sustäined,
and continue to sustain, by our warlike operations in Afor nistan.
With
With, regard to invasion from Russia or intrigue on the
part of Persia, our fears appear to have been ear part extraordinary degree, but whatever they may have been we are not inclined to believe that the placing of Shah Soojah on the throne of Affghanistan has done much to remove them ; if the people wished for Russian interference, they are policy has from our last accounts been a failure. Naturs has contrived an impenetrable barrier to the Russ and the possession of Herat, isolated as it is, or at least our proper ins
fluence in its Goverinent fluence in its, Goveragent, will at once check Russian agres-
sion, if such be not altogether a informed as to any intrigue that may be going on among the truckling Persians; but are wey a bit boing onter provided
against the occurrence of the two dreaded events than against the occurrence of the two dreaded events than we
were when we began the campaign? As for the encrese our commerce, until some estimate cas bo found and some
balane balance struck between the expenditure necessary to keep
forcible possession of the countries beyond the Indus and the forcible possession of the countripes beyond the Indus and the
advantages of so extensive a trade, we imagine it rather advantages of so extensive a trade, we imagine it rather early
to talk. We cannot understand the soundness of a policy which goes to work in the ruinous manner it does, there policy
chance of striking a blow which would serve to chance of striking a blow which would serve to bring the malcontents to the dust, our only alternative is a petty, but
not the less ruinous and enervating warfare whilst ers who caused the alarin, will quietly regard our self-exhauns-
ing and mad efforts, until our means and strength are sufficiently impaired to allure them to a treasure, which otherwise they would never seriously have meditated-the invasion of
our Frontier. The question is now of most considerable importance to India, there is evidently nothing to be gained by our wasting our treasures and the lives of our troops, wy
cannot extrimate the hatred towards ourselves, and it only remains to be se
honour

A letter dated 12th July says:
exercise at the ground near the Lake, we had to turn out of bed at $0 \cdot$ clock, the band playing " oh tis my delight of a
shiney nigh" shiney night" as the distance to the parade ground is up-
wards of 3 miles. No bugles are to be sounded until after the revalle why or wherfore no one knows, so Regiments have corps are very sickly from the constant parades ; each of all has parade 5 times a week, once Brigade, once heavy march-
ing, twice on Cantonment parade and at the Lake, this is really parade, and once exercise parade at the Lake, this is really too much for troops that have been
through the campaign. General Elphinstone is very ill and returns to Hampaign. General Elphinstone is very ill and
mind
mithes the troops.
Sale's Brigade moves into camp on lst September, and marohes 20th Sept.
for Jellalabad. There is some talk of Genl. Sale getting command of the troops on Gomi. E•s departure, bute we think hat is notlikely after his performa
Gazette, Auguss 4.
A late letter from Cabul mentions that Lieut. Pattenson is
not so severely wounded as was at first not so severely wounded as was at first supposed ; a letter
from the Helmund, dated 8 th July speaks of him as nearrly
recovered. Uktar Khan is to be followed up, the chieftain recovered. Uktar Khan is to be followed up, the chieftain
has given out that he is ready for another engagement.-Ibid.
The following has been translated for as from the LooCASHMRRR. -The River Bhut which runs through this Province has lately risen to such a height as to do considerable amage; it extended itself into the city of Cashmere and as also two entire wards of the city, together with several other buildings, the cultivation that was stand ing'on either side of the stream was totally lost.-I Ibid.
PgSHA WUR. - One Golaum Nukshbund
Absin wur. respectable character, has been detected in coining and selling counierfeit goldamohurs. He was also detected in corging Government orders on the treasury, and thus sar. reptitiosuly obtaining large sums of money. General Ava counterfeit toin delinquent being brought berore him, with of Peshawur, from the days of Shah Zuman to the present ynasty, put him to the torture, and although the most in. luential men of the place have interceded in his behalf, has kept him in confinement, and is determined to executo him.-Hurkaru, July 30.

The 26 th July is the latest date of eur Cabul corro
pondence, and we
 at Nijrow is in prospect thes season. Four reximents of
Infaut'y one of the Shatis cavalry
with the Montain
 Train and No 6 Field Buttery will, in a. protability, 3rd Brigade will leave Seea Sung and oceapy the Can-
tonmemts. Whe. theser ice in Nigrow is Gver th.. Deta $h$ ment employe ni .11 move owa dy Hudiostan, and settle
the Kyberries as it fasses down, as the temants of that
 Tribers is what tioy deeraa d, if not ver y civilit words.
least honest of thean to call things liy thei. right names. Our other n-ws consi-ts th the following aecounts of the
cevelnation of the annversary of the capture of Ginuzai :-
 ce eirate the second Annversary of the eapture of Ghuz.
nee. A giod dinuer, entivened with abuadance of exce-lent Chaur paizue, was suci eel-d by a variety of $S_{p}$,eeches, which I cantot pretand to give you cuture, that h you
shal I hate the tone atd tenor of the principal wies in a Sir Alexauls $r$ Burnes, in proposing the health of Shah
Soujoh, decrived him as a most amiahls Monarch, housh Soujvh, de-crived him as a most amiabhs Monarch, thousio
onelittle app'eciated by his suljects. His Maje ty's he $1: h$. one little appeciated by his suljeets. His Majerty's he $1: h$.
on the strenght of thit assurance, was drank wath three times three.
Noone rising to return thank for the homor accorde d
to the Slah, the busines proceedent-Sir Alevaud facor us with a detail of the services performed liy the Shah's us with a detail of the services performed liy tho Shah's
Foree, in whose honor the C. mpany again rhised their most sweet voi es, a ad enptied the maxpiring zlass.
The " Herocs of Ghaznee" proposed by Sir Alexander, and drank by the few people present, wh, conceived them.
selves not to be ineluded in the term, raised upon his legs
the galiant Colonel Monteati, who, in his asual modest unafselves not to be included in the term, raised upon his legs
the galiant Colonel Monteath, who, in his asual modest unaf.
fected language, free fcom all exaggerations and bombast, fected language, free from all exaggerations and bombast,
dwelt on the gallantry aud humanity of the soldiers on that
memorable occasiun. memorable occasion.
Brigadier Shelon, and his services in the Sunghoo Khail,
beeane next the subjeet of Sir A. B's. oratory and the Bribecame next the subject of Sir A. B's. oratory and the Bri-
gadier returied thanks with a modesty peculiar to thimself.
He said that when a master workman was provided with He said that when a master workman was provided with
good Tools, the chnnces Wure, that he would do his work
well with them-he said that the Tools supplied to him, for wis work inem-he said that the Tools supplied to him, for
his
have had no excuse "foo Khail, were so good, that he could
naing. Tte Brigadier said also have had no excuse "for failing. Ttie. Brigadier said also
something about Peter the Great and Sir. Alexander Burnes, something aivout Peter the Great and Sir Alexander Burnes,
nnd alluded to his own bad fortune in beariug upon his
bre ast no mark of his Sovereign's favor, though he had serva ed in most of the actions in the Peninsula.
These were the most remarkable Speeches of the evening,
and I was generally delighted by remarking that on all occa
ions, Affghanistan was spoken of sions, Affghanistan was spoken of, as a conquered country, making a few vain struygles to release herself from the yoke which Lord Auckland had so adroitly slippet over her yeeck. I do not mean to say that any language so plain as this was used by any one; but all that was political in the Speeches
of those who acknowledyed the inspiration of the Euvoys
Champaigne on the evening of the 23rd July 1841. (In vino Champaigne on the evening of the 23rd July 1841. (In vinio
Veritas,) might have been reduced to this acknowledgVeritas,) might have been reduced to this acknowledg*
ment., evering was altogether a great one, and favorably
The eve
contrasted with the seene exhibited last year, at Seea Sung, contrasted with h the seene exhibited last year, at Seea Sung,
whea expeditions aagainstBokhara andHerat were the theme of wher expeditions against Bokhara andHerat were the theme of
oration ; we missed however the excellent Speeches uttered
on that oceasion by our worthy and now much lamented Chief Sir W. Cotton, on the glory to be acquired by the vanquish.
ing the "Heratians" and leading the King of Bo-hairy a ing the "Heratians" and leading the King of Bo-hai I shall conelude by sincerely hoping that the Envoy may
live to eive many Ghannee dinners, and, that his Champaigue
may never fail."-Delhi Gazette, August 11. may never fail."-Delhi Gazette, August 11 .
Oar Meerut corresponcent, it will be seen, has revived the though we are fearful after so much experience of entertaining rumours, the last intelligence from the Persian Guiph does not reader such an event improbable, the five Regiments also stated as cailed for by the Envoy, have reference, we suppose,
to what our Cabul correspondent has informed us of, and
we hear it whispered that some of the Light Infantry Batta We hear it whispered that soment of the Li
lions will not be long unemployed. lbid.
A letter from Ghuzni mentions that an express had ar-
rived from Camp, requiring 5000 seers of gunpowder; but
no further particulars were known.-Ibid. PUNJAUB.
Hubkaru, July 5.
The following is from a Ferozepore correspondent, under and unable to send you the usual quantum of news. There and unabie to send you the usual quantum of news.
has been, besides an extraordinary lull lately, nothing going
on. We heard here ; a few days ago, (and perhaps it will be old news to you) of the gailant little affair of Col Wymer's in the Ghiljie country, where he rented, with a weak wing
of the 38th Regt. N. I., upwards of 2000 of the Ghiljie bar-
barians. Numerous desertions are daily taking place from barians. Numerous desertions are daily taking place from
the lnfantry Regts. here, and one or two even from the 10th cavalry. To such an extent have the sepoys been tam-
pered with, (for there, is no doubt that such is the cause of the desertions, has one of the Commandants, Col. Mosely,
I believe, has brought, the matter to the notice of the
Political Assistant, and the whole is under investigation.Political Assistant, and the whole is under investe ofation.-
Many, indeed most, of the men, have been traced to Lahore Many, indeed most, of the men, have been traced to Lahore, up his quarters in the city of Ferozepore, without any osten-
sible pursuit. Lieut. Cunningham is rather slow in the kutchery, from all aceounts. His ignorance of the language
cannot assist him in his avocation. Government ought not to withdraw an officer, educated for scientific purposes, from
the line which he is peculiarly adapted for, and invest $h_{i m}$ with Magisterial and Political Funetions, to carry which he is obliged to keep a rascal of a Baboo or Moonshee, who
speaks English, in which language business is conducted.

## Englishman, July 10

Our latest politieal intelligence from the Punjab frontier would inchine us to believe that it is at least an equal chance that there will be no campaigning there in the ensuing cold season. Shere Sing is said to have made no
concessions of any kind to the rebellious troops, and their country is described to be settling down in an astonishing manner. Our authority is extremely good for this statement, and for the opinion (which, however, we expressed
ourselves from other data, several days ago) that the ourselves from other data, several days ago) that the
likelihood now is that no demenstration on our part will likelihnod now is that no demonstration on our part wil
be called for, and Shere Sing is said to he surprising all the observers in that guarter by his management. However, it must be remembered that in such a country, where
anarchy was so lately at its highest pitch, no one can confidently predict an issue, but certainly towards the end
of last month prospects were peaceable. We do not mention
this, though, as in our own opini n good political news, horvever much the philanthropist may rejnice at it ; and we think it demonstrates a
policy that he has lost the oppor in Lord Auckland's ow moaths sines of estatishing our virtual suppremacy
in the t-rritory of the Piajab. By tie way, a report had

 a man had seaped;--bat we hepe this may prow, but a
bazar report, for thourh the loss of the corps would be wo great pubic calaming, thre wouldave been great devas-
tation had such an orcurrence taken place as a sudtan rise of the river in so unasual a degre
We have letters from Gundamuck, four marches on the
Jullalabad side of Cabu!. Ca; ain Broadfoot's Kafilla with the Shalr's Zenana reached Cabul oh the 17th June, but a party of his $\mathbf{H}$ azreh Sappers under Captain Webb hal leen
left with Magazine Stores for which carriage was not rable. Mr. Baness the Delhi Merchant had wassed through rable. Mr. Baness the Delhi Merchant had passed through
on his way to Cabul th, day before our letters left, but was
much inconvenienced for want of carriage als, and was obmuch inconvenienced fur want of carriago als, and was obsliged to convey his Merchandise on Mules and Buliocks.
Capt. MeGregor P. A., Capt. Bura 2. Local Khyberries, Dr
John C. Brown, and Capt. Dias were in Caup and, frem all account, they had no reason to regret it, as Gundamuck is
rep resented to be a most leautiful place, surrounded with ref resented to be a most teautiffl place, surrounded with
Hills, a nce breeze always playing, and the water in abun-
dance as eool as ice. -Deihi Gazette, July, 14. Accounts have been received from Capt. Connolly from
Khiva to the end of April; he was quite well and countinued
to be treated with the greatest consideration by the Khan, and was likely to remain in that quarter for the present.
Colnonel Stoddart had had written in very good ssiritit, oceasioned by the change of the King's coaduct towards hirs, caused, not by the interUkence or had it, but through the representation of an Agent
sent by that mismanaging diplomat Major Tudd! So high sent by that mismanoging "iplomat Major Tudd ! So high ins
Colonel Stoddart now in favour at Bhokara that he offered Colonel supply Captain Connolly with such fuard as he might re-
quire. This is indeed very satisfactory.-Ibid.

Agna Ukhbar. July 10.
Our own accounts and thoss of our D Shes onnteroporary represent matters as quite quioc on the Yrontier and at
Lahore. At Ferozepoor they wers busy repairing that Lahore. At Ferozepoor they wers busy repairing tha
effects of the late vintent atora. Dewrion into the Punjaub s'ill continued thongh to a less extent than it had been. The deserters are chi-fly the Troupers of the 2nc Cavalry, who
are probibly discontente! with the proceeding of tho are probibly dixcontentel with the proceeding of the
Goverument towards the corps, as well as tecopted by the Goverument towards the corpis, as well as tecopted by the
prospects. which affaira at L hiore hald ont to adventurous prospects, which affaira at Linare hald ont to adven conse, The demand for such must, however, soon cease, and with it this unusual desertion. The Gazette, states that four Battalions of Sikha, who
had with such co covardice thrrased Captain B oadfoot and had with such cownrdice hurrased Captain B oadfoot and
his party, ware carridd ff 'y that late inundation in the Sutle, an the banks "f which they had encamped, to be at hand for any small Convoy or stragglers from our side of the Sutlej was both high and rapid. Captain Broadfoot and the Shai's
onatives) reachot Cabool on the 17 th June.
Englishman, July 14.
We have received further aceounts, and from different sourees, - one of which in particulare we think as good as any
not actually from the fountain head,- which tend to confirm the report we gave some days ago of the inundation at At tock, by which four Sikin regiments were said to have been
cut off. It is alleged that every man of them has been lost, and their whole materiel, including eighteen guns, put out of
present reach at all events. The devastation of the country present reach at all events. The devastation of the country thence we have no later intelligence than the lith or 12th
We are sorry to learn from the same source that Major
Lnch has resigned his Political Apoiniment the reason for Lynch has resigned his Politicnl Appointment, the reason for he received for his somewhat too hasty proceedings at Kelat--i-Gilizie. Colonel Chambers was expected to arrive in the
district in the course of a week or ten days. distriet in the course of a week or ten days.
We are informed, by letters from Feerozepore of the 4th
instant, that " from Army Head-Quarters, orders had been instant, that " from Army Head-Quarters, orders had been
received by Mr. Conductor Cowan to furnish, with as little delay as possible, returns exhibiting the number and the nature of every description of arms, ammunition, sce. in the
Feerozepore Magazine Depot, and with the corps at the staFeerozepore Magazine ter duty being of course performed
tion generally, the latter
through the medium of Quarter Masters of Regiments. Spe
culatian was rife, with conflicting and possibly but imaginary culatian was rife, with conflicting and possibly but imaginary
causes for this requisition."
We lately informed our readers that the new fort at Fee We lately informed our readers that the new fort at Fee-
rozepore had sustained considerable injury during a recent
storm ; we now learn that " half the buildings in the city storm ; we now learn that "half the buildings in the city
down ;"-also that," (in addition to the fort which is three down ;"-also that, " (in addition to the fort which is three
parts destroyed,) a new and still unfinished magazine had suffered much, and that all the gateways of the walls around
the city had been cracked to such an extent as to have be"By the way,"
"By the way," writes our correspondent, "it appears, that for a note of the 30 th from Lahore states, that both the Ravee and the Sutlej had become swollen to such an exten
as to burst their usual bounds-and that in more the as to burst their usual bounds-and that in more than one
instance they have swept away whole villages. A report had instance they have swept away whole villages. A report had
also reached Lahore that a body of disaffected troops amounting to some two thousand, while proceeding from Peshawur towards the capital, had been drowned, at a spo
between Attock and Buran, by the sudden overflow of the between Attock and Buran, by the sudden overflow of the
Indus ; which carried away the village just mentioned-this Yevus; which carried away the vilage just mentioned-this
event was, of course, regarded by Sher Singh's party, as
evidencing a direct interposition of Divine Providence in evidencing a direct interposition of Divine Providence in
their behalf; it is not quite clear by what extraordinary of. their behalf; it is not quite elear by what extraordinary of
fence these persons had merited a dispensation more vigorous than that which had awaited their surviving comrades
to wit that of payment of all arrears and unlimited leave of absence to their homes." We give this last as it reached us, but it does no
ru, July 17 .

A letter from Lucknow dated the 9th instant, furnishes us with the following intelligence. village some nights ago about 40 miles from Lucknow; it but from the native officer who conmanded under Lieutenant H —nistaking the orders given him the affair was a complete failure. The Subadar himself was killed Lieutenat H $H$ syce and horse both killed, besideh
several sepoys killed and wounded. I know this only from common rumour, but am ignorant of all the particulars, and we are now waiting to see what further steps will be taken by the powers that be A most revolting and cold
blooded murier took place in cantouments on the night the 3rd, I helieve, the particulars of which are that a
Jemadar Native Pensioner had received his month's pension iron the Pension. Pay Master and was invited by Chokedar of a Bunualow at present untenanted to take up his quarters in, the said Chokedar hadcharge of the ont
house durny the time he the Jemadar should wish to re $m$ in previous to returning home.
I am not certain ab ut dites, but the day saeceeling
the nigh: of the murifer, a Dohbie in the service of a entieman wh. lives nest coor to the vacant Bungalow having lost his donkey, went in sea ch of the animal
imo the comprond of the Vacant Bungalow, and on looking own a dry well of no krwat depth fron the surface saw the fe tof a corpse parially obtruding through the earth which appeartd to have been re eutly disturied. Being
now af aid, he depat d ant comunaiented what he had now af aid. he departd and communieated what he had
seen to a folliw servan, when the circumstance eventually cane to the masters oars: search was made, and the were tot to be fonnd. The body wat examined and a court of inquest assenthled; the man's thioat had been ent on the back of the neck. As yet the Chokedar who is now knuwn to have bueu the murilerer has nut heen in enstody, the latter has confissid the whole case. There was an,ther man besides the Chokedar concerned. who who has nit yot b-en caught, I helieve, thounh the hue and cry has gane forth over the country. The amount whijeh tempted there villains to murder their vietim was 42
Rs. two of whech the Buy got as his shate Rs. two of wh eh the Buy got as his slate for keeping
watch while the deed was heing pe-petratod. The principas each $20 \mathrm{R}_{\text {s }}$. (the Lion's share) to the nselves, and I take it whrle Pohicemen can be bri eed these wie ches will escape, or perhaps now may have got beyond reach
altogether. The weather has been excensively hot of late and the rains have not even yet propiry commenced. Englishman, July 26

Froun a letter received yont-rday fro $n$ Lueknow, dated he 10th instant, we are sor'y to learn of a reverse sns
aine. by a detachment of the 2 d Oudh $L$, real Battalion whilst enployed on a service in which such a disaster a place famous in Oudh as the refuise for all anghar is and villains in this country. A large dotachment fogues the 2 d Oudh Local Battalion from Seetapore was sent out to seize a very no'ed Dacoit and his party, and arrived at night at the place they occupied; but, from the s:upidity of some of the Native Officers, the affair proved a failure and a re y disastrous one, for tho detachment lost a Subasix een wounded On the retreat of the detachment, these villagers turned ont and fired on them. We quite agree with our cor espoudent in hoping, this nest of wretches and the Zemindars will not be allowed to rest in quiet. the o her items of news.in the letter are, that one of me tuurderers of the pensioned Naik, whose murder was been discovered, secured, and will speedity be bounght to trial.
tirely On the sth a new Bunkalow took fire, and was enthe wind oyen, noching but the walls remaining, and as galows were in langer, sure; all the Houses in this C On saturday the whole of the Officers at the Station assembled at a Shooting Match, to shoot for a Silver Tankard, with plain-bored barrels, Lieutenant I. of the 70th carrien off the prize. In the aternoon, loot races, jump ing, hopping, and other feats that caused much morriment,
went on till evening."-Cal. Courier, July 20 .

The last intelligence of any interest from the Punjaub is,
that the widow of Now Nehal Singh had a miscarriage, apd had given birth to a son, still-born. Shere Singh is accuse ing caused the miscarriage According to the news brought by the June Mail the Cour of Directors are strongly averse to the annexation of the
Punjaub, or indeed any military interference with the while several of the London Journals, which discuss ladian effairs, are of opinion, that we must take the Punjaub orggive up Afghanistan-we quote the words of one of them-a
measure which we are tired of urging.-Agra Ukhbar, July 22 . Fkrozerpork. - New lines are being marked out for the 30th N.
I. on the left of Cantonments, the present site haviag been redu



We are informed that an attempt was recently made balla. A Seilsh, armed to the teeth, made his way int the house of that gentleman, and entered a room, in
which, fortunately Mr. C. was not. The man was soon which, fortunately Mr. C was not. The man was soon seized sy som Peons who observed him, and though ho clearly have only been violence to Mr. Clerk.-Agra Ukhclearly have o
bar, July 31 .

Brigadier Paul, we are informed has received letters of a. demi. official nature, intimating to him the t coed him, in the command of the Sirhind Division. The Brigadier having been appointed to the command by th Supreme Government, has resolved to refer the question to that source.-Ibid.

Our letters from Ferozepoe, say :-
in favory of the Punjaub becoming settled, and all eyes more in favor of the Punjaub becoming settled, and all eyes here a move down and are even preparing themselves for a march,
Affghanistan, excepting the Gilzees, all quiet, and wars Affghanistan, excepting the Gilzees, all quiet, and wars and
rumours of wars have ceased here for the present altogether. Brigadier Paul does not go to Kurnaul. Not a drop of rain since our last inundation.
Another hetter says :-
By all accounts here Nepanl is the grand point now and
ative reports speak with great confidence of the 3 d Lt . N. I. Corps being sent to Dinapore immediately. The Punjaub is like a Mill Pond, and no one ever even thinks of speaking of
it This place, I rather think, will be reduced pideed it. This place, I rather think, will be reduced; indeed the
last storm has plainly would be uninhabitable in very rainy, weather. Letters have
been received here from the Commander in Chief's Staff,
 carriage procurabo till then. General Elphinstone, it io
believed, will be obliged to return to England on account of
his health, it is believed, will be obliged to return to England on aecount oo
his health, it is said that no relief will be furnished in place
of the Corps about to be withdrawn from glabool. Captain Saun-
ders has had notice that his battery it toxelieve the one at
Candabar as soon as practicable.'-Englishman July 27 . From Feerozepoor, we are concerned to learn, by letters of The 17 th instant, that the heat had become so intense, in cones-
quence of the absence of rain, that not only were the native hospitals beeoming crowded, but the European wificers and the gan-
pund ners of the European comppany of artillery , had already suffered
severely from the effeets of the almost intolerable weather. Some of the gentlemen of the Bureau were contemplating a temporary retirement from the eares of office, and were pre-
paring," flee away and be at rest at Mussooree." "It ap-
pears," adds our correspondent, " that the 60th and 64th pears," adds orir correspondent, "that the 60th and 64 th
certainly, and probabyy the 26 th and 30 th, will be pushed on
to Cabool, during the ensuing winter, and will thus escape to Cabol, during the ensaing winter, and will thus escape
from the trying effects of anotber such 'summer' as they are now passing." -Hurkaru, July 29.
Pynsavis.-Letters from Ferozepore inform us that Sawunt
Mul, the Governor of Moultan, is in open rubelli. Mu, the Governor of Moultan, is in open rebellin against
Shere Sing. We have reeeived no other item of recent intel-
igeace from this quarter.-Times, Aug. 11

The intel'igence from Cabool is withont interest, and in the Punjaut, mat ers seems to be in a state of quiet
transition to some violent outloreak. We have heard notransition to some violent outhreak. We have heard no-
thing further of the aiterppt upon Mr. Ciark's lite.-Agra Ukibhur, Aug. 7.

Letters of the 1st and 2ad instant from Feerozepore mention that, that "stup dest of stations" had been arous-
ed into something like activity and animation, by the suded into sompthing like activity and animation, by the sud-
der, appearance of an order for the march of the 64th Re. as welcome as it was nuexpec:el ; was, we understand, as welcome as it was nuexpec:e : some of the Offleers
being sanguine in the hope of gathering laurels, while being sanguine in the hope of gathering laurels, while
othore matter of fact, thought more of placking fruits.
It was not expected that the 64 th would march before he end of the prtsent month or perhaps even the beginits uxual disagremens.
We are concerned to understand that a respectable
Sergeant at Feorozepore, shot himself, on the night of the Sergeant at Feorozepore, shot bumself, on the night of the
31 st ultimo, while in a fit of temporary ineanity. 31st ultimo, while in a fit of temporary insanity.
At the recommendation of Cajtain Parsons
Courtissary Gieneral, Gunner John Dawe, of the 3rit Company $2 \mathrm{n} \mid$ Battalion Artiliery, is appointel to officiate as Bazar Se geant, in the room of Bazar Sergeant Wilson deceased, -subjeet to confirmation." Thongh whether the decease or the appointment is subject to confirmation, is had the class some degree.-Ibid.
Our letters from Feerozpeor, of the 21st ultimo, mention, that
vain-the first since the storm of the 27th of June-had failen on the morning on which our correspond ent wrote. It was hoped,
that the change of the moon, which had brougt that weleome
would

 private letter from Captain Grant, Assistant adate
and at presat an attache of Gieneral Lumley, to the effect that Co-
toael Deanis of of the Buffs, who was about to proceed on sick
leave to Kuraul, would receive the Command of the Division from Hrigadier Paulk as senior officer, and thit General Lumbley
would not recognize Brigadier Paul, abibeit he had been. appointed
by the Supreme tioveroment. On this hint the galant Brigadier
has spoken-in other words he has handed up Capt. Grants com by the supreme tioveroment. On this hint the gallant Brigatier
hase spoken-in other words he has handed up Capt. Grants comr
munication tor the Goverument. The result shall be eariy
conimanicated to your readers. The Englishinan's Feerozpore coummunicated th your readers. The Eneslishinan's Feerozpore
currespondent has given dire offence. The suspicion has alighted
on"-but we mast break off here, for though our correnponden
 quenee to the public who writes for us or who writes for our
cotemporary? and we think it better for hll parties to eheck
What may lead to a personal controversy between too writers,
at the same station, who must take nearly a month to reply to
each other-Hurkara. Aug .

We yesterday pablished an account, received from Luck now, of a most brutal murder committed within the Cantonments by a Chokedar and others. We are happy
to say we have heard that the fellow haa been stized, and
we tye guilt home to him. By the same letter we learn a repor from Cawnpore, to the effect that an officer of H . M. M
Regt.
illed his bearer by a kick, the provocation being that he presented his lord and master with a torn shirt
We shall thear more of this by and by.-Star, July 21 All is going on very quietly apparently in the Punjaub,
but we are to be astonished, by and bye, say some of the
knowing ones.-Delhi Gazette, Aug. 11.
All is bustle at Ferozepore, the 64th N. I, are making the 15 th of November; and the 53 rd from Loodianah, are
to look out for the second Convoy. Our old friends will bo complete, we hesr, to man, and a very full complement
Officers, Several ladies will join their husbands by this op
portunity, and as a matter of course, enliven the tedium of portunity, and as a matter of course, enliven the tedium of
so long a march; 1500 camels, at least, will proceed with the
Convoy, laden with Commissariat and Magazine stores. Any Convoy, laden with Commissariat and Magazine stores. Any
one who knows the gallant Commandor can imagine bis en
thusiasm on the prospect of gaining laurels !-Ibid. SCINDE.
Tmims, JuLy 31
It is now, we believe, definitely understóod, that Nus unders and has deelared it to be his will that Shah Giweral we not again oceupy the Musnud of Khelat.* A "Provisional
Government," is now spoken of, but how, with such materinls, is to be organised, seems difficuit to determine ; we cannot see, how the chiefs are to be solected from so many actuated conflicting interests, nor how we are as part of such a Go been always opposed to us, and only nominally tributary to
the Khanate of Khelat. We shall learn more of the arrange ment contemplated ere long, but at present, we do not see how the proposed system is to work. The spirit of general
dissatisfaction which will be felt not only by the Brahooes, but by the Murrees, Kujjucks, Boojties, Kakkurs, and other
Tribes at our interference in such a fashion, will render it neFessary, we should think, to keep up a very large Military
Foree in Shaw, which, considering the vast sums which commencement of the first campaign to the present hour
together with the evident, and now well proved, unconge together with the evident, and now well proved, unconge-
niality of these countries with the health of both Europeans
and Sepoys, cannot be considered as desirable, Shah Niwaz



Khan is supposed to be an unpopular Prioce, but after th
taking of Khelat, any oue whom we had put on the throne
would have. been conisidered equally so young Ne.been considered equally so, except indeed the young Nusseer Khan. In replacing Shah Niwaz, we shonld
doubtless be compelled to support his power by the presen of our troops, yet he has unquestionably friends among the
Jhalawan Tribes, who, seeing him again on the Musnud, Jhalawan Tribes, who, seeing him again on the Musnud,
would acknowledge their allegiance, and this would save
ns the expenditure of mueh which would be required by our ns the expenditure of much which would be required by our
establishment of a "Provisional Government," which would lead, we believe, to constant feuds, rebellions, and misunderstandings between the governed, and the Governors,
as well as of the latter between themselves. Nothing but
pure despotism is suited in coantries in the barbarous conpure despotism is suited in countries in the barbarous con"
dition of those beyond the Indus, civilization must progress
before an Oligarchy could be reefived or permitted. before an Oligarehy could be reecived or permitted.
General Nott has, we hear, resigned his comm General Nott has, we hear, resigned his command, dis-
gusted perhaps like many others, with the state of affairs,
as well as the bearing and policy of those with whem called upon to act. The effects of Major Lynch's ignorance and violent con-
duct, shew themselves more formidably every hour : Ackhter Khan has, we hear, taken possession of Ghirisk, and the
Tribes generally between Candahar and Cabul have made Tribes generally bet ween Candahar and Cabul have made
an offensive league against us, and Candahar itself is said an ofensive league against us, and Candahar itself is said
to be in a state of high excitement. Our whole career in
these these countries seems to have been a series of errors, some
maliciously and designedly committed, as if the very
promaliciously and designedly committed, as if the very pro-
duction of crime and misery were an agreeable resource, duction of crime and misery were an agreeable resource,
and others committed heedlessly, and without reflection, as if moral responsibility were nothing where the power of
". Hushing" was at hand ; but perhass of all none Husking", was at hand ; but perhaps of all none are more
glaring, or will be productive of more lengthened or seriglaring, or will be productive of more lengthened or seri-
ous ovil, than the aet now again remarked on, that of an As-
sistant Political Agent, the man of all others sistant Political Agent, the man of all others who should
have been acquainted with our relations in the countr have been acquainted with our relations in the country in
which he is called upon to act, going forth to note the feelings of the people and ending, his observations by destroying the fort of an ally, and slaying his brave adherents ; while
after acts of this kind acts, whish atter acts of this kind, acts, which to the sufferers must ap.
pear as those of the blackest treachery, we talk volubly of pear as those of the blackest treachery, we talk volubly o
the "moral influence of opinion," as if that could now strengthen the power of our rule, which we seem to have
thatoured to dor laboured to destroy. We cannot think of such acts dispas
sionately, when we consider their results sionately, when we consider their results; and those not
merely of bringing hordes around us in hostile array, and merely of bringing hordes around os in hestile array, and
causing the blood of hundreds to flow unneeessarily but for such hot-brained mischief, but weightier even that these are
the doubts, jealousies, and hatreds engendered he
stain casts, upon British faith and British honour. Weat the the but lately entered these countries, and our character is by no means understood by the inhabitants; even the best dis. posed believe us capable of the most fearful acts, acts better
befitting demons tham men, and a dread and hatred of a "feringee" is universal; so much so, indeed, that it is no impossible, but that the young Nusseer Khan may imagine
that if induced to appear before the Political Agent, he hat if induced to appear before the Political Agent, h in the fortress of Purtabghur. One great object should be to overcome all this, and afford confidenee to the people, and
the means of really becoming acquainted with the best of the means of really becoming acquainted with the best of
our habits, and rules of action, but while we burn, sack,
and destroy, as at Kuijuck, while our troops sieze helpless and destroy, as at Kuijuck, while our troops sieze helpless
shepherds and tear the Noserings from their shrieking wo men, as they did on their return (by mistake again) and
when we batter down the fort of the man to whom we have promised favor and protection, and slay his followers, this result is not likely to ensue, -and the sooner we end such
mistakes' the better for the Treasure chest, and the mor productive of faith in the national honor of the British.
Our latest news from Kotria is a slight taken place in the health of the Cavalry and Grenadier Hundreds were still in hospital, but hundreds were recover ng. The last fatal case was Mr. Hunt's; ; and here we woul
warn our readers against readily believing all reports connect ed with the fatal termination of diseases in these countries So much anxiety prevails on the subject that individuals ar spoken of as in imminent danger and not ally died when
in some cases have been stated to have reall post or two later mentions that the crisis has past and an improvement in health is visible.
The Indus at Sukkur is said to be higher than it was ever ear of the ac the River from the overloading of the native boats ; only a short time since a correspondent mentions seven persons be
ing upset and d rowned by this means, and the circumstance currents, a body never rises, and the water is full of mo dangerous whirlpools, which hide their victim instantly; while we beineve that the Pullah fishermen are very frequench
ly lost by the breaking of their frail floats against the brancha es of Trees, and other aecidental objects forced down from the rapidity of the strean.
Sinee writing the above we have received letters from
Quettah of the 4th instant. The principal pieces of intela Qugence are that Col. Stacy has principal pieces ordered back intela
Krom Khelat, and that Mr. Ross Bell has sent in his sick Cer
tincate. We learn that the Beebee Gunjan, who has alway
exercised considerable influence over the movements of th exercised considerable influence over the moverents of
young Khan, is now fearful that her own district will b
attached to his tearitory should he accept the offers of the British Government and assume the sovereignty of donbt use every endeavour to prevent his coming in Mahomud. Sheruff is a prisoner with the Agency Ressalah, and Moolah
Rahumdad, naibof Shawl, and nephew in law to Ghool Mahomud, has also been deprived of his liberty. The latter
was a great oppressor, and had become an object of univer sal detestation.
The country is, generally speaking, uncommonly tranquil
and robberies and murders, formerly so frequent, are now, not often heard of. One case, however, has recently occura. red of which a correspondent gives us the following account.
" In spite of repeated warnings, the grass cutters of the "In spite of repeated warnings, the grass cutters of
Agency Ressalah have been for a long time in the habit of going into the hills to cut grass. A sowar and five or sim
men, with a camel and several tatooes went, some short time since, into one of the most dangerous parts of the hills about
seven miles off, and were attacked by ten or fifteen seven miles off, and were attacked by ten or fifteen men.
One of the party was let off, being a Pathan, and another took to his heels. These two were all that escaped."
The 42 d Bengal N. 1. The 42d Bengal N. 1. marched for Candahar on the 3d instant, aecompanied by a troop of the 3d Light Cavalry and
the recruits of $H$. M. 13th, escorting treasure and ordinance stores.
A letter from Bagh informs us that a report is current among the Natives that Nussegr Khan has crossed over to ceedingly improbable story.-It is said that Ghool Mahopud
is dying is dying.
We have just received a letter from Upper Seinde, of
date 18th July, communicating the intelligence, which we think may be confidently relied on, of Nusseer Khan having at length really and actually "come in. "To Colonel Stacey are we indebted for the accoinplishment of the difficult task of inducing the young Khan to take this
step and we are very glad to find that his persevering step and we are very glad to find that his persevering
endeavours have been crowned with success. Nothing beyond a bare intimation of the fact however has as yet
reached us, and we shall look impatiently for particulars.

It is to be hoped that now the bird is caught, he will
be kept secure, and bepe:suaded to adandon the wander in propensities which have causel us so much trouble. Leters have reached Sukkur stating that there has Ghilzies and Doorannees made a furious night attack on the place. Phey were ultimately defeated, leaving, it is
sid, 400 killed on the filld.
A comanuication fom Kelat dated 6th Jaly says"Ghool Mahowed is here-the "one eyed inonster'ery ill He is now suffering from fover, and lowking It is generally supposed that the Force will be broke ". The Natives of Que ta," says our correspondent are starving. The ted coat heviathan swallows up waited on Mr. Bell, to ask him what they are to do for ©ット-Tines, Aug. 7.
We have received a letter from Subskur, dated isth ulti day, of a fight hiving taken place on the road from Canda har to Gherisk, between a body of Afghans and a British orce sent to relieve the latter place; which was invested y a rebel chief naun d Acber Khan at the head of a num The only particulars which had transpia our correspondent closed his letter, were that four hundred of the enemy were left dead on the field after a sever strugule during which they charged se eral times up to Mr Pattis a Mr. Pattison, a political Agent was dying in consequenc
of his having been statibe I by one of the Affghans, - Courier Postscript, Aug. 7

We understand, by a letter from Quetta dated the 24th, that the Bengal Government have, at length decided upon the following disposition of the Troops

serving Regiment Native Infantry to Quetta. | 23rd | Do. | to Khelat. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 21st | Do. one Wing to Moostoong. |  |
| 21st | Do. Do. to Dadur. |  | 2 Guns to Khelat. $\begin{array}{llll}2 & \text { Do. to } & \text { Quetta. } \\ 2 & \text { Do. to Moostoon }\end{array}$

All the other Troops, European and Nutive to ur, to awart further orders. for a Doleyar Nusseer Khan has sent into camp aid, being very ill with a bad fever.-United Service Gazette, August 20.

Qurtra.-A letter from Quetta, dated 23d July, says :
"Ghool Mahomed and the Brahoos got a thousand rupees and a large quantity of supplies from Colonel Stacey, and
then retired to their old position. His orders are said to have beon to give nothing sion of Nusseer Khan, so he will have to pay for this out of his own pocket. This wears somewhat the appearance of the
story published by the Bombay Gazette the other day; the transaction is similar, though the amount of the sum taken,
and the names of the individuals concerned, will be found to differ. Another communication, a day later in date, gives us the following information :- - Orders are out for a purtion of the Troops going beiow four to occupy Quetta ; the 25 ch to occupy Keelat ; and forr
Companies of the 21st to occupy Moostung. Nusseer Khan's coming in is still anticipated, General Brooks and Brigadier
Valiant are still at Quetta, and not expected to leave before September."- Times, August 21.

An Express was received at Quetta on the 30th altimo, stating that Nusseer Khan was sick at Moostung, and was on is in attendance, and Colonel Stacy is with him. The young
Chief was suffering from a severe fever, caught in wandering through the hills. It is said that Mr. Ross Bell died on the 31st. ultimo, after a short illness, having been attacked by lied upon as authentic, as it is stated to be most positively certain in several letters received yesterday by boat from
Karrachee. It is added that Major Outram was about to Karrachee. It is added that Major Outram was about to
leave Karachee immediately to assume the Political charge in Upper Scinde.

## Since writing the above, we learn that there is some doubt thrown on the report of Mr. Ross Bells death by other letters, which make no mention of such a melancholy ocenr-

 letters, which make no mentionrence.-U. S. Gazette, Aug.24.

Kurracher-Letters from Kurrachee have been reson' which reached this on Monday last. The Meteor Steamer had got ashore on returning from Ghorra after landing Major Outramand party on his way to assume political charge in Scinde. The vessel grounded between the baniss near Ghiznee Bunder, and the weight of her engines broke her back. Our correspondent gives the particulars of the death of Lieutenant Browne of fhe 25th
noticed amongst the military intelligence of our last. Hi gun went off by accident while he was out shooting; - the contents having been ladged under his arm destroyed the nain artery, and he died in a few minutes : this occurred on the 30th ultion. Bombay dawks were at the date o our letters long past due, taking from 16 to 18 days on
their way. Various lettors appear to have been received lately at Kurrachee from the Upper Country, quotations from which have been furnished us from the 27 th ult. to the 1st instant. Nusseer Khan is said to have been at Mosstung at the first of these dates very sick, and about to proceed to Quettah. He was accompanied by Col.
Stacey. Our earlier extracts mention the extreme illnesa Stacey. Our earlier extracts mention the extreme illnesa
of Mr. Ross Bell: our later ones state that he died on the 1st August of bilious fever, terminating in congeastion in the brain. We little thought, when in our last we notic ed his proposed depariure, that we were Writing strictures on the character of one then no more, Major Outram
was hastening to Quettah to assume the charge and ar range the disorganised affairs thus suddenly devolving on his bands. A violent hurricane had burst over Quettah on the 27th nitimo, sweeping the tents, trees, bushes, and every thing before it. The heat continued very oppres sive, the thermometer beneath canvas and under shade of rees rising to $96 d$, and without shade as high as 100 d
Capt. Rollings, Lieutenant Hogg, and Lieutenant Young of the 2 d Grenadiers were on their way from Quettah and Captain Bulkley from Sulkur, to Kurrachee on sick certificate.-Times, Aug . 25.

## CHINA.

We have received Calcutta papers up to the 19th ultimo containing news from Canton up to the IEth of May.
The following are the items of intelligence:The ship Framjoe Cowasjee ass not taken up by H. Mrs. plenipotentiary, as was erroneously stated in our last number
but by Sir H . Fleming Senhouse, the senior naval officer nt china.
The third instalment on Hingtae's debts was paid on 1st May, leaving five gtill due,
There is a report that up ailors or soldiers, have been seized ty the Chllishmen, either irst bar ; and also that the trade will be stopped in two or three days.
The latest Commends to go to the provinco are that Lin has received formordiers communicating the imperial will.
Kekuan on the Kekung on the 28 th olto., received an imperial edict to of beigate a chargess a anainst tre the K wanchowfoo, who is accused
The superior officers
banve
Pwany supedior onificers have given seeret orders to the
if they suffer the orders to to leates ; with it an in intimation that
ill be required of f they suffer the orders to leak out, it will be required of It is
said the t.ium virate of com missioners, the lient. go-
generals, \&ce. have pueke - sacrifieed to their tan erraor, generals, \&c. have pueke - sacrificed to their banners,
this ceremony is supposed to be proparatory to an onslaught -but the banners are not Roman eagles.
Under the loweriug aspect of affairs in $C$
hink the squadron will sail to the northward so we do not was intended ;orders, as we have been told, having been
given to the ships to prepare for sea in te den iven to the ships top prepare for sea in ten days.
The emperor's younger brother has The emperor's younger brother has not yet arrived; these grder to fleece the officers and squeeze the people of the provinces through which they spase the oficers people of the
disgorge
their ill-so'ten arins in order to to their ill-so ten gains in order to stifle enquiry into their
malversation, and again prepare to reimburso themselves by additional exactions from the people
KESHEN
Foreigners, being much interested in the fate of this sta man, will be sorry to hear that he has lost his seat in the
cabinet as will as the governorship of Chihle. The punish mabne he has to suffer for high treason is not yet porclaimed
mand we therefore think it doubtful whether his sentence and we therefore think it doubtful whether his sentence
will be of a vory harsh nature. The official papers eon.
tain various insinuations against his administration, and tain various insinuations against his administration, and
the abhorrence with which the whole court and minist rugard his late proceedings augur a bad reeeption, Still
there is one way of escape : his fame for misleading the ene there is one way of escape : his fame for misleading the ene oserve to carroial arms do mperor and his magnates anticipate, If he again becomes he great man, he will take good care to spin out negotiations an indefinite period

## YANGFANG.

Old Yang is a man of great courage, celebrated in the wars
gainat the barbarians, as he triumphed over the savage tribes of the Hookwang mountains, he will, it is confidently expected, be as vietorious over outside barbarisas. The em-
peror puts an unlimited eonfidence in him, being already
certain that he wlll exterminate he Engiish at Canton; nor have late disasters damped his anguine expectations; the hero of so many battles must
conquer. and should the enemy be at the very gates of eity his very appearance-being that of a paralytic
man who stoops verylow-will drive them away.

The old man appears to great advantage, and could his
dicts slay the enemy, none would remain alive. Though of a saving disposition he is ready to spend the last cash in
the present struggle. The fortifications in the maritime provinces are being carried on with greater vigour than ever
and if matters go forward at the same rate as hitherto not a cash will remain in the treasary, but all will be expended upon stone walls and cannon.
To stimulate the bravery of the military, the emperor ha promised that these officers who have formerly committed
themselves shall receive free pardon, if they repair to Canton and atone for their misdeeds by meritorious service against
the English. Volunteers who bura to signalize themselves in battle, are hastening to the provincial city; and whoever pofesses military renown are gone to win fresh lanrels in
the swamps of Whampoa. Thisgreat galaxy of the brave the swamps of Whampoa. This great galaxy of the brave
spirits of the empire must now have reaehed the seene of
their future glory, and the hour for obtaining immortal honours is perhaps not very distant. The emperor has pro-
mise tol rewar their patrines in hades, and those who
have already have aiready fallen enjoy their large emoluments and high
promotions.
Sinee the evacuation of Chusan the courage of the son of
heaven has been rased to the highest pitch. He is now perheaven has been raised to the highest pitch. He is now per-
feetly persuaded, that he cando every thing with the invading fectly persuaded, that he cando every thing with the invading
foe, und move both army and navy at his nod. Dire is his wrath against Elepoo, for not hav ing reconquered Chusan,
and unbounded his detestation for the late Lieut. Governor Woo. on aecount of his having received communication victim to the despot's rage; but the heroes of Amoy, who
fought the glorious battles with the Alligator and Blonde, have been promoted to higher rank, and received the most marked proofs of approbation from their sovereign.
No language can describe the terror with which wing wishes to overwhelm the faithless, refractory Englis race; his speech from the throne breaths mortal defiance,
deatb, and deatruction; and if the erusty old man is deatb, and deatruction; and if the erusty old man is true to
his word he will not ehange his poliey until the union jack YIHSHAN
This statesman, for deelaring his full concurrence with the proposed line of policy, has received great thoens of the highest esteem on the part of his sove reign. He is permited to ride on horseback in the imperial city; a privilege granted to the chosen few Generalissimo of the largesti army that the emperor has ever sent into the field, he has yet done nothing to justify the magnificent hopes that were held out on this arrival. The grand army remains, on variou pretences, now encamped under the walls of Can ton, and if not beaten will disband itself as soon as pay and provisions fail. And this corps is China' last hope; the elite of the army, the concentrated pire. We do not believ that Yihshan has ever been in pire. We do not bill now have but he wan has ever been in oattie, but he will now have an excellent opportunity to serve his appre
Judging from the many orders that are issued to hasten the movements of the arnay, the rumours to are by no means unfounded; still from all the to are by no means unfounded; still from all the exceed 20,000 men; some of the regiments have
come from Shense -the far west-and from even the frontiers of Thibet; as for the soldiers themselve hey are poor, miserable wretches, but their officer pected to ride in front of the ranks and bid mortal pected to ride in front of
defiance to the English.

The barbarians in first attacking the Hoonan de tachment, were astonished at the summersets the ce lestials threw; but the antics which they will perform ture. When the barbed of the most grotesque na grape shot, and the deafening peal of the the , incite to the slaughter, how will the bartarians be able to abide the shock ?
According to the report sent in by the Canton authorities to the emperor, the loss at the first bar amounted to 450 privates and 3I officers : this estif mate, like all similar statements, is far below the
real number. When a return of the strength of the real number. When a return of the strength of the army was made five weeks ago, the whole number of slain, wounded, missing, and deserters, from the battle of Chuenpe to the occupation of the river, was ro less than 6000 men, the greater of whom, how" ever, were deserters. His imperial majesty praises the roo ps for their bravery; and is quite sure of the alizaion of his splendid visions of victory. A montha will probably decide wh-ther he has chose course of conduct would not have proved of rationa avail than a hectoring bravado.-Garette, Aug. 3.

Vindication or Captain Elliot. -The following vindiea. from Canton, which we have been kindly permitted to extte and as that officer so rarely find any advocates of his views or measures, we wlll publish it without a qualifying comment or remark of any sort. We may, however, mention that the
writer is an American, if that will at all aid the effect of his remarks, on the score of impartic ility : -
" I feel confident, if Captain iliot is
plans, that all will be settled by September work out his Emperor's own seal affiixed to the Treaty. But the fear is, has every thing to learn, will be sent in his place man, who universal practice here to ascribe all the errors of the Expe.
uniter
dition to Captain Elliot ; this is most unust. dition to Captain Elliot ; this 18 most unjust. He, too, has
made mistakes, as who would not have done ; but the dead made mistakes, as who would not have done; but the dead
weight about the expedition was the Admiral. He would weight aboun the eetter of his instructions, whereas Charles
always follow
Blliot wanted to throw the letter overboard and follow the spirit. If he had had his way, the Bogue would have bee taken at once; and when two line of battle ships were put
" hors de combat" by the accident to the Melville, he would have gone into the Yantze-kiang instead of to the Peiho; and when obliged to go to the Peiho, would have pushed on to
Tieutsing, and taken possession of it : afterwards, when Tieutsing, and taken possession of it : afterwards, when
brought back to Chusan, he would have demanded the pribrought at Ningpo, and thrashed the fellows at Amoy; but
soners ad and
the Admiral said " no I" At length the expedition got back here, having done nothing but lose $1,000 \mathrm{men}$ from neglec at Chusan, and then the Admiral left; bequeathing the res
ponsibility to Charles slliot of measures which he had no approved of. Here his gaine began, which was negociation
with Keshen. Every body told bim that Keshen was false ; he did not believe it. and it is now proved incoutestably by degradation and possibly by his death, that he was sincere resist ; that Hongkong was nothing worth; that the indem-
nity could Le got by the Hong Merchants out of the foreign nity could le got by the Hong Merchants out of the foreign
trade itself; but what Elliot feared, yet hoped would not trade itself; but what Elliot feared, yet hoped would no
take place, did take place; Keshen was undermined; he wa circumvented; and fanally ruined iu the estimation of his
own Government by the intrigues of Lin. Then Elliot took own Government by the intrigues of Lin. Then Elliot took
the Bogue, and subsequently Canton, sparing the City and the Bogue, and subsequently Canton, sparing the City an
the Authorities; beeause he knew, they were both most ne the Authorities ; because he knew, they were both most ne
eessary to the English trade. But he will take satisfaction elsewhere, for the falsehood and uncompromising hostility of the Government, for now his quarrel is a good one, which
in the eyes of Furope, it was not before."-Singapore Free in the eyes of F.
Press, June 10.

## (From the Canton Press, May 22.)

We stated last week that the Chinese were con tinuing their hostile preparations at and near Canton and our belief that the present arrangement would no ng probability that hostilities will commence in a very prova. It is said that not many days since severy fe munications of a threating munications of a threatening charcter and in an in H. M. Plenipotentiary the tenor of which was to require the impediary, the tenn of the Chinese the forts now held by the British and of Hongkong A flat refusal was of course the only answer they re ceived and on the 17 th H, M. Plenipotentiary lef for Canton in the Nemesis, where he arrived on the 18th, and then made a communication to eeveral of the principal British merchants, to the effect that their being now little doubt left of the hostile intentions of the Chinese, he recommended every British Suhject a Cantonso to order his affairs as to be ready to leave a a moment's notice. This communication, although the indications of hostilites had been plain for some time caused of course a good deal of anxiety among the commercial community, and preparations for depar ture were immediately made. Our last advices from Canton are of the 20th, at which time no departure of foreign merchants had actually taken place, but everything bore indications of the speedy commence ment of hostilities. For some days previous soldiers had been seen in great numbers, with lighted matches apparently quite prepared for an attack, in the streets immediately behind the foreiga factories; the inhabi tants were again leaving Canton in great numbers, and to ed to calm their fears, and tried to arrest their fligh we are told, that lately the head men cf the street were called together, and intimation made to them to had better get out of the way; an order hasalso been had better get out of the way; an order has also been firewood which it is usual to keep thre. The Hong merchants also were removing there families and whatever they possessed of value. The number of troops collected in and near Canton is by s, me com-
puted at 50 to 70,000 , and we have even heard i said there were no less than 130,000 although we are inchned tabelieve the first figure to be neares he thers nephew or cousin, Meifang said have mander-in-Chief. Preparations for defence are pro ceeding everywhere, and very large quantites of logs obtained from the provinestworks have lately been or three hundred fishing boats, the gathering two ther of which in the Mag easiness, and which the Casa Brance Mandaria informed the Procurador of Maceo has merely come into port on account of the scarcity of fish, have, least the greatest, sart of them, arrived near Canton for what purpose we have not been able to learn, but have no doubt they are intended to co-operate in some way in the intended hoxtilitie. Fire rafts were seen constructing, we are told, in great numbers just above Canton and the troops were being exercised daily and nighty, to accuston them, we fancy,to know their riends in the intended night attack
The British ships, with transports \&c., all left Hongkong, with the exception of the Druid, on the 10 th and proceeded to the Bogue, where they arrived, writing the greates part so that at the time we are it was confident mart be near second bar, and arrival at Canton exerations war immediatiely on their doubt hurdly can now be entertained thet the oond is at hand. We hope that on this ccasion heodvan tages gained by naval and military valour and scien will not again be lost, as has been hitherto the case by a, iontige diplomacy. Our next issues will, we hop be full of interesting and gratifying matter - Hong-Kong, May 7 th 1841 .-Som

Mer han's have left the Factories for Wha of the feeling themselves to be in safety at the former place whilst Canton contains so many Tarter Soldiers as it does. The greater part of the tea has been shipped Several of the smaller squadron have agnin moved up to the Factories, and interruption to the lical ar ments relative to the trade is daily expected. The sxilors and ioarines in tie river are becoming sickl with the diseases (ferer and dysentery) endemica Mhere at this season of the year. A force, Naval and Minitary, the destination of which is not positively in por to in preparation, and will sail on the 12th in mand of Sir H. Gough, and will be under the Com and 49 h R pers, the Naval under Sir A. Flemming Senhouse. Th pers, the Naval under Sir A. Flemming Senhouse. Th Kong, under Major General Burrell. These Hong are inexplieable to the iunitiated, under the doing stance of the Commodore being daily expected, and of the arrangement existing between the lical author ities at Canton and Capt. Elli,t. I hope that the desire to do something is $n$ it inconsiderately bur on our present Commanders. If there be 20,000 Tar tar Troops at Canton, one would suppose that the concentration of our force would take place in that neighbourhood-since we can arrive at conjecture only in thinking on future intentions it is useless to puzzle our brains win the matter. Ague is still pre valent. The ladrones are infesting the mouth of the river and is ands in its vicinity. Captain Carne has commenced his official duties at Hong Kong by rid ding the place of the gambling shops; he wil! have much to do in endeavouring to keep out of the inland the 37 th or a of the 37th have already built mat houses and I hav Kong is not so barren as it has been stated to bee the hills are bare, but it possesses several small produc tive valleys.

12th.-The sailing of the Expedition, men tioned in my last note as being fixed for this day, is will not leave until the arrival of the Commodore. N disturbance has yet taken place at Canton, but Chi nese troops are said to arrive daily. The Court of Inquiry has examined all the witnesses to be brough before it: Colonel Burrell. I beg his pardon, Major General, has to make some kind of eejoinder; the Court has to form its opinion, and its duty will be brought to a close. A Committee, Naval and Mili tary, is inspecting the provisions of the fleet, and and dull

## Canton Register, July 15.

The following translation, from the Chinese of $h$. m.'s plenipotentiary prolamalion to the people of Canton,willil of course, differ considerably fron the paraseology used by
h. e.; as h . e.'s languake has been translated into the Chinese idiom, by the official translator, and from thet idiom again sestored to the English by ourselves ; but the meaning, we are confident, will not be found to differ ma. terially from that expressed by h. e. ; but there is no doubt that the words of b . e. will be published in the next Hongkong Gazette, when the correctness of our transla -
tion will be tested. There atre only two
seem to us to require any particular notice ; namely:-" wh the Chinese troops are withdrawn in 12 hours, affairs may still be adjusted.'
H. E. thus info
H. E. thus informs the people of Canton, on the very
day that the following proclamation day that the following proclamation from the three imperial commissioners was drafied; it was published, we
think, on the 23 rd ulto.; and in the face of the reiterated ediets of the emperor to exterminate the English ! does h e. think and hope that he has such a hold on the affections and confidence of the people of Canton"- Who are, as
h. e. is reported to have said, " mad after his chops"- as to induce them to believe that it is even within his pleni potential powers now to adjust affairs ! If so, we can a
sert with confidence that such hopes are the baseless fabri of a diseased imagination.

The next passage is that with which the last parag raph
ommences :- "The conmissioners have not any part of their families or the l-ast property within the ci $y$; they are, therefore, regardless of the prosperity of the province of Canton; and are only mindful to make false reports for
their owa profit"-Now this is mere assumption aad as their owa profit -Now this is mere assumption and as.
sertion and cannot bs true in the sense with which it is intended to impress the people to whom the proclamation is addressed.
Keshen has been blamed by all classes of his countrymen
for favouring the English and for favouring the English and alienating thongh deceptively and in name only, the island of Honkkng. If the fight, and they would consider tne prosperity of Canton to be best consulted by conquering and expelling the English.
Moreover, this slander of high officers to the people who
are under their rule ill bessems a Christian and a are under their rule, ill beseems a Christian and a British plenipotentiary; and the world will say it comes with a
bad grace from that man who by his infamous letter of bad grace from that man who by his infamous letter o
the 28th of Novenher, his own overt act. dissevere himself from all syonpathy for his countrymen who had so fotedly trusted in his assertion and pornises ? We ask what regard for the prosperity of the country and the
honoue of the erown has been evinced by the carear of $h$. mn-'s. plenipoten iary? -and the official reports forwarded made those reports for the sole purpose of retaining his appointment.

## TRANSLATIONS

Proclamation to the Pegople ov Canton by the Beitisu
Everor, the British Pienipotentiary. issues this proclama.
tioh for the proper understanding of affairs, The high officer of the great flourishing nation, (England) reflecting that all the western nations having carried on for
many and successive gears commerce with merchants and many and successive years commerce with merchants and
people of the province of Canton, in mutual security and tran people of the province of Canton, in mutual security and tran-
quillity, he has, in consequence, again and a third,time spared quility, he has, in eonsequence, again and a third time spared
the eity: and, moreover, he has refrained from heap
ing calamities on the merchants and people : and this is known to all men
Now 1. a public officer and great minister, having before
delivered up the forts, the imperial commissioner and great minister (Keshen) took into consideration measures which would restore matters to a fixed and tranquil state, in order that hereafter the two nations. the greit and flourishing (England) and the great and pure (China) might on the
whole manage aud settle their affairs well, and to the exclusion of all difficulties. And afterwards, indeed, the batteries might again be put in a state of defence.
Now, upon examination it will be found Now, upon examination it will be found that the said im-
perial commissioners and great ministers bres perial commissioners and great ministers broke their engage-
ment, and again presumed to fortify the batteries ; and arther, they brought in from every province new raised levies of troops, which suecessively entered the provincial city, and they proceeded to prepare seeret plans of attack on the Eng-
ish forees; for if the troops were only intended to protect ish forces; for if the troops were only intended to protect
The city, how can their proceedings be otherwise explained ? try to think a little O.ye people 1 Formerly, when we joined in battle, who was it who preserved your lives, property, and the exercise of your different occupations? are you to be
thankfal to the imperial commissioners and great ministres, who have brought in troops from all the other provinces-

## Brisk are the troops, all roaring like thunder, Eager for battle, mppatient for plunder-

or for the farours which you have received from the high of-
ficer of Englagd, by whom you have been protected? Moreover, at the present time, the cantonments of troops
From the different provinces are oppressing the good and intable ruin and utter destruction will be brought on the city. reaching to and inrolving the waole population; on this
account it is right to issue a proclamation, for the full inforaccount it is right to issue a proclamation, for the full infor-
mation of all the inhabitants of the provincial city of the province of Canton.
If, except the usual garrison of officers and troops, the imperial commissioners and great ministers with the canton. ments of troops from the different provinces now here, do
mot leave the city in one day, and if the whole number do not mot leave the che province of Canton and go to the north, then depart from the province of Canton and go the the north, then multitude in the city, but he must lead ou his troops and take the city by storm, and confiscate all the property inside the
city, on account of his country; but if, indeed, the imperial eommissioner and great minister will, in a day's time peace-
ably withdraw the troops, afiairs may still be adjusted.
I, a public officer and great minister, am a man desirous of
msiging affairs with calm consideration and the intellegent hight officers of my conntry are well practised in the disposi-
tions of all foreigners, and we unite, with oar whole hearts, tions of all foreigners, and we unite, with oar whole hearts,
with the supreme ruler in his peculiar duty to cause the people of the land and their families to encrease in prosperity and protect them from unprepared-for-calamities !
The imperial commissioners and great ministers have not any
part of their families or the least property within the city part of their families or the least property within the city;
they are therefore regardless of the prosperity of the they are therefore regardless of the prosperity of the
province of Canton; and are only mindful to make false reports for their own profit ; therefcre they have led on reports for their own pronit ; therefcre they have list on on
officers and soldiers which will only be the cause of disturbances and confusion; for they (the offieers and soldiers) seeing at a glanee that the people of the city have bee rich by their commerce with foreign nations, will seize the opportu-
nity of plundering them :- on this account it is imperatively
neessary that ye should with one mind and united strength, neessary that ye should with one mind and united strength,
urgently importune the imperial commissioners and great to retire peaceably from the city, and return to the north and then the whom city city, and province will be preserved and the calamities of war. Let all think on aud attentively
fromsider this. Hasten! hasten! A sperial proclamatiok
cons consider this. Hasten 1 hasten! A sperial proclamatiok،
4th moon. 2nd day (May 22nd).
Proclamation by the three imperial commissioners offering rewards for the bodies, dead or alive of $\mathrm{h}, \mathrm{m} \mathrm{m}^{\mathrm{s}}$ plenipoten'
tiaries, Bremer, Morrison, Dent, Thom, KeaHeape (?)
By the rebellion-quelling generalissimo, Yih, and the se cuous proclamation to be circulated every where, concerning a universal conferment of rewards.
As to the first reward, he who obtains it shall obtain favour and honour in the eyes of his countrymen becoming
the most eminent worthies; his merit will be extraordinary. In crooked and difficult emergencies, then is the time to use all men of superior talent.
The English rebels, since. thie past year, when they threw
in the apple of discord at Tinghae until now have been in the apple of discood at Tinghae until now have been re-
belling against heaven and perversely opposed to reason domineering and avaricious, depensendiug oppon their numbers,
upor chey attacked and laid in ruins the frontiers, and from the
profigaey of their dispositions abandoned themselves to lewduess and robbery; dug up the graves : but what crimes
had the decayed bodies committed ? burnt and laid in ruins the fields and huts; and the people's fat altogether exhausted they have peeled the flesh and drunk the marrow; and the crow of the cock and the bark of the dog are sounds tha have been cut off from myriads of families, and children of
three cubits in height have not escaped a loss of chastity and
defilement of their persons ;-and now they have come to
Canton, and with more false pretexts seek for reconciliation, taking advantage of our being unprepared; and with fox
like cunniag (implying we are foxes changed into ike cunniug (implying we are foxes changed into men) the
seduce both those abroad and at home to become trators ; and
with rat like irresolution with rat like irresolution their furtive glances are the curse of China; this is what eauses the hearts of men both far and
near to grieve, and the middle and outside stations to near to griev
their teeth.

By the Island Queen, which arrived from China yesterday, we have received Canton and Macao papers to the 19th June, from which we hasten to extract the following particulars.
We regret to have to announce the death of Sir F. Senhouse, the senior naval officer in China, which took place on board the Blenheim on the 14th June, from violent fever caused by exposure to the sun and great mental and physical exertion.
On the 14th June there was no interruption to trade, and several chops of tea had been sent to the American ships at Whampoa. The English ships were discharging their cargoes. The foreign residents at Canton were few, not exn ceeding four or five in number, American and English-the latter, however, are expected to leave, as Captain Elliott warned them that their stay at Canton and the remaining of the ships at Whampoa anything but safe.

Captain Herbert has taken command of the

$$
1
$$ Blenheim

The following notices we:e posted up at Macoa on the 3d and 15th June.

By Charles Elliott, \&c. \&e. \&ec
A Proclamation.
Let all the people of Canton understand that they may return and continue their pursuits, in peaceful security whilst the high oificers are faithfully fulfilling Thergagements,
The recent hostilities in this province have been against the will of the high British officers, and are ttributable to the breach of faith and violence of the merial comissions. For although the general axed till full justice be done, assuredly thot be re ould have been ony disturbance of the people of would have been any disturbance of the people of by the misconduct of the imperial commissioners.
What else have the imperial commissioners d
in this province than to injure the dignity of the imperial court by a violation of their pledges under their seals, and to occasion grief and loss to tens of th usands of innocent people?
When the commissioners and all the other troops save those of the province have departed, the people
ton will onee more enjoy peace and
At Canton, this 3d day of June 1841
By Charliss Elliott, \&c. \&c, \&e.
A Proclamation.
It is hereby declared to the merchants and traders of Canton and all parts of the empire, that they and their ships have free permission to resort to
and trade at the port of Hongkong, where they will receive full protection from the high officers of the British nation : and Hongkong being on the shores of the Chinese empire, neither will there be any charges on imports and exports payable to the $\mathbf{B r i}$ tish gover nment.
And it is further clearly declared, that there will be an immediate embarge upon the port of Canton and all the large ports of the empire. if there be the least obstruction to the freedom of Hongkong
Persons bringing information to the British officers which shall lead to the detection of pirates will be liberally rewarded; and the pirates will be taken and delivered over to the officers of the Chinese government for punishment.

At Macao, this 7 th day of June, 1841.

## General Orders.

Head Quarters, Expeditionary Force
Fort Youngsang Tai, Canton, May 27th, 184 Major general sir Hugh Gough from his heart congratulates the troops of every arm, composing the
force, upon their steadiness unde fire, and their brilliant conduct in the attack of the neights, and the capture of the several forts above Canton, of the intrenched camp under cover of the city wall on the 25 th instant.
2.-This expression of the major general's best thanks was as fully merited, and it as sincerely accorded, to the naval battalion, and the royal marines, who have nobly upheld the high character of their profession.
3.-Where all were emulous to maintain the honor of British sailors and soldiers, it would be impossible to particularize. To all the major general's best
thanks are due; to all, those thanks are heartily offered.
4.- Officers commanding corps and brigades and heads of departments, in accepting the major general's thanks for themselves, will be pleased to communicate them to their officers and men.
(Signed) Armine S. H. Mountain, Lt. Colonel, D. A. G.

Public Notice.
Office of $h$. m.'s euperintenden
Parties who hare suffera, 15th June, 1841 Pertain of tha face suffered losses by the recent pillage of certain of the factories in Canton, will be pleased on
present, between thsi date and noon, the 20th instant, at inventory of the particulars and amount of the same-


## A declaration will be required to the exactitude of the

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { [Signed] } \text { Charles Elliot, } \\
& \text { H. m.'s plenipotentiary. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Great preparations for war are still being made by the Chinese.
The following are the particulars of an en gagement with the Chinese :





 soldiers ; there were two forts to the westward of north on the walls, one over
the gate near the norrt west angle.
Anter the dearkation of the troops, to which no opposition was offered
-the field pieces were dragged over, the ascending grounds




I
.
 13st ulto, and breathed his last as he was carried back into his quarters,












 (Signed) Her Majesty's Elenipotent
The gallant Sir F. Senhouse said he would have died and been buried under the walls of Canton, rather than have signed the terms of
the 27th May-this expression was worthy of a true blue.
Sickness seems to have prevailed to some extent among the troops at Canton. An Englishman's head is stated to be placed upon a pole Preparations are being made by the Chinese to destroy the whole of the British shipping. The following is a public notice to Her Majesty s subjects

Public Notice to Her Majesty's Subjects.
Macao, 10th June, 1841
Her majesty's plenipoteutiary thinks it necessary to to warn all her majesty's subjects that he considers the
entrances of British shipping within the river under pre sent circumstances, imprudent and unsafe, and recommends that they should forthwith proceed to Hongkong.

He has further to doclare that any attempt of the Chi. nese authorities to interfere with, or ohstruct the freedom
of trade and intercourse with Hongkong will be answerof trade and intercourse with Hongkong will be
ed with a close blockade of the port of Canton.
Charlirs Eiliot,

H M.'s Plenipotentiary.
Her Majesty's Birth-day was singularly kept at Canton; it was the day chosen by Captain klliott for the combined British forces to attac the City of Canton, and they did their duty.

We will resume further particulars to-mor row.

Our readers will be surprised at the fact, that the villa-
gers in the environs of Canton, have issued a proclamation gers in the environs of Canton, have issued a pro.
against $h$. m's plenipotentiary and his countrymen.
It is probable that they have been incited to this nove proceeding by the secret influence of th
fact is singular and extremely remarkable The governor and lieut. governor of Canton have issued
a proclunation to the people, in which they confess their
inability to ward off the calnmities that lately befell the city; inability to ward off the calnmities that lately befell the city;
and as the English forces have retired without the Bogue and as the English foress have retired without the Bogue
(again the tiger's mouth!), they invite the people back to
Canton, and instruct them that if the English Canton, and instruct them that if the Enge Engh forces again
enter the river, they the people, are to do what the govern ment with all its menns, confessedly could not do-drive the English out; but if the English forces do quietly put them-
selves outside the Bocea Tigris, not to meddle with them.

The latest news from Canton, brought by an U. S.s mer-
chant, is, that an Englishman's head is exhibited on a pole inside the city, and the exasperation of the country people against us is beyond description oe conception; they appear,
from this report, to be thirsting to drink our blood; on the from this report, to be thirsting to drink our blood; on the
other hand, we have heard that the hong have invited all the Brer hand, we have heard, that the hong have invited all the
British merchts to return to Canton, and resume business ;
and mr . Widdredge, of the house of messrs. Lindsay \& Co and mr. Wildredge, of the house of messrs. Lindsay \& co
and mr. Murrow, of the house of messrs. Jamieson and How
are residing are residing quietly in the old English factory

The sale of government lots on Hongkong did not come off
on saturday, the preparations have not been completed : it is on saturday, the preparations have not been completed: it is
thought some lots were disposed of yesterday.

As it is the common report that h. m .'s plenipotentiar y
will soon be superseded,- probably before our next day of
publication,-we do not think it worth while to remark on the publication, -we do not think it worth while to remark on the
late public notice and $t=h . \mathrm{m} \& \mathrm{~h} m$.'s subjeets. We shall allow ourselves only one observation; if the Chinese had taken ad vantage of the delay of 20 days in the payment of nine mil-
lions of dolars, granted by h. m.'s plenipotentiary, lions of dolars, granted hy h . m.'s plenipotentiary, they would
have escaped scot-free : for we have heard from several res pectable authorities that the British troops, from sickness \& could not have held possession of the heights to the north ward of Canton for ten days longer,

Praised be god, and not our atrength for it.
And not to no. .o god, thy arm was here,
Ascribe we all.

## Local News.

The following is a brief statement of the late important
affairs, drawn up by a caterer for the Chinese public. It is interesting as it shows the ideas prevalent among the bulk of the people regardiug what so recently took place, and is
on the whole tolerably correct. The account of matters sent
Then on the whole tolerably correct. The account of matters sen
up to court, however, will be widely different from this. On the first day of the present (4th) moon-during the
third watch (Fiday 21 st May 11 at midnight) the great generals, Yihshan \&s. ordered the officers and soldiers from the retellious foreigners lying at anchor in the Taiwongkeon
(Macao passage). The battle lasted till day-light, during which the re bellious foreigners ying at anchor in the Taiwongkgon
(Macao passage.) The battie lasted till day--light, during which
time several boats belonging to the foreign ships were burned time several boats belonging to the foreign ships were burned was destrom were killed and a part of the company's hong was destroyed. The gates of the eity were kept most strict-
$\mathrm{l} y$ shut, and the people were not allowed to pass out and in. On the 2nd day (Saturday 22nd May) at 10 oclock-the
devil's imps embarked on board a fire ship (Nemesis steamer) and sailed up to Neishing (near Tsangpoo) where they hey attacked and smashed Neisheng, and burned several tens of carrying vessels.
On the 3rd day (Sunday 23rd May) the devils were early
off the Fastee creek, where they seized and carried off seveoff the Fastee creek, where they seized and carried off seve-
ral passage boats (these were for the conveyance of the roops). They then commenced a simultaneous attack on Dutch folly-and all along the side of the river. They used
Dot of houses shops, and sheds belonging to several hundreds of houses, shops, and sheds belonging to the inhabitants on
the banks of the river-on the eastern, southern, and wes tern quarters outside the city walls. The fire lasted unin. terruptedly for two days.
On the fifth day of the
On the fifth day of the moon (Tuesday 25th May) they
landed above Neisheng, and marched straight towards the great northern gate-where they attacked and captured the great northern gate-where they attacked and captured the
square fort and the round fort- then directing their course
to the small northern gate-they burned an encampment.
On the 6th day (Wednesday 26th May) they. attacked and stormed the Tangpaoutoy (French foly), and using hoir firearrows they burned arime custom houses and chop houses along the banks of the river. Thus whether by land
or by water, the devils infact possession of all (our
strong places.) Towards evening, the hong merchants and inguists begged his worship, Yu. the K wangchowfoo, to meet
Elliot and treat for peace. Elliot wanted them to pay the price of the opium, six millions of dollars, and limited even
 ships should afterwards leave the Bocea Tigris; and we
also iosisted upon the island of Hongkong. Just now the
great general (Yihshan) has consented to the payment of he stipulated sum of six milions, and on the 7th day (Thurs. day 27 th May) he delivered one milion to account. Regard. ing the question of the territory; we must wait till he has made
due memorial to the emperor on the subject, and got his a due memorial to the emperor on the subject,
commands-when he will be able finaily to decide.
Thus on the 8th day (Friday 28th May) the city gates
were again opened, and people allowed to pass out and in.
The canton Court Kalendar (a daily paper announcing
ne visits paid and received by the governor and lieutenant overnor, fashionable arrivals, important events taking place inside the city \&ch. \&c. \&se.,) is very silent regardin ${ }^{\circ}$ the perilous situation iu which the provincial city was so lately
placed. Indeed during the time the English were on the
heights, it is much curtailed in dimensions, apparently that not being a time to receive or pay visits of ceremony. The following are all the particulars we have been able to glean
from it that in the slightest degree have allusion to us. Teang, the Namhoy magistrate, and Chin Ech
sistant, duly petitioned the governor, stating that on the
2nd day (Saturday) the English foreigners had fired off their great guns just at the Taiping gate (eity gnte nearest
the factories). by which they had set fire to a place called sun tun, and burned upwards of twenty dwelling houses and
several tens of sheds and tanka houses. The fire had not extended farther.

4th moon 9th day (Saturday 29th May.)
Lokeang, assistant Pwanyu magistrate, petit governor, stating that outside the thing tsing gate (not
far from the French folly) fire had the extended to the foot of the bridge at the Seasou thad (S. E. angle of the city) where it had stopped, Upwards
of twenty houses had been destroyed of twenty houses had been destroyed.
Ting E Ko. chief treasurer or cash keeper of the Ting E Ko, chief reasarer or cash keeper of the Yen yun
sze (or sati commisioner) petitioned the governor, stating that be had lent five humdred thousand talsernor, stating.
of hiver ou said treasury to Woo tung yuen (Howqua the of his said treasury to Woo tung yuen (Howqua the sed
curity merchant) and others. (Quere, are not the salt curity merchant) and ouse ?
duties paid in inferior suce

41h moon 13th day (Wednesday 2nd Jone.)
ow kwei, of the the Kwang fang treasury,
Lew Show kwei, of the the Kwang fung treasury, peti-
tioned the lieutenant governor, begging for the keys of the western treasury, and on the same day he restored the said
keys. (The sum abstracted is not specified.)

> th moon 15th day (Sturday 5th June.) vernor Ke, and the lieutenant goverr

The governor Ke, and the lieutenant governor, E. Ief great rebel quelling general. Yihshan, and his colleague,
Lungwan, and to see them of they went to inspect different forts, which finished they public business. Andective courts, and tracted prope pabic business. And on an accompanying slip of red
paper it is stated, that on the above date (6th June)
the generals Yahshan and Laungwan shited their camp to the generals Yahshan and Laungwan shited their camp to
Kinshan, which we are told is somewhere in the neighbour. Kinshan, which
hood of Fupshau.

ATTACK ON THE CITY OF CANTON BY THE
Canton Register, Junel.
We said in our last, that we hoped to inform our readers
further of the eventful 24 th May in our present number ; and further of the eventful 24 th May in our present number; and gracious queen, it was the day on which the British chie superintendent of trade and the prescribed sixteen British
merchants left Canton in 1839, and in 1841 it was the day merchants left Canton in 1839, and in 1841 it was the day
on which the combined British naval and mileary forces com menced the attack on the scene of the plunder and disgrace of the British nation, 'THE cITY of canton! we proceed to inform our realers of the important events that have oc
curred since the 20 th instant, as noted by an eye witness ; and curred since the 20th instant, as noted by an eye witness ; and
for the cleaver understanding of these events we give the re for the clearer understanding of thy
cord of them in the form of a diary.
Thursday, May 20 -The British
Tharsuay, May 20 - The British squadron and transports
mom Hongkong bay, the Blenheim in tow of tie worked up rom Hongkong bay, the
Atalauta, and anchored of Lankeet.
Friday $\begin{gathered}\text { 21st.-The squadron weighed at day light, } \\ \text { and the Blenheim anchored at the second bar about noon, }\end{gathered}$ while captain Be to mark the passage, whed the bar, placing rived, having been employed all the morning in assisting the dull sailers; she immediately took the Blenheim in tow, and proceeded direet up the river to within about five miles from
Canton, without the slightest check. Canton, without the slightest check
On this day the following circular was issued by h. m's ple-
inpotentiary in Canton, all the foreign merchants left Canton ni consequence, except mr. Coolidge ; the events of Friday
inght were detailed in our extra of the inght were detailed in our extra of the ; the eve 25 h inst.
" In the present situation of cirreumstances, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary feels it his duty to recommend
that the British and other Foreigners now remaining in the " that the British and other Foreigners now remaining in the
"Faetories should retire from Canton before sunset.' h. Marles flliot,

Canton, 21st May, 1841.
Saturday, 22d.-H. m's ships and transports were employed
moving up to join the senior officer ; sone of them grounded moving up to join the senior officer ; some of them grounded
for a short time. Sunday, 23d.-All activity in the fleet this morning, the ooats leaving for Canton and whampoa to impress cargo and the intended attack on Canton ; sir Hugh Gough and sir le Fleming Senhouse proceeded to Canton in a gig. The
Hyacinth, Modeste, Pylades, Cruizer, Colun,bine, Algerine and Starling, were anchored of the naval station in the Macao passage, the Hyacinth a little in advance, eapt. Warren
having the command of this advanced squadron sunset, eaptain Barlow, of h. m's ship Nimrod, who had been
exploring the creeks above, returned with about 30 boats of exploring the creeks above, returned with about 30 boats of
all descriptions, which proceeded down the river. The Chinese fired a few shot in the evening, but they all fell short of the ships.
Monday, 24th.-Soon after day light, a Chinese boat in
which were three linguists which were three linguists, was seen approaching from the
city with a flag of truce fly ing; h. m's plenipotentiary would
not see, but Mr. Morrison had some It was understood that they brought a message from them cers saying they wêre very sorry for the damage done by the mob to the British, Dutch, and Creek hongs; and that the
damage done and the property destroyed or so damage done and the property destroyed or stolen should be
paid for ; would not demand two dollars for one : during their visit a white flag was hoisted at the fore royalmast of the Hyacinth and the first lieutenant of that vessel waited upon them in
full uniform; the flag was hauled down immediately the
, the approaching the shore; and an officer landed and distributed papers among the people, and stuck one up, which appeared to be eagerly read by the Chinese; the contents of these pa-
pers informed the populace that it being the queen's brithday pers informed the populace that it being the queen's brithday
a royal salute would be fired by all the ships, but the people a royal salute would be fired by all the ships, but the people
were not to be alarmed as the guns would not be shotted. At
noon the Hyacinth commenced the salute, followed by all the noon the H
squadron.
The sm
The smoke had hardly cleared away, when h. m.s ship Nimrod hove in sight, and captain Belcher pulled up in his
gig, hailing the different vessels as gig, hailing the different vessels as he passed them; and as
soon as he reached the Hyacinth the signal was made for all captains to repair on board. It soon became evident that some immediate movement was intended. The Sulpher
weighed, and proceeded up the river above Canton, where she was soon lost to sight having entered a creek to the westmade to weigh, the Hyacinth, followed by the Modeste and Cruizer, approached the factories, while the Nimrod and Pylades took a position abreast of the shameen, or western battery. The flood tide running strong at the, time, and the
wind being very light, their progress, after rounding the point, wind being very light, their progress, after rounding the point,
was rather slow, and when abreast of the rouge fort five im-
mense firejunks were sent down upon them, but by the exer. mense firejunks were sent down upon them, but by the exer,
tions of the boat's crews they were driven on shore below the
factories between Footaes' hong and the Dutch folly, where factories between Footaes' hong and the Dutch folly, where
they set fire to several buildings, which at one time threatened they section to the whole city. The attack was soon after
commenced, and the boats of the squadron were very actively
employed. A bout 3 p. m. the steamer Atalanta arrived with the Cameronians under major Praat on board : they were land
ed in the garden of the British consulate. In the meantime ed in the garden of the British consulate. In the meantime
the Algerine moved the Algerine moved up from her position in the Macao
passage, and, having passed the Dutch folly, anchered within about, 300 yards of a large sand battery erected be-
tween the Dutch and French follies, and immediately opened tween the Duteh and French follies, and immediately opened her fire, which was returned with great spirit by the i Chinese
several of their shot telling ; ;he had four men killed and
17 wounded. At 3 .
 sight was extraordinary and exeiting. Sir Hugh Gough and
sir le Fleming Senhouse were on the the sir te Fleming Senhouse were on the paddle boxes : she
proceeded in the same direetion as the Sulphur and was
followed by the Starling, whose decks were crowded with proceeded in the same dire
followed by the Starling, wh.
the marines of the squadron.
Mr. Cornelius Fox, the first lieut. of the Nimrod lost his leg, and died soon after; mr. Kendall, mate of the same
slifip had his right leg shattered by a shat sinp had his right leg shattered by a shot below the knee ;
the limb was amputated about a foot from the ship he is, we are glad to be able to state, doing remarkably
well; the Nimrod had also one seaman killed he shot woll; the Nimrod had also one seaman Killed -he shot
himself by accident-and four wounded. Mr. Rundel of the enginerrs, also lost his leg; it is supposed that the
our loss amounts to about 8 killed and 33 wounded.
Tuesday 25th.-At daylight this morning the troops were
landed to the west wara of the town, landed to the west wara of the town, arnd soon after the firing
commenced and continued without intermission the whole day; ships remaining perfectly quite waiting, as was under
stood, for a signal stoo, for a signa
Hyacinth and Modeste endeavoured to pass the rockets and fyacinth aind Modeste endeavoured to pass the rockets and
follow the Algerine, but they grounded in the attempt; the
Atalanta also got on shore. About 4 A talanta also got on shore. About 4 p. m . the first news
from the troops were brought, by a boat, stating that a very hard days work iu dragging the guns over broken and A:Scult ground, four forts had been taken, and the whole of the Tartar encampment destroyed, the chinese troops had all retreated into the city, and it was supposed that not
more than 500 C had been opposed to our force of not quite 3000 , including the camp followers. Great difficulty had been experienced in getting the artillery up the heights, and only
two guns liad been brought to bear on the enemy. two guns had been brought to bear on the enemy.
Wednesday, 26 th. - Early in the morning Mr. Morrison arrived from the camp, landed at the factory, and immediate-
ly returned. About 11 a . m . the Nemesis was seen hoving the cutter Louisa in tow, and h. m's plenipotentiary, accompanied by Messrs. Morrison and A. Elmslie, went on board the Hyacinth; when communications or negotiations
were forthwith renewed with the linguist Alantsig were
became generally known that the Chinese officers had offered certain terms for the ransom of the city, which had been accepted, and that fighting is at an end for the present.-
TheAtalanta is irrecoverably lost, having broken her back
on the rocks.

In addition to the foregoing notes, it is rumoured that an officer of the 26 th
is killed, one of the 18 th and mr . Fitzgerald, of the artillery, wounded. Of the mancuures of the troops we bave heard but litte, it appears no op-
position was offered tot the elandmy, buat a camp-tolower having strayed
distance from the main bhort distance from the main body was afterwards foide with his head cut off; this
fact proves that the tartars were in the near neighbourhood.





Nothing officiel has transpired on theterns on which the city of Canton has
been ransomed ; but it is reported that on , the 26 th $h$ h. ms. plenipotentiary







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The City of Palaces, from the ' City of Palaces'-Caleutta, has arrived this
moning morning
The Aden, is to be despatched to Liverpool to day at $5 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$.

 mense under consideration-we pla
missioners still call us barbarians.

Proclamatios.

 proclamation, 4th moon, 7 th day (hay (hay 27).



 BY J. S. Ed. C. Rr.






Canton Press, June 12.
We have been able, through the kindness of friends, to glean some particulars of whe military operations of the lic. Should these details not be so full as the imporiance of the operations deserves, or be found in part incorrect, we shall be most grateful if our military readers will correct such errors or kindly supply the defects.
On the 24th Major Pract,
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, to a proce called Tsangpoo, where the greater part of the foree disembarked that evenirg, and a party of the 49th furnished the pickets. On the morning of the day following, the remainder landed, and then the force moved forward to obtain possession of the heights to the northward of the
City. In their progress they were met in the paddy fields City. In their progress they were met in the paddy fields by a party of Chinese skirmishers, who iatended to at-

The main body however marched on, and sent two compa
nies of the 27 th to disperse them. The 49 th advance gallantly on a temple on a hill, from where they drove the celestials; the 18th Royal Irish marched towards the Wing cong fort where they arrived a little after the 49 th, having
been retarded in their march by a steep hill. They toge oher attacked and took the foit after a short resistance. The sators in the mean while took possession of the Po-kik and Hung-kik forts which are situate close to and opposite the great north-gate of the City. A beavy fire was opened
upon them from the guns on the rampart, to repel the upon them from the guns on the rampart, to repel the
enemy. Subsequently to these deeds of valour, an attack was made on the camp of the Kwei chow soldiers, of whom was very gallantly carried by the 18th, there being in i about 2,000 men. The tents were burnt, the powder magazine blown up, and nine horses found in it, were left there disregarded by the victor. Our wounded were at the same time taken to the She sing fort, which, beind at a greater
distance from the walls, afforded them greater safety. 37 Ih Madras N. I. were posted farther on the west at Ta shick poo and the 26th subsequently were quartered in the Mohammedan temple, whilst the Mariners occupied the Tanjin-tong.
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, the possession of which would have placed the whole city at his mercy A powder magazine, close to the walls near Ong-sang-lo A powder magazine, close to the walls uat Ong-sang-to
had been blowa up by a shell, and no soldiers appearing to dispute the passage, no further obstacle to retard thei progress was aanticipated. Early in the morning however an officer of the Pylades arrived, who brought despatches
for the commanders in chief, stating that negotiations for the commanders in chief, stating that negotiations had
commenced, and that all hostilities ought to cease. All further operations were therefore suspendod until a numbe of the inhabitants of the surrounding villages approache in Friday the 28 th to a distance of 3 miles from the posts. On Friday the 28th in the morning a great many armedChinese amounting to about 5000 were seen on the heighte behind the encampunent of the British troops, apparent-
ly with the intention of venturing an attack. Part of the British force was ordered to bein readiness, part of the Cameronians and 37th Madras N. I. forming the centre and part of the 49th and Marines the right and left wings. The 49th and Mariues were then ordered to $\mathrm{fa}_{a} 1 \mathrm{l}$ back, and the Cameronians and 37 th Madras N . I. to attack aud pursue the enemy. The country was extremey difficult, being chiefly paddy fields, intersected by deep bèing frequently up to their middle in water. The weather was excessively hot, and the march therefore as fatiguin as conld possibly be. The British however drove back the Chinese and pursued them to a distance of upwards of 4 miles fiom the camp. In the afternoon a torrent of rain came on, which disabled the soldiers to file their mus-
kets ; of this the Chinese took advantage, and several hand kets ; of this the Chinese took advantage, and several hand who was bringing up the rear fell, into the hands of the Chinese, who immediateiy killed him, His body and arms were recovered, and several Chinese bayoneted, whilst several of our soldiers were wounded by spears. Major Pratt himself had the sleeve of his coat torn off by one of their three pronged weapons, On their retura to camp the difficult, but reached it before dark, when it was observed that one company of the 37th Regiment had not arrived, and a detachmentof Marines with percussion locks was sent to their assistance. The company of the $37 . \mathrm{h}$ was found valiantly defending themselves against great numbers of Chinese, who were soon driven to flight by the fire opened upon thet possession of his musket, and by means of a match innited the priming, wounding an offieer of the 37th at whom he took deliberate aim.
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 communi. cation to the Kwang chow-foo demanding the meaning of these hostilities, and threatening, if those Chinese did not immediately disperse, to destroy not only them but all the villages in his rear. The Mandarin answered that sent the Namhoy yune through the British Camp to the
Chinese to order them to disperse which they did after
some demur. It is supposed that they were villagers who
had been incensed by some disorders committed by camp ollowers during the preceding nights.
A good many of our soldiers have been wounded ia
 Beecher, Quarter master general, whilst in pursuit of the enemy, fell down dead, overpowered by heat and fatigue. Two days afier, the troops embarked without further molestation; indeed the Chinese themselves lent thoir iad in getting rid of such troublesome visitors, by sending coolies to assist in carrying the materiel to the boats.
Several Camp followers, whilst out luling, 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 oar neighbours are gone to ventuie their money. but many lisewise have been kept back by business, nor have the latter been able to appear as competitors in the market, no plan of the allotments having been shewn here, nor the conditions of Sale been made known. In this ancertainty many will abstain from purchasing a pig in
a poke. We have before expressed of Hong Kong as a a poke. We have before expressed of Hong Kong as a
commercial settlement; there is now certainly a prospect of his doing well seeing that the great question with China seems to be as far from a settlement as ev er, and and it is probable that, as far as the Chinese are concsrnd, an illegal trade, of some magnitude, will immediatey sping up. It would bs the height of daring for British on, nor do we think it likely that neutral trade will be ong permitted there ; from a public notice from Capt. Elliot it will be seen, that a Blockade is threatened, if the Chinese favor Neutrals more than English. The pretence therefore, fur a blockade, which we confess we think it very desirable should be established, will soon be found nd by it Hong Kong will be greatly benefited.
Below we publish the Official Notice of the convention entered into by Captain Elliot with the authorinies of Canton. Welast week gave the substance of it, and bave now only to state that the six millions have been we have not learned what is the nature of the latter. The force, troops and ships, have all left Canton, and return ed to Hongkong, with the exception of the Herald and Calliope still at Whampoa. The Modeste is anchored in the Typa and our old protector, the Hyacinth came into the roads yesterday. H. M. S- Ninrod sailed with despatches for Bengal, whence Capta in Barlow will proceed ov
ralty.
PREPARATIONS MADE BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT BE-
FORE MAY THE ADT TO DESTROX THE BRITISH FLEET IN
THE RIVER OF CANTON.
The Mandarins have stationed soldiers in all the temples The Mandarins have stationed soldiers in all the temples,
shops, and warehouses and numbers of guns. From the Yewian gate to Tsae muh lan and the Chow tow chuy of Honam, there are guns of $10,000,8,000$ and 6,000 weight sta-
tioned, all prepared to attack the ${ }^{-}$English men of war. More than 1000 soldiers lie in ambush at Takeo, in the city of Hwny hwa, hear Wang tung to intercept the English men of war in their retreat and to kill the erews. Thoghg there were 100 English men of war, they would be difficult to stick on wings
and fly away. A wooden city is built, which has two wheels just in the same manner as a steamboat, each of which may be moved by 80 men ithrough the water, so that the whole city may proceed with and against the tide. On both sides there are sand bags raised as high as a city wall, where sol
diers are stationed with swords and shields, and there ar diso wells in this huge machine where the soldiers may hide themselves against the attacks of the English. This city is built at Kin shan, and ready to engage in the struggle, and
carries guns, the balls of which will fly up to heaven. (This carries guns, the balls of which will fly up to heaven. (This
floating city by some means or other did not appear in the fontest.)
horse are also Katamarans to be constructed in the form of horse to float on the water and inspire the English with
terror. They are only to be used when the tide is favorable Two nundred fast sailing vessels stowed with Cotton soaked in oil, are to be set fire to, and whenever the tide favoard set afloat to burn the English men of war.
Large wooden shields are to be used to
Large wooden shields are to be used to prevent the men of
war from fighting. war from fighting.
With all these pre
With all these preparations victory is certain, as s
events have fully shewn. (Rem. of the extractor.)

Statement of the export of Tea to Great Britain from the outer anchorages of China from 1 st July $184^{0}$ to the reopening of the trade, and since the reopening of the trade to


## NOTIFICATION

ent, 7 th Avaust, 1881. The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in result of the juiat operations of Her M M jestyes and the result of the juint ourerations of Her Mrjesty's and the
Honorable Company's Naral and Military Forces in an atack upout the Chinese forces in front of the City of direct the publication for gevieral information of the f.I. lowing Dexpatel from Maior General Sir Hugh Googh,
K. C. B., Commanding the land forces, and exiracts from a Despateh atdressed by Captain Sir Henry Le Fleming Senhuuse, K. C. H., the Senior Naval Officer of the Fieet at Can on, to His Excellency the Naval Commander Supreme Government.
These aceounns of the brilliant successes of the British Arms have heen received with the thighest gratification by the Governor General in Council, who, in expressinn his his
admiation of the gallant conduct of every portion of the admiration of the gallant conduct of every portion of the
forces esiployed in this Ser vice, has deeply to laneut the loss which thas been sustained by the death of Captain Si H. Le Fieming Senhouse, who is reported to have sulse quently sunk ander the tatigue and exhaustion caused by his exertions in the actions with the Chinese.
The Governor Gereral in Council is pleaved to direet that in honnr of this Victory of the British A,ms a Roya
Salute he fired from the rain parts of Fort William, and at the principal Miliary Stations of the Ariny of 1ndia. By Oriler of the Right Honotable the Governur General
of India in Council.
T. H. MADDOCK, Seeretary to Govt. of India,
the right honorable the barl of avckland, g. c. be, Head Quarters, Ship Marion,

My Lord Jung to Hongkong,
Jun, 1841 .
My Lord,
My letter of the 18th from Hongkong will have made your. Lordship aware of the temporary abandonment of the moveinent on Amoy, in order to resume
active-operations akainst Canton, conseguent upon the active operations akainst Canton, consequent upon the
constant arrival and concentration of a large foree from the several proviaces, and other demonsirations indicative of an interruption to our fiendly intercourse with the Provincial Government
2. From the judieious and unwearied exertions of Sir
Le Fleming Seahouse, the Senior Naval Offer Le Fleming Senhouse, the Senior Naval Oficer, the Flee the 18 th, bat in consequence of was prepared to sail on the whole did not get under weigh intil the 19th. H. M. the whoole did not get under weigh antit the 19 th. H. M. to.n in the Macao passage on the 21 st ultimo, but the Whole of the for ces was not lasembled until the morning
of the 23d, when 1 proceeded with Sir Le Fleming Seur of the 23d, when 1 proceeded with Sir Le Fleming Sear-
house to the vieinity of the suburbs of the City, for the house to the vicinity of the suburbs of the City, for the
double objeet of meeting $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{M}$. Plenipotentiary and $\mathrm{a}_{0}$ dorbinotject of meeting h. M. Plenipotentiary and ao-
certaining, as far as possible, the extent of the enemy's preparations.
3. It being the anxions wish both of Sir Le Fleming Sentouse and myself to commence acive operaitons on
so auspicious an epoch, as the annivereary of the birth of o auspicious an eppoch, as the annivereary of the birth of
our Sovereign, every exertion was made and the Troops were placed by 2 p. no. on that day in various craft, pro eured during the previous day and night by the great ex rtions of the Royal Navy.
4. From all the sources, from which 1 had been enaof persons whe have long resided in China, for no Euro. pean had been permitted to see the country sbove the Faetories, and the Chinese would give no information 1 was induced to deeide on making my principal point of debarkation to the North West of the City, while another column was to tuke possession of the Factories, drawink
the attention of the enemy to that quarter, and at the same the attention of the enemy to that quarter, and at the same
tine to co-operate with the Naval Force which was to attack the tiver defences, in order to silence numerous new works recently e.ected by the Chinese along the whole southern face of the City. A most spirited and judi-
cious reconnoissance made by Captain Beicher, of $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{M}$. cious reconnoissance made by Captain Belcher, of H. M. M.
$\mathbf{S}$. Sulphar, the previous evening, established the practiS. Sulphar, the previous ovening, estabished the practi.
cability of effecting a l landing at the poont 1 had selected. cability of effecting a landing an been cempleted by two
. Every arrangement having becter
oclock, and the boats, and other craft plaeed in tow of the Stoamers, the foree moved to the point of attack as fols
lows :-
Right column, to attack and hold the $\mathbf{F}$ actories, in tow
 Officers. Other ranks.
15
rank and file of the Madras Ar margiling, an Officer and 20
Rer
 Engineer
Left eolumer
more teft in front.


Ordnance
${ }_{4}^{4} 9$ ponnder Fiold Guas. 46 pounder ditto.
353 inch Mortars. 15232 ind inch Mortars. pounder Rocikets.
list Naval Battialioh,
Capt. Maitland, $H$.
2d Naval Brigade under
Capt. Bourchier, G. M. s. Capt. B.
Blonde.
1st $\begin{gathered}\left(\begin{array}{c}\text { Right) } \\ \text { (Reserve) }\end{array} \text { Brigad }\right. \\ \text {, }\end{gathered}$
Under Major Genl. Bur:


7. The left column, towed by the Nemesis, from the dif
ficuities of the passage, with such a fleet of eraft as she had in tow, did not reach the Sulphun untii dinck, which vessel
Captain Belcher bad judiciously anchored close to the village Captain Belcher had judieiousiy anchored dose to the village
of $T$ Ting hame, the point of obebikation about five miles by land the 49, B 號 sance to some distance, meeting a few straggling parties of one enemy, After pliacing the piicquets, the corps fill bate
on the
 emainer of the column landed, and the whole proceeded
soon after dayibight. soon after daylight.
8. The heightst
strong Forts, and the the North of Canton, crowned by four strong Forts, and the City walls, which run orer the south-
ern extremity
of these heights, including one elerated
point appeared to be about three miles and a half distant; the in-
termediate ground, undulating mach, and intersected by enillows under wet paddy eultivation, enabled me to take up
he suecessive positions, until we approa, hed within ranne of the
Forts ou the heights and the Northern face of the City walla, Forts on the heights and the Northern face of the City walls,
I had to wait here some time, placing the To bring wap the Rocket Battery and Ar artilery.
tally I have already informed your Lordship that I was to.
tainted with the country which
 that might present themselves at every step; bat 1 had the
proud consciousness of feeling that your Lordship proud consciousness of feeling that your Lordship had placed
under me a band, whom no disparity of numbers could dis hearten, and no difficulty could check. They nobly realized,
by their steadiness under fire, their disciplined advance and their animated rush, my warmest anticipations.
10. Ha ving at 8 ociclock got up the Rocket Battery, with two 5k-inch mortars, two 12.-ponder howitzers and wiwo
 Western forts, which had much annoyed us by a heary fire.
1 now made the disposition for attack in Echellons of columns I now made the disposition for attack in Echeilons of columns
from the left, and direted the 49th Regiment to carry a hill
on the left of the neate on the left of the nearest Eastern Fort, supported by the
3 tht Madras Native Infantry and Bengal Volunteers, under 37th Madras Native Infantry and Bengal Volunters, under
Lieut. Col. Mortis of the 49th Regt. The 18th Roayl rish,
Ther I directed to carry a hill to their front, whioh was strongly occupied and carranked the approach to the Fort wast mention.
ed. This movement was ed. This movement was to cut off the communication between
the two Eastern Forts, and cover the eavvance of the 49th in
their their attack and artorm, of the neerarest. Major General Barrell
had direets had directions to push on and take the principal square Fort,
when the 49th made their rush. Simultaneous with these when the 49th made their rusk. Se cimitanous with whese
attacks, the Brigade of Seamen was to carry the two West.
ern Forts, oovered by a concentrated fire from the whole of the guns and rockets.
11. During the whole threatened by a large body of the enemy, which debouched from the Western suburbs, and just emy, was chobouched mene advancing
wer a report. was made that heavy columns were advancing on the right, I was therefore compelled to
detach the Marines under Captain Ellis, 0 support the Brigade of Seamen, and to cover min right and rear.
advance was sounded, and it has seldom fallen to my lot to witness a more soldier-
like and stead advance or a more animated attack.
Every individual, Native as well as European, steadily and gallant. reach their appointed goals; but, under the impulse of this
 alone insure socess. The advane of the 37 Mh M . N. I. I.
and Benatil Volunteers. in support, was equally praiseworthy. two Forts that, in little more than half hap haraitely smater the order to to
advance was given, the Brith Trops advanee was given, the erritish
ton within 100
paces of its was highly creditable, and did great execution.
15. In co-operation with these attacks, I witnessed with
no ordioary graification, the noble rush of the Brigade of Seamen under their gailant leader, Captain Bourchier, exposed to a heavy fre from the whole of the north. western
rampart. This right attack wase equall succesful, and here
also the British Standard proudly waved ou the two western Forts, while the British Tars looked down upon the north
16. During the greater part of the day, a very spirited
fire from heavy pieces of Ordnance, Ginjals' and Matechlocks, was kept up on the different columnas, occupying the heights $\underset{\text { and forts. }}{ }{ }^{\text {17. }}$ A strongly entrench camp of considerable extent, occupied appared City reon rising ground sepay to the tract of paddy land from the base of the .heights. Frequunt
attacks were made upon my left by bodies sent from this ent attacks were made upon my left by bodies sent from this en-
campment, but were as frequently repulsed by the 49 th. campment, but were as frequently repulsed by the 49 th
This, however, exposed the mea to a heavy fire from the walls of the City. 18 , consequence were joining this force from the city, and had occupied a village in rear of my left, I directed the 49th to dislodge them. This was instantly effected in the orme spirited manner that had marked, every movemid
of this gallant corps. About 3 oclock, it was evident that sone Mandarin of high rank had reached the encampment, (I have since understood that it was Yang, the Tartar General) and that preparations were making for a
fresh attack. I ordered down the 18ih, therefore with fresh attack. 1 ordered down the $18: h$, , therefore with
one Company of the Royal Marines to reinforce the 49th,
and directed Major Gene ral Burrell to assume the eounand directed Major Gene ral Burrell to assume the comup the enemy across a narrow causeway, the only approach, and take and destroy the encampment. This duty was well and gallantly performed, but I regret to say with rather severe loss from the dificulty of approach, exposed face of the City wall. The enemy were driven at all points and fled across the country ; the encampment was burnt, the Magazines, of which there were several, blown up, and the permanent buildings of cousiderable extent set
on fire. I had as much pleasure in witnessin, , as I have on fire. Thad as mproval of the spirieet conduct of Capof the 18th across the causeway. These Companies were closely followed by the 49 th , the remainder of the 18th and Company of Royal Maines, who passed along a bank of the paddy fields to their left. The enemy not this point, I directed the force to return to the heights. 19. Haring reconnoitred the walis and gates,
cided on taking the City by ing a strong fortified height of considerable extent within the City wall, before the panic ceasel, but the hill in
our rear being peculiarly rugged, and its bass difficult our cear being peculiarly rugged, and its bass difficult
of approach on account of the narrowness of the path between wet paddy field, I had only been enabled to ne up a very small preportion of ammunition. 1 therefure deemed it right to await the arrival of this necessary arm to make the assault.
20. The following morning, the 26th, at 10 o'clook, a Flag of Truce was hoisted on the walls, when I de-
puted Mr Thom (whom Captain Elliot had sent to me as interpreter, ) to ascertain the cause. A Mandarin stat ed that hiey wished for peace 1 had it explained that t , as General Commanding the British, I would tieat wi,h none but the General Commanding the Chinese troops-that we eame before Canton much against the wishes of the British nation, but that repeated insults and breaches of and that I would cease from hostilities for two hours to enable their Geeceral to meet me and Sir Le Fieming Sen house, who kindly ace mparied mee throughout the whote operation, and to whose judicious arrangements
and uneeasing exertions for the furtherance of the united and mineeasing exertions for the furtherance of thie aniten
srviers (and I ara proud to say they are united in hand and hieart,) I cannot too strongly express my sense of obliga tion. I further explained that Captain Elliot. Her Ma jenty's Pienipotentiary, was with the advanced Squadron
to the S uth of the City, and that if Id to the S uth of the City, and that if I did not receive a communication from him, or had not a satisfactor $y$ in-
terview with the General, 1 should, at the termination of the two hours, order the white flag to be struck. 21. As the General did not make his appearance, al-
though numerous messakes were received between this fime (nhout noon) and 4 p . m. I I hauled down the white flag- The eneiny however tid not, which was rather
convenient, as it enabled me to get up my guns and ammunition, without esposing my men to file.
22. During the night of the 26 th every thing was pre pared on our side, with the exeeption of one 12 pounder by we ind y the indefatigable exertions of the Oinicers and menoset the placed in position. All was ready, and the neeessary or ders were given for opening the batteries at 7 o'clock on the worning of the 27 th, and for the assault at 8 , in 4 columns.
23. The right column, composed of the Royal Marines
under Captain Ellis, had directions the under Captain Ellis, had directions to pass through
deserted villaze to the right of the north pate, to blow the gate open with powder bags if possible, and if not, to escalade a circular work thrown up as a seeond defonce to that ${ }_{24}$ Thes.
Brikade of Seamen, column on the rigbt, consisting of the
Captain Buarchier, wise ed to make the assault ty escalade on the opposite side of the circular defence, where the wall appeared comparative Iy low, cuvered by a heavy fire of wusketry from the hill within pistol shot of the walls. This column would have been exposed only to the fire of a ferv flankink guns,
which 1 calculated would have been kept under by the fire of the covering party. 25. The 1̂́th Royal Irish, under Lieutenant Colonel Adams, were ordered to advance fom the rear of a bill close to the five storied Pazoda, and to escalade the wallis
behind this Pagoda, (which was not flanked escept by one gun) although they were very hish, from 28 to 30 feet, reduced an exceedingly high and apparently slight para pet. The escalade of this Corps was to be covered by the Bengal Volunteers and a Company of the 37 th M. N. I. 26. The left assault was to be made by the 49th, un.
der Lieut.-Colonel Morris. This corps was direeted to escalode by a bassion directly infront of and commanded by the principal fort in our possesion, called by the
Chinese Young-Kang-Tai, the fire of mukketry from which would have prevented the enemy from making use of their guns. Io strengithen this atiack, two Coxapanies of
the 37 Th M. N. 1. were to occupy the heights and keep up a rapidid fire upon thefwell.
27. The kround was peculiarly favorable for these several a tacks, and for the effective fire of the covering
parties wibout a chance of injuring the assailants. The heighits which we occupyed are from 90 to 250 paces from the city wall, with a precipitous glen intervening. On making a lolkement on the walls, each column was to communicate with and support that on its inner-
flank, and when united, to make a rush for the for tified hill within the walls, on which the Artillery was directed to play from the moment the add vance was sounded. 1 ds irectd Captain Knomever to asce tain, as far as practicable, by the fire of heavy rockets and hielis, wheller it was inged, which alone 1 appre hended-the Cbinese usually forming their minappso so as
to make them liable to explosion by such means, 28. The flags of Truce still appeared upon the walls at day-light on the 27 th, and at quarter past six o'elock was on the point of sending the Interpreter to explain that I coold not respect such a display, after my flag had been taken down, and should at once resume hostilies. A
this moment, an Officer of the Royel Navy, who had beem this moment, an Officer of the Royal Navy, who had been
travelling all night, having missed his way, handed me traveling alanint letier from H. M.'s Plenipotentiary. Whatever mixht be my sentiments, myduty was to acquiese - -the attack, which was to have commenced in 45 minutes, wax countermandea, and the feelings of the Chinese were apared. Of the measure, 1 do not consider myseif a cem petent judge: but 1 say feelings, as I would have been res ception of its defen ces, and that not a soldier should have entered the Town further than the fortified heights within its walls.
29. At $100^{\prime}$ clock. Yang, the Tartar General, requested conference, when Sir Le Fleming Senhouse accorppanied I explained that H. M. Pienipotentiary having resumed negoiations with the local authorities, 1 should await a further communication from him. At 12, Capt. Elliot arrived in camp, and ail further active operations ceased. 30. The foliowiug day at 12, in a conference with the Kwang-ehow-Foa, of the Tartar troops as could be got ready, and I permit ted a Mandarin of rank to pass throught my lines to procare quartiers for them. the ${ }^{1}$ was
now given to undersand that the force amounted to 45,000 men from other Provinces, eselusive of the Troops belonging to the Quang.tung Province. At the request of
Captain Elliot, 1 acquiesced in the former passink out of the N.E. gate to the lefi of my position, and permitted them to carry away their arms and baggage, on condition that no banner should be displayed or music sounded. 31. About 12, the following day 1 perceived numbers
of men, apparently irregulars, and armed for the most part with long spears, shields and swords, collecting tinued rapidly to increase, detaching bodies to their front, 1 directed General Burrell to take charge of our position, and hold every man ready in ease a sortie or other act of
ureachery under cover of a flag of Truce should be intend:
ed; and I advanced with a wing of tie 26 th , (whinch
Corps 1 had withdrawn two iays previousty from the Corps 1 had withdravn two diays previously, from the
Fenetories, 3 Companees of the 49th, the 17 h Madras N. 1., and the Cornpany of Bengal Votunteers, supporied by the Royal Marines. The two latter Corps 1 kept in
riserere, ready to r torn, and act ou the flank, siould
and attack be tade on our position from the rown. When 1 descr-nded the heiphis, about 4,000 mon appear ed in mpy
front. 1 directed the wing of the 26 nith, under Major
 arive therd rum rather a stronk, pustuon they had tiken
up belind an equbauknent aloog the bed of a stream. Tois duty the 26 th and 37 thin, perioromed most ereeditably, and as the Chinese made a raely at what appeared io, be a
$M$ illitury pest in my front, 1 directed that it should be Millitiry pest in my front, 1 directed that it should be
destiogel, which was instantiy effectel hy the 26 ih, and
 a man, the Chinese throwing away their spears, and fly of the moment a fire was opened npon them, I firected the
49tioyal Marines and Benkal Volun eerx to fell back on our pusition, and rewain with the wing of tire 26 hh
and $37 \mathrm{th} \mathrm{M.N} \mathrm{I}, \mathrm{(about} 230$ wen) to watch the and 37 th M.N I, (about2so wen) to wateh the mover
ments of the Chinese, who had retreated to a ranie of heishts in my front, having no banners, and a rapparently however, fram 7 to 8,000 men had e-llected and displayed numerous banners. When I first moved, I had odered Capian K.uowles, of the Royal Artillery, $t$, bing out a few rockets, but our ailvance was so rapid that he did
not, et them up, until aft-r the repulse of the first body. notget them up, until aft-r the repulse of the first body.
32 At this moment, he heat of the sun was hardly support able, and both Officers and men were greatily exhausted chor, Depaty Quarter Master General, a most estimat Major Be. willing Offcer, whose services throughout the previous operame, fell by my side from overexertion, were satisfactory to few minutes. My Aide-de.Camp. Captain Gough, was also
allarmingly unwell from the same cause, and I ordered him allarmingly unwell from the same cause, and Iordered him ing the Benga Volunteers, very judiciously broonght them baek. The Chinese having advanced in great force, some
33. The
rockets were fired at them, but although thrown with g'eat $\mathrm{d}^{\text {recision, appeared to ave little effect, and as the approach }}$ $\mathrm{d}^{\text {receision, }}$ of appeared thunder storm was evident, 1 b ecame anxious before
it it broke, to disberse this assemblage, whose appearance bespoke
more determination than I had previously witnessed. 1 ormore determination than 1 had previously witnessed. 1 or-
dered Major Pra't to attack a large body who were advanc ing through the paddy fields on bis left, and to clear the hills
to his front. Captain Duff, with the 37th M. N. 1, supported by the Bengal Volunteers under Captain Mee, I ordered to advanied the post, that we oecupied the post, that we had previou-ly burned, and then
push forward and clear the bills to his frent. I witnessed wih
much satisfaction the spirited manner in which these Offeers much satisfaction the spirited manner in which these Officers executed my orders, and the enemy were driven in at all
points. The right of the 37 th being threatened by a military points. the foot of the hills to our right, the Bengal Volunteer dispersed the occupants. This however separated them from
the 37 th M. N. I., and perceiving that this latter corps was the 37th M. N. I., and perceiving that this latter corps was
advancing further than I intended, I requested Captain Om advaneing further than I intended, I requested Captain Om-
maney, of the 3d Madras Light Cavalry, who with Lieutenant maney, of the 3 d . Madras Light Cavalry, who with Lieutenant
Mackenzie of H. M. 90th Regiment, accompanied me as amar
teurs, -and both were most zealoas and useful in teurs, - and both were most zealoos ascompanseful in conveying
my orders) to direct the Bengal Volunteers to move up to its my orders) to direct the Bengal Volunteers to move up to it support. Captaia Duft meanwhile, to open his communication
with the 26 th on his left, had detached a Company under Lieut, Hadfield for that parpose.
34. The thunder storm was no
that as our men advanced, the Chinese retired, and finding that it woule to fall back. ed the whole to fall back. The rain continued to fall in tor-
rents, and most of the fire locks had got wet; at one time the 26 th had been unable to fire a single musket, this emboldened
the Chinese who, in many instances, attacked our men hand to hand, and the 26 th had frequently to charge bodies that advanced close to theus.
35. As the Chinese, even in this mode of warfare, could make no impression, they retreated, and the 26 th and 37 th M . Capt. Duff that his detached company was with the 26 th, I Capt. Duf that hole, after a short halt, to return to our position and was exceedingly annoyed, on the force concentrating, to
find that the detached Company, ander Lient. Hadtield, had Wer joined the 26th, I immediately ordered two Companies of Marines with the percussion locks to return with Capt.
Duff to the scene of this day's contest. It gives men Dary gratification to say that a little after dusk, they ofound by some thousand Chinese, who, as the in square, surrounded not go off, had approached close, to them. The Sepoys, I am
proudto say, in this eritical situation, nobly upheld the higit proudto say, in this eritical situation, nobly upheld the hight character of the Native Army, by unshrinking discipline and
cheerfal obedience, and I feel that the expression of my best
thanks is due to Lieut, Hadfield and to Lieutenant Devereux thanks is due to Lieut, Hadfield and to Lieutenant Devereux this trying seene. The last named Officer, I regret te say, was severely wounded. The marines with Captain Duff, fired a
couple of vollies into this erowd, which instantly dispersed them with great loss.
36. At daylight the next morning I felt myself called upon to send into the city and inform the Kwang-chow. Foo, that
if, under existing cireumstances, a similar insult was offered, if, under existing cireumstances, a similar insult was offered,
or any demonstration made, indicative of hostile interruption or any demonstration made, indieative of hosce for the evacua-
to the negotiations pend ing under a flag of truece
tion of the City by the Chinese Troops and a ransom for tion of the City by the Chinese Troops and a ransom for
its deliverance, I would at onee haul down the white flag
and resume hostilities. At 12, Captain Elliot joined me, and and resume hostilities. At 12, Captain Elliot jobined me, and meet us under the walls. Previous to his arrivai, vast num.
bers of Chinese appeared on the hills from which we bad driven bers of Chinese appeared on the hills from which we bad driven
them the night before, and which during the early part of the them the night before, and which during the early part of the
mornrng had been clear. Guns and Ginjalls were fired in all directious, various banners displayyed, and large parties thrown out in advacee. A bout 7.500' Tartar troops had
marehed out of the City that morning and were still moving, marched out of the City that morning and were still moving,
with their arms, but. as stipulated, without music or banners. with their arms, but. as stipulated, without nusic or banners.
I felt some doubt whether treachery was not contemplated, and I therefore made such a disposition of our Troops, as
to ensure its defeat. By 2 o'eloek from 12 to 15,000 men to ensure its defat. By 2 o'cloek from 12 to 15,000 men,
evidently the same deseription of force, that we had met the evidently the same deseription of force, thut we had met the
preceding day, had assembled on the same heights. preceding day, had assembled on the same heights.
37 . The K wang-chow- Foo now arrived, and it became evident, as he was perfecly in my power, that no com-
biua ion existed between the troops in the Town or those marching out, and the assemblage in my rear. I therefore ordered the wing of the 26 th , the other wing had been left at(Tsiag hae) to keep up the communication With the rear
and a wing of the 49 th witir the $37 \mathrm{th} \mathrm{M.N.I}$.and the Royal Marines to be prepared to disperse the assailants. On joining Kwang-chow.Foo, and explinining mv determination to put my threat in f.rce if the enees y advanced, he assured me that this hostle movement was without the
knowlerge, and against the wishes, of the Chinese authorities; that, there were no Mandarins with this militia in our
rear, that it had assembled to protect the villages in the
plain, and that he would instantly send off a Mandariu of
rank (his own Assistant) with oders for its immediate dispersion, if I would depute an Officer to accompany bim, 38. Captain Moore, of the 34th Benaal N. I. Dy.
Judge Advocate General, volunteered this hazardvas duty. This Officer had accompaniesil me as one of my personal. Staff thronghout all the mers mene of mas personal. Wilson, Pay Master to the expedition, who kindly voluntered to act in the capacity, had by their zealous service been movt nseful to me in a country, were all iny
orders were to be conveyed by Officers on foot through orders were to be conveyed by Officers on foot throngh
an intricate line of communication. Captain Moore was quite successful, as the whole body instantly retreated and entirely dispersed, as soon as he and the Mandarin had made known to the leaders tha object of their coming. 39. Finding that five millions of Do lars had been paid,
and that H. M. Plenipotentiary was perfectly satisfied and that H. M. Plenipotentiary was perfectly satisfied with the security for payment of the remaining million for had marehed out of the Town under the Tarmar troops Treaty without colors or banners flying or music beating tbat 6,000 had gone by water, and that the remainder were prepared to follow, when carriage was provided. acceded to the wish of II. M. Plenipotentiary to embark
the Troops, the Chinese furnishing the Troops, the Chinese furnishing me with 800 coolies to convey iny guns and ammunition. These coolies being
furnished noon after day light on the
1st instant, 1 sent all the kuns and stores to the, ear covered by the 26 th, Royal Marines, 37 th M. N. I., and B $\quad$ ngal Volunters ${ }^{2}$, and at 12 o' clock the British flag was lowered in the four Fort, and
the troops nand Brigade of Seamen marched out and rethe troops and Brigade
turned to Tsing'hae.
$40 . \mathrm{By}^{2}$ the excellent arrangements and under the active superintendence of Gaptain Bourchier of H . M. S.
Blonde, and Captain Maitland of H
M
. the whole were re embarked by 3 ''clock, without l-aviug a man of the Army or Navy or a Camp-follower behind,
and , undor tow of the Nemesis, reached their and, undor tow of th
Transports that
4 I . I have now, my Lord, detailed, I fear at too grea length ithe occurrences of eight days before Canton.
1 might bave been very brief, perfect success attending every operation-but by a mere statement of "the leadin facts, 1 should not have done justice to the discipline of the small but gallant band, whom it was my good fortune to coonmand, and whose devotedness was worthy of a better
foe. 42. the Royal Navy in their attacks and various operations to South of the City, as these will be detailed by their own Chief, to whom, as I have said, I cannot too strongly express my obligations.
$\mathbf{4 3}$. In a body, wer
and zealously, it would be invidious to particularize : will however entreat your Loriship's favorable notice o the Commanding Officers of Brigades and Corps, from whon I have received the most able assistance, and to whom my best thanks are due- To Major General Burrell, commanding the Right Brigade, who was zealously
supported by Lieut. Col. Adams, commanding 18th Royal supported by Lieut, Col. Adams, commanding 18th Roya
Irish, and Capt. Ellis, commanding the Marine Battalion, to Captain Bourchier of H. M. S. Blonde, commanding the Brigade of Seamen, supported most ably by Captain Mait-
land of H. M. S. Wellesley, and Captain Bartow. M. M. S tand of H. M. S. Wellesley, and Captain Barlow. M. M. S
Nimrod. to Lt. Colonel Morris, commanding the Left Bri-gade, whose good fortune it was first to carry"the heights and
place colors of the 49th in the first Fort taken, gallantly seconded by Major Stephens, who commanded the 49,hin
the first operation, and Major Blyth, who commanded that the irst operation, and Major Blyth, who commanded tha Corps during the latter part of the day-to Captain Duff
commanding 37th M. N. I. and Captain Mee, commanding the Bengal Volunteers.
To Major Pratt, commanding H. M. 26th Regiment. This Corps, though not commanding H. M. 26th Regiment. Thi its position at the Faetories, proved on the 30th, by its
spirited and steady conduct, which nothing could exceed, spirited and steady conduct, which nothing could exceed,
how valuable its services would have been throughout. of that arm, my best thanks are due for his valuablor Office Lieat. the Honble R. C. Spenser, with the detachment of Royal Artillery, well supported the high character of that
distinguished Corps. The zeal of Capt. Anstruther, coasmanding the Madras Artillery, was indefatigable, as were
the efforts of every individual of that valuable ing up the guns and amidual of that valuable body in bringTo Cappain Cotton, Field Engineer, I feel under the great-
est obligations, and I experienced the most ready est obligations, and 1 experienced the most ready support
from every Officer under him. Of one of them, Lieut. Randall, I regret to say, that I shall probably lose the services for some time, in consequence of a severe wound. The use.
ful labours of the Sappers called for my best thanks, they
were cheerfully prepared to place the ladders for the 1 feel greatly obliged to all the General Staff-all accom-
panied me on shore, and to their indefatigable attention in I was much inders on foot, at times to a considerable distance, puty Adjutant General, my best thanks are due for his unwearied exertions and valuable services not only upon the
present, but upon every occasion. The exertions of Majorpresent, but upon every occasion. The exertions of Major-
Hawkins, Deputy Comissary General, were unceasing, and
by his judicious arrangements, by his judicious arrangements, [and those of his Assistant, ]
the troops were amply supplied. The exxellent arrangements made by Dr. Grant, the Officiating Superintending
Surgeon, and Medical Staff of Corps, call also for my Surgeon, and Medical Staff of Corps, cali also for my ac.
knowledgment. I beg to bring to your Lordship's part. cular notice my Aide.de.Camp, Captain Gough, of the 3d cliar notice my Aide. C - Camp, Captain Gongh, of the 3 d
Light Dragoons, from whom I have upon this, as upon every occasion, reeeived the most active and unremitting assistance.
44. Having now convered 44. Having now conveyed my approval of the conduct
of the Commanding Officers of Brigades and Corps, and the of the Commanding OHicers of me to draw your Lordship's
Heads of Departments, permit me to
special attention to the praiseworthy conduct of the Sailors special attention to the praiseworthy conduct of the Sailors
and Soldiers under my command, which in my mind does and Soldiers under my command, which in my mind does
them the highest credit. During the eight days this foree
was on shore, [and many of the Corps were unavoidably pla was on shore, [and many of the Corps were unavoidably pla-
ced in situations where Sham shu was abundant,] but two instances of drunkenness occurred; , and I deem it but jus-
tice here to mention a strong fact. The soldiers of the 49th tice here to mention a strong fact. The soldiers of the 49th
finding a quantity of Sham-shu in the village they had so
gallantly taken, without order or previous knowledge of gailan Officers, brought the jars containing this pernicious
their liquor, and broke them in front of their Corps, without the occurrenee of a single case of intoxication.
45. This dispatch will be presented by Captain Grattan,
whose whose conduct I have already mentioned to your Lordship,
and whom I have selected for this duty alone on account of that conduct. He is a most intelligent Officer, and will be
able to give your Lordship any further information. able to give your Lordship any further information. H. GOUGA, Maj. Geni.
mmanding Expeditionary Force
 loss of Lieutenant Cox, of H. M. S. Nimrod, a most pro-
mising young Officer attached to Captain Barlow's Battalion mising young Officer attached to Captain Barlow's Battalion
of Seamen, who fell at the storm of the western Forts. Mr.
Walter Kendall, Mate of the same ship, a very deserving of Seamen, who Melle Mate of the same ship, a very deserving
Walter Kendall, Mere
Officer, lost his leg, I am sorry to add, at the same time.

I have the honor to forward a Return of the Killed and
Wounded, and a list of Ordnance captured. Of the killed and wounded on the enemy's side, it is difficult to fille correct estimate ; but the Kwang-chow-Fóo acknowledged to me that of the Tartar troops, 560 had been killed, and , 500 wounded on the 25 th May-and 1 conceive that the in the differentattacks made apon my flanks and line of come munication, inust have been double those numbers.
To His Excellency Major General Sir Hugh Gough, к. c. B.
and Captain Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, k. c. n. \&cc H. M. S. Hyaciath, off ; Canton, 26th. May, 1841, 10 p. m. Gentlemen,-1 have the honor to acquaint you that
am in communication with the Officers of the Chinese vernment concerning the settlement of difficulties in this Province upon the following conditions
1st
1st. The Imperial Commissioner and all the troops other
than those of the Provinee to quit the City within six days, and remove at a distance exceeeding 60 miles. 2nd. Six millions of dollars to be paid in one week for the
use of the Crown of England,-one million payable before to.. use of the Crown of England,-one million payable before to..
morrow at sunset.
3rd. British troops to remain in their actual positions till
the whole sum be paid; no additional preparationis on eithe $r$ side; but all British troops and Ships of War to return
without the Boca Tigris as soon as the whol without the Bocca Tigris as soon as the whole be paid.
Wangtong also to be evacuated, but not to be re-armed by Wangtong also to be evacuated, but not to be re-armed by
the Chinese Goverument, till all the difficulties are adjusted between the two Governments.
4th. The loss oceasioned by the burning of the Spanish 4th. The loss occasioned by the burning of the Spanish
Brig Bilbaino, and all losses occasioned by the destruetion
of the Factories, to be paid within one week For the purpose of completing this arrangement, I have to request that you, will be pleased to suspend hostilities till
noon. to req
noon.

I have the honor to remain, \&c.
(Sigaed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.
To His Excelleney Major General Sir Hugh Govar,
к. c. be and Captain Sir H. Le Flemina Senhouse, kt.

H. M. S. Hyacinth, off Canton $\underset{27 \text { th May, } 1841,3 \text { p.m. }}{ }$

Gentlemen, -Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you an Bnglish version of the arrangement this day concluded
with the Officers of the Chinese Government, and also of the full authority given the Kwongchow Foo to act for their Ex cellencies. take an early opportunity of communicating with I shall take an early oppor
you again upon this subject.
you again upon this subject.
have the honor to be, Sce.
(Signed) CHAS. ELLIOT
Her Majesty's Plenipoten
Terms of Agreement Mranted to the Officers of the Chinese Government, resident wittin the City of Canton on the 27 th
May. 1841. May. It is required, that the three Imperial Commissioners,

1. It and all the troops other than those of the Province, quit the
City within six days, and proceed to a distance of upwards of sixty miles.
2. Six millions of dollars to be paid in one week for the us of the Crown of England, counting from the 27th May: one million payable before sunset of the said 27th day of May.
3. For the present, the British Troops to remain in the 3. For the present, the British Troops to remain in their
actual positions: no additional preparations for hostilitios to actual positions: no additional preparations for hostilities t
be made on either side. If the whole sum alreed upon not paid within seven days, it shall be increased to seven mil lons: if not within fourteen days, to eight millions; if no
within twenty
days, to nine millions. When the within twenty days, to nine millions. When the whole shal
be paid, all the British forces to retura wlthin the Bocca be paid, ald the British forces to returu within the Boce
Tigris ; and Wangtong and all fortified places within the River to be restored, but not to be re-armed till all affairs ar sette Losses occasioned ly the plunder of the Factories, and
4. the destruction of the Spanish Brig "Bilbaino" in 1839
to 5. It is required that the Kwangehow Foo shall produce full powers to conclude this arrangement, on the part of the
three Commissioners, the General of the Tartar Garrison the Governor-General, and the Fooyuen of Kwangtun.
(Seal of the Kwangchow-foo.)
Written the 26th, agreed to the 27th, of May, 1841
Signed.) J. Rob. Morrison,
Acting Secretary and Treasurer
Yishan, Generalissimo-Taingwan and Yang Fang, Join Commissioners-Atsinga, General of the Garrison-Kekung
Governor of the two Kwang-and Eliang, Lieutenant GoGovernor of the two Kwang-and Eliang, Lieutenant Go-
vernor of Kwangtung-hereby issue instructions to the Kwangehow Foo.
The Plenipotentiary of the English nation being now will ing to observe a truce, and make arrangements for peace,
the said $K$ wangehow $F$ oo will conduct the details of the pacific the sangements and settlement. He is not, upou any plea, to arrangengents and settlement. instructions.
excuse himself. These are his be it.
The foregoing to the $K$ wangehow Foo, thus be


Return of Killed and Wounded in Her Majesty's


Kong for Canton, I have now the gratification to enter upon
the details of a suceession of operations, highy honorale I
trust to Her Majesty A Arms, and by which the large and the details of a succession of operations, bighty honorable 1
trut to Her Majestys Arms, and byv which the large and
populous city of canton has been laid in eumplete sulimission at the feet of the Quer n's Forees.
No over act of hostillity
Aoover act of hostillity had taken place up to the $21 / t$
May, except remounting the Shamien buttery, but the chinese
appear to haveboen prent
 was made with fire rafts to burn the advanced wessels. This
attack not only totaly failed but was followed np by.. attack not only totaly failed but was followed np by g gallint
attack on the Shomien batte, y, and the silincing of it by the vessels of the spuadron, under the immediate superintendence
of eaptainHerbirt of the $\cdot$ C. Cliop.," and the destruction of
a larte flotilla a large flotilla of five vessels, which the chinese liad been
preparing and had brought out of the brameh of the por preparing and had brought out of the branch of the river
which leads north of the town. Aloout the same time though which eads north of the town. About the same time hough
later in the nimht, the "Alligator was attacked of Howqua's
Fort; and to show how necessary it was to have beern always Fort; and to show how necessary it was to have theen always
on our guard, the fire junks came up with the flood tide
in a direction with the Nlerchant vessels at whempon where in a direction with the Merchant vessels at Whampoa, where
ail seemed to sleep in security. Capt Kuper's account of hi No.I. prompt and decisive conduct in repelling the attack,
Opinions were uncertain as to the feasibility of entering
the northward branch of the river, and of floating at low the norihward branch of the river, and of floating at low
water. To determine this I availed myself once more of water. handsomely volunterered to explore it with his, own boats,
nssisted with 3 others from the ". Pylades," and " Algerine,' nssisted with 3 others from the "Py Plades," and "A Algerine,'
all placed unter the command of that gallnnt andjudicious
Othcer all placed under
Othcer Liutenant Goldsmith of the ". Druid,"' who was
atlached to the "Blenheim," in that of the Slip.'s launch and who had orders to protect commander Belcher in his surveying operations
The Majur General and myself went to Canton to muke a reconnasisance and personal inspection on the snine day, the 22 d . In our progress we observed a
firing had explosions in the ditection of Captain Bel. cher's party ; and emmander Beleher's letter, a cop of which I enelose, gives the detail of a gallani and No. 2. spirted affair which took place in the cieek with the gratifying intelligence that he had discovered an excellent landing place on a pier, with water enough directly around it rese in liow nppeared to contiune $t$; the height near the city, al "ppeared to continue $t$, the height near the city, al*.
th ught there might be swampy ground in the small vallie, dividing them.
Our united force consisted of the ships and Vessels named in marines inclusive, about 3200
men, oat of which a a out 1000
Officers, Seamen und marines
On Blenheim,.....................
Blonde,.................. were landed to serve with the
 Nimrod...
Modeste..
Modeste.
Pylades,
Crusier,...
Crusier,...
Colgmebine
Algerine,
Alger ine,...
Starling,
Atalanta an Starling,...
Atalanta and
Nemetis.. ... ...............
$\ldots . . . . . . . .$.
$\ldots . . . . . . . .$.
$\ldots . . . . .$.
$\}_{\text {Steamers. }}$ and experitnced Officer Major
Geneeal Sir Hug Gough,
Homprised Her Majesty's 49th
Regiment, 311 in number,R7th Madras Native Infantry
240, Bengal Volunteers 79,
Roval Aitillery 38 Man
Officers Killed.
Major Beecher, 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, Calliope,
Conway,


Captain Herbert was stationed at Whampoa with the Calliope. Conwar. Heraid and Allgator, and was directed on the 24th to take the command of the force afforded by the four vessels under hisorders, and pushproc up with the flood-tide with such vessels as could proce ed, or "ith the boats of the ships endeavour to
take possession of and secure the Arscuat, I informed take possession of and secure the Arsctuat, I informed
him that the ships near the Factory would drop him that the ships near the Factory would drop down and secure the Dutch Fort, and to keep up an enfilading fire on the face of the works hrown up in front of Ihe city, where I pnderstood many guns were mounted, I left it to his own judgment to act according to cirthe French F rt, and to endeavour to open the com. munication with the Ships of War to the Westward and with the commanding Oficer of the left eolumn and with the commanding Oincer of the left eolumn
stationed at the Factories. I beg to enclose a letter I have received from captin Herbert, detailin'r the I have received from captain Herbert, detailing the
Nu. 3. part he took in the affair that follow.were displayed by Her Majesty's Seamen and Royal were displayed by Her Majesty's Seamen and Royal
Marines; commander Warren, with his Gig's creiv, placing hiscolours 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. After the enemy's fire had been silenced he was to leave the Nimrod and another vessel to keep the enemy in check at that quarter, and to detach the rest of the forces to secure the Dutch Fort, and to place them with the Atalanta so as to enfilade the line of batteries in front of the city, but he was not to expose his ships to the front fire of the heavy guns said to be placed there until the enemy were shaken in their position. The landing of the left eolumn was placed under his particu-
lar charge, and it was not to land until he had made the singal.
So effectually and vigorously did commander Warren execute these instructions, that when the right column passed
his station every thing had peen completed and all was still. his station every thing had been completed and ald was still.
The detail of this gallant affair is annexed in a copy No. 4. of this letter, where 1 regret to observe the loss of men was more than had beere ordinary.
A return of the killed and wounded is here added, No. 5. and although it may appear strange to see the wound-
ed 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 would be difficult to make any separation between the acts
of either or the circumstances that con-rerned the 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 Lientenant Fox, first of
the Nimrod, have united the regret of all by their and services. The same shot took off the legs of Lieutenant Fox and of Mr. Kendal his shipmate, the Gunnery Mate of the Nimrod, the former fell a vietim to his wourd, the laiter has survived anputation. I tho ght it would gratify Mr. Kenr
dal to give him an acting Commisxion as Lieut of the Nimrod dal to give him an acting Commisxion as Lieut of the Nimrod
in Lieut. Fox's yacancy, on the field of battle until your plea sure is knuwn-though his wound will disable him from doing his duty perhaps for some time, and may oblige him to go
home. home.
1 have the homor to enclose lists of the Officers who have
been personally engaged in the operations on shore and ben personally engaged in the operations on shore and afloat
in boats, but it must be remembered that the duties and fatigue of Conmander Pritehard of the Bienheim and of those who remained on bofrd their respeetive ships, were increazed in
the same ratio as their numbers wero diminished the same ratio as their numbers wero diminished, al that
the ultimate success in the attainment of the whole body working in his purticular sphere. The names of many will be seen who have already dist inguished themselves at Chuenpee Anunghoy, Wantong; and the many affairs in the Canton
River, and no doubt have already, like their brother ofiter River, and no doubt have alreaty, like their brother officer
at Acre, been so fortunate as to secure their country's at Acre, been so fortunate as to secure their country's
notice. Never was there a finer set of zealous, able Com-
manders manders. Commandors Belcher and Warren have ouly continued in that path.of able and judicious service on which attract attention- of the Lieutenants, Liept Joseph P-ay attract attention-Of the Lieutenants, Lieut Joseph P ${ }^{\text {ergee, }}$
Iieut Goldsmith, Lieut Watson, Sir Frederiek Nicholsol, Morshead, first of their respective vessels, may perhaps, be numed, without injury to all others who well played their
parts,- to Lieut Kellet of the Starling, I am much obliged parts, -to Lieut Ken of the Algerine, has won his promotion by a long series of gallant and brave services. I beg to acknow lelpe the zeal and the assistance I have had from every
Captain and Oficer of the Squadron whim I Captain and Oficer of the Squadron whom I have, had the
happiness to command.

## No. 1.

To Captain T. Herbert
Commanding the advanced Squadron.
Her Majes'y's Ship Alligator,
off Howqua s Folly, May 22d, 1841.
Sir,-I have the honor to acquint you that last night, shortly after 12 jclock, an nittack was made by the Chinnese
upon Her Mujesty's Ship Allikator, under my command, upon Her M.
liy fire rafts.
They were chaine in pairs, and brought down in a direet line for the shipis on a flood tide: owing to the confine position I was in, and the sunken junks an I line of stakes
astern, I conld uot stop but by stering the ship and astern, I could not stop but by stering the ship, and
the activity of Lieutenant Stewart first of this ship, and Me activity of Lieutenant Stewart first of this ship, and
Messrs. W olcombe and Baker, Mates. in cowmand the b-ats, thry were lowed clear, althongh they passed within ten yards of the bows : as I had reason t., believe that a considerable force was assembled in the vicinity, to take advantage of any accident that might occur, $i$
fired several shot ou buth sides to clear the banks. No dauage has been sustained.

I have the honor, to be, \&ce.
(Signed) Augustus L. Kuper,

## No

Captain Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, Kt. k. c. h. Senior Omcer, \&.c. \&c. \&c. Her Majesty's Ship Sulphar,
Off Cauton, May 23d, 1841.
Sir, - In pursuance of your directions I proceeded up the Creek on the Western side of Canton in order to exa mine the nature of the country, our force consisting of the
Druid's Launch, Lieutenant Goldsmith (Ist Lieut-nant of that ship) Sulphur's Pinnace and two Catters, Mludeste, Gyig, the two figt nom Gig, the two first named boats carrying kans.
On approaching Neishang, where the boats of the Gquadron were yesterday engaged, 1 observed the ' fast boats' of the enemy collected in great numbers, part
retreated by a creek to the left, but shortly after ieturned retreated by a creek to the left, but shortly after letarned
and manifested a disposition to impede our progress, by and manifested a disposition to impede our progress, hy
firing kuns and drawing up across the creek. Our advance, firing kuns and drawing up across the creek. Our advance,
and notice of our deterinination by a round from each of the boats carrying gons, put them to flght, and in a very short period in 13 fast boats, 5 W ar Junks and small craft collecte ], amountink to 28 in all, were in flames.
Fi, erafts were in readiness, on the banks of the creek, Fi, erafts were in readiness, on the hanks of the creek,
but too well secured liy chains, and therefore beyond our ability to destroy duric.g our short stay.

The whole force behaved with their usual gallantry, and the Commander of the Division under my direction (Lieutr enant Goldsmith) afforded u e that steady determined sup-
port, which so particularly distinguishes him, and which caused me to ask you for his co-operation.
The eneny being posted in force on a hill above us, prevented me, in obedience to your orders from exposing
my sinall party by an attempt to dislodge them. But I fuily succeeded in effecting my reconnoitre by b eing hoist ed to the mast head of the largest junk, from whence I ed to the mast head of 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 be lieve 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 where spiked and thrown into the sea. This temple. with other large commodious baildings will anford
ample quarters for the troops which may first be landed. mple quarters 1 brought out with me No casualties whatever occurred. I bronght out with me
one large fast boat of 60 oars, the boat from which the Mandare fast boat 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.


Lieutenant Somerville, with boats of \& the Minerva,
Sulimany, and Marion.
Lieutenants Urquhart and Marriott, of the Royal Marines, Conway and Alligator
Lieutenant Collinson, atached to the Surveying
Departmant, was exceedingly active in getting the ships into their positions. (Signed) T. Herbert, Captain and Senior Officer present.
Return of War Junks and Row Boats, \&c. found in the

I2 War Junks, Luilding
24 Row Boats, and,
12. War Junks, laying at anchot of the Arsenal, ious Stores.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Signed) T. Herberre, } \\
& \text { Captain and Senior Officer present. }
\end{aligned}
$$ No. 4

To Captain Sir Humphrey Le fleming Senhouse, Kс. К. к. с. н. \&c
Senior Oficer in the of Canton
Her Majesty's Sloop Hyaceinth, off Cay
May 26th, I841. SIR,-II have the honor to acquaint you that imme diatly on the receipt of your letter of the 24 th instant Majesty's Sloop "c Nimrod'; to attack the Samien Fort on Majesty's soop of the suburbs, supported by Her Majesty's Sloop "Pyladesi. Her Majesty's Sloop under my command
being placed abreast ofthe English Factory to silence and being placed abreast ofthe English Factory and also with a dislodge any troops that might be there, and also with a
view of covering the landing of Her Majesty's 26 th Regiview of covering the landing of "Moreste, "Cruizer" and
ment., Her Majesty's Sloop "Mond "Columbine: taking up a possition to attack the Dutch Folly Fort and to enfilade the line of batteries lately
thrown un fron: of the City to the Eastward of that Fort thrown up in front of the City to,
On the Shition three fire vessels were sent adrift, and althotigh the tide was running very were sent adrif,
strong by timely despatec of boats they were enabled to
clear the ships and tow three on shore and set fire to clear the ship
the suburbs.
Ine suburbs. In the performance of this service they opene their
fire on the boats and ship ping. In half an hour the enemy were completely silenced to the Eastward of
Dutch Folly Fort. After reconnoitring the Factory and finding it quite deserted, I immediately ordered the
preconcerted siznal for Her Majesty's Brig "Algerine," and "Atalanta" Steamer to approach with Her Majesty's 26th Regiment, when they landed and took pos-
gession of the Factory without the slightest casualty. This service being completed, I ordered Lieutenant
Mason, commanding Her Majesty's Brig. Algerine, to Mason, commanding Her Majesty's Brig Algerine, to
proceed to attack a fort to the Eastward which Ifeel proceed to attack a fort to the Leastwas done in a par
much pleasure in reporting to you was
ticularly spirited and gallant style by that Officer, but ticularly spirited and gallant style by that Officer, but
perceiving the firing to be so heary, from the Fprts, I
ordered the Boats of Her Majesty's Ships to her sup. pordered the Boats of Her Majesty's Ships to her sup
port Her Majesty's Stoop Myanth's, under Hieu-
tenant Stewart, and Mr. Peter Barclay Mata? " Moneste's," Mr. Fitzgerarald Mate ; "Cruizer's"" Lieu-
denant Haskoll, and Mr. Thomas J. Drake. Mate,
tenter "Pylade's" Lieutenant Hay, and "Columbine's Lieu" is gratifying to me to inform you, by half-past seven the
ind Forter a heavy fire of Gingalls and Musketry from the houses, at the same time 1 regret to add, it was not
done without considerable loss. It would be impossible done without considerable ooss. man engaged against an enemy defending themselves with
much vigour at all points, but in addition to my best mueh vigour at all points, but in addition to my best,
manks and aclenowledgements to Commanders Barlow, thanks and aclenowledgements to Commanders Barlow,
Eyres, Giffard, Ansou and Clarke, and Lieutenant Mason, I hope you will give me leave to recommend to your
particular notice my own lst Lieutenant W. H._ Morrhead, who was wounded in the hand in a personal engagement with a Mandarin, Lieutenant hason orduct
"Algerine" speaks in the highest terms of the condur ter of that vessel. I cannot conclude without expressions of my approbation of the steadiness of Commander Ro-
gers, of the Indian Nayy, in conducting the Atalanta, to her station.
$I$ beg leave to attach a statement of the killed and wounded and damage sustained by the ships engaged. I have the honor to be, \&e,
(Signed) WM. WARREN

No. 5 ,
General Return of Killed and Wounded in Her Majesty's Forces at the attack on Canton, from the $23 d$ to the 30 th of May 1841.


Killed-Major Becher, Deputy Quarter Master General ditto Lientenant Fox of the Nim rod
Wounded - Mr. Walter Kendall, Mate of Nimrod, ditto Mr. W. T. Bate Mate of the Blenheim, slightly.
ditto Lieutenant Morshead of the ditto Lieutenant Morshead of the Hyacinth, slightly.
ditto Mr. Peter Barelay, Mate of Hyacinth, slightly. ditto Mr. Peter Barelay, Mate of Hyacinth, slightly.
ditto Mr. E. Fitzgerald, Mate of Modeste, danger-
ditto $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mr. Wm. Wm. . Pearce, ditto, slightly. } \\ & \text { ditto } \\ & \text { Mr. Hall, }\end{aligned}$ Commanding the Nem
severely
.ind. Vaughan, Asst. Surgeon of the Algerine, ditto $\begin{gathered}\text { Lieutenant Rundall, of the } \\ \text { and Miners, dangerously }\end{gathered}$ Madras Sappers ditto Captain Sergeant, H. M. 18th Royal Irish, ditto Lieutenant Hillard, ditto, slightly.
ditto ditto Lieutenant Edwards, ditto, severely,
ditto
Lieutenant Pearson, 49 th, severely
ditto
ditto Ensign Berkley, 37th, Madras N: I., severely. (Signed) H. LE FLEMING SENHOUSE, Captain and Senior Officer, China Coast. (True Extracts and Copies.)
(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK,
Cal. Govt. Gazette Extra, Aug. 7.] PENANG.
SHIPPING WEST COAST OF SUMATRA
We have only taree arrivals to announce during the week, the Brig William from Maulmain, the
Lerwick from the Mauritus and the Barque Eliza Ann from the West Coast of Sumatra, whither she sailed from this on the 16th February for a cargo of pepper. - The two former vessels bring no news.-By
 April last, an insurrection broke out at Sinkel, by had hour followers reat numassacred by the natives, who collected in Trumon and Booloosama. The place was in ports of ion of the insurgents for a very few hours in posseswas re-taken by a party did and Wa then in the roads and a re-inforcement from Tapoos and Baroos, aided by those who were so for horrid butcheries, There were eight or ten American ressels and a French Barque at different ports of the Coast for cargoes of pepper. Malwa and Turkey pium were inquired for, but Benares was scarcely in any demand; saving prices being hardly obtainable. Cotton Manufactures were saleanle in trifling quantities, and at small compensating rates.-Penang
Gazetté, June 26 s.

CEYLON.
Tar PAUMBANCHAKNEL.-The following description of the
Paumban Channel, the works in progress there, and the pros. pects, of success attending the operations, fromentere pen of an
intelligent correspondent, -will be read with interest.
On Saturday morning we ran down to Killecal A Pilot on board to carry us safely into the Paumben we took This hedid and we came to anchor off this far famed Island about
3 p. M., We immediately landed aud began to The contrast between the scene of oar fanding look about us. shores of our own bright Cinamamon Isle was very striking, but sid
must be adinitted that human art, and industry have effectet wonders with such materiamas as they have to work upone. Cffectet
and Palmyra trees as if in mockery of all our preconceived and Palmyra trees as if in mockery of all our preconceived Euro-
pean notions we found flourishing with their roots in the seag sand and their tops drenched with the ocean-spray. Surely the
inababitants of Tropical climates ean never feel grateful enough then the author and giver of all good fort the boon bestowed on them
in the Coocotree. But Palms were not all we saw shading and beautifying this naturally arid and barreu spot. Sooriyas altho
father stunted were there and the ficus religiosa flouis father stunted were there and the ficus religiosa flourishes and
grows abundantly, Flower gardens, also, enclosed by rows of a shrub quite new to us, commonly called the milk hedge, in con-
sequence, no doubt, of the quantity of white juice thate exudes when a Branch is broken. The Superintendent of the Works here
is Lieut Jenkias of the Madrs Staff I believe. He has lately taken is intouim a wife which has had the good effect amongst others of introducing Christian worship into this haunt and cradje of
Indian *uperstition. Prayers are read at the Superintendent's Indian uperstition. prayers are read an might be superaded
House every Suadday morning -a sermon mer
but "Rome was not builtin a day. Neither will the Paumban passage be finished in a hurry. It co computh that 4 yore will be spent in working ere the greatest depth they hope to attain
10 feet at low water- is reached. With this prospect before him the superintendent is building a neat Bungalow about a maile from the
Town where he at present resides in a cadjaned hut. The Head Pilot Town where he at present resial
is also erecting a substantial Buagalow.- From the latter we experienced very hospitatale treatment, and he displayed the utmost
readiness to furnish us with any inforination we required. The past readiness to furnish us with any inforimation we required. The past
year has been a year successful for dreadingland a depth or about
62. feet at low water has been already attained. This will permit 62. feet at low water has been aiready atcained. Whis will permit
Vessels drawing \& feet to pass thro at high water; conse-
quently when the extreme depth of 10 feet atlow or I2 feet at high waener is obtained, shipg drawing il feet may be got thro.' With
reference to Tonnage much will depend on the build of the Ship. and taking into consideration mordera practice in this respect a
exemplified in the Nemesis \&c. and the very general employment
 what results may not be attained.-For the carriage of the Overland
Mails no doubt Boats of a peculiar construction will be built and employed-combining great breadth with a small draught. The Channel at the narrowest part will be 100 feet wide-sufficient 1 I
should think to allow of a safe passage for the largest steamer should think to allow of a safe passage for the largest steamers.
As indicative of what may be done 1 may mention what is and
bas been done. When we were at Paumban a vessel of 260 Tons has been done. When we were at Paumbana a vessel of 260 Tons tunate Regia was of smatler tonnage but then she was grab unfor
and hence the failure of seyeral attempts made to get her thro pre and hence the failure of seyeral attempts made to get her thro pre-
vious to her destruction. A steam Dreding Mahine is shortly
expected from England; ;its arrival of course will greatly facilitate expected from England; ; its arrival of course will greatly facilitate
the work. The town I understand contains a population of about
2000 inhabitants and wears a busy appearance. There are 80 of the 2000 inhabitants and wears a busy appearance. There are 80 of the
Madras Sappers and Miners here, coomananded by an officer who was
absent when we were there-Lieatenant Whily
 I should imagine, be always kept up. The Port dues which are
considerable and in fact incereasingare colletete by the Head Piot,
who is also Cutohery Chokedar under the Collectorate of Madras who is
One hun
July 23.

The Export of Coffee for the quarter is Cwt. 1,249. British Indian Cotton fabrics have only reached $£ 123,711$, we fear warrant our looking for a continuation of this proportion,
which the expected equalization of the duty will be on addition al check upon.

## CAlCUTTA.

We mentioned yesterday the receipt of intelligence from public, by fire. We now subjoin the particulars de ived Our harbuar was yestencey azaiu the secne of a deplora. ble difssabter. Another fire broke out at day-light wu board the American ship Repubbic. in consequence of the fermen-
tation froin wet of a guantity of liused which formed part tation from wet of a quantity of linse-d which formed part
of her carg. The port Captain, wio was one of the first of those who proceeded to render her assistance, directed
that the hatehes should be at once bettened down, and that to prevent damage to the rest of the shipping, , the vessel
should be immediately turged out of the harbout. The should be immediately tuyged out of the harbout. The
siean-b at, to which this duy' ${ }^{\text {w wis }}$ confiled being some.
 lee, and, har ing slipped her cables, the wind being fair, she
rounded Fort William in a few minutes, and was run on shoreat the Pointe aux Sables. Somese sailors belonging to the Poot Department, and the workmen of the MMarine
Establishinent of Mesrs, Piston and Co. noder the diree Establishnnent of Messrs. Piston and Co. בnder the diree uon of Mr. Naz had got on burr the ship, and were aboot
to scuttle her, with a view of preservine her hull, and soine to scuttle her, with a view of preserving hier bull, and soine
part of the cargo she had on poard. When the report was circulated that the fire had reached the saltpetre and the powder-magazinee, and that the vessel would in all p poba. Dolity immediately blow up. E ery one, thereupon, pre
cipitately cipitately gnitied the ship, and warned on shore in the
boats. Thie crew, after having cut away the main and mizen masto, imitated the example which had thus been set them and the vessel was entirely abandoned as about 80 oclaclys The vessels which had arrived from Calcutta at the
Mauritus are the Jane, the Viscount Melbourne, the W. Wilson, the Cavendish Bentinek gand the Parajon.
By prices current and private lelters we learn that Riee
is quoted, agreeahly to actual soles, at 3 dollars and 25 cents.
 per bag; Gram, at 3 doliars and 80 cents. ; 3 Doill, at 3
dollars and f cente., and Dooda Wheat, at 3 dollars and 42 cents.-Englishman, July 28 .
Captain Curtis has, we understand, been appointed to the
charge of the Commisariat of the Conmander-in-chief sis eamp, and leazes this day in the Steamer for Allababad in
adyante of His Excll eamp, aed leazes this day in the
adyanine of Hifs Excellency.
We are indebted to a mereantile friend for the following extrect from a letter from Macao:- has been taken in various orders, on Foreriegn houses who being
las gee Creditors of the Cohonz may not feel disposed to large Creditors of the Cohong may not feel disposed to pay
these same orders-some transfers of Hong debts have even been taken! The greater part of the money, there is po
doubt, has been squezed out of the Hong merchants, and the probabiity is the Emperor will only hear the Barbarians
have been driven out of the inner waters, and all the forts retaken ald Canton saved. ret
Honeng and Cang hase been advertised for sale on 12 th instant on
the spot, when all the particulars of tenure, \&c. are to be the spot, when
given.

- $10 i d_{*}$


 eet. ThiePhegeghon will not
oitid days.-Hurkaru, Aug. 7 .

Stab, Aggust 12,
We are sorry to learn from, private, letters lately re-
eived, that H. M. 62 d Regiment at Hazarebugh, is
 usually accounted one of the thealthiest in the Bengal
Presidency fot Europemem Troops, has by no means prov. Presidency for Europem Troops, has by no means prov-
ed so to the Corps now cantooned there. It has pany
timo been broucht to the notice of the chief au.


 es some of the most severe, and rapidy fatal cases,
have (acording to our account) been sent into ohspital
7. from the parade ground, we strongly suspect they year (where they relieved the 16 th Foot now at home) they were very healthy, and a remarkably fine body of
men. Their misfortunes appear to have commenced men, Their misfortunes appare to to have commenneed
with their mareb from Calcutta; sinee which time

 serim Provinces. The. Tatese Dr. $\downarrow$ Meleod, then Deputy
Inspector General of $\mathbf{H}$. Mt Hospitals at Madras, visit. Inspector, enerara
ed the Corps, and suggested means for checking, and
removing the causes of tho fearful mortality, which
 tive, healthy, and andanated. .Ne sineerely trust, that
they are not doomed again to suffer a similar train of
 res, that were decimated by disease in the Burm

Bengal Hurkaro. Acgust
ter fon Rangoon, dated 2 sist July, says :-
Jot Orders have come down to build a P Placee for the Old King. This vaccillation of purpose, on the part of
Tharrawadie, implies fear. Supposing Nepaul,
Chand

 Whith has caused the intended residence of the Old
King, to be shifted from the distrie of Sorraway to Rangoou. Some hundred and fifiy elephants, an advaneed guard, have reached Merqua, a place above
Premé Of course His Majesty cannot come hither Preme Of eourse His Majesty cannot come hither before this Patace is railt by whic anime Nepanl.
how our relations are with China and
 .a had been to A meerapoora.
Private letters from Hongkong of the 11th mention that hhs siguel had been made hat morning
for all the transports to Complete their water and for all the transports. to Complete their water and
provisons for four months. Eight trapsports weel
mor to proceed to the Northward-the remainder to
stop at Hong Kong. It is supposed that Amoy will

## be the firt object of the expediinn, then Ningpoo

 and aft rwards Pekin.The erews of the transp irts had wibl fev excep, tions sefused to proceeil to the Norihward. 1 twas
expectes. expecte.d.
refractory.
Merrut--Authentic juforinotion has heen receiver that Sir W. McNaghten has mide a requisition for 5 more
Native R-gimeuts, for Afghanistan and that Herat is in Native Rrgiments, for Affg
possession of the Persians.
Ceral has proceeded to the Hiating Assistant Adjutant Ge cer ificate, having arranked with on anticipation of medical of the 17th to get for him; the Adjutancy of the 17 h N I. being filled up by Et:sign Watson. A sirong report
prevails of more than one Corps prevails of more than one Corps moving towards the
Napaul fron ier after the rains. Mr. Plowden is abont en is about to proceed in leave for two monthr, his place heing filed Bolundshulir. In cousequence of the heavy duty much sickness prevails ainonk the Eur opean Regiment.

The sickness of the Brizate Major made moun for the performance of the onerons dutivs of that office by the The weather has been and continues oppees vi.ely h The weather has heen and continues opp:essicely hot
but with an oecasional shower ones in the 24 hours. A. sale, on aceount of the Calcutta* 1osurance Office took
place at Mesors. place at Messrs. Sigtts on the 7th ingrant when a large
quantity of Berr fetcied a Kood price. The p ptinion to the Governor General on the part of the dwelless in Bombay Dawk has been most unanimously supported.Bombay Dawk has been mate,
-Delhi Gazitte, Aug. 11

Agra:-Mr. Hamilton, Commissioner of this Dicision, has been offered the appointment of Chief Magistrate of Calcutta, in succession to Mr. MacFarlaner
who is going home. We have not heard if Mr. H We publish the following notice for general infor"Whe Coppmittee appointed at the public meeting
to circulate the Memorial to the Right Hon'bie the Governor-General of India, praying for an impraver ment in the arrangements for the transmission of letern Provinces, have much pleasure in notifying for ern Provinces, have much pleasure in notifying for been appended, sad 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 lst proximo, previous to which date, the Conmit-
tee request intending subscribers will bave the goodness re forward their siguatures." Since our last there have been tivo dayg of favourable rain, which have proved of great benefit to the Crops; our accounts frow the in erior of the distict repre-
sent the draught, as till prevailing, with dry. westerly sent the draught, as til prevainga, whas been slightly
winds. The grain ma ket of Agra has winds. The grain ma ket of Agra has buen slightly,
effected liy the change, and wheat particularly has fallen in price. Anong the Military on. dits abroal is one-that
Mejor-Genteral Churchill has quite recovered his
 The Gclant General cannut return to India and Tesume the Qua ter-Master-Genraiship of Queens
Troops eas Officers upon the'Staff lose their appoint-
ments under alt circumstances, on returning froin Europe.
By our fast accounts from Cabool, we learn that
General El hilistone's eonntinued ilness lad compell General $E l_{\text {phinstone's eontinued illness had compell.. }}^{\text {ed }}$. lum to resign the command of the force and ed hum to resign the command of the force and
General Nort had seut in his resignation. For the present, therefore, the command devolves on Major
Generai Sir R. Sale-ihan whom a braver, solditr does not exist, but it is not probable that he w:ll be trusteid with the cownand of the whole force, espe-
cially as his Regiment, Her Majesty's 13th Light cially as his Rekiment, Her Majesty 's 13th Light
Infantry will return to the Proviuces in about October. The question is then, who will be nominated to the command? Hitherto we have seen the highest rank entirely nonnopolized by Officers of Her Majesy's service, Sir J.hn Keane, Generals Cotion and
Willsidire-General Not, cannot be added to the list, Willsidire-General Not, cannot be added to the list,
for Sir John took special care go keep him back when there was a prospect of his reaping laurels at
Ghuz nee. Genl. Willstire returued with the Bombay Division, Sir J. K ane to wear his blustijing hos nours in Europe, and Genl. Cotton, last of the threè went in bad health. He was succerded by a fourth Queen's Officer (Genl. Etphinstone) as if 'twere a
mater of course, and as if there were no Company's Troops there in the provinces there are iwo Queen Officrers Commanding Divisions and two Brigadiers, and as if these and the Cabool General Officers were not enough, Colouel Dennis, finds himself sud lenly well in order that be may assume command of a Di vision usually assigned to a Genemal Officer in the Company's service. Of a truth wirhind division, it is a
tell temporary measure, but the Cabool cowmand is not so, aud should in fairness to both Services not be retained for the special benefic of Her Majes'y's Offi cers. Tnere is no want of General Officers of the Company's service, and there seens to he no good
reason, why one of those expecting Divisions should not be employed. There are more of the Company's Troops than of Her Majesty's service, but hitherto the Officers of the latter have been exclusively selected. Is this excelusion, this injs tice to be visited on Company's Officers in perpetuity? and if so, why-
mock them with a valueless piece of paper called a
commission?
The 16 th, 35 th and 37 th Regiments Natise Infantry will return to the provinces sometime in October. try wrin return sale of carriage, possible for troops, \&e. - the
Most redued
Government wishing to substitute Yaboos, and Donkeys for Canels. The order, however, will not be carried into effect
till the arrival of our successors.'.

We have advices from Mauritius to the 16th July. They announce the arrival of the Olivia, Roone; the Fheetwood
McKay; the Victoria, Potter; the Imogen, Shields ; the
Hooghly, Bailey; the Gilbert Munro, Nicolson, the Sorceress Hhoghy, Bailey,
the Washingon, and the Vallentire, from Caloutta, and
the Bueckinghamshire. Moore homeward bound from Bom-
bay. Clinese and Straits labourers, in default of Indian
coolies, were flocking to Mauritius to the great joy of the

The Semaphore of yesterday announced the arrival of the
John Hooper. Salnoin, from Sydoney 24 th June and B atavia
2th July-Englishan, An og. 14
Our letters fromLoodiana stare that the 53d Bengal Native
Infautry, has been warned for daty with the Infautry, has been warned for daty with the great Convoy
proceeding, in Octobry next, to Affyhanistan. No other
corps has been waraed to move across the Indus, -Ibid. We hear from Ferozepore that the feeling of the Seikhs towaras the English is any thing but unfavorable, if a judg-
ment may be formed from the faciity with which the hum-
blest individuals may travel across the country, blest individunls may travel across the country. A Europea
female servant who went up to Caubul as an attendant upo an officer's fanily, returned the other day anaoteendant and unpon
tected, haviog experienced, she says, the greatest civility
throughout her tedious journes. throughout her ted ious jo
Our correspondent adds,
CA ererjeant acting as Barar-Serjeant, shot himself on
the night of the 319t, in a state of iusanity caused by exces. the night of the 31st, in a state of iusanity caused by exces
sive driuking. Captain Harrington's party leave this on
the 7 th or 8 .h. sive driuking. Captain Harrington's party leave this on
the 7 tho or 8th of Angust, accompanied by Major Ponsonby
D. A. A. G., Superintending Surgeon Steven and Assice tant Surgeon Koh.'-loid.
A letter from Ferozepore dated 1st instant says "th Bazar Sergeant of this place put an end to his existence
yesterday by blowing outhis brains. He had been for some
tine suffeging from slight indisposition, bat had extibited yesterday oy blowing outhis brains. He had been or somo
time suffegng from stight iadisposition, bot had exhibited
no signs of mentâ dernngement. He has always borne a a no signs of mentar dernngement. He has always borne a
high character for respectabitity and intelligence, and there high character for respectability and intelligence, and there
was apparently oo cause whatever for the commissiop of
the fatald ed ; a deed whie $h$ was the more to be regretted as the uafortunate mani left a wife and farenily behind him., Officers were flocking into cnntonments on the foremion of
the ist, from teraporary leave of absence to Simin and ofsewhere ;-and says our correspondent "the circumstapas
of the 1 st of the month falling upon a Sunday, and the sequent postponement of Muster till the 2nd, was the very
saving of the tulub of some of the gentleman, who, it seems, were weather bound for maniny h urs between Simla
and their destination by the state of the Nullahs, which prevented theiratrival on the preceding evening."-Hurka-
When the Englishman attempts to make out that Captain Eliot caused the death of sir fleming sennouse we aro not exaetly fair. We have as much reason to apprehend of the nono-ccupution of Canton. When he refected upon
that false step, he must have felt a fever of vexation and nortification at the interests of his eovertry compromised,
co if because vexation is not fsourable to $a$ disturbed constitution every one who dies before he recovers his
equanimity munt be entered in the Bilis of mortality as tquanimity must be entered in the Biils of mortality as
the victima of a broken heart, why the violent conclusiou codentate Editor of the Cognmercial Advertiser, meb with a serious accideut on Thursday last on the strand. It appears
that he took $n$ horse on tria: from Jogoobundoo aud Coo. the horse on nearing the Fort becrame so unmanageable that
it weat in anntact with the carriage of Mr. Pereira, anter whic bugey.
the was the buguy
Mr Whifen we are sorry to say, is in a precarious state,
We havig seriously injurea his right arme, besides having
sustaineg other hurts. Ibrd .

Cholera.-We regret to learn that Cholera has been raging for some days back in Bellary, and the villages in
is vicinity, and that, no less than from ten to fifteen Na . tives daily have become its vietims inBellary alone. There has also, we regret to say, been several cas-s of Cholera
at Hyderabad coo, and that of a very virulent kiod, fow, or none, it is said, who were
Native Interpreter, Juy 29 .
Loss of thic Schooner Expajiment.-We regret to learn the loss of the Schooner Experiment at Maulmein on the 11 th of June last-She was totally lost near the
monit of the Setary $R$ ver, the crew, however, we are hapmonth of the Setary $\mathbf{R}$ ver, the crew, h.
py to find have all been saved. Ibid.
py to find have all been saved. have a so to announce the death, at Cannanore, on the 23 difftant, after a few days
Burke, of $\mathbf{H}$. M. 94 th. -Ibid.
The Golconda, which sailed hence with the Head Quarters of the 37tk Regt. N. I. For Ghina in angust last, not having been
heard of since early in October when shie touched at Sianapore, it
俍 has at length been determined on to fill up the vacaneies in the
Corps, and the local anthorities have accordingly written to the Corps, and the local authorities have accordingly written to the
Supreme Government to know the dates of the promotions. The Supreme Government to th egiment, Eiving a Lieutenant Colo-
Line step fuls in the 38th Reg.
neley to Major W . J. Butcerworth, C. B. Depaty Quarter Masterneley
general of the Army, and promoting Brevet Major John M Monson
Boyes, Mrevet Catnin R. G. Cormichael, Mad Kasign A. C. Ma-
cartney, to Major Captain. and Lieutenant respectively. Besides cartney, to Major, Captain, and Lieutenant respectively, Besides
which, there will be some Regimental promotions io the 37 th Re-
gimet.-Ibid.
Civil Sarvice Matrens.-We learn that orders
have been received from the Suprone Covernment directhave been receive d from the Suprome Covernment direct-
ing the abolition of the present Salt monopoly, as also that ing the abolition Malabar and Canara : aull substituting a tax thereon, as upon other articles of produce in lieu of the existing arrankements. This change 1 wil, it is supposed, be productive of an enormous gain, to Government, as owing to the excessive ro uery walt branch of the Revethe Undorlings emplayed in the salt branch of the Revenue Department, and the imp ssibiny one are at present efficient check over then, wilt Vo binder the new regula-
far less gainers than.they wand
tions. We learn from Tanjor Ahat the Cauyery is higher at present than ever was bufore known so early in the season, and that the crops have sustained a good deal of
injury thereby. It is also tno supposed that the anicuts injury hereby. It is also teo supposed ex mich were made at anch geat expence by Minders. which were made to suffer from the floods, if not carefully ley are tikely Mr. Kindersley had, we find, reached his dess
looked to. Minder tination and assumed charge of the Tanior Collectorate. -lbid.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT
THE GAZETE PRSSAPOLLOSTREET(OLD ADMIRALTX
HOUSE,) BY J. W. CROSGADDEN

\title{

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\section*{HEMTI

## HEMTI <br> <br> ROMPM <br> <br> ROMPM <br> <br> WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1841. 

 <br> <br> WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1841.}

## New Series No. 56

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Frow and nfter the 1st July I841, the Boasbay G zerts will bo published daily (Sunday ex ex
witbeut any additional charge to Suliscribers. Bombay. July 1, 1841 .
$\mathrm{I}^{N}$

## TO ADVERTIZERS.

N future persons requiring Advarriskmiznts to
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Sknd them to this Office before 8 P. M. and endorsed With the numbier of times they are to be inserted. Contbacrs may be mado by applying to the
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Bombay, Anguet, 1841.
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| NOTICR. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| TTHE Publie is hereby informed, $t^{\prime}$,at the Bombat Gyzutrs Puess has been removed from the |  |
| lite Premises No. 5 , Forbes Street, and is nowr |  |
|  |  |
| m!raliy Hotise, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Comigerie Erehuge Rooms, whiere all con. |  |
| manieations to the Editor wial be received.-Bom. |  |
| bay, sth A pril 1831 . |  |

BOMBAY GAZETTEE OVERLAND DISPATCH.
W Hicil will costain a Precis of Indian IntelliThe gence for the past Mouth. Sume and Subseribers to the Gazette are
Tulic informed that an Overiand Monthly Summary, will
be published at this Office for the present and every be published at ${ }^{\text {t }}$,
sueceeding Mail.
The Outstation Subseribers to the Bombay Gazelte are hereby informied that if they will favor the Editor wine wish thes of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Summary to be sent, they
will be forwarded punetually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.
No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and
by Marseilles Two -pence. Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christianand
Hathews, 16, Corohit., and 8 , St. Martiuis place, Matthews, 16, Corohil:, and 8, St. Martiu's place
Charing Cross. Bomblay Gazetie Press, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty
House. THE Subscribers to the OAzirmie are requested may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order,
wardiug their Newspaper.


- TOTHE ARMY AND NAVY.


HE following Works are for Sule and to be had
on application at this Oflice Manryt's Code of Siganas, Sixth Falition,
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tions and addditions... tions and additions... ..........................
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 held at Fort George ou Captain D. G. Durf,
16 h Rekt. N. I... ..... ... ...... 16th Rekt. N. I... ............... ........ ......Rs.

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paper, and of ra
7.8 contanining $2 S$ yards ; London Pinted Furuiture Chintz, tat colo-s, and of the newist fa-hion in lots
of fie pi. ees ; Twenty duzen very handsome patiern of five, pi. ees; Twenty duzee very handsome pattiern
60 ineh w.rsed Shawls, en ussortanent of very fine
 Black Silk Bandannas 34 inchex, sliglitly spotte
witi danp, pieces of Printed Silk Co'ahs, with very with danp, piecex of Printed S.lk Corahs, with very
ha dsome desizns of Slakespeare, \&c., superfiue Ladies. Cluth, as.d an asoortment of Bune and Metal
Buitons. Buttons.
ALse,

A Few Canabric Muslin Shawls' worked with Silk
 pieces of W.ollen Damsk for Gouch, and Tathe
couets of asourted colors and rich patierns, Pe coners of aseorted colors and rich patterns, Red
Caniet for M lita'y undress Jack-to, Bengal Oheck Durialis, handes of Cut on Thread of various uun bers, \&ce. \&sc. \&se. at 1 p. M-
A Buagy and Horse and any Cattle or Cerrigges that may offer.
Bomblay, 31st August 1841.

Published Monthly.
THE COLONIAL MAGAZINE

## Conntercial flaritint §ournal

 of theBRITISHEMPIRE Edited by
R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.

England possessed of Colonies in every part of the
年施, has no Magazine devited to their peculiar an
Relying. therefore, on the ob
Work, on the high repulation of its Editor, and his persunal aequintance with our colonies, hie Proptie
ors look with confidence for the support of erery in. tors look with confidence for the support of erery $l_{\text {in }}$
dividual who reflecis on the intinate connection be divilual who reflecrs on the intinate connection be-
ween colonial leg islation and the prosperily of mannween colonial egislation and the prosperijy of mann-
anturs and com urres in Grant Brituin and Ireland. Published for the Proprietors, by Fishier, Son and Co
Newgate street, London ; to whon cominunieations Newgatestreet, London; to whon cominunications
for the Editor (Dost paid) are to he addressed. for the Editor (post paid) are to he addressed.
Juhn Cunming, Dublin-White and Co. and J. John stone, Edinburgh.

UNION BANK of A USTRALIA. -London of
fice, 3s. Old Brad Street.
praserons.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO EUROPE VIA Egypt, Malta and the Ionian Islands, for Goods
Passengers and Parcels. The Peninular and Oit entait Searn Navikation. Co opany s new Steand Ships
will atart from Southampon for Alvxandria toueling at Gibraltur and Masta, earrying Her Majestys
Mails and despitehes nailer contract with ho Lnris Commissiones of the A.lmialty, and then tho Lnrds the new line of Steam Vessees for the East Inda
Mails belonging to this Company will leave England Mails belonging to this Company will leave England
on the 1st of erery numith, arrivinn at Malta ou the
10ih, and at Alexandria on the 14th . leving Alex 10 h, and at Alexundria on the 14 th, leaving Alex-
andria about the 20 th to the $25 \cdot \mathrm{~h}$ of every month, and makiug the passage home in 14 days, including
24 hours stoppage at Malta and 6 hours at Gib altar Each Vessel will carry a medical officer, and the Ene occupied in the passage homs will be allowed
in the quarantine.
Swiff ond commodioins s'earn Vensels are alout to bers between Atfee and Cairo, and by which they
kerl
will be sure of reaching Suez as soon as the mails. A targe and powerful Sieam Ship will shortly be stanted to iun hetween Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon and
Suez, in cominexion with the Steamer t. Alexandia, particulars of which wili be «iven in a future adver-
tisoment; and a branch Steamer for goods, paas-n' tisement; and a braneh Steaner for goords, pass-u-
gers, and parcels will run Twice a month between gers, and parcels will run Twice o month between
Malta and ihe lonian Islands. A biberal tuble, with wiones and every necessary will be found and includ-
ed in the fare. Femaie Stewards to at'end on ladies. Pivatefanily Cabins, and a aeparate Slereping Cabin for every passengor under ordinary circumstances.
Passengers for India; who may wish to visit the interesing scen-ry and lecalities of Spain and Puc.
tognl will have the privilege, without additional expense, of proceeding in any of the Company's week ly Peniusilar Mail Stean packets, and may thus iist Viko, Lisbonn, and Cintra, Cadiz, Seville, Gibral.
tar Algeciras, \&e. joining, the large Steamer for tar Algecias, \&e. joining the large Steamer for
Malta and Alexandria at Gibraltar.
Full direetions for Travellers by this new and im.
proved conveyauce are ia preparation, and will short. ly be prinied.
N. B. The Cost of Transmission of parcels and
small packages will be greatl)

The following rates of fare include a table with
wines. \&e., found in a style of first rate respectability and liberality :

B. M. Willecox...
A. And
f. CARLETHEN....


## 

NOTICE is hereby gieen, that
the Honorable the Governor he Honorable the Governor
in Council intends to de-pateh
a Ste
inmer to Kurrachiee a Stemmer to Kurraciee, on
the second day after the
arival of the overlend mail fro En England, in ${ }^{\circ}$ September next, and in each succeeding month, until forthor natice.
By order of the Hon'lle the Governor in Coaneil,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Gol.

Bombay Castlo, 3ist Auguat 1841.


$$
\text { Bombay, 30th August } 1841 .
$$

NITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE. compány.
Waterioo Place, Pall Mall, London honorair presidents.
 Earl
Earl of Nortair. Nory.

DIRECTORS.
James Stuart, Esq, Chairman, Wilinm Plasket, Esq,


This Compling, established by Aet of Pariament.
affords the most perfect seen ity from affords the most perfect secuity, from an ample
capital, and on'y requires, when an insurance is for capita, and inty requires, wheu an insurance id for
tie whole periad of life, one half of the very noderute premiums to be paid for the first five years
after the date of the policy; the other half may fler the date of the policy; the other half may
remain, suliject to the payment of interest at 5 per cent annually. to be dellucted at death, or may be previously paid off at couvenience.
It ob iously becomes easy for a person of very
moderate income to secure, by this arrange:nent, a provision for his family; and should heat any time, after effect:ng the insurance, succeed to, or acquiro
a fortune, hp may relinquish his policy, hiving Only paiil, one half the premiums for the first five
years, instead of the whole, as in all other years, instead of the whole, as in all other Companies. Thus a man of 25 years old may, by an annual
payment of 281. 16s. 3d., for the first five yeirs, and afterwards the full premium, 577 , 12 s. 6 di . yearly,
secure to his widow and children at his death p secure to his widow and childrea at his death pay-
ment of no less than 3,0001 , suhject ooly to the dement of no less than 3,0001 ., suhject ooly to the e.e.
duction of 1441.1 . 3d., beilag the amount of promiuin
anpaid. unpaid.
This Company holds out in various other respects
kreat inducements to the public. When such fac.likreat indlucements to the public. When such faecli-
ties are affordec, it is clently a moral duty in every parent who is not poesessed of a fortuue, but of an
inconne, howeyer moderate, to insure his lifa for a sum a, hich may yield a comfortable provisiou fur his
family. family.

RATES OF FREMIUM.


INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.
Sorth edtest probinces.
The douhts reepeeting Colonel Dennis taking
the ee muesui of the Sirhi d Divion have b:on

 August 18.


Calcutta.
WHAT SHOULD THE INDIA GOVERNMENT DO IN THE AFFAIRS OF HE-
(Continued from our last.)
(Corbyn': Indian Revirw, Juit 15.) We have seen that Count Nesselrode dops. not deny
that Count immonich, © joining the Shah before Herat,
and witnexsing the distress of the Persian army, did not
 have acted in the same manner." Count Nesselrode ad -
mitted that, R R Rssiman agent proeeeded to Cabool, but it
was only, ho said, for the purpuse of commercial enquit mitted that a Ressian agent proceeded to Caboon, but it
was only. ho said, for the purpuse of commencial enquiry;

- tho resourcees of that country are sufficientily extensive to be resources of that country are sufficiently extensive
trie.: triev:
Ail thase facts have been before our readers as well as
the gallant conduct of Poittinger, and we advert to them now merely in order again to enforee upon public atten-
tinn the vital importance of tie recent intelligenee from
Periz "uast then is the British Government now to do ?
This brings us to the next question. 3rdy the nere sity oceupying Horat as the Key of India. Major
Todt doubtless ocresow the coming storn by the treat-
ment be experienced, for it is well snown that the mo ment be experienced, for it is well known that the wo
ment n native in power begins to make exorbitant de.
mwndd and to insolent he has some sinister motive. Ho
 or is stroug in his orn eonvietion that he can be insolont
with impunity. MIjar Todd was insulted, and sooner
than have a repetition of an insult reflecting on his na. than have a reppetition of on insult reflecting on his na.
tiou, he quitted the Court of. Kamrane Shat. This is
What all high minded men Lave done before him-instance What all high minded men have done before him-instance
Col. Burney. Col. Benaon, and MeNeil. This insult is
fit grouid and legitimate why the British power should Sot ground and legitinate why the Britith power should
occupy Herat, and bring act to the foursh
the treestion, that
the treachery and conduct of Kamran Shait is such as justly to call foth britist hinto-ferencee and punishment.
Kanaran Shah sonduct towards Persia in pur first in
stance was disgraceful. The indacement of the Shati, of stance was disgraceful. The inducement of the Shath of
Persia to ocimmence hostilities with the prine of Herat
was a Plegitimate one, His Maje ty dectared to Mr.

 Whom they had sold as slaves, and had compelled the en ef
of Khain hi subject, to send rribute Ko Khmran Meerza;
that the chiefs of Khain and Khaf both towns in Khoras,

 states that P-ria had committed no aet of hoostility
against the Afghans ; but that the governmentof Herat ag winst the Afghans, but that the government of Herat,
tn coneert with the Tukpoman. and Hazarths, had mado
predatory incursins into the Persian teritories for in concert with the Turkoman. and Hazarehs, had made
predatory incursinns int the Persian territoriies, for the
purpose of earrying of the people as slaves. .o This



 of the Indas. The siege of Hierat was raised and Hie
ML, osty the Kiag of Par ia and his Royn Army dispir-
ited, defoated and disgraced returned to Telieran.
 yond the necessity of record, wo need add, no more than
thh bare montion that their deliverer, Pottinger, was
shortly afterwards insonted. But now the yery fort io
made over to the nation by which it was besieged and shortly afterwards insuited. But now the very fort
made over to the nation by which it was besieged and
delivered from the thirsting blade of Islam by our natiou
support and its gallant defender Pottinger.
 cate the insult which hav been so maproveqkedy offered to
the Britisu mation Wo nerive, fitithy, at the meand to
be odopited and which should be more ecouomically proIt appoars to us that the recent compaigns have been
eondupted
for, involving no notrexpensive sealo, aliogether uncalled

 uto Aftaunistan, Chine, and the army of observatios
on the hanks of the Sultej are ou an ancalled for expen.
ive scale. by having employed an excess of Enropean
tro.ips. The differenee of expense between European
 Licuteant Colonel Waitson, before the Select Co sunittee
of the House of Common* estinates that differenee ar
high as in the proportion of three or four to one in regard
to private soldiers. An account produced by Sir John
 and all other expens is are included, exhibits the pro
portion of expense for an Europan soldier as souble for
a native. Tables token in the finaneial department of
the India House, aford the following result of the expenses







 where esco-t is to the employed, they cannot be depen ivd
on as to kepping sober; neither con they be employed
on any doty where they are exposed to climoote as in in China, half the soy would be rendered ineflicient from
sicknsss. But we have further reasoos for the neessity
 In regard to charactior and eonduct, Colonet Limond
states that.. the moral cha-acter of the Native in far
superior to the European ; Ihat the eharge of 100 Euro-


 atrached to the oerviere ns the Eurepeans as and that
"the fidelity of the one is just as unimpacachibe as the
other, " but further and lastly. The arerage sick of
of
 says,
strong with thixe or erght sick, butim should muke enquiry
if tound he number exceeded twenty or twents-five in a Native corps. And in regard to Europeans, whe
have alwass considered our eorps unhealthy when hey
exceeded ten per ernt. The causualties in an Europe exceeded ten per ernt. The causualties in an Europe
an corps aro stated by Colonel Leighton to be not less
han fity, and frequen an corps are srated by Colonel Leigh 900 or 1,000 men
than fity, and frequently 100 out ot
annually, He tate the casualties in a Native regiment to be "rery few. Sir C. Dalbito also represents the
proportion of casualtins in an European corps as very
considerable. We shali not swell out our article by considerabie. Wo shali not swell out our article by a
milion of facts but pasing hy furher mention of mits
management, let ut implore the Goverament for the sake management, let ue inplore the Government for the sake
of the revenue. - the suceess of the servios and the hralth of the troops, agaiast this system of employing no many
Europouass hat in the veeut of a morement on Herai,
the force may consist principally of natives. No General the foree may consist principalily of natives. No Genera
knoww bottor than sir Jasper Nicolls the valce of, and
dependence on aative troops. If properly officered very
 Ghould be mado to the native army it should be
They are a faithful, farless and athletic people, have
 had faikute, thn n any elass of futives in India.
We tad just writtent tie foregoing, whitn the Overland Mail came in, it appears at al events that the opinio
einteriained of Russian intentions in the East correspond with ourc, for \& the Journail des Dobats of the 16 thp May
contaius a long artiele on the present conditioa of Briti-h



 ture, and shows the number of troops in that councr
and thie evormus expense of the Mil tury Estallishiment.




## 

All on dit has prevailed wo uniterstanid at Ban
gato e that Greral Shovess is coupingk to th

 at Bengalor on the ig or 20 ti; ; he wo 11 have
ehargr of the Stinn in yof Cylonel Gib-


progrens to Herat. It is quite evident something is
in the $\overline{0}$ nd as areat prep irations are making in.the
in
 Contributions to the Dis riet Benevolent S D B'ane, E q... ............. 100 Cantain Stanton. Artillery 2d
Donation to the D. B. S..... 25
To the N. P. Asylum..... 25
8. $\frac{50}{150}$

Bomhay, 31st. Augt. 1841 fully acknowledged.
C. D. GILDER,

The usual Monthly meetines will Secretary. e Sociery's Dhurumala, on Fiday the 3 r September at 7 A. M. and at 5 P. M.
fitilitarn Mrritails and zepartures.
 Depintures.
None.


## 

## Wednesday, September 1, 1841.

The Steaner Victoria will take her depa ure for Sues this evening. The regular hour or receiving letters for the overland mail will close at three o'clock.

Irs with extreme regret that we have to apologize to our readers for the late appear. ance of our journal yesterday andto-day atic . Theco:tinuance of Hindoo and Parsee holi ays, is a source of the greatest annoy nce $t$ the worthies of thePress, and doubtless to the public at large ; but, notwithstanding our soli citations and admonitions, the disciples of Brahina and Zoroaster will have their own way whilst our Purtuguese compositors too ften betake themselves to their spiritual evotions at the Shrine of Bacehus.
$W_{s}$ hear that one of the Scions of fortune ormerly of moustache notoriety, will shortly leave Bombay and proceed to Europe to marry a Duchess! 'Tis not said whether the fair one is a Duchess in her own right, or we should have had the pleasure of con gratulating the intended noble Duke!!

## Contemporary gelections.

An odr enanating frum the Hend Quarters he Sen te field fo of was ubitied at sukker on
he 9 th iuntant, declarin_ Nusser Khnn and his ad he ents to be no logiger enenins or the Bertisi. An cu ate. I, stating that no part of the property taken

 Troppse-Cyarier, Aun-21

## 

Wenre given to understund that the vacancy in
Council ocecusioned by the retiremrat of Mr. Duntop w 11 be filiel upe ty the a pointmeat of Mr. Murrivet.
This g ntleman's inouination will howev, r be defer

 add it is therefore consilitered inexp, inent to appoint The insatubrity of the Bombay Dockyard and

 hve povel fatal, exceep pind that of one boy, who
herit some days in the shi,', after she weut in:o dock and was there taken ill.
Out of a dhachment of to ty four ma ines, forty have
been in th- ssick report. Of these thiriteen bave died been in thesick report. Of these thirteen, have died
and iweive still coutinue in a doubtful state-luid The following is an extract of a letter fom Cabool
aateil 2 d Augusi. dated ${ }^{\text {2d Auge gust. }}$ Thmonr affoit here, that all the
roops are to march immediately for Candabar in

Comenissatiat departenent. The head of a Eurnpean
writer ealled Goonder wav suvered froin bis tooly the

 S. Gaz. Aug. ${ }^{31}$

By a lettor from Hyderabad on the Indus. it
 The Meteor has hrokedown in the Gharra; tho
Planet has half ber crew sick: and the Ooner, Iyiuk
sornewhere aloout Tatta and Hyler, abar is littlo


## down the

The late Parliament.-The last Parliamen of William the Fuurth, elecred in 1835, was dis
olved in 1837, and the first Parliament, of Vic solved in 1837, and the first Parliament, of Vicoria, the third Rearmed Pariament, met in
November of that year. It has sat four sessions the longest life of any Parliament for the last six years, the average existe:ice of a Parliament
has been less than two and-a-half years. Atlas June 26.
The will of Mr. J. T. Barber Beaumount hins among his children, except 13.000 l.. fiee of lezacy duty, placed in trost for the support of a Phliso-
phic Institution io Beaumont square, Mile Eud. The population of Guernsey, town and coun ry. Oil Sunday mornin.463.
nal, so indense was the frost, that alout two o'clock muny immense quantities of wbite ice were to be seen in the wer meadows to the south of this city. The French bean and potato ops, were
perfeerly blacken-d, and large quautities of the young fruit perished and fell off.
in South Stields for divite service according to
the $R$ man Catholic chu ch.
The railway, from Brighton to London will be opened piobably on the 28th July to which day the proposed opening of a purcion of the line ou
the 28 th inst., is deferred. Mr . Will in P .
r, the comediab, has received a son of Mr. Powpointment in the Commissariat. L rd Suriey has been called up to the Houtse
of Peers under the title of Baron M.Itravers. of Peers under the title of Baron Miltravers. Several thousand workmen at Merthyr and
other places; employed in the irun trade, have given and taken pleidges of each other not to con smme ane poun of fresin $m$ at unfit the price ts smme one poun of fressind they use banou and
redveed to $4 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per poond : the
Irish pork uatil the butchers can be starved into surreider.
The population of J.rsey (the whole id ind) in
not koown, but that of St Heliers is 25,400 -as nerease of 45 that of St ence 1831 . 23,400 -as The word fancée applied to a yoro lady about to be married, slightly e errupteat by the
Guernsey pronunciation, has beer ably tra sla ed by a London paper into flounced; anu a flouncing and described by the same authority.
The heaviest falls of rain during the last six nonths were on the 22d March and the 23d
June; on the latter day 7 luths of an mech feil. Mr. Sauford, late M. P., was married on
Monday to the Lady Car line Stanhope. The Monday to he Lady Car,line Stanhope. The
mar iage took phice at Belgrave square, in the Leimster, \&cc., and the happy couple left iown for Woburn Abbey. at Greenwich, on Tuesday, of which the husiness is to a description of the diuner tinut followed. ed to a description of the dimner tint followed.
The students at the College of Civil Evgineers at Putney won their match with the me ical su. dents of St. Geoges Hispital, on Tuesday, by
about 50 yards. On the ssme day a sa fing mateh between the yachis Dauntless, Bermudian Maid, in the victory of the Bermudiăn Maid, resulted a the victory of the Bermuat Maid, over her and iwo in the other.

## Mr. Saunders was elected city comptroller at

 Splendid weather (says the Taunton Courier) atili prevails, and the few light showers whichhave occured have deligtitfully refreshed our gardens, and benefited our meadows and the growing crops. The hay harvest has been se. At the county police office, Worcester, on
Tuesday, Mr. John Woodward, farmer, of Bis hampton, was filied 10l. including costs, for. tr-spassing upon the Birmingham and Gloucester
Railway, on Monday week. by riding for s.me distance along the line. The fine was paid by The packet ship Orpheus, Captain Cole, saw the President on the $12 t \mathrm{th}$ March, the day be. New York paper) on our coast. This was too
The Roman Catholic eathedral, just completed in Birminesham, was soleminly consecrated on
T u usday by the newly appoiated bishop of the
A most brilisant party dined at Highbury,
avern on Wednesday, in houour of the Liceused Victoallers Company, and for the benefit of their
sylum. 2,500 were provided fur, and the sub.4.
criptions were, among many others, from Mr . criptions, were, among many others, from Mr.
C. Bseclay, Messrs. Barclay add the people in
ther emplor 227l. The liberal catidates for A part of the fuads, for the payers. third instalment of the arrears payment of the the late

The ball at Almack's on Wednesday last pas the last of the season. There were 500 persuns
of raik and fashion preseut. of raink and fashion preseut.
Another frighfut calamity
Another frighful calamity had oceurred, in the
shipwreck of the brig Minstrel, un the 18th May, in the St. Lawrence, with 156 persons on board.
We quote from the oarative of the disaster from
the Ouebec Merce he Quebec Mercury of May 23 d .
" The Minstrel left Limerck, Ireland on the 21 st April last, fir Quebec, with 141 passengers,
emigrauts intending to settle in Canada. The emigrants intending to settle in Canada. The
vessel had a tolerable passage up to Tuesday
last, at four o clock in the moring, when she last, at four o clock in the moraing, when she
otruek on Red Island Reef. There was a heavy ser ry niog at the tims, but the boats owere
Jaunched and made fast to the fore cehains. wards of 100 passengers embarked in the boats,
But thatir doom was quickly sealed : the vessel neeled off' into deeb water, and went down stern fo emost, so suddenly that the painters of the
boats [a rope at the head of a boat by is teupoiarily fastened to any thing else is calle a painter] coold not be cast off; and the
people who had embaiked in the boat perished wih the ship, except four of the crew and on bour pas. The ship, except four of the crew and four pas.
sengers, who alune of apwards of 150 souls res maned to tell the sad tale. These eight persons
hailembarked io the g'g, which nas towing asterns and fortunately for them the rope which attached
it to tie vessel broke when she went down it to tie vessel broke when she went down. They
suce eeded in pulling to White Island, where they succeeded in pulling to White Island, where they
remained until the fullowing day when they were
takeo off by the ship Well takeo off by the ship Welling ton of Belfast,
Captain M'Istyre, and brought to Grosse Isle. Captain Maptain Outerbridge, of the unforiunate Minsirel, behaved most gallantly during the declared that he would not leave the veas 1 nntil
his passeugers were saved, and he was the last his passengers were saved, and he was the
persounsen by those who were in the gig."
Absurdities.- To attempt to borrom money on the plea of exireme poverty. - To make your-
self generaily disagreabie, and wonder no one will visit you, u.less they gain some palpable ad cause you won't have a fire till November.-To the titiepage of the woiks they praisa or con.
demn.-Tokeep your elen ks on miserable sala. ries, and wonder at their robbing you.-Not to go to hed when you are tired and sleepy. because
it is not bedtime.' - To make your servants tell it is not bedtime. - To make your scrvants tell
lies for you, and afterwards be angry because
they tell lies for themselves. To tell your own secrets, and believe other people will keep them pect hum to be grateful for it. -To expect to make people honest by hardening them in a gaot, and
afterigrds sending them adrift without the meana of getting work-To fancy a thing is cheap be man i i, eha prable because he subscribes to a hos. prised at any vice, folly, or absurdity your fel. low creatures may be guilty of,-To vote for a candidate at an election because he shakes hande
with your wife and child, and acmires the baby THE CENSUS
At the Mansion House, on Wedneiday. Mr. Sohn
Travers, of St. Swithin's lane, merchant, was surnmond Travers, of St. Swithin's lane, merchant, was summonde
apon an information to show cause Why hes refused to
make a retara according to the ast of Parlinment of the
names, ages, and occapations of the inmates of his house
Me her names, ages, and occapations of the inmates of his house
Mr. A. N. Wieks, registrar of births and doaths in the
eoveth distriet of the city of Landon, stated that havin
 at Mr. Travers, shouse, and the paper wus returned
with mere general statemeat of the number of males and
 the individuals. Braud, the marshalman, proved that
had delivered. the summons persomally, trom. Mraver
in the commuittee room of Lord John Russell at the Guild

 the law altogether. I have made a roturn as it was wished
but to quesion my servants as to the particulars re.
quired is what I wit not 1 do. I am acquinted with the hined SL. -





POLICE Justice.
A prw days ago a young man " of very respectable
appearatiee" was braught efore cheLord Mayor chark ed with havink picked a gentleman's socket of his
handkerchief in the London Tavern. Whitenever a person of "respectable appearance" commits a fraud of
any kind the case is inmediately taken 2ny kind, the case is inmediately taken up with en-
thusiasin by the repontera, and durtounded with all the
interest their art is capsble of conforring upon it. Ther e
 "" kentlemanty adiress"
crime into a genteel romance.
In this instance the prisoner at once acknowledged eart of the police-constable, were it not that the handkerchief was actually fupnd on his person, and the
theft could not, therefore be very well gainsaid. 1t was his "Grst offence" -he
by wan ", -his frieuds were
was a "medical studen""
Was a "medical student"-and. having been rufused
ndmission as a surgeon on secount of some alleged fici-ncy in anatomical knowledge, he was "altogethe
 young eman's friends should come fot ward to
a character. How thio was to alier the fact of the theft does not appear; ; but, a atiter the delay
of the of a fow days, the prisoner's father. "a gentleman of
property, arrivel from Yorksbire, and artended the
justice-roum. Oathis oceasion Sir Peter Laurie presider.
In the conversation that ensued it was stated by the
father that his son never had the sightest inputation cast on his honesty before, that ho mado him an allown ance, and that he had received a strictly moral educa-
tion, great care having been beatowed upon him. Sir
Peter Peter, soonewhat surprised at all this, soeing how the
uliwhace had kiven way to want; and how the moral.
lity had ended in picking pockets, exprevsed himgelf lity had ended in picking pockets, exprewsed himaself
to that effect, when the following colloqy took place.-Father-It is not always that inen act with pro-
prity; the b-st and most vircuous :nen sometimes set
withimpropricty. I hope you will take that into e.nsiwhith impropricty. I hope you will take that into e.nnsi-
deration.
Sir Petor Leur'e.-Do you call piekinд pockets, an impropeiety? Faltier. -I call it a very ǵreat impropriety-a moral Sir Peter Laurie. - It is an inpropriety for which
shall panish your son by sending him to Bridewell. Fath $r$ r. - I understoord that the Lord Ma yor was on
des reus to have the attendance of some one to give Iy des rous to have the attendance of some one to give
hin \& character, and to answer for his future good Sir Peer Laurie:-How could I sond a poor wretch.
deceoture to Bridewell for a kimilar off nce, and let od creature to Bridewell for a imimar ofinace, and let
rour son, who has been brought up as a gentleman, walik off withont suffering any punishonent? You very
much mistike my charaeter, if you suppose me capa-
ble of being more indulkent oo your son because you ble of being more indulkent so your son because you
are a gentleman.
The prisoner
The stern justice of Sir Peter Laurie is aboveal praise. He wonld not suffer the younk man to waik
off uopnished merely becanse his'father was a gentle

 y power veated in hin by act of Parliament, sentenced the immoral.
in Bridewell.
It w.uld seem from the indignant manner in which ple who were " brought up all, and leting off per same offence, that his sentence wras designed to mark
his stronk sense of the necessity of even-handed jus his strongs sense of the necessity of even-handed ius
tice in such cases, and that soven days in Bridervell is
at all ovents, a fall measure of punishment for and man, gentle or simple, who is canght making free
with other people's pockets. Now mark how this po ioe justice sinudders and suailes alternately at similar erimes. the very same day that Sir Peter Laure ail
Uudicated this case at the Mansion
jouse, two me
 Mot aware whether the law makes any differenee be.
tween a snuff-box and a pocket handkerchief, but it $s$ udent had discovered a souff-box in the pocket ber found hie way into, he would have appropriated it
along with the handkerchi-f. But Jolbn Nolan an
J Mney were only "p poor wretched crea ares, louns
ink about the onterances to the halian Opera, proba
baly baly qite as bungry as the atudent, without the pro
vocation of an exhausted allowance. Even a pinc
of suuff was exhilirating to fellows in their condition and without any palliation in the way of respectabil
ty or any friends al come forward to tive them a cha
ricter, they were rash enough to help themelves ricter, they were rash enough to help themselves to
Mr. Paul Bedford's box. Instead of foliowng the ad
ind viee of the Duke of Veonice, who says that-
The robbed who smifes takes sometring trom the thief,
Mr. Pau Bedford, in no very siviliug hameur seized Nolan, and found tho box in his hand. The pro. sumptive evidence, therefore, whe box, and be kue
N.tan declared he did not take the ber nothing whatever of his confiderate.
Here was exactly such a case as that
by Sir Petor Lurie in his admonitor



## 喠 iterature.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.
America, Historical, Statistic, and Desoriptive. By S. Buckingham, Fiq. 3 vols. Fisher, Son, and C THR first thing
Tras first thing that will strike the reader on looking over these volumes is, that the whole information the
contain might have been advantageously compressed ino contain might have been advantageously compressed inot
something less than a third of its present bulk. The next thing the reader is likely to notice is the extraordinar egotism of the writer. We are tolorably familiar with utterly transcends all former instances of open.mouthe

These are serious objections at startin
These are serious objections at starting. The size of the work is in itself enough to startle people of average
reading vigour. The volumes are enormously large and thick, coutaining from five to six hundred pages eqch The actual matter of two of these volumes might have been safely omitted altogether, and if the third had been considerably condensed, it would have been more agree-
able to the public and creditable to the author. Mr Buckingham, however, seems to have resolved upon and he haring a book about America on a large scale largest of all the books on America ; and, in reference, its pretensions, it is unquestionably the worst.
Whatever could be drawn in-even apropos to nothing
-has been made use of to swell the volumes. But the episodical and supererogatory matter invariably minister be the subject what it may, to the author's self-love. Thus we have Mr. Buckingham's travels in the East over
again-Mr. Buckingham's persecution-Mr. Buckin $\mathrm{ha}^{\mathrm{m}}$ 's services in Parlument-Mr. Buckingham's ove throw of the East India Company-Mr. Byckingham lectures-Mr. Buckingham's speeches at Temperance
meetings-Mr. Buckingham's pootry-in short it is Buckingham, Buckiogham, Buckingham, to the end the index. The very best account of the work that can be given is that which the bookbinder gives on the back of the cover; he designates it "Buokingham's America."
It is Bucking's America with a vengeance I But it is only one-balf of it after all; for he promises us a sec series of the same oxtent on the Southern States probably by next autumn !
With
With these preliminary hints of the general character of
the production, nobody will be surprised to learn that the production, nobody will be surprised to learn that
Mr. Buckingham sets out by observing that the labours of his predecessors were all more or less objectionable on one ground or another, and that he possessed advan-
tages of so peculiar nature as to render it likely that he tages of so peculiar natare as to render it likely that he
should avoid their errora. In fact he enjoyed "specia Why that his lectures (on the eternal Mesopotamia, were brought around him " in the shortent space of time, all fation on certain subjects occasional the various philun thropic societies to make " very early applications" to him to take part in their proceedings; which brought him into immediate contact with the middle and inferior
classes-and that, in addition to this extensive intercourse with the people of America, he possessed the fur her advantage of a knowledge of other countries an ther races, which farnished him wilh more accurat qnote his own modest words, " by persons aequaint ed only with their own." How far these previleges
are " speciall" any body may jadge ; the reader any " special" rosults. For our owu parts, we suspect othor travellers have visitod America who had travelled quito as much at Mr. Buckingham, and rather more to illuotration of that accurate standard of comparison which Mr. Buckingchave setr ap as an adrantage over othe
touriste. So far as the lore of comparison is concerned
wo have found nothing is those volamos, big as they ars, who had never been writ of reach of Bowhelle during terme of his natural like.
Mr , Buckinghan's lectures, he informs us, were heard aod read by not lese than a million of porsons : hig add read by a millic meetings were also, he saye. heard an added up in bis two phans : so heard and read by two millions of Americans. He thinks this constitutes a strong claim to the confidence of his English readers. We ontertain precisely the opposito opinion. A man who goes to a country in a sort of public oapacity, and who is con stantly bofore the public of that country, is in the wort possibe position_for the formation of an impartial or comprehensive jadgment upon the domestic habits of the people. What we want is the revelations of a man who Buckingham curta in, not of one who was before it, N. he gone simply, to to speak, an actor in America. Ha with society. and observing what was going on arounc $h^{\text {imm }}$ without being himse if observed, his book would hav was a kind of mock-lion, and was too much ongage with the usual $C$ ogitations of lions in ordinary to se re characteristics of the people. Hence his book will please nobody, and is not dikely to offend a great many. Ho desires to speak well the Americans, yet he promulgates some of the severes ${ }_{\mathrm{t}}$ $\mathrm{co}^{\text {nsures against them that have ovor been printed. On }}$ the other hand herindulges in a vague admiration of
Ameriean institntions, which, without satisfyiug the exAmectations of our transatlantic consins, will be received pectations of our transatlantic consins, will be retrined
with cold snoers by the majority of his own countrymen But, npon the whole, the Americans will have the grea ter cause of complain By husbanding up a vast num--
ber of unfav ourable incidents and facts, gathered from hasty and superficial observation, from casual and ir sponsible conversations, and from newspaper paragraphs
$h^{e}$ contrives to make an injurious impression in regard $t_{0}$ $h^{e}$ contrives to make an injurious impression in regard $t_{\mathrm{t}}$.
the general condition and eharseter of America, which ill undoubtedly be resented as being both groundless and malicious by the bulk of the popalation.
ne nearly all the public buildi eravels. He descri es nearly all the public buildings, even to the number a very complete account of hospitals and other public foundations. He seems to hare emptied into his volumes and then to of ave jocal itineraries he could pick up. according to the suggestions of his fancy or his experience. Statements of this aature are not witho
but thoy are neither original nor entertaining
Here and there, however, in spite of long oxtracts irom passing elapers, lestifying to Mr. Buckiagham's surof the people. We will run through a rew of them, them.
The bustle of the Amer cans is proverbial. In Now York it is almost the first thing that catches the atten. tion of a stranger
In the streets all is hurry and bustle the very carts often mill drawn by horses at a walking pace, ere the cat at a gallop, and always at a brisk trot, with Omnibuses standing in the front and driving by reins drawn by four horses, though the carriages are inferio to the Eng lish ones. Hackneyacoaches are also abundan and superior in every respect to those of London. These with private carriages, which, however, are few and plain display of livery or armorial bearings, added to gigs an other vehicles, make up a crowd of conveyances throug the public streets, whieb, from their bad pavement, occa
sions as much rattling noise as in the most bustling part of Piccadilly or Cheapside. The whole of the populatio seen in the streets seem to enjoy this bustle, and add to some place of appointment, and wer
the apprehension of being too late.
the apprehension of being too late.
Yet, notwithstanding all this flight
Yet, notwithstanding all this figbtly rapidity of motion, the Americans who risit England are generally remark ness. They are emphatically staid and thoughtful. Great energy, doubtless, lies under this exterior of reflection. The Amerieans are expensive dressers, especiaily the
women. There is perhape, no city in the norld (oays Mr. Buckingham) in which so many expensivoly dressed
ladies may be seen walking or shopping as on a fine morning may be met with in Broadway. Delieacy is the
leading character: stic of the ladies, and in their houses they are faultless :-
As wives nna mothers the American women appear to be exemplary in the exireme; and while the interior o
thrir dwellings exhibiss the greatest attention to every thing that can give domestic An mint propriety
and decorum reigns over all their establishments. In the and decorum reigns over all their establishments. In the
private and scial visits which we were permitted o pay
to some of the families with whom we were on the most
in to some of the families with whom we were on the most
intimate terms nothing could surpas $\begin{aligned} & \text { the general good } \\ & \text { sense. amiability, intelligence, and benevolence, which }\end{aligned}$
sel sense, amiability, intelligence, and benevolence, which
marked the conversation. The women were always equal
to the men, and often superior to them, in the exient of to the men, and often superior to them, in the extent of
their reading and the shrewdaess of their observations.
The leading features of the female character here however, in the best circles, are-domestio fidelity, social
cheerfuliness, unostentatious hospitality, and moral and religious benevolence. There are, perhaps, ten times the
number of wooen in good society in New York, who in
terest themselves in the support and direction of moral objects and benerolent instutuctions, that could be bo foun
in any city of the same population in Earope ; and whil
the hustanda are busily engaged in their mereant professional avocations. a good poortion of the weatlich they
acquire is directed by the benevolent influence of their
wives into wives into useful and charitable ehannels.
Mr. Buckingham dwellis a ilitte too much on the exeel-
lent society ho was in, and the great number of acquaiotances he made in an incredibly short space of time. Here
is a specimen once for all of this species of vain glory :-


